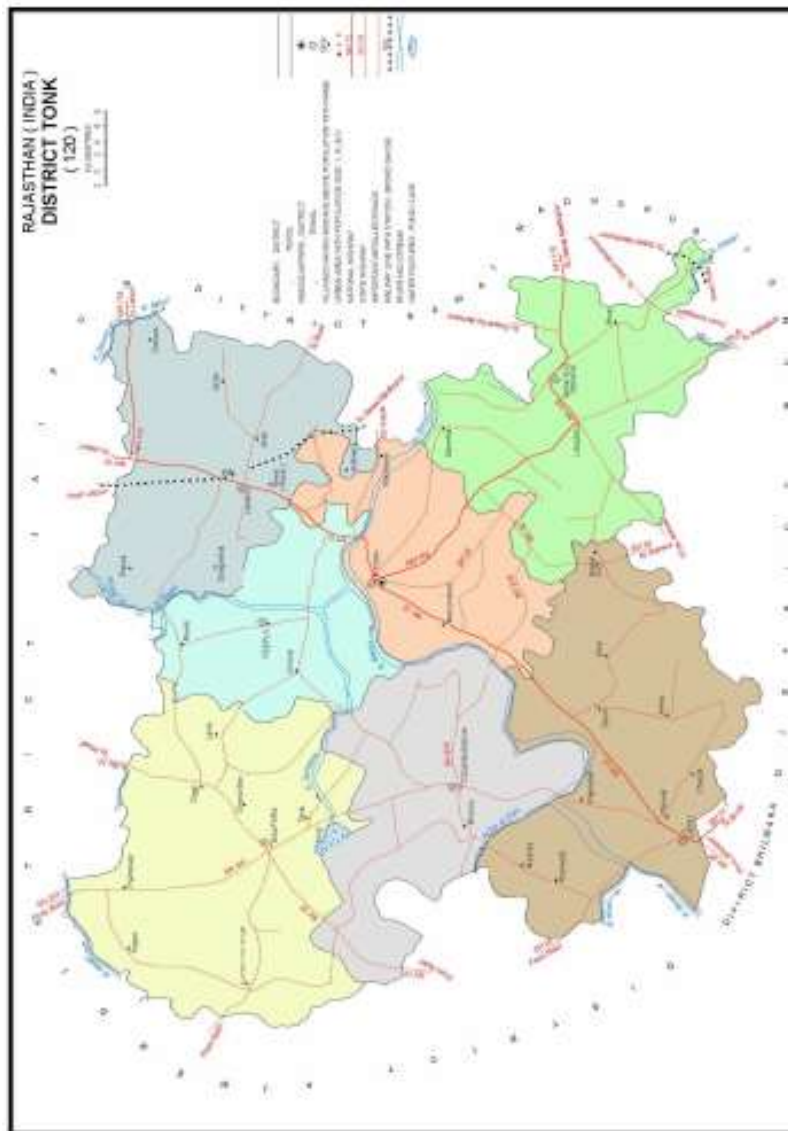


DISTRICT - TONK



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

Introduction¹

Tonk is situated in North Eastern Rajasthan, between 25°41' and 26°34' north latitudes and between 75°07' and 76°19' east longitudes. It is bounded in the north by Jaipur district, in the south by Bundi and Bhilwara districts, in the west by Ajmer district and in the east by Sawai Madhopur district.

The history of Tonk is very old as it is connected with Bairath culture. It was known as SAMWAD LAKSHYA in Mahabharat period. The region was under Mauryas then it was merged in to Malvas. Later most of the region was part of Harsh Vardhan empire.

In the regime of Rajputs, the parts of this state were under Chavras, Solankis, Kachvahas, Sisodiyas and Chouhans. Later during Mughal period, Jaipur's King Man Singh conquered Tari & Tokra Janpad in the regime of Akbar. In 1643 twelve villages of Tokra Janpad were given to Bhola Brahmin. Later Bhola gave a name to these twelve villages as 'Tonk'.

Later, it was under the regime of King Holkar and Sindhia. In 1806, Amir Khan conquered it from Balvant Rao Holkar. Later, British government gained it from Amir Khan. As per the treaty of 1817, British government returned it to Amir Khan. On 25th March 1948, when Nawab Mohd. Ismile Ali Khan was the ruler; Tonk was merged in to Rajasthan including an area of Tonk and Aligarh Tehsils of old Tonk State Newai. Malpura, Toda Raisingh and Uniara of Jaipur State, Deoli of Ajmer, Marwar and 27 villages of Bundi.

According to the Census of 2011, the district of Tonk has a population of 36,87,165 out of which 19,23,928 are males and 17,63,237 are females. It accounts for 5.38 percent of the State population. The Geographical area of the district is 7194 sq km which is 6.68 percent of the total state area. The district ranks 23rd in terms of population and 18th in terms of area and 19th in terms of population density among all districts of the state.

Tonk district has the shape of kite or rhombus with its eastern and western sides bending somewhat inward and the south-eastern portion protruding between Sawai Madhopur and Bundi districts. The district is flat at a general elevation of about 214.32 meters above sea level with rocky but scrubby hills.

¹<https://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/rajasthanA.html>

The district mainly comprises a flat peneplain with thick alluvium cover. The Rajkot Baneta hills in the eastern part of Rajmahal- Toda Raisingh ridge in the southern part of the district with isolated hills, Tordi and Chansen are the main hill ranges of district.²

²<https://www.rajras.in/rajasthan/districts/Tonk/>

Part A – Resource Mapping

Physical Resources

- **Minerals³**

Aravalli system and the Deoli system are main geological formation in the region. Aravalli system running from north east to south west and is made of schist's lying over reddish, jointed and altered quartzite's at Bonli, highly crystalline with large Pink garnets at Duni and alteration of Mica schist's and thin rusty quartzite's runs through Tonkcity . Several detached hills between Tonk and Jaipur belong to Deoli system. Besides, Niwai, Renwal and Chaksu there is a large hill of compact quartzite, resembling in colour and quality with the Alwar series. Granites are the important intrusive rocks of igneous origin in the Aravalli system of this area and the variety available is genesis granite and coarsely prophyllactic. Tonk district endowed with a number of non-metallic of which garnet, Silica sand, quartz and soap are found in abundance. Besides theses minerals, felspar, mica and corundum are also found but in small quantities. In addition to these major minerals, the minor minerals viz. bricks clay masonry stone, patti-Katla etc.

Table - Production of Major Minerals (2010-11)

S. No.	Mineral	Area (in hectares)	Production (in tons)
1.	Quartz	-	38.176
2.	Felspar	-	5.992
		-	44.168

Table - Production of Minor Minerals (2010-11)

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

³ District Census Handbook 2011

1.	Masonry Stone		37.600
2.	Patti katla/phylite shist		4.500
3.	Limestone (Burning)		4.500
4.	Brick Earth		136.875
5.	Kankar-Bajri		4458.277
			4641.752

- **Agriculture⁴**

Tonk district lies in the Semi-Arid Eastern Plains Agro-Climatic Zone, according to the classification by Department of Agriculture, Government of Rajasthan. Soils in this zone are seirozems. The eastern part is alluvial, west and north-west regions have lithosols while the foothills are characterized by brown soils. Commonly grown crops in this zone in kharif season are pearl millet, sorghum and clusterbean and in rabi season are wheat, mustard and gram.

In 2018-19, total sown area was 764829 hectares, of which 407702 ha was sown in the Rabi season and 357127ha was sown in Kharif season.⁵

Table – Crop Statistics (2018-19)⁶

Crops	Area (ha)	Production (MT)	Yield (kg / ha)
Wheat	40139	143883	3585
Mustard	270128	444994	1647
Gram	77320	106348	1375
Pearl Millet	43469	62660	1441
Moong	85571	57883	676
Urad	112479	67914	604

⁴http://www.agriculture.rajasthan.gov.in/content/dam/agriculture/Agriculture%20Department/agriculturalstatistics/rajasthan_agriculture_statistics_at_a_glance_2018-19.pdf Page no 2

⁵<http://www.agriculture.rajasthan.gov.in/content/dam/agriculture/Agriculture%20Department/agriculturalstatistics/18-19.pdf>

⁶http://www.agriculture.rajasthan.gov.in/content/dam/agriculture/Agriculture%20Department/agriculturalstatistics/rajasthan_agriculture_statistics_at_a_glance_2018-19.pdf . Page no 79 onwards

- **Forests⁷**

Out of the total 7,194sq. km of area in Tonk district, only 165.06sq. km is under forest cover. As per the classification by Forest Survey of India, there is no area under very dense forest category, 26.94sq. km under moderately dense forest category and the remaining 138.12sq. km under open forest category.

forests mostly located near Tonk, Sohela, Kakar, Banetha, Nagar, Amli, Tadarisingh, Rajmahal, Niwai and Siras. The important trees found in the district are *Anogeissus pendula* (Dhokra). Other type of plant found like *Acacia catechu* (Kher), *Acacia senegal* (Kumtha), *Acacia leucophlora* (Aranja), *Prosopis specigera* (Khejra or Kabuli Kikar), *Dischrastachys cinerea* (Koulassi) *Melia indica*, *Capparis aphylla* (Kareel), *Grewia tenax*, *Grewia flavescens*, *Celastrussenegalens* (Gajehini) and *Commiphoramukul* (Guggal). On the higher ground, few *Boswellia serrata* (Salar), *Wrightia tomentosa* (Khirmi), *Dendrocalamus stricta* (Bamboo) are found. Elsewhere the common species are: *Butea monosperma* (Dhak or Palash), *Zizyphs jujuba* (Beri), *Balanites roxburghli*, *Euphorbia nivulita* (Thor), *Calatropisgigantea*, *Periplacaaphylla*, *Grewias* and mostly grasses like *Apludaaristata*, *Ellonurushirsustus*, *Cenchrus cillaris*, *Aristida* and *CymbapogonJwarancusa* are found.

Prior to independence and the formation of the state of Rajasthan, usual small animal like antelope, deer and nilgai (*Boselaphustragocamelas*) were commonly found in the district. In the hills one could come across leopard, sambar (*Ceruns unicolor*) and wild hog. However, the fauna is considerably reduced in recent years. Now, only deer, hare, grey partidge and small sandgrouse can be sighted easily. Nilgai can also be seen occasionally in some parts. During winter months, a variety of wild fowls and birds swim in the tanks.

Industries

Table – Large& Medium scale Industries⁸

S. No.	Name of Industry	Products	Fixed Investment (Rs. In Crore)	Employment
1.	M/s National Eng.	Ball Bearing	157.27	269

⁷ <https://fsi.nic.in/isfr19/vol2/isfr-2019-vol-ii-rajasthan.pdf> and District Census Handbook 2011

⁸ http://industries.rajasthan.gov.in/content/industries/doi/More/RelatedInformation/IndustrialPotentialSurvey_IPS.html#

	Industry Limited Gunsinewai			
2.	Dabur Foods Ltd. IID Center Newai	Production of fruit Juices	19.41	131
3.	M/s KalpataruPower Transmission Ltd.	Production of electricity	42.96	191
4.	M/s SiddarthPoly Sacks Pvt. Ltd	HDPE / PP Woven sack	16.10	169
5.	M/s Swatantra Bharat Mill IA Tonk	Coton Yarn	15.20	-
6.	M/S Shri KRSNA URJA Project IID Centre Newai	HDGSteel Structures	14.65	30
7.	Raghav productivity Enhancers Limited	Ramming ass orQuartz Powder, Tundish Board and otherrelated products	31.95	74

Small scale and cottage industries

The Main thrust during the states five year plan was in the effective promotion of small scale sand cottage industries windily dispersed in the rural and urban area. These are 9606 units of small scale and cottage industries registered up to 31st March, 2017 . These units involved the fixed investment of Rs 33774.52 Lacs and provide employment to 42447 persons. In a survey conducted by the District industries CenterTonk.

Infrastructure

Economic Infrastructure

- **Transport and Communication**

National Highway No. 12 Jaipur –Jablapur passes Newai, Tonk and DeoliPanchayat Samities of a distance of 219.75 Kms. in Tonk District. Thevillages on the National Highway routs are Mundiya, Sohela, Mehendwasand Chhan, where as the towns are Newai, Tonk and Deoli. Tonk district had 222 post officesduring the year 2017-18.

- Electricity

Table – Energy Consumption

S. No.	Type of Consumption	No. of Consumed
1.	Domestic Consumption	186581
2.	Commercial Consumption	13751
3.	Industrial Consumption	1591
4.	Public Water Works	814
5.	Agriculture Consumption	15803
6.	Other Consumption	1158
	Total	219698

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	586	26	612
Upper Primary	471	499	970
Secondary	63	160	223
Senior Secondary	262	127	389
Total	1382	812	2194

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	44	0	52

- **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	6	11	2	57	0	308	387

Tourist Attractions⁹

Religious Sites

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

- **JALDEVI TEMPLE**



⁹<https://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/rajasthanA.html>

The Jaldevi temple is located in the Bavadi village, near Todaraisingh city in Tonk, Rajasthan. The temple is dedicated to the Jal Devi and is said to be 250 years old. A local belief is that the idol of Jaldevi had initially been within a well nearby, before being placed in the temple. During Chaitra Purnima, a three-day long fair is held in the temple, which is also a distinct highlight of this place.

- **JAMA MASJID**



As one of the largest mosques in India, Jama Masjid in Tonk makes for an imposing sight, and is a great example of the great Mughal architectural style from a bygone era. The construction of Jama Masjid was started by Nawab Amir Khan, the first Nawab of Tonk. The construction of the mosque was completed during the reign of Nawab Wzirudhoula . While golden paintings and Meenakari adorn the walls inside, enhancing the intrinsic beauty of the mosque, the outside is easily recognizable with four massive minars that are visible from afar, all of which combine to characterize its delightful intricacy.

- **DIGGI KALYANJI TEMPLE**



At 5600 years, this temple is probably one of the oldest, functional Hindu temples. Shri Kalyanji, an incarnation of Lord Vishnu is enshrined here. People flock here from all across the country to seek the deity's blessings and freedom from their miseries. This temple, located at a distance of around 60 odd kilometres from Tonk is a testament to the craftsmanship of ancient times. The pinnacle of the temple is supported by 16 pillars and makes for a truly a magnificent sight.

Apart from these, there are a total of 1980 temples in the district that fall under variously classified by the Devsthaan Department, Government of Rajasthan. Following are their details.

Temples in “Rajkiya Atmanirbhar” r” Category¹⁰

S. No.	Temple Name	Block	Deity
1.	Shri Bhuteshwar Ji	Todarai Singh	Shiv Ji

Temples in “RajkiyaSupurdgi” Category

S. No.	Temple Name	Block	Deity
1.	Shri Radha Vallabh ji	Nagar	Krishna Ji
2.	Shri Laxman Ji	Nagar	Laxman Ji

¹⁰<https://devasthan.rajasthan.gov.in/temple.asp>

Temples in “RajkiyaSahayataPrapt” Category

S. No.	Temple Name	Block
1.	Shri Jama Masjid	Nil
2.	Shri Jama Masjid	Nil
3.	Shri Masjid Ji	Nil
4.	Shri Masjid Ji Hakim Ji	Nil
5.	Shri Jama Masjid Vahir	Nil
6.	Shri Masjid Oal	Nil
7.	Shri Muneer Khan	Nil
8.	Shri Imamuddin	Nil
9.	Shri Rahmu	Nil
10.	Shri Vejeer Bagh	Nil
11.	Shri Chawani	Nil
12.	Shri Bagh Aravsahab Ji	Nil
13.	Shri Rajwan Ji	Nil
14.	Shri Lagavan	Nil
15.	Shri Mujaffari	Nil
16.	Shri Alashah Ji	Nil
17.	Shri Sarat Ji	Nil
18.	Shri Davgaran Ji	Nil
19.	Shri Shekhan Ji	Nil
20.	Shri Ashakar Firoji	Nil
21.	Shri Dev Variyan	Nil
22.	Shri Hajipura Ji	Nil
23.	Shri Shergaran Ji	Nil

24.	Shri Badoni Ji	Nil
25.	Shri Masjid Ji	Nil
26.	Shri Afganani Ji	Nil
27.	Shri Momnan Ji	Nil
28.	Shri Najarbagh Ji	Nil
29.	Shri Kila Jameergarh	Nil
30.	Shri Masjid Afganani	Nil
31.	Shri Musalman Ji	Nil
32.	Shri Masjid Kamnigaran	Nil
33.	Shri Masjid Mohamad Hussain	Nil
34.	Shri Masjid Molana Sahab	Nil
35.	Shri Masjid Mamore	Nil
36.	Shri Masjid Mahabmejat	Nil
37.	Shri Hanuman Ji	Nil
38.	Shri Radha Damodar Ji	Nil
39.	Shri Jama Masjid	Uniyara
40.	Shri Masjid Ji	Uniyara
41.	Shri Masjid Khatoli Ji	Uniyara
42.	Shri Chaturbhuj Ji	Niwai
43.	Shri Gopinath Ji	Niwai
44.	Shri Sitaram Ji	Niwai
45.	Shri Gopal Ji	Niwai
46.	Shri Guwadi Padavali	Niwai
47.	Shri Mahadev Ji	Niwai

48.	Shri Jalghar Nath Ji	Niwai
49.	Shri Radha Damodar Ji	Niwai
50.	Shri Narsingh Ji	Niwai
51.	Shri Kishan Chandra Ji	Niwai
52.	Shri Ganesh Ji	Niwai
53.	Shri Rameshwar Ji	Niwai
54.	Shri Laxminath Ji	Niwai
55.	Shri Raghunath Ji	Niwai
56.	Shri Jain Mandir	Niwai
57.	Shri Mahadev Ji	Niwai
58.	Shri Damodar Ji	Niwai
59.	Shri Kamal Nayan Ji	Niwai
60.	Shri Mahadev Ji	Niwai
61.	Shri Laxminath Ji	Niwai
62.	Shri Gopal Ji	Niwai
63.	Shri Shree Ji	Niwai
64.	Shri Raghunath Ji	Niwai
65.	Shri Sitaram Ji, Salagram Ji	Niwai
66.	Shri Sitaram Ji	Niwai
67.	Shri Bala Ji	Niwai
68.	Shri Jain Mandir	Niwai
69.	Shri Narsingh Ji	Niwai
70.	Shri Murli Manohar Ji	Niwai
71.	Shri Hanuman Ji	Niwai
72.	Shri Narsingh Ji	Niwai
73.	Shri Jain Mandir	Niwai
74.	Shri Chaturbhuj Ji	Niwai

75.	Shri Bala Ji	Niwai
76.	Shri Jain Mandir Chanda Ji	Niwai
77.	Shri Jain Mandir	Niwai
78.	Shri Jain Mandir	Niwai
79.	Shri Jain Mandir	Niwai
80.	Shri Hanuman Ji	Niwai
81.	Shri Gopal Ji	Niwai
82.	Shri Jain Mandir	Niwai
83.	Shri Jain Mandir Chanda Ji	Niwai
84.	Shri Gopal Ji Chanda Ji	Niwai
85.	Shri Peer Vadavshah	Niwai
86.	Shri Madar Peer Ji	Niwai
87.	Shri Hussian Ji	Niwai
88.	Shri Chaturbhuj Ji	Devli
89.	Shri Jain Mandir	Devli
90.	Shri Laxminath Ji	Devli
91.	Shri Gopal Ji	Devli
92.	Shri Sitaram Ji	Devli
93.	Shri Salagram Ji	Devli
94.	Shri Murli Manohar Ji	Devli
95.	Shri Gopinath Ji	Devli
96.	Shri Raghunath Ji	Devli
97.	Shri Hanuman Ji	Devli
98.	Shri Bhuteshwar Ji	Devli
99.	Shri Gopal Ji	Devli
100.	Shri Vishveshwar Ji	Devli
101.	Shri Raghunath Ji	Devli

102.	Shri Bhuteshwar Ji	Devli
103.	Shri Jain Mandir	Devli
104.	Shri Hanuman Ji	Devli
105.	Shri Jain Mandir	Devli
106.	Shri Jain Mandir	Devli
107.	Shri Peer Ji	Devli
108.	Shri Garkhaneshwar Ji, Chaturbhuj Ji	Devli
109.	Shri Chaturbhuj Ji	Toda Raisingh
110.	Shri Bhuteshwar Ji	Toda Raisingh
111.	Shri Gopinath Ji	Toda Raisingh
112.	Shri Kalyan Ji	Toda Raisingh
113.	Shri Varai Mata Ji	Toda Raisingh
114.	Shri Jain Mandir	Toda Raisingh
115.	Shri Narsingh Ji	Toda Raisingh
116.	Shri Hanuman Ji	Toda Raisingh
117.	Shri Kalyaneshwar Ji	Toda Raisingh
118.	Shri Kaleshwar Ji	Toda Raisingh
119.	Shri Chouth Mata Ji	Toda Raisingh
120.	Shri Ram Ji	Toda Raisingh
121.	Shri Radhe Shyam Ji	Toda Raisingh
122.	Shri Chaturbhuj Ji	Toda Raisingh
123.	Shri Mandiran Ki Katha	Toda Raisingh
124.	Shri Shyam Ji Krishna Ki Katha	Toda Raisingh
125.	Shri Narsingh Ji	Toda Raisingh
126.	Shri Raghunath Ji	Toda Raisingh

127.	Shri Raghunath Ji, Siddhnath Ji	Toda Raisingh
128.	Shri Sawla Ji	Toda Raisingh
129.	Shri Oswalan Ji	Toda Raisingh
130.	Shri Sitaram Ji	Toda Raisingh
131.	Shri Sitaram Ji	Toda Raisingh
132.	Shri Tala Ji	Toda Raisingh
133.	Shri Peer Ji	Toda Raisingh
134.	Shri Chaturbhuj Ji	Toda Raisingh
135.	Shri Mahadev Ji	Toda Raisingh
136.	Shri Mahadev Ji	Toda Raisingh
137.	Shri Gopal Ji	Toda Raisingh
138.	Shri Mahadev Ji	Toda Raisingh
139.	Shri Mahadev Ji	Toda Raisingh
140.	Shri Chaturbhuj Ji	Toda Raisingh
141.	Shri Hanuman Ji	Toda Raisingh
142.	Shri Shyam Bheru Ji	Toda Raisingh
143.	Shri Bala Ji	Toda Raisingh
144.	Shri Panchmukhi Mahadev Ji	Toda Raisingh
145.	Shri Ganesh Ji	Toda Raisingh
146.	Shri Dadadev Ji	Toda Raisingh
147.	Shri Ganesh Ji	Toda Raisingh
148.	Shri Hanuman Ji	Toda Raisingh
149.	Shri Jain Mandir	Toda Raisingh
150.	Shri Jain Mandir	Toda Raisingh

151.	Shri Mandir	Toda Raisingh
152.	Shri Jain Mandir	Toda Raisingh
153.	Shri Peer Ji	Toda Raisingh
154.	Shri Laxminath Ji	Malpura
155.	Shri Sitaram Ji	Malpura
156.	Shri Raghunath Ji	Malpura
157.	Shri Hanuman Ji	Malpura
158.	Shri Danav Rai Ji	Malpura
159.	Shri Chaturbhuj Ji	Malpura
160.	Shri Chawanda Mata Ji	Malpura
161.	Shri Kedarnath Ji	Malpura
162.	Shri Gopal Ji Kacheri	Malpura
163.	Shri Gopinath Ji	Malpura
164.	Shri Narsingh Ji	Malpura
165.	Shri Mata Ji ka Bhugiyani	Malpura
166.	Shri Kalyan Ji	Malpura
167.	Shri Vishanpati Ji	Malpura
168.	Shri Suraj Narayan Ji	Malpura
169.	Shri Ram Ji	Malpura
170.	Shri Charachar Bheru Ji	Malpura
171.	Shri Narsingh Ji Khawas Ji	Malpura
172.	Shri Kalyan Ji	Malpura
173.	Shri Hanuman Ji	Malpura
174.	Shri Jain Mandir	Malpura
175.	Shri Shyam Sundar Ji Gurudayal	Malpura
176.	Shri Raghunath Ji	Malpura
177.	Shri Jain Mandir	Malpura

178.	Shri Mahadev Ji	Malpura
179.	Shri Raghunath Ji	Malpura
180.	Shri Gopal Ji	Malpura
181.	Shri Kheroj Mandiran Lawa	Malpura
182.	Shri Bihari Ji, Narsingh Ji	Malpura
183.	Shri Sitaram Ji	Malpura
184.	Shri Sitaram Ji	Malpura
185.	Shri Laxmi Narayan Ji	Malpura
186.	Shri Dant Mata Ji	Malpura
187.	Shri Gopal Ji	Malpura
188.	Shri Mahadev Ji	Malpura
189.	Shri Gopinath Ji	Malpura
190.	Shri Chaturbhuj Ji	Malpura
191.	Shri Mohan Ji	Malpura
192.	Shri Rawal Vishnudatt Ji	Malpura
193.	Shri Mata Ji	Malpura
194.	Shri Mandir Panch Agrawal	Malpura
195.	Shri Lal Ji	Malpura
196.	Shri Hanuman Ji	Malpura
197.	Shri Bheru Ji	Malpura
198.	Shri Narsingh Ji	Malpura
199.	Shri Narsingh Ji	Malpura
200.	Shri Jain Mandir	Malpura
201.	Shri Bheru Ji	Malpura
202.	Shri Navadeshwar Ji	Malpura
203.	Shri Murli Manohar Ji	Malpura
204.	Shri Jain Mandir	Malpura

205.	Shri Govind Ji	Malpura
206.	Shri Sadar Mata Ji	Malpura
207.	Shri Jain Mandir	Malpura
208.	Shri Ganesh Ji	Malpura
209.	Shri Ganesh Ji	Malpura
210.	Shri Sitaram Ji	Malpura
211.	Shri Ful Peer Ji Kacheri	Malpura

212.	Shri Annapurna Ji Mata Ji	Malpura
213.	Shri Masjid Saray	Malpura
214.	Shri Dargah Fakir	Malpura
215.	Shri Charbhujia Ji	Malpura
216.	Shri Govind Ji	Malpura

Non-religious Sites¹¹

- **SUNEHRI KOTHI**



The main attraction of Tonk is the 19th century Sunehri Kothi or the Golden Mansion, situated near Bada Kuan on Najar Bagh Road. The building seems to be rugged and ordinary from its exteriors but a glimpse of its royal golden coloured interiors does absolute justice to its name. Sheesh Mahal, or the glass hall of Sunehri Kothi, is adorned with the amazing glass and floral work along with exquisite samples of Meenakari work that are sure to leave spellbound. Sunehri Kothi has been declared as an important historical monument by the Government of Rajasthan.

¹¹<http://www.tourism.rajasthan.gov.in/tourist-destinations.html>

- **THE ARABIC AND PERSIAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE**



The Arabic and Persian Research Institute Rajasthan, Tonk is located in the heart of the Tonk city in the valley of two historical hills of Rasiya and Annapoorna. The Institute has a beautiful Art gallery, started in the year 2002, with an impressive display of magnificent arts and beautiful calligraphic designs that are open to the visitors. The Institute houses some of the oldest collection of books and manuscripts in Persian and Arabic, which were studied by the Nawabs back in the 12th century. Some of the ancient books here are beautifully adorned in gold, emerald, pearls and rubies.

- **HAATHI BHATA**



Situated around 20-30 kilometres from the Tonk- Sawai Madhopur Highway is the Hathi Bhata. Carved out from a single stone, as the name suggests, it is a magnificent elephant, and quite a popular tourist attraction. Constructed by Ram Nath Slat during the reign of Sawai Ram Singh, this monument bears an inscription that narrates the story of Nala and Damayanti.

- HADI RANI BAORI



This stepwell is believed to have been built in the 12th century. It is rectangular on plan with double-storeyed corridors on the western side. Each of these corridors is flanked with an arched doorway. Images of Brahma, Ganesa and Mahishasuramardini are enshrined in niches on the lower storeys. Some scenes of the Bollywood movie Paheli, starring superstars Amitabh Bachchan and Shah Rukh Khan were shot here. This step well is about a 2 hour drive from Tonk.

- BISALPUR DAM



Recognized as the lifeline of the state-capital, Jaipur, the Bisalpur Dam is a gravity dam constructed on the River Banas, near Deoli in Tonk district of Rajasthan. The construction of the dam was completed in the year 1999, and since then it has acted as an important source of water to several regions in the state. The Bisalpur Dam not only supplies water around half the areas under the Jaipur Municipal Corporation, but also to the districts of Sawai Madhopur, Ajmer and Tonk. Like you can see more than 100 type of birds species and more than 50 cold water fish species here. One can also enjoy boating and other water Sports activities here. Bisalpur Forest Sanctuary runs around this dam to explore the wildlife in surrounding areas.

- CLOCK TOWER



The Clock Tower, locally known as Ghanta Ghar, finds its name amongst the most historical places of Tonk. Built by Mohammed Sadat Ali Khan, the Nawab of Tonk, its historical significance is one-of-a-kind. If the story by the locals is to be believed, there was an epidemic illness called as 'Haiza' way back in the year 1936. This tragic time made the nawab distribute medicines to those who suffered from it. In the end, the money that was collected in the process was used to build this iconic clock tower. There are always certain events organised in front of the tower where you can witness the true vibrancy of the town of Tonk. Visit the tower, especially in the night, to dive head-first into its intriguing history.

Archaeological¹²

- **ANCIENT MOUND, NAGAR**



¹²<http://asijaipurcircle.nic.in/monements.html>

The Nagara, also known as Karkotanagara was famous as the capital of the Malava Republic. The mounds are spread here over vast area. The hoary antiquity of this ancient town is attested by old relics and monuments, supported by the discovery of punch-marked and Malava coins. More than 6000 Malava coins were discovered at Nagar which bear the legends 'Malavanam jayah' or 'Malava Ganasya jayah'. The excavation revealed that the site remained in occupation till the tenth century A.D. and was quite prosperous from the second to fourth century A.D.

- **BISALDEO TEMPLE**



Bisalpur or Vighrapura was founded by the Chahamana ruler Vighraharaja IV in the twelfth century A.D. Bisalpur was preceded by a still older city called Vanapura, which seems to have been ruled by the Takshakas (Nagas) of Todarai Singh. The importance of Bisalpur is due to its temple of Gokarnesvara, also known as Bisal Deoji's temple, constructed by Vighraharaja IV or Visala, who was a devotee of Gokarna. The temple (22.20 m x 15.30 m) has a pancharatha sanctum, antarala, square mandapa and portico with sikhara. The sanctum enshrines a linga. The temple surmounted by a hemispherical dome, is supported on eight tall pillars carved on the lower section with floral festoons, chain-and-bell and circular medallions. There are several short inscriptions which record the visit of pilgrims from time to time. The earliest of these is dated A.D. 1154-65 and the inscription is important for mentioning the Chahamana chief Prithviraja III.

- **BUNDWALI DUNGRI**

The mound along the hill slope has yielded red wares and some stone artefacts of household use. Presently, the mound has been brought under cultivation and only a small portion of it is available for archaeological investigation. The remains date from early Historical period.

- **EXCAVATED SITE NAGAR**



The extensive old deserted site covering an area of nearly six sq. km remained famous as the capital of the Malava gana (republic). The site was excavated in 1942-43 by Krishna Deva on behalf of the Jaipur State Department of Archaeology. It continued to be called Malavanagara even up to the tenth century A.D. More than 6000 Malava coins have been discovered bearing legends Malavanam Jayah or Malavaganasya Jayah. Carleyle and Cunningham supported by Allan assigned them to a period between A.D. 200 and A.D. 350. But Smith and Rapson thought that their initial date is around 150 B.C. and their terminal date may extend up to the fourth and fifth centuries A.D. One leader of the republic, whose name has not been fully deciphered, raised the standard of revolt and celebrated the ekashashtirata sacrifice in A.D. 226 to proclaim the independence of his republic.

- **GARIAGARH NEWAI**



This is a small mound situated to the west of the village Bharthala. It measures about 300 x 200 m having cultural deposit, 1 to 1.5 m thick. The site has yielded dull red ware and grey ware in coarse fabric. Two stone fragments of chert and pure quartz, also recovered from the site, were used probably for manufacturing lithic artefacts. Large amount of iron-slag is also found. Fragments of terracotta animal figurines, iron objects and glass bangles are among other antiquities. The site seems to belong to the historical period.

- **EVPURA BARODIA MOUNDS**

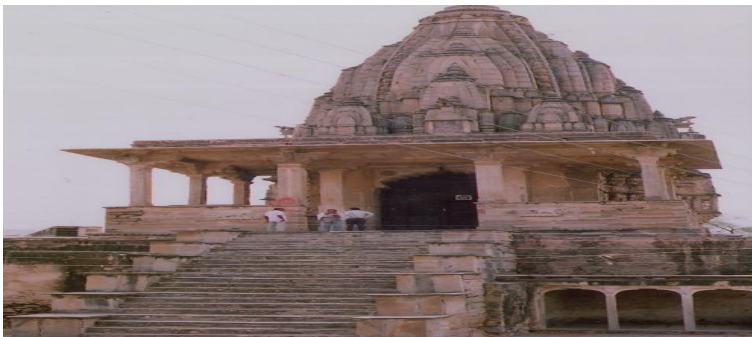
The ancient mound has yielded microliths, non-megalithic black-and-red ware and stamped pottery of Gupta and post-Gupta periods. The mound is now badly disturbed due to surrounding habitation.

- **KALA PAHAR TEMPLE**



Of this temple, only the mandovara portion indicating the ground plan is traceable. Originally, the temple is believed to consist of a square garbhagriha, an antarala, a mandapa with kakshasanas and possibly a porch also. The temple faces east and is pancharatha on plan. The panchasakha door-frame is elaborately decorated. All around the temple are scattered loose sculptures, including avataras of Vishnu, Navagraha panel, wrestling scene, mithuna figures, etc. A tank also lies near the temple, which is datable to the medieval period.

- **KALYANRAIJI TEMPLE**



This magnificent medieval temple, facing east, is dedicated to lord Kalyanji. It is built on a very high platform and consists of a garbhagriha, an antarala and a pillared sabhamandapa. The bhadra niches contain images of Uma-Mahesvara, Siva-Trimurti and Simhavahini goddess on the north, west and south respectively. The door-frame is intricately carved and is panchasakha. A figure of seated Ganesa is shown as lalatabimba. The sikhara is curvilinear with uruhsringas and karnasringas and a short griva surmounted by amalaka. The most

noteworthy figures are of Dholamaru on camel shown on the eastern outer wall of the pillared mandapa on either side of the entrance. The temple is datable to circa thirteenth century A.D.

- **LAXMINARAIN TEMPLE OR GOPINATH TEMPLE**

Another intact and celebrated temple at this place is dedicated to lord Vishnu. It consists of a garbhagriha, an antarala, a mandapa with kakshasana and a portico. The temple is panchratha on plan with open pradakshinapatha. The adishthana portion is richly carved showing panels of kirttimukhas, elephants, horses and human figures depicting scenes of Dholamaru, Lakshmi-Narayana, dancing Ganesa, Varaha, Narsimha, Gaja-Lakshmi, etc. The panels at the jangha level depict figures of Lakulisa, Vishnu, Ushtra-vahini, mithuna-figures and female figures in various postures. The sikhara is curvilinear with urusingas and karna-sringas surmounted by amalaka. The mandapa pillars are highly ornate showing ghata-pallava design. The door-frame is trisakha with Ganesa as lalatabimba. It is datable to circa twelfth-thirteenth century A.D.

- **MAND KILA TAL INSCRIPTION**



Mandkila Tal, locally known as Manikila Talav is situated near the ancient mound of Nagar, which was the capital site of the Malava Republic. The Mandkila Tal inscription dated V.S. 1043 (A.D. 987) reveals that prosperity of Nagar which was anciently known as *Malavanagara*, continued up to the tenth century A.D. The first Vishnu temple, according to the inscription, was built by Nagahari, a rich merchant of the Dharkat caste, on the bank of a tank known as *Vaidya-tadaga*. The inscription was issued by Nandana, fourth in descent from Nagahari, who either built a new temple or refurbished the old one and enshrined therein images of the gods Vishnu, Harihara and Surya, who are invoked in the initial verses. The poet who composed this ornate inscription in high flown Sanskrit verses is stated to be a descendent of the famous author Bana, court poet of king Harshavardhana (early seventh Century A.D.). The existing temple is a modern structure enshrining old images.

- **OLD BAORIS (HADI RANI KUND)**



The step-tank is rectangular on plan with double-storeyed corridors on the western side, each having arched doorway. Below the lower storey, there are images of Brahma, Ganesa and Mahishasuramardini which are enshrined in niches. On all the three sides, steps are arranged in sets of thirteen each at higher level and five each at lower level, going up to the water level. It is datable to circa twelfth-thirteenth century A.D.

- **PANWAR**

A badly eroded seven line inscription on a stone slab, representing a sati-stone, measuring 95 x 66 x 13.5 cm, is fixed on a platform facing east. It is datable to the late medieval period.

- **PIPAJI TEMPLE**



The temple faces west and consists of a garbhagriha, an antarala, a square mandapa with kakshasana and a porch. The sanctum is pancharatha on plan. The sikhara was of the northern type but now only its lower part is preserved. The mandapa and portico are roofless. The pillars of mandapa are richly carved showing ghatapallava, kirttimukha and bell motifs, attesting impact of Pratihara art. The doorjamb has three ornate sakhās and shows Vaishnava dvarapalas at base and Ganesa figure on the lalata. The garbhagriha lacks the enshrined

image. The temple is built over an underground step-well. It is datable to circa twelfth-thirteenth century A.D.

- **RAIRH NEWAI**

This site was a great commercial and metallurgical centre in the early historical period where, following the accidental discovery of a hoard of three hundred twenty-six silver punch-marked coins, excavation was conducted during 1938-40. The town seems to have been founded in about the third century B.C. and continued to flourish till about the end of second century A.D. Of the three periods identified in the excavation, the lowest had only a few fragmentary jars and potsherds, the middle one a double roomed dwelling and a drain and the uppermost one three small houses, a series of parallel walls and drains. The size of bricks used was 48 x 23 x 8 cm. Of the eighteen ring-wells of the nature of soak-pits, two were filled with layers of inverted lota-shaped jars. The pottery found here is sometimes decorated with chain pattern and taurine. There are a few theriomorphic vessels in the form of monkeys. Stone and clay dabbers and steatite vessels are known besides fragment of a rim of polished Chunar sandstone which may be an import. Different types of mother-goddess figurines and animal toys including horse and elephant riders are common. Iron slags and implements occur in plenty while use of bronze, silver and lead is scarce. Evidence of cloth impression suggests that cotton was grown in the region in early times. Other finds include beads of diverse material, bronze mirror, ivory and bone dice, clay votive tanks and different kinds of ornaments. Punch-marked coins, uninscribed cast, Mitra and Malava coins abound on the surface. One interesting lead-stamp seal with the legend Malava Janapadasa has also been found.

- **YUPA PILLARS IN BICHPURIA TEMPLE**



The inscribed stone is a sacrificial pillar, commemorating revival of the rituals during third century A.D. by the Malava Republic. The inscription records the erection of the pillar by Ahisarman, son of Dharaka who was Agnihotri. Ahisarman seems to be a Malava chief.

Human Resources

According to the 2011 Census, 6,49,161 persons in the district are workers. This constitutes 45.67% of the total population. Of these, 4,95,797 are main workers and 1,53,364 are marginal workers.

There are 16,039 migrant labourers in Tonk district. According to torajkaushal.rajasthan.gov.in, these belong to the following categories.

Category	Number
Electronics, Electrical and Computer	125
Industry / Business	1490
Consultancy / Agent	35
Medical related	42
Tour, Travels Transport	530
Washing and cleaning	22
Religious	13
Migrant labourer	3
Building and construction	6050
Food and vegetable	184
Entertainment and sports related	122
Marketing, Advertising and Printing	71
Repair / repair	27
Weddings & Events	87
Education and learning	84
Safety and Security	29
Other	389
Total	9303

Part B – Opportunity and Potential Mapping¹³

Resource based industries

- Ata Chakk
- Cattle Feed
- Tomato ketchup
- Spice Grinding Unit
- Leather Footwear
- Leather Products
- Tannery
- P.C.C. Poles
- R.C.C. Pipe
- Woolen Namda
- Woolen Carpet
- Poultry feed
- Packing Boxes
- Saw Mill
- Wooden Furniture Units
- Bidi Units
- Woolen Toys Unit
- Silica powder unit
- Quartz/Felsp er Grinding unit
- Stone Dressing
- Stone Grit unit
- Powder looms unit
- Readymade Garments

¹³http://industries.rajasthan.gov.in/content/industries/doi/More/RelatedInformation/IndustrialPotentialSurvey_IPS.html#

- Fabrication & Repair shop
- Agriculture Implements
- Auto Tractor Repair
- Elect. Equipment
- Motor Binding
- Truck Body unit
- Tyre Retarding unit

Demand based units

- Washing Soap Unit
- PVC Shoes & Chapples
- Plastic Products
- Bardana Bags
- Bres Unit
- Candles
- Ara Machine
- Welding
- Offset Printing Press
- Radio Transistor Repairing
- Cement Jali & Products
- Paints and Varnish

Live stock based units

- Leather footwear and other products
- Woolen namda / blanket
- Poultry feed
- FOREST BASED UNITS
- Packing boxes
- Saw mill and furniture unit
- Bidi making out
- Toy making unit

Mineral based units

- Silica sand
- Quartz/felspar grinding unit
- Stone dressing unit
- Stone grit unit

Textiles based units

- Power looms
- Readymade garments

Engineering based units

- Agriculture implements unit
- Work shop
- Motor binding
- Truck body unit
- Steel furniture
- Tyre reterading unit

