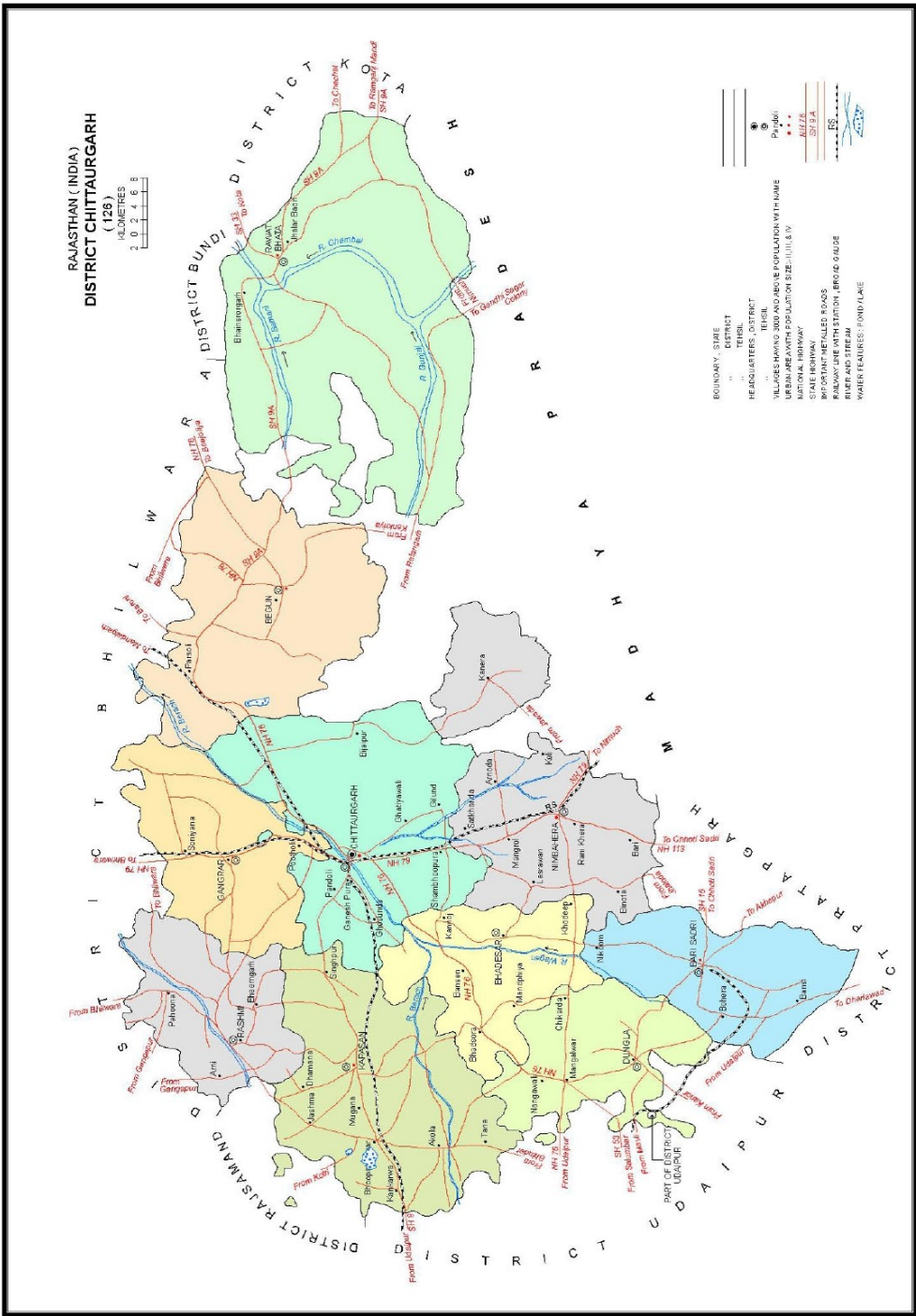


DISTRICT - CHITTORGARH



Source: District Census Handbook 2011, Part XII-A, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan

Introduction

Chittorgarh is situated in North Western region of the state, between 24°13' and 25°51' north latitudes and between 74°04' and 75°53' east longitudes. The district is bounded on north by Bhilwara and Bundi districts, on the east by Kota district and the State Madhya Pradesh, on the south by Pratapgarh, Madhya Pradesh State and on the west by Udaipur and Banswara districts of Rajasthan State.

The antiquity of Chittorgarh is difficult to trace, but it's believed that Bhim the legendary figure of the Mahabharata, visited this place to learn the secrets of immortality and became the disciple of a sage, but his impatience to perform all the rites deprived him of his goal, and out of sheer anger, he stamped on the ground creating a water reservoir, this reservoir is called as Bhimlat.

The region was originally called Medhpaat and Lord Shiva (Ekling Nath) is called Medhpateshwar (Lord of Medhpaat). Over time, the name Medhpath became Mewar.

Later on, it came under Mauryas or Mori Rajputs. Maan Mori, 7th in line ruled the kingdom till 734 AD when he was killed by Bappa Rawal of the Guhilot clan. Born as Kalbhoj, Bappa Rawal was the founder of a dynasty which later comes to rule Mewar.

According to the Census of 2011, the district of Bundi has a population of 1,544,338 out of which 783,171 are males and 761,167 are females. It accounts for 2.25 percent of the State population. The Geographical area of the district is 7822 sqkm which is 2.28 percent of the total state area. The district ranks 21st in terms of population and 16th in terms of area and 20nd in terms of population density among all districts of the state.

Topographically the district is undulating with scattered hills of the Aravalli ranges. The western southern and northern parts of the district are somewhat plain. A series of hills run North-South forming parallel valleys to the east of Chittorgarh. Bhainsrorgarh area is practically hilly. The district comprises rocks of Bhilwara Supergroup, Vindhyan Supergroup and Deccan Traps.

The main rivers flowing through this district are Chambal, Banas, Berach, Gambhiri, Jakham with smaller rivers like Wagon, Gungali etc. The annual average rainfall is 90cms.¹

Part A – Resource Mapping

Physical Resources

- **Minerals²**

The Western part of the district exposes the oldest rocks comprising states, phyllites, mica schists which intercalated bands of dolomites, uartzite and igmatites belonging Aravalli deposits back to over 2500 million years. These rocks have 1919 been intruded by the berach granite. These were later eroded and leveled before the sedimentation of Vindhyan rocks commenced about 1400 million years ago under shallow water condition proceeds by volcanic activity as evident by the and estficlara follows in the kharmalia area. The Vindhyan rocks of this area forms part of the great Vindhyan basin extending from Rohbas in Bihar to Chittorgarh.

The district is endorsed with mineral resources. The minerals included barytes, china clay, limestone, sand stone, ochres.

Table - Production of Major Minerals (2010-11)

| S. No. | Mineral | Area (in hectares) | Production (in tons) |
|--------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | Limestone | 5185.0595 | 10241437.19 |
| 2. | China Clay | 199.633 | 224709 |
| 3. | Silica Sand | 21.750 | 48595 |
| 4. | Quartz | 81.022 | 12068 |
| 5. | Red Ochre | 496.213 | 832422.26 |
| | Total | 5983.677 | 11359231 |

Table - Production of Minor Minerals (2010-11)

| S. No. | Mineral | Area (in hectares) | Production (in |
|--------|---------|--------------------|----------------|
|--------|---------|--------------------|----------------|

| | | | tons) |
|-----|--------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| 1. | Brick Earth | - | 55978 |
| 2. | Chips Powder | 2.015 | 1350 |
| 3. | Fuller Earth | 0.24 | - |
| 4. | Lime Stone (Burning) | 152.4205 | 682443.13 |
| 5. | Lime Stone (Dimnl) | 6.72 | 1279579 |
| 6. | Marble | 87.000 | 16171 |
| 7. | Masonary Stone | 12.000 | 750962 |
| 8. | Granite | 3 | - |
| 9. | Murram / Mitti / Gravel | - | 905312 |
| 10. | Red Metal | - | 5389 |
| 11. | KankarBajri | - | 4513104 |
| 12. | Stone Ballast | - | 260361 |
| | Total | 263.3955 | 8470649.13 |

- **Agriculture³**

Chittorgarh district lies in the Humid Southern Plains Agro-Climatic Zone, according to the classification by Department of Agriculture, Government of Rajasthan. Soils are lithosols at foot hills & alluvial in plains. Commonly grown crops in this zone in kharif season are sorghum, pulses and maize and in rabi season are wheat and gram.

In 2018-19, total sown area was 569777 hectares, of which 2258070 ha was sown in the Rabi season and 311707 ha was sown in Kharif season.⁴

Table – Crop Statistics (2018-19)⁵

| Crops | Area (ha) | Production (MT) | Yield (kg / ha) |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Maize | 106623 | 326146 | 3059 |
| Wheat | 136371 | 596674 | 4375 |
| Gram | 38202 | 65872 | 1724 |
| Soyabean | 106061 | 139369 | 1314 |
| Jowar | 15338 | 22267 | 1452 |

- **Forests⁶**

Out of the total 7822sq km of area in Chittorgarh district, only 988.80 is under forest cover. As per the classification by Forest Survey of India, there is no area under very dense forest category, 220.55 under moderately dense forest category and the remaining 768.25 under open forest category.

The entire forest area in Chittorgarh district may be broadly divided into two zones viz., the Dhokra Zone and the Teak Zone. The Dhokra Zone confines to the north and comprises six forest ranges of the Chittorgarh division Viz., Bhainsrorgarh, Kuakhera, Bijaipur, Begun, Chittorgarh and Nimbahera. It is estimated that nearly one third of the forest area of the Chittorgarh forest division falls in Dhokra zone. The Teak Zone confines to the south of the district and consists of teak forest classified as 'Dry Teak'. The three forests ranges namely, Pratapgarh, Deogarh and Chhoti Sadri fall in this Zone. The forest area in this district has been categorised as 'Reserved', 'Protected' and 'Unclassified'. However the State Government has permitted the inhabitants of this area to use forest products for minor domestic purposes.

Industries

There are presently Nineteen large medium scale industries in the district.

Table – Large scale Industries⁷

| S. No. | Name of Industry | Products | Fixed Investment (Rs. In Crore) | Employment |
|--------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|------------|
| 1. | Adityacement | ClinkerCement | 774.05 | 878 |
| 2. | Aditya Cement | ClinkerCement | 1617.82 | |
| 3. | Aditya Cement | Clinker | 773.07 | |
| 4. | NuvocoVistas.Corp.Ltd | Cement | 8969.73 | 1045 |
| 5. | M/s. Wonder CementLimited | Cement | 2928.49 | 2338 |
| 6. | Birla CorporationLtd. | Cement | 1046 | 961 |
| 7. | STAR COTSPIN LIMITED | Yarn | 54.88 | 515 |

| | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|--|---------|------|
| 8. | Armani Industries(INDIA) PVT.,Ltd | Fabric Processing unit | 18.78 | 222 |
| 9. | Jubliant Organesys Ltd | Singal Super PhasPhate | 40.59 | 300 |
| 10. | J K Cement Works | Cement | 450.44 | 1789 |
| 11. | J K Cement Works | Cement | 1016.53 | 877 |
| 12. | Hindustan Zinc Ltd | Refined Zinc Refined Lead SilverSulphuric AcidCadmium | 817.28 | 537 |
| 13. | Hindustan Zinc Ltd | Refined Zinc Suphuric Acid | 685.62 | 227 |
| 14. | Hindustan Zinc Ltd | Refined Zinc Suphuric Acid | 861.83 | |
| 15. | ChittorPolyfabPvt.Ltd. | PP wovenfabric/ bags/sacks | 39.29 | 308 |

Table – MediumScale Industries

| S. No. | Name of Industry | Products | Fixed Investment | Employment |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------|------------|
| 1. | Khetan Chemical andFertilizer Ltd. | Single Super Phosphate | 8.444 | 67 |
| 2. | Swastik PolytexPvt.Ltd | PP /HDPEWovenSacksPP /HDPEWoven Fabrics | 12.05 | 189 |
| 3. | NaredyTexfabPvt.Ltd. | HDPE/Woven Sacks andFabrics | 8.50 | 45 |
| 4. | GovindamTexfabpvt.ltd | Cloth (Suiting) | 10.00 | 50 |

Economic Infrastructure

- **Transport and Communication**

National Highway from Chittorgarh to Jaipur, Chittorgarh to Kota, Chittorgarh to Udaipur and Chittorgarh to Nimbahera are passing through the district. The large scale cement industries & Hindustan Zinc Ltd. are benefitted from the highways. This highway is further linked with other metro cities such as Ahemdabad, Mumbai, Delhi ,Chandigarh etc. Chittorgarh is also a railway junction and has been connected with the various metro cities. The huge production of cement, marble and granite has been transported through railway, trucks, containers to various cities.Chhitaurgarh district had 275 post offices and 59 Telephone connections during the year 2016-17.

- **Electricity**

The total electricity consumption in the district in year 2016-17 was 40.97 lack unit by different category consumer.

Table – Energy Consumption (As On 2010-11)

| S. No. | Type of Consumption | No. ofConsumed |
|---------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | Domestic Consumption | 245736 |
| 2. | Commercial Consumption | 24052 |
| 3. | Industrial Consumption | 7253 |
| 4. | Irrigation | 69779 |
| 5. | Other Consumption | 2953 |
| | Total | 249773 |

Social Infrastructure

- **Education**

As per the Annual Reports 2019-20 of Department of Elementary Education, Department of Secondary Education, and Department of Higher Education, Government of Rajasthan, following are the number of schools in the district.

| Category | Public | Private | Total |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| Primary | 771 | 213 | 984 |

| | | | |
|------------------|------|-----|------|
| Upper Primary | 603 | 444 | 1047 |
| Secondary | 68 | 119 | 187 |
| Senior Secondary | 322 | 58 | 380 |
| Total | 1764 | 834 | 2598 |

As per the Annual Report 2019-20 of Department of Higher Education, Government of Rajasthan, following are the number of colleges in the district.

| | | | |
|--------|---------|-------|-------|
| Public | Private | Aided | Total |
| 8 | 16 | 2 | 26 |

- **Health**

According to the Annual Report 2019-20 of Department of Health, Government of Rajasthan, following are the medical facilities available in the district.

| Hospital | Dispensary | Community Health Centres | Maternal and Child Welfare Centres | Primary Health Centres | | Sub-Health Centres | Total |
|----------|------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|
| | | | | Rural | Urban | | |
| 3 | 3 | 23 | 3 | 46 | 3 | 397 | 478 |

Tourist Attractions⁹

Chittorgarh Fort has had a tumultuous past. This bastion of the Rajputs has faced violent attacks thrice in its entire history. The first was in 1303 when the Sultan of Delhi, Ala-ud-din Khilji, who was enamoured by Queen Padmini, launched an attack to abduct her. More than two centuries later, in 1533, it was Bahadur Shah, the Sultan of Gujarat, who caused immense destruction. Four decades later, in 1568, Mughal Emperor Akbar attacked and seized the fort. It was finally in 1616, under the rule of Mughal Emperor Jahangir that the fort was returned to the Rajputs.

Religious Sites

Significant religious sites and places of worship that are revered by residents and tourists alike are as follows.

- **Jain Temples**



The fort of Chittor has six Jain temples contained within its walls. The largest among them is the temple of Bhagawan Adinatha which has 52 'devkulikas'.

- **Kalika Mata Temple**



Built in 8th century AD, this ancient structure was initially constructed to worship the sun god. In the 14th century, the temple was dedicated to Goddess Kali, the symbol of power and valour.

- **Tulja Bhavani Temple**



Tulja Bhavani temple, an architectural wonder, is a Hindu temple of the goddess Durga, built in the 16th century by Banvir. Legend says that it is named after Banvir who donated various ornaments (Tula Dan) equaling his weight for relief funds.

- **Kumbha Shyam Temple**



The temple was constructed during the rule of Rana Kumbha and is built in the Indo-Aryan style popular in those times. It bears a strong connection to the mystic poetess Meerabai, a zealous devotee of Krishna's. She was the wife of Prince Bhojraj.

- **Meerabai Temple**



Meerabai, an ardent devotee of Lord Krishna's, worshipped him at this temple. The structure is designed in the classic North Indian style of temples. It rises from a raised plinth and its conical roof can be seen from far. The temple houses a beautiful shrine surrounded by an open porch with four small pavilions in four corners.

- **Temples of Baroli – Rawatbhata**



The ancient temples of Baroli, a wonderful example of Hindu architecture, was built by the Huna rulers in the 9th Century, and is located on the confluence of Brahmani and Chambal rivers in Rawatbhata which is at a distance of 115 km from Chittorgarh district. The main temple in these is the Ghateshwar Mahadev temple, apart from which there are 9 temples within the temple complex. The Shringar Chauri built opposite to the Ghateshwar Mahadev Temple is the premise of the marriage ceremony of ruler Allaat of Mewar and Huna Princess

Hariyadevi. Through this marriage, a connection between the Guilla and the Hunas was established.

Apart from these, there are a total of 228 temples in the district that fall under variously classified by the Devsthaan Department, Government of Rajasthan. Following are their details.

Temples in “*RajkiyaPratyakshprabhar*” Category

| S. No. | Temple Name | Block | Deity |
|--------|--------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. | Shri Thakur Ji Vijayaraghav Ji | Chittorgarh | Vishnu Ji |
| 2. | Shri Deepnath Ji | Chittorgarh | |
| 3. | Har Mandir | Chittorgarh | |
| 4. | Ram Mandir | Chittorgarh | Sitaram Ji |
| 5. | Shri Rasik Bihari Ji | Chittorgarh | Krishna Ji |
| 6. | Shri Derashree Ji | Chittorgarh | |
| 7. | Shri Hanuman Ji | Chittorgarh | Hanuman Ji |
| 8. | Shri Siddhi Vinayak Ji | Chittorgarh | Ganesh Ji |
| 9. | Shri Gopal Ji | Chittorgarh | Krishna Ji |
| 10. | Shri Baan Mata ji | Chittorgarh | Mata Ji |

Temples in “*RajkiyaAtmanirbhar*” Category

| S. No. | Temple Name | Block | Deity |
|--------|------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. | Shri Annapurna Ji and Baan Mata Ji | Chittorgarh | Mata Ji |
| 2. | Shri Mangleshwar Ji | Rashmi | Shiv Ji |
| 3. | Shri Janeshwar Ji | Rashmi | Shiv Ji |
| 4. | Shri Roshaneshwar Ji | Rashmi | Shiv Ji |
| 5. | Shri Laxminarayan Ji | Rashmi | Vishnu Ji |
| 6. | Shri Chaturbhuj Ji | Akola | Vishnu Ji |
| 7. | Shri Mahadev Ji | Euphoria | Shiv Ji |
| 8. | Shri Chaturbhuj Ji | Kpasn | Vishnu Ji |

| | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| 9. | Shri Ganesh Ji or Hanuman Ji | Kpasn | Ganesh Ji |
| 10. | Shri Laxminarayan Ji | Bhadesar | Vishnu Ji |

Temples in “RajkiyaSupurdgi” Category

| S. No. | Temple Name | Block | Deity |
|--------|---------------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. | Shri Chaturbhuj Ji | ChhoteSadade | Vishnu Ji |
| 2. | Shri Kalika Mata ji | Chittorgarh | Mata Ji |

Temples in “RajkiyaSahayataPrapt” Category

| S. No. | Temple Name | Block |
|--------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. | Shri Ganesh Ji | Sankhsedgarh |
| 2. | Shri Kapureshwar Ji | Sankhsedgarh |
| 3. | Shri Dev Ji Nadi Peer | Sankhsedgarh |
| 4. | Shri Charbhuj Ji | Sankhsedgarh |
| 5. | Shri Bheru Ji | Sankhsedgarh |
| 6. | Shri Charbhuj Ji | Sankhsedgarh |
| 7. | Shri Gopal Ji | Sankhsedgarh |
| 8. | Shri Charbhuj Ji | Sankhsedgarh |
| 9. | Shri Charbhuj Ji | Sankhsedgarh |
| 10. | Shri Krishna Ji Maharaj | Sankhsedgarh |
| 11. | Shri Charbhuj Ji | Sankhsedgarh |
| 12. | Shri Charbhuj Ji | Sankhsedgarh |
| 13. | Shri Charbhuj Ji | Sankhsedgarh |
| 14. | Shri Charbhuj Ji | Sankhsedgarh |
| 15. | Shri Charbhuj Ji | Sankhsedgarh |
| 16. | Shri Ganesh Ji | Sankhsedgarh |
| 17. | Shri Mahadev Ji, Raj Rajeshwar Ji | Sankhsedgarh |
| 18. | Shri Rishabh Dev Ji Maharaj | Sankhsedgarh |
| 19. | Shri Ramchandra Ji, Raghunath Ji | Sankhsedgarh |
| 20. | Shri Ganesh Ji | Bhadesar |
| 21. | Shri Mangalwad | Bhadesar |

| S. No. | Temple Name | Block |
|--------|--------------------------------|----------|
| | Shiv Ganesh Ji | |
| 22. | Shri Mahadev Ji Hamereshwar Ji | Bhadesar |
| 23. | Shri Mahadev Ji Umedeshwar Ji | Bhadesar |
| 24. | Shri Ramchandra Ji | Bhadesar |
| 25. | Shri Gopal Ji | Bhadesar |
| 26. | Shri Dwarkadas Ji | Bhadesar |
| 27. | Shri Charbhuj Ji | Bhadesar |
| 28. | Shri Charbhuj Ji | Bhadesar |
| 29. | Shri Charbhuj Ji | Bhadesar |
| 30. | Shri Sawla Ji | Bhadesar |
| 31. | Shri Mata Ji Navratri | Bhadesar |
| 32. | Shri Hanuman Ji | Bhadesar |
| 33. | Shri Bherunath Ji | Bhadesar |
| 34. | Shri Rishabh Dev Ji | Bhadesar |
| 35. | Shri Maha Satya Ji | Bhadesar |
| 36. | Shri Ganesh Ji | Bhadesar |
| 37. | Shri Mahadev Ji | Bhadesar |
| 38. | Shri Ganesh Ji | Bhadesar |
| 39. | Shri Kalyan Rai Ji | Kapasan |
| 40. | Shri Chaturbhuj Ji | Kapasan |
| 41. | Shri Jagannath Ji | Kapasan |
| 42. | Shri Narsingh Ji | Kapasan |

| S. No. | Temple Name | Block |
|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| 43. | Shri Someshwar Ji Mahadev Ji | Kapasan |
| 44. | Shri Ganesh Ji | Kapasan |
| 45. | Shri Laxmi Narayan Ji | Kapasan |
| 46. | Shri Sitaram Ji | Kapasan |
| 47. | Shri Raghunath Ji | Kapasan |
| 48. | Shri Mahadev Ji | Kapasan |
| 49. | Shri Parasnath Ji | Kapasan |
| 50. | Shri Jaban Mata Ji | Kapasan |
| 51. | Shri Laxmi Narayan Ji | Kapasan |
| 52. | Shri Bheru Ji | Kapasan |
| 53. | Shri Charbhuj Ji | Kapasan |
| 54. | Shri Mata Ji Bramani Ji | Kapasan |
| 55. | Shri Rishabh Dev Ji | Kapasan |
| 56. | Shri Charbhuj Ji | Kapasan |
| 57. | Shri Parasnath Ji | Kapasan |
| 58. | Shri Dev Julani Ekadashi | Kapasan |
| 59. | Shri Ganesh Ji | Kapasan |
| 60. | Shri Ganesh Ji | Kanera |
| 61. | Shri Laxmi Narayan Ji | Kanera |
| 62. | Shri Parasnath Ji | Kapasan |
| 63. | Shri Bisat Mata Ji | Kapasan |
| 64. | Shri Khanji Peer | Kapasan |
| 65. | Shri Sukhanand Ji | Kapasan |
| 66. | Shri Bhawani Kheda ka Mandir | Kapasan |
| 67. | Shri Samai Utsav | Kapasan |
| 68. | Shri Ganesh Ji | Rashmi |
| 69. | Shri Deep Malika Ji | Rashmi |
| 70. | Shri Mahadev Ji Mangleshwar Ji | Rashmi |
| 71. | Shri Parasnath Ji | Rashmi |
| 72. | Shri Mahadev Ji, | Rashmi |

| S. No. | Temple Name | Block |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| | Jadeshwar Ji | |
| 73. | Shri Mamta Ji , Matwali Ji | Rashmi |
| 74. | Shri Thakur Ji | Rashmi |
| 75. | Shri Charbhuj Ji | Rashmi |
| 76. | Shri Charbhuj Ji | Rashmi |
| 77. | Shri Ramdev Ji, Mata Ji ka Mandpiya | Rashmi |
| 78. | Shri Charbhuj Ji | Rashmi |
| 79. | Shri Ram Janki Ji | Rashmi |
| 80. | Shri Thakur Ji | Rashmi |
| 81. | Shri Dev Narayan Ji | Rashmi |
| 82. | Shri Mahadev Ji | Rashmi |
| 83. | Shri Murlidhar Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 84. | Shri Thakur Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 85. | Shri JaliBav | Chittorgarh |
| 86. | Shri Laxmi Narayan Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 87. | Shri Surana Mandir Shri Charbhuj Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 88. | Shri Charbhuj Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 89. | Shri Charbhuj Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 90. | Shri Soniyana, Charbhuj Ji, Bheru Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 91. | Shri Sadi, Shri Charbhuj Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 92. | Shri LakhaKhera, Charbhuj Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 93. | Shri Raghunath Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 94. | Shri Narsingh Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 95. | Shri Thakur Ji, Raghunath Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 96. | Shri Ganesh Ji Seva | Chittorgarh |
| 97. | Shri Ganesh Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 98. | Shri Ganesh Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 99. | Shri Laxmi | Chittorgarh |

| S. No. | Temple Name | Block |
|---------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| | Narayan Ji | |
| 100. | Shri Har Mandir Bankateshwar Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 101. | Shri Thakur Ji, Badri Narayan Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 102. | Shri Mahadev Ji, Samleshwar Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 103. | Shri Mahadev Ji, Bhim Shankar Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 104. | Shri Hajareshwar Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 105. | Shri Bageshwar Ji Mahadev Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 106. | Shri Mahadev Ji, Dhareshwar Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 107. | Shri Digambar Parasnath Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 108. | Shri Chandra Prabha Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 109. | Shri Rishabh Dev Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 110. | Shri Rishabh Dev Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 111. | Shri Rishabh Dev Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 112. | Shri Mata Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 113. | Shri Aaso Ji Pujaan | Chittorgarh |
| 114. | Shri Dev Narayan Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 115. | Shri Shree Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 116. | Shri Sagas Motisingh Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 117. | Shri Narsingh Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 118. | Shri Narsingh Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 119. | Shri KheraDevta Ki Pujaan | Chittorgarh |
| 120. | Shri Murlidhar Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 121. | Shri Ganesh Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 122. | Shri Ganesh Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 123. | Shri Mahadev Ji, Ubeshwar Ji | Chittorgarh |

| S. No. | Temple Name | Block |
|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| 124. | Shri Ganesh Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 125. | Shri Ganesh Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 126. | Shri Ratneshwar Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 127. | Shri Pataleshwar Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 128. | Shri Kukadeshwar Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 129. | Shri Bhimgodi Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 130. | Shri Gupteshwar Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 131. | Shri Nag Chandreshwar Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 132. | Shri Muni Ji Mandir | Chittorgarh |
| 133. | Shri Neelkanth Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 134. | Shri Mahadev Ji, Gupteshwar Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 135. | Shri Ramdwara Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 136. | Shri Thakur Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 137. | Shri Laxmi Narayan Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 138. | Shri Laxmi Narayan Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 139. | Shri Narsingh Ji Kund | Chittorgarh |
| 140. | Shri Kumbhshyam Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 141. | Shri Chaturbhuj Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 142. | Shri Raghunath Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 143. | Shri Rash Baldi Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 144. | Shri Raghunath Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 145. | Shri Laxmi Narayan Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 146. | Shri Thakur Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 147. | Shri Kalka Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 148. | Shri Tulja Mata Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 149. | Shri Ban Mata Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 150. | Shri Annpoorana Mata Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 151. | Shri Chouth Mata Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 152. | Shri Maha Laxmi Ji | Chittorgarh |

| S. No. | Temple Name | Block |
|---------------|---|--------------|
| 153. | Shri Bheru Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 154. | Shri Dev Dharmraj Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 155. | Shri Shambhushwar Ji Gomukh | Chittorgarh |
| 156. | Shri Smigheshwar Ji Utsav Ganesh Chouth | Chittorgarh |
| 157. | Shri Dev Dharmraj Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 158. | Shri Jal Jhulni Ekadashi | Chittorgarh |
| 159. | Shri Navratri Poshakh | Chittorgarh |
| 160. | Shri UthathiSthapana | Chittorgarh |
| 161. | Shri Balidan Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 162. | Shri Mata Ji Poshakh | Chittorgarh |
| 163. | Shri BogarMaf | Chittorgarh |
| 164. | Shri Met Poshakh | Chittorgarh |
| 165. | Shri KheraDevtaPujan | Chittorgarh |
| 166. | Shri Tulja Mata Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 167. | Shri Hanuman Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 168. | Shri Dev Dharmrai Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 169. | Shri Mahadev Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 170. | Shri Bhatti Sthapana Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 171. | Shri UthathiSthapana | Chittorgarh |
| 172. | Shri Balidan Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 173. | Shri Tulja Mata Ji Path | Chittorgarh |
| 174. | Shri Balidan Mata Ji Path | Chittorgarh |
| 175. | Shri Hanuman Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 176. | Shri KheraKhunthDevta | Chittorgarh |

| S. No. | Temple Name | Block |
|---------------|--|--------------|
| 177. | Shri Ram Navmi | Chittorgarh |
| 178. | Shri Mata Ji Poshakh | Chittorgarh |
| 179. | Shri BhetBalidan | Chittorgarh |
| 180. | Shri Dhawaja Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 181. | Shri Mahadev Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 182. | Shri Bagar Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 183. | Shri Balidan Kila | Chittorgarh |
| 184. | Shri Samay Utsav | Chittorgarh |
| 185. | Shri Annapurna Ji, BarkatiyaBheru Ji, Ramdwara | Chittorgarh |
| 186. | Shri Mata Ji Kalka Ji | Chittorgarh |
| 187. | Shri Mandir Bajdoliya | Bhupal Sagar |
| 188. | Shri Surdiyake Mandir | Bhupal Sagar |
| 189. | Shri Dev Julani Mandir | Bhupal Sagar |
| 190. | Shri Laxmi Narayan Ji | Bhupal Sagar |
| 191. | Shri Mata Ji, Bheru Ji | Bhupal Sagar |
| 192. | Shri Charbhuj Ji | Bhupal Sagar |
| 193. | Shri Mahadev Ji | Bhupal Sagar |
| 194. | Shri Parasnath Ji | Bhupal Sagar |
| 195. | Shri Baldev Ji | Bhupal Sagar |
| 196. | Shri Chaturbhuj Ji | Bhupal Sagar |
| 197. | Shri Narsingh Ji | Bhupal Sagar |
| 198. | Shri Chimpa Mandir | Bhupal Sagar |
| 199. | Shri Bheru Ji | Bhupal Sagar |
| 200. | Shri Maha Satya Ji | Bhupal Sagar |
| 201. | Shri Ganesh Ji | Bhupal Sagar |
| 202. | Shri Rishabh Dev Ji | Bhupal Sagar |
| 203. | Shri Dani Chotra Ji Ganesh Ji | Bari Sadri |
| 204. | Shri Mata Ji Ilwa Ji | Dungla |
| 205. | Shri Ganesh Ji | Bengu |

| | | |
|------|------------------|-------|
| 206. | Shri Mahaveer Ji | Bengu |
|------|------------------|-------|

| | | |
|--|---------|--|
| | Maharaj | |
|--|---------|--|

Non-religious Sites¹⁰

- **Chittorgarh Fort**



While it is difficult to arrive at the exact date the fort was established, legend has it that the construction of the Chittorgarh Fort was initiated by Bhim, a Pandava hero from the mythological epic Mahabharata. The fort houses several magnificent monuments, some unfortunately ravaged by time.

Chittorgarh Fort, ancient Chitrakuta-durga, is the longest fort of India. The fort has been a witness to the rule of several dynasties such as the Moris or Mauryas (seventh-eighth century A.D.) Pratiharas (ninth century A.D.), Paramaras(tenth-eleventh century A.D.), Solankis (twelfth century A.D.) followed by the Guhilots or Sisodias. It is also famous for its eventful history and as a site of three jauhars. The construction of fort is ascribed to Chitrangada of the Mori dynasty. It comprises of several monuments viz. magnificent temples, towers, palaces, chhatris, mosques, reservoirs and bazars, are datable from seventh-eighth century A.D. to late medieval period. The architectural monuments here mainly belong to the Brahmanical sect but Jaina, Buddhist and Muslim remains are also available.

- **Rani Padmini's Palace**



This palace plays an important role in Rajput history. The structure is built on the banks of a lotus pool and has a pavilion that provides privacy for the women of the royal family. Ala-ud-din Khilji, then Sultan of Delhi, spotted Queen Padmini's reflection in the pool and was so besotted by her beauty that he led his forces in battle to abduct her.

- **Vijay Stambh**



Vijay Stambh (the Tower of Victory) was built by Maharana Kumbha between 1440 AD and 1448 AD to immortalise his triumph of defeating the Muslim rulers of Malwa and Gujarat. Built partly from red sandstone and partly white marble, this architectural wonder is nine-storey tower decorated with detailed sculptures of Hindu gods and goddesses. Narrow steps

lead to the terrace where one can catch a spectacular view of the entire town from the balconies.

- **Kirti Stambh**



This Tower of Fame is dedicated to Adinathji, the 1st Jain Tirthankara (great teacher). Adorned by the figures of the Digambars (Jain monks), this seven-storied tower was built by a wealthy Jain merchant in 12th century AD.

- **Fateh Prakash Palace**



Constructed by Maharana Fateh Singh, this palace functioned as his residence. It was built in the Rajput style of architecture as a declaration of his taste for art and culture. The palace has a vast collection of wood crafts of Bassi village, post medieval statues of Jain Ambica and Indra from Rashmi village, weapons such as axes, knives and ancient shields, clay replicas of regional tribal people clad in their traditional costumes, paintings, and crystal ware. It has now been converted into a museum.

- **Gaumukh Reservoir**



Gaumukh Reservoir is a deep tank that is fed by a spring. The spring emerges from a rock formation resembling a Gaumukh or 'cow's mouth'. The tank is considered sacred by the locals.

- **Ratan Singh Palace**



The winter palace of the royal family, it overlooks a small lake. Although fairly rundown now, it is an interesting place to explore and attracts many tourists.

- **Rana Kumbha Palace**



A ruined edifice of great historical and architectural interest, this is one of the most massive monuments in the Fort of Chittor. The palace is believed to have underground cellars where Rani Padmini and other women committed 'Jauhar' (self-immolation).

- **Menal Waterfall**



80 kilometres from Bhilwara, on the Bhilwara-Kota road is a beautiful waterfall where the water falls to a depth of 150 metres into a V-shaped valley with great force, making for a beautiful sight. People from all corners of the State flock to take it in. The best time to visit the Menal Waterfall is from July to October.

The temple of Siva as Mahanal, was a great centre of Saivism under the rule of the Chahamanas. It is mentioned as a place of pilgrimage. A temple of the eleventh century A.D. is built in the Bhumija style of architecture with stellate pancharatha ground plan and corresponding superstructure carrying strings of angasikharas, surmounted by a doubleamalaka. The layout has an antarala in front, a sukanasa above and a rangamandapa beyond with samvarana roof. A separate nandi-mandapa exists. There is no jagati terrace and the pitha is surmounted by gajapitha and narapitha. The sculptures are of a high order. The sabhamandapa has two entrances, to the west and the north. That Menal is an ancient site is shown by the presence of twin small Saiva shrines (dated to the beginning of the eighth century) situated to the northwest of the Bhumija temple. Dedicated respectively to Ganesa and Gauri, each consists of a pancharatha sanctum and an antarala, preceded by a pair of ornate pillars. Prominence is given to the images of Lakulisa, Natesa and Ardhanarisvara in the bhadra niches of each. Only a portion of the sikhara has survived on one of these shrines. Between the two shrines was built in A.D. 1168 an identically planned Siva shrine, by Suhadadevi. A hypostyle mandapa was also constructed at the site to serve as a Saiva matha. The matha employs some luxuriously embellished ghatapallava pillars which also seem to date from the beginning of the eighth century. An inscription records that the matha was built by

an ascetic Bhavabrahma in A.D. 1169 during the reign of the Chahamanas king Prithviraja II. Besides, a Siva temple and Rani Rani-ka-Mahal located on the west of the main temple, are worth mentioning.

- **Nagari**



Nagari is a village situated 18 Km North of Chittorgarh, on the banks of river Berach. In the ancient era, it was known as Majhimika or Madhyamika .According to the inscription found in Barli, near Ajmer; in 443 BC, this town was named as Majhimika. It was a flourishing town from the Mauryan period, and remained so up to the Gupta period. The excavations found here are surrounded by many interesting facts and show the signs of strong Hindu and Buddhist influence. A large number of punch marked coins, along with other old coins were also found in the excavations. In the first century, Nagari was ruled by the Sibi tribes. The coins of the Sibi tribe found here have the legend ‘majhamikayasibijanapadasa’. The Sibi tribes were probably defeated by yavans (Greeks). Patanjali, the contemporary of Pushyamitra Sunga, has mentioned in his Mahabhashya, about the attack of the Yavans (Greeks) on Madhyamika in 150 BC. After then, Nagari came under the influence of the Western Kshatrapa in the 2nd century. In the 3rd century, Nagari was ruled by the Malavas. Later, it was conquered by the Huna king. Major tourist attractions in Nagari include the Ancient Shiva Temple, Hathiyon ka Bara, and Ubhdivat or the Prakash stambh.

- **Ancient Site Nagri**



Nagari (ancient Madhyamika), a fairly large sized township was the capital of the SibiJanpada as per the find of coins from here having the legend MajhamikayeSibiJanpada. Two Vaishnavite inscriptions of the second century B.C. recording the performance of an asvamedha sacrifice by one Sarvatata and another of vajapeya sacrifice have been found, while a third one refers to the erection of a Vishnu temple in the first quarter of the fifth century A.D. Out of large number of loose sculptures found by Bhandarkar two are carved pillars of the Gupta period having lion and bull capitals respectively. Others comprise old railings, coping stones and sculptures representing Revanta on horse and Kiratarjuniyam. Moulded bricks showing ripple and date-palm decorations, the lower part of a human figure seated on a chair, lotus, flying birds and human heads formed architectural components of the temple. In the excavation, three periods were distinguished, the first two being anterior to the stone fortification and seemingly without baked-brick structures, though limestone structures were known. They had both red and grey wares; the occurrence of the NBPW was negligible, though the associated red ware was available. The settlement seems to have originated in circa 400 B.C., but both on the surface and sporadically in the lower levels, fluted cores and flakes were found. Period III was marked by the presence of the Red Polished Ware. Other finds of the site include terracotta human and animal figures in Sunga and Gupta styles, toys and flesh-rubbers, an ivory seal with swastika and taurine symbols and copper antimony rods and rings. The fortification probably originated in the Gupta times.

- **Hathiwada Enclosure**



It is a parallelogram (93.6 x 45.90m) of huge cut blocks of stone, popularly known as Hathi-ka-Bara after the legend that Akbar used it as his elephant stable, during his expedition against Chittorgarh. A Brahmi inscription engraved on a stone block fixed in the north-northeast corner of the wall, assignable to the second century B.C. speaks of the erection of a pujasila-prakara by SarvatataGajayana, son of a lady of the Parasara gotra for the gods Samkarshanaand Vasudeva. Pujasila-prakara referred to in the inscription may mean a stone enclosure around an object of worship.

- **Bhamashah Ki Haveli**



Chittorgarh is a city that resonates with Rajputana pride, passion, and bravery. Full of forts and palaces that let you travel back to the past, Chittorgarh has a number of places of interest that can satisfy a traveler's soul. One of the lesser known places in the city, Bhamashahki Haveli elicits a sense of former grandeur that well befits the person it was made for. Bhamashah has held quite an important place in Rajput history, being one of the most well-known ministers to Maharana Pratap. He and his brother Tarachand are well known as warriors of great acumen, having fought a number of battles under Maharana Pratap, including the one at Haldighati. Infact Maharana Pratap ran out of funds for his fight against the Mughals, when Bhamashah and Tarachand gave him their own wealth. Located in front of the topkhana in Chittorgarh, the Haveli has been maintained by the Archeological Survey of India. Surrounded by custard apple trees, there is also a Mahadev temple near the Haveli, and right behind are the Moti Bazaar and Nagina Bazaar as well. At the entrance, you are greeted by a pillared verandah which was most likely used as a place to meet the common folk and guests. Venturing further inside, you can glimpse a number of rooms that rise up to three floors at places. The location of the Haveli is such that it doesn't see a lot of footfall, but it is one place that is definitely worth a visit the next time you are in Chittorgarh.

Archaeological Monuments¹¹

- **Chittorgarh Fort**



- **NilodhJeora**

This mound of the Ahar culture lies on the left bank of river Berach, a tributary of the Banas, where a seasonal stream joins the Berach from the left. The mound measures approx. 250 x 175 m with a cultural deposit of about 7 metres. Presently, part of the mound is occupied by the villagers for habitation and cultivation purposes. The mound has yielded Black-and-Red Wares associated with microliths.

- **Ashtamata Temple**



This temple also known as Mahishamardini temple consists of garbhagriha, an antarala and a mukhamandapa. It is built of stone and faces east, standing just south of the Ghatesvara temple. The pancharatha sanctum is adorned with a sikhara of ten storeys with nine bhumi-amalakas. The door-frame of the sanctum is of tri-sakha variety. The presence of a figure of dancing Maheshvari on the lintel as lalatabimba and of Parvati in the central niche on the

sukanasa over the portico provides proof that this temple was dedicated to Mahishamardini. The edifice is assignable to the tenth century A.D.

- **Ganesh Temple**

The Ganesh Temple facing south is built of stone with brick sikhara. It consists of a triratha sanctum and vestibule projection. The sanctum doorway is completely plain. It is datable to circa tenth century A.D.

- **Ghateshwar Temple**



Badoli, situated not far from the bank of river Chambal, has a group of eight temples around a natural fountain and a ninth one, about a kilometre away. They all pertain to the developed Pratihara style of temples of the tenth century A.D. Of these temples, four are dedicated to Siva, two to Mahishamardini Durga and one each to Vishnu, Trimurti and Ganesa. Three temples, respectively dedicated to Siva as Ghatesvara, Mahishamardini and Trimurti have

preserved their stately single spired nagara sikharas, two have partly preserved sikharas, clustered by anga-sikharas, another two have much damaged brick-built sikharas while two shrines have completely lost their superstructures. The Ghatesvara temple stands out in the Badoli group pertaining to the Pratihara style of circa tenth century as a grand and ornate structure comprising a pancharatha sanctum, antarala and mukhamandapa resting on six pillars and entered through a makara-torana. This is the only local temple to show sculptured niches on the jangha harbouring Andhakantaka, Nataraja and Chamunda which, like the figures on the lintel of the doorway, are stately. The semi-nude surasundaris in supple dance postures, carved on the front pillars of its mukhamandapa are notable pieces of art. While its sanctum has a circular ceiling relieved by a large lotus blossom, its mukhamandapa ceiling has a concentric form adorned with coffered cusps.

- **Kund**



The tank is situated to the north of the Ghatesvara temple and is square on plan. It is approached from three sides i.e. east, west and south through a long series of descending steps. The southern side is longer as compared to the other two. It is datable to circa tenth century A.D.

- **Sheshashyan**



This stone temple is partly ruined and consists of sanctum and vestibule projection. The sanctum is rectangular and should have been roofed by a Valabhi (wagon-vault) superstructure, now lost. The sanctum doorway is plain. This is assignable to circa tenth century A.D.

- **Shiv temple and kund**



This stone temple enshrining a Siva-linga stands in the centre of the tank. The temple faces east and consists of a pancharatha sanctum and a pillared portico of a single bay. It is datable to circa tenth century A.D.

- **Sringarchauri**



The rangamandapa, popularly known as Sringar Chauri, which was added later to the Ghatesvara temple, is raised on a low ornate pitha. It consists of a large hall with transepts and co-axial openings on the east and west enclosed by kakshasana balustrades. The structure

rests on four highly ornate central pillars and twenty simple peripheral pillars. It is datable to late tenth century A.D.

- **Trimurti temple**



This temple consists of a pancharatha sanctum with a fine sikhara, a vestibule and a damaged mukhamandapa. The lintel of the sanctum doorway shows a figure of Nataraja as Lalatabimba. Trimurti-Siva inside the sanctum is the principal deity. This temple of Pratihara style belongs to the tenth century A.D.

- **Vamanavtar temple**



The temple of Vishnu as Vamana originally consisted of a sanctum, vestibule and a portico with the roofs lost or badly damaged. The ceiling is formed of one plain slab. The sanctum contains an image of four-armed Vamana. It is datable to tenth Century A.D.

Human Resources

According to the 2011 Census, 8,02,755 persons in the district are workers. This constitutes 51.98 of the total population. Of these, 6,56,904 are main workers and 1,45,851 are marginal workers.

There are 40,717 migrant labourers in Chittaurgarh district.

| Category | Number |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Electronics, Electrical and Computer | 83 |
| Industry / Business | 507 |

| Category | Number |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| Consultancy / Agent | 10 |
| Medical related | 15 |
| Tour, Travels Transport | 120 |
| Washing and cleaning | 13 |
| Religious | 1 |
| Migrant labourer | 7 |
| Building and construction | 653 |
| Food and vegetable | 480 |
| Entertainment and sports related | 1 |
| Marketing, Advertising and Printing | 34 |
| Repair / repair | 32 |
| Weddings & Events | 23 |
| Education and learning | 29 |
| Safety and Security | 17 |
| Other | 386 |
| Total | 2411 |

Part B – Opportunity and Potential Mapping¹²

In the district the main agriculture produce are maize starch, quick lime, marble slab & titles, marble chips & powder, stone tiles, mineral grinding, crockery & ceramic items, dal processing, cattle feed, tannery, garlic powder & oil, soya product, cement based unit (jail tank), from fabrication unit, cold storage, Cement Mosaic Tiles, Oil from Expeller & Ghani,

Resource Based Industries

This includes both agro-based and mineral-based units. These include Oil Expeller/Oil Ghanis, Dal Mill, Garlic Powder & Oil, Cattle Feed, Agriculture Implements, Mineral Based Industries, Live Stock Based Industries, Cement Plant, Marble Industries, Cement Based Items and Engineering Industry.

Demand Based Industries

These include Masala Grinding, Milk chilling, Distemper, Engineering workshop, Automobile workshop, Tyre retreading, Nut & Bolts, Shoe making, plastic product, Bread & Biscuit, Wooden furniture, Motor rewinding, Readymade garments, HZL based Ancillary units, Fertilizer Unit, Zinc Oxide, Zinc Sulphate, Zinc Chloride and Granite.

Handicrafts Based Industries

These include Marble Handicraft, Hand printing on cloths, Wooden toys, Lather toys, Soft toys, Namda product, Lather, Rexine bags & seat cover.

Cottage Based Industries

These include gold smithy, Pottery, Black Smithy, Wooden Units, Candle Units, Cycle Repairing, Potato Chips, Papad/Mangodi and Agarbatti.

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