RAJASTHAN STATE GAZETTEER

VOLUME FIVE
PLACES OF INTEREST

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PREFACE

The work of preparation of State Gazetteer was initiated in 1979-80. Eminent scholars, subject matter specialists and departmental officers were requested to contribute on assigned topics. The write-ups were edited by Sectional Editors.

A State Level Advisory Board was constituted in 1982 under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister, in his capacity as the Planning Minister. Four subject committees were formed in 1987, from among the members of the Advisory Board, to finalise the draft chapters. The changes suggested by them were incorporated in the chapters wherever possible.

The Advisory Board was reconstituted in 1993 with the Chief Secretary as its Chairman. The Board suggested that some portions of the draft be updated. It also desired that the State Gazetteer be brought out in several volumes. Accordingly, it was decided to divide the draft in five volumes.

The material contained in the volumes conforms to the base year 1977-78 unless otherwise indicated. Since Rajasthan has an international border, approval of the draft chapters was also obtained from the relevant Ministries and departments of the Central and State Governments.

I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the Hon’ble Chief Minister and the Chief Secretary, the Chairman of the Advisory Board, for their valuable inputs in finalisation of the study. I am also thankful to the members of the Advisory Board, the Sectional Editors and the contributors.

The officers and staff of the Gazetteers Department deserve a special word of thanks for their hard work. Various Ministries, departments and organisations of the Central and State Governments who co-operated in the work also deserve our gratitude.

Jaipur,
January, 1996

M.K. KHANNA, I.A.S.
Secretary to Government,
Planning Department.
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Contributor : Shri H.S. Sharma

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As reconstituted by Order No. F. 7 (37) AR/582 dated 28 September, 1993.
CHAPTER I

PLACES OF INTEREST

This chapter covers a narrative of all those places which are either historically important or otherwise deserve description. The description is arranged in an alphabetical order.

Abu

A sub-divisional headquarters in Sirohi district, the place is also known as Mount Abu. It is 29 km. north-west of Abu Road railway station and situated at latitude 24° 36' north longitude and 72° 43’ east longitude. In 1951, the town had an area of 3.5 square miles and a population of 4,439 which rose to 8,076 in 1961 and to 15,593 (8,814 male and 6,779 female) in 1991. It was a part of Bombay State from 1950 to November 1, 1956 when it was transferred back to Rajasthan.

It is the only hill resort in Rajasthan. Approachable from Abu Road railway station by a winding road, the ascent is marked by sharp turns and deep chasms and gorges, picturesque natural scenery fringed with trees of primeval forest and rivulets. Major K.D. Erskine, in the Gazetteer of Sirohi State (1908) wrote about this place thus: “The natural features are very bold, and the slopes - especially on the western and northern sides-extremely precipitous. On the east and south outline is more broken by spurs with deep valleys between. The traveller, when ascending the mountain, can hardly fail to be impressed with the grand and beautiful scenery, the gigantic blocks of syenitic rocks, towering along the crest of the hill, are especially striking, being in many cases so weather-worn as to present the most fanciful and weirded shapes, while in others, they appear so slightly balanced as to be in danger of rolling down.”

After the departure of the British, although Abu lost some of its glamour, the track of visitors has, however, continued unabated and in recent years, tourists from Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan have started visiting the place in increasing numbers. The Tourist Department of the State organizes periodical functions also. Once the headquarters of the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, the town now accommodates some of the important offices of the Government of India, and the State Government like Office of the Survey of India, (Party No. 6 & 7), Office of the Central Public Works Department, Central Reserve Police Force,
Railway Booking Office, Office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Office of the Deputy Director of Tourism, Office of the Public Health Engineering Department and the State Public Works Department.

A number of hotels, rest houses and dak-bungalows exist in the town. The town has a number of educational institutions, namely, a Government Senior Higher Secondary School, two convent schools (Sophia School and St. Mary School), Nirmala School, Guru Shikhar School, St. Joseph School, a Government Primary School, and a School Teachers' Certificate (STC) School for the teachers. The place has the facilities of a municipal committee, three public parks, a cinema hall, piped water supply, electricity, rest house, Dhamashalas, tourist bungalow and several departmental rest houses besides a government circuit house and cottage huts, branches of the Bank of Baroda, State Bank of India, Union Bank, State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, Co-operative Bank, ayurvedic and allopathic medical facilities, veterinary dispensary, library (run by municipality), club (Rajputana Club), taxis and tourist coaches. The place is known for its quality honey. The important places of interest in and around Abu are described below:

NAKKI TALAO—Said to have been excavated by the finger-nails (nakha) of the gods, the lake is visited by every tourist and the local people flock here in the evening for a stroll. Tod described it as about four hundred yards in length and compared it to Andernac on the Rhine, while Ferguson said he knew no spot in India so exquisitely beautiful. It is now about half a mile long and a quarter of mile broad, and is most picturesquely situated between high hills except at the western end, where a view of the plain is obtained through a gorge. There are a number of rocky islets in the lake, bearing palm trees. On its bank is a well maintained park, and receding about 50 yards beyond it, are the cafeteria and Dhamashala. A few boats/steamers are available on the bank.

NUN AND TOAD ROCKS—Two rocks, the Nun and the Toad, not far from the Nakhi lake, are so called due to their resemblance in outline to a veiled woman and an immense toad respectively and attract the attention of the visitors from a distance.

SUNSET POINT—It is a site frequently visited by the people every evening to witness the setting of the sun which appears like a hanging ball before it finally sets down.

ARBUDA DEVI TEMPLE—It is approachable from Nakhi via Adam Hospital and the post office as well as from another track which intersects the Delwara road and which is very rough. The temple is commonly known as Adhar Devi and rarely as Arbuda Mata or Ambika (a tutelary goddess
of Abu). It is a small white structure formed out of a natural cleft on
the side of the hill. The shrine lies in the rock below the white temple.
Traditionally it is very old, but there is no inscription, save one (dated
1575) on the jamb of the door, recording a donation. In the same compound
is a temple of goddess Nav Durga, another of god Ganesh and a third
of Nilkantha Mahadeo.

DELWARA TEMPLES—About 2 km. from the Nakhi are the world-famed
Jain temples of Delwara (Devalwara, the place of temples). The exterior
of these temples is plain and the visitor is totally unprepared for the
splendour of the interior that awaits him. The main group consists of five
temples constructed almost entirely of white marble, but only two, the
temple of Vimala Sah and the temple of Vastupala and Tejapala are of
particular interest.

Temple of Vimala Sah—The temple, commonly known as Vimala
Vasahi was built1 by Vimala Sah (an officer of the Chalukya King Bhima
I). The frontal halls were erected in V.S. 1088 (1031 A.D.) though the
sanctum appears to be older than this. It is dedicated to Adinath or
Rishabhanath. According to tradition, it was erected on the site of a shrine
dedicated to Shiva and the founder purchased the land from the Parmara
ruler of the country by covering as much ground as was requisite, with
silver coins and paying it as the price. It stands within a quadrangular
court and consists of a shrine containing a large brazen image of Adinath
preceded in front by a Mandapa (portico) supported on 48 pillars. The
eight central pillars form an octagon holding up a dome with its circular
rims and richly carved pendant. This is surrounded by a cloister of
image-cells aligned round the enclosing wall. These cells have statues of
Tirthankaras. Amba Devi's shrine in the south-west of the quadrangle is
said to be older than the temple itself. The cell in which the Devi's image
was placed is trifurcated in recent years, two of these cells now contain
the images of Tirthankaras. The painted representation of Bhairon outside
the cell of the goddess, referred to by Major K.D. Erskine in his Gazetteer
of Sirohi, holding a freshly severed head in his hand, his dog waiting to
catch the falling drops of blood has been removed to another courtyard
now. At the entrance on the right side, is a Hath-Khana or elephant-
room, in the doorway of which stands a life-size equestrian statue of
Vimala Sah. There are ten marble elephants, six of which have riders.

Temple of Vastupala and Tejapala—Commonly known as Luna Vasahi,
the temple is dedicated to Neminatha, the twenty second Tirthankara and
belongs to the 13th century, its frontal halls were put up in V.S. 1287
(1230 A.D.) by the banker Tejapala, the brother of Vastupala who had
built the Jain temple at Girnär in Kathiawar. The sanctuary in black stone appears to have been built earlier than the other members of the complex which are built of white marble. The pattern of arrangement of the sanctum, as well as the statues and the decoration, is almost akin to that of Vimala Sah's temple. The dome stands on eight pillars, and is a magnificent piece of work, having a pendant, cylindrical in form and about three feet in length. Arranged in a circular form on the outer edge of the dome are sixteen female bracket figures, representing the goddesses known as Vidyadevis and, along the courtyard are thirty-nine cells containing one or more images, and some of the ceilings of the porches in front are elaborately carved. This temple too has its elephant-room. It is enclosed by a pierced screen of open tracery. Inside the room and facing the screen are ten marble elephants which, with their trappings, knitted ropes, etc., have been sculptured with exquisite care. Their riders have now disappeared, but the slabs behind the elephants tell us that they were Vastupala with his two wives, Lalita Devi and Viruta Devi, and Tejapala and his wife Anupama.

Other Jain Temples—Of the remaining three Jain temples in this group at Delwara, one is across the road and is not worth notice architecturally. Of the other two, one is called Chaumukha and is dedicated to Parasnath. It has tessellated pavement and the domes, though plain, are good, and the general effect is fine. The other temple is sacred to Adinath, and the pillars of its portico are ornamented with the well-known bell and chain decoration, so common in Jain and Buddhist structures.

There are remains of old Hindu temples just on the back of the group of the Jain temples mentioned above. The spot is locally known as Balam Rasiya, the corruption of Valmiki Rishi (the sage Valmiki), of whom there is a large figure under a ruined canopy by the side of an image of god Ganesh.

About 5 km. north-east of Delwara is the famous temple of Achaleshwar and the fort of Achalgarh, the old stronghold of the Paramaras of Chandrawati and Abu. Just before the temple, is a water reservoir known as Mándakini kund. Around its margin are the statues of Adipal and of buffaloes which are all in utter ruin. A story goes that in olden days, the reservoir used to be kept full of ghee (clarified butter), which three dāityas (demons), in the shape of buffaloes, regularly devoured at night. Adipal Paramara slew them all with one bolt and to commemorate this deed, his marble statue was erected, with a bow just slackened from a shot. To the south of the tank is an enclosure containing several shrines, notable among them is that of the Achaleshwar. It faces west and is a modern looking
structure with portions of an old temple built into it. An object of great sanctity here, is the toe-nail of god Shiva pointed out in supposedly fathomless hole. In front of the temple is a big brass Nandi (the bull on which Shiva rides), having an inscription corresponding to 1408 A.D. on the pedestal. At one side of the central shrine is the Toran or the arch, from which scales used to be suspended and where the old Chiefs of Sirohi were formerly weighed against gold.

Other images placed around are those of Dwarkadheesh, Koteswar Mahadeo, Indreshwar Mahadeo, Papkanteshwar Mahadeo, Somnath Mahadeo, Markandeshwar Mahadeo, Narbadeswar Mahadeo, Omkareshwar Mahadeo, Chamunda Devi, Shankteshwar Mahadeo, Badri Kedarnath, Jagannath Bhagwan, Mira Bai, Gajanand Mahadeo, Nilkanth Mahadeo, Nava Grahadev, Achaleshwar Mahadeo and Apeshwar Mahadeo.

Adjoining the Achaleshwar temples is a hill (approached by a steep rough cobbled road) whose summit is crowned by the ancient fort of Achalgarh. Its upper part was built by Paramaras and added to by Rana Kumbha of Mewar. The objects of interest within the fort are few, namely, two Jain temples, both much modernised, equestrian statues of Rana Kumbha and his son Uda or Uda Karan; and a double reservoir called Sawan Bhandon.

GURU SHIKHAR—A diversion from the Oria village on the Achalgarh Delwara track leads to Guru Shikhar (the saint's pinnacle). The peak is 5,650 feet above sea level and 400 feet higher than any other peak in Abu. The view from the top is magnificent. The cavernous weather-worn side of the summit has been, with the help of masonry and a little wooden door, formed into a small shrine to the memory of Datu Brijha, a sage whose footprints, carved upon a rock within, are presided over by a row of dissolute looking ganapatis (elephant-headed gods). Similar footprints, said to be those of Ramanand (a great Vaishnavite preacher of the fourteenth century) are pointed out a little further off, and down below, at the base of the rock, is a great bell, suspended to a wooden frame and having a Gujarati inscription dated 1411 A.D. At a short distance are a temple each of Atri Rishi and of Anusuiya.

GAU MUKH—A place not far from Nakhi, Gau Mukh is approachable by a metalled road from Nakhi up to the temple of Hanumanji from where the ascent starts for Gau Mukh, followed by sudden steep descent. The first object on reaching the bottom is an old tank which is supplied water from a spout, shaped-like a cow's head, hence the name Gau Mukh. The tank was, according to an inscription it bears, repaired in 1819 by one Guman Singh, but it is, of course, much older than this. Close by is
the temple of Vashishtha. An inscription tells us that it was erected in 1337 by Mahadeo Parhi, under the patronage of Karan Deo, son of Tej Singh, the Chauhan ruler of Chandravati. In front of the temple is a cenotaph containing a brass figure of Dharavarsha, the last of the Paramara Chiefs of these parts. The people, however, say that the statue is that of god Indra. Numerous images can be found lying about. The most interesting and certainly the oldest object, is the fire-pit, where the Agnikula Rajputs are said to have been created.

Abu Road

A town (also called Kharari) to the south of Sirohi, situated in 24° 29' north latitude and 72° 47' east longitude on the left bank of the western Banas river, Abu Road is the headquarters of a tahsil of the same name in Sirohi district. It is a Railway Station on Delhi-Ahmadabad route of Western Railway and is a terminus for the hill station of Abu. The population increased from 4,438 in 1891 to 6,661 in 1901, 12,544 in 1951, 17,728 in 1961 and to 38,982 (20,851 male and 18,131 female) in 1991. It is also a panchayat samiti headquarters and has modern amenities like schools; hospitals, cinema houses, rest houses, police station, municipal committee, government college and Industrial Training Institute.

Ahore

Headquarters of the tahsil of the same name in Jalor district, this place is situated on the bank of the Jawai river, about 19 km. from Jalor by road. Its nearest railway station is Jalor.

According to the census of 1951, it had a population of 4,991 which increased to 5,817 in 1961 and to 11,850 (5,989 male and 5,861 female) in 1991. The place has a temple of Ahori Mata which is visited by a large number of people. There are seven Jain temples of which Guruji-ka-Mandir attracts a large number of pilgrims from Gujarat and Kathiawar in January and March. There is also a Jain Granth Bhandar. Ahore is the headquarters of a panchayat samiti, gram panchayat and nyaya panchayat of the same name. It has a Primary Health Centre (Jeevatki Dispensary), a government secondary school for boys and a government girls middle school, two boys' primary schools, and a private school run by the local Jain community. Postal and telegraphic facilities, Dharmashala, rest house, police outpost, public parks, club and an information centre run by the panchayat samiti also exist.
Ajabgarh

A village about 21 kms. south of Thana Ghazi in Alwar district, so named after its founder Ajab Singh Rajawat (c. 1635 A.D.), the grandson of Madho Singh, chief of Bhangarh, it was fortified by Jaswant Singh, the grandson of Ajab Singh who also built a wall across the valley separating the two villages, Bhangarh and Ajabgarh. Near the northern gate of the rampart is a Baori on which a stone inscription says that Akbar had stayed there during one of his marches. It was once a favourite hunting resort of Maharaja Jey Singh of Alwar. A temple named Shri Raghunathji was constructed in Samwat 1700 (about 1643 A.D.) by Ajab Singh, the frontal portion of which is built of Jhiri and Makrana stone. There are 24 pillars without roofing in the open yard, in front of the temple. The other beautiful sites here are the Jey Sagar bund and Jhil-Mil Daha. The dense forest is tempting for those fond of game. Its population during 1991 was 1,198 (633 male and 565 female).

Ajmer

The town of Ajmer, situated in a valley, lies between 26° 27' north latitude and 74° 37' east longitude on Delhi-Ahmadabad track of Western Railway and National Highway No. 8. The town derives its name from Ajayameru (the invincible hill) and is believed to have been founded in the 7th century by Ajaipal Chauhan. It emerged as an important city during Ajayaraja’s rule in the 12th century. He contributed so much to its development and growth by adding new palaces and temples that he came to be regarded as the founder of the city. He built the fortress of Taragarh. Another ruler Arnoraj, also called Anaji, constructed the Anasagar bund. Prithviraj Chauhan of Ajmer was the last great Hindu ruler of North India before the Muslim conquest. The story of his romantic exploits and chivalrous deeds is contained in the famous bardic work, Prithvirajraso by Chandbardai. After Prithviraja’s defeat at the hands of Mohammad Ghori, the latter sacked Ajmer in 1193. Its peace was again disturbed during Timur’s hurricane invasion of India. Subsequently, it was seized by Rana Kumbha of Mewar. From 1470 to 1531, it came under the domination of Muslim rulers of Malwa till it was seized by Maldeo Rathor, the ruler of Marwar. Later, Akbar annexed it to the Mughal empire in 1556 who, realising its strategic importance made Ajmer the headquarters for his operations in Rajputana and Gujarat and constituted it into a Subah. He also visited the shrine of the great Muslim saint, Khwaja Muin-ud-din Chishti, several times and also to fulfil a vow that he would undertake such a journey on the birth of a son.
Ajmer is connected with a number of remarkable events. Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador of King James I of England, presented his credentials to Jahangir here on January 10, 1616. Dara Shikoh, the eldest son of Shah Jahan, was born at Ajmer. The war of succession among the sons of Shah Jahan was won in 1659 by Aurangzeb in the battle of Dorai near Ajmer.

Being the headquarters of the district, it has a number of State and Central government offices and the amenities of post, telegraph and telephone, municipality, hospitals and dispensaries, circuit house, rest houses, tourist bungalow, hotels and restaurants, colleges, schools, police stations etc. are available. Offices of the Board of Revenue for Rajasthan, the Rajasthan Public Service Commission, the Board of Higher Secondary Education, Director of Ayurved, and Superintendent of Railway Police for Rajasthan are located here, besides the Central government offices like Divisional Superintendent of Western Railway, Superintendent of Post Offices and semi-government institutions like Office of Divisional Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India. It is a big railway junction and is well connected with Jaipur and Delhi on one side, Chittaurgarh and Khandwa on the other and Ahmadabad on the third, by both railway and road. Its population during 1971 was 2,62,851 (1,39,229 male and 1,23,622 female) and 4,02,700 (2,11,102 male and 1,91,598 female) according to 1991 census.

Ajmer town and its environs have many objects of antiquarian interest, important of which are described below:

ADHAI-DIN-KA- JHONPARA—Literally meaning "two and a half days' shed" it is a relic of an old mosque consisting of a quadrangle cloistered on all the four sides, having on the inside, a front screen-wall of seven pointed arches. Originally a famous seat of Sanskrit learning (Pathshala), this wonderful quadrangle, possessed a huge Brahminical temple as is evident from the numerous Brahminical divinities unearthed from the area in course of excavations by A. Cunnigham, D.R. Bhandarkar and others. Tradition has it that when Shahabuddin Mohammad Ghori was passing that way, he ordered that it should be ready for him to pray on his return after two and a half days. The original pillars and the roof of this pre-Muslim structure, were allowed to remain intact, the rest of the original portions were demolished and much of the carving on the remaining pillars, defaced. A screen or facade of remarkable beauty was erected, forming the front of the present mosque, which was surrounded further by lofty cloisters with a tower at each corner of the quadrangle. Thus the original structure was transformed towards the end of the 12th century A.D., to be the finest and largest specimen of the early Muslim mosque that now exists.
Some people say that the name *Adhai-din-ka Jhonpara* is attributed to the temporary abode here by the *fakirs* while visiting Ajmer. Whatever may be the origin, its magnificence cannot be overlooked. This structure is of about the same time as the Qutab mosque, near Delhi and is one of the best specimens of the early mosques of its kind. In the words of Fergusson: "Nothing can exceed the taste with which the Kufic and the Nugra inscriptions are interwoven with the more purely architectural decorations or in the manner in which they give life and variety to the whole without over interfering with the constructive lines of the design. As examples of surface decoration, the Jhonpara and the mosque of Altamash at Delhi are probably unrivalled. Nothing in Cairo or in Persia is so exquisite in detail, and nothing in Spain or Syria can approach them for beauty of surface decoration." General A. Cunningham remarked, "There is no building in India which, either for historical interest or archaeological importance, is more worthy of preservation." In the words of Dr. Fuhrer: "The whole of the exterior is covered up with a network of tracery so finely and delicately wrought that it can only be compared to a fine lace."

In course of excavations conducted by Cunningham in the compound of the *Adhai Din Ka Jhonpara*, a few black stone tablets were found which are finely inscribed with portions of the two most important Sanskrit dramas called *Harakeli Natak* and *Lalita Vigraharaja Natak*, assignable to the middle of the 12th century A.D. The former was composed by the famous Chauhan King Vigraharaja of Sakambhari and the latter by Somadeva, his court poet. Other objects found here consist of about one hundred sculptural relics consisting of fragmentary images and various architectural pieces including pillar-shafts, smalakas, krittimukhas and other decorative carvings. These objects allude that the *Adhai Din Ka Jhonpara* originally had well built temples constructed much earlier than the 11th century A.D. when it was recognised as a place of Sanskrit learning and culture.

**ABDULLAH KHAN’S TOMB**—Close to the railway station of Ajmer stands a white stone building of the later Mughal period commonly known as "Abdullah Khan’s Tomb" a mausoleum of Abdullah Khan, father of Husein Ali Khan, the Minister of King Farrukh Siyar. It was built in 1710 A.D. Opposite to it, is the tomb of Abdullah Khan’s wife.

**AJAIPAL**—Ajaipal or Ajaipalji is a picturesque spot, about 6 km. to the south of Foy Sagar. It is named after king Ajaipal commonly known as the founder of Ajmer, who after a long reign became a *sanyasi* and retired to this place and passed the evening of his life in religious devotion. The place is held in veneration by the Hindus. Not very far from here is
the Chakra Kund, full of sweet water, which flows into another tank, lying a few feet below it. Near the upper tank is the temple, dedicated to Ajaipal Baba. The king's image with sota (big stick) standing by it, is worshipped here and the offering made is khopra (coconut). On Bhadrapad Sudi 6th, a big fair is held here, and people from Ajmer, Pushkar, Ajaisar, Bhaonta and villages nearby, pour into the valley to pay homage and offer worship to the founder of Ajmer. Jogees, that day, go round the houses of the Hindus in Ajmer and other places asking for Ajaipal Baba Ka Rot (loaf of bread of Ajaipal Baba).

Ana Sagar—A lovely artificial lake, which makes a visit to the city of Ajmer really fascinating is named after Ana Ji Chauhan (a variant of Chahamana King Arnoraj, grandfather of the brave Prithviraj III). Its construction dates back to the middle of 12th century A.D. According to the Prithviraja Vijaya Mahakavya, the reigning monarch Arnoraj with the help of the Ajmerians staged a terrible massacre of a large number of his enemies who reached the vicinity of Ajmer. In order to purify the site of that horrible bloodshed, he had it filled up with water by damming up a rivulet named Chandra which rises in the forest of holy Pushkar. This was how Ana Sagar originated. The huge embankment erected with people's help is indeed a fine example of corporate life in Ajmer at that time. The importance of this great reservoir to an extremely dry place like Ajmer, can hardly be exaggerated. The reservoir attracted the attention of the Mughal emperors when they visited Ajmer. Jahangir and Shah Jahan further beautified the embankment by the addition of balustrade on its wide bund, and five admirable marble pavilions.

Anted-Ki-Mata—The temple of Anted-ki-Mata stands in a valley, about 3 km. north of Ana Sagar. It is a picturesque place and during the rainy season, people visit the place for picnic. A fair is held here every year on the Rakshabandhan day (in August).

Bairang Garh—Situated on the hill which stands at the head of the Ana Sagar lake, it commands a magnificent view of the whole valley of Ajmer, the Ana Sagar and the Daulatbagh. The Hanumanji's temple on this hill is an old one. The Mahatta governor of Ajmer improved the place. Hundreds of people go there every morning and evening to worship the god and enjoy the superb scenery. A big fair is held here every year on the third day of the dark half of Bhadrapad.

Chhatri—Near the mouth of the Anted-Mata-ki-Nal (glen) on a small hillock, to the north of Ana Sagar lake, stands a group of Chhatris and Chabutras (Thadas), belonging to the Digambar Jains of Ajmer. Their gurus, - the Acharyas, Bhattaraks, and Pandits were cremated here and
Thadas (Chabutras) and Chhatris with footmarks, were erected on the remains. Every Chhatri has foot-marks with small inscriptions. These inscriptions are of great historic value, in as much as they show that in the eighth century of the Christian era, Jainism flourished here. The oldest inscription is dated the V.S. 817-(A.D. 760) in a Chhatri commemorating the death at Ajmer of P. Hemraj, disciple of Bhattarak Ratna Kirtiji. Next in time, come the three inscriptions of the ninth century A.D. followed by two other inscriptions, of 10th century, one of 13th century, another of 16th century, twelve of 18th century and three of nineteenth century A.D.

CHILLA KHWAJA SAHIB—On way to the Hindu temple of Khobra Bheroon, near the valley of Ana Sagar, is the Chilla of Khwaja Sahib who is believed to have made his abode at this place on his arrival at Ajmer and remained here till he moved to the place where he lies buried. For four hundred years, a cell and a flat stone slab marked this place as associated with the Khwaja. An inscription of six verses on the door of it says that it was put up during the time of Shah Jahan by Daulat Khan (a relative of Mohabat Khan, the Subedar of Ajmer) in A.D. 1628.

CHILLA QUTAB SHAH—Situated near the Ana Sagar embankment near Daulat Bagh, it is said to be the place which Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki, a disciple of Khwaja Muin-ud-din Chishti, used for stay during his visit to his preceptor at Ajmer, to pass his time in devotion. Khwaja Qutbuddin lived in Delhi and died there in 1237 A.D. (Tarikh-e-Farishta, Vol. II, p. 382). In 1776 A.D., Maulvi Shamsuddin, a disciple of Maulvi Fakhruddin of Delhi, built a mosque with a domed roof here. In the courtyard, at a lower level than the mosque, is an enclosure containing the tomb of Muhammad Shah Khan, an officer of Amir Khan, the Nawab of Tonk. Muhammad Khan, the deputy of Muhammad Shah Khan, built a mosque here in 1824 A.D.

DADABARI—It is a memorial to the Swetamber Jain Muni Jindatta Suri (1122-54 A.D.). Mohan Lal Duli Chand Desai in his Short History of Jain Literature, says that Jinvallabh Suri’s disciple, Jindatta Suri converted a large number of Rajputs to Jainism. He was known as Dadaji. Agar Chand Nahata of Bikaner in his Yuga Pradhan Jinchandra Suri, says: “In the Khartargachha sect of the Jains was born Abhaideva Suri whose disciple was Jaivallabha Suri, who died on Kartik Vadi 12, S. 1169 (1112 A.D.). Jinvallabh Suri’s disciple was Dada Jindatta Suri who died and was cremated at Ajmer on Ashadh Sudi 11th S. 1211 (1154 A.D.). After Dada Jindatta Suri, the place came to be known as Dadabari or the Garden of Dada. The Dadabari, in its enclosure, contains a temple of Parsawanath and on
the image is inscribed, "V.S. 1535, Asad Sudi 6th" (1478 A.D.). Mr. Puran Chand Nahar, in his collection of Jain Inscriptions, quotes this inscription and says that on Asad Sudi 6th, S. 1535, Oswal Shasajan and his wife Paru, and their son and the son's wife Lalande, installed in the temple, the idol of Shantinath of Tapogachha sect through Lakshmi Sagar Suri.

There are some Chhatris and Chabutras inside the inner compound of the temple built over the remains of Dada Anopachand, dated V.S. 1871 (1814 A.D.) and Seth Dhanrup Mal, dated V.S. 1909 (A.D. 1852). Outside this inner compound, there are Chhatris and Chabutras built over the remains of some Oswals; the earliest is dated V.S. 1872 (1815 A.D.) and the latest is of V.S. 1916 (A.D. 1859).

DARGAH KHWAJA SAHIB—The Dargah of Khwaja Muin-ud-din Chishti, commonly known as Khwaja Sahib, is one of the biggest attractions for the people of all sects visiting Ajmer. Being the holiest of all Muslim shrines in India (next in importance to holy Mecca) and considered as the Bestower of Boons, it attracts pilgrims from all parts of the country and abroad. Built in the beginning of the 13th century A.D., both the Mughal Emperors Akbar and Shah Jahan enlarged it by the addition of other magnificent mosques. It is stated that in fulfilment of a vow, Akbar came on foot to the Dargah Khwaja Sahib from Agra after the birth of his son Salim. There are three original paintings depicting Akbar's visit to Ajmer on foot. One of them is in the Prince of Wales Museum at Bombay, and the other two are in the Rampur Darbar library (U.P.). The Urs or death anniversary of Khwaja Sahib Muin-ud-din Chishti is celebrated for six days (from the first to the sixth day of Rajab). At this time, more than one hundred thousand pilgrims visit Ajmer.

Large drums and brass cauldron brought by Emperor Akbar after the sack of Chittaurgarh as war trophies form the objects of antiquarian interest. The saint's tomb is richly adorned with gold and silver.

KHOBRA BHEROON—A temple of Bheroonji, situated in a very picturesque place near the southern end of Ana Sagar embankment, it commands an excellent view of the lake in the Daulat Bagh. It is one of the oldest places in Ajmer. Jahan Ara Begun, in her account of Khwaja Muin-ud-din, mentions that the Khwaja on his arrival at Ajmer took up his residence near this temple. It is customary with the Hindu bridegrooms to visit this temple with their brides after the conclusion of the marriage ceremony. The significance of the name is interesting. Khobra is a Marwari term meaning mischievous, and Bheroonji is a god. Tradition has it that unless a newly married couple promptly proceeds to pay its respects to
him, this naughty god will play some prank to disturb their domestic felicity.

MAGAZINE—It is the most important Mughal building from historical point of view. It is situated in the heart of the city, quite close to the railway station. Emperor Akbar had to come to Ajmer frequently to pay respects to the Dargah of Khwaja Sahib and in connection with his wars in Rajasthan. In 1570 A.D. he improved and extended the fortifications of this city and had a palace built for himself. What is today commonly known by the name of the Magazine, is really the innermost portion of the fort built by Akbar. Its main entrance faces Naya Bazar on the west and is provided with balconies (Jharokhas) on both the sides of the gate. On one of these balconies, Emperor Jahangir, during his stay at Ajmer used to appear every morning to show himself to the assembled people below. From the balcony he heard even the poorest man's complaints. This interesting Mughal fort of Ajmer also reminds us of the embassy of Sir Thomas Roe who presented his credentials to Jahangir here on the 10th of January, 1616 A.D. The imposing and magnificent gate with projecting balconies (Jharokhas) where the Mughal Emperors used to appear in state and the four lofty octagonal bastions at each corner of the quadrangular structure, attract special attention of every visitor. Regarding fine balconies, Sir Thomas Roe recorded that “the king comes every morning to a window looking into a plain before his gate and shows himself to the common people. One day I went to attend him. Coming to the palace I found him at the Jharokha window and went up on the scaffold under him, which place not having seen before, I was glad of the occasion. On two tresses stood eunuchs with long poles headed with feather fanning him. He gave many favours and received many presents. What he bestowed, he let down by a silk string rolled on a turning instrument; what was given him, a venerable flat, deformed old matron, wrinkled and hung with the grimbelles like an image, pulled up at a hole.”

The interior of the quadrangle, was used as the residence of the Mughal Emperors during their visit to Ajmer and was the headquarters of the administration, both during their times and in that of the Marathas. After the British occupation in the year 1818 A.D. it retained its special importance and at the time of Uprising in the year 1857 A.D. it was specially fortified. According to Mr. J.D. La Touche's Settlement Report (1875), it “was used as the Rajputana Arsenal” due to which it has the popular name of the Magazine. In the central hall inside Akbar’s Fort where Sir Thomas Roe presented his credentials to Jahangir, is now housed the sculptural section of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer.
NASIYAN (RED TEMPLE)—It is a recent structure having a Jain temple and an imposing double-storied hall. The Sidhkut Chaitalaya to call it by its orthodox name, is a Digambar Jain temple. Its foundation was laid on 10th October, 1864 and it was completed in 1865 A.D. Just behind this temple is the Svarna Nagari Hall, containing gilt wooden representations of scenes from Jain mythology. These representations were manufactured at Jaipur and installed in the Svarana Nagari Hall in 1896. The Hall is richly painted in beautiful colours and the walls and the roofs are covered with glass mosaic work. It contains representations illustrative of the birth and life of Rishabdeva or Adinath (Eternal Lord), the first propagator of the Jain religion. The hall also contains a representation of the city of Ayodhya, the city of Allahabad (Prayag), the Triveni, the sacred banyan tree, and Rishabdeva in contemplation, having renounced the world. There are many other murals.

RAJPUTANA MUSEUM—The Rajputana Museum was started by the Government of India for proper preservation and study of the unique old relics collected from the various States of Rajputana (now Rajasthan) and also from Ajmer-Merwara (at present known as the district of Ajmer). It has in its various sections and galleries important exhibits from almost all the princely States. There is also a library of rare books and important historical publications attached to this Museum.

TARAGARH FORT—Overhanging the city of Ajmer on the south-west, are the ruins of Taragarh fort on a hill-top (about 700 feet high). The fort was known in the earlier days as Ajaya-Meru-Durg, from which the present name of Ajmer is derived. Epigraphic evidences in the Bijolia Rock Inscription of the time of Chahamana Emperor Somesvara (dated V.S. 1226) (1170 A.D.) avers that the older name Ajay-Meru was used to mean Ajmer of today. As most forts in the country, Taragarh was difficult of access. Speaking of this unique feature of the Taragarh Fort, one Col. Broughton remarks—”Its principal strength doubtless lies in the ruggedness and acclivity of the hill upon which it is situated.” When viewed from the valley down below, the fortress on the crest of the hillock looks at night from a distance, Star Adorned (Tara-Sobhita-Garh—fort which is star-adorned). The name may also be explained to imply a star amongst the forts specially referring to its superiority to other forts of the time. It is nearly 2-3 kms. in circuit on the top of the hill. It has some important old gates and some minor gates, the total number being as many as nine and they are at present, known by various names. The first entrance is known as the Lakshnipol or gate of wealth. The second gate, the roof of which has fallen down is called Phuta Darwaja (broken gate) by the
common people. The third gate is called the Gagudi-ki-Phatak. After the fourth gate is crossed, one reaches the gate of victory which is the fifth and most interesting gate and considered to be the principal entrance to Taragarh Fortress. The situation of the gate makes the fortress difficult of access. Of the minor gates Bhawanipol and Hathipol deserve mention.

From the date its foundations were laid, Taragarh had to withstand many sieges during more than a thousand years. Regarding Taragarh, defying utmost effort of his soldiers, an officer in Scindia’s army wrote in 1790 A.D.: 

“Although we have invested this fort for fifteen days very closely, yet we can make no impression upon it; our guns from the very great elevation they are placed at, and the distance make no visible impression, and the narrow paths which lead to the fort are so defended by nature, that a few large stones thrown down must carry everything before them; the noise they make in rolling I can compare to nothing but thunder. Indeed, I am afraid we must turn the blockade into a siege, as they have six month’s water and a year’s provision in the fort.”

Taragarh Fort or Ajay-Meru Durg is also called Garh Beelthi in rural songs. This fort was built on a hill popularly known as Beelth and hence the name. In the 17th century A.D. a Gor Rajput named Raja Bithaldas, who was a General of Shah Jahan carried out extensive repairs to the fortress of Taragarh and local people associate his name with Garh Beelthi.

VISAL SAR—The beautiful lake now called Bisla or Visal Sar was, in ancient times, one of the most beautiful ornaments of Ajmer. Writing in 1840, Dr. R.H. Irvine says: “When full of water the Visala talao is a beautiful object.” (Medical Topography of Ajmer, p. 49). It is an artificial lake, oblong in shape, built by King Visistdeva, who reigned about 1152-1163 A.D. The Prithviraj Raso mentions that the king returning from a hunting party one day, and finding springs of water and hills amidst beautiful surroundings, called his ministers and ordered a lake like Pushkar to be built here. (Prithviraj Raso, Adiparva, Chhand 364). And Visala Sar was constructed accordingly. It received the overflow from Ana Sagar as well as the water flowing down the western and northern slopes of Taragarh and the adjacent hills. It is about 2½ miles in circumference.

Aklera

Aklera is the headquarters of a sub-division and a tahsil of the same name in Jhalawar district. It is connected with Jhalawar by road (53 km.) only. This municipal town has the facilities of post and telegraph, electricity,
water supply, allopathic dispensary, veterinary hospital, banks, schools (upto higher secondary level) and police station. The place has a rest house and a cinema house also. Important offices located here are: Courts of Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Munsif & Judicial Magistrate and offices of Tahsildar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Executive Officer Municipality, Deputy District Education Officer, Assistant Engineer P.W.D., Junior Engineer RSEB and Junior Engineer Water Works. There is also a sub-jail here.

The population of the place was 14,490 (7,671 male and 6,819 female) in 1991.

Alsisar

Alsisar, a small village, 36 km. north of Jhunjhunun in Jhunjhunun tahsil, is the headquarters of a panchayat samiti of the same name. It is electrified and has a post office with telephone facilities, a primary, a middle (girls) and a higher secondary school, maternity and family planning centres, a veterinary dispensary, a library and two Dharmashalas.

Its population is 3,985 (2,058 male and 1,927 female) according to 1991 census. Alsisar is well connected by private & RSRTC bus service. There are some havelis, tanks and cenotaphs which attract tourists. The important temples are those of Laxmi Nath and Satya Narain.

Alwar

Alwar is the headquarters of a district of the same name and is situated on the National Highway No. 8 (the National Highway has now been realigned and does not pass through Alwar) and is also midway between Jaipur and Delhi by rail. Nikkumbha Rajputs are said to have been the first occupants of the place who built the fort and the old town, the remnants of which are still visible at the foot of the hills. The conquest of this place by the Khanzadas of Kotilla is attributed to the revenge of a domni widow whose son was sacrificed at the altar of goddess Durga by the Nikkumbha ruler.

It was the capital of the former Alwar State and was protected by ramparts and moats on all sides except on the hill side. The ramparts were levelled and the moats filled up in 1939-40 according to the plans of Town Development Scheme. There were five gates to enter the town which were known after the names of villages and towns they led to. These gates except the Lal Darwaza, still exist in their dilapidated condition. The area which was formerly occupied by Lal Darwaza and its Ghughas now forms the main market, having circular shops around Kailash Burj,
commonly known as Hope Circus. The portion between Hope Circus and Tripolia is known as Bajaj Bazar as most of the shopkeepers there are cloth merchants. The Tripolia is a grand mausoleum which is said to have been erected in commemoration of Tarang Sultan, the grandson of Sauber Pal alias Nahar Khan in 795 A.H. (about 1417 A.D.). The original form underwent changes and the building now stands with a roof of flat domes and four gates, one on each side. On the eastern corner of the mausoleum is a Shiva temple, on the west of Tripolia is Sarrafa Bazar, on the north, Munshi Bazar and on the south Malakhera Bazar. Further north-west to the Sarrafa Bazar is the city palace built by Maharaja Viney Singh in 1848 A.D. Most of the government offices are now housed in this building. Behind the city palace but below the fort is a beautiful water reservoir known as Sagar, which was constructed between 1804 and 1813 A.D.

The fort at Alwar is said to have been erected by Hasan Khan Mewati in 928 A.H. It then passed into the hands of the Jats and Marathas. In 1775 A.D. it was conquered by Maharao Raja Pratap Singh, the founder of the Alwar State. The fort is 1960 ft. above the sea level and 1,000 ft. above the city and extends about three miles (5 km.) from north to south and one mile (1.6 km.) from east to west with a circumference of seven miles (11 km.). It contains 15 large and 51 small towers which contain 446 loopholes for musketry. There are 3,359 kanguras, each containing two loopholes for musketry. There are six entrances to the fort known by various names, viz., Chandpol, Surajpol. Laxmanpol, Jeypol, Kishanpol and Andheri gate.

A dilapidated fortress, built in V.S. 1106 (about 1049 A.D.) by Alagh Rai (the second son of Raja Kankal of Amber) and extended by his successors, also exists.

Alwar being the headquarters of a district of the same name, has several offices of State Government, Central Government and semi-government institutions. It is fast growing as an industrial town, being in the vicinity of Delhi. The town has all the modern amenities, colleges, schools, municipality, banks, post and telegraph offices, hospitals, rest houses, parks, police stations, electricity, Dhamnashalas; water-supply etc. Jain and Hindu temples as well as Churches are met within the town. The place is noted for manufacture of Pagris (turbans). The population of the town in 1951 was 57,868, which rose to 72,707 in 1961, to 1,00,378 (54,785 male and 45,593 female) in 1971 and to 2,10,146 (1,14,177 male and 95,969 female) in 1991. A government museum housed in the city palace has many rare collections.
Amer

Headquarters of a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name, Amer is located in 29° 59' north latitude and 75° 51' east longitude. It was the old capital of Dhundhara and situated at a distance of 10 km. from Jaipur on Jaipur-Delhi National Highway No. 8. According to 1961 census the population of the town was 6,932 which increased to 9,893 (5,266 male and 4,627 female) in 1971 and to 23,289 (12,211 male and 11,078 female) in 1991.

The early history of Amer is not known. That it was in existence during the 10th century A.D. is evident from an inscription. Before the Kachhawaha dynasty conquered this area, the territory was ruled by the Mina tribe. Sawai Jai Singh II of the Kachhawaha dynasty transferred the seat of his Government from Amer to Jaipur in 1728 A.D. The Kachhawaha rulers, though followers of Vaishnavism, were tolerant in matters of religion which is evident from the fact that Jainism flourished in their reign and a large number of Jain temples were constructed. Jainism seems to have received patronage from Bharamala. A copy of Jinadattcharita was written during his reign in 1554 A.D. The Prasasti of this manuscript is important, as it mentions the name of this town as Amragadha.

Amer is situated in the gorge of Kali Koh hills. In the skirts is the lake of Maota, on whose margin in the west stands the magnificent palace of Amer. The early rulers erected fortifications on the hilltops which formed natural defences. There is a footpath, up the hill from the rear of the Dilaram gardens as also a regular cobbled road for the bullock carts, elephants and cars on the other side near the erstwhile Nizamat court. The old palace is magnificent and attracts a large number of home and foreign tourists. In one corner of the quadrangle is the famous temple of Shila Devi, the royal deity of the erstwhile rulers of Jaipur State. The idol of Shila Devi was brought by Maharaja Man Singh I from East Bengal.

The temple architecture at Amer retains the old Hindu features, the best example being the Jagat Shiromani temple at the north-east foot of the palace. Amer is a ruin town. Remnants of old houses, temples, mosques and other architecture can be seen everywhere here. A mosque built by order of Emperor Akbar in 1569 A.D. also exists.

Amer though not a railway station is well connected by road with Jaipur. Regular city bus service operates between Jaipur and Amer. Auto-rickshaw and tongas are also available. However, dak bungalow or tourist bungalow facilities are not available in Amer, except a few
PLACES OF INTEREST

Dharmashalas and hotels. The town has a Municipal Board, protected water supply system, a public library, educational facilities up to secondary school, allopathic hospital and a maternity ward, a post and telegraph office, telephone facilities, a branch of the State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur and a police station.

Being the Panchayat Samiti and tahsil headquarters, Amer has a few offices, both of the State and the Central Government such as those of Block Development Officer, Tahsildar, Station House Officer Police, Junior Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, Range Officer Forest and Curator Department of Archaeology & Museums. There is also an office of the Junior Engineer of Rajasthan State Electricity Board.

There are many temples in the town, notable being those of Laxmi Narain Ka Mandir, Kali (Durga) temple, Sanwalji Ka Mandir, Narsinghi Ka mandir, Jagat Shiromani Ji Ka Mandir, Ambikeshwar Mandir and Kalyanji Ka Mandir.

Jaigarh Fort, which stands 400 feet above the Amer Palace, has a high watch tower called Diya Burj which commands an extensive view of adjacent area.

Amet

Situated between 73° 58' north latitude and 25° 18' east longitude on the right bank of Chandrabhaga river, a tributary of the Banas, Amet is the headquarters of the tahsil and panchayat samiti of the same name in Udaipur district. It is a railway station on the Marwar Junction-Udaipur Section of Western Railway. It is 102 km. from Udaipur by road and 110 km. by train. Its population, which was 5,297 in 1901 rose to 14,614 (7,583 male and 7,031 female) in 1991. It is connected with Udaipur, Char Bhuja and Kankroli directly by road.

The place possesses the facilities of post and telegraph, water supply, telephone, electricity, hospital, primary health centre, ayurvedic ausdhalaya, family planning centre, police station, municipality, veterinary hospital, higher secondary school, library, dharmashala and cinema house. It also has banks, a co-operative marketing society, office of the Plant Protection Supervisor and co-operative multipurpose society. The place also has cotton ginning and pressing factory and oil mills. About two kilometres from here, Shivratri fair is held at Bewar Mahadeo which attracts a large number of people from nearby villages.
Anta

Situated in Mangrol tahsil, Anta is 45 km. to east of Kota town on the main road connecting Kota and Baran. It is the headquarters of a Panchayat Samiti and a Sub-Tahsil. It is a railway station on Kota-Bina broad guage track and has electricity, post and telegraph office, telephone, water supply, police station, rest house, hospitals both allopathic and veterinary and schools of various standards. Offices of the Vikas Adhikari, the Assistant Land Records Officer and Assistant Engineer (Irrigation-Drainage), are located here. The population of the place in 1991 was 18,526 (9,931 male and 8,595 female).

Anupgarh

Anupgarh is the headquarters of a tahsil of the same name in Ganganagar district with which it is connected by rail. It lies in 29° 11' north latitude and 73° 12' east longitude. Formerly it was known as Ghundher and had an old fort which remained under the Bhattis prior to its occupation by Rathors. It derives its present name from Maharaja Anupsingh (1669-98 A.D.) of Bikaner who built a new fort at the site of the old one in 1678 A.D.

The town had a population of 2,294 (11,690 male and 9,504 female) in 1961 which increased to 21,194 in 1991. It is the terminus of a branch line of the northern railway which connects this town with Suratgarh. It is connected by tarred road with Suratgarh, Ganganagar and Bikaner. This municipal town has the facilities of post and telegraph office, telephone, water supply, electricity, government dak- bungalows and rest houses (but no Dharmashala and the visitors stay in a Gurudwara), banks, educational institutions up to middle standard, police station, dispensary, veterinary hospital, cinema house and a private library. The state government offices located here are those of Executive Engineer PWD, Executive Engineer Rajasthan Canal, Assistant Colonisation Commissioner, District Extension Officer, Deputy District Education Officer and District Animal Husbandary Officer, besides the Assistant Locust Warning Officer of the Government of India.

Arain

About 23 km. south-east of Kishangarh, Arain is the headquarters of a tahsil as well as Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Ajmer district. It is connected by road with Ajmer and Kishangarh
Arain has an allopathic and veterinary dispensary, Aurvedic Hospital, post and telegraph office and also electricity office. Its population in 1991 was 4,720 (2,463 male and 2,257 female).

Arthuna

Situated in 23° 30’ north latitude and 74° 06’ east longitude, about 55 km. from Banswara, the village is known for its antiquity. Clusters of ruined Hindu and Jain temples of the 11th, 12th and 15th centuries exist in and around this village. Inscriptions found in the temple of Mandanesh or Mandleshwar (built in 1080 A.D. by Chamunda Raj Parmara and named after his father Mandan Deva) aver that Arthuna was a flourishing town and was the capital of the Parmara Chiefs of Bagar or the territory now comprising the districts of Banswara and Dungarpur. The place also finds a mention in the Mirat-i-Sikandari. The outskirts of Arthuna around Laukiya village have ruins of Shaivite temples. Some of the idols here bear inscriptions of S. 1173 and 1194. A statue of Parvati conjointly with Shiva and Ganesh in one of these dilapidated ruins is a marvellous piece of sculpture. Another idol, that of god Hanuman, in an unusual posture (mudra) is also a piece worth seeing. In the nearby cluster of Jain temples, some of the idols bear inscriptions of S. 1514. These monuments are being preserved by the Archaeological Department of the Government of India. The village is also known for its Shivratri and Holi festivals. It has a Gram Panchayat, a Nyaya Panchayat, a post office and a secondary school. It is connected with Garhi, the tahsil headquarters and the district headquarters by a regular bus service. The village had a population of 770 in 1951, 1,833 in 1961 and 3,864 (1,951 male and 1,913 female) in 1991.

Asind

Asind, a tahsil headquarters in Bhilwara district is situated on the left bank of the Khari river, a tributary of the Banas and lies in latitude 25° 44’ north longitude 74° 19’ east longitude. It lies on Beawar-Bhilwara road route, 55 km. from Bhilwara. It is also the headquarters of a Panchayat Samiti of the same name. The place has educational facilities up to higher secondary standard. It has primary health centre, veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre, police station, banks, post and telegraph office, telephone, water supply, electricity and a municipality. There is also an artificial insemination centre and an office of Sheep and Wool Department. The town has two cotton ginning and processing factories. A kilometre from here is an old temple of Dev Narain popularly known as Sawai Bhoj after its builder, Bhoja Rao.
In 1901, the village had a population of 2,237 which rose to 4,302 in 1961 and to 11,080 (5,645 male and 5,435 female) in 1991.

Aspur

Aspur, the headquarters of a tahsil and Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Dungarpur district is electrified and has facilities of banking, telephone, post and telegraph, educational institutions upto middle standard, Ayurvedic dispensary, veterinary dispensary and dak bungalow. The nearest railway station is Dungapur (48 km). Its population in 1971 was 1,430 which rose to 2,547 (1,338 male and 1,209 female) in 1991.

Atru

Situated 96 km. north-east of Kota town in Baran district on the Kota-Chhabra road, Atru is also a railway station on the Kota-Bina broad guage section. It is the headquarters of a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name. The place is electrified and has the amenities of post and telegraph, telephone, water supply, police station, banks, a Krishi Upaj Mandi, a rest house, a Dharma shala, educational facilities upto higher secondary standard, a primary health centre, and a veterinary hospital. Besides the office of Tahsildar and Vikas Adhikari, the village has a Court of Munsif besides some minor offices. The village had a population of 5,651 (2,987 male and 2,664 female) during 1991 Census.

There is an old Ganesh temple which has attractive carvings on pillars.

Bagar

A small municipal town in Jhunjhunu tahsil of Jhunjhunu district, Bagar had a population of 12,088 (6,549 male and 5,539 female) in 1991. It is electrified and possesses post and telegraph office, telephone exchange, hospitals, a maternity and child welfare centre, facilities for general education up to higher secondary standard, a B.Ed. College and Sanskrit College, an Ayurvedic Aushdhalaya, a branch of the Bank of Baroda, police station, parks, a public library, water supply, a cinema house, mosque and temples. It is a railway station named Ratan Shahar on the Jaipur-Loharu section of the western railway.

Fatehsagar Tank and Rungta Haveli are the places of tourist interest. A hotel named Hotel Piramal Haveli can be used for accommodation.
Baghera

A village in Kekri sub-division of Ajmer district, about 107 km. south-east of Ajmer town is one of the few places of archaeological and antiquarian interest in Rajasthan abounding in rare relics of interest. Its old name was Vyagreraka as recorded in the Bijolia Rock Inscription of the reign of Chauhan Emperor Somesvara, dated S. 1226 (vide Epigraphica India, (Vol. XXVI, p. 84). This fascinating mediaeval site attracted the attention of A.C.L. Carleyle who examined its relics in 1871-72. Since then a good number of antiquities of fine workmanship have been collected from Baghera for display in the Rajputana Museum at Ajmer and even a casual visitor to the museum, is deeply impressed by some of these exquisite places. The most noteworthy thing at Baghera is the Varaha-Avatar (Boar incarnation of Vishnu) at present enshrined in a comparatively modern building standing on the southern side of a big sacred tank known by the name of Varaha Sagar. There are also other interesting sites namely, (i) a dilapidated temple assignable to 10-11th century A.D. situated on the western side of the Varaha Sagar (ii) a magnificent Torana close to the outer wall of the garh of the Thakur of Baghera (iii) low lying mounds with traces of ancient buildings buried underneath in the Naginabag area and (iv) a rocky place named Mataji Dungar outside Baghera with portions of Jain images jutting out, which may really mark the site of a famous Jain temple referred to in inscriptions of the Mediaeval period. Its population in 1991 was 5,538 (2,903 male and 2,635 female).

Bagidora

Headquarters of a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Banswara district, the village is situated in latitude 23° 24' north latitude 74° 16' east longitude, about 38.5 km. from Banswara with which it is connected by road. The village has a higher secondary school, a post and telegraph office and a government dispensary. Its population in 1951 was 2,927 which rose to 3,732 in 1961, to 5,158 in 1971 and to 9,488 (4,850 male and 4,638 female) in 1991. There are several picnic spots around the village like Jhodalla Fall, the Vithal Dev and Bhuadara and Ubapan. About 15 km. away from here is situated the famous Brahma temple at Chheench. Another temple, that of Ghotia Amba situated in the nearby village of Borisama is also well-known.
Bairath (See Viratnagar)

Bakani

Bakani is the headquarters of a tahsil and Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Jhalawar district. The village has an allopathic dispensary, a veterinary dispensary, educational facilities up to higher secondary standard, a post and telegraph office and a police station. Its population in 1991 was 6,437 (3,410 male and 3,027 female).

Balesar Satan

It is the headquarters of a Panchayat Samiti of same name in Shergarh tahsil of Jodhpur district. It had a population of 3,819 in 1961 which rose to 7,097 (3,884 male and 3,213 female) in 1991. The nearest railway station is Jodhpur. Educational facilities exist here up to higher secondary standard. The place is electrified and has a primary health centre, an ayurvedic dispensary, a family planning sub-centre, water supply, post, telegraph and telephone (PCO) facilities and a police outpost. The place has quarries for supply of building stones.

Bali

Bali, a municipal town is the headquarters of the subdivision, tahsil and panchayat samiti of the same name in Pali district, and is situated on the left bank of the Mitri, in latitude 25°11’ north latitude and 73°18’ east longitude, 8 km. south-east of the Falna railway station. This walled town was the headquarters of a district of the same name in the erstwhile Jodhpur State. It is electrified and has telephone exchange, post and telegraph office, educational institutions (upto senior higher secondary standard), an allopathic hospital, a referral hospital, a club, dak bungalow and two rest-houses, Dhamashalas, a veterinary dispensary, a library and a public park. A Government hostel for the students of the denotified tribes is also provided here by the government.

The place has a sub-jail and a police-station. The offices of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, the Assistant Engineer Rural Works, Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Inspector of the State Excise Department, Assistant Engineer Irrigation Drought Prone Area Programme, Overseers of the Water Works and Public Works Departments, Co-operative Extension Officer (Co-operative Inspector), Plant Protection Assistant, Medical Officer attached to the government hospital, Junior Engineer of the Rajasthan State Electricity Board and Courts of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, the Munsif Magistrate and the Tahsildar are located here. A bank operates in the town.
There are several Jain and Hindu temples in the town such as those of Mannmohan Parshwanathji, Chandra Prabhuji, Vimalnathji, Dharmanathji, Charbhujaji, Mataji, Hanumanji and Thakurji. There is an old fort in the town.

The town had a population of 5,186 in 1901 which rose to 9,855 in 1961, to 11,821 in 1971 and to 15,446 (7,986 male and 7,480 female) in 1991.

About 12 km. to the south-west of Bali town and connected with it by a fair weather road is a village named Beejapur in proximity of which is a site where remains of an ancient city called Hathundi or Hastikundi were excavated.

Balotra

A Sub-Divisional headquarters and headquarters of the Court of District and Sessions Judge, this town, one of the only two in Barmer District, is situated on the right bank of the Luni at latitude 25° 50' north latitude and 72° 15' east longitude. It has had a municipality since 1915 and is a thriving town with the usual amenities of electricity, water supply, schools, hospitals etc. It is chiefly noted for the manufacture of dyed and stamped cloths. Its population in 1901 was 5,118 which rose to 9,637 in 1951, to 12,112 in 1961 and to 46,858 in 1991. It is a railway station. To the west of this town about 16 km. away is Tilwara village where an important cattle fair is held every year in March.

Bamanwas

The headquarters of a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name, Bamanwas Patti Kalan is situated\(^\text{12}\) in 26° 33' north latitude and 73° 34' east longitude in Sawai Madhopur District. The population of the village in 1991 was 6,525 as against 3,567 in 1961.

It is served by a dispensary, a veterinary hospital, an Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, a bank, and a police outpost. It is electrified and gets water from wells and the rural water supply scheme. The village has a library and educational institutions upto secondary standard. A hostel for the boys of backward classes also functions here.

Bandikui

Headquarters of a Panchayat Samiti of the same name\(^\text{13}\), Bandikui is situated in 27° 03' north latitude and 73° 34' east longitude in the Dausa district. It is an important railway junction on Delhi-Ahmadabad
broad guage railway section under the Jaipur Division of the Western Railway, 91 km. from Jaipur. It is connected with Bharatpur and Agra by rail.

The population of this municipal town in 1961 was 7,830 which rose to 10,638 in 1971 and to 16,452 (8,899 male and 7,553 female) in 1991. The town has a Dharmashala but no hotels or lodges. It is electrified and has protected water supply, a public park, a library, educational facilities up to degree college, an allopathic dispensary, a primary health centre, a maternity centre, a veterinary dispensary, a post & telegraph office, telephone exchange, railway mail service, banks, and a police station.

Bandikui has several offices both of the State and the Central Government, besides the Courts of Munsif Magistrate and Assistant Collector and Magistrate.

About 5 km. to the east of Bandikui is a small village Abaneri or Abhanagari, which is said to be the former capital of the Nikumbha Rajputs before they founded Alwar. The village is known for two fine monuments, the Chanda Baori and the temple of Harshat Mata, probably of 8th century A.D. The sculptures of these monuments belong to the Post-Gupta period and exhibit a high standard of technique.

Banera

The headquarters of a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name, the village is situated in 25° 30' north latitude and 74° 41' east longitude in Bhilwara district. The nearest railway station is Mandal, about 14 km. away. It is 20 km. from Bhilwara on Bhilwara-Shahpura road. There are hills on three sides of this village and a tank on the fourth side.

The village is of some historical antiquity. It formed part of Mewar from very ancient times. Akbar took it about 1567, and it is described in the Ain-i-Akbari as one of the twenty six Mahals of the Sarkar of Chittaur in the Subah of Ajmer. During the succeeding one hundred years it frequently changed hands, but about 1681 Bhim Singh, a younger son of Rana Raj Singh I, proceeded to the court of Aurangzeb and for services rendered in Deccan, received not only the estate of Banera in Jagir but the titles of Raja and a Commander of 5,000 (Panj Hazari). In the latter half of 18th century, the descendants of Bhim Singh were ousted from Banera by Raja Ummed Singh of Shahpura from whom it was recovered by the Jagirdars of Banera with the assistance of Rana Raj Singh II of Udaipur.
Banera is electrified and has its own water works. It has postal, telegraphic and telephone facilities, banks, a Dhamashala, a hospital, a veterinary dispensary, a police station and educational institutions up to higher secondary standard. In 1901, the village had a population of 4,261 which rose to 6,152 in 1961, to 7,070 in 1971 and to 9,227 in 1991. There is a small fortress here.

Baneshwar

A place 24 km from Aspur in Dungarpur district, it is known from the temple of Shivalinga where a big fair is held from Magh Shukla Ekadashi to Magh Shukla Purnima. It is situated on a delta formed at the confluence of Som, Mahi and Jhakam rivers, about one and a half km from Nawa Tapra village. Sabla is the nearest bus stand at a distance of about 7 km on Udaipur-Banswara-Dungarpur bus route and Dungarpur is the nearest railway station (45 km). The population of the place was 4,008 (1,966 male and 2,042 female) in 1991. As there are no regular transport facilities for going to the temple from Sabla, the distance has to be covered on foot or on a hired camel or cart. During the fair, however, the buses go up to the banks of the river. The temple is reached by wading through knee-deep water. The Linga in the temple is believed to be Swayambhu or self-created. The Linga stands five feet high and is broken at the top in five parts.

Near the Baneshwar temple, there are other temples too, those of Vishnu and Brahma being worthy of notice.

Bansur

It is a tahsil and a panchayat samiti headquarters in Alwar district. It has facilities like post and telegraphs, telephone, electricity, dispensary, secondary school, police station, water supply and Dhamashala. Its population during 1971 was 6,237 which rose to 11,025 in 1991.

Banswara

A district headquarters, Banswara is situated in 23° 33' north latitude and 74° 27' east longitude and is approachable by road from the railway station of Ratlam (80 km.) in the south-east and from Dohad (104 km.) in south-west. Its population which was 7,038 in 1901 rose to 15,558 in 1951, to 19,566 in 1961, to 27,363 (14,053 male and 13,310 female) in 1971 and to 66,632 (34,733 male and 31,899 female) in 1991 census. Banswara is not a railway station. Banswara was the seat of government of the erstwhile princely State of Banswara.
The town is said to have been founded by Jagmal, the first chief of the erstwhile state of Banswara and was named after a Bhil, Vasna or Bansna whom he defeated and killed. However, the inscriptional evidence suggests that the village was in existence even before the period of the reign of Jagmal. Some old ruins on the top of a hill about 3 km. south of the town are said to be the remains of a palace built by Jagmal. It remained the capital of the erstwhile State of Banswara for a period of about four centuries.

The old town is surrounded by a stone wall which is dilapidated at several places. The new habitation has sprung up outside the periphery of the wall and most of the government offices are also located here. Overlooking the town stands the palace of the former rulers of Banswara. On the eastern side of the town, is an artificial tank known as Bai Tal, which is said to have been constructed by Lachhi Bai of Idar, the Rani of Maharawal Jagmal. About a kilometre away are the Chhatris or cenotaphs of the rulers of the State.

Being the district headquarters, a number of Government offices, both State and Central are located here. Besides the office of the Collector, there are about 38 State government offices like those of the Superintendent of Police, Chief Engineer Mahi Project, Project Director, District Development Authority, Chief Medical and Health Officer, Divisional Forest Officer, District Education Officer etc. There is a court of District & Sessions Judge also. This municipal town is electrified and has facilities of post, telegraph and telephone, police station, educational institutions upto post-graduate degree college, water supply scheme, dispensaries both ayurvedic and allopathic, maternity centre, cinema houses, a public library, dak bungalow and rest houses, a Dharmashala, branches of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, Punjab National Bank, Union Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, Bank of Rajasthan, Urban Co-operative Bank and Land Development Bank. The town has a club also. Rickshaws are the usual mode of local conveyance.

Bap

It is the headquarters of a panchayat samiti of the same name in Phalodi tahsil of Jodhpur district. It is connected by road with Phalodi, Bikaner and Nokha. The place has a post and telegraph office with telephonic facilities, a police station, a primary health centre, a family planning centre, educational institutions upto secondary standard and a veterinary dispensary. The offices of the Revenue Inspector, Patwari, Sheep and Wool Supervisor, village level worker, gram panchayat and nyaya
panchayat are located here. It receives water supply from a nearby big pond. Its population during 1991 was 6,258.

Baran\textsuperscript{16}

Located in 25° 6' north latitude and 79° 31' east longitude on the left bank of the Banganga rivulet, a tributary of the Parbati river, Baran is the headquarters of a district sub-division, tahsil and panchayat samiti of the same name. The town is said to have been founded by the Solanki Rajputs during the 14th or 15th century and has been called by its present name because it was populated by the inhabitants of twelve (barah) adjacent villages. It was a trade centre for opium and known for tie & dye work. It is now a district headquarters.

This municipal town is a railway station and possesses post and telegraph office, telephone, electricity, an allopathic hospital an ayurvedic dispensary, a veterinary dispensary, educational institutions upto degree college, a police station, a club, a cinema house, a public park, water supply, public libraries, a dak bungalow (PWD), dhamashalas, branches of the Bank of Rajasthan, State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur, Punjab National Bank, Land Mortgage Bank and Central Bank of India.

Besides the Courts of Additional Sessions Judge, Munsif Magistrate, Distt. Collector & District Magistrate, Additional District Magistrate, the Sub-Divisional Officer and of Tahsildar, the office of Deputy Superintendent of Police is also located here. Subordinate offices of State Excise, Commercial Taxes, Co-operative, Forest and Agriculture Departments also exist. Central Excise Department of the Government of India also operates here.

It is a thriving town, its population in 1901 was barely 7,892 which increased to 29,809 in 1971 and to 57,719 in 1991.

Bari

Situated in 26° 39' north latitude and 77° 37' east longitude, Bari is the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name in Bharatpur district. (Transferred to the newly formed Dhaulpur district in 1982). The place is about 34 km (21 miles) west of Dhaulpur and is connected by a metalled road. Its population was 11,401 in 1911 which rose to 19,249 (10,539 male and 8,710 female) in 1971 and to 37,537 (20,369 male and 17,168 female) in 1991 census.

Bari was a mahal in the Sarkar and Subah of Agra during the Mughal period.\textsuperscript{17} The oldest building in the town is a mosque bearing an inscription mentioning that it was constructed between 1346 and 1351 AD. A masonry
fort also exists which is said to have been built in 15th century. The town is electrified and has a municipality and is also the headquarters of the Panchayat Samiti of same name. Besides, it has a police station, educational institutions upto senior higher secondary standard, a post office, a telephone exchange and has water supply. It is connected with Dhaulpur by the narrow gauge railway. The town abounds in mango trees and has a sandstone quarry in its vicinity. About 5 km to the south-east of the town are the remains of a palace known as Talab Shahi, built around 1617 AD as a shooting lodge for prince Shahjahan.

Bari Sadri

Headquarters of a tahsil of the same name in Chittaurgarh district lies in 24° 25' north latitude and 74° 29' east longitude, 75 km south of Chittaurgarh. It is a railway station. By road, it is directly connected with Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Neemuch, Mandsor, Nimbahera, Dhariyawad, Chhoti Sadri and Salumbar.

Its population in 1961 was 6,851 which rose on 13,318 in 1991. This municipal town has educational institutions upto higher secondary standard, a post and telegraph office, a police station, a veterinary hospital and a family planning centre. The place is electrified and has water supply system. There are two cotton factories also in the town.

Barmer

Barmer is situated at latitude 25° 45' north latitude and 71° 23' east longitude on the Luni Munabao section of the Northern Railway, 208 km from Jodhpur by rail. The population which in 1901 was 6,064 rose to 68,625 in 1991. The present town was founded by Rawat Bhimaji but the date is not known. It is situated on the side of a rocky hill, on the summit of which are the remains of an old fort. It possesses an ancient temple dedicated to Balarikh (the sun), the idol in which is of wood. The stone of the hill is largely used for building and roofing purposes. To the north-west are the ruins of Juna Barmer, an old town which appears to have had a very large fort, of which only portions of the ramparts remain. The remains of three Jain temples lie at a distance of about 3 km to the south, and one of the pillars of the hall of the largest of these, bears an inscription dated 1295 AD mentioning a Maharajkula Sri Samanta Sinhadeva as ruling at Bahadameru. The town is electrified and has water supply system. Being the headquarters of the district, several district level officers of the State and a few of the Government of India are located here. This municipal town has the facilities of educational institutions of a degree standard college and has hospitals, banks, police station, telephone, post
and telegraph, veterinary hospital etc. There is a sub-jail and a court of Additional Sessions Judge.

**Banya**

Banya is the headquarters of a sub-division and a tahsil of the same name in Bharatpur district. It is situated in 26° 55' north latitude and 77° 18' east longitude on an eminence in a small plain, between two ranges of hills running more or less parallel to each other and in the direction from north-west, close to the left bank of the Gambhir river, formerly, a tributary of Banganga. The population of the town was 12,225 in 1961 which rose to 26,529 (14,335 male and 12,194 female) in 1991. It is a junction on the western railway and is well connected by fine roads with Hindaun in the south, Fatehpur Sikri in the east, Bharatpur in the north.

The famous fort known as Bijaygarh (Vijaygarh) situated near the town, now almost in ruins, has been the scene of many strategic and historical events. It was built by a Jadon Raja Bijai Pal. It contains several old temples and a red sandstone pillar bearing an inscription of Vishnuvardhan, a tributary of Samudragupta. Bijai Pal's descendent lost it to Masud-Salar, a nephew of Mahmud of Ghazni. Thereafter, it was recovered by the Rajputs but was stormed successfully by Abu Bakr Kandhari whose tomb is still pointed out in the vicinity. It was held by Muhammad Ghori (1196 AD), Sikandar Lodi (1492 AD), and Humayun (1535 AD). The Mughal emperor Babur, writing in 1526, described it as one of the most famous forts in India. During the reign of Sher Shah a division of the army was stationed at Banya with a garrison of 500 matchlock men in the fort. *Ain-i-Akbari* mentions that in former times Banya was the capital of a province of which Agra was but a dependent village. It is described as a place having a large fort containing many buildings and subterranean caverns and also a high tower. The mangoes, some of which weighed above 2 lbs., were excellent and the place was famous for its very white sugar and its indigo, the latter selling from Rs. 10 to 15 per maund.

Banya is a curious medley of Hindu and Mohammedan relics, the most important being a red sandstone pillar called Bhim Lat. This monolith pillar, which bears many inscriptions, can be seen from a distance. There are many tombs scattered about in the neighbourhood of the town. Of Banya, Abul Fazl says: "This town is the burial place of many illustrious men." It seems that several important battles were fought here.
An inscription of Akbar from Bayana is a new record of the Monarch's journey through Bayana in AH 1010 or 1601-02 AD after his conquest of Khandesh. It was engraved by the celebrated noble and litterateur of Mughal court, Mir Mohammed Masum.20

The ancient name of Bayana was Sripatha or Shriprashtha.

There is an old Usha temple, which was built during the reign of Raja Laxman Sen, in 956 AD or S. 1012 by his wife.

The town is now electrified. The courts of Sub-Divisional Officer, Munsif and Tahsildar are located here. The place has a hospital, an inspection dak bungalow, a post office, a telephone exchange, and educational institutions upto higher secondary standard. There are rich stone quarries nearby which supply building redstone.

Begun

It is the headquarters of a sub-division, tahsil and panchayat samiti of the same name in Chittaurgarh district and is situated in 24° 59' north latitude and 75° 1' east longitude. It had a population of 15,641 in 1991. It is connected with Chittaurgarh (68 km) by road. The town is electrified and has its own water works. Postal, telegraphic and telephonic facilities are available. The town has educational facilities upto higher secondary standard. Allopathic and veterinary hospital, police station and public library are also available.

Begun has a number of government offices, important among them being those of the Sub Divisional Officer/Magistrate, Panchayat Samiti, Tahsildar, Circle Officer of Police, Court of Munsif Magistrate, Range Officer of Forest Department, Overseer of Water Works and Inspector of Excise. The town has banks, cotton ginning factory and an oil mill. The town has an old fort and few old temples.

About 27 km. by road from Begun is Menal, a place of historical importance, situated at a place where the rocky plateau has forked into a deep gorge causing a natural water fall. Menal is known for the ancient Shalivite temple of Nlkanteshwar Mahadeo which has erotic and aesthetic sculptures. Other temples are those of Mataji and Jhaleshwar. There are ruins of a monastery said to have been built by Bhav Brahm Sadhu. Menal is also known for the ruins of a palace of Ruthi Rani or Suhav Devi, wife of the famous ruler Prithviraj (Chauhan). These historical monuments are protected by the Archaeological Survey of India. During the rainy season the water fall at Menal presents picturesque sight and the people from the adjoining area visit this place for pleasure and for picnic.
Behror

The town is situated almost midway between Jaipur and Delhi on national highway No. 8 and is about 55 km. from Alwar, in which district it is included. The nearest railway station is about 27 km. away at Ajerka, but bus services between Delhi, Jaipur, Narnaul, Alwar and Rewari from here are so frequent that absence of a railway station is hardly felt. It is sub division as well as Tahsil and panchayat Samiti Headquarters and has modern amenities like hospital, post offices, banks, schools, restaurants and Dharmashalas, a Tourist Bungalow ‘Midway’ is also located here.

Local tradition has it that the area was governed by Raja Mauradhwaj about 1300 years ago. The capital was at Mauradhwaj town, situated on the banks of the then perennial river Sabi. Three or four years after the rule of Mauradhwaj, this territory passed on to the possession of Shalivahan Raja who founded a new town on the north-west of Sabi river and named it as Shalivahanpur. A deity of Bhairun was also installed in the town and the place where it was installed, came to be known as Mohalla Bhairunpura which, it is said, was subsequently named as Behror. Population of the town in 1991 was 16,238.

Bhadesar

A tahsil and panchayat samiti headquarters of the same name in Chittaurgarh district, Bhadesar had a population of only 2,752 in 1971 which rose to 3,226 in 1991. The village is electrified and water is obtained from pucca wells. The place has educational facilities upto higher secondary and possesses post and telegraph office, police station, government dispensary, veterinary dispensary and a Dharmashala.

Bhadra

Headquarters of a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name, in Ganganagar district, Bhadra is situated in 29° 6’ north latitude and 75° 10’ east longitude on the Hanumangarh-Sadulpur section of the Northern Railway. Its distance from the district headquarters is 181 km. by rail.

The town had a population of 28,912 in 1991. It is an important business centre having a good grain Mandi and possesses post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, veterinary hospital, allopathic dispensary, park, library, cinema house, police station, Dharmashalas, dak bungalow, rest house, electricity and has water supply system. Educational institutions are available imparting education up to higher secondary level. This municipal town also has banks and a Court of Munsif Magistrate.
Bhainsrorgarh

Headquarters of a Panchayat Samiti of same name in Chittaurgarh district, Bhainsrorgarh is picturesquely situated on the confluence of the Bamani and Chambal rivers, 110 km. east of Chittaurgarh. It is more conveniently approachable from Kota. According to Tod the place derived its name after a merchant called Bhainsa and a Banjara called Rora, and was built to protect caravans. Others say that the village and fort were constructed by and named after a Mahajan called Bhainsa Shah, who was probably a servant of the Chauhan kings who ruled over Sambhar and Ajmer. A ruined fort stands here on a lofty rock and overlooks the sole passage which exists for many miles across the Chambal.

The place had a population of 2,900 in 1971 which rose to 4,396 in 1991 and possesses a police station, a primary health centre, a veterinary hospital and a post office.

Another picturesque spot nearby is the Chulia village having a water fall of river Chambal 60 ft in height.

About 5 km. north-east of Bhainsrorgarh is situated on the other side of Chambal a wild but romantic spot called Badoli. There are a number of old Hindu temples. Among them, the temple dedicated to Lord Shiva is remarkable for its beautiful and peculiar style. In form, it is like the contemporary temples in Orissa. This temple called Ghateshwar Shivalaya is said to have been built by the ruler of Bhainsrorgarh named Huna of the Parmar dynasty. Its base is mainly plain, being only ornamented with three great niches filled with sculptured groups of considerable merit, and all referring to the worship of Shiva. The spire of temple rises to a height of 18 metres from the ground, covered with most elaborate detail. The temple has a pillared portico of great elegance, whose roof reaches more than half way up the temple and is sculptured with images of passionate lovers. The design and construction of roof of the temple is a beautiful specimen of Hindu architecture. The shrines around the main temple are covered with attractive figures of Hindu deities and other motifs. Fergusson considered this architecture the most perfect of that age. Other objects of interests here are a detached porch called the Singar Chaori or muptial hall of Raja Hun; the shrines of Ganesh, Asht Mata, Tri Murti, Narad and two pillars.

Bharatpur

The city of Bharatpur was the capital of the erstwhile princely State of the same name. It is located in 27° 13' north latitude and 77° 30' east
longitude on the main metre and broad gauge lines of Western Railway and is conveniently connected with Agra, Jaipur, Mathura, Delhi and Bombay. It is known as the eastern gateway of Rajasthan.

According to local traditions, the place was named as Bharatpur after the name of Bharat, the brother of Lord Rama whose other brother Laxman was worshipped as the family deity of the Bharatpur rulers and whose name was engraved on the State arms and seals. The city and the fort are said to have been founded by Rustam, a Jat of Sogariya clan. In 1733 Maharaja Suraj Mal Jat took it from Khemkaran, the son of Rustam and improved it by constructing a big fort and a wall around the city. Being the headquarters of the district, sub-division and tahsil of the same name many state government and central government offices are located here, important among them being those of the Collector and District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Sub-divisional Officer, Executive Engineer (Irrigation), Dy. Director of Agriculture, Divisional Forest Officer, District Education Officer, District Industries Officer, District Animal Husbandry Officer, District Employment Officer, Executive Engineer (PWD), Principal Medical Officer, Commercial Taxes Officer, Public Relations Officer, Treasury Officer, District Supply Officer, Asstt. Director Tourism TRC (Tourist Reception Centre) and Courts of District and Sessions Judge, Civil Judge and Munsif and Judicial Magistrate. The offices of Superintendent of Post Offices, Income Tax Officer and Inspector of the Central Excise and Customs are also located here.

The town is electrified and has the facilities of post and telegraph, telephone exchange, water supply, dak bungalow, motel and rest-houses, Dharmashalas, and hotels, two colleges, besides several lower educational institutions, hospital, Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya, veterinary hospital, municipality, branches of several commercial banks, public park, public library, cinema houses, police station, teachers' training school, polytechnic and clubs. The common local conveyance available here are tongas and cycle-rickshaws.

There are two important temples in the town. The Laxman temple (the family deity of the erstwhile rulers of Bharatpur) and the Ganga Mandir, dedicated to holy Ganges. There is an old mosque also known as Jama Masjid. The buildings of Ganga Mandir and Jama Masjid were built out of contribution raised by the government servants irrespective of their faith during the regime of Maharaja Balwant Singh. Every new entrant in the government service contributed one month’s pay towards the fund meant for constructing these buildings.
Another important building is the famous historical fort built of masonry stone with high walls, surrounded by a moat, about 61 metres wide and very deep. The fort is celebrated for having baffled the attacks of Lord Lake in 1805.

Bharatpur is an important mandi for mustard trade. An important factory, Central Indian Machinery Manufacturing Company (CIMMCO), is located here which manufactures railway wagons. An annual fair (Jaswant Cattle fair) is also held in the town where cattle of different breeds are brought for sale.

The world famous Keoladeo National Park Ghana Bird Sanctuary is on the environs of this town, barely 5 km. away. It is a reputed winter resort for Siberian and other migratory birds.

The population of this municipal town was 49,776 during 1961 which increased to 1,48,519 (80,173 male and 68,346 female) during 1991.

Bhartrihari

A place about 35 km from Alwar on the Alwar-Jaipur road in the Sariska valley near Indok, Bhartrihari is said to be a very ancient place amidst hills where sage Bhartrihari is believed to have spent the closing years of his life. There is a perennial flow of water. Many people visit the place for worship and others for picnic as the spot is picturesque. The population in 1991 was 1,574.

Bhawani Mandi

Bhawani Mandi is an important station on Delhi-Bombay broad gauge line of Western Railway in Pach Pahar tahsil of Jhalawar District and is the Tahsil headquarters. It is 45 km. west of Jhalawar by road. It has facilities of post and telegraph, telephone, electricity, water supply, dak bungalow, Dharmashalas, educational institutions upto degree college, hospital, veterinary hospital, commercial banks, cinema houses, municipality, public park, public library, sub-divisional officer headquarters and police station. The local conveyances available here are Tongas and auto-cycle-rickshaws. Important Government Offices located here besides that of Tahsildar, and Sub Divisional Officer, Bhawani Mandi, are those of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Commercial Taxes Officer, Excise Officer, A.En. PWD, A.E.N. PHED, and A.E.N. RSEB. A court of munsif magistrate and ACIM court also function here. Navodaya Vidyalya is running in Pachpahar.
The place has a textile mill and is known for its grain mandi and production and export of orange. Its population during 1991 was 29,740.

**Bhilwara**

Situated in latitude 25° 21' north latitude and 74° 39' east longitude, Bhilwara is the headquarters of a district of the same name. It is a railway station on Ajmer-Khandwa section of Western Railway. The town claims an antiquity long back to 11th century and finds mention in Tod's *Annals* and also in the narrative of Bishop Heber who visited the town in 1825 AD.

Being the district headquarters, the town possesses usual facilities like post and telegraph, telephone, electricity, water supply, dak bungalow, Dharmashalas and hotels, educational institutions upto the post-graduate college, municipality, hospital and dispensaries, veterinary hospital, ayurvedic aushadhalaya, and cinema houses, public parks, clubs, city bus service, tongas, auto-rickshaws, police station, public library and branches of commercial banks. Important offices situated in the town include, besides that of the Collector, the office of Superintendent of Police, District Agriculture Officer, District Animal Husbandry Officer, Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Executive Engineer (PWD), Assistant Engineer (PHED), District Probation & Social Welfare Officer, District Supply Officer, District Treasury Officer, District Employment Officer, Commercial Taxes Officer, Regional Assistant Labour Commissioner, District Statistician, District Industries Officer, Mining Engineer and Public Relations Officer, The Courts of District & Sessions Judge, Civil & Additional Sessions Judge and Munsif also function here.

The offices of the Government of India located here include those of the Superintendent of Central Excise, Inspector of Post Offices, Regional Director, Workers Education Centre, Labour Enforcement Officer, Welfare Commissioner, Mica Mines and Labour Welfare Fund & Deputy Director Mines Safety. The offices of the Executive Engineer (RSEB) and Urban Improvement Trust also function.

The population of the town was 1,83,965 in 1991. The place is known for mica deposits.

**Bhim**

Situated in 74° 05' north latitude and 25° 44' east longitude, Bhim is the headquarters of a sub-division, tahsil and panchayat samiti of the same name in Udaipur district. It lies on National Highway 8 and its nearest railway station is 37 km away at Kamlighat. The place has electricity,
post and telegraph office, telephone exchange, police station, educational institutions upto higher secondary standard, primary health sub-centre, veterinary dispensary, rest house and commercial banks. Courts of Munsif & Judicial Magistrate also function here. The place also has a sub-treasury and a sub-jail. Offices of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Junior Engineer (PWD), Junior Engineer (Irrigation), Assistant Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, and Inspector of Central Excise also function here.

The place has an old fort, which is now in ruins, and a few temples, well-known of which is that of Pipan Mata. A fair of Tejaji is also held here annually on Bhadrapad Sudi 5.

The population of the place was 6,862 in 1971 which rose to 10,772 in 1991.

Bhopalgarh

Bhopalgarh is the headquarters of a Panchayat Samiti and a sub- tahsil of the same name in Bilara tahsil of Jodhpur district. Its nearest railway station is Pipar, 51 km. away with which it is connected by road. It is also connected by road with Jodhpur, Mundwa, Bilara, Gotan, Merta, Nagaur and Siyala. The place has educational facilities upto secondary standard and possesses primary health centre, family planning centre, Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya, police outpost, a branch of the United Commercial Bank, veterinary dispensary, a public park, post & telegraph office with telephone facilities, electricity and water supply. The population of the place was 7,856 in 1971 which increased to 14,838 in 1991. The village has a mandi for chillies, handicrafts and Reja.

Bikaner

Bikaner was founded in 1488 AD by Rao Bika. It was the capital of the erstwhile Bikaner State till its merger in Rajasthan in 1949 AD. The town lies in 28° 01' north latitude and 73° 19' east longitude and is a junction of Northern Railway. It is connected by rail line and road with important places like Jodhpur, Jaipur, Delhi, Bhatinda, Nagaur and Ganganagar. The place had a population of 1,38,518 in 1971 which rose to 4,81,142 (2,57,201 male and 2,23,941 female) in 1991.

The city, once circumscribed in a peripheral wall, has outgrown its old size to new colonies. The wall, too, has disappeared at many places. But the lofty houses with excellent carvings still survive avering to the craftsmanship and prosperity of the people.
Being the headquarters of the district, important offices both of State
government and Central government are located here. These include those
of the Commissioner Border Areas, Commissioner Rajasthan Canal Project,
Deputy Inspector General of Police, Collector, Superintendent of Police,
Superintending Engineer (P.W.D.), Superintending Engineer (P.H.E.D.),
Principal Medical Officer, Assistant Director (Malaria), Director Primary
& Secondary Education, Director, Rajasthan State Archives, Deputy
Commissioner, Commercial Texes, Treasury Officer, Deputy Superintendent
(Railway Police), Superintending Engineer (R.C.P.), District Industries
Officer, District Education Officer, Public Relations Officer, Settlement
Officer, District Medical & Health Officer, Deputy Town Planner, District
Employment Officer, District Evaluation Officer, District Transport Officer,
Superintendent of Jails, Labour Officer and Assistant Mining Engineer.
The Central government offices are those of Assistant Regional Director,
National Savings Organisation, Superintendent of Customs, Labour
Enforcement Officer, Field Publicity Officer, Station Director, All India
Radio, Locust Entomologist, Superintendent of Post Offices, Sub-Divisional
Officer (Telegraphs), Divisional Superintendent Northern Railway and
Deputy Superintendent Railway Protection Force.

The city has all the modern amenities like electricity, post and
telegraph, teleprinter, telephone, circuit house, dak bungalow, Dharmashalas,
and hotels, big hospitals and dispensaries, veterinary hospital, educational
facilities upto post graduate degree, agriculture university sports school,
medical college, veterinary college, polytechnic and industrial training
institute, public schools, water supply, number of commercial banks, cinema
houses, police stations & and outposts, parks, public libraries, municipality,
stadium and Urban Improvement Trust.

The city is known for its Rasagullas, Bhujia and Papad which are
exported to various parts of the country. In recent years it has also become
a big wool centre. Among the monuments of antiquarian interest are
Bika-ki-Tekri (old fort), the large massive fort, the museum, the zoo,
Laxminarayan temple, Bhandasar temple, Nagmichiji ka Mandir, cenotaphs
of the erstwhile rulers at Devkundsagar, Shivabari temple and Lalgarh
palace. Not far from Bikaner is Gajner (32 km.) famous for beauty of
palaces and the lake which is also a resort for migratory birds. At Deshnok,
Karanji Mata temple, is famous for its divine powers and mice.

Bilara

Bilara situated on the left bank of Luni river is the headquarters of
a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Jodhpur district and
is connected with Jodhpur by rail and road. It is also a municipal town. It has facilities of post and telegraph, telephone exchange, hospital, police station, dak bungalow, Dharmsalas, public parks, electricity water supply, cinema house, club, educational institutions upto higher secondary standard, library, veterinary dispensary, branches of banks. A court of Munsif Magistrate, Panchayat Samiti, PHED, PWD, RSEB, Sub-Tahsil and Krishi Upaj Mandi also function here.

The place has an old temple known as Ai Mata ka Mandir which is known for an unusual phenomenon—the soot caused by the flame of the eternal lamp which burns here, is yellowish and not black.

The population of the Panchayat Samiti Bilara was 1,41,630 and that of Municipality was 31,157 in 1991.

Bonli

Bonli is the headquarters of Malarna Chor tahsil and Bonli Panchayat Samiti in Sawai Madhopur district. It has a post office, a secondary school, a Sanskrit school, a primary health centre and a police station. Its population in 1991 was 10,375.

Buhana

A village in Khetri tahsil of Jhunjhunun district, Buhana is the headquarters of a panchayat samiti of the same name. It possesses post office, police station, primary health centre, family planning centre, educational facilities upto higher secondary standard and veterinary hospital. Its population during 1991 was 6,845.

Bundi

Capital of the erstwhile princely State of the same name, Bundi is now the headquarters of a district. The place is said to have been named after Bunda, a Mina chieftain.

Bundi is situated in $25^\circ 27'$ north latitude and $75^\circ 39'$ east longitude along a narrow gorge in the hills and is enclosed by walled fortifications. However, new colonies have sprung up outside the old city wall giving a touch of modernity to the old town. The place is served by a municipal board and possesses post and telegraph, telephone exchange, water supply, electricity, dak bungalow, circuit house, Dharmsalas, branches of banks, educational facilities upto degree college, hospital, veterinary hospital, cinema house, public park, police station, public library and club. Tonga is the usual local conveyance available here.
Being the district headquarters, several district level offices are located here. Besides the office of the Collector, mention may be made of the office of the Superintendent of Police, Sub-Divisional Officer, Tahsildar, Divisional Forest Officer, District Education Officer, Deputy District Education Officer (Girls), District Medical & Health Officer, Executive Engineer (Irrigation), Executive Engineer (PWD), Executive Engineer (Command Area Development), Mining Engineer, District Agriculture Officer, District Animal Husbandry Officer, District Industries Officer, Treasury Officer, Public Relations Officer and District Probation & Social Welfare Officer.

Bundi is well-connected by road with Kota, Tonk, Jaipur and Ajmer. It has many attractions for a visitor. Perched on the hill, above the town are the Hara palaces, in tier upon tier of terraces, overhanging balconies and battlement walls, presenting a striking view. The view of the town from Kota-Ajmer road by-pass is extremely fine. On he environs, of the town are a few places of tourist’ interest, namely, Chauraasi Khambon-ki-Chhatri (near village Deopura), Jait Sagar, a lovely lake on the outskirts of the town, Keshar Bagh (an old garden about 5 km from the town), old palaces, Rani-ki-Baori, Shikarburj (hunting lodge), Ghat and the Sukh Mahal. On the north of the town is a fort named Taragarh built by Rao Raja Bar Singh in 1354 A.D.

The city had a population of 65,047 in 1991.

Chaksu

Chaksu, earlier known as Chatsu, is the headquarters of a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Jaipur district. It is situated in 26° 36’ north latitude and 75° 57’ east longitude and its population in 1991 was 20,408 (10,780 male and 9,628 female). It has post and telegraph, telephone exchange, municipal board, dak bungalow, Dharmsalas, water supply, electricity, educational institutions up to secondary standard, allopathic dispensary, veterinary hospital, public library, police station and commercial banks. It is said to be a place of great antiquity and its name in literary and epigraphical sources is found as Champavati, as is evident from the Kutila inscription of Guhila dynasty found here.

Chawand

A village in Sarada tahsil of Udaipur district, Chawand has the cenotaph of Maharana Pratap, the valiant warrior of Mewar. The statues of Pratap and his four associates are also erected on a nearby hillock. Chawand is about 5 km from Sarada by road and possesses post and
telegraph facilities, water supply, electricity, rest house, Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya and a bank. It has Chamunda Devi's temple also. The population of the village in 1991 was 4,206.

Chechat

A Panchayat Samiti headquarters in Kota district, Chechat is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, police station, educational institutions upto higher secondary standard, veterinary dispensary, allopathic dispensary, a branch of Central Bank of India and a maternity centre. Its population in 1971 was 4,285 and 7,981 in 1991.

Chhabra

Chhabra is the headquarters of a sub-division, tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of same name in Kota district. (It was transferred to the newly formed Baran district in 1991). The town is electrified and has municipality, hospital, Ayurvedic dispensary, veterinary hospital, educational institutes upto secondary school, police station, dak bungalow, Dharmashala, post and telegraph, water supply and commercial banks.

Besides the offices/courts of Sub-divisional officer/Magistrate and Tahsildar, the town has a court of Munsif and offices of Deputy Superintendent of Police, a sub-jail and a hostel maintained by the Social Welfare Department.

The town had a population of 9,707 in 1971 which rose to 16,384 in 1991.

Chhipabarod

A Panchayat Samiti headquarters in Baran district, Chhipabarod possesses facilities of post and telegraph, telephone, water supply, electricity, dispensary, veterinary hospital, police station, Dharmashala, branches of banks and educational facilities up to higher secondary standard. The place does not have a railway station and its distance from Kota by road is 135 km. It had population of 8,704 during 1971 which rose to 13,489 in 1991.

Chhoti Sadri

Chhoti Sadri is situated in 24° 23' north latitude and 74° 43' east longitude and is the headquarters of a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Chittaurgarh district. The nearest railway station is at Neemuch, 20 km. away. The place has electricity, water supply, post & telegraph, police station, educational institutions upto higher secondary level, primary health centre, veterinary hospital and Dharmashalas, libraries and branches of banks. The town has a Municipality also. About 2½ km.
away is a well-known temple of Bhanwar Mata where a fair is held on Baisakh Purnima attracting large devotees.

The population of this town was 9,620 in 1971 which rose to 14,621 in 1991.

Chirawa

Chirawa is an important town in Jhunjhunun district and is the headquarters of a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name. It is a railway station and buses for Pilani and Khetri are available from here.

This Municipal town possesses electricity, post and telegraph office, telephone exchange, hospital and dispensary, Ayurvedic Ausdhalaya, veterinary hospital, police station, dak bungalow, Dharmashalas, educational institutions upto degree college, public library, public parks, cinema houses, commercial banks and water supply. The common conveyance available here are taxies, cycle rikshaws, tempos and tongas.

The place has the court of Munsif and offices of Commercial Taxes Officer, Executive Engineer (RSEB), Assistant Engineer (PHED) and Sheep & Wool Extension Centre.

Its population in 1971 was 15,241 which rose to 27,787 in 1991.

The places of tourist interest are some havelis having beautiful frescoes on their walls.

Chittaurgarh

Chittaurgarh lying in 24° 53' north latitude and 74° 39' east longitude is the headquarters of a district of the same name. It is a junction on the Ajmer-Udaipur section of the Western Railway and is thus connected with Ajmer, Udaipur and Khandwa. By road also, it is directly linked with Kota, Udaipur, Ajmer and Ratlam. The town had a population of 25,917 in 1971 which rose to 71,569 in 1991.

The town is famous for its massive fort atop a hill covering an area of 279 hectares. It can be reached through a metalled road starting from the foot of the hill. The fort has had a chequered history and witnessed some of the bloodiest battles in history and three great Sakas and some of the most heroic deeds of valour. It is difficult to ascertain the antiquity of the fort but tradition ascribes it to Bhim, the second of the Pandawas, who it is said, once visited the place and dashed his foot against the ground, thereby opening a reservoir of water still called Bhim Lat. It subsequently became the capital of a branch of the Mauryas or the Muri Rajputs and was called Chitrakoot after Chitrang, the chief of this house,
whose tank and ruined palaces are still pointed out on the southern portion of the hill. Opinions differ as to when it came into possession of the rulers of Mewar. However, it remained the capital of the Sisodias of Mewar till 1568 A.D. when it was shifted to Udaipur.

The fort contains several historical monuments, temples and water tanks (kunds). The fort is reached through several gates (Patan Pol, Bhairon Pol, Hanuman Pol, Ram Pol, Ganesh Pol, Jorla Pol, Laxman Pol) some of which are marked by memorials raised in honour of those who sacrificed their lives while defending the fort. All these gates are connected with the strong walls of the fort which made it difficult for the enemy to enter the fort without breaking the doors, of these gigantic gates.

From about Ram Pol, the road forks, one leading to the north and the other to the south. Taking the southern road, one comes across several monuments like the temple of Tulja Bhawani (the tutelary goddess of the scribes); the Naulakha Bhandar or nine lakh treasury, the Singar Chaori containing several inscriptions one of which dated 1448 A.D. tells about its construction by Bhandari Bela, the ruined palaces of the Ranas, an old Jain temple known as Sat-bis-Deori, the Kumbha Shyam temple built by Kumbha and the Jei Stambh or the tower of victory constructed by Maharana Kumbha to commemorate his victory over the combined armies of the Kings of Malwa and Gujarat. The tower, about 120 ft. high with a diameter of 30 ft. and the base, has an inner staircase leading to the top. The entire edifice, from base to the summit, is covered with most elaborate ornament, either in figures belonging to the Hindu pantheon or in architectural scrolls and foliage.

To the south is the Mahasati or necropolis where the Ranas and their wives were cremated. Also there are the temple of Mahadeo Samiddheshwar, the Gao Mukh spring, the Kalika temple, the famous palace of Padmini with which the story of Allauddin Khalji is interwoven, remains of Chitrang Mori, Kirti Stambh, a Jain tower, Bhim Lat reservoir temple Nilkantha Mahadeo, Surajpol, and to complete the round of the fort, one passes through the palace of Hingal Ahariya, temple of Annapurna, Kukurishwar reservoir and the Lakhota Bari or the gate at the northern extremity. A sanctuary for deers is also now maintained by the forest department in the fort. A bus service is conducted by the Tourism Department for the tourists visiting the fort. Tongas are also available for taking the visitors to the fort.

The town is electrified and possesses water supply, dak bungalow, a tourist sarai and several Dhamashalas, railway retiring rooms, post and telegraph and telephone facilities, clubs, cinema houses, police station,
educational institutions up to post graduate college, hospital and dispensaries. *Ayurvedic Aushdalayas*, veterinary hospitals, municipality, parks, library and commercial banks.

Being the district headquarters there are number of offices located here namely those of Collector, Sub-Divisional Officer, Superintendent of Police, Courts of Additional Civil and Assistant Sessions Judge, Munsif Magistrate, Office of the District Supply Officer, Public Relations Officer, Panchayat Samiti, Tahsildar, Zila Parishad, District Education Officer, District Animal Husbandry Officer Divisional Forest Officer, Executive Engineer PWD, District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, District Soil Conservator, Executive Engineer (Irrigation), Executive Engineer (PHED), Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Income Tax Officer, District Organiser of National Savings, District Opium Officer, Superintendent of Post Offices and Superintendent of Central Excise. There is also a Cement Factory (Birla Cement Works) and Sainik School in the town.

Chauhtan

Situated in 25º 29' north latitude and 71º 04' east longitude, Chauhtan is the headquarters of a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Barmer district and lies at the foot of a hill, 48 km. south-west of Barmer. Half way up the hill are the remains of three shai-vite temples belonging to period Between 11 to 14 century AD as is evident from the inscriptions. In a valley between two of hillocks near Chauhtan is a sacred pond called Kapalitirth and also a Shiva temple of Kapaleshwar almost in ruins. About a kilometer and half beyond is a spot where a stone with footprints on it is worshipped, the footprints being said to be those of Vishnu and where a fair is held on Somwati Anawasya.

The place is electrified and possesses facilities of post and telegraph, police station, educational institutions up to higher secondary standard and bank. The population of the place in 1991 was 9,718.

Chomu

A municipal town in Amer tahsil of Jaipur district, Chomu lies in 27º 10' north latitude and 75º 44' east longitude. It is a railway station on Jaipur-Sikar section of Western Railway and is connected with Jaipur by rail and road (31 km.). Its population was 38,523 (20,339 male and 18,184 female) in 1991.

The town has the facilities of rest houses *Dhamashalas*, electricity, water supply, post and telegraph, telephone exchange, police station,
educational institutions upto senior higher secondary standard, allopathic and Ayurvedic hospitals, veterinary hospitals, parks, cinema houses and commercial banks. A regulated market with Krish Upaj Mandi Samiti is also located here. A few offices are also located here viz., those of Assistant Engineer (PHED), Junior Engineer (PWD) and Executive Engineer (RSEB).

Chomu is an important milk producing centre, most of which is supplied directly to Jaipur milk supply office for consumption in Jaipur city.

Churu

Headquarters of a district of the same name, Churu lies in 28° 18' north latitude and 74° 58' east longitude and is connected by rail and road with important places like Jodhpur, Bikaner, Jaipur and Delhi. It is a junction on the Bikaner-Delhi section of Northern Railway.

Being the district headquarters, the town possesses various modern facilities like post and telegraph, electricity, telephone, water supply, hospital, veterinary hospital, cinema house, public park, public library, dak bungalow, Dharmashalas and hotels, educational institutions upto post graduate college standard, municipality, commercial banks and club.

Besides the office of the Collector many other district level offices are located in the town. These include those of the Superintendent of Police, Sub-Divisional Officer, Tahsildar, District Education Officer, District Agriculture Officer, District Animal Husbandry Officer, Commercial Taxes Officer, Executive Engineer (PWD), Executive Engineer (Public Health Engineering Department), Public Relations Officer, Project Officer Small Scale Industries, Assistant Registrar Co-operative Societies, District Sheep and Wool Officer and the Executive Engineer of Rajasthan State Electricity Board. Courts of Additional District and Session Judge and Civil Judge also function here.

The town claims some historical antiquity and has an old fort and few old temples. A research institution named Lok Sanskriti Pratishthan possesses some old manuscripts of historical value.

The population of the town was 41,727 in 1961 which rose to 82,464 in 1991.

Danta Ramgarh

Danta Ramgarh is situated in 27° 16' north latitude and 75° 11' east longitude and is the headquarters of a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Sikar district. Danta and Ramgarh are two villages separated by a seasonal stream.
The place is electrified and has facilities of water supply, educational institutions upto higher secondary level, post and telegraph, Dharamshalas, bank, veterinary hospital, dispensary and police station.

An old fortress, now in ruins, exists at Ramgarh. The population of the place was 4,073 in 1971 which rose to 12,177 (Danta) and 5,849 (Ramgarh) in 1991.

**Dausa**

Dausa is a sub-divisional tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name. (With the formation of a new district of the same name, the town became a district headquarters in 1991.) It is located in 26° 54' north latitude and 76° 21' east longitude and is a railway station on Jaipur-Bandikui section of Western Railway. It is situated on National Highway 11.

It is a municipal town and possesses facilities like electricity, water supply, rest house, post & telegraph, telephone exchange, police station, allopathic dispensary, educational institutions upto post graduate level, Sanskrit College, public library, cinema house and commercial banks.

Being the district headquarters a few important offices are located here, namely, those of the Collector, Superintendent of Police, District Education Officer, District Animal Husbandry Officer, Deputy Registrar of Cooperative Societies, District Agriculture Officer, Deputy Director Agriculture, Sub-Divisional Officer (Telegraph), Assistant Engineer (PWD), Junior Engineer (PHED), Executive Engineer (RSEB) besides the Courts of Additional Sessions Judge and Munisf Magistrate.

The place claims some antiquity. The area was said to be in the possession of the rulers of Amer before they occupied Amer. There are five old Shaivite temples in the town depicting some sculptural excellence. There is a fort atop a hillock in the vicinity of the town.

The population of the town was 18,925 in 1971 which rose to 38,576 (20,812 male and 17,764 female) in 1991. Tongas and rickshaws are used for local conveyance. A fair is organised by the local municipality on Basant Panchami (Magh Sudi 5) every year which attracts a gathering of about 50,000 persons.

**Degana**

Situated in 26° 54' north latitude and 74° east longitude Degana is the headquarters of a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Nagaur district. It is an important junction on the Northern Railway and is connected with Jodhpur, Bikaner, Phulera, Jaipur, Agra and Delhi by
train. The place has acquired importance recently due to the discovery of wolfranite deposits in the Rawat hill near this place.

The place had a population of 1,477 in 1961 which increased to 2,120 (1,078 male and 1,042 female) in 1971 and to 3,347 (1,753 male and 1,594 female) in 1991. It possesses facilities of post and telegraph, telephone, Dharamshalas, rest house, dispensary, public park, club, water supply, adult education centre, Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya, veterinary hospital, sheep and wool extension centre and electricity.

Deoli

Deoli is a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Tonk district. It is situated in 25° 46’ north latitude and 75° 23’ east longitude. The place has educational facilities upto higher secondary. It is electrified and has water supply system, a municipal board, a dak bungalow, a few Dharamshalas, post and telegraph and telephone facilities, dispensary and veterinary hospital. It had a population of 12,499 (6,977 male and 5,522 female) in 1971 and in 1991 it rose to 16,779 (9,449 male and 7,330 female).

About 20 km. from this town there is an old village named Rajmahal, a picturesque spot on the confluence of Dai and Banas streams amidst hillocks. In its environs is a temple of Gokaleshwar Mahadeo, old gardens and a fort in ruins. It is a picnic spot.

Desuri

Desuri is the headquarter of a tahsil and a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Pali district and situated in 25° 16’ north latitude and 73° 34’ east longitude. The nearest railway station is Rani, about 35 km. (on western railway) with which it is connected by road.

The village situated on the banks of Sukri stream and amidst Arawali range of hills. Only about 70-80 years ago the forest here had tigers, panthers, wild hogs, Sambhar and occasionally Black Bears but their population has dwindled away now.

The place has been electrified recently it possesses water supply, facilities of post and telegraph, branch of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, dispensaries and maternity and child welfare centres, veterinary hospitals, police station, educational institutions upto higher secondary standard, club and Dak Bungalow. A court of Munsif magistrate. First class magistrate, ACM, Tahsildar, Senior District Education Officer also function here.
The village has a fort, now in utter ruins, a few old hindu temples and an old mosque. The entire area is hilly. Its population in 1971 was 4,869 which rose to 6,877 in 1991. The main sources of living, are business, labour trading etc.

Deogarh

This municipal town is located in 25° 32' north latitude and 73° 55' east longitude in Udaipur district and is the headquarters of a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name. It is a railway station. In 1971 it had a population of 8,738 (4,458 male and 4,280 female) which rose to 13,933 in 1991.

The town enjoys the usual amenities like post and telegraph, telephone, educational institution up to higher secondary standard, Dak Bungalow, Dharamshalas, public library, allopathic and veterinary dispensaries, police station, water supply and commercial banks.

The important manufactures of the place are woollen blankets, mufflers, cement products, metal utensils, cutlery and kitchenware, etc. Tongas are used for local conveyance.

Dhariyawad

Located in 24° 06' north latitude and 74° 27' east longitude, Dhariyawad is the headquarters of a tahsil and a Panchayat samiti of the same name in Udaipur district. The place has facilities of post and telegraph, telephone, educational institutions up to higher secondary level, primary health centre, veterinary hospital, branch of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and Dak Bungalow. Its population in 1971 was 3,881 (2,172 male and 1,809 female) which rose to 8,812 in 1991.

Dhaulpur

Dhaulpur, the capital of a princely State of the same name before the formation of Rajasthan, is headquarters of a sub-division tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti. (After the formation of Dhaulpur district in 1982, the town became district headquarters.) Located in 26° 42' north latitude and 77° 53' east longitude, it is situated on the main National Highway from Agra to Bombay and is also a junction of the Central Railway. Its population in 1971 was 31,865 which rose to 68,533 (31,189 male and 31,344 female) in 1991.

Dhaulpur has a chequered history. It was taken by Sikandar Lodi in 1501 AD whose army plundered in all directions uprooting all the gardens upto 7 kos. Babur mentions the place and states that it was surrendered
to him in 1526 AD. Humayun shifted the site of the town further north to avoid encroachment by the river Chambal. A sarai, now in a dilapidated condition, built in the reign of Akbar still exists. Another noteworthy building is the picturesque tomb of Bibi Jarina, probably daughter of a local officer. South of the town is an old fort which since 1540 AD has been called Shergarh, after Shershah who enlarged it.

The town is electrified and possesses offices a district usually has like DM's office, Superintendent of Police and Sessions Judge, Sub-Divisional Office, Tahsildar and Vikas Adhikari. There are two glass factories here.

The town also possesses post and telegraph, telephone, dak bungalow, Dharmashalas, educational facilities upto degree college, water supply, police station, club, hospital and dispensaries, veterinary hospital and cinema houses. The old palace of the former ruler of this State contains rare specimens of painting and pieces of architecture. There is a unit of RTDC network 'Midway' to provide lodging and boarding facilities to the tourists visiting through National Highway 11 at Dhaulpur.

At a distance of about 5 km from Dhaulpur is an old historical place named Machkund. Its enclosures are said to have been built by Mughal Emperor Akbar. The place commands a picturesque view.

Didwana

Didwana is the headquarters of a sub-division, a tahsil and a panchayat Samiti of the same name in Nagaur district. This municipal town is located in 27° 24' north latitude and 74° north latitude and 74° 35' east longitude on the Degana-Ratangarh section of Northern Railway. It had a population of 32,889 (17,314 male and 15,575 female) in 1991.

Didwana is said to be an ancient place, its former name being Drudwanak and was held by the Chauhans, the Mughal emperors, the Rathors and Kachchawahs of Jodhpur and Jaipur jointly for a short time by the Nawab of Jhunjhunun and then by the Rathors of Jodhpur in succession. The copper plate discovered at Daulatpur (10 km away) dated VS 953 (896 AD) bearing an inscription throws light on the antiquity of this area.

The town was surrounded by a wall having seven entrances in former times but now the wall is in a dilapidated condition. The old mansions of the town are mostly double-storeyed and ill ventilated but those built recently have a touch of modernity.

The town is electrified and has educational institutions upto degree college level, post and telegraph, telephone, commercial banks, public library, club, cinema houses, rest house, police station, Dharmashalas,
allopathic and Ayurvedic hospital, water supply, municipality and veterinary hospital. There is also a Sheep and Wool Extension Centre and Chosla breed of sheep is found here in abundance. The chief occupation of the people is to manufacture salt and there is a sodium sulphate plant also.

Besides the courts of Sub-divisional Magistrate, Munsif Magistrate and Tahsildar, offices of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Assistant Engineer (PHED) and Assistant Engineer (PWD) also function.

Deeg

Deeg, located in 27° 28' north latitude and 77° 20' east longitude in Bharatpur district is renowned for its old palaces known as Bhawans built by Surajmal Jat, the ruler of Bharatpur. The funds for these extensive Bhawans are said to have been made available by Ghaziuddin, the Nawab of Lucknow, as a token of gratitude for rescuing him from his Maratha foes by Surajmal. These places are famous for elegance of design, perfection of workmanship and their extensiveness which shows engineering skill. The water reservoir over the roof of Gopal Bhawan which feeds the fountain below in the garden, has perhaps no parallel. The Kesha Bhavan, the Suraj Bhawan, the Hardeo Bhawan, the Kishan Bhawan, the black marble throne and the swings all indicate the past glory of this place. James Fergusson has spoken very high of the architecture of these monuments in his History of Indian and Eastern Architecture.

Deeg is not a railway station but is connected by metalled roads with Agra, Mathura, Delhi, Bharatpur and Alwar. It is the headquarters of a sub-division, tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name. Its population in 1971 was 22,267 which rose to 34,083 (18,275 male and 15,808 female) in 1991.

This municipal town is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone exchange, dak bungalow, Dharmashalas and RTDC unit 'Midway', educational institutions upto senior higher secondary standard, police station, water supply, hospital, cinema house, club, commercial banks, parks and public library. There is also a fort constructed in 1730 AD.

Digid

The village of Digid, lying about 25 km east of Kota, is the headquarters of a tahsil of the same name in Kota district. It is also a railway station on the Kota-Bina section but the distance between the station and the village is about 6 km.

The place has post and telegraph and telephone, dispensary, police outpost, educational institutions upto secondary level, and a branch of the State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur. The village had a population of 2,446 in 1971 which rose to 3,495 in 1991.
Dungargarh

A small municipal town in Churu district, Dungargarh is situated in 28° 6' north latitude and 74° 01' east longitude and is the headquarters of a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name. It lies on Bikaner-Delhi section of Northern Railway and National Highway 11 also touches this town.

The town is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, water supply, educational institutions up to higher secondary standard, park, hospital, cinema house, dak bungalow, Dharmashalas, and police station. The town had a population of 36,463 in 1991.

Dungarpur

Dungarpur was the capital of the erstwhile princely State of the same name and is now the headquarters of a district. It lies in 23° 51' north latitude and 73° 43' east longitude and is situated on Udaipur-Himmatnagar section of Western Railway. The town was founded in 1358 AD.

This municipal town is electrified and possesses water supply, post and telegraph, telephone exchange, educational facilities up to degree college level, allopathic and veterinary hospitals, dak bungalow, Dharmashalas and hotels, commercial banks, police station, club, public library and parks.

Being the district headquarters, many district level offices are located here. Besides the office of the Collector, there are offices of Superintendent of Police, Sub-Divisional Officer, Tahsildar, Treasury Officer, District Supply Officer, District Agriculture Officer, District Animal Husbandry Officer, Assistant Engineer (PHED), District Soil Conservation Officer, District Statistician, Assistant Registrar Cooperative Societies, Executive Engineer (PWD) and Public Relations Officer. There are also offices of Assistant Engineer (Western Railway), Inspector of Post Offices and District Organiser, National Savings Organisation.

The town is surrounded on three sides by hills and is picturesque, especially during rainy season. A tank, known as Gaib Sagar, is located on one side of the town, banks of which are frequented by townsmen in the evening and morning. There are a number of old temples in and around the town. Local artisans prepare beautiful idols from greenstone. About 24 km from here is a temple, known as Dev Somnath on the banks of Som river depicting an excellent specimen of architecture. It is a protected monument under the Archaeological Department of the Government of India. The population of the town was 35,681 (19,268 male and 16,413 female) in 1991.
Dungla

Dungla village containing a population of 6,053 in 1991 is the headquarters of a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Chittaurgarh district. It possesses educational facilities up to higher secondary level, a primary health centre, veterinary hospital, public park, electricity, bank, post, telegraph and telephone, police station, rest house. Offices of Assistant Engineer (Irrigation) and Junior Engineer (RSEB) also function here.

Fatehpur

Located in 28° 00' north latitude and 74° 58' east longitude, Fatehpur is the headquarters of a sub-division, tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Sikar district. It is situated on National Highway 11 and is connected with Bikaner and Jaipur directly. It is also a railway station on Churu-Sikar section of Western Railway.

This municipal town possesses electricity, water supply, post and telegraph, telephone, cinema house, public park, public library, educational institutions up to degree college, Sanskrit College, Dharmashalas, police station, commercial banks, allopathic, Ayurvedic and veterinary hospitals and sheep and wool extension centre. “Hotel Haveli” run by RTDC can be used for accommodation.

Besides the offices of the Sub-Divisional officer, the Tahsildar, Vikas Adhikari, Circle Officer (Police), Assistant Engineer (PWD), there is a court of Munsif Magistrate and a sub-jail. The population of the town was 66,387 in 1991.

The place has many attractions and places of tourist interest like havelis, temples, mosques, cenotaphs, dargah etc. The lofty buildings of the rich business community contain wonderful murals with excellent combination of fast colours and themes. The old fort in the town has almost fallen down. This area was under the possession of Nawabs, the descendants of Kayam Khan, during the medieval period.

Tie and dye printing is the main industry of this palce. It also exports Churan, Chatni, Agarbatti, pan masala, candles and Ayurvedic medicines.

Gagron

A village in Jhalrapatan tahsil of Jhalawar district (about 7 km. from Jhalawar and 15 km. from Khaipur), the place is known for its gigantic and impregnable fort. The village had a population of 525 in 1971 which rose to 708 in 1991. It possesses facilities of post office and electricity. Near the fort, is a Dargah of Mitthasha where Urs is held every year and a Samadhi of saint Peepji, a follower of Kabir and Raidas.
Galiakot

Situated on the banks of the Mahi river, Galiakot is a small village, the population of which was 5,896 (2,968 male an 2,928 female) in 1991, in Sagwara tahsil of Dungarpur district. It is not a railway station but by road, it is connected with Dungarpur, Udaipur and Dohad. It was once the capital of Farmaras and also the erstwhile Dungarpur State at one time. The relics of an old fort can still be seen on the banks of the Mahi.

The village is known far and wide due to the shrine of Syedi-Pakruddin, a highly religious ascetic. The mausoleum situated on the outskirts of the village is visited by devotees every day and especially during the Urs, when Dawoodi Bohras and other devotees come here in thousands.

The village is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, water supply, dak bungalow, inns, dispensary, both allopathic and Unani, commercial banks, police station and Panchayat. There is also a temple of Sitalamata near Dargah which is also visited by thousands of devotees.

Ganganagar

Headquarters of a district of the same name, Ganganagar is located in 29° 55' north latitude and 73° 52' east longitude. Before the advent of the Gang Canal in 1927 it was a small village Ramnagar but thereafter it flourished into a big grain mandi and was named Ganganagar after Maharaja Ganga Singh, the ruler of Bikaner State of which this was an integral part.

Being the seat of district administration, several offices are located here. Besides the offices of the Collector and Superintendent of Police, there are offices of Additional Collector, Sub-Divisional Officer, Tahsildar, Assistant Collector, Deputy District Development Officer, Supply Officer, Treasury Officer, Executive Engineer (RSEB), Executive Engineer (PWD), Superintending Engineer (Irrigation), District Agriculture Officer, District Education Officer, District Industries Officer, Cotton Botanist, Chief Executive Officer, Ganganagar Sugar Mill, District Medical & Health Officer, Commercial Taxes Officer, Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Animal Husbandry Officer, District Probation cum Social Welfare Officer, Public Relations Officer, District Employment Officer, District Statistician, District Conservator of Forests, Executive Engineer (PHED) and Superintendent of Jails. Courts of District and Session Judge & its Subordinate Courts also functions here. Among the offices of the central government the following may be counted: Income Tax Officer, Field Publicity Officer, District Organisor of National Savings Scheme, Deputy
Superintendent of Central Excise and Customs, Central Plant Protection Officer, Superintending Engineer (Telephones) and Superintendent of Post Offices.

It is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, dak bungalow, Dharmashalas hotels, educational facilities, upto post-graduation level, hospitals and dispensaries, veterinary hospitals, cinema houses, water supply, clubs, public parks, public libraries, taxis, jeep, tongas & rickshaws, police station, commercial banks and municipal board.

Ganganagar is a railway junction of Northern Railway. It is connected directly with Bikaner, Jaipur, and Delhi by rail. It is a big mandi of grains, cotton, sugarcane and fruits, also possesses sugar mill, textile mill and cotton ginning and pressing factories. Its population during 1991 was 1,61,482.

Gangapur

A municipal town and headquarters of Sahada tahsil of Bhilwara district, Gangapur is located in 25° 13' north latitude & 74° 16' east longitude. It was a part of Gwalior State before independence. The town possesses post and telegraph, telephone, allopathic and veterinary hospitals, police station, commercial banks, educational facilities upto higher secondary level, dak bungalow, Dharmashalas, park, electricity, water supply and cinema house, A Court of Munsif Magistrate also functions here.

The town had a population of 9,508 in 1971 which rose to 15,224 in 1991.

Gangapur City

Headquarters of sub-division, tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Sawai Madhopur district, Gangapur City is situated in 26° 28' north latitude and 76° 44' east longitude. It is an important commercial mart on the Bombay-Delhi broad gauge line of Western Railway. Its population in 1991 was 53,689.

The place is electrified and has water supply, post and telegraph, telephone exchange, rest house, Dharmashalas, cinema houses, auditorium, parks, clubs, public library, educational facilities upto higher secondary standard, railway hospital, public health centre and maternity centre and veterinary dispensary, Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya, police station, municipal board, Urban Improvement Trust and commercial banks.

Besides the Court of Additional Sessions Judge and Munsif Magistrate, there are offices of the Commercial Taxes Officer, Circle Inspector (Police).
Gangadhar

Headquarters of a tashil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Jhalawar district. Gangadhar is situated on the banks of the Chhoti Kali Sindh river, a tributary of Chambal. The nearest railway station is about 3 km. away in west at Chaumahala. The place is electrified and possesses educational institutions upto higher secondary level, post and telegraph office, allopathic and veterinary dispensaries and police station. A branch of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, PWD dak bungalow and Krishi Upaj Mandi is also there. It is surrounded by MP and this area is also called Sonwad.

The place contains a large old fort close to the banks of the river. There is an old tank situated to the east of the village on the border of which cenotaphs of some Runis, are located. The population of village in 1991 was 8,125.

Gangrar

It is a railway station on Ajmer-Khandwa section of Western Railway and is a tashil headquarters in Chittaurgarh district. The village has electricity, water supply, post & telegraph and telephone facilities, police station, primary health centre, Ayurvedic dispensary and educational institutions up to higher secondary level. Its population in 1991 was 7,192.

Garhi

Garhi is situated on the left bank of Chap river and the headquarters of a tashil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Banswara district. It lies in 23° 35' north latitude and 74° 09' east longitude. It possesses post and telegraph, electricity, water supply, educational facilities up to higher secondary level, a dispensary and police station. It had a population of 3,843 in 1971 and 5,480 in 1991.

Ghatol

A village in Banswara district, Ghatol is the headquarters of a tashil and panchayat samiti of the same name. It is situated in 23° 45' north latitude and 74° 25' east longitude and is connected by road with Pratapgarh, Kushalgarh, Dungarpur, Dohad and Ratlam. The village is electrified, and possesses post and telegraph, dak bungalow, dispensary and educational facilities up to higher secondary level. It had a population of 4,895 in 1971 and 9,124 in 1991.
Girwa

A village not far from Udaipur city, Girwa is the name of sub-division, a panchayat samiti and a tahsil but their headquarters are located in Udaipur town.

Gogunda

Situated at an eminence among the hills of Jargo range of Aravalis, Gogunda is the headquarters of a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Udaipur district and is located in 24° 44' north latitude and 73° 53' east longitude. Being on an elevation, it is comparatively cool in summer. It is connected with Ranakpur and Abu by road.

The village is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, schools upto higher secondary level, allopathic and veterinary dispensaries, a hostel for Adin Jati, police station, inspection bungalow (PWD), bank and water supply. A few other government offices are also located here besides the court of Judicial Magistrate, Offices of the Tahsildar, Deputy District Education Officer, and Assistant Engineer (PWD). The population of the village was 4,897 in 1971 which rose to 7,015 in 1991.

On the outskirts of the village is a Baori (tank) where, according to local tradition, coronation of Maharana Pratap was performed.

Haldighati

Situated in Nathdwara tahsil of Udaipur district and approachable by a tarred road, the valley lies in Balicha village. Haldighati is so named after the turmeric colour of the soil. The place is celebrated in the annals because of the famous battle between Maharana Pratap and the Mughal Emperor Akbar fought here in 1576 AD. Haldighati is 18 km. west of Nathdwara and 45 km. from Udaipur on Udaipur-Nathdwara route. A memorial of Chetak, the famous horse of Maharana Pratap who breathed his last here, exists here. The Tourist Department also maintains a museum. The place (Balicha) is electrified and had a population of 1,067 according to the census of 1991.

Hanumangarh

Hanumangarh lies in 29° 35' north latitude and 74° 20' east longitude and is the headquarters of a district, sub-division, tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name. It is an important railway junction of Northern Railway, 4 km. from the flourishing town.
The town formerly known as Bhatner, has a chequered history and has been the scene many a bloody battles. The fort, now in ruins, had changed masters rather frequently.

Being the headquarters of the district it has the offices of Collector and Superintendent of Police, and a colony of administrative buildings has sprung up. The headquarters of Bhakara Canal Irrigation Project and several offices of this project function here. The place is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, educational facilities upto degree college, hospital and dispensaries, dak bungalow, municipal board, water supply, motor-taxis, tongas and rickshaws and commercial banks.

The place had a population of 78,525 in 1991.

Harsh

A village (27° 31' north latitude & 75° 11' east longitude) situated on the slope of the Harsh hill in Sikar district, it is well-known for an eighth century temple of Lord Shiva situated on the top of Harsh hill, approachable by jeep. The ruins form the part of protected monument by the Archaeological Department of the Government of India.

The population of this place was 4,206 in 1991 census.

Hindaun

The headquarters of a sub-division, tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Sawai Madhopur district, Hindaun is situated in 26° 44' north latitude and 77° 02' east longitude. It is a railway station on Sawai Madhopur-Delhi section of Western Railway and had a population of 60,780 in 1991.

This municipal town is electrified and has water supply, hospital, primary health centre, Unani and veterinary dispensaries, police station, public parks and library, educational facilities upto higher secondary standard, besides a Teachers' Training College, B.Ed. College, dak bungalow, Dhamnashalas, cinema houses, commercial banks, post and telegraph and telephone. It is a large mandi for grain and oil seeds and for stone trade.

A court of Munsif Magistrate also functions here. Other important offices situated in the town are those of Circle Inspector (Police), Junior Engineer (PWD), Assistant Engineer (PHED) Sub-Divisional Officer (Telephones) and Assistant Plant Protection Officer.
Hinauli

It is the headquarters of a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Bundi district and lies on Bundi-Deoli route. It is situated on the foot of low hills and on its outskirts lies an artificial lake (Ramsagar) on the far end of which are cenotaphs of about 17th century.

The village possesses electricity, post and telegraph, educational facilities up to higher secondary level, water supply, family planning centre and police station. It had a population of 6,843 in 1991.

Hurdha

The village situated in 25° 54' north latitude and 74° 42' east longitude is the headquarters of a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Bhilwara district. Its nearest railway station is Gulabpura on the Ajmer-Khandwa line of Western Railway, about 3.5 km. away.

The village is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, primary health centre, educational facilities up to secondary level and rest house. The village has benefited by better facilities available at Gulabpura. The population of the village was 8,450 in 1991 census.

Indergarh

A municipal town of Bundi district, Indergarh is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, police station, rest house, Dhamashalas, educational facilities up to the secondary level, allopathic and veterinary dispensaries and is also the headquarters of a sub-tahsil. Its a railway station of Sawai Madhopur-Kota section of Western Railway and had a population of 2,655 in 1971 which rose to 4,540 in 1991.

About 20-25 km. on the bank of river there is a temple and some ruins worth seeing. Jeeps are available at Indergarh railway station on hire.

Itawa

A panchayat samiti headquarters of the same name, the village is situated in Pipalda tahsil of Kota district. The village had a population of 12,193 in 1991 and possesses hospital, post and telegraph and telephone facilities, rest house and educational facilities up to higher secondary level.

Jahazpur

Jahazpur is the headquarters of a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Bhilwara district and is located in 25° 37' north latitude
and 75° 17' east longitude. It has had a chequered history and passed into different hands. Lt. Col. James Tod visited the place in 1820 on his way to Udaipur.

The village possesses some relics of antiquities, viz. an old fort on a hill in the south, a group of old temples known as Barah Deora, a mosque known as Gaibi Pir after a Muhammedan saint who resided here in Akbar's time.

Facilities of electricity, post and telegraph office, telephone, primary health centre, veterinary hospital, dispensary, education facilities upto higher secondary level and commercial banks are available. An office of Assistant Collector and Magistrate also functions here. The population of the place in 1991 was 15,080.

**Jai Samand Lake**

Situated in 24° 13' north latitude and 73° 58' east longitude in Sarada tahsil of Udaipur the lake lies 51 km away from Udaipur on way to Salumbar. It is one of the largest artificial lakes in the world with maximum length of 9 miles and greatest width 6 miles and whose approximate area is 21 sq. miles. It is interspersed with islands. Before the foundation of this lake and construction of the dam by Maharana Jai Singh of Mewar in 1691 A.D., the combined waters of four streams namely, Gomti, Jhawari, Ruparel and Bagar used to gush through Dhebar pass across two hillocks and hence the lake, after bunding, was known as Dhebar lake also. But it is now known as Jai Samand (Jai Samudra) after Maharana Jai Singh who, on the occasion of laying its foundation, gave gold in charity after a tuladan ceremony. It is under the Irrigation Department of the State government and its water is used for irrigation. The spot is enchanting and presents a picturesque view and is much sought after for picnic. The place is electrified and there are rest houses of the PWD, Forest department and Irrigation department. A game sanctuary adjacent to the lake is worth visiting. The Jai Samand railway station is about 8 km. from here. On the top of two hillocks on the banks of the lake are two old palaces from where very fine view of the lake is obtained.

**Jaipur**

Jaipur is located in 26° 55' north latitude and 75° 50' east longitude and is the capital of Rajasthan state as well as headquarters of a district, a sub-division, a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name. The town since its foundation in 1728 AD had been the capital of the former Jaipur state till its merger. It is named after its founder Sawai Jai Singh II.
It was a well planned city when founded, the roads were quite wide and intersected at right angles, the entire city being divided into rectangular blocks and surrounded by a peripheral wall with gates which were closed at sunset and opened at dawn. Each market was named after the commodity which was supposed to be predominantly sold or manufactured there. The residential houses, built on or behind the shops are generally two to three storeyed. The old city is painted pink and hence this city is known as the 'Pink City'.

However, in wake of time, the town overgrew in size and extensive colonies have now sprung up outside the old peripheral wall which is also giving way at many places. The 'C' Scheme, Adarsh Nagar, Raja Park, Tilak Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Bapu Nagar, Gandhi Nagar, Bajaj Nagar, Jyoti Nagar, Malvia Nagar, Vaishali Nagar, Barkat Nagar, Lal Kothi, Bani Park, Nahari-ka-Naka, Shastri Nagar, Mansarovar, Hasanpura, Mahesh Nagar etc: are some such new colonies. The shopping centres are however concentrated in Johari Bazar, Bapu Bazar, Nehru Bazar, Indra Bazar, M.I. Road, Kishanpole Bazar, Chandpole Bazar, Tripolia and Ramganj Mandi. The city possesses many hotels, ranging from luxurious to ordinary.

The places worth seeing in this town are: the City Palace (the old residential palace of the erstwhile rulers of Jaipur) along with Sawai Mansingh II Museum, the Gaitor (the old royal cenotaphs), the Hawa Mahal or the Palace of Winds, Ram Niwas garden, Sisodia Rani garden, Vidyadharji ka bagh, Zoo, Government museum, Nahargarh fort, Galta, the Jantar-Mantar (observatory) and the Iswari Lat. There are a large number of Hindu and Jain temples, both old and modern, mosques, gurudwaras, churches and other religious places of other communities.

Jaipur is known for several handicrafts and industries, jewellery, precious and semi-precious stones, brass work, enamelling, printed cloth, saris, stone and marble sculptures, articles of ivory horn and shells, wooden toys and blue pottery.

Being the capital of Rajasthan, Jaipur has been and is being developed to suit the local conditions. Civil Lines is a prestigious colony where the residences of the Governor, the Chief Minister and other ministers are located. For the members of the legislative assembly and for the government employees separate colonies have been set up. To meet the increasing demand for land and housing requirements, the Rajasthan Housing Board is entrusted with the work of carrying out new colonies and construction of houses.
Jaipur is well connected with big cities of the country by air, rail and road. It is a railway junction of the Western Railway. The city is connected by direct bus service with each district headquarters of the State and many outside places. Direct air service is available for Bombay, Delhi, Udaipur, Ahmadabad, Kota, Bikaner and Jodhpur. Local conveyance consists of taxi, auto-rickshaw, cycle rickshaw and tonga, besides city bus service.

Besides the headquarters of the University of Rajasthan, the city has innumerable educational institutions both private and public, postgraduate engineering college, postgraduate medical college, national institute of ayurved, homoeopathic college, unani medical institution, nursing college, polytechnics and industrial training institutes, HCM Institute of Public Administration, Rajasthan Police Academy, Institute of Business Management and the like. There are several hospitals, nursing homes and dispensaries in almost all the systems of medicines and specialised services are also available. The city possesses the protected water supply, STD phones, teleprinters, TV relay centre, radio station, several commercial banks, Municipal Council, Jaipur Development Authority, Police flying squads, fire brigade, city bus service, milk booths, civil defence control room, public parks, public libraries, cinema houses, police stations, clubs, Dharmashalas, hotels, lodges, retiring rooms, tourist bungalows, circuit house, dak bungalow and other amenities.

Being the capital of the State, there are innumerable offices of the State government and the central government. The administration of the State is run from the Government secretariat headed by the Chief Secretary and several ministries located there. The legislative assembly is located separately in Jaleb Chowk. A bench of the Rajasthan High Court also functions here. There are offices of many semi-government institutions and voluntary social organisations in the city.

The population of the city was 14,58,483 (7,80,841 male and 6,77,642 female) in 1991.

**Jaisalmer**

Jaisalmer lying in 26° 55' north latitude and 70° 55' east longitude was the capital of the erstwhile princely State of the same name and is now the headquarters of the district administration. The town was founded by Rao Jaisal, the Bhati ruler and hence the name Jaisalmer. It is situated at the southern end of a low range of hills and is surrounded by a stone wall which is giving way at many places. There is a fort, approachable through four successive gates. The palaces of the rulers built atop the
main entrance, form an imposing pile crowned by a huge umbrella of metal mounted on a stone shaft. The fort as well as the town contains several old temples, both Hindu and Jain. There are a number of Bhandaras or collection of old manuscripts. Of great architectural value is the Patwa Haveli (mansion) which speaks high of the local workmanship.

This Municipal town possesses post and telegraph, telephone, railway station, electricity, allopathic, Ayurvedic and veterinary hospitals and dispensaries, dak bungalow, Dharmashalas, educational facilities upto degree college, public park and gardens, commercial banks, Municipality, cinema houses, library etc.

Being the headquarters of the district administration, several offices are located here, notable among them being those of the Collector, Superintendent of Police, Public Relations Officer, Locust Warning Officer, Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Executive Engineer (PHED), Executive Engineer (PWD), District Agriculture Officer, District Animal Husbandry Officer, District Sheep & Wool Officer, District Social Welfare Officer cum Probation officer and District Treasury Officers.

The population of the town in 1971 was 16,578 (9,762 male and 6816 female) which rose to 38,735 (22,213 male and 16,522 female) in 1991.

Jaitaran

The headquarters of a Sub Division, a Tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name & Municipality in Pali district, the place is situated in 26° 12' north latitude and 73° 56' east longitude. The nearest railway station in Bar, 24 km. away but the place is well connected by road with Sojat, Jodhpur, Beawar and Ajmer.

The place is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, allopathic, Ayurvedic and veterinary hospital, educational facilities upto higher secondary level, girls secondary school, park, library, krishi Upaj Mandi, police station, club, water supply, cinema houses and commercial banks. There are offices of Dy. Supdt. of Police, PHED, RSEB, and a court of Munsif magistrate etc. There is also a dak bungalow.

The place had a population of 14,532 in 1991.

Jalor

Situated in 25° 21' north latitude and 72° 37' east longitude on the left bank of the Jawai, Jalor is the headquarters of a district, sub-division, tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name on the Samdari- Bhildi metre gauge section of the Northern Railway.
In ancient and medieval times, the place was known as Jabalipura. It is also referred to as Suvarnagiri after the name of the hill at the foot which the town is situated. It was a flourishing town in the 8th century AD ruled by a Pratihara king and possessed beautiful temples and residential houses. Later it became the capital of the Sonigara Chauhan rulers of Nadol. The fort and the palace occasionally passed into the hands of the Sultans of Delhi, the Sultan of Gujarat, the Rathors of Marwar, the Mughal emperors of Delhi and after their downfall, again into the hands of the rulers of Marwar. Jalor was a centre of culture. In early times the Hindu rulers were great patrons of art and culture. Shaivism and Jainism flourished side by side during their reign and it was the seat of Jain Acharyas for a long time. Uddyotana Suri composed the famous work Kavalayamala here in the eighth century AD. In 1455 AD Padmanabh composed Kanhadas Prabandh, regarded as greatest patriotic work written in any of Indian languages during the medieval times.

The famous fort of Jalor, built by the Parmaras in the early years of the Christian era, stands on a hill to the south of the town.

Being the headquarters of district administration, several offices are located here, viz. those of Collector, Superintendent of Police, District Agriculture Officer, District Animal Husbandary Officer, Assistant Registrar Cooperative Societies, Chief Medical & Health Officer, Commercial Taxes Officer, Executive Engineer (PWD), Executive Engineer (PHED), Executive Engineer (RSEB), Treasury Officer, District Statistician, Public Relations Officer, Income Tax Officer, District Organiser of National Savings Scheme etc. The court of District and Sessions Judge and subordinate courts are also located here.

The town is electrified and possesses municipality, water supply, post and telegraph, telephone, dak bungalow, Dhamashalas, cinema house, club, educational facilities upto college level, hospital and dispensaries, Ayurvedic aushadhalays and police station.

There is a granite polishing factory located here. The place is also known for the manufacture of country cloth called khesie and camel saddles. The town had a population of 33,650 (18,078 male and 15,572 female) in 1991.

Janwa Ramgarh

Headquarters of a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Jaipur district, Janwa Ramgarh is located in 27° 02' north latitude and 76° 01' east longitude, 26 km. north east of Jaipur with which it is linked.
by road. It had a population of 5,815 (3,058 male and 2,757 female) in 1991. The place has post and telegraph, telephone, police station, allopathic and veterinary dispensaries, educational facilities upto higher secondary level, electricity, water supply and commercial banks. The offices of Tahsildar and Vikas Adhikari besides other minor offices are located here.

Not far from the place, is a big bund of Jamwa Ramgarh, from where drinking water is supplied to the Jaipur city. It is under the Irrigation Department of the State. It is a picturesque spot and much sought after during the rainy season for picnic.

**Jaswantpura**

It is the headquarters of a Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Bhinmal tahsil of Jalore district. Jaswantpura was rebuilt in 1883-84 on the site of a village called Loihayana which was levelled to the ground on account of the predatory activities of its Jagirdar and his Bhil followers.

The rulers of the former Jodhpur State had built their summer resort on these hills and due to the pleasant climate, was known as Marwar ka Abu. The Sunda hill, 10 km. from Jaswantpura is famous for the rock-cut cave like temple of Chamunda Devi which contains several inscriptions the oldest of which mentions about the 19 generations and principal events of the Sonigara Chauhan dynasty.

Jaswantpura has facilities of post and telegraph, dak bungalow, police station, primary health sub-centre, Secondary School, and a Teachers' Training School. The population of the village in 1971 was 2,873 which rose to 3,533 in 1991.

**Jayal**

Located in 27º 13' north latitude and 74º 11' east longitude, Jayal is the headquarters of a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Nagaur district. It is connected with Didwana and Nagaur by road. (50 km.)

The place is served by post and telegraph, telephone, commercial banks and allopathic, Ayurvedic and veterinary dispensaries. Educational facilities exist up to secondary level. The village had a population of 6,095 in 1971 and 9,527 in 1991 is electrified. It has police station, cinema house, water supply and a wool extension centre. An old Dargah of Sahsamanb Diwan exists here which is held in great veneration.
Not far from here are three old sites now reduced to mere ruins, viz. Rol village which claims to possess an apparel of Mohammed Sahib in a mosque, Goth Manglod known for the old temple of Dadhimati-Mata and gypsum mines and lastly, Khatu village where excavation revealed architecture of 14th century A.D.

Jeen Mata

A famous religious place of Hindus situated at Nimeda village (population 1,131 in 1991) of Danta-Ramgarh tahsil in Sikar district, 15 km. from Gorian railway station on Sikar-Jaipur section of Western Railway. Buses ply between Sikar and Jeen Mata. People in thousands visit this place from far and wide for Jat or offering. The temple known as Jeen Mata and sometimes, Jayanti Devi which is quite old, probably of 10th century A.D. Large number of Dharmashalas and Tibaris, exist here for pilgrims to stay and utensils and other necessities are provided by the temple management. Fair is held twice in a year in the month of Chaitra and Asoj at the time of Navrata.

Jhalawar

It is the headquarters town (24° 36' north latitude and 76° 10' east longitude) of a district and sub-division of the same name and as such several offices are located here, viz those of Collector, Superintendent of Police, Treasury Officer, Sub-Divisional Officer, District Employment Officer, Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, District Medical & Health Officer, District Agriculture Officer, District Animal Husbandry Officer. Divisional Forest Officer, District Education Officer, District Industries Officer, Executive Engineer, PWD, Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Income Tax Officer, District Opium Officer and Organiser, Samll Saving Organisation.

Jhalawar is not a railway station. It is well connected by road with Kota, Bhopal, Indore and Ujjain. The town is electrified and possesses municipality, post and telegraph, telephone, water supply, dak bungalow, Dharmashalas, commercial banks, allopathic, ayurvedic and veterinary hospitals, cinema houses, public parks, public library, club, museum and police station. The usual mode of conveyance is tonga.

The town possesses factories for stone polishing. It also has city fort, temples etc. which are places of tourist interest. The town had a population of 38,618 in 1991.
PLACES OF INTEREST

Jhalrapatan

A municipal town (24° 32' north latitude and 76° 10' east longitude) barely 6 km. from Jhalawar, Jhalrapatan is the headquarters of a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Jhalawar district. The nearest railway station is Bhawani Mandi.

The town is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, water supply, Dharmashalas, allopathic and veterinary hospitals, commercial banks, public park, public library, cinema house and police station.

The population of the town in 1971 was 12,468 (6,464 male and 6,004 female) which rose to 23,067 in 1991. A cattle fair on the bank of river Chandrabhaga is held every year on Purnima of Kartik month.

Jhunjhunun

Jhunjhunun is the headquarters of a district and sub-division, tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name. It is connected with Loharu on the one side and Sikar and Jaipur on the other, by both rail and road. This Municipal town is electrified and had a population of 32,024 in 1971 which rose to 72,187 in 1991.

The town possesses post and telegraph, telephone, water supply, educational facilities upto P.G. degree college level, allopathic, ayurvedic and veterinary hospitals and dispensaries, maternity and family planning centre, police station, dak bungalow, commercial banks, hotels, circuit house, Dharmashalas, public parks, cinema houses, club and public libraries. Local conveyance consists of tongas, camel carts and auto-rickshaws.

It is now a tourist centre. Tourist Office is functioning here to guide the tourists visiting the Shekhawati region. Being an old town of the region, there are many places to attract Indian and foreign tourists.

Badalgarh, Khetri Mahal, Behari temple (old paintings), Qamruddin Shah Ki Dargah, Mertani baori, Laxinath temple, Khetan Havelis, Ishwardas Mohandas Haveli, Narsinghdas Tibrewal Haveli, Birdhi Chand well, Ajeet Sagar, and temples are the main attractions of the place. It is also famous for colourful wall paintings.

Being the headquarters of the district administration, several offices, viz. those of Collector, Superintendent of Police, Treasury Officer, Sub-Divisional Officer, Executive Engineer (PWD), Public Relations Officer, Income Tax Officer and Recruiting Officer (Military) etc. are located here. A court of Civil and Sessions Judge also functions here.
Jodhpur

Capital of the erstwhile princely State of Jodhpur (or Marwar, as it was sometimes called), Jodhpur is now the headquarters of a district, sub-division and a tahsil of the same name. It lies in 26° 18' north latitude and 73° 01' east longitude. It is a big railway junction of Northern Railway and is connected by rail with Jaisalmer, Ahmadabad, Udaipur, Delhi, Jaipur, Ajmer, Jalore, Bhilid, Merta City, Barmer and Gadra Road. By road also the town is linked with these places. Jodhpur is also air linked with Jaipur, New Delhi, Udaipur and Bombay. The town had a population of 6,66,279 in 1991.

It was founded in 1459 AD by Rao Jodha and hence the name Jodhpur. The old city is surrounded by a peripheral wall which has crumbled down at many places but still retains several gates through which entrance to the city was possible. With the development of the town, several colonies outside the old wall have sprung up and most of the government offices are located outside the city wall. The town is actually situated at the foot of a hillock or an isolated rock crowned by a massive fort. The fort contains museum, royal palaces, beautifully carved panels, perforated screens, several temples, paintings, both mural and miniature, and other objects of interest. A panoramic view of the city nestling round the fort can be obtained from the battlements of the fort.

The town possess many old Hindu and Jain temples, mosques and churches. Places of tourist interest include Umaid Bhawan palace (now a luxurious hotel), Mandor garden, Balsamand and Kailana lake, Jaswant Thara (memorial of Maharaja Jaswant Singh) and Kaga (cremation ground for the aristocracy).

The presence of a university, engineering and medical colleges and the Rajasthan High Court has contributed to the growth of the town. Being the headquarters of the district administration, innumerable offices of the State and central governments are located here, notable among them being those of the Collector & Controller of Civil Defence, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Commissioner Commercial Taxes, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Deputy Inspector General of Police (RAC), Director, Technical Education, Superintending Engineer (PWD), Superintending Engineer, PHED, Treasury Officer, Dy. Director Education, Dy. Director of Animal Husbandry, Dy. Director of Agriculture, Dy. Conservator of Forests, Divisional Forest Officer, Superintending Engineer (Irrigation), Dy. Commissioner (Prohibition & Excise), Addl. Director Soil Conservation, Director of Oriental Research Institute, Dy. Town Planner,
Dy. Registrar Cooperative Societies, Regional Dy. Director Industries, Deputy Director, Tourism and a number of district level offices of the State government. Notable among the Central government offices are those of the Station Director of AIR, Inspector General Border Security Force, Dy. Locust Entomologist, Director of Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Incharge of Aeronautical Communication Station, Assistant Collector of Central Excise and Customs, Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Labour Enforcement Officer, Assistant Regional Director of National Savings, Dy. Central Intelligence Officer, Commanding Officer (NCC), Executive Engineer (CPWD), Divisional Engineer (Telegraphs), Divisional Superintendent Railways, Divisional Commercial Superintendent Railways, Divisional Medical Officer Railways, Dy. Chief Engineer (Railway Workshop), Superintendent of Post Offices, Director AIR, Doordarshan, etc.

Besides the above and other minor offices, there is a High Court of Judicature for Rajasthan with its subordinate courts. There are also the offices of Semi-Government organisations like Food Corporation of India, Rajasthan Housing Board, Rajasthan Warehousing Corporation, RSEB, Fertilizer Corporation of India, Central Ground Water Board, Oil and Natural Gas Commission etc. The office of the Zila Pramukh, Vikas Adhikari Panchayat Samiti Mandor, Vikas Adhikari Panchayat Samiti Luni, Principal Gram Sevak Training Centre Mandor, Principal Cooperative Training Centre and Principal, College of Physical Education are also located here.

The town is electrified and has a municipal corporation and an Urban Improvement Trust to look after the civic amenities. It possesses post and telegraph, telephone, railway mail service, water supply, sewerage, fire fighting service, medical and engineering colleges, besides colleges for general education, polytechnic, college for physical education, cooperative training centre, gram sevak training centre, veterinary hospitals and dispensaries, tourist bungalow, Dharmashalas, railway retiring rooms, cinema houses, clubs, stadium, auditorium, museum, public parks, public libraries (Sumer Public Library, Information Centre, etc.), central bus stand, city bus service, commercial banks and police control station. City conveyance consists of tonga, taxi, auto-rickshaw and tempo service.

The Gangaur fair is celebrated here with great pomp and show. The town is known for the manufacture of Badlas or zinc water carriers covered with cloth of wool.
Mandor, the locality on the outskirts of the town and its out-growth, is an ancient place and was the capital of the Rathors before Rao Jodha. It attracts large number of visitors. It has extensive gardens, cenotaphs, and gallery of war heroes etc. There are fountains and the whole setting is picturesque. It is a picnic spot during rainy season.

Kaila Devi

Popularly known as Kaila Devi, the name of this place in papers is Lanchra. It is situated on the banks of Kalsil river in Karauli tahsil of Sawai Madhopur district. Kaila Devi is the tutelary deity of the erstwhile rulers of Karauli State. The nearest railway station is Hindaun from where buses ply to this place regularly. A fair is held during the dark half of Chaitra and lasts for a fortnight. The congregation exceeds one lakh. The population of the place was 2,998 in 1991. Facilities of post office, telephone, police station, electricity, water supply, Dharmashalas and Ayurvedic dispensaries exist here.

Kaman

Located in 27° 39' north latitude and 77° 16' east longitude, Kaman is a very old town situated in Bharatpur district. It is sacred to Hindus because it is associated with Lord Krishna’s early life and is visited annually, on pilgrimage, by a large number of Vaishnavas during the month of Bhadon as a part of Banayatra and Brij Parikrama. Kaman is also believed to be a corrupt form of Kumban. The remains of a curious temple (also reported as a mosque in the Imperial Gazetteer, Vol. XIV 1908, p. 326) consisting of 84 pillars, named Chaurasi Khamba still exist here. None of these pillars is without ornament and some are very highly decorated.

There is an old tank here, named Bimal Kund which is surrounded by temples on all sides. A chhatri, built in the memory of Raja Kamak stands on its bank.

This municipal town is the headquarters of a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name, 55 km. from Bharatpur. It is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, water supply, dak bungalow, cinema house, police station, public library, Dharmashalas, and educational facilities upto senior higher secondary level. Tongas and rickshaws are used for local conveyance.

The offices of Assistant Engineer (Irrigation) and Junior Engineer (PWD) are also located here. The town possesses a RCC pipe factory and some mills. The population in 1991 was 24,190 (13,087 male and 11,103 female).
PLACES OF INTEREST

Kanod

A municipal town in Vallabhnagar tahsil of Udaipur district, Kanod is a railway station on Bari Sadri-Mavli junction section of the Western Railway. It is also connected by road with Chittaurgarh, Nathdwara, Pratapgarh, Neemuch and Dhariyawad. The town possesses post and telegraph, telephone, water supply, electricity, a branch of the Central Bank of India, educational facilities upto degree college, a hostel for the Adivasis, Primary Health Centre, veterinary hospital, police station etc. Besides the court of Munsif Magistrate, offices of the Assistant Engineer (PHED), Assistant Engineer (RSEB) and a sub-jail are also located here. It is an area in which betel leaf is cultivated. The population in 1991 was 11,303.

Kapasan

A municipal town (24° 53' north latitude and 74° 19' east longitude), Kapasan is the headquarters of a sub-division, a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Chittaurgarh district. The town is electrified and possesses water supply, post and telegraph, telephone, railway station, rest house, Dharmashalas, educational facilities upto higher secondary, veterinary hospital, primary health centre, public park, library, hostel for scheduled caste students, police station, Krishi Upaj mandi Samiti and commercial banks.

Besides the offices of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Tahsildar and the Vikas Adhikari, important offices situated here include those of District Agriculture Officer and a court of Munsif magistrate. Kapasan is an important grain and cotton mandi and a flourishing trade centre for cotton. Bangles of coconut shells are also manufactured here. The town had a population of 16,028 in 1991.

Karanpur

A municipal town (29° 50' north latitude and 73° 28' east longitude), Karanpur is the headquarters of a sub-division and a tahsil of the same name in Ganganagar district. It is a big Mandi and a railway station on Hanumangarh-Suratgarh line of the Northern Railway.

It possesses post and telegraph, telephone exchange, educational institutions upto higher secondary, primary health centre, rest house, hotels, cinema house and a police station. The population was 18,231 in 1991.
Karauli

Karauli was the capital of the erstwhile princely state of the same name and is now the headquarters of a sub-division, tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Sawai Madhopur district. It is situated in 26° 30' north latitude and 77° 2' east longitude. Its nearest railway station is Hindaul (32 km.) on Delhi-Bombay broad guage line of Western Railway.

The population of this municipal town was 23,696 in 1961 which rose to 49,008 in 1991. It is a fortified city surrounded by a wall of red sandstone strengthened by bastions at several places. The peripheral wall, now dilapidated at several places, has six gates and eleven postern. The town has a beautiful palace of the former rulers and several noteworthy temples.

It has usual modern facilities like electricity, post and telegraph, telephone, dak bungalow, Dharmashalas, lodges, libraries, cinema houses, clubs, commercial banks, educational facilities upto degree college and Teachers Training School (STC), Nursing Training Centre, allopathic hospital, Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya, veterinary hospital, police station and water supply.

Besides the offices of Sub-Divisional Officer, Tahsildar and Vikas Adhikari, other important offices located here are those of District Education Officer, Chief Medical and Health Officer, Assistant Director Medical & Health (smallpox eradication), Assistant Engineer (Irrigation), Assistant Engineer (Mines), Dy. Chief Medical Officer (Malaria), Assistant Conservator of Forests, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Prohibition Officer, Assistant Fisheries Officer and Assistant Engineer (PWD).

The town is known for its export of stone used in the construction of buildings, latticed windows, idols, white stone, chakla (pastry board), kund (stone bowl) and Khator (stone basin) of red sandstone. The stone quarried in the vicinity of the town is of three colours viz., white, red and mixed, locally called Gazat (brown in colour). The town is also known for its wooden toys specially lotus flowers and peacocks. It is also a centre of Khadi industry. Biris and daggers of fine craftsmanship are manufactured here.

Kekri

Kekri, a municipal town is headquarters of a sub-division, a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Ajmer district. It possesses post and telegraph, telephone, electricity, police station, water supply, allopathic and veterinary hospitals, rest house and Dharmashalas. The
population of the town was 14,997 (7857 male and 7140 female) in 1971 which rose to 25,573 (13,290 male and 12,283 female) in 1991.

**Kelorwa**

Situated in 25° 07' north latitude and 73° 36' east longitude, Kelwara is the headquarters of Kumbhalgarh tahsil and panchayat samiti in Udaipur district. It is 73 km. north of Udaipur city and lies at the head of the Hathidara Nal or pass leading to Ghanerao in Pali district.

The place has post and telegraph, telephone, allopathic and veterinary hospital, educational facilities upto higher secondary, hostel for Adivasis, electricity, inspection bungalow, water supply, bank, and a police station. There is also a court of Munsif Magistrate here.

The population of the place was 2,648 in 1971 which rose to 3,441 in 1991. About 6 km. from here is the famous fort of Kumbhalgarh.

**Keshorai Patan**

Keshorai Patan is an ancient town. The earliest inscription found here belongs to the first century AD. It is now the headquarters of a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Bundi district.

The town is 14 km. north-east of Kota and 46 km. from Bundi. It is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, water supply, veterinary hospital, cinema house, police station, park, club and public library. There is also a sugar mill here.

The town has an old temple of Kesorai, a form of Vishnu. The population of the town was 7,286 in 1971 which increased to 15,748 in 1991.

**Khandar**

Khandar is the headquarters of a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Sawai Madhopur district and is situated in 26° 01' north latitude and 76° 37' east longitude on the confluence of the Chambal and the Banas rivers.

The village is electrified and had a population of 7,361 in 1991. It possesses primary health centre, a veterinary dispensary, police station, post and telegraph, telephone, State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur, Dharmashalas, educational facilities upto higher secondary level and water supply.
Local manufacturing of the village consists of hand fans and betel leaf cases especially prepared from Khas (a scented grass). The town has an old massive fort also, known as Khandar ka Kila.

Khandela

A municipal town in Sri Madhopur tahsil of Sikar district, Khandela was the seat of an old principality owing allegiance to Jaipur rulers. It is now the headquarters of a Panchayat Samiti of the same name. The town is electrified and possesses water supply, post and telegraph, Dharmashalas, cinema houses, library, educational facilities upto higher secondary level, public park, a branch of State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur, sheep and wool extension centre, allopathic and veterinary hospital, anti-rabies centre and police station.

The town has a chequered history and is surrounded by hills. It is regarded as the original place of Khandelwal Vaishyas and Brahmins. An old fort also exists, though in ruins. The place is known for papaya cultivation, manufacture of wooden articles and toys, basket making and weaving. The population of the town in 1991 was 20,495.

Khanpur

Headquarters of a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Jhalawar district, Khanpur possesses post and telegraph, telephone, water supply, electricity, rest house, Dharmashalas, commercial banks, secondary school, primary health centre, sub-centre, veterinary hospital, cinema house and a police station. The population of the town was 8277 in 1971 which rose to 10,657 in 1991.

Kharchi

It is the headquarters of a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Pali district and lies in 25° 43' north latitude and 73° 36' east longitude. The village has a market which was formerly known as Kharchi Bazar but now known by the name of Marwar Junction which lies on the main Ahmadabad-Delhi metre gauge section of Western Railway and is also connected with Jodhpur and Udaipur by rail. The distance between the village and the railway station is about 3 km., the tahsil office of course is located near the railway station. While the village possesses a post office and school upto senior higher secondary level, facilities of telephone exchange, telegraph, railway mail service, Ayurvedic dispensary, veterinary hospital, club, Dharmashalas, sheep and wool extension centre, dak bungalow, library, water supply, bank, etc. primary health centre are available at Kharchi bazar (Marwar Junction). The railway station is
electrified and has the offices of RSEB, Munsif court, Krishi Upaj Mandi, A.En. (PHED).

The population of Kharchi village and the Bazar respectively were 3,270 and 2,054 in 1971 which rose to 9,637 in 1991.

Khatoo Shyamji

Khatoo, a village in Danta Ramgarh tahsil of Sikar district, is famous for Shyamji's (Krishna) temple and hence the name Khatoo Shyamji. It is 16 km. from Reengus and 25 from Danta Ramgarh. People assemble here in tens of thousands during the fairs held in Phagun and in Kartik months, from far off places. The place is electrified and has facilities of water supply, Dharmashalas, post and telegraph, telephone, police station and commercial banks. It had a population of 4,861 in 1971 which rose to 10,079 in 1991. Shyamji temple, Shyam Kund and Shyam Garden are places worth visiting.

Kherli

A municipal town on the Bandikui-Agra chord of the Western Railway, Kherli is a thriving Mandi from where mustard seeds and pulses are exported. It is included in Laxmangarh tahsil of Alwar district. The town is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone exchange, rest house, Dharmashalas, higher secondary school, allopathic and veterinary hospital, police station, commercial banks, parks and Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti. The population of town was 12,263 in 1991.

Khairwara

Once the headquarters of the Mewar Bhil Corps and the Political Superintendent of the hilly tract of Mewar, Khairwara is now the headquarters of a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Udaipur district. It lies on the main road (NH 8) from Udaipur to Dungarpur and is situated in 23° 59' north latitude and 73° 36' east longitude.

The place is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, educational facilities up to higher secondary level, allopathic and veterinary hospital, police station, water supply, dak bungalow and commercial banks. Among the important offices located here, mention may be made of those of the Project Officer (Kadana Project) of the Forest Department, Assistant Engineer (NH) and Commandant Mewar Bhil corps (RAC). The population was 5,958 in 1991.
Khetri

Khetri is a municipal town and is the headquarters of a sub-division, a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Jhunjhunu district. It is connected with Jhunjhunu and other places by road. The convenient railway stations for this place are at Neem-ka-Thana, Nizampur and Chirawa. The town is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, dak bungalow, Dharmashala, commercial banks, educational facilities upto PG college, industrial training institute, allopathic, Ayurvedic and veterinary hospitals, cinema house, public libraries and police station. Besides the offices of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Tahsildar and the Vikas Adhikari, office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police and a court of Munsif Magistrate also function here.

The population of the town was 17,725 in 1991. There are a few tanks and temples worth visiting in the town. Many temples possess colourful wall paintings.

Kishanganj

Headquarters of a tahsil of the same name in Baran district, it had a population of 5,499 in 1991. The nearest town and the nearest railway station is Baran, 16 km. away. The village is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, a branch of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, educational facilities upto secondary level, allopathic and veterinary dispensaries, police station and Dharmashalas. About 25-30 km. from Kishanganj a religious place, Sita Bari which can be reached from Kelwara town.

Kishangarh

Kishangarh was the capital of an erstwhile princely state of the same name before the formation of Rajasthan. After the formation of Rajasthan, it became a part of Jaipur district but in 1956 when Ajmer area merged into Rajasthan and became a district, Kishangarh became a part of Ajmer district. It is now the headquarters of a sub-division, a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Ajmer district and had a population of 81,948 in 1991.

This municipal town lies 28 km. from Ajmer on the Ahmadabad-Delhi National Highway No. 8 and is also a station of Western Railway. The place is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone exchange, water supply, dak bungalow, Dharmashala, allopathic and veterinary hospitals, cinema houses, public park and library, club, police station, commercial banks and educational institutions upto college level.
The important government offices located here are those of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Tahsildar, Vikas Adhikari, Dy. Superintendent of Police (Police Training School), Asstt. Engineer, PWD, Asstt. Engineer PHED and Dy. District Education Officer. A court of Munsif Magistrate also functions here.

The town has powerlooms and a big textile mill. In the field of painting, Kishangarh school has its own style.

Kolayat

Situated in 27° 50' north latitude and 72° 57' east longitude, Kolayat is the headquarters of a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Bikaner district. The place is known far and wide for the holiness of its tank and is considered sacred by the Hindus. The worshippers visit the place from as far as Nepal. The central feature of the place is a tank with a temple of Kapil Muni, regarded as the originator of the Sankhya System of Indian philosophy. An annual fair is held here from Kartik sudi 13 to Agahan Badi 1 attracting lakhs of pilgrims.

The place is connected with Bikaner by both road and rail (about 50 km.). The village is electrified and possesses water supply, rest house, several Dharmashalas, primary health centre, post and telegraph, telephone, commercial banks and educational facilities upto secondary level. Its population during 1991 was 5,297.

Kota

Capital of an erstwhile princely state of the same name, Kota is now the headquarters of a district bearing the same name. It is a railway junction on Delhi-Bombay section of Western Railway. It is situated on the banks of the Chambal and has grown into an industrial complex in recent years. Its population in 1991 was 5,37,371.

The town is electrified and possesses Nagar Nigam, Urban Improvement Trust, post and telegraph, telephone exchange, several commercial banks, educational institutions upto University, polytechnic, engineering college, B.Ed. College, allopathic, ayurvedic, Unani hospitals and dispensaries, Public parks, gardens, libraries, clubs, cinema houses, police stations, circuit house, RTDC tourist hotel, dak bungalow, rest house, Dharmashalas and other hotels and lodges.
Kota is a big grain mandi. In industrial field, it is known for the production of fertilizers, nylon thread, handloom cloth, pottery and many engineering and electronic products.

Being the headquarters of a district, several offices are located here. Besides the offices of the Collector, there are offices of the Commissioner of the Chambal Area Development, Dy. Inspector General of Police, Superintending Engineer, PWD, Director, Land Development, Treasury Officer, Jr. Director Agriculture, Director Forest Project, Dy. Commissioner Commercial Taxes, Chief Medical Officer, Mining Engineer, Sr. Town Planner, Dy. Labour Commissioner, Commandant of Rajasthan Armed Constabulary, District Education Officer, Asstt. Director Tourism Asstt. Director Industries and Dy. Director of Ayurved. There are also a number of central government officers, viz., Assistant Collector of Central Excise, Income Tax Officer, Executive Engineer (Telegraphs), Sub-Divisional Officer (Telephones), Superintendent of Post Offices, Dy. Commissioner of Narcotics, Officer Incharge of Rajasthan Atomic Power Project, and Central Soil Conservation Officer.

Offices of the SE (RSEB), Officer Incharge of the Food Corporation of India's branch office and Zila Pramukh also function in the town.

Kota is known for the Dashahara celebrations when people from adjacent areas also assemble and a cultural programme is also organised for 15 days from Navmi. The Doria saris of Kaithoon, a village near Kota, are reputed for design and texture and are in much demand. Places worth seeing in the town include the Garh (fort), Dad Devi temple, Kansuwa temple, Govt. museum, Kishore Sagar, Jagmandir, Royal cenotaphs, Chambal garden, Bhitaria Kund, etc. Famous Badoli temples can be visited from Kota.

Kota town is included in Ladpura tahsil, an adjacent village which is the headquarters of a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name.

Kotputli

Headquarters of a sub-division, tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name, Kotputli (27° 42' north latitude & 76° 12' east longitude) is located on the National Highway connecting Jaipur with Delhi. Although it is not a railway station, it is well linked with Alwar, Jaipur, Delhi, Narnaul and Neem-ka-Thana by road.

This municipal town is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, allopathic and veterinary hospitals, Krishi Upaj Mandi, rest house, Dhamnashalas, hotels and lodges, educational facilities upto college
level, water supply, public library, police station, a hostel for scheduled castes/tribes students and commercial banks.

Some important offices located here include those of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Court of Munsif Magistrate, Sheep & Wool Extension Officer, Assistant Engineer Public Health Engineering Department, besides the offices of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Tahsildar and Vikas Adhikari. The population of the town in 1991 was 31,749 (16,896 male and 14,853 female).

Kotra

Situated in a valley amidst the thick of hillocks, Kotra (21° 22' north latitude & 73° 11' east longitude) was a cantonment of Mewar Bhil Corps during the regime of the erstwhile Mewar state. It is now the headquarters of a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Udaipur district.

The village is 120 km. from Udaipur and 55 km. from Sarupganj which is the nearest railway station. It is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, water supply, dak bungalow, commercial banks, educational facilities upto higher secondary level, primary health centre, veterinary hospital, police station, hostel for scheduled tribes, a sub-treasury, court of Munsif Magistrate and a sub-jail. The village had a population of 3,441 in 1991.

Kotri

A village in Bhilwara district, Kotri is the headquarters of a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name. It is not a railway station but is connected by road with Bhilwara. The village is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, educational facilities upto higher secondary level, primary health centre, ayurvedic aushdhalayas, water supply, police station, veterinary hospital, sheep and wool centre, Dharmashalas and commercial banks. An office of Asstt. Engineer PWD is also located here. It had a population of 6,777 in 1991.

Kuchaman City

A municipal town and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Nagaur district, Kuchaman city (27° 09' north latitude & 74° 52' east longitude) is electrified and possesses water supply, post and telegraph, telephone, maternity & child welfare centre, sheep & wool centre, allopathic, ayurvedic and veterinary hospitals, educational facilities upto higher secondary level, cinema house, club, hotels and Dharmashalas, public library, commercial banks and police station.
It is an old town and has contributed to the folk culture of Rajasthan. The Marwari *Khayal* of Kuchamani style, is well known. The old havelis of the place represent, art, architecture and murals of this area. Tie & dye work of excellent quality is also done here. This is a *mandi* of onions.

The railway station for this place is about 11 km. The town is linked by road with Nagaur, Jaipur, Parbatsar, Kishangarh, Sikar, Losal, Nawa, Sambhar, Sujangarh and Makrana. It had a population of 36,740 in 1991 (18,910 male and 17,830 female).

**Kumbhalgarh**

Kumbhalgarh is a tahsil in Udaipur district whose headquarters are located at Kelwara, from where track of about 6 km. to be travelled either on foot, camel or horse, takes one to Kumbhalgarh, the well known historical fort. The total distance from Udaipur to Kumbhalgarh is 80 km. The fort, known as Kumbhalgarh or Kumbhalmer, was built by Rana Kumbha between 1443 and 1458 A.D. on the site of a still more ancient castle which tradition escribes to Samprati, a Jain prince of the second century B.C. It stands on a rocky hill commanding a fine view of the wild and rugged scenery of the Aravalis and the sandy desert of Marwar and is defended by a series of walls with battlement and bastions. The fort has witnessed many ups and downs in the history of the region. It is now a protected monument under the Archaeological Department whose guards are posted here. Its population in 1991 was 3,441.

**Kushalgarh**

Headquarters of a sub-division, a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Banswara district, Kushalgarh (23° 12' north latitude & 74° 27' east longitude) was the capital of the erstwhile chiefship of the same name. The town had a population of 9,341 in 1991.

This municipal town is electrified and possesses educational facilities up to secondary level, post and telegraph, water supply, primary health centre, club, *Dharmashala* and police station. It is not a railway station but is connected by road with Banswara, Dohad and Ratlam.

**Ladnu**

Ladnu (27° 39' north latitude and 74° 24' east longitude) is an old town as is evident from the inscriptions found in the old fort and several temples, which take back its antiquity to the 10th century A.D. The oldest of these inscriptions of V.S. 1010 is from the old fort. At present it is the headquarters of a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Nagaur district. It is a railway station on the Degana-Ratangarh section
of the Northern Railway and is connected with Jodhpur on one side and Delhi on the other.

This municipal town is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, allopathic and Ayurvedic hospitals, public library, cinema houses, dak bungalow, Dharmashala, water supply, sheep and wool centre, veterinary hospital and educational facilities upto higher secondary level.

The Parshvanath Digambar Jain temple and the Shantinath Shwetambar Jain temple are fine specimens of architecture. A research centre Jain Vishwa Bharti, attracts those who wish to study the Jainism. The town had a population of 48,205 in 1991 (24,697 male and 23,508 female).

Ladpura

A small village in the vicinity of Kota city and a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti headquarters. The town of Kota is included in this tahsil. It had a population of 6,073 persons in 1991.

Lakheri

A municipal town in Bundi district, Lakheri is known for the cement factory located here. It is situated on the main Delhi-Bombay trunk line of the Western Railway. The town is 60 km. away from Bundi. It is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, water supply, dak bungalow, Dharmashalas, hospital and dispensary, veterinary hospital, cinema houses, police station, park, club and public library and a secondary school. The place can also claim antiquity. Fragments of Buddhist and Jain sculptures as well as coins of Tugluq period have been discovered here. The place had a population of 22,891 in 1991.

Lalsot

Headquarters of a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Jaipur district, Lalsot (26° 35' north latitude and 76° 21' east longitude) had a population of 20,915 in 1991. It is electrified and possesses water supply, dak bungalow, allopathic, veterinary and ayurvedic dispensary and hospitals, police station, educational facilities upto higher secondary level, hostel for SCs and STs, park, club, commerical banks, post and telegraph and telephone exchange. It is not a railway station but is well connected by road with Dausa, Gangapur and Sawai Madhopur. It is an important agricultural mandi.

Laxmangarh (Alwar district)

A tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Alwar district, the place is sometimes spelt as Lachhamangarh also. It is not a railway
station but is connected by road with Alwar, Kherli, Mahua, Jaipur and Deeg directly. It has electricity, water supply, post and telegraph, Dharmashalas, educational facilities upto hr. secondary level, veterinary and allopathic hospitals, public library, police station and commercial banks. The offices of the Additional District Education Officer and Circle Officer (Police) are located here. A court of Munsif Magistrate also functions here. The village had population of 7,277 in 1991.

Laxmangarh (Sikar district)

Laxmangarh, also spelt as Lachhmandar, is the headquarters of a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Sikar district. It is located in 27° 49' north latitude and 75° 02' east longitude and lies on Sikar-Chomu section of Western Railway. It had a population of 44,560 in 1991.

This municipal town is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, police station, educational institutions upto college standard, Sanskrit college, public library, allopathic and veterinary hospitals, ayurvedic dispensary, primary health centre, commercial banks, water supply, cinema house, public park, sheep & wool extension centre and several Dharmshalas.

The town has a castle which crowns a huge rock. The citadel looks quite imposing and splendid from below and attracts attention. The town contains several fine buildings, numerous Hindu temples and Muslim mosque. The murals depicted on the buildings represent excellence of colour designs, themes and fastness of colour. This town is now famous as a prominent tourist centre for colourful frescoes on the havelies. The notable manufactures of the town are gota, leather shoes, wooden toys and printed cloth.

Lohargal

A small village containing 1,191 persons in 1991, it is situated in Udaipurwati tahsil of Jhunjhunun district. The place is traditionally connected with the wanderings of Pandavas of Mahabharata epic who are said to have spent a period of their exile here incognito. Fairs are held here twice a year, in Baisakh and Bhadrapad attracting a large congregation. It has some natural scenic beauty being surrounded by hills and a perennial spring flows here.

Lunkaransar

Headquarters of a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Bikaner district, the village takes its name from Rao Lunkaran, the third ruler of the erstwhile Bikaner State. It is a railway station, 81 km.
from Bikaner. The village has water supply from a canal. The place has educational facilities upto higher secondary level. Other facilities include those of post and telegraph, dispensary and police station. It is a fast coming up grain mandi. Its population in 1991 was 15,876.

Mahuwa

Mahuwa, located in 27° 03' north latitude and 76° 56' east longitude, is the headquarters of a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Sawai Madhopur district. The nearest railway station is 16 km. away at Mandawar on Ahamdabad-Delhi section of Western Railway.

The place possesses dispensary, sub-unit of family planning centre, veterinary dispensary, post and telegraph, telephone exchange, school upto higher secondary standard, police station, electricity, Dharmsala, dak-bungalow and commercial banks. There is also a small fortress. The population in 1991 was 13,091.

The offices of the Assistant Engineer (Public Works Department) Assistant Engineer, National Highway and Assistant Engineer (RSEBB) also function here.

Makrana

This municipal town (27° 03' north latitude and 74° 44' east longitude) is known throughout the world for its marble quarries and ancillary industries. It is the headquarters of sub-tahsil, and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Nagaur district. It is a railway junction on Jodhpur-Phulera track of Northern Railway. It had a population of 59,714 (31,597 male and 28,117 female) in 1991. The town is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, water supply, hospital and dispensaries (Ayurvedic, allopathic and Unani), family welfare and maternity and child welfare centre, dak bungalow, Dharmsalas, libraries, commercial banks, cinema house, veterinary dispensary and police station. There are several factories of marble cutting and polishing. Petty artisans manufacture chakla, kharal, name plates, decorative pieces, idols, etc. A few government offices are located here.

Malarna Chor

It is a village in Sawai Madhopur district after which a tahsil is named. However, the headquarters are at Bonli. Malarna Chor is located is 26° 19' north latitude and 76° 23' east longitude and had a population of 5,490 in 1991. The village is electrified and possesses post office, a secondary school and a maternity centre.
Malpura

A municipal town in Tonk district, Malpura is the headquarters of a sub-division and tahsil of the same name. The place is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, educational facilities upto secondary level, water supply, police station and commercial banks. It is also the headquarters of Malpura Panchayat Samiti. Besides the office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, the Tahsildar, the Vikas Adhikari, the Dy. Superintendent of Police and Assistant Engineer (RSEB), a court of Munsif Magistrate also functions here. The population in 1991 was 23,618.

Mandal

A village having headquarters of a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Bhilwara district, Mandal is a railway station on Ajmer-Khandwa section of Western Railway. The place possesses post and telegraph, telephone, allopathic, Ayurvedic and veterinary hospitals, educational facilities upto higher secondary level, Dharmashalas, dak bungalow, commercial banks and police station. The population of the village was 16,844 in 1991.

Mandalgarh

Mandalgarh (25° 13' north latitude & 75° 7' east longitude) figures prominently in the annals of Rajasthan as a fort which was much coveted by the Sultans of Gujarat and Malwa and changed masters rather frequently. It is now the headquarters of a sub-division, a tahsil and panchayat samiti of the same name in Bhilwara district. The old fort, which still inspires awe, is giving way.

The place is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, water supply, allopathic and veterinary hospitals, Dharmashalas, dak bungalow, educational facilities upto higher secondary level, police station and commercial banks. An office of the Assistant east longitudinal engineer (Irrigation) and of the Circle Officer of police are also located here. The population in 1991 was 16,635.

Mandawa

A municipal town in Jhunjhunun district, Mandawa is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, and police station, educational facilities upto higher secondary level, public libraries, allopathic and veterinary dispensary and maternity & child welfare centre. It had a population of 16,490 in 1991.
Mandawar

Mandawar, also known as Mahuwa Road, is the headquarters of a tashil of the same name in Sawai Madhopur district. The village is surrounded by hills and presents a picturesque view. It is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, railway station, educational facilities up to higher secondary level, police out-post, public health centre, Ayurvedic hospital, rest house, Dharmashalas, water supply and commercial banks. It is a big mandi for grains and had a population of 8,366 in 1991.

Mangrol

Situated 83 km. north-east of Baran town on the right bank of the Banganga river, Mangrol is the headquarters of a tashil of the same name in Kota district. The place is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, educational facilities up to higher secondary level, rest houses, allopathic hospital, ayurvedic dispensary and a police station. Its population in 1991 was 16,960. About 20 km. away is famous temple situated in Ramgarh village and 3 km. from Ramgarh lies thick forest.

Manohar Thana

It is a headquarters of panchayat samiti of the same name in Aklera tashil of Jhalawar district. The village had a population of 7,156 in 1991 and possesses post office, telephone, water supply, electricity, commercial banks, allopathic and veterinary dispensaries, police station and educational facilities up to higher secondary level. It is also the headquarters of Naib-Tahsil.

Mavli

A railway junction on Udaipur-Chittaurgarh line on the Western Railway, Mavli (24° 27' north latitude and 73° 59' east longitude) is the headquarters of a tashil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Udaipur district. It is also connected with Marwar Junction and Bari Sadri by rail.

It has facilities of post and telegraph, telephone, electricity, educational institutions up to higher secondary level, allopathic and ayurvedic hospitals, dak bungalow, Dharmashalas, police station and commercial banks. A court of Munsif Magistrate also functions here. The place had a population of 16,485 in 1991.
Mehandipur Balaji

A small village in Toda Bhim tahsil of Sawai Madhopur district, Mehandipur Balaji is situated at a 5 km. diversion road from the main Jaipur-Agra highway. The nearest railway station is at Mandawar (Mahuwa Road) 32 km. away. The village is located in 26° 42' north latitude and 76° 55' east longitude and had a population of 1,096 in 1991. It is surrounded by hills on three sides.

The village is known for a temple dedicated to Lord Hanuman (Balaji) and devotees from far and wide visit this place daily for relief from various ailments and diseases. Patients suffering from hysteria and delirium are bought here for treatment. Other temples located here are those of Bhairva, Mahadeo and Pretraj.

The place is electrified and possesses Dharmashalas, post and telegraph and telephone facilities, a middle school and an Ayurvedic dispensary.

Merta City

The town of Merta was founded by Rao Duda, the fourth son of Rao Jodha in the 15th century AD. Rao Madho of Marwar built a fort here, known as Mal Kot after him, which is now in ruins. The town has many old temples and mosques.

It is now the headquarters of a sub-division, a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Nagaur district. Court of District & Sessions Judge and subordinate courts are also located here. Other offices stationed here are those of Assistant Engineer (PWD), Assistant Engineer (RSEB), Assistant Engineer (Irrigation), Executive Engineer (PHED), Dy. Superintendent of Police and Asstt. Commercial Taxes Officer.

This municipal town is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, allopathic and veterinary hospitals, Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya, commercial banks, cinema house, club, public park and library, dak bungalow, Dharmashalas and police station.

The population of the town was 31,728 (16,834 male and 14,894 female) in 1991. The famous Jama Masjid and the temple of Charbhuja attracts a large number of visitors.

Mukundgarh

A municipal town in Nawalgarh tahsil of Jhunjhunun district, Mukundgarh is a railway station on Loharu-Jaipur section of Western Railway. It is the abode of a large number of people whose businesses
thrive in big cities of the country. It is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, allopathic, Ayurvedic and veterinary hospitals, commercial banks, police station, educational facilities up to college, public library, Dharmashalas, water supply and a Mandi. The usual mode of conveyance is tonga though occasionally taxis are also available.

The places of tourist interest are Gangabux Saraf Haveli, Radha Krishan Kanodia Haveli etc. which are famous for colourful wall paintings (frescoes). Shiv Temple, Gopi Nath Temple, Devki Nandan Murarka Haveli, Jagannath Ganeriwal Haveli, and Chaudhary building are also worth visiting. Hotel Mukundgarh fort is a good place for accommodation. The population of the town was 15,073 in 1991.

Nadbai

A municipal town in Bharatpur district, Nadbai (27° 13' north latitude and 77° 13' east longitude) is the headquarters of tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name. It lies on the Bandikui-Agra section of Western Railway. The town is electrified and possesses post office, telephone exchange, a police station and educational institutions up to senior higher secondary level. Its population during 1971 was 8,789 which rose to 17,126 in 1991, (male 9,282 and female 7,866).

Nadol

Once the capital of the collateral branch of the Chauhans of the Shakambhari, Nadol is now a small village having a population of 7,529 (1991) in Pali district. The nearest railway station is Rani (10 km.). The village contains innumerable relics of the past in the form of ruins, temples and inscriptions. The village is electrified and has post and telegraph, telephone, parks, library, PHED water supply, banks, veterinary hospital, a secondary school, a panchayat, a police outpost, a primary health centre dispensary and an ayurvedic aushdhalaya. About 9 km. from here towards Rani is a village named Barkana which possesses a beautiful temple of Parshwanath where a big fair is held on Poshbadi 10 every year.

Nagar

Nagar is the headquarters of a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Bharatpur district. It possesses a post office, telephone, hospital and police station. The place is noted for the manufacture of earthen vessels of black clay. It had a population of 16,235 in 1991.
Nagaur

Nagaur (27° 12′ north latitude and 73° 44′ east longitude) is the headquarters of a district, sub-division, tahsil, zila parishad and a panchayat samiti of the same name and is connected with the neighbouring districts by both rail and road. The old town is surrounded by a peripheral wall now giving way at several places. The city may boast of multi-storied buildings with some architectural beauty but the lanes are narrow which rob them of their grandeur.

The municipal town is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, dak bungalow, Dharmashalas, educational institutions upto College level, an Industrial Training Institute, hospitals and dispensaries, parks, district library, cinema houses, club, water supply, tongas, hotels and police station.

Being the district headquarters, several offices are located here, notable among them being those of the Collector, the Superintendent of Police, Additional District Magistrate, Tahsildar, Sub-Divisional Officer, Commercial Taxes Officer, Executive Engineer (PHED), Employment Officer, District Supply Officer, Dy. District Development Officer, Asstt. Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Project Officer (Industries), District Education Officer, District Sheep & Wool Officer, District Ayurved Officer, Executive Engineer (RSEB), District Agriculture Officer, Public Relations Officer, Treasurer Officer, Animal Husbandry Officer, District Medical & Health Officer, Income-Tax Officer, Inspector of Central Excise & Customs, Commandant of Border Security Force etc.

The local manufacture of the place consists of brasswares and hardwares. Multani Luhars (iron-smiths) prepare hand tools. Mohammedan families of the town are known for their expertise in dyeing and printing of saris and Chunaris. Some parts of sewing machines are also manufactured here.

The town has many old temples, mosques, dargahs and cenotaphs. An old fort, now almost in ruins, also exists. The population of the town was 68,194 (36,662 male and 31,532 female) in 1991.

Nainwa

Headquarters of a sub-division, a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Bundi district, Nainwa (25° 46′ north latitude & 75° 51′ east longitude) is also a municipal town. The town is surrounded by a wall and there are three tanks nearby. The largest of these Nawal Sagar,
is said to have been built by a Solanki Rajput, Nawal Singh, in 1460 A.D. There is also a beautiful but small palace. The town is 86 km. from Bundi.

The town is electrified and has post and telegraph, telephone, hospital, cinema house, police station, family planning centre, park, club, public library, hospital and dispensaries, senior higher secondary school, dak bungalow, water supply and commercial banks. The population of the Nainwa Panchayat Samiti in 1991 was 12,149.

**Narlai**

A village (22° 19' north latitude and 73° 32' east longitude), 7 km. from Desuri in Pali district, it has many relics of old temples of architectural excellence and beauty. The place is counted among the five religious centres of the Jain community in this area. The village is electrified and had a population of 5,748 in 1991. The village also possesses post and telegraph, senior higher secondary school, water supply (PHED), banks (SBBJ), a primary health centre and an ayurvedic dispensary and a village panchayat.

**Nathdwara**

Situated on the right bank of the Banas, Nathdwara (24° 55' north latitude and 73° 50' east longitude) is the headquarters of a tahsil of the same name in Udaipur district and is known throughout the country for the Vaishnava shrine of Shri Nathji Temple. It is also a railway station on Mavli-Marwar line of Western Railway, 15 km. from Mavli junction but the town is 11 km. from the railway station of Nathdwara itself. However, regular buses ply between the town and the railway station. The temple is managed by a Board.

This municipal town is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, allopathic and ayurvedic hospitals, educational institutions upto college level, water supply, library, dak bungalow, Dharmashalas, veterinary hospital, public park, cinema house and commercial banks. Its population was 30,878 in 1991. Local handicrafts of the town consist of wooden toys, inlay work on silver and gold utensils, oil paintings, rosary beads and dyeing and printing.

**Nawa**

Nawa (27° 01' north latitude and 75° 01 east longitude) is the headquarters of a tahsil of the same name in Nagaur district. The nearest railway station for this town is Kuchaman Road, about 1.5 km. on Jodhpur-Phulera track of Northern Railway. The place is known for the production of salt. In old days, another industry i.e. manufacturing of quilts embroidered with elaborate designs, was thriving here but has
dwindled away now. They emery stone chakkis (stone mills) manufactured in the town are still in great demand.

This municipal town possesses post and telegraph, telephone, institutions upto secondary school, parks, water supply, dispensaries and *Dharmashalas*. Its population in 1991 was 13,967 (7,342 male and 6,625 female).

**Nawalgarh**

A municipal town and headquarters of a sub-division, a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Jhunjhunu district, the place is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, educational facilities upto college level, Teachers’ Training School (BSTC), allopathic, *ayurvedic* and veterinary hospitals, cinema house, club, public parks, commercial banks, water supply, rest house, *Dharmashala* and police station.

This place is now an important tourist centre of Shekhawati region. Important places of tourist interest are fort, palace, havelis and temples which have a treasure of colourful wall paintings. Roop Niwas palace hotel is a good place for accommodation.

The town has many families of multi-millionaires. Its population in 1991 was 51,190. Tonga is the most common mode of conveyance. Besides the offices of the Sub-Divisional Officer, the Tehsildar, and the Vikas Adhikari, those of Asstt. Engineer, PHED, Asstt. Engineer, RSEB and a court of Munsif and Judicial Magistrate also function here.

**Neeem-ka-Thana**

Headquarters of a sub-division, tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Sikar district, Neeem-ka-Thana (27° 44' north latitude and 75° 47' east longitude) is a municipal town lying on Phulera-Rewari section of Western Railway.

The town is electrified and has facilities of water supply, post and telegraph, telephone, education upto degree college, hostels for backward classes, police station, club, sheep & wool extention centre, allopathic, veterinary and *Ayurvedic* hospital, primary health centre, anti-rabies centre, a cinema house, *Dharmashala*, park, public library and commercial banks. Baleshwar 15 km. from here, is worth visiting. It has a natural spring and an old Shiv temple surrounded by hills.

Besides the offices of the Sub-Division Officer, Tahsildar, Vikas Adhikari, other offices here are those of Circle Officer (Police), Assistant Engineer (PWD), Asstt. Engineer (Minor Irrigation) and a court of Munsif Magistrate.
The town had a population of 22,274 in 1991. About 10 km. from here is a village named Ganeshwar, known for a natural hot spring and discovery of proto-history tools in a recent excavation.

Nimbahera

Before the formation of Rajasthan, Nimbahera was a part of Tonk State. It is now the headquarters of a subdivision, a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Chittaurgarh district. This municipal town (24° 37' north latitude and 74° 41' east longitude) is a railway station and possesses post and telegraph, electricity, water supply, telephone exchange, cinema house, Dharmashalas, rest house, educational facilities upto degree college level, police station, allopathic and veterinary hospital. Krishi Upaj Mandi and commercial banks. The place has a cement factory and is an important grain mandi.

Besides the offices of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Tahsildar and Vikas Adhikari, other important offices located here are those of the Dy. Superintendent of Police and Asst. Engineer RSEB. The population of the town was 16,542 in 1971 which rose to 41,921 in 1991.

Niwai

Previously a part of erstwhile princely State of Jaipur, Niwai is now the headquarters of a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Tonk district. It is situated on Jaipur-Tonk main road and also a railway station on Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur track of Western Railway.

This municipal town (26° 22’ north latitude and 75° 56’ east longitude) is electrified and possesses post office, telephone exchange, dispensary, rest house, educational facilities upto higher secondary level, police station and commercial banks. The town had a population of 22,889 in 1991. (12,011 male and 10,878 female).

Nohar

Situated in 26° 11’ north latitude and 74° 47’ east longitude, Nohar is the headquarters of a sub-division, tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Ganganagar district. It is a railway station on Sadulpur-Hanumangarh line of Northern Railway.

This municipal town is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone exchange, educational facilities upto higher secondary level, cinema house, allopathic and veterinary hospitals, rest house, Dharmashalas, water supply, police station and commercial banks. Local conveyance consists of tongas. The population of the town was 32,722 in 1991.
Nokha

A thriving grain mandi, Nokha or Naukha is the headquarters of a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Bikaner district. It is also a railway station on Bikaner- Merta Road broad gauge section of Northern Railway.

This municipal town (27° 35' north latitude and 73° 26' east longitude) is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone exchange, educational facilities upto higher secondary, allopathic and veterinary dispensaries, rest house, referral hospital, Dharmashalas, hotels, water supply, police station and commercial banks. Local conveyance consists of tongas. It is an industrially growing town. The population of the town was 35,854 in 1991.

Osian

Osian is an ancient place and was a Brahmanical centre and later, Jainism also flourished here as is evident from the remnants of medieval temples. The Osvals trace their origin from this place.

The place is the headquarters of a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name in Jodhpur district and is connected by rail and road with Jaisalmer and Jodhpur. It is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone exchange, police station, allopathic and ayurvedic hospitals, public park, education facilities upto higher secondary level, water supply and commercial banks. The population of the Town was 9377 in 1991.

A court of Munsif Magistrate also functions here. Other offices are those of Panchayat Samiti, PHED, PWD and RSEB.

Pachpadra

Situated in 25° 55' north latitude and 72° 15' east longitude about 100 km. from Barmer, Pachpadra is the headquarters of a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Barmer district. A branch line of the railway takes off from Balotra for this place. It is among the well-known salt producing sources of the country.

The population of the village was 7,048 in 1991.

Pachpahar

A small village in Jhalawar district having the headquarters of a panchayat samiti, Pachpahar is electrified and possesses post office, educational facilities upto secondary level, a dispensary, a Navodaya Vidyalaya and a police outpost.
Padampur

Headquarters of a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Ganganagar district, the place is an important grain and cotton mandi. It is a railway station and possesses post and telegraph, telephone exchange, electricity, educational facilities up to higher secondary level, hospital, police station, cinema house, rest house and commercial banks. There is a government agriculture farm for conducting research in agriculture and for producing improved seeds. The place is well connected by road, with Ganganagar, Raisinghnagar, Gaj singhpur and Karanpur. It had a population of 13,368 in 1991.

Pali

Situated on the banks of the Bandi stream Pali (25° 47' north latitude & 73° 20' east longitude) is the headquarters of a district, sub-division, tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name. It is a station (Pali-Marwar) on the Jodhpur-Marwar track of Northern Railway.

Pali was a very important trade centre in late mediaeval times where goods from China and the Middle East were exchanged. The place was and is still known for dyeing and printing of woollen, silk and cotton cloth. The water of the Bandi is supposed to possess some peculiar chemical qualities which provide permanance to the colours used by the dyers.

This municipal town is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone exchange, educational facilities up to PG college level, dak bungalow, Dharamshalas and hotels, allopathic, and veterinary hospitals, clubs, cinema house, public parks, libraries, dak bungalow, circuit house, police station, water supply and commercial banks. Tongas are the usual mode of local conveyance. The town also possesses old temples, some of them bearing inscription of 11th century.

Being the headquarters of the district administration several offices are located here viz. those of the Collector, Superintendent of Police, Addl. District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Officer, Treasury Officer, Tahsildar, District Supply Officer, District Agriculture Officer, Statistician, Soil Conservation Officer, District Evaluation Officer, Dy. Conservator of Forests, Public Relations Officer, Executive Engineer (Irrigation), Executive Engineer (PWD), Assistant Engineer Rajasthan Ground Water Deptt., Assistant Engineer Community Development Works, Superintendent of I.T.I., Dy. Superintendent of Police, District Education Officer, Commercial Taxes Officer, District Ayurvedic Officer, Executive Engineer (PHED),
Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, District Industries Officer, Social Welfare and Probation Officer, District Employment Officer, District Medical & Health Officer, District Family Planning Officer, District Animal Husbandry Officer, Superintendent of Post Offices, Income Tax Officer, and Superintendent of Central Excise and Customs, the court of District and Sessions Judge and its subordinate courts are also located here.

The population of the town was 1,36,842 in 1991.

Parbatsar

Parbatsar (26° 33' north latitude and 74° 46' east longitude) is the headquarters of sub-division, tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Nagaur district. It is a railway station on the Makrana-Parbatsar section of Northern Railway. It is a municipal town and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, rest house, Dharmashalas, education upto degree college, Ayurvedic dispensaries, park, library, club, water supply, allopathic and veterinary hospitals, sheep & wool centre, electricity, police station and commercial banks. The place is conveniently connected with Kishangarh, Ajmer, Kuchaman, Pushkar and Makrana by road.

An important cattle fair, known Tejaji ka mela is held here in the month of Bhadon (Aug-Sep.) and attracts a large number of traders from the neighbouring States. The fair lasts for a fortnight and thousands of cattle change hands. The town had a population of 10,143 (5,345 male and 4,789 female) in 1991. About 6 km. north-west of the town is a village, Kinsariya where on a hillock an old temple of Kainasa Mata is perched. The Kinsariya inscription throws light on the early Chauhan dynasties.

Phalodi

Headquarters of a sub-division, tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Jodhpur district, Phalodi is a railway station on Jodhpur–Jaisalmer section of Northern Railway. The town is said to have been founded in the 15th century A.D. The municipal town is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, educational facilities upto degree college, BSTC training school, dak bungalow, police station, Dharmashaala, hospital, maternity and child welfare centre, Ayurvedic dispensary, water supply, library, cinema house and commercial banks.

Besides the offices of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Tahsildar, and Vikas Adhikari, Assistant Engineer (PWD), Executive Engineer (IGNP), Dy. Superintendent of Police, Assistant Engineer (PHED) and Locust Warning Officer. The population of the town was 39,268 in 1991. Several old Hindu
and Jain temples and an old fort are also located here. It is an important salt producing area.

Phulera

A municipal town in Sambhar Sub-Division of Jaipur district, Phulera (26° 52’ north latitude and 75° 15’ east longitude) is an important railway junction of Western Railway, the trains converging to Ahmadabad, Jodhpur, Jaipur and Rewari. It had a population of 19,106 (10,162 male and 8,944 female) in 1991.

The town is electrified and possesses allopathic dispensary, post and telegraph, telephone, veterinary hospital, educational facilities upto degree college, water supply, dak bungalow, Dharmashala, cinema house, public park, police station and commercial banks. The important offices located here include those of Station Superintendent of Railway, Assistant Engineer Railways and Superintendent of Railway Mail Service.

Pilani

A municipal town in Chirawa tahsil of Jhunjhunun district, Pilani is 47 km. from Jhunjhunun, 215 km. from Delhi and 231 km. from Jaipur. Pilani is a big education centre. The colony where all the educational institutions are located is called Vidya Vihar and is described seperately. Pilani is not a railway station but easily approachable from Loharu junction and also from Chirawa railway station. It has direct road connection with Delhi, Jaipur, Bikaner, Bhiwani and other places. It is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, police station, educational facilities, Sanskrit College, Nursing Training School, hospitals and dispensaries, water supply, library, parks, commercial banks and Dharmashalas. The population of the town was 21,430 in 1991.

Pindwara

Pindwara (24° 48’ north latitude and 73° 3’ east longitude), situated about a few furlongs from Sirohi Road railway station on the Western Railway, is the headquarters of a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Sirohi district. The place is electrified and possesses post office municipality, schools, rest house, hospital, police station and banking facilities. The town had a population of 15,185 (7,700 male and 7,485 female) in 1991.

Pipalda Kalan

A tahsil headquarters in Kota district, the village had a population of 4,810 in 1991. It possesses banking facilities, schools upto secondary
level, post and telegraph, telephone, electricity, primary health centre and maternity and child welfare centre.

Piprali

A panchayat headquarters in Sikar district, Piprali (27° 39' north latitude & 75° 15' east longitude) is connected with Sikar by road (10 km.). It had population of 7,159 in 1991 and possesses facilities of post and telegraph, middle school, primary health centre, allopathic, Ayurvedic and veterinary dispensaries, public parks and electricity.

Pirawa

A tahsil headquarters of the same name in Jhalawar district, Pirawa is not a railway station. It is connected by road with Sunel and Jhalawar. The town has a municipality and possesses facilities of post and telegraph, water supply, electricity, telephone, hospital, dak bungalow, veterinary hospital, police station and a branch of the State Bank of Bikainer & Jaipur. It has a population of 7,277 in 1971 which rose to 9,594 in 1991.

Pokaran

A municipal town (26° 55' north latitude & 71° 55' east longitude) in Jaisalmer district, Pokaran is the headquarters of a sub-division and tahsil of the same name. Besides the offices of the Sub-Divisional Officer and tahsildar, other offices located include those of Vikas Adhikari, Panchayat Samiti, Executive Engineer (PWD) and Assistant Engineer (RSEB). The town possesses railway station, post and telegraph, telephone, primary health centre, veterinary hospital, educational facilities upto higher secondary, water supply, dak bungalow, Dharmashala, police station and commercial banks.

The town possesses an old fort, a few old temples and mosques. It had a population of 14,865 (8,176 male and 6,689 female) in 1991.

Pratapgarh

Capital of a former princely State of the same name, Pratapgarh is now the headquarters of a sub-division, tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Chittaurgarh district. It is located in 24° 02' north latitude and 74° 47' east longitude, 144 km south of Chittaurgarh town. The nearest railway station is at Mandsaur (Madhya Pradesh), 32 km away. The town is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, educational facilities upto degree college, commercial banks, municipality, parks, allopathic hospitals, Ayurvedic dispensaries, dak bungalow, Dharmashala, police station and hostels for scheduled castes/tribes.
The town was founded in 1699 AD by Pratap Singh, a former ruler of Pratapgarh State. It is in a natural beautiful surroundings on the banks of a stream. The goldsmiths of this place were known for the workmanship in enamel work and manufacture of silver and gold jewellery. There are many old temples and mosques in and around the town. It had a population of 29,443 in 1991.

**Pushkar**

Pushkar, a celebrated Hindu pilgrimage centre, 11 km. from Ajmer, attracts lakhs of devotees on Kartik Purnima who earn religious merit by a dip in the holy lake and visit the Brahma and other temples. A big cattle fair is also held on this occasion. The place may soon develop into a tourist attraction.

**Raipur (Pali district)**

Raipur (26° 2' north latitude & 74° 1 east longitude) is the headquarters of a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Pali district and lies on the Pali-Beawar main road. The nearest railway station is at Haripur, 3 km. away.

Raipur had a population of 12,582 in 1991 and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, educational facilities upto senior higher secondary level, sheep and wool extension centre, allopathic and veterinary hospitals, primary health centre, club, park, library, rest house, electricity, water supply, police station and commercial banks. It is a good market for chillies.

**Raipur (Bhilwara district)**

Headquarters of a panchayat samiti and a tahsil of the same name in Bhilwara district, Raipur is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, dak bungalow, water supply, primary health centre, veterinary dispensary, police station, educational facilities upto higher secondary level and banking facilities. The village is a good mandi for chillies. The population was 10,516 in 1991.

**Raisinghnagar**

A municipal town, Raisinghnagar (29° 32' north latitude & 73° 27' east longitude) is the headquarters of a sub-division, tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Ganganagar district. It lies on the Ganganagar-Suratgarh section of the Northern Railway. The town possesses post and telegraph, telephone exchange, primary health centre, dispensary, rest houses, Dhamashalas, police station, cinema house, educational
facilities up to higher secondary level, water supply and electricity. It is a well-known mandi for grain and cotton. The town had a population of 22,894 in 1991.

Rajakhera

The town is said to have been founded by Raja Man Singh towards the close of the 15th century and is therefore known after him as the village of the Raja, Rajakhera. The town (26° 54' north latitude & 78° 11' east longitude) has a municipal board and is the headquarters of a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Bharatpur district. It possesses a post office, a police station and educational facilities up to senior higher secondary level. There is an old mud fort, said to have been built by Raja Surajmal of Bharatpur. The town had a population of 22,755 (12,408 male and 10,347 female) in 1991.

Rajgarh (Alwar district)

Rajgarh is a sub-division of Alwar district but the sub-divisional headquarters are located in Alwar town. However, the headquarters of tahsil and panchayat samiti are at Rajgarh. The town lies on the Jaipur-Bandikui railway section of the Western Railway. The town is said to have been founded about 1769-70 AD by Rao Raja Pratap Singh and is surrounded by hills surmounted by fortifications. The fort is said to contain secret passages and tunnels leading to different places.

The town is electrified and possesses municipality, educational facilities up to degree college level, teachers training school, hospitals, dispensary, old temples, police station, rest house, Dharmashalas, water supply and banking facilities. There are many places in and around the town which are of historical interest. The town had a population of 20,224 in 1991.

Rajgarh (Churu district)

Situated in 28° 39' north latitude & 75° 23' east longitude, Rajgarh is the headquarters of a sub-division, tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Churu district. It has a railway station (Sadulpur junction) on the Ratangarh-Rewari main line of Northern Railway.

The town was founded in 1766 AD by Maharaja Gaj Singh of Bikaner and was named after his son Raj Singh. The town is electrified and possesses water supply, post and telegraph, telephone, educational facilities up to college level, dak bungalow, Dharmashalas, hospital and dispensaries, park, library, club, municipality, police station, cinema house and banking facilities. The population of the town was 43,696 in 1991. There is also an old fort now housing some government offices.
PLACES OF INTEREST

Rajsamand

Rajsamand or Rajnagar (25° 04' north latitude & 73° 52' east longitude) was founded by and named after Rana Raj Singh of Mewar. The nearest railway station is at Kankroli, 5 km away on the Mavli-Marwar section of the Western Railway.

It possesses a municipality and is electrified. It has post and telegraph, telephone, water supply, primary health centre, veterinary hospital, cinema house, banks, educational facilities upto higher secondary level, library, police station and commercial banks.

Being the headquarters of a newly formed district, sub-division, tahsil and a panchayat samiti, there are a number of government offices stationed here. Besides the offices of the district administration, the Dy. Director of Education, Assistant Engineer (PHED), court of Addl. Sessions Judge, Judicial Magistrate, and Munsif, etc. are also located here.

The chief attraction of the place is a lake having old Chhatri on its embankment, pillars of which are richly carved and ornamented. On the slabs erected here, the famous Rajprastasti Sanskrit Inscription, containing laudatory verses about Maharana Raj Singh and giving the history of Mewar in general and Raj Singh in particular can be seen. There is also an old Jain temple known as the Dayal-Shah-ka-Kila perched on the hill top.

In the close vicinity is the town of Kankroli containing many civic facilities. The population of Rajsamand was 38,831 in 1991.

Ramdeora

A small village in Pokaran tahsil of Jaisalmer district, Ramdeora contains the Samadhi of Baba Ram Shah Pir. No written record is available regarding the origin of the village but there is a legend which says that Ramdeoji established himself at this place and took Samadhi here in 1458 AD. He is worshipped by Hindus and Muslims alike due to his miraculous powers. Around the Samadhi, there stands a magnificent temple constructed by Maharaja Ganga Singh of Bikaner in 1931. A fair is held here on Bhadon Sudi 2 to Bhadon Sudi 11 and thousands of pilgrims visit the place on that occasion. It is approachable by both rail and road. It is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, Dhamashalas, police outpost and medical facilities. The population in 1991 was 3,953.
Ramganj Mandi

This municipal town is the headquarters of a sub-division and a tahsil of the same name in Kota district. The place is a railway station and possesses electricity, water supply, post and telegraph, telephone exchange, educational facilities upto higher secondary level, allopathic and Ayurvedic hospitals, commercial banks, cinema house, club, veterinary hospital, Krishi Upaj Samiti, Dharmashalas and a police station.

Besides the offices of the Sub-Divisional Officer and the Tahsildar, the offices of Dy. Superintendent of Police and the court of Munsif Magistrate are also located here. The town is known for stone of Farshi quality and is a big mandi for coriander, chillies, poppy head, Soanf and gum. Its population in 1991 was 20,875 in 1991 (11,110 male and 9,765 female).

Ramgarh

Ramgarh, sometimes also known as Ramgarh Shekhawati and Ramgarh Sethon Ka, is located in 28° 10' north latitude and 74° 59' east longitude. It is a municipal town and is the headquarters of a sub-tahsil of the same name in Sikar district. It is a railway station on the Sikar-Churu section of Western Railway. It is a famous tourist centre. Frescoes or wall paintings are in abundance on havelis, cenotaphs and temples. It is also famous for Shekhawati handicrafts.

It is a prosperous town having a population of 24,706 (12,422 male and 12,284 female) in 1991 and possesses facilities of allopathic, Ayurvedic and veterinary hospitals and dispensaries, educational facilities upto college level, public library, police station, post and telegraph, telephone, electricity, water supply Dharmashalas and commercial banks.

The place is locally known as Sethon Ka, meaning belonging to rich merchants and is known for extensive residences of rich business community. These buildings usually remain vacant since the owners carry on their business in big cities of the country.

Ranakpur

The site of a celebrated Jain temple in Desuri tahsil of Pali district, Ranakpur or Ranapur (25° 7' north latitude & 73° 28' east longitude) is 36 km. away from Phalna, the nearest railway station of Western Railway. It is approachable by road also from Udaipur and Abu. It had a population of 317 persons in 1991.
The temple was built during the reign of Rana Kumbha of Mewar (15th century AD) and is located in a deserted and lonely glen of the Aravalis. The nearest town is Sadri, 9 km away. The temple is built on an extensive platform and the whole edifice is complicated with domes and towers, courtyards and cells, each with a pyramidal roof. By some, the temple is rated superior in design and extensiveness to those at Delwara at Mount Abu. A marble with a defaced inscription giving the genealogy of the Mewar rulers from Bapa Rawal to Rana Kumbha is also preserved in the temple. There are adequate arrangements for boarding and lodging of the pilgrims in the premises by the Anandji Kalyanji Trust which also manages the affairs of the temple. The State Tourist Department runs a tourist bungalow "Shilpi" here for the tourists.

Rani

A railway station on Ahmadabad-Ajmer track of the Western Railway, Rani (25° 21' north latitude and 73° 19' east longitude) is the headquarters of a panchayat samiti of the same name in Pali district and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, dispensary, water supply, maternity and child welfare centre, educational facilities up to higher secondary level and commercial banks. The population of the place was 9,556 in 1991.

Ramgarh Raniwara

A panchayat samiti headquarters in Jalore district, Raniwara is a railway station, 95 km from Jalore on Jodhpur-Bhildi section of Northern Railway. It possesses post and telegraph, inspection bungalow (PWD) and a middle school. The offices of the Assistant Engineers (PWD) & Irrigation, Vikas Adhikari and Tahsildar are also located here. It had a population of 8950 persons in 1991.

Ranthambhor

A village known as Qila Ranthambhor in Sawai Madhopur district possesses the age-old massive fort with a chequered history. It is said to have derived its name from the two hills, Ran and Thambhor which are in close proximity of each other. The fort is built on Thambhor hill. Theories abound about the period and name of the builder but its existence in 12th century AD is undisputable. It is probable that the fort was not built by just one king but several in succession over a span of years.

Though Ranthambhor is itself a railway station, it is about 10 km from Sawai Madhopur and journey to the fort by road is preferable. One can go upto Misra darra by car and thereafter by a jeep upto the main gate of the fort. Through a series of narrow and steep rugged valleys the fort is reached. The fort, towering high, inspires awe and terror.
There are a number of buildings, both ancient and modern, inside the fort, and include some Jain and Hindu temples, cenotaphs, store houses, mausoleum of Pir Sadruddin, tanks, palaces and a perennial stream flows nearby. The fort has a long and chequered history and remained a bone of contention between the Rajputs, the Muslims, the Mughals and the Marathas. At present Ranthambhhor is a protected monument, looked after by the Department of Archaeology of the Government of India.

The temple of Ganeshji, situated here attracts large number of devotees and especially when the fair is held on Bhadrapada Sudi 3 to 5 (August-September) the congregation exceeds 50,000 people.

According to 1991 Census, the population of Qila Ranthambhor was 75. It occupied an area of 26,063 acres. The famous wildlife sanctuary of Sawai Madhopur is in its vicinity. The scenic beauty of the sanctuary is enhanced by the valleys, namely, Kachinda, Kamal, Soleshwar, Lahpur Bhakola and lakes like Malik Talao, Padamla Talao, Rajbagh, Gilai Sagar and Mansarowar. The sanctuary is home of both herbivorous and carnivorous animals including tigers, panthers, sloth bears, chinkaras, sambhar, deer, crocodiles, neelgai, wild dogs and numerous species of birds. The sanctuary is controlled by the Forest Department of the State Government. The main gate of the sanctuary called Misradar is about 10 km. from Sawai Madhopur railway station and since no regular public transport service is available, one has to make one’s own transport arrangements.

Rashmi

Rashmi is the headquarters of a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Chittaurgarh district. It is not a railway station but is connected by a metalled road with Chittaurgarh. Its population in 1991 was 3,659. The village possesses post and telegraph, allopathic and veterinary hospitals, educational facilities upto higher secondary level, police station and a branch of the State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur.

Ratangarh

Originally founded by Maharaja Surat Singh of Bikaner (1787-1828 AD), the place was given its present name by Maharaja Ratan Singh (1828-51) who replanned it. The town (28° 05' north latitude & 74° 37' east longitude) is the headquarters of a sub-division, a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Churu district.

This municipal town is a railway junction connecting it with Jodhpur, Sardarshahar, Delhi and Bikaner. It is also well connected with these places by road. The town is well planned and some very fine houses and old temples of architectural value are found. The town is electrified and
possesses post and telegraph, telephone exchange, water supply, hospitals and dispensaries, rest house, Dharmashalas, cinema houses, clubs, educational facilities upto higher secondary level, Industrial Training Institute, police station and commercial banks. The population of the town was 55,079 in 1991. It has a small fort also housing a few government offices.

Reodar

Headquarters of a panchayat samiti and a tahsil of the same name in Sirohi district, Reodar is located in 24° 36' north latitude & 72° 33' east longitude. It is not a railway station but is connected with Sirohi by road. It had a population of 4,663 in 1991.

Rikhabdeo

It is a religious place in Kherwara tahsil of Udaipur district, 65 km. south of Udaipur town. It is well known for its Adinath or Rikhabdeo temple which attracts thousands of pilgrims. The antiquity of the place cannot be determined with exactitude but three inscriptions record deeds of piety and repairs during the 14th & 15th centuries. The deity is worshipped by Hindus and Jains, the former regard him as the incarnation of Vishnu and the latter as one of the twenty four tirthankaras. The Bhils call this deity as the “Kalaji” from the colour of the image and have great faith in him. This is also known as Keshariyaji from the saffron (kesar) with which the pilgrims besmear the idol.

The place has electricity, educational facilities upto higher secondary level, hospital, primary health centre, Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya, library, post and telegraph, telephone, rest house, Dharmashalas, water supply, veterinary hospital, police station and commercial banks. There are also other temples, but not so renowned as the one mentioned above. The village had a population of 7,435 in 1991.

Rohat

A panchayat samiti and sub-tahsil headquarters in Pali district, Rohat (25° 57' north latitude & 73° 8' east longitude) possesses post office, primary health centre with a sub-section for family planning, police outpost, Unani dispensary, sheep and wool extension centre, veterinary hospital, electricity, telephone, library, PHED water supply, State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur branch, sub-tahsil, panchayat samiti and educational facilities upto senior higher secondary level. It has a railway station also but it is 7 km. away from the village. The village had a population of 4,288 in 1991 and is known for the manufacture of bronze utensils.
Rupbas

Rupbas (26° 59' north latitude & 77° 39' east longitude) is the headquarters of tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Bharatpur district. The town is said to have been founded by Rup Singh or Mian Rup as he was called after his conversion to Islam. He was a favourite of emperor Akbar and held the jagir of Khanna. He built a palace and a beautiful tank which are still in existence though the former is in a dilapidated condition. Rupbas was Akbar's regular hunting ground. In the vicinity of the village, there are some enormous stone obelisks and images, the oldest is a sleeping figure of Baldeo hewn out of rock. It has an inscription corresponding to 1609 AD. It is a railway station and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, electricity, dak bungalow, police station, Dhamashala, park, allopathic and veterinary dispensaries and banking facilities. It had a population of 9,089 (4,934 male and 4,155 female) in 1991.

Sadri

A municipal town in Desuri tahsil of Pali district, Sadri (25° 11' north latitude & 73° 27' east longitude) is electrified and possesses municipality, post and telegraph, telephone, dak bungalow, Dhamashala, water supply, educational facilities upto senior higher secondary level, park, referral hospital, police outpost, veterinary dispensary, library and commercial banks. The place claims some old beautiful Hindu and Jain temples and a Dargah of Baba Khudabux. The nearest railway station is Falna (25 km). The town had a population of 21,151 in 1991.

Sadul Sharar

A tahsil headquarters in Ganganagar district, Sadulshahr is a railway station, 30 km. from Ganganagar by rail and was so named after Maharaja Sadul Singh of Bikaner. It had a population of 17,702 in 1991 and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, water supply, Dhamashala, electricity, rest house, commercial banks, allopathic, Ayurvedic and veterinary dispensaries, primary health centre and police station. The place has cotton ginning and processing factories and is a wheat and cotton producing area.

Sagwara

Situated in 23° 41' north latitude and 74° 2' east longitude, Sagwara is the headquarters of a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Dungarpur district. It is not a railway station. Dungarpur is the nearest railway station for this place. The place is electrified and possesses post
and telegraph, hospital, telephone, schools upto secondary level, dak bungalow, Dharamshalas, commercial banks, water supply and police station. In 1991 the population of the town was 22,240 (11,400 male and 10,840 female).

Sahara

A panchayat samiti headquarters in Bhilwara district, Sahara (25° 12' north latitude and 74° 14' east longitude) is electrified and possesses water supply, allopathic and veterinary dispensaries, post and telegraph and telephone. The village is surrounded by a belt of mica mines. It had a population of 15,224 in 1991.

Sakral

A village in Sikar district, 9 km. away from Udaipurwati and 51 km. from Sikar, containing only 1,033 souls (1991), is an ancient place and possesses a temple of Sakral Mata or goddess Shakambhari or Sakradevi who is said to have rescued people during a famine by making them live on fruits and vegetable. During the rainy season, the place situated in natural hilly setting attracts a large number of people for picnic. Fairs are held here twice a year during Navratras (Chaitra and Asoj).

Salumbar

Situated on the right bank of the Sarni, a tributary of the Sone, Salumbar (24° 9' north latitude and 74° 03' east longitude) is the headquarters of a sub-division, tahsil and panchayat samiti of the same name in Udaipur district. This municipal town is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, water supply, police station, commercial banks, cinema house, primary health centre, veterinary hospital, artificial insemination centre, educational institutions upto higher secondary level, dak bungalow, Dharmashala, libraries, club and hostel for S.C./S.T. Besides the offices of the Sub-Divisional Officer, the Tahsildar, and the Vikas Adhikari, Asstt. Engineer (FWD), Asstt. Engineer (Irrigation), Court of Munsif and Judicial Magistrate also function here.

The town has a number of old temples and mosques. There is also a big tank known as Sailani Talao having a Jal Mandir on an island. There is also an old fort. The population of the town was 13,981 in 1991.

Sambhar Lake

Once the capital of Chahamanas before they moved to Ajmer, Sambhar or the old Shakambhar is a well known salt resource of the northern India. It is the headquarters of Phulera tahsil, the Sambhar sub-division
and Sambhar panchayat samiti in Jaipur district and is a railway station. The town possesses a municipal board and is electrified. It has post and telegraph, telephone exchange, water supply, dak bungalow, Dharmashalas, commercial banks, allopathic and veterinary hospitals, cinema house, public park and library, police station, and educational facilities up to college level. Besides the offices of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Tahsildar, Vikas Adhikari and Dy. Superintendent of Police, Courts of Munsif and Judicial Magistrate also function here. There is also a sub-jail here.

The population of the town was 20,684 (10,734 male and 9,950 female) in 1991. An important place in the vicinity is the Devyani temple which is visited by pilgrims in large numbers.

Sanchore

Sanchore is the headquarters of a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Jalore district, 145 km. from Jalore and 48 km. from Raniwara railway station. It is an ancient place, its old name being Satyapura and Sachaura. Under Muslim occupation, it was renamed as Mahmudabad. It remained in the possession of Solankis of Gujarat, Sonigaras of Jalore, Pathans of Jalore, the Mughal Emperors and then the Rathors of Marwar. Like Jalore, Sanchore was also a great centre of Jainism and Shaivism and a seat of learning.

The place has facilities of post and telegraph, telephone, primary health centre, educational facilities up to higher secondary, electricity, police station, rest house and Dharmashalas. The population of the village was 18,827 in 1991.

Sanganer

A tahsil and panchayat samiti headquarters in Jaipur district, Sanganer (26° 48' north latitude and 75° 47' east longitude) is linked with Jaipur (13 km.) both by rail and road. The town had a population of 36,463 (19,537 male and 16,926 female) in 1991.

The place is electrified and possesses water supply, post and telegraph, telephone exchange, educational facilities up to higher secondary level, allopathic and veterinary dispensaries, police station, Krishi Upaj Mandi, and commercial banks. The town claims a few old temples both Hindu and Jain which are specimens of good architecture. Sanganer is widely known for its block printing on fabrics.
Sangaria

It is well known grain and cotton mandi in Ganganagar district and is the headquarters of a tahsil of the same name. It is a railway station on Suratgarh-Bhatinda section of Northern Railway, 28 km. from Hanumangarh. It is connected with Delhi by road also. The place possesses post and telegraph, telephone, water supply, electricity, rest house, Dharmashala, cinema house, club, library, agricultural college, teachers' training college (for B.Ed.) and school (for B.S.T.C.). The town had a population of 25,290 in 1991.

Sangod

Headquarters of a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Kota district, Sangod is situated on the right bank of Ujar, a tributary of Kali Sindh. It is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, educational facilities upto higher secondary level, commercial banks, police station, allopathic and veterinary hospitals and water supply. The population of the place was 15,603 in 1991.

Sanwali

A T.B. Sanatorium, 11 km. from Sikar, is located here and managed by a philanthropic organisation, Shri Kalyan Arogya Sadan. Patients from far and wide without restriction of place, birth, caste, religion or standing, get admission and treatment. The population of the town was 1,082 in 1991.

Sapotra

Sapotra is the headquarters of a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Sawai Madhopur district and is situated in 26° 18' north latitude and 76° 45' east longitude. The nearest railway station is Narainpur-Tatwara. The village is electrified and possesses dispensary, veterinary dispensary, post and telegraph, telephone exchange, police station, a branch of State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur, a Dharmashala and educational facilities upto higher secondary level. It had a population of 4,072 persons in 1991.

Sarada

Situated in 24° 08' north latitude and 73° 50' east longitude, Sarada is the headquarters of a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Udaipur district. The town is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, commercial banks, educational facilities upto secondary level, public library and Dharmashalas. The village had a population of 3,169 in 1991.
Sardarshahar

Headquarters of a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Churu district, Sardarshahar (28° 27' north latitude and 74° 50' east longitude) is named after Maharaja Sardar Singh (1851-72) of Bikaner who built a fort here. It is a municipal town and possesses railway station, electricity, water supply, post and telegraph, telephone, rest house, Dhamashalas, educational facilities upto college level, ayurved college, teachers' training college (Gandhi Vidya Mandir) upto M.Ed. level, allopathic, ayurvedic and veterinary hospitals, cinema houses, public parks and libraries, clubs, milk chilling plant, police station and commercial banks. Its population in 1991 was 67,954.

The offices located here include those of Asstt. Engineer (PHED), Asstt. Engineer (PWD), Asstt. Engineer (RSEB) and courts of Munsif and Judicial Magistrates. Local conveyances used are tongas, auto rikshaws, jeep and tempos. There are a good number of old temples and havelis of the families of business class mostly Oswal community. It is also a good Mandi of ghee, mawa, milk, guwar and moth.

Sarwar

A tahsil and panchayat samiti headquarters in Ajmer district, Sarwar is a municipal town. It possesses post and telegraph, water supply, electricity, telephone, jak bungalow, Dhamashalas, banks, allopathic dispensary, veterinary hospital, cinema house, public park, public library and police station. The population of the town was 12,316 (6,322 male and 5,994 female) in 1991. Important places of the town include Gopi Nath ka Mandir and Dargah of Fakhruddin Chishti.

Sawai Madhopur

Founded by Sawai Madho Singh-II, the ruler of Jaipur State (1751-1768 A.D.), the place is the headquarters of a district of the same name on Delhi-Bombay line of Western Railway. It is also connected by rail with Jaipur.

It is situated in 26° 00' north latitude and 76° 23' east longitude and had a population of 72,165 in 1991. The city is fast developing and has out grown in size. New colonies have sprung up outside the old city wall and grown so large in size that conglomeration is considered a separate town, the Man Town having a population of 15,522 (1971) and is served by a separate Notified Area Committee. Most of the government offices are located here. These are the offices of the Collector, the Superintendent of Police, Sub-Divisional Officer, Executive Engineer (PWD), Mining
Engineer, District Agriculture Officer, District Probation-cum-Social Welfare Officer, Asstt. Public Relations Officer, Fisheries Development Officer, District Family Planning Officer, Commercial Taxes Officer, Tahsildar, Soil Conservation Officer, District Health Officer, Executive Engineer (PHED), District Employment Officer, District Forest Officer, Project Officer (Tiger Project), District Industries Officer, Executive Engineer (Irrigation), District Ayurved Officer, besides the courts of District and Sessions Judge and its subordinate courts. The offices of Government of India include those of Superintendent of Post Offices, Sub-Divisional Officer (Telegraphs), Inspector Central Excise, National Savings Officer, Asstt. Medical Officer (Rly.), Income Tax Officer, Asstt. Accounts Officer (Rly.) and Administrative Officer of the Employees State Insurance Scheme.

The place is electrified and possesses facilities of water supply, educational facilities upto degree college level, veterinary dispensary, Ayurvedic Aushdhalayas, dak bungalow, Dharmashalas, railway retiring rooms, cinema house, public parks and library, post and telegraph offices, telephone exchange and police station. Local conveyance consists of tonga, and three-wheeler auto rikshaw.

Sawai Madhopur is known for manufacture of Khas-ka-Itra (extract) and Pandan (betel box) made of Khas roots which are export-specialties of this place. Rabdi, a sweet preparation of milk and snacks made of gram are also popular among the visitors.

A cement factory is also located here. There are a few other important offices situated here viz. Asstt. Manager, Food Corporation of India, Vikas Adhikari Panchayat Samiti, Executive Officer of Municipal Board and Notified Area Committee.

Sayla

It is the headquarters of a panchayat samiti of the same name in Jalor district, 45 km. from Jalor town. The village is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, primary health centre, middle school and Dharmashalas. The village had a population of 9,544 in 1991.

Shahabad

The village is said to have acquired this name after emperor Shahjahan who founded it. It is the headquarters of a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Baran district. The village had a population of 2,701 (1971) and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, a branch of State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur, higher secondary school, allopathic dispensary, veterinary hospital, rest house and police station. An office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police is also located here. The village has an old fort, a mosque and a temple of Balmiki.
Shahpura (Bhilwara district)

Shahpura (25° 38' north latitude & 74° 56' east longitude) was the capital of the erstwhile State of Shahpura. It is now the headquarters of a sub-division, a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Bhilwara district. It is not a railway station but is connected with the district headquarters by road.

This municipal town is electrified and possesses hospital, maternity welfare centre, Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya, post and telegraph, telephone, water supply, cinema house, educational facilities upto degree college level, STC Training School, commercial banks, dak bungalow, Dharmashalas and hotels.

The town has some government offices notable among those being the offices of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Assistant Engineer (PWD), Dy. Superintendent of Police, Assistant Engineer (Irrigation) as also the courts of the Munsif Magistrates.

Shahpura is a place of pilgrimage for the followers of Ram Sanehi sect, the shrine being known as Ram Dwara. Pilgrims from all over the country as also from Burma visit the place. The town is also known for the manufacture of Pabuji-ki-Phad, a long sheet of cloth displaying paintings depicting the heroic deeds of Pabuji, a celebrity of Marwar. The town had a population of 23,644 in 1991.

Shahpura (Jaipur district)

A tahsil and panchayat samiti headquarters in Jaipur district, Shahpura is well connected by road with Jaipur on the one side and Delhi on the other. It is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, allopathic and veterinary hospital, water supply, dak bungalow, Dharmashala, police station, commercial banks and educational facilities upto higher secondary level. The town had a population of 17,833 (9,338 male and 8,495 female) in 1991.

Shergarh

The place is the headquarters of a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Jodhpur district, 103 km. from Jodhpur by road and the nearest railway station is Phalodi. The place has water supply, electricity, allopathic hospital, veterinary dispensary, post and telegraph, telephone, commercial banks, rest house, Dharmashalas, educational facilities upto secondary level and police station. The population of the village was 5,760 in 1991.
Shiv

Shiv is the headquarters of a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Barmer district. It is a place of sand dunes. The population of the village in 1991 was 3,104. It is not a railway station but is connected with Barmer by road. It has a dak bungalow, post and telegraph, telephone, educational facilities up to secondary level, veterinary hospital, allopathic dispensary and a bank.

Shivganj

A municipal town in Sirohi district, Sheoganj (25° 08’ north latitude & 73° 04’ east longitude) is situated on the left bank of the Jawai river and is the headquarters of a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name. The nearest railway station is Jawai Dam. The place takes its name from Rao Sheo Singh who founded it is 1854 AD. It was one of the chief trade centres of the erstwhile Sirohi State and supplied the needs of the Erinpura cantonment and the adjacent villages. It possesses post and telegraph, telephone, police station, rest house, Dhammahalas, educational facilities up to higher secondary level, veterinary dispensary, hospital, dispensary, primary health centre, and commercial banks.

It is an important grain mandi even today. The place had a population of 19,866 in 1991.

Sikar

Situated in 27° 37’ north latitude & 75° 08’ east longitude, Sikar is the headquarters of a district, a sub-division, and a tahsil of the same name. It is a junction on the Western Railway, one track going to Loharu, and other to Jaipur and yet another to Churu. It is also connected with these places by road.

This municipal town is electrified and possesses water supply, dak bungalow, hotels and lodges, Dhammashalas, post and telegraph, telephone, cinema houses, railway retiring rooms, tongas for local conveyance, public parks, libraries, educational facilities up to post graduation level, Sanskrit College, Ayurvedic College, hostels for backward classes, Industrial Training Institute, allopathic, Ayurvedic, Unani and veterinary hospitals and dispensaries, public health laboratory, commercial banks, police stations and Railway Mail Service.

Being the district, sub-divisional, tahsil and zila parishad headquarters, the town has several offices, notable among these being those of the Collector, Superintendent of Police, Sub-Divisional Officer, Principal
Medical & Health Officer, District Family Planning Officer, District Agriculture Officer, District Industries Officer, District Employment Officer, Executive Engineer (PWD), District Education Officer, Assistant Registrar Co-operative Societies, Superintending Engineer (PHED), District Probation cum Social Welfare Officer, District Sheep and Wool Officer, Health Officer, District Ayurved Officer, Vikas Adhikari of Dhod Panchayat Samiti, Zila Parishad, Treasury Officer, District Supply Officer, Income Tax Officer, Superintendent of Post Offices, Sub-Divisional Officer (Telephones), Inspector of Central Excise etc. The town is said to have been founded in 1687 AD. It has lofty buildings and a peripheral city wall, now giving way. Before formation of Rajasthan it was the estate of a Rao Raja of Jaipur state.

The place had a population of 1,48,272 (77,668 male and 70,604 female) in 1991.

Sikra

Sikra (26° 55' north latitude & 76° 42' east longitude) is the headquarters of a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Dausa district. It is not a railway station but is conveniently connected by road with Jaipur, Dausa, Bharatpur and Agra.

The place has a dak bungalow and has a police station, allopathic dispensary, primary health centre, educational facilities upto higher secondary level, post and telegraph, telephone exchange and commercial banks. The village is electrified. Its population in 1991 was 5,100. Not far from this place is a temple named Mehandipur Balaji in Sawai Madhopur district, which attracts a large number of patients.

Sirohi

Capital of an erstwhile princely State of the same name. Sirohi (24° 53' north latitude & 72° 53' east longitude) is now the headquarters of a district, a sub-division, a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name. The town was founded in 1425 AD by Rao Sahasmal. It is about 24 km. from Sirohi Road railway station.

The town has a municipality and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, water supply, club, library, parks, dak bungalow, Dhamashatras, allopathic and veterinary hospitals, cinema house, commercial banks, educational facilities upto post-graduate level and police station. The town abounds in Jain temples and not less than 10 still exist. There are Hindu temples also.
Being the district headquarters, many government offices are located here, notable among these being of the Collector, Superintendent of Police, Sub-Division Officer, Tahsildar, Divisional Forest Officer, Treasury Officer, Public Relations Officer, District Agriculture Officer, District Animal husbandry Officer, Executive Engineer (PWD), Executive Engineer (Irrigation), Assistant Registrar Cooperative Societies, Chief Medical Officer, District Education Officer, Social Welfare & Probation Officer, and District Employment Officer.

The town had a population of 28,117 in 1991. There are many places of historical and religious interest in and around the town. The town also possesses a fort, now in ruins.

**Siwana**

Situated in 25° 38' north latitude and 72° 26' east longitude, Siwana lies in the range of hills called Chhappan-ka-Pahar. It is the headquarters of a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Barmer district and is about 12 km. from Mokalsar railway station (Samdri-Raniwara section of Northern Railway). It is connected by road with Balotra. It is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, police station, banking facilities, dak bungalow, Dharmashala, water supply, municipal board, park, allopathic hospital educational facilities upto secondary level & *Ayurvedic* hospital.

The town was founded in 954 AD (VS 1001) by Veer Narayan Parmar and was named as Kumthana. It was conquered by Alaeddin Khilji in 1308 AD after a siege lasting more than six years. The place is known for the historic fort which changed masters frequently. The town also possesses Samadhis of four saints revered by the Pushkarna Brahmans of Jodhpur. The population of the town in 1991 was 15,830.

**Sojat City**

Headquarters of a sub-division, tahsil, municipality and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Pali district, Sojat City (25° 56' north latitude and 73° 40' east longitude) is situated on the left bank of the Sukri stream. It is an ancient town and has a chequered history. It was included in Jodhpur State before formation of Rajasthan. A mint was established here in 1807 AD.

The town has a fort, a big reservoir and several old temples and a *Dargah* of Pir Mastan. The place is electrified and possesses a municipality, water supply, post and telegraph, telephone, allopathic, referral and veterinary hospitals, dak bungalow, educational facilities upto senior higher
secondary level, police station, library, club, cinema house, Krishi Upaj Mandi and commercial banks. The nearest railway station is Sojat Road. Besides the offices of the Sub-Divisional Officer, the Tahsildar, the Vikas Adhikari, the Dy. Superintendent of Police, the Assistant Engineer (PHED) and other minor offices, a court of Munsif Magistrate also functions here. There is also a sub-jail here.

The place was known for the manufacture of cutlery, daggers, swords, bridles and saddlery but due to dwindling demand the industry declined. Limestone is found extensively here. Ajwain and Mehandi are well-known commodities cultivated in this area. The population of the town was 30,168 in 1991.

Shri Madhopur

A municipal town, Shri Madhopur (27° 28' north latitude & 75° 36' east longitude) is the headquarters of a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Sikar district. It is a railway station on Phulera-Rewari chord of Western Railway and is also well connected with Sikar, Jaipur, Reengus and Neem-ka-Thana by road. It had a population of 23,891 (12,516 male and 11,375 female) in 1991.

The town is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone exchange, allopathic and veterinary hospitals, Ayurvedic dispensary, primary health centre, cinema house, library, Dharamshalas, police station, water supply, educational facilities upto higher secondary level, commercial banks and Krishi Upaj Mandi. Being the headquarters of a tahsil, a few government and semi-government offices are also located here. Important cottage industries of the town are those of brass and nickle utensils, cement articles, cloth dyeing and Agarbatti.

Shri Mahavirji

Shri Mahavirji is a pilgrim centre for Digambar Jains, situated in Sawai Madhopur district in 26° 40' north latitude and 76° 59' east longitude. It is a railway station on Sawai Madhopur-Delhi section of Western Railway but the temple is located about 8 km away in Chandangaon village which too is, incidentally, called Mahavirji. Gambhir river flows nearby.

The main statue of Shri Mahavirji is said to have been unearthed a few hundred years back. The temple combines in itself modern and ancient styles of architecture. It is on a huge platform and built mostly of white marble. The main Chhatris visible from a distance are, however, built of red sand stone. Scenes of religious themes and carvings decorate the walls of the temple. In front of the main temple, a tower (Man Stambh) made
of marble crowns the statue of the Jain tirthankar. There is also a Chhatri behind the Katala (enclosure) which contains footprints (Charan) of Mahavir and is said to be the original site where the idol of Mahavir was unearthed.

A big fair is held here from Chaitra Sudi 11 to Baisakh Badi 2 (March-April) every year attracting about a lakh of devotees, not only from Jain community but also Minas and Gujaratis who worship Mahavir as the creator and according to tradition when the Minas community visit the temple, the Gujaratis stay away beyond the Gambhir river and vice versa. The fair continues for five days and comes to an end with a colourful Rath Yatra.

The population of this place was 1,832 in 1991 and it possesses dispensary, hospital, schools upto secondary standard, village panchayat, post and telegraph office, telephone exchange, a branch of Bank of Baroda, water supply, electricity, bus service from railway station to temple and vice versa, public parks, Dharmashalas etc.

Sujangarh

A tahsil and a panchayat samiti headquarters in Churu district, Sujangarh (27° 42' north latitude and 74° 28' east longitude) is a municipal town on the Ratangarh-Degana section of Northern Railway.

The municipal town is mainly inhabited by business community who have large business in distant cities of the country. The town is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, water supply, hospital and dispensaries, dak bungalow, Dharmashalas, public library, parks, cinema house, police station, educational facilities upto degree college and commercial banks. The town is well connected by road with Bikaner, Jaipur, Ratangarh and Ajmer. The population of the town in 1991 was 70,843. There is a small fort here which is in a dilapidated condition.

Sultanpur

A village in Digod tahsil of Kota district, Sultanpur is the headquarters of a panchayat samiti of the same name and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, electricity, educational facilities upto higher secondary level, dispensary, police station, rest house, Dharmashalas and water supply. It is a grain mandi and had a population of 10,175 in 1991.

Sumerpur

A flourishing mandi and an industrial estate, Sumerpur (25° 9' north latitude and 73° 5' east longitude) is the headquarters of a panchayat samiti of the same name in Pali district. It is electrified and possesses
post and telegraph, telephone, educational facilities up to higher secondary level, allopathic and Ayurvedic dispensaries, veterinary hospitals, parks, library, cinema houses, police station, Krishi Upaj Mandi, water supply and commercial banks. There is also a seed multiplication farm. The usual mode of local conveyance consists of tonga, and auto-rikshaw. The population in 1991 was 21,221.

Some important offices located here are those of Executive Engineer of Jawai Canal Division, Executive Engineer of Sei Project, Cotton Project Officer and Inspector of Central Excise. It has a municipality also. Jawai Bandh is the nearest railway station. There are quite a few old temples on the outskirts of the town towards Jawai river.

Sunel

A municipal town (24° 22' north latitude and 75° 57' east longitude) Sunel is the headquarters of a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Jhalawar district. It is situated 45 km. south-west of Jhalawar and had a population of 11,364 in 1991. It is electrified and possesses water supply, post and telegraph, telephone, allopathic and veterinary hospitals, municipality, police station and commercial banks. It has educational facilities up to secondary level. Sunel is known as the original place of the Bohra community.

Surajgarh

A municipal town, Surajgarh is the headquarters of a panchayat samiti of the same name in Jhunjhunu district. It is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, police station, educational facilities up to higher secondary level, hospitals and dispensaries, Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries, veterinary hospital, library, branch of State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur, inspection bungalow, Dharmashalas, sheep & wool extension centre, Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti and water supply. The town is known for Moong mandi. The population of the town was 16,534 in 1991.

Suratgarh

A tahsil and a panchayat samiti headquarters of the same name in Ganganagar district, Suratgarh (29° 18' and 73° 54' east longitude) is a railway junction of Northern Railway connecting it with Hanumangarh, Anupgarh, Ganganagar and Bikaner. It was named after Surat Singh, the ruler of Bikaner, who built a fort here in 1805 AD.

This municipal town is electrified and possesses water supply, post and telegraph, telephone, cinema house, hospital, rest house, Dharmashalas, educational facilities up to college level, police station and banking facilities.
In 1956, a central mechanised farm with assistance of USSR was set up here. There are also various offices of the Rajasthan Canal Project here. The place had a population of 45,870 in 1991.

**Talera**

A tahsil and panchayat samiti headquarters in Bundi district, Talera is a small village having the facilities of a primary health centre, family planning centre, post office, senior higher secondary school and a police station. The population of Talera was 3,718 in 1991.

**Taranagar**

It is an old town founded by one Raja Ranipal some centuries ago and hence known as Rani also. The town (28° 40' north latitude and 75° 02' east longitude) has a municipality and is electrified. It is the headquarters of a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Churu district and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, educational facilities up to higher secondary level, rest house, Dharmashalas, park, police station, water supply, dispensary and banking facilities. There is a small old fort and also a few ancient temples in the town. It is a small business centre and exports leather water bags in large number. The place had a population of 21,477 in 1991.

**Thanaghazi**

A small town in Alwar district, Thanaghazi is the headquarters of a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name. The place had a population of 8,617 in 1991. It has the facilities of post and telegraph, telephone, commercial banks and police station. The place is electrified.

**Tibi**

A tahsil headquarters of the same name in Ganganagar district, Tibi possesses post and telegraph, telephone, electricity, commercial banks and police station. The place had a population of 9,061 in 1991.

**Tijara**

Tijara is a sub-division in Alwar district but the sub-divisional headquarters are at Kishangarh Bas. However, tahsil headquarters and panchayat samiti headquarters are at Tijara. This municipal town has a chequered history and was hideout of plunders in medieval times. There are many fine buildings on its outskirts.

It has post and telegraph, telephone, educational facilities upto college level, police station, rest house, banking facilities and water supply. The
place is electrified and has a population of 15,399 in 1991. Near the rest house, there is a dome known as Bhartrihari Gumbad and is a grotesque structure, having almost two symmetrical enclosures, inner of which is octagonal.

Todabhim

Headquarters of a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Sawai Madhopur district, Todabhim is situated in 26° 55' north latitude and 76° 49' east longitude. Its nearest railway station is 42 km. away at Mandawar (Mahua Road). It is a municipal town and had a population of 16,736 in 1991.

The place possesses electricity, police station, educational facilities upto higher secondary standard, water supply, primary health centre, veterinary dispensary, post and telegraph, telephone exchange and bank.

Toda Raisingh

It is an old town and was so named after Raja Rai Singh Sisodia, a great-grandson of Rana Amar Singh of Mewar. It is the headquarters of a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Tonk district. It is also a railway station.

This municipal town is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, water supply, dak bungalow, Dharmashalas, allopathic and veterinary hospitals, educational facilities upto higher secondary level, police station and banking facilities. It is a picturesque town with a number of Baoris (Step Wells) surrounded by rocky hills. The place had a population of 17,641 in 1991.

Tonk

Capital of a former princely State of the same name, Tonk (26° 10' north latitude and 75° 47' east longitude) is the headquarters of a district, sub-division, tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name. It is not a railway station but is well connected by road with Kota, Jaipur, Bundi and Ajmer. It is an old town and according to one version, was founded in 12th century by Brahmin named Tunkau while another source ascribes it to Bhola Brahmin in 1643. The place had a population of 1,00,079 in 1991.

The town is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, water supply, rest house, Dharmashalas and Musafirkhanas, educational facilities upto degree college, allopathic, Ayurvedic, Unani and veterinary hospitals, family planning centre, police station, club, library and commercial banks.
Being the headquarters of the district, several offices are located here viz. those of Collector, Superintendent of Police, Cheif Medical Officer, Treasury Officer, Executive Engineer (PWD), District Animal Husbandry Officer, Divisional Forest Officer, District Agriculture Officer, Executive Engineer (PHED), Executive Engineer (Irrigation) Commercial Taxes Officer, Assistant Registrar Co-operative Societies, Director Oriental Research Institute (Urdu & Persian), Public Relations Officer, Patwari Training School and Courts of Additional Session Judge and Munsif Magistrate.

About 3 km. from here flows the Banas and presents a picturesque site. In the town itself, Sunchri Kothi, the palace of the former Nawab of Tonk State is worth seeing. Tonk is known for Bidri and Namda industries and garment factories. The watermelons (Kharbuja) of Tonk are known for their quality and sweetness. A tannery has been set up here by Government of Rajasthan.

Udaipur

Capital of the erstwhile Mewar State, Udaipur is the headquarters of a district. The town is included in Girwa sub-division and tahsil which too are headquartered at Udaipur. It is known as Udaipur after Rana Udaisingh who founded the town in 1559 AD. It is a railway junction and is connected with Ahmadabad, Jaipur and Himmatnagar by rail and road. Air service is also available from Dabok airport for Jaipur, Ahmadabad, Bombay and Delhi.

It is a municipal town (24° 35' north latitude & 73° 42' east longitude) and picturesquely situated on the slope of a low ridge on the banks of beautiful sheets of waters of Pichhola and Fatehsagar. The city was formerly surrounded by a city peripheral wall, which has now given way at several places. The city and its surroundings with attractive setting may rightly be called a paradise for the tourists. The old palace with its various apartments, lakes, Sahelion-ki-Bari, Jagmandir and Jagniwas (now Lake Palace Hotel) the two islands in the Pichhola, the Nehru Park in Fateh Sagar Lake, Gulab Bagh, the Chetak Smarak, Jagdish Temple and Ahar ruins are places of tourist interest.

The town is electrified and possesses all the amenities of an urban life, viz. post and telegraph, telephone, auto-rickshaws, taxis, city bus service, cinema houses, starred hotels, libraries, museums, parks, gardens, cultural institutions, commercial banks, zoo, hospitals and dispensaries, cooking gas, police stations, club, dak bungalow, circuit house, tourist bungalow, inns, Dharmashalas, retiring room, shelter home, information
centre, colleges etc. Besides the Medical College, there are Rajasthan College for Agriculture, College of Technology, Agricultural Engineering Colleges College of Home Science, Ayurvedic College, Polytechnic, Sanskrit College, etc. There is a University located here. Education in social work (upto degree college level) and Teachers' Training upto M.Ed. level are also available.

Being the headquarters of the district administration, several government and semi-government offices are located here, notable being, those of the Collector, Superintendent of Police, Dy. Inspector General of Police, Superintending Engineer (PWD), Treasury Officer, Commissioner Devasthan, Commissioner Tribal Development Department, Commissioner Excise and Prohibition, Divisional Forest Officer, Joint Director Agriculture, Superintending Engineer (PHED), Regional Transport Officer, Deputy Controller of Mines (Govt. of India), Director of Mines & Geology, Superintendent of Central Excise, Court of District & Sessions Judge and subordinate courts, Juvenile Reformatory, Central Jail etc.

The population of the town was 3,08,571 in 1991.

Udaipurwati

This municipal town is the headquarters of tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Jhunjhunu district. It possesses a primary health centre, sheep & wool centre, post office, telephone, police station, veterinary hospital, public library, Ayurvedic dispensary, educational facilities upto higher secondary level water supply and a branch of State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur. The place also has a distillery. The place had a population of 21,982 in 1991.

Main places of tourist interest are Mohan Shah ki Baori (Step well), Jogidas Shah ki Chhatri (cenotaph) & some havelis having oldest paintings of the area. Famous pilgrimage centre Lohargal is 14 km. and Kirodiji 5 km. from here. Dhamashalas are there to accommodate pilgrims at the time of a large fair held from Krishna Janmashtami to Amavasya. About 16 km. from here is a village named Sakari in Sikar district which is known for an old temple of Sakarai Mata.

Unia

Formerly the chief town of the Unia Thikana, Unia (25° 55' north latitude and 76° 02' east longitude) is now the name of a tahsil in Tonk district but the headquarters are at Aligarh village, 8 km. from here. The place is electrified and possesses a municipality, post and telegraph, telephone, allopathic dispensary, veterinary hospital and educational facilities upto higher secondary level. The place had a population of 9,233 in 1991.
Vallabhnagar

Situated 40 km. north-east of Udaipur 24° 40' north latitude and 74° 0' east longitude, Vallabhnagar is the headquarters of a sub-division and tahsil of the same name on the Mavli-Bari Sadri railway track. The place has post and telegraph, telephone, electricity, rest house, water supply, commercial banks, educational facilities upto higher secondary level, allopathic hospital, veterinary dispensary, park and a police station outpost. It is also the headquarters of the office of the Dy. Superintendent of Police. The place had a population of 8,374 in 1991.

Vidya Vihar

An outgrowth of Pilani town in Jhunjhunun district, Vidya Vihar is the name of the colony where educational institutions of Pilani are clustered and managed. A municipal board separate from the Pilani municipal board, manages the civic affairs of this colony.

The town has the Birla Institute of Technology and Science which is deemed as a university and awards degrees to its students, several schools managed by the Birla Education Trust, Central Electronic Engineering Research Institute of the Government of India and twenty-three hostels besides two guest-houses and an alumni home. The place is electrified and has facilities of post and telegraph, telephone, police outpost, hospitals, parks, water supply, club and commercial banks. The place had a population of 11,680 in 1991. The places of interest are Birla Saraswati Temple, Shiv Ganga Canal, Museum, Panchwati, Birla Haveli, etc.

Viratnagar

Viratnagar (27° 27' north latitude and 76° 12' east longitude) or Bairat as it is commonly called, is the headquarters of a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name in Jaipur district. It is an ancient town connected with an epic and also with the Matsya kingdom of which Virat was the capital. Old relics still testify to its antiquity. The Ashoka Inscription on the pillar, monastery and circular temple, all prove Buddhist influence in this area. Bijak Pahar, Bhim-ki-Dungari and temple of Parswanath are other objects of antiquarian interest.

The place has a dak bungalow, police station, dispensaries, primary health centre, educational facilities upto higher secondary level, post and telegraph, telephone exchange, commercial banks and electricity. The place had a population of 13,169 (6,773 male and 6,396 female) in 1991.
Wer

A municipal town in Bharatpur district, Wer (27° 1' north latitude & 77° 11' east longitude) is the headquarters of a tahsil and a panchayat samiti of the same name. The town was founded by Thakur Badan Singh during the 18th century AD who built a fort, a palace and gardens. The town was surrounded by a high mud rampart, flanked by semi-circular bastions.

The town is situated on the Jaipur-Bharatpur National Highway, 65 km. from Bharatpur. It is electrified and possesses post and telegraph, telephone, water supply, allopathic dispensary, veterinary hospital, police station, public library and educational facilities upto secondary level.

There are a few old temples, fort and dilapidated palaces. The place had a population of 14,881 (7,991 male and 6,890 female) in 1991. A Court of Munsif Magistrate and another of Assistant Collector & Magistrate also functions here.

Zawar Mines

One of the biggest mines of aluminium, silver and mica in Asia, Zawar takes its name from Zawar Mata’s temple. The place is situated in Sarada tahsil of Udaipur district. It is 40 km. from Sarada and 30 km. from Udaipur. The place possesses a railway station, post and telegraph, telephone, water supply, dak bungalow, rest house, club, Central School, educational facilities upto secondary level and a police station.
NOTES AND REFERENCES

2. Powlett remarks, "This valley in the neighbourhood of Ajabgarh is very pretty. The range of the hills on each side is picturesque and they are well wooded in their lower slopes. The valley itself is the richest tract in the State, a stream runs down it, water is close to the surface. Palm and other trees are numerous on the grassy banks of the stream and gardens are to be met with." Powlett. P.W., *Gazetteer of Udaipur*, p. 168.
10. Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.
11. The Old Gazetteer states "Two temples are deserving of mention, namely, that to Mokal Mata, said to have been built by Kumarpala Chalukya, of whose time it possesses an inscription dated 1159 AD and a Jain temple, the history of which is not known, but has an inscription of 1187 AD; both are in daily use and fair state of preservation," Erskine, K.D., op.cit., p. 179.
20. *Indian Archaeology, A Review*, 1955-56, Department of Archaeology, Government of India, New Delhi, p. 32.
21. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Chittaurgarh.
23. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Chittaurgarh.
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