

- **Rajasthan Economic Change Advisory Council is headed by the Chairman. RERTF (Rajasthan Economic Revival Task Force) (It was formed on 7 March 2020)**
- **Constituted under the chairmanship of RITI (Rajasthan Institute for Trans Formation & Innovation).**

### Role of Chief Minister



### Chief Minister of Rajasthan

#### 1. Hiralal Shastri (7-4-1949 to 5-1-1951)

- **Born** - 24 Nov 1899, Jobner (Jaipur)
- Received Shastri degree at the age of 21.
- He was a teacher at Mayo College, Ajmer
- He was a state service officer from 1921-27.
- **Autobiography 'Pratya Jeevan Shastra'**
- Popular song 'Pralya Pratiksha Namoh Namah'
- **Daughtery** - Shanta
- **Wife** - Ratan Shastri
- **In 1947, he was nominated as a member of the Constituent Assembly from Jaipur.**
- He founded 'Shantabai Shiksha Kutir' in the name of his daughter Shanta in **October, 1935, which is now known as Vanasthali Vidyapeeth. It is the largest girls university in the country.**
- In 1940 he became the President of Jaipur Prajamand.



- During the Quit India Movement in 1942, a **Gentleman's Agreement** was signed between Hiralal Shastri and Jaipur Prime Minister Mirza Ismail.
- **Hiralal Shastri** was the first nominated Chief Minister of Rajasthan.
- Hiralal Shastri became the Prime Minister of Rajasthan, (Before 26 January 1950 the post of Chief Minister was known as Prime Minister.)
- The divisional system was introduced in **Rajasthan on 30 March 1949 during the time of Hiralal Shastri.**
- हीरालाल Hiralal Shastri was also a Lok Sabha MP once. (Sawai Madhopur (1957-62)
- He died on 28 December 1974 in Vanasthali.
- **Ratan Shastri is the first and only woman** from Rajasthan who was awarded both Padmashree and Padma Vibhushan.

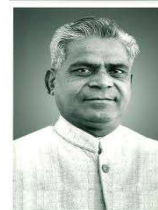
#### 2. C.S. Venkatach Venkatachari (Kadambi Seshatar Venkatachari) (6-1-1951 to 25-4-1951)

- **This is the only example in the country of becoming a working Chief Minister while being an IAS.**
- **Born** - Mysore (Karnataka)
- Commissioner of Allahabad
- During the princely period, he was the Prime Minister of Jodhpur and Bikaner and was also the Ambassador to Canada.
- **Second nominated Chief Minister** of Rajasthan
- **Major works** - Witness to the country
- There was only one minister in his cabinet, **Bholanath Jha**
- C.S. Venkatachari was the Secretary to the President. (**Dr. Rajendra Prasad**)
- He was a member of the Constituent Assembly.



#### 3. Jayanarayan Vyas (26-4-1951 to 3-3-1952) and (1-11-1952 to 12-11-1954)

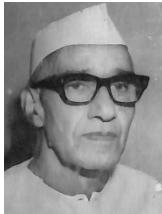
- **Born** - Jaisalmer
- **The only Chief Minister of Rajasthan who was both nominated (26 April 1951 to 3 March 1952) and elected (1 November 1952 to 13 November 1954).**
- Contested from two seats in the first assembly election
- Contested from Jodhpur City-B and Jalore-A, but lost from both the seats.
- **Jodhpur City-B Hanuwant Singh (Win)**
- **Jalore - A - Thakur Madho Singh (Win)**



- J.N. Vyas later became the second elected Chief Minister of Rajasthan after winning the by-election from Kishangarh seat.
- **Chandmal Mehta had vacated the Kishangarh seat** for Jayanarayan Vyas.
- He was the founder of Marwar Hitkarini Sabha, Jodhpur Praja Mandal, Youth League, Marwar Lok Parishad and became the Prime Minister of Jodhpur State in 1948. He is famous by the name of Loknayakan.
- He was the President of Rajasthan State Congress in 1956 and once became a Rajya Sabha MP.
- **J.N. Vyas was not a minister in any cabinet before becoming the Chief Minister and in 1948 he became the Prime Minister of the popular government of Jodhpur State.**

#### 4. Tikaram Paliwal (3-3-1952 to 31-10-1952)

- **Born** - Mandawar, Dausa.
- First elected Chief Minister of Rajasthan (3 March 1952 to 31 Oct., 1952)
- Rajasthan's "**Caretaker Government**"
- He was a member of the Anti-Corruption Committee (**Santhanam Committee**) formed in 1962.
- Hiralal Shastri and Tikaram Paliwal were such leaders of Rajasthan who did not live in government residence even while being Chief Minister.
- In the 1952 assembly elections, he was elected from two seats (**Mahwa and Malarna Chaur**)
- The only person who held both the posts of Chief Minister and Deputy Chief Minister of Rajasthan.
- He was the leader of Jaipur Prajamandal.
- **He has been the Revenue Minister of Rajasthan and is called the father of land reforms in Rajasthan.**
- He also formed the Youth League organization and was also a Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha MP.
- In 1968, he contested the by-election from Chaumu Assembly Constituency from Swatantra Party but was defeated.



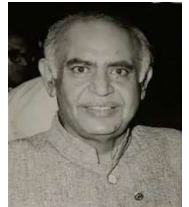
#### 5. Mohanlal Sukhadia (13-11-1954 to 11-4-1957), (1957 to 1962), (1962 to 1967) and (26-4-1967 to 9-7-1971)

- **Born** - 1916 in Jhalrapatan (Jhalawar)
- **Workplace** - Udaipur
- He is called the **creator of modern Rajasthan.**
- He became the **youngest Chief Minister** of Rajasthan (38 years)
- He had an inter-caste marriage with Indubala, in protest against which the markets of Nathdwara were closed.

- His father **Purushottamdas Sukhadia was a famous cricketer.**
- The Chief Minister with the longest tenure was the Chief Minister of Rajasthan for 4 times from 1954 to 1971 for 17 years (16 years, 194 days).
- During his time - Inauguration of IGNP (1958)
- Beginning of Panchayat (**2, Oct/1954**) **Nagaur**)
- Divisional system discontinued.
- The posts of Parliamentary Secretary and Deputy Minister were introduced from 1967.
- A no-confidence motion was brought against him a maximum of six times.
- **Kamla Beniwal, the first woman minister of Rajasthan, was made minister of state in the Sukhadia cabinet and Alimuddin Shah became the first Muslim minister of state.**
- The first President's rule (1967) was imposed in Rajasthan during the time of Mohanlal Sukhadia, as no party got a clear majority in the fourth assembly.
- After being the Chief Minister, Mohanlal Sukhadia also served as the Governor of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

#### 6. Barkatullah Khan (1971 to 1973)

- **First Muslim minority Chief Minister** of Rajasthan
- He was made the Chief Minister after Mohan Lal Sukhadia resigned.
- His assembly constituency was Tijara (Alwar).
- He was known as Pyare Miya and used to call Indira Gandhi "Bhabhi".
- He was married to Usha Mehta.
- He was the Chief Minister of Rajasthan during the Indo-Pak War (1971).
- The first Chief Minister of Rajasthan who died while in office.
- He also became the President of Jodhpur Municipal Council in 1951 and Deputy Minister in the Sukhadia Government in 1960.



#### 7. Haridev Joshi

- **Born** - Khandu Village, Banswara
- **From 1952 till his death he became MLA for 10 consecutive times (1 time from Ghatol, 1 time from Dungarpur, 8 times from Banswara), but was never an MP.**



- **He became the Chief Minister of Rajasthan thrice but could not complete his tenure even once.**
- **Disabled (one hand was amputated) Chief Minister** of Rajasthan.
- President's rule was imposed in Rajasthan for the second time (1977) during his time.
- **During his tenure in 1987, the divisional system was re-started.**
- He was the leader of the opposition in Rajasthan from 1990-92.
- **Magazine/Letter** - Navayug and Congress Sandesh (Jaipur)
- In honour of his contribution, the University of Journalism and Mass Communication (Jaipur) was named after Hardev Joshi.
- **He was the Chief Minister thrice -**
  - 11 Oct, 1973 to 29 April 1977
  - 10 March 1985 to 20 January 1988
  - 4 December 1989 to 4 March 1990
- **He was also the Governor of Assam, Meghalaya and Bengal.**
- Haridev Joshi was also a Governor before becoming the Chief Minister for the third time.
- In 1988, the Devrala Sati incident of Roop Kanwar took place in Sikar, to stop which a law against Sati practice was enacted by the Parliament and the Legislative Assembly.

#### 8. Bhairon Singh Shekhawat

- **Born** - Khachariyawas (Sikar)
- People used to call him Babosa lovingly.
- **First Chief Minister who was not a member of the Legislative Assembly at the time of appointment.**
- **He was the Chief Minister of Rajasthan thrice:-**
  1. 22-6-1977 to 1980 (Became the first non-Congress Chief Minister of Rajasthan)
  2. 1990 to 1992
  3. 1993 to 1998
- **Before becoming the Chief Minister, he was a Rajya Sabha MP from Madhya Pradesh. Later, he was elected as an MLA in the by-election from Chhabra seat of Kota.**
- **He was a member of the Legislative Assembly ten times.**
- The only Chief Minister of Rajasthan who also became Vice President (2002-07)
- **He was also the Leader of Opposition and Protem Speaker of the Legislative Assembly thrice.**



- The third and fourth President's rule was imposed in Rajasthan during his tenure.
- 1980 (Sixth Assembly/First Mid-term Election)
- 1992(9th Vidhansabha/2nd)
- During his tenure, **Antyodaya Yojana was started in Rajasthan in 1977**, therefore, the World Bank called him '**Rockefeller of India**'
- Before becoming the Chief Minister, he was not a minister in any council of ministers.
- A no-confidence motion was brought against him twice.
- **Work-** thinking and concept
- The maximum number of **confidence motions** were brought by Bhairon Singh Shekhawat. (3 times)

#### 9. Jagannath Hills (1980 to 1981)

- **Born** - Bhusawar, Bharatpur.
- When he became the Chief Minister, he was not a member of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, but was a Lok Sabha member from Bayana and a Minister of State for Finance at the Centre.
- In 1957, he was elected as the youngest MP of Rajasthan from Sawai Madhopur Lok Sabha seat.
- Such a **Chief Minister who implemented complete prohibition of liquor and bidi in Rajasthan.y**
- He had to resign from his post due to his comment on poetess Mahadevi Varma during a kavi sammelan in Jaipur (at Albert Hall)
- He has been the Governor of Bihar and Haryana.
- He is the **first Scheduled Caste (Dalit) Chief Minister of Rajasthan.**
- Jagannath Pahadia's wife Shanti Pahadia resigned from the post of MLA from Vaira Bharatpur, as a result Jagannath Pahadia became the MLA.
- He has also been a Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha (1964) MP.
- A no-confidence motion was brought once.



#### 10. Shiv Charan Mathur

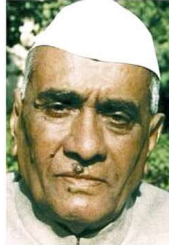
- **Born** - Guna (M.P.) while childhood was spent in Karauli
- He was the son-in-law of Udaipur's freedom fighter, Manikyalal Verma.
- In 1963, he was elected District Head of Bhilwara and in 1964, he was elected MP in the Lok Sabha by-election from Bhilwara.
- **He became the Chief Minister of Rajasthan twice**
  - (i) 1981-1985
  - (ii) 1988 - 1989



- He became the Governor of Assam in 2008.
- In 1985, he had to resign due to the Deeg firing incident (death of 7-time MLA Maharaja Mansingh from Deeg, Bharatpur)
- **Rajasthan Administrative Reforms Commission (1999) was constituted under the chairmanship of Shiv Charan Mathur.**

### 11. Hiralal Devpura

- **Born** - Kelwara - Rajsamand
- **Rajasthan Chief Minister with shortest tenure (16 days) (23 February 1985 to 10 March 1995), Assembly Constituency-** Kumbhalgarh
- **While being the Chief Minister, he did not face the Assembly even once.**
- **The only Chief Minister of Rajasthan who was also the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. (20 March 1985 to 16 October 1985)**
- **He has also been the Chairman of the Second State Finance Commission (2000 - 2005).**



### 12. Ashok Gehlot

- **Born** - Jodhpur
- Also known as the Magician.
- **Fourth Chief Minister who was not a member of the Legislative Assembly at the time of appointment (in 1998)**
- **He became the Chief Minister of Rajasthan thrice-**
  - (1) 1-12-1998 to 2003
  - (2) 2008-2013
  - (3) 2018 to 3-12-2023
- **Gehlot has been a Lok Sabha MP five times and an MLA six times.**
- Gehlot has been the Minister of Sports, Tourism and Aviation and Textiles in the Central Government.
- Gave slogans of save water, save electricity, educate everyone, plant trees.
- **There were 3 Chief Ministers during the tenure of Ashok Gehlot-**
  - (1) Banwari Lal Bairwa
  - (2) Kamla Beniwal
  - (3) Sachin Pilot
- Gehlot is elected to the Assembly from Sardarpura seat of Jodhpur.
- **State's first gender budget (2012-13)**
- **First paperless budget (2021-22),**



- **First Agriculture Budget (2022 - 23) presented.**
- **Confidence motion was presented by Gehlot 2 times (last 2020)**

### 13. Vasundhara Raje (8-12-2003 to 2008), (2013 to 2018)

- **First woman Chief Minister** of Rajasthan
- She was born in the former royal family of Gwalior on 8 March, International Women's Day.
- **Vasundhara Raje has been MLA from Jhalrapatan six times, Lok Sabha MP from Jhalawar five times and Chief Minister twice.**
- **She is the woman who has become a Lok Sabha MP maximum number of times from Rajasthan.**
- Raje has also held the posts of State Foreign Minister and State Small Industries Minister in the Central Government.
- **Raje was also the leader of the opposition in the Assembly.**



### 14. Bhajanlal Sharma (15-12-2023 to present)

- **26th and 14th** Chief Minister of Rajasthan respectively
- Resident of Attari, Bharatpur and Assembly Constituency - Sanganer (Jaipur)
- **Elected MLA for the first time.**
- He was the Sarpanch of Attari and Panchayat Samiti member from Attari Bachmadi.



## Other important facts

### Tenure of Chief Ministers in descending order

- **Mohanlal Sukhadia (4 times) - 17 years (1954-71)**
- **Ashok Gehlot (3 times) - 15 years**
- **Bhairon Singh Shekhawat (3 times) – 10 years 7 months**
- **Vasundhara Raje (2 times) – 10 years**
- **Haridev Joshi (3 times) - 8 years**
- Shiv Charan Mathur (2 times)
- Jayanarayan Vyas (2 times)

### He has also been a member of the Constituent Assembly.

- Hiralal Shastri
- C.S. Venkatachari
- Jayanarayan Vyas

### C.M. who was the Chief Minister of Rajasthan who resigned from the post

- Tikaram Paliwal (31 Oct 1952)

- **Objective:** To promote modernity, transparency and efficiency of Panchayati Raj institutions and to prepare online work and data.

**Panchayati Raj Related Institutions**

- **Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj and Rural Development Institute:** 1984, Jaipur
  - It is an autonomous registered institution whose objective is to provide proper training to public representatives and officials related to Panchayati Raj and rural development. It was formed by merging Panchayati Raj Institute and State Rural Development Institute.
  - In July 1999, it was established as State Rural Development Institute under the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India -
- 6 Panchayati Raj Training Centres -**
- (1) Gramsevak Training Centre-Mandore (Jodhpur) from 15th August 1960.

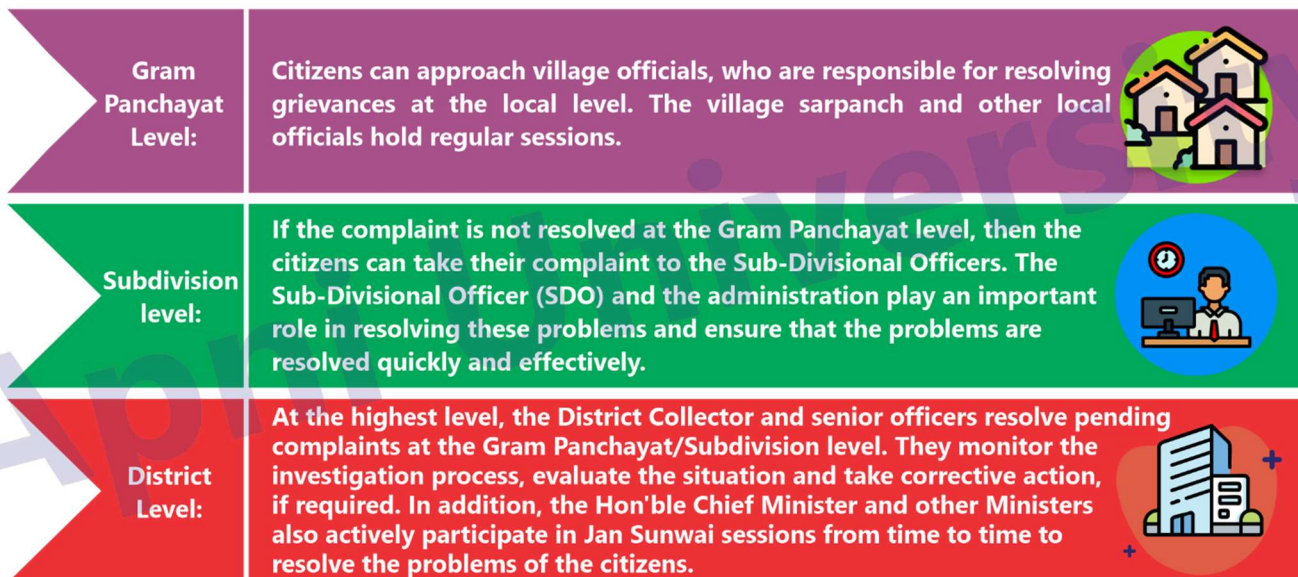
- (2) Panchayat Training Centre Dungarpur (from 03rd February 1994)
  - (3) Ajmer (from 18th May 1996).
  - (4) Panchayat Training Centre, Kota
  - (5) Panchayat Training Centre, Bikaner
  - (6) Panchayat Training Centre, Bharatpur
- Harishchandra Mathur, Rajasthan State Institute of Public Administration, Jaipur
  - Training of Rajasthan Administrative Service officers came into existence on 14th November, 1957 at Jodhpur. OTS (Officer Training School) shifted from Jodhpur to Jaipur in 1963. In 1983 OTS was renamed as Harishchandra Mathur Rajasthan State Institute of Public Administration.
  - National Institute for Rural Development- at Mussoorie and Hyderabad.
  - **A bi-monthly magazine named 'Rajasthan Vikas' is published by the Panchayati Raj Department since 1983.**

**Panchayati Raj Institutions in Rajasthan**

	Gram Panchayat	Panchayat committee	District Council
<b>Establishment</b>	A corporate body established by the State Government (Section-9) (The State Government may change the name or place of office on one month's notice.)	A corporate body established by the State Government (Section-10) (The State Government may change the name or place of office on one month's notice.)	A corporate body established by the State Government (Section-11) (The State Government may change the name or place of office on one month's notice.)
<b>level</b>	At the village (lower) level	At the block (middle) level	At the district (top) level
<b>Political Head</b>	Head	Prime	District Head
<b>Administrative Head</b>	Village Development Officer (V.D.O.)	Block Development Officer (BDO)	Chief Executive Officer (C.E.O.)
<b>Minimum Age</b>	21 years	21 years	21 years
<b>Election / Election</b>	Ward Panch directly Upsarpanch indirectly Sarpanch directly	1. Panchayat Samiti members directly 2. Pradhan and Up-Pradhan from among the elected members, indirectly	1. District council members directly by the public. 2. Upazila Pramukh and Zila Pramukh indirectly from among the elected members.
<b>oath</b>	Ward Panch, Deputy Sarpanch and Sarpanch by the Presiding Officer	1. Panchayat Samiti members by the Presiding Officer 2. Deputy Pradhan and Pradhan by the Sub-Divisional Officer (S.D.M.)	1. To the Zila Parishad members by the Presiding Officer (District Collector). 2. To the Upazila Pramukh and Zila Pramukh by the District Collector.
<b>resignation</b>	Ward Panch, Deputy Sarpanch and Sarpanch give their resignation letter to the Block Development Officer (B.D.O.).	1. Panchayat committee member and deputy pradhan give their resignation to the pradhan.	1. The District Council Member and Upazila Pramukh give their resignation to the District Pramukh.

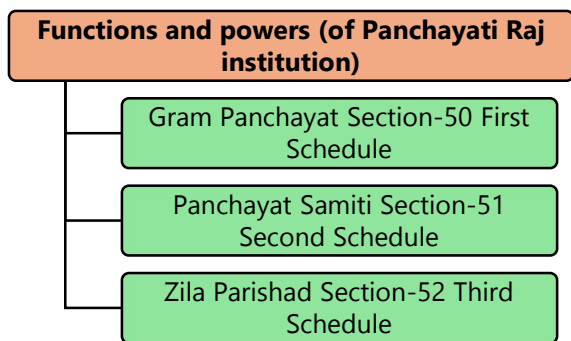
		2. Pradhan gives his resignation to the district head.	2. The District Pramukh gives his resignation to the Divisional Commissioner.
<b>Meetings</b>	At least once in 15 days	At least once in a month	At least once in 3 months
<b>Quorum</b>	1/3 member third	1/3 member third	1/3 member third
<b>Number of elected members</b>	One Sarpanch and more than 5 wards five (Section-12) – Provision in the Constitution <b>Current provision in Rajasthan</b> – Minimum Ward Panch 9 (up to 3 thousand population) If the population is more than 3 thousand, there will be 2 additional Panchs per 1000.	Minimum members: 15 (up to a population of 1 lakh); in case of population exceeding 1 lakh, there will be 2 additional members per 15 thousand.	Minimum members 17 (up to 4 lakh population) 2 additional members per 1 lakh if population is more than 4 lakh
<b>Ex-officio members</b>	1. Village Development Officer (V.D.O.) 2. Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad member of that Gram Panchayat	1. Block Development Officer (B.D.O.) 2. MLA, MP and Zila Parishad member of that Panchayat Samiti area 3. Sarpanch of all the Gram Panchayats coming under that Panchayat Samiti 4. Person nominated by the MLA of that area	1. Chief Executive Officer (C.E.O.) 2. All MPs (Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha members), all MLAs (Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council members) of that district area 3. All Pradhans of that district area 4. Members nominated by MP 5. District Collector 6. Presidents of all Panchayat Samitis
<b>Sources of Income</b>	Income from grants, taxes, fees and penalties received from the State Government.	Grants and financial assistance received from the state government. Income received from various taxes (House tax, Land tax, Fair tax, Education cess)	Grants and financial assistance received from the state government. Contribution received from the income of Panchayat Samitis, funds received from public cooperation

### Three-tier public hearing system

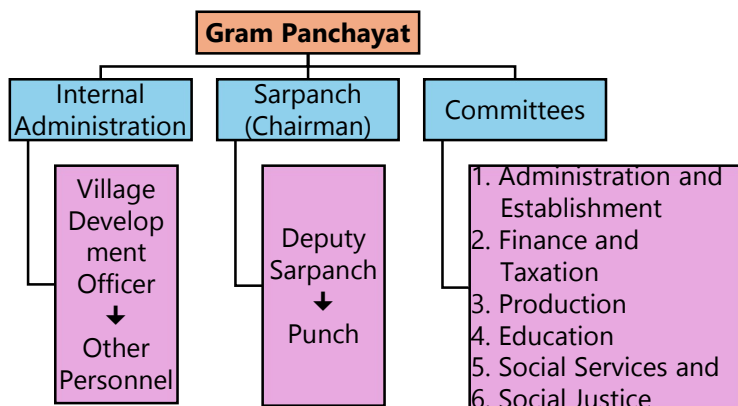


**Functions of Gram Sabha**

- To give prior approval to schemes and projects of social and economic development.
- Identifying stakeholders under poverty alleviation and other programmes.
- To conduct social examination of the plots allotted to the weaker sections.
- Planning for development of inhabited lands.
- Raising funds for community welfare programmes, voluntary work etc.
- Promoting literacy, education, health and nutrition.
- Promoting unity and harmony among all communities.
- Seeking clarification from Sarpanch and Deputy Sarpanch on any issue.
- Approving the works recommended by the Ward Sabha.
- Planning and managing small water bodies.
- Managing minor forest produce.
- Controlling the sources of local schemes including tribal sub-plan.
- Controlling all social sector institutions.



**Functions of Gram Panchayat**



A brief description of the functions prescribed for the Gram Panchayat in the First Schedule of the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 is as follows:

- **General Functions-** Gram Panchayat will prepare annual plan and annual budget for the development of its area, as well as provide assistance in natural disaster, remove

encroachment of public property and prepare necessary statistical data of the village.

- **Administrative Functions:** Gram Panchayat performs administrative work like numbering of premises in the Panchayat area, census, agricultural produce increase program, details for implementation of rural development schemes, efficient system for correct use of assistance provided by Central and State Government, survey, control over barns and pastures and community land, unemployment statistics, birth, death and marriage registration and Panchayat records etc.
- **Other works:** Gram Panchayat also undertakes works related to agriculture and horticulture development including agriculture extension, animal husbandry and dairy, poultry and fisheries, social and farm forestry and minor forest produce, fuel and fodder, minor irrigation, Khadi and rural cottage industries, rural housing, drinking water, roads, rural electrification, poverty alleviation programmes, primary and adult and non-formal education and libraries, cultural activities and market fairs, rural sanitation and public health and family welfare, women and child development, welfare of weaker sections, public distribution system, construction and maintenance of community properties, dharamshalas, ponds, parking, slaughter houses, public parks, playgrounds, regulation of liquor shops etc.

**Functions of Panchayat Samiti**

**Panchayat Samiti Structure**

- 1. Standing Committees**  
Administration and Establishment Finance and Taxes  
Production Education Social Service
- 2. Prime**  
(1) Deputy head  
(2) Member
  - Elected members (as per reservation system)
  - Ex-officio members (regional MLAs, Sarpanchs of Gram Panchayats)
- 3. Internal administration**
  - Block Development Officer (BDO)
  - Extension Officer Other Personnel

**Paswan or Khavasan**

- A maidservant whom the king allowed to wear gold ornaments on her hands and feet.

**Begar Practice**

- Kings, nobles, and jagirdars forced their subjects to work without wages or with minimal wages.
- Brahmin and Rajput castes were exempted from this.
- The Begar Prohibition Act was passed in 1961.

**Bonded Labour Practice / Sagdi Practice / Hali Practice**

- A person who borrowed money from capitalists, moneylenders, or elite persons had to work in their house until the loan was repaid.
- The Sagdi Prevention Act was passed in 1961.

**Female Infanticide (Kanya Vadh)**

- First declared illegal in Kota State in 1833.
- Banned in Bundi State in 1834.
- In 1836, Ratan Singh of Bikaner and Sawai Jai Singh of Jaipur made efforts to abolish it.

**Child Marriage**

- Harvilas Sharda of Ajmer passed the Child Marriage Restraint Act in 1929, which was implemented across India on 1 April 1930, setting the marriage age at 14 for girls and 18 for boys.
- In 1885, Sir Pratap Singh enacted a child marriage prevention law in Jodhpur, influenced by the Walter-formed Rajput Hitkarini Sabha.

**Widow Remarriage**

- Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar's efforts led to the Widow Remarriage Act of 1856.
- Sawai Jai Singh supported widow remarriage.
- Chandkaran Sharda wrote a book titled "Widow Remarriage".

**Kookdi Ritual**

- A custom especially prevalent among the Sansi tribe of tribal communities, where a newly married girl had to undergo a test of chastity.

**Desh Hitaishini Sabha**

- Established on 2 July 1877 in Udaipur under the presidency of Maharana Sajjan Singh.
- It was formed to resolve marital issues.

- Walter-formed Rajput Hitkarini Sabha
- Established in 1888–89 by Walter, acting AGG of Mewar.
- Objective – To reform Rajput society, abolish polygamy and the Tika system.
- Marriage age – 14 years for girls, 18 years for boys was fixed.

**Main costumes of Rajasthan**

- The attire of any region is influenced by its climate, available resources, and culture. If we talk about Rajasthan, despite all modern influences, the indelible imprint of tradition is still clearly visible on its clothing. The most unique feature of Rajasthani attire is its vibrant colors.
- Although all colors are used in Rajasthan, the variety and richness found in the color red is truly remarkable. That's why it's often said:

**"Maru thare desh mein upjai teen ratan,  
ik Dhola, dooji Marwan, teejo Kasoomal rang."**

**Women's Clothing****Pomcha:-**

- Pomcha means a shawl having the motif of lotus flower.
- It is primarily of two types: red-pink and red-yellow.
- Pomcha is traditionally given to the mother of a newborn by her maternal family.
- There is a custom of giving a yellow pomcha upon the birth of a son and a pink pomcha upon the birth of a daughter.
- Generally, yellow pomchas are more commonly used.
- A well-known variant of the yellow pomcha is the "Patoda ka Lugda", which is famous in Laxmangarh of Sikar and Mukundgarh of Jhunjhunu. (Patoda is a village in the Laxmangarh tehsil of Sikar district, known for its traditional lugdas.)
- It is considered a symbol of lineage continuation.
- In the Shekhawati region, it is also referred to simply as "Peela" (yellow).
- Yellow Pomcha – Worn by the mother after the birth of a son.
- Red Pomcha – Worn by the mother after the birth of a daughter.
- Chid ka Pomcha – This is black in color and is traditionally worn by widowed women.
- It is famous in Kota.



**Lahariya:-**

- Leheriyas are made in one, two, three, five, and seven colors, but the Panchranga (five-colored) Leheriya is the most famous.
- Leheriya with diagonal stripes in red, green, blue, yellow, and pink looks extremely attractive. If the diagonal stripes go in only one direction, it is called "Leheriya". But if the stripes intersect each other from both directions, it is known as "Mothda".
- Jaipur is famous for both its Leheriya and Pomcha.
- Bikaner is renowned for both Leheriya and Mothda.
- Jodhpur is also well known for its Mothda.
- Types of Leheriya include: Fohnidaar, Pachlad, Khat, Patli, Jaldaar, Pratapshahi, Rajshahi, and Samudralahar, among others.
- Leheriya is traditionally worn by women during the month of Sawan, especially on the occasion of Teej.



**Mothra**

- When the stripes of Leheriya intersect each other, it is called Mothda. Mothda is famous in Jodhpur.



**Panwari: -**

- The bride's red and pink colored veil is called Panwari.



**Dhanak: -**

- The ornament consisting of large square drops is called Dhanak.



**Chunri: -**

- The design made on the basis of drops is called chunri. Bhils' chunri is printed in Ahad (Udaipur).



**Saalu: -**

- A beautiful and valuable garment worn by married women.

**Dowdy: -**

- A garment worn like a jama (robe), most commonly used in the Mewar region.

**daamani/daamdi: -**

- A red veil (odhani) popular in the Marwar region, embroidered with threadwork.



**Ghagra: -**

- It is also called lehenga.
- It is a flared garment worn from below the waist to the heels.
- The tribal Ghagra is called Kachabu.



**Baduli: -**

- A veil (chunari) sent by the groom's side to the bride's side.

**Burqa: -**

- A garment worn by Muslim women, covering the entire body from head to toe.



**Atamsukh: -**

- It is a type of garment worn to keep the body warm during cold weather.
- It is usually made from wool, silk, or other warm materials and is specially designed to provide comfort during the winter season.
- It is more commonly used among the royals (Rajasthani nobility).



**Lugra: -**

- It is a type of women's scarf.
- It is famous in Mukandgarh



**Kurti-Kanchali: -**

- Kurti-Kanchali is a



garment worn on the body over the Ghagra.

(Jhunjhunu),  
Laxmangarh (Sikar)

**kapri: -**

- It is a garment worn above the waist and is tied at the back with cords.



**Erandi: -**

- This is a garment worn by women.

**Sinduri: -**

- This is the saree worn by Bhils at the time of marriage.



**Salwar: -**

- It is worn by girls from waist to toe.

**Ghaghri: -**

- इसे छोटी लडकियाँ पहनती है।

**Sarees:-**

- **Zainab Saree** - These sarees are famous from Digod (Kota).
- **Chandan Saree** - These are popular in Nathdwara (Rajsamand).
- **Sooth Saree** - This type of saree is well known in Sawai Madhopur.
- **Kota Doria Saree** - These are famous from Kaithoon (Kota).
- **Other Saree Names** - Pat, Nichol, Vasan, Ansum, Chir Patori, Dhoriwala, Odhni, Phool Patti Saree, Jamsahi Saree, etc.

**Odhni: -**



- It is worn by women on the head.
- **Tarabhant Odhni** – This is worn by tribal women.
- **Dungarshahi Odhni** – This is famous in Jodhpur.

- **Katki** – This is the headscarf worn by unmarried tribal girls.
- **Nandna** – This is an ancient garment used by tribal women.
- **Lugdi** – It is associated with the Meena community.
- **Pomcha** – A special headscarf in yellow or pink background, worn by women at the time of childbirth.
- **Lahariya** – A headscarf worn by women during festivals like Teej.
- **Other types of Odhni** – Jwar Bhand Odhni, Tarabhant Odhni, Lahar Bhand Odhni, Keri Bhand Odhni, Putli Bhand Odhni, Jamasahi Odhni, Kanwar Jhol Odhni, Mama Chundad, etc.

**pink colored scarf: -**

- A married woman who has not yet become a mother wears it. Yellow colored dupatta- The woman who has become the mother of a son wears a yellow colored dupatta on which big laddus are made.



**Rensai: -**

- Among the tribal people, a shawl with red and brown colored embroidery on black ground (ground refers to the cloth which is used as a base).



**Kachaboo: -**

- A low knee-length skirt worn by Bhil women, usually black or red in colour.



**Fadka: -**

- Saree worn in Marathi style in Kathodi tribe.



**Reza: -**

- Sahariya women wear a jacket called "Reza" on the occasion of marriage. It is worn over the blouse and is a traditional dress of married women.
- The shirt that Reza wears on certain occasions is also called "Saluka" and the turban is called "Khaputa".



**Men's Clothing**

**Pagdi: -**



- The turban (Pagdi) of Mewar is famous and is also known as Paag, Pencha, and Baaga.
- The turban worn during weddings is called the Mothda Pagdi.
- The turban worn in the month of Shravan is known as Leheriya.
- The turban worn on the occasion of Dussehra is called Madeel.
- The turban worn during Diwali is known as Kesariya.
- The turban with floral print (Phool-patti) is worn on the occasion of Holi.
- **Royal turbans** – Jaswant Shahi, Chudawat Shahi, Bheem Shahi, Udayshahi, Man Shahi, Rathodi, Hammir Shahi, Amar Shahi, Swaroop Shahi, Shahjahani, and Raj Shahi, etc.
- **Fenta** – The turban of Meena and Gurjar communities is called Fenta.
- **Synonyms of Safa (turban)** – Faliya, Ghumalo, Selo, Lapeto, Shirotraan, Pench, Baaga, etc.
- **Types of Turbans** – Udayshahi, Vijay Shahi, Amar Shahi, Shahjahani, Hammir Shahi, Rathore's Turban, Man Shahi Turban, Jaswant Shahi Turban, etc.
- **Lungi** – A lower garment worn from the waist down.
- **Dhoti** – Similar to a saree in length, worn from the waist down. It is typically 4 meters long.

#### Angarkhi: -

- It is worn on the upper part of the body. It has a pocket.
- **Other names of Angarkhi** – Bugatari, Achkan, Bandi, etc.
- **Choga** – A garment worn over the Angarkhi by the affluent class. Tanzeeb and Jamdani Chogas are worn in summer.



- **Jama** – A garment worn up to the knees on special occasions such as weddings or wars.
- **Patka** – A waistband tied over the Jama, from which a sword or dagger would hang.
- **Pachewda** – A blanket-like garment worn by men during winter.
- **Bhakhla / Bhakhli** – A thick garment popular in Rajasthan villages during winter.
- **Birjis / Breeches** – A garment worn in place of churidar pajamas.
- **Malagiri (Malayagiri)** – A cloth dyed in a sandalwood-like brown color, which remained fragrant for years. The Angarkhis of Sawai Ramsingh II at City Palace Jaipur are still fragrant.
- **Thepada / Dhepada** – A tight dhoti worn by Bhil men.
- **Safa** – A type of turban, famous in Jodhpur.
- **Jodhpuri coat-pant** – Famous attire from Jodhpur, recognized as a national outfit.
- **Khotu / Khoytu** – A loincloth tied by Bhil men around the waist.
- **Kaupeen** – A garment worn by saints and ascetics.

### Major fairs of Rajasthan

**Gogaji's Fair- on Bhadrapad Krishna Navami**  
Balaji Fair- on Chaitra Purnima, the biggest fair of Sikhs- on Kartik Purnima in Sahwa Churu, Rani Sati Fair- on Magh Krishna Navami and Bhadrapad Krishna Amavasya.

**Tejaji's fair - Bhadrapada Shukla Dashami**  
Haldeshwar Mahadev's fair - held in Piplud, Nakodaji's fair - Paush Krishna Dashami in Mevanagar

**Fair at Pushkar- Kartik month Ekadashi-Purnima**  
Urs of Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti-First Rajab To Sixth Rajab

**Fair of Shri Khatushyamji-From Falgun Shukla Dashami To Dwadashi**

**Tej Fair - on Shravan Shukla Tritiya**  
Elephant Festival - in Falgun/March month  
Sheetla Mata Fair - is held on Chaitra Krishna Saptami- Ashtami,  
Donkey Fair/Khalkani Mata Fair - Luniyawas (Jaipur)

**Chunghi Tirtha Fair- on Bhadrapada Chaturthi**  
Ramdevji Fair- from Bhadrapada Shukla Dwitiya to Ekadashi.  
Maru Mahotsav- in the month of February

**Nagaur Fair- in the month of Magh (January-February)**

**Banganga fair- on Vaishakh full moon day**

**Bhartrihari's fair- On the seventh and eighth day of the month of Bhadrapada and Vaishakh Shukla**

**Ganga Dussehra Fair Kaman (Deeg)**

**Babu Maharaj's Fair- Bhadrapada Shukla Dwitiya**

**Braj Mahotsav- Bharatpur in the month of February**

**Veerpuri Fair- on the first Monday of Shravan month**  
Marwar Festival- in Ashwin month (September or October)  
Khejarli Fair- Bhadrapada Shukla Dashami

**Pabuji's fair- on Chaitra Amavasya**

**Badshah Fair- on the second day of Dhulandi (Chaitra Badi)**

**Suiyan Mela- on Somvati Amavasya of Paush month. Thar Festival**

**Fair of Charbhuj Nath (on Bhadrapada Shukla Ekadashi)**

**The annual winter festival in Rajasthan is celebrated at Mount Abu (Sirohi).**

**Rishabhdev Fair- On Chaitra Krishna Ashtami**

**Urs of Galiakot/Shaheed Fakhruddin (Bohra) Urs- The biggest Urs of Dawoodi Bohra sect. Beneshwar fair is held on the full moon day of Magh month**

**Phooldol Festival, - Chaitra Krishna Ekam to Panchami. Sawai Bhoj Fair - Bhadrapad Shukla Ashtami**

**Kalyanji Fair-On Shravan Shukla Ekadashi**

**Gautameshwar Fair - Gautameshwar Fair from Vaishakh Purnima to Jyeshtha Dwitiya**

**Fair of Matrikundiya- On Vaishakh Purnima**

**Ghottiya Amba Fair- on Chaitra Amavasya,**

**Kaila Devi Fair- On Chaitra Shukla Ashtami**  
Mahavir Ji Fair- Chaitra Shukla Third day to Vaishakh Krishna Pratipaksha

**Ganesh Ji's fair - Bhadrapada On Shukla Chaturthi**  
Chauth Mata's fair - Magh On Krishna Chaturthi  
Shivad's fair - A huge fair is organized on the occasion of Shivratri

**Fair of Sitabari (Lavada)- It is held on Jyeshtha Amavasya.**  
Dol Fair- Bhadrapada Shukla Ekadasi

**Chandrabhaga Fair- On Kartik Purnima**

**Kajli / Ujali Teej Fair- on Bhadrapada Krishna Tritiya**

## Rajasthan Economic Review

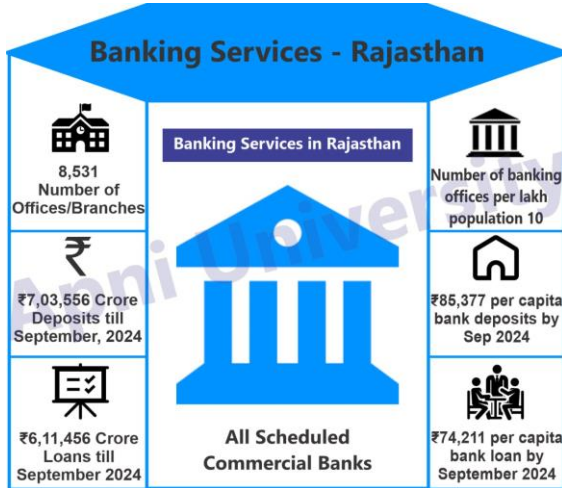
S.No.	Description	Unit	2023-24	2024-25
1.	<b>Gross State Domestic Product</b> (a) At Constant (2011-12) Prices (b) At Current Prices	crore	840599 1521510	906294 1704339
2.	<b>Gross State Domestic Product Growth Rate</b> (a) At Constant (2011-12) Prices (b) At Current Prices	Percentage	7.88 12.17	7.82 12.02
3.	<b>Sectoral Contribution to Gross State Value Added at Constant (2011-12) Prices</b> (a) Agriculture (b) Industry (c) Services	Percentage	26.85 28.53 44.62	26.54 28.39 45.07
4.	<b>Sectoral Contribution to Gross State Value Added at Current Prices</b> (a) Agriculture (b) Industry (c) Services	Percentage	26.78 27.90 45.32	26.92 27.16 45.92
5.	<b>Net State Domestic Product</b> (a) At Constant (2011-12) Prices (b) At Current Prices	crore	737182 1358742	796352 1524950
6.	<b>Per Capita Income</b> (a) At Constant (2011-12) Prices (b) At Current Prices	crore	90414 166647	96638 185053
7.	Gross Fixed Capital Formation at Current Prices Percentage of Gross State Domestic Product	crore	448061 29.45	-
8.	Agriculture Production Index (Base Year 2005-06 to 2007-08 = 100)	crore	215.15	-
9.	Total Foodgrain Production		241.86	267.67
10.	Index of Industrial Production (Base Year 2011-12 = 100)		153.46	157.31
11.	Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 1999-2000 = 100) Percentage Change		388.09 -0.09	396.54 2.18
12.	Installed Capacity (Energy)	Megawatt	24784	26325
13.	Commercial Bank Credit	crore	537597	611546

- Rajasthan's economy reflects strong growth and structural improvements across various sectors, as evident from Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Per Capita Income (PCI) data.
- **At current prices, GSDP is estimated at ₹17.04 lakh crore in 2024-25**, showing a 12.02% increase from ₹15.22 lakh crore in 2023-24.

- **At constant prices**, the GSDP is projected to increase from ₹8.41 lakh crore in 2023-24 to **₹9.06 lakh crore in 2024-25**, indicating a growth rate of 7.82%.
- Per capita income at current prices is estimated to **rise by 11.04% in 2024-25 to ₹1,85,053**, while **at constant (2011-12) prices, it is expected to increase by 6.88% to ₹96,638**.

- At current prices, the agriculture sector—comprising crops, livestock, fisheries, and forestry—is estimated to contribute **26.92% to the GSVA in 2024-25.**
- The industrial sector, which includes mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply, and construction, **contributes 27.16% to the GSVA.** The services sector—covering transport, storage, communication, financial services, professional services, public administration, and other services—has the largest share in **GSVA at 45.92%.**

**Banking Sector Performance**



The financial sector plays a significant role in the state's economic development. **As of September 2024, 8,531 bank branches are operational.** These include public sector banks (4,271), regional rural banks (1,593), private sector banks (2,093), small finance banks (564), foreign banks (7), and payments banks (3). In Rajasthan, deposits increased by 11.36 percent, while the **credit-deposit ratio rose to 86.92 percent, which is higher than the national average of 79.32 percent.**

**Sustainable and Green Development**

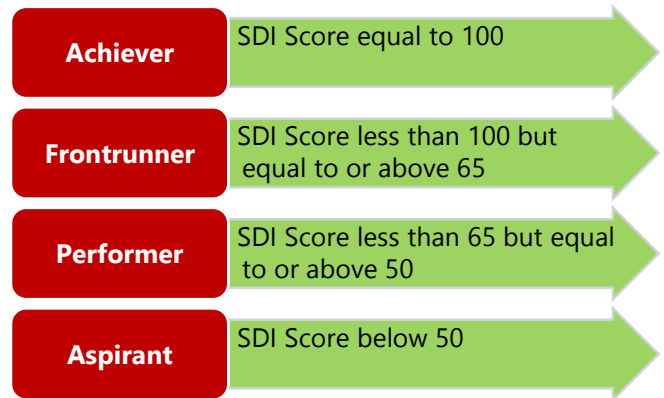
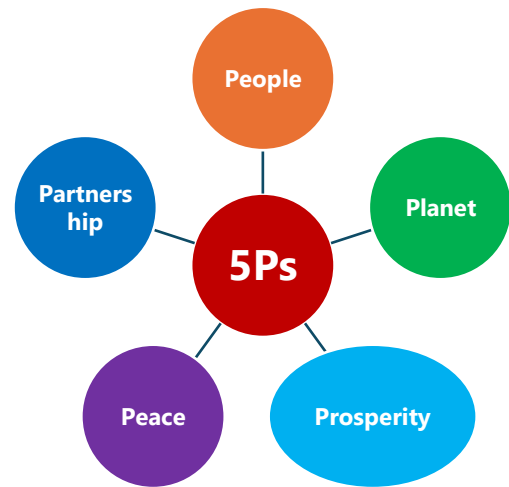


**Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

- The United Nations adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Agenda 2030 in 2015, **comprising 17 goals**

**and 169 targets to address global challenges such as poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace, and justice.**

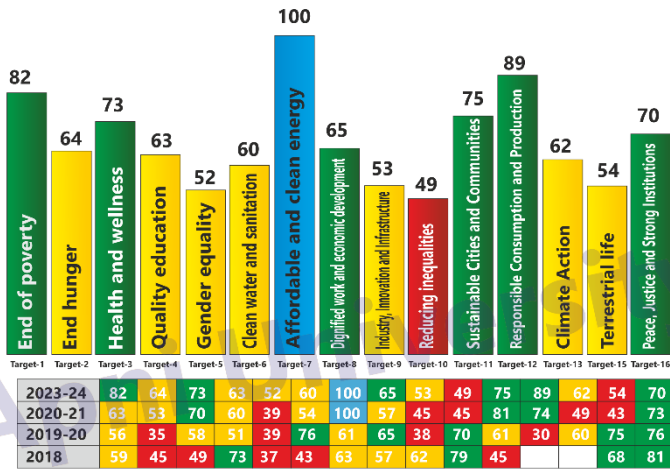
- The Sustainable Development Goals provide a framework for ensuring a better and more sustainable future for all.
- **The SDG Agenda is an action plan centered on 5 Ps: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership.** At the core of this 2030 Global Agenda is the principle of "Leaving No One Behind."



**State's Progress**

- Rajasthan's overall SDG score has improved from 60 in **2020-21 to 67 in 2023-24**, elevating the state's status from Performer to Fronrunner category.
- The state has **achieved a perfect score of 100 in SDG-7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), showcasing remarkable progress. Additionally, improvements have been made in Goal 1 (No Poverty) and Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production).**
- Despite progress, the state needs focused attention in areas such as achieving gender equality (Goal 5) and reducing inequalities (Goal 10).

SDG Rajasthan's performance in India Indices target wise



● Aspirant (0-49) ● Performer (50-64) ● Frontrunners (65-99) ● Achiever (100)

SDG Index - 4.0 (2023-24)

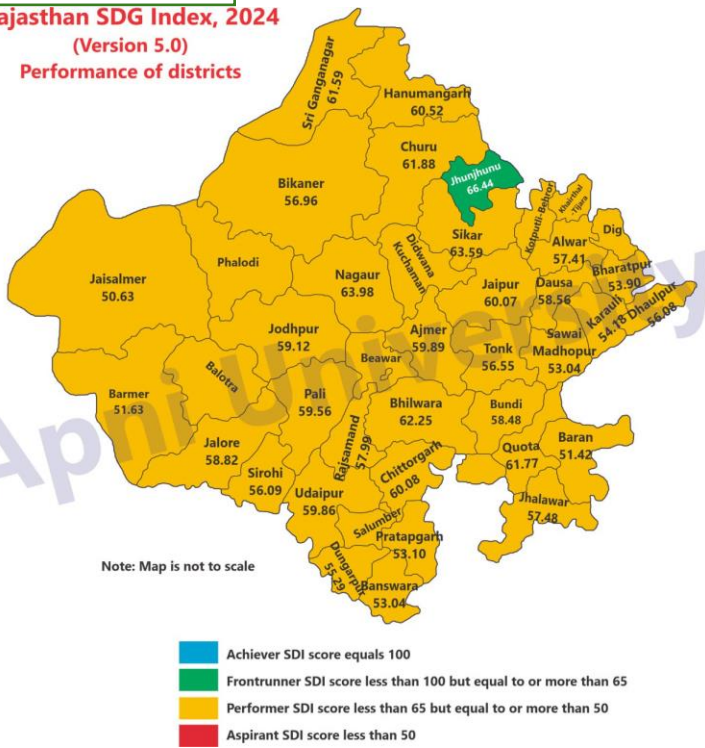
Goal Number	Goal	India	Rajasthan
1.	No Poverty	72	82
2.	Zero Hunger	52	64
3.	Good Health and Well-being	77	73
4.	Quality Education	61	63
5.	Gender Equality	49	52
6.	Clean Water and Sanitation	89	60
7.	<b>Affordable and Clean Energy</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100</b>
8.	Decent Work and Economic Growth	68	65
9.	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	61	53
10.	Reduced Inequalities	65	49
11.	Sustainable Cities and Communities	83	75
12.	Responsible Consumption and Production	78	89
13.	Climate Action	67	62
14.	Life on Land	75	54
15.	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	74	70
	<b>Overall Score</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>67</b>

Institutional Framework for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals  
State's efforts towards Sustainable Development Goals



- The Planning Department serves as the **nodal department for SDGs** in the state. To systematically track progress and enable effective monitoring, a Sustainable Development Goals Implementation Centre has been established under the Directorate of **Economics & Statistics** to support data-driven policy decisions.
- A State-Level SDG Implementation & Monitoring Committee, **chaired by the Chief Secretary of Rajasthan**, has been constituted. It includes members such as **Additional Chief Secretaries, Principal Secretaries, and Secretaries from relevant departments**.
- At the district level, District-Level SDG Implementation & Monitoring Committees have been formed.
- The state has released five editions of the 'Rajasthan SDG States Report' to share progress on SDGs. The **first edition was published in 2018, and the latest fifth edition was released in March 2024**.
- For district-level monitoring, a District Indicator Framework (DIF) has been developed, comprising 226 indicators in Version 2.0.
- To foster healthy competition among districts, a district-wise Rajasthan SDG Index has been introduced. The **latest fifth edition (March 2024) ranks Jhunjhunu (66.44) as the top-performing district and Jaisalmer (50.63) at the bottom**.
- The Directorate of Economics & Statistics has launched a quarterly SDG Bulletin. The first edition (July-Sept 2024) focused on Goal 1 (No Poverty), while the second edition (Oct-Dec 2024) covers Goal 2 (Zero Hunger).

**Rajasthan SDG Index, 2024**  
(Version 5.0)  
Performance of districts



- Rajasthan **SDG Index 1.0** was released in 2020, which included **31 indicators across 12 goals**.
- The **second edition of Rajasthan SDG Index** was released in **March 2021**, calculated based on **55 indicators across 13 goals**.
- The **third edition of Rajasthan SDG Index** was released in **March 2022**, calculated based on **75 indicators across 14 goals**.
- The **fourth edition of Rajasthan SDG Index** was released in **April 2023**, which was built on **83 indicators across 14 goals**.
- The **latest fifth edition of Rajasthan SDG Index** was built on **95 indicators across 14 goals**.
- In this index, **Jhunjhunu district topped with a score of 66.44**, while **Nagaur and Sikar districts secured second and third positions** respectively. Jaisalmer remained at the bottom position.

**Forests, Environment and Climate Change Sector**

- The state has a **total recorded forest area of 33,014 square km**, which is **9.64 percent of the state's geographical area**. As per provisions of the Rajasthan Forest Act 1953, this forest area is **legally classified into Reserved Forests, Protected Forests and Unclassified Forests, constituting 36.95%, 56.43% and 6.62%** of the total forest area respectively.
- As per India State of Forest Report-2023, the **state's forest cover is 16,548.21 square km (4.84% of total geographical area) and tree cover is 10,841.12 square km**. Thus, the **state's total forest and tree cover is**

**27,389.33 square km**, which is 8 percent of the state's geographical area.

**Key Infrastructure Sectors Driving Economic Growth**

**Key components of urban, rural and regional development**



- The Revised Budget **2024-25** presents **inclusive development goals based on the principles of "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas - Inclusive Development for All"**.
- This vision has been conceptualized as a five-year action plan under **"Amrit Kaal Khand - Developed Rajasthan @2047"**.
- This action plan includes **10 resolutions** to be implemented in the state.

350 billion US dollar economy

Strategic pillars to achieve \$350 billion economy

Economic  
Vikas:  
\$350  
billion  
economy  
foundation  
of

Sectoral  
Trans-  
formation:  
Accelerating  
key  
sectors  
to  
drive  
economic  
growth

Capital  
Construction:  
Building  
infrastructure  
for a  
\$350  
billion dollar  
economy

Price  
stabilization:  
promoting  
growth  
and  
economic  
stability

Fiscal  
Management:  
Ensuring  
Financial  
Stability

Financial  
Services:  
Enabling  
Growth  
Through  
Access  
To  
Capital

inclusive  
development:  
one  
egalitarian  
economy  
Building of;  
construction of