Knowledge Roots C

Rajasthan

Rajasthan, often referred to as the "Land of Kings," is a majestic state in the northwestern part of India. It is renowned for its vibrant culture, rich history, and stunning landscapes. Rajasthan, the largest state in India



Geography

Rajasthan is a northwestern state in India, and it shares its borders with several other Indian states as well as an international border with Pakistan. Rajasthan shares its border with Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pardesh, Madhya Pardesh, Gujarat.

Rajasthan is known for its diverse geography, which includes a range of landscapes, from the vast Thar desert to the Aravalli Range and the fertile plains.

Climate

Rajasthan experiences a diverse and extreme climate due to its vast size and varying geographical features.

Rajasthan is known for its scorching summers, with temperatures often soaring above 40°C in many parts of the state. Some areas in the Thar desert can even see temperatures exceeding 45°C.

Winters in Rajasthan are generally mild and pleasant, with temperatures ranging from 10°C to 27°C.

The southwest monsoon brings relief from the scorching heat in Rajasthan. It receives most of its rainfall during the period of July to September.

Cities like Churu, Bikaner, and Jaisalmer are known to experience extremely high temperatures during the summer months.



The hill station of Mount Abu, which is the only hill station in Rajasthan, experiences the coldest temperatures during the winter months.

Rajasthan State's Symbols

State Tree

The Khejri is the state tree of Rajasthan. It is also known as the Indian desert golden tree.

State Flower

Rohida a bright red flower is the state of Rajasthan.

State Animal

Indian Gazelle, or Chinkara is the state animal of Rajasthan.

State Bird

Godawan is the state bird of Rajasthan.



Natural Vegetation

The state's vegetation is primarily adapted to survive in arid conditions and includes various types of plants, shrubs, and trees.

Some of the key elements of Rajasthan's natural vegetation are

- Thorn Forests
- Sand Dunes Vegetation
- Mountain Vegetation

Chief Ministers of Rajasthan

A Chief Minister is the elected head of the government in a state within a federal system of government. Here are the chief minister of Rajasthan.



Heera Lal Shastri (1950-51)



Bhajan Lal Sharma (2023- Present)



C. S. Venkatachari (1951-51)



Jai Narayan Vyas (1951-52, 1952-54)



Tika Ram Paliwal (1952-52)



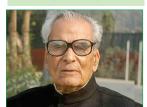
Mohan Lal Sukhadia (1954-57, 1957-62, 1962-67 1967-71)



Barkatullah Khan (1971-73)



Hari Dev Joshi (1973-77, 1985-88, 1989-90)



Bhairon Singh Shekhawat Jagannath Pahadia Weir (1977-80, 1990-92, (1980-81) 1993-98)





Shiv Charan Mathur (1981-85,1988-89)



Hira Lal Devpura (1985-85)



Ashok Gehlot (1998-2003, 2008-13, 2018-23)



Vasundhara Raje (2003-08, 2013-18)

Freedom Fighters of Rajasthan

Rajasthan, like the rest of India, produced numerous freedom fighters who played a pivotal role in the country's struggle for independence from British colonial rule.

Ram Niwas Mirdha

A leader of the Indian National Congress, Ram Niwas Mirdha was an advocate for farmers' rights and played a significant role in Rajasthan's politics and the national freedom movement.





Mathura Das Mathur

Mathura Das Mathur was a notable freedom fighter from Rajasthan and played an essential role in various movements against British rule.

Sagarmal Gopa

Sagurmal Gopa was a democrat and freedom fighter from Rajasthan, India. In 1921, he became involved in the non-cooperation movement.





Nathuram Mirdha

Nathuram Mirdha was a freedom fighter and a key political leader from Rajasthan. He was actively involved in the Indian National Congress and played a significant role in the state's politics.

Kundanlal Gujral

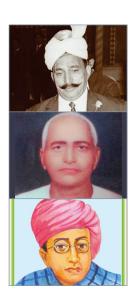
Kundanlal Gujral was an important freedom fighter from Rajasthan who participated in various civil disobedience movements.

Thakur Deshraj

Thakur Deshraj was a prominent freedom fighter who played a crucial role in various activities aimed at ending British rule.

Pratap Singh Baharat

Pratap Singh Baharat was a freedom activist from Rajasthan. He was a key figure in India's revolutionary movement against British rule.



Educational Institutes in Rajasthan

Rajasthan is home to several educational institutions, including universities, colleges, and schools, offering a wide range of programs and courses.

University of Rajasthan (RU): Located in Jaipur, it is one of the oldest universities in the state, offering a variety of undergraduate, postgraduate, and research programs.

Institute of Medical Sciences (IMS), Jaipur: BHU has established an Institute of Medical Sciences in Jaipur for medical education and research.

Rajasthan Technical University (RTU): Located in Kota, RTU is a prominent institution for technical education in the state.

Mohanlal Sukhadia University (MLSU): Located in Udaipur, MLSU offers various undergraduate, postgraduate, and doctoral programs.

AIIMS Jodhpur: The All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in Jodhpur is a prestigious medical institution.

Rabindranath Tagore Medical College, Udaipur: This government medical college is situated in Udaipur.

Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Jodhpur: IIT Jodhpur is one of the premier engineering institutions in India.

BITS Pilani: Birla Institute of Technology and Science (BITS) is a renowned private engineering institute with its campus in Pilani.

Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Udaipur: IIM Udaipur is one of the newer IIMs in India, offering management programs.

Xavier Institute of Management and Entrepreneurship (XIME), Jaipur: XIME offers management education and is part of the Xavier group of institutions.

National Law University (NLU), Jodhpur: NLU Jodhpur is one of the top law schools in the country, offering undergraduate and postgraduate law programs.

Indian Institute of Crafts and Design (IICD), Jaipur: IICD offers courses in crafts and design.

Administrative Buildings of Rajasthan

Rajasthan is home to several administrative buildings that serve as centers of governance and administration for the state.

Rajasthan Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha), Jaipur: This is where the state's legislative assembly meets.

Rajasthan Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad), Jaipur: The Legislative Council is the upper house of the state legislature. It is another significant administrative building in Jaipur.

Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur: The Rajasthan High Court is the highest judicial authority in the state and plays a vital role in the administration of justice.

Rajasthan Police Headquarters, Jaipur: The police headquarters in Jaipur is where key law enforcement decisions and operations are coordinated.



Rajasthan Public Service Commission (RPSC), Ajmer: RPSC is responsible for conducting civil services examinations and recruiting candidates for various government posts.

Directorate of Education, Jaipur: The Directorate of Education is responsible for managing and overseeing educational policies and institutions in the state.

Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO), Jaipur: RIICO is responsible for promoting industrial development and investments in Rajasthan.

Rajasthan Public Service Commission (RPSC): The RPSC is responsible for conducting various recruitment examinations for state government jobs. Its administrative offices are located in Ajmer.



Important Landmarks

Rajasthan, known for its rich cultural heritage, is home to many important landmarks, including historic forts, palaces, temples, and natural wonders.

Amber Fort (Amer Fort): Located in Jaipur, the Amber Fort is a magnificent hilltop fort and palace complex. It is known for its stunning architecture, including the Sheesh Mahal and the Diwan-i-Aam.

City Palace, Jaipur: This historic palace complex in the heart of Jaipur is a blend of Rajput and Mughal architecture.

Hawa Mahal (Palace of the Winds): A distinctive pink sandstone structure in Jaipur, the Hawa Mahal is renowned for its unique honeycomb design and intricate latticework.

Mehrangarh Fort, Jodhpur: This imposing fort in Jodhpur offers panoramic views of the Blue City.

Udaipur City Palace: Situated on the banks of Lake Pichola, the City Palace in Udaipur is a remarkable complex featuring palaces, courtyards, and museums.

Jaisalmer Fort: Also known as the "Golden Fort," Jaisalmer Fort is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It is a massive sandcastle-like structure with palaces and temples within its walls.

Junagarh Fort, Bikaner: A well-preserved fort in Bikaner, Junagarh Fort showcases a blend of Rajput and Mughal architectural styles.

Ranthambhore National Park: A famous wildlife sanctuary, Ranthambhore is known for its population of tigers and diverse wildlife.

Dilwara Temples, Mount Abu: These Jain temples are famous for their intricate marble carvings and are located in the only hill station of Rajasthan.

Taragarh Fort, Bundi: This ancient hilltop fort offers panoramic views of the town of Bundi and is known for its stepwells and historic architecture.



Districts of Rajasthan

Districts	Area (in km²)	Districts	Area (in km²)
Ajmer	8,481	Pratapgarh	4,117
Alwar	8,380	Rajsamand	4,550
Banswara	5,037	Sawai Madhopur	10,527
Baran	6,992	Sikar	7,742
Barmer	28,387	Siroh	i5,136
Bharatpur	5,066	Sri Ganganagar	11,154
Bhilwara	10,455	Tonk	7,194
Bikaner	30,247	Udaipur	11,724
Bundi	5,550	Anupgarh	4714
Chittorgarh	7,822	Beawar	17
Churu	13,858	Balotra	52.08
Dausa	3,432	Gangapur City	28.4
Dholpur	3,033	Dudu	
Dungarpur	3,770	Deeg	
Hanumangarh	9,656	Didwana-Kuchaman	
Jaipur	11,143	Jaipur Rural	
Jaisalmer	38,401	Jodhpur Rural	
Jalore	10,640	Kekri	
Jhalawar	6,928	Khairthal–Tijara	
Jhunjhunu	5,928	Kotputli-Behror	
Jodhpur	22,850	Neem ka Thana	
Karauli	5,043	Phalodi	
Kota	5,217	Sanchore	
Nagaur	7,718	Salumbar	
Pali	12,387	Shahpura	

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