

AS' SAARTHI IAS

RAJASTHAN FOLK GODS AND GODDESSES

1. Pabuji Rathore is considered an incarnation of which Hindu deity?

- a) Krishna
- b) Lakshman
- c) Shiva
- d) Vishnu

Answer: b) Lakshman

Explanation: Pabuji Rathore is revered as an incarnation of Lakshman, the brother of Lord Rama.

2. Pabuji was born in which village?

- a) Kolumand
- b) Jodhpur
- c) Pokaran
- d) Amarkot

Answer: a) Kolumand

Explanation: Pabuji was born in Kolumand village in the Barmer district of Rajasthan.

3. Which animal is Pabuji primarily known to protect?

- a) Horses
- b) Cows
- c) Camels
- d) Elephants

Answer: c) Camels

Explanation: Pabuji is venerated as the protector of camels and holds significance among communities involved in camel raising.

4. The Phad of Pabuji is narrated by whom?

- a) Sadhus
- b) Bhopas
- c) Saints
- d) Priests

Answer: b) Bhopas

Explanation: Bhopas, priest-singers of the Bhil community, narrate the Phad of Pabuji through storytelling and musical performances.

5. Which famous horse was associated with Pabuji Rathore?

- a) Leelan
- b) Kirad Kabra
- c) Kesar Kalmi
- d) Kesar Leela

Answer: c) Kesar Kalmi

Explanation: Kesar Kalmi was Pabuji's mare, originally owned by Deval, a Bhil woman.

6. Ramdevji is also known by which other name?

- a) Pir Baba
- b) Ramdevra
- c) Ramdev Maharaj
- d) Vishnu Deva

Answer: b) Ramdevra

Explanation: Ramdevji is also referred to as Ramdevra, symbolizing his spiritual significance.

7. Ramdevji's temple is located in which town?

- a) Kolumand
- b) Runicha
- c) Alwar
- d) Pokaran

Answer: b) Runicha

Explanation: The temple dedicated to Ramdevji is situated in Runicha, near Jaisalmer, Rajasthan.

8. Which sect was founded by Ramdevji?

- a) Bishnoi
- b) Kamadia
- c) Bhil
- d) Charan

Answer: b) Kamadia

Explanation: Ramdevji founded the Kamadia sect, which emphasizes service and devotion.

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9. Which musical instrument is played during the Phad performance for Pabuji?

- a) Sarangi
- b) Jantar
- c) Ravanahatha
- d) Tabla

Answer: c) Ravanahatha

Explanation: The Ravanahatha is used by the Bhopas to accompany the storytelling of Pabuji's Phad.

10. Gogaji is primarily worshipped for his role as the protector of which animal?

- a) Cows
- b) Camels
- c) Snakes
- d) Horses

Answer: a) Cows

Explanation: Gogaji is revered for his role as the protector of cows and is known for fighting to safeguard cattle.

11. In which village was Gogaji Chauhan born?

- a) Dadreva
- b) Pokaran
- c) Nagaur
- d) Bikaner

Answer: a) Dadreva

Explanation: Gogaji was born in Dadreva village, located in the Churu district of Rajasthan.

12. Which battle is Gogaji known for?

- a) Battle of Panipat
- b) Battle against Mahmud Ghaznavi
- c) Battle of Haldighati
- d) Battle of Pokaran

Answer: b) Battle against Mahmud Ghaznavi

Explanation: Gogaji is known for his battle against Mahmud Ghaznavi, after which he was referred to as "Jaheer Pir."

13. Hadbuji Shankla's spiritual mentor was:

- a) Ramdevji
- b) Jalandhar Nath
- c) Balinath Ji
- d) Tejaji

Answer: c) Balinath Ji

Explanation: Hadbuji Shankla's spiritual mentor was Balinath Ji, who also guided Ramdevji.

14. Which animal is Tejaji particularly associated with?

- a) Cows
- b) Horses
- c) Snakes
- d) Camels

Answer: c) Snakes

Explanation: Tejaji is revered as a protector against snake bites and is considered a deity for snake protection.

15. The primary temple dedicated to Tejaji is located in:

- a) Nagaur
- b) Parbatsar
- c) Khardnal
- d) Jodhpur

Answer: b) Parbatsar

Explanation: The main temple dedicated to Tejaji is situated in Parbatsar.

16. Which famous mare was associated with Tejaji?

- a) Leelo
- b) Leelan
- c) Kesar Kalmi
- d) Kirad Kabra

Answer: b) Leelan

Explanation: Tejaji's mare was named Leelan, and their association is celebrated in Rajasthani folk traditions.

17. Which fair is held annually in honor of Ramdevji?

- a) Pushkar Fair
- b) Chaitra Amavasya Fair

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c) Runicha Fair

d) Gogamedi Fair

Answer: c) Runicha Fair

Explanation: The annual Runicha Fair is held in honor of Ramdevji at his temple in Runicha.

18. Devnarayan Ji is considered an incarnation of which deity?

a) Vishnu

b) Shiva

c) Brahma

d) Krishna

Answer: a) Vishnu

Explanation: Devnarayan Ji is revered as an incarnation of Lord Vishnu, particularly known for his healing powers.

19. Where was Devnarayan Ji born?

a) Jodhpur

b) Asind, Bhilwara

c) Jaipur

d) Udaipur

Answer: b) Asind, Bhilwara

Explanation: Devnarayan Ji was born in Asind, located in the Bhilwara district of Rajasthan.

20. Which scroll painting is associated with Devnarayan Ji?

a) Pichhwai

b) Phad

c) Warli

d) Madhubani

Answer: b) Phad

Explanation: Devnarayan Ji's stories are depicted through a traditional Phad, which is the longest scroll painting in Rajasthani folklore.

21. Which temple is famous for its association with Karni Mata and rats?

a) Jeen Mata Temple

b) Kaila Mata Temple

c) Deshnok Temple

d) Tannaut Mata Temple

Answer: c) Deshnok Temple

Explanation: The Deshnok Temple, also known as the Temple of Rats, is associated with Karni Mata and is famous for its population of rats (Kaaba).

22. What is the childhood name of Karni Mata?

a) Raj Kanwar

b) Riddhi Bai

c) Pernal De

d) Phoolm De

Answer: b) Riddhi Bai

Explanation: Karni Mata's childhood name was Riddhi Bai, and she was born into a Charan family.

23. Jeen Mata is considered the tutelary goddess of which region?

a) Jaipur

b) Sikar

c) Jaisalmer

d) Barmer

Answer: b) Sikar

Explanation: Jeen Mata is the tutelary goddess of Raivasa in Sikar, where her temple is located amidst hills.

24. Kaila Mata is the clan goddess of which dynasty?

a) Rathore

b) Chauhan

c) Jadaun

d) Sisodia

Answer: c) Jadaun

Explanation: Kaila Mata is the clan goddess of the Jadaun dynasty of Karauli.

25. Sakray Mata is also known by which other name?

a) Shakambhari Mata

b) Jeen Mata

c) Karni Mata

d) Sheetla Mata

Answer: a) Shakambhari Mata

Explanation: Sakray Mata is another name for

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Shakambhari Mata, symbolizing her nurturing powers.

26. Ashapura Mata is the clan goddess of which communities?

- a) Bishnoi and Jats
- b) Chauhans and Bissa Brahmins
- c) Rajputs and Bhils
- d) Meenas and Bhati

Answer: b) Chauhans and Bissa Brahmins

Explanation: Ashapura Mata is the clan goddess of the Chauhans and Bissa Brahmins.

27. Tannaut Mata is popularly worshipped by which group of people?

- a) Farmers
- b) Border Security Force (BSF) soldiers
- c) Traders
- d) Musicians

Answer: b) Border Security Force (BSF) soldiers

Explanation: Tannaut Mata is revered by BSF soldiers who seek her blessings for protection while serving at the border.

28. Which folk goddess is symbolized by the bird 'Sugan Chirri'?

- a) Aayi Mata
- b) Swangia Mata
- c) Jeen Mata
- d) Sakray Mata

Answer: b) Swangia Mata

Explanation: Swangia Mata is symbolized by the bird 'Sugan Chirri,' representing protection and watchfulness.

29. Aayi Mata is the clan goddess of which community?

- a) Sirvi
- b) Rajput
- c) Jat
- d) Charan

Answer: a) Sirvi

Explanation: Aayi Mata is the clan goddess of the Sirvi community, with her temple located in Bilada, Jodhpur.

30. Which temple is referred to as the "Khajuraho of Mewar"?

- a) Jagat Temple
- b) Deshnok Temple
- c) Kaila Mata Temple
- d) Tannaut Mata Temple

Answer: a) Jagat Temple

Explanation: The Ambika Mata Temple in Jagat is known as the "Khajuraho of Mewar" due to its intricate carvings and architectural beauty.

31. Which folk goddess is associated with protecting against smallpox?

- a) Karni Mata
- b) Jeen Mata
- c) Sheetla Mata
- d) Ambika Mata

Answer: c) Sheetla Mata

Explanation: Sheetla Mata is worshipped as the goddess who protects against smallpox and other infectious diseases.

32. The Pushkar Fair is famous for which activity?

- a) Cattle trading
- b) Pilgrimages
- c) Cultural performances
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

Explanation: The Pushkar Fair is known for its cattle trading, pilgrimages, and cultural performances, making it a significant event in Rajasthan.

33. Who is revered as the God of Oran (protected lands)?

- a) Tejaji
- b) Tallinath Ji
- c) Gogaji
- d) Ramdevji

Answer: b) Tallinath Ji

Explanation: Tallinath Ji, also known as Gogadeo Rathore, is worshipped as the God of Oran, or protected lands, where tree cutting is forbidden.

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34. Which fair in Rajasthan is primarily associated with cattle trading?

- a) Runicha Fair
- b) Gogamedi Fair
- c) Mallinath Cattle Fair
- d) Sheetla Mata Fair

Answer: c) Mallinath Cattle Fair

Explanation: The Mallinath Cattle Fair is held annually in honor of Mallinath Ji and is famous for the trading of the Malani breed of animals.

35. What is unique about the worship of Devnarayan Ji?

- a) Worshipping of a brick instead of an idol
- b) Offering of neem leaves
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

Answer: c) Both a and b

Explanation: Devnarayan Ji is worshipped through a brick, symbolizing his presence, and neem leaves are offered as a representation of his healing powers.

36. Which community is closely associated with Pabuji Rathore's legends?

- a) Bishnoi
- b) Raika
- c) Meena
- d) Khatik

Answer: b) Raika

Explanation: Pabuji is venerated as the camel protector deity and holds special significance among the Raika, Rabari, and Devasi communities, which are traditionally involved in camel raising.

37. Gogaji is popularly known as the protector of:

- a) Horses
- b) Snakes
- c) Camels
- d) Cows

Answer: d) Cows

Explanation: Gogaji is primarily known as the

protector of cows and fought to protect them even against his own brothers.

38. Who was Ramdevji's spiritual mentor?

- a) Balinath Ji
- b) Tejaji
- c) Dadhimati Mata
- d) Pabuji

Answer: a) Balinath Ji

Explanation: Ramdevji's spiritual mentor was Balinath Ji, who played a pivotal role in guiding him on his spiritual journey.

39. The annual Mallinath Cattle Fair is held in which district?

- a) Barmer
- b) Jaisalmer
- c) Jaipur
- d) Nagaur

Answer: a) Barmer

Explanation: The Mallinath Cattle Fair is held in Barmer, starting the day after Holi, and lasts for 15 days.

40. Which goddess is associated with the protection against leprosy?

- a) Kaila Mata
- b) Karni Mata
- c) Ramdevji
- d) Sheetla Mata

Answer: c) Ramdevji

Explanation: Ramdevji is revered as a protector deity known for his ability to protect against leprosy and other diseases.

41. Which community considers Devnarayan Ji their principal deity?

- a) Gurjar
- b) Brahmin
- c) Rajput
- d) Jat

Answer: a) Gurjar

Explanation: Devnarayan Ji is particularly worshipped by the Gurjar community in Rajasthan.

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42. Phad paintings are used to narrate the stories of which deity?

- a) Devnarayan Ji
- b) Karni Mata
- c) Gogaji
- d) Ramdevji

Answer: a) Devnarayan Ji

Explanation: Devnarayan Ji's stories are depicted in the Phad, a traditional Rajasthani scroll painting.

43. The main temple dedicated to Tallinath Ji is located in:

- a) Pokaran
- b) Panchota
- c) Parbatsar
- d) Jaisalmer

Answer: b) Panchota

Explanation: Tallinath Ji's main temple is situated in Panchota, Jalore district of Rajasthan.

44. Tejaji was a deity from which caste?

- a) Rajput
- b) Jat
- c) Gurjar
- d) Brahmin

Answer: b) Jat

Explanation: Tejaji was born into a Jat family in the Nagaur district of Rajasthan.

45. Which goddess is known for the power to protect children from illness?

- a) Badli Mata
- b) Karni Mata
- c) Sakray Mata
- d) Jeen Mata

Answer: a) Badli Mata

Explanation: Badli Mata is revered for her ability to protect children, especially those suffering from health ailments.

46. Who is the principal deity associated with the Khandelwal community?

- a) Kaila Mata

b) Shakambhari Mata

c) Karni Mata

d) Jeen Mata

Answer: b) Shakambhari Mata

Explanation: Shakambhari Mata, also known as Sakray Mata, is the clan deity of the Khandelwal community.

47. Which folk deity is associated with protecting against snake bites?

- a) Tejaji
- b) Gogaji
- c) Ramdevji
- d) Pabuji

Answer: a) Tejaji

Explanation: Tejaji is worshipped as the deity who protects against snake bites.

48. Which historical figure was defeated by Mallinath Ji?

- a) Mahmud Ghaznavi
- b) Nizamuddin of Malwa
- c) Bappa Rawal
- d) Rao Jodha

Answer: b) Nizamuddin of Malwa

Explanation: Mallinath Ji defeated Nizamuddin, the Governor of Malwa, under the reign of Sultan Firoz Tughlaq.

49. The Paglye of Ramdevji refers to:

- a) His horse
- b) His footprints
- c) His weapon
- d) His banner

Answer: b) His footprints

Explanation: The Paglye (footprints) of Ramdevji are worshipped as symbols of his divine presence and blessings.

50. Which deity is worshipped for her power to cure diseases like smallpox?

- a) Sheetla Mata
- b) Karni Mata
- c) Jeen Mata

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d) Ambika Mata

Answer: a) Sheetla Mata

Explanation: Sheetla Mata is revered as a protector against smallpox and other infectious diseases.

51. Mehaji Mangalia died in battle while fighting against whom?

a) Ranagdev Bhati

b) Rao Jodha

c) Nizamuddin

d) Mahmud Ghaznavi

Answer: a) Ranagdev Bhati

Explanation: Mehaji Mangalia died in battle while fighting against Ranagdev Bhati of Jaisalmer.

52. The famous Terhatali dance is associated with which sect?

a) Bishnoi

b) Kamadia

c) Bhil

d) Charan

Answer: b) Kamadia

Explanation: The Terhatali dance is performed by women of the Kamadia sect in honor of Ramdevji.

53. Which goddess is worshipped at the Temple of Mice?

a) Sheetla Mata

b) Karni Mata

c) Jeen Mata

d) Kaila Mata

Answer: b) Karni Mata

Explanation: Karni Mata is worshipped at the famous Deshnok Temple, also known as the Temple of Mice, due to the large population of rats that inhabit it.

54. Ramdevji is often referred to as the 'Pir of Peers'. What does this signify?

a) His victory in battle

b) His role as a spiritual leader for both Hindus and Muslims

c) His wealth and power

d) His devotion to Lord Krishna

Answer: b) His role as a spiritual leader for both Hindus and Muslims

Explanation: Ramdevji's title of 'Pir of Peers' reflects his role in promoting interfaith harmony and being revered by both Hindus and Muslims.

55. Which deity's main temple is located at Runicha near Jaisalmer?

a) Ramdevji

b) Tejaji

c) Gogaji

d) Pabuji

Answer: a) Ramdevji

Explanation: The main temple dedicated to Ramdevji is situated at Runicha, near Jaisalmer.

56. Who is worshipped as the deity of rain in Rajasthan?

a) Mamadev

b) Tejaji

c) Gogaji

d) Pabuji

Answer: a) Mamadev

Explanation: Mamadev is worshipped as the deity of rain, with rituals performed to ensure good rainfall and prosperity.

57. What is the symbolic significance of Karni Mata's temple rats (Kaaba)?

a) They represent prosperity

b) They symbolize her connection to animals

c) They are believed to be reincarnated devotees

d) They protect the temple from intruders

Answer: c) They are believed to be reincarnated devotees

Explanation: The rats (Kaaba) at Karni Mata's temple are believed to be reincarnations of her devotees.

58. Who was Tejaji's wife?

a) Raj Kanwar

b) Pernal De

c) Riddhi Bai

d) Kamala De

Answer: b) Pernal De

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Explanation: Tejaji was married to Pemal De, and his legendary act of saving cows occurred while traveling to bring her back from her in-laws' house.

59. Which goddess's temple is famous for its healing powers for paralyzed individuals?

- a) Awari Mata
- b) Jeen Mata
- c) Sakray Mata
- d) Kaila Mata

Answer: a) Awari Mata

Explanation: Awari Mata's temple in Chittorgarh is known for its miraculous healing powers, especially for those suffering from paralysis.

60. Which saint is associated with promoting the preservation of trees and wildlife?

- a) Jambhoji
- b) Ramdevji
- c) Pabuji
- d) Gogaji

Answer: a) Jambhoji

Explanation: Jambhoji, the founder of the Bishnoi community, emphasized environmental conservation, promoting the preservation of trees and wildlife.

61. What might be the significance of Ramdevji's opposition to idol worship in the context of religious reform?

- a) It emphasized the need for external symbols in worship
- b) It advocated for personal spiritual growth without intermediaries
- c) It sought to increase ritualistic practices
- d) It was aimed at promoting pilgrimage

Answer: b) It advocated for personal spiritual growth without intermediaries

Explanation: Ramdevji's opposition to idol worship highlighted the importance of internal devotion and a direct connection to the divine without relying on physical symbols or rituals.

62. How does the Phad painting tradition contribute to the preservation of Rajasthan's folk culture?

- a) By promoting modern art styles
- b) By narrating historical tales through oral traditions
- c) By visually documenting folk stories and legends
- d) By replacing traditional performance arts

Answer: c) By visually documenting folk stories and legends

Explanation: Phad paintings serve as a medium for preserving Rajasthani folk stories and legends, ensuring that cultural narratives are passed down visually.

63. What was the possible reasoning behind Ramdevji's emphasis on karma (actions) in his teachings?

- a) To encourage religious rituals over personal actions
- b) To link spiritual progress directly with moral conduct and deeds
- c) To disregard the importance of ethical living
- d) To promote idleness and renunciation

Answer: b) To link spiritual progress directly with moral conduct and deeds

Explanation: Ramdevji's teachings focused on karma, emphasizing that good actions and ethical behavior lead to spiritual fulfillment.

64. In what way can Pabuji Rathore's role as the protector of camels reflect the socio-economic realities of Rajasthan?

- a) Camels were symbolic of wealth
- b) Camel protection was irrelevant in Rajasthani society
- c) Camels were vital for transportation and trade in desert regions
- d) Camels were not used for any practical purposes

Answer: c) Camels were vital for transportation and trade in desert regions

Explanation: Pabuji's role as a protector of camels reflects the economic importance of camels in Rajasthan, especially for trade, transportation, and survival in desert areas.

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65. What critical role does the concept of 'Asylum Protector' play in Pabuji's personality and legacy?

- a) It shows his role as a political leader
- b) It highlights his compassionate nature towards marginalized groups
- c) It signifies his authority over religious practices
- d) It indicates his negligence of social responsibilities

Answer: b) It highlights his compassionate nature towards marginalized groups

Explanation: Pabuji's role as an 'Asylum Protector' signifies his dedication to offering refuge and protection to the needy, showcasing his compassion and sense of duty toward marginalized communities.

66. How does Ramdevji's effort to bridge Hindu-Muslim relations contribute to social harmony in Rajasthan?

- a) It deepened religious divides
- b) It fostered interfaith unity and communal tolerance
- c) It promoted one religion over the other
- d) It discouraged cross-community interactions

Answer: b) It fostered interfaith unity and communal tolerance

Explanation: Ramdevji's work to reduce religious discrimination promoted social harmony by bringing together Hindus and Muslims, fostering communal peace.

67. Why is Tejaji's commitment to keeping his promise, despite suffering from a snakebite, significant?

- a) It reflects his devotion to the welfare of animals
- b) It symbolizes loyalty and honor in Rajasthani culture
- c) It demonstrates disregard for his personal well-being
- d) It signifies his focus on material wealth

Answer: b) It symbolizes loyalty and honor in Rajasthani culture

Explanation: Tejaji's story of fulfilling his promise despite being bitten by a snake

exemplifies the values of loyalty, honor, and keeping one's word, which are highly regarded in Rajasthani folklore.

68. In what way does the devotion of both Hindus and Muslims to Ramdevji serve as a model of religious syncretism?

- a) It shows mutual exclusivity in religious beliefs
- b) It challenges the coexistence of different faiths
- c) It exemplifies the blending of spiritual traditions across communities
- d) It reduces the importance of religious practices

Answer: c) It exemplifies the blending of spiritual traditions across communities

Explanation: Ramdevji's role as a spiritual leader for both Hindus and Muslims reflects religious syncretism, where elements of different faiths are combined to promote shared spiritual experiences.

69. How does the worship of Karni Mata's temple rats (Kaaba) reflect unique cultural beliefs?

- a) It is a display of wealth
- b) It represents respect for life and reincarnation
- c) It signifies fear of rats
- d) It is a practice related to harvest rituals

Answer: b) It represents respect for life and reincarnation

Explanation: The presence of rats at Karni Mata's temple and their reverence as reincarnations of devotees highlight cultural beliefs in the sanctity of life and reincarnation.

70. What is the rationale behind Ramdevji's opposition to pilgrimage in his spiritual teachings?

- a) To diminish the significance of religious faith
- b) To promote the commercialization of religious practices
- c) To encourage devotion through good deeds rather than ritual travel
- d) To establish new pilgrimage sites

Answer: c) To encourage devotion through good deeds rather than ritual travel

Explanation: Ramdevji discouraged

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pilgrimage, focusing instead on spiritual purity and devotion through good actions, advocating for practical spirituality over ritualistic travel.

71. How does the concept of Nirgun Bhakti, promoted by saints like Dadu Dayal, challenge Brahmanical rituals?

- a) By emphasizing the need for intermediaries
- b) By encouraging a personal, formless connection with God
- c) By increasing the complexity of rituals
- d) By promoting temple-based worship exclusively

Answer: b) By encouraging a personal, formless connection with God

Explanation: Nirgun Bhakti promotes devotion to a formless God, challenging Brahmanical rituals that emphasize idol worship and elaborate practices.

72. What does the Phad tradition of Pabuji represent in terms of Rajasthan's cultural heritage?

- a) The dominance of modern art
- b) The loss of traditional storytelling
- c) The preservation of oral history through visual narratives
- d) The marginalization of folk deities

Answer: c) The preservation of oral history through visual narratives

Explanation: The Phad tradition of Pabuji represents the preservation of Rajasthan's rich oral history through visual storytelling, ensuring the continued transmission of cultural knowledge.

73. Why might the Raika, Rabari, and Devasi communities hold Pabuji in special reverence?

- a) Due to their shared occupation in raising cattle
- b) Because Pabuji offered them political favors
- c) Because of their ancestral connection to Pabuji
- d) Due to their involvement in trade and commerce

Answer: a) Due to their shared occupation in raising cattle

Explanation: The Raika, Rabari, and Devasi communities are traditionally involved in camel raising, and Pabuji's role as a protector of camels makes him a particularly revered figure among them.

74. What reasoning could explain Ramdevji's teachings on renunciation of illusion and ego?

- a) To discourage personal growth
- b) To focus on humility and detachment from materialism
- c) To promote egoistic behavior
- d) To encourage attachment to wealth

Answer: b) To focus on humility and detachment from materialism

Explanation: Ramdevji's teachings emphasized renunciation of illusion (maya) and ego (ahankar) as key to achieving spiritual growth, humility, and detachment from worldly desires.

75. Why is the worship of Karni Mata considered unique in terms of symbolism and ritual practices?

- a) The presence of white rats symbolizes wealth
- b) Her temple encourages animal sacrifice
- c) The rats (Kaaba) are believed to be reincarnated devotees
- d) It prohibits the worship of animals

Answer: c) The rats (Kaaba) are believed to be reincarnated devotees

Explanation: The reverence for rats at Karni Mata's temple is unique because these animals are considered the reincarnations of her devotees, symbolizing the belief in life after death.

76. What might be the reason for the annual fairs held in honor of Rajasthan's folk deities like Ramdevji, Gogaji, and Tejaji?

- a) To commercialize their religious influence
- b) To honor their spiritual and protective roles in society
- c) To reduce their cultural significance
- d) To promote political agendas

Answer: b) To honor their spiritual and

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protective roles in society

Explanation: These annual fairs celebrate the contributions of Rajasthan's folk deities as protectors and spiritual guides, reinforcing their importance in the cultural and social fabric.

77. How does the emphasis on simplicity and self-discipline in the Kamadia sect founded by Ramdevji reflect his teachings?

- a) It promotes the accumulation of wealth
- b) It encourages a humble lifestyle focused on devotion and service
- c) It reduces the importance of moral behavior
- d) It focuses on indulgence and luxury

Answer: b) It encourages a humble lifestyle focused on devotion and service

Explanation: The Kamadia sect, founded by Ramdevji, reflects his teachings of simplicity, self-discipline, and devotion, encouraging followers to live humble lives of service.

78. In what way does the Phad of Devnarayan contribute to Rajasthan's oral and visual storytelling tradition?

- a) By neglecting historical narratives
- b) By blending oral and visual elements to preserve folklore
- c) By diminishing the importance of folk deities
- d) By solely focusing on modern artistic expression

Answer: b) By blending oral and visual elements to preserve folklore

Explanation: The Phad of Devnarayan combines oral storytelling with visual representation, ensuring that Rajasthani folklore is preserved for future generations.

79. What can be inferred about the social reform movements led by saints like Ramdevji and Pabuji?

- a) They sought to reinforce the caste system
- b) They promoted social equality and inclusivity
- c) They focused solely on religious conversion
- d) They discouraged the idea of communal harmony

Answer: b) They promoted social equality and inclusivity

Explanation: Saints like Ramdevji and Pabuji advocated for social reforms, opposing practices like untouchability and promoting inclusivity across castes and communities.

80. Which aspect of Tejaji's personality is reflected in his battle to protect a Gurjar woman's cows?

- a) His focus on personal wealth
- b) His commitment to honor and protection of the vulnerable
- c) His disregard for social norms
- d) His pursuit of political power

Answer: b) His commitment to honor and protection of the vulnerable

Explanation: Tejaji's willingness to protect the cows of a Gurjar woman, even at the cost of his own life, reflects his dedication to honor, loyalty, and the protection of the vulnerable in society.

81. How do the teachings of folk deities like Ramdevji and Pabuji challenge established caste-based hierarchies in Rajasthan?

- a) By supporting the caste system
- b) By promoting economic equality
- c) By opposing untouchability and caste discrimination
- d) By encouraging social stratification

Answer: c) By opposing untouchability and caste discrimination

Explanation: Both Ramdevji and Pabuji were known for their opposition to untouchability and their efforts to promote equality across different castes, breaking down traditional hierarchies.

82. What does the presence of both Hindu and Muslim devotees at Gogaji's temple signify?

- a) Division between the two communities
- b) A shared spiritual space that fosters interfaith harmony
- c) A place of conflict
- d) The superiority of one religion over the other

Answer: b) A shared spiritual space that fosters interfaith harmony

Explanation: The worship of Gogaji by both Hindu and Muslim devotees highlights

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Rajasthan's tradition of shared spiritual spaces and interfaith harmony.

83. Why is the concept of 'Plague Protector' associated with Pabuji significant in the historical context of Rajasthan?

- a) It reflects his role in agricultural prosperity
- b) It represents the economic dependence on cattle
- c) It symbolizes his protection against diseases that historically affected the region
- d) It highlights his role in preventing social unrest

Answer: c) It symbolizes his protection against diseases that historically affected the region

Explanation: Pabuji is revered as a protector against plagues, symbolizing his importance in safeguarding communities during times when diseases threatened lives in Rajasthan.

84. How does the worship of Devnarayan Ji without an idol reflect his followers' spiritual beliefs?

- a) It suggests that idols are unimportant in Rajasthan's religious practices
- b) It emphasizes the formless, omnipresent nature of the divine
- c) It minimizes the role of religious ceremonies
- d) It discourages community gatherings

Answer: b) It emphasizes the formless, omnipresent nature of the divine

Explanation: Devnarayan Ji's worship through a brick rather than an idol reflects the belief in the divine's formless, omnipresent nature, aligning with spiritual practices that go beyond physical representation.

85. Why might the annual Mallinath Cattle Fair be economically significant for Rajasthan?

- a) It brings religious significance to rural areas
- b) It promotes tourism
- c) It facilitates the trade of livestock, which is essential for the rural economy
- d) It is primarily a social event without economic impact

Answer: c) It facilitates the trade of livestock,

which is essential for the rural economy

Explanation: The Mallinath Cattle Fair is crucial for livestock trading, a key aspect of Rajasthan's rural economy, where farmers and traders engage in the exchange of animals.

86. What might be the reasoning behind the worship of Gogaji as a 'snake protector deity'?

- a) Snakes were a common household pet in Rajasthan
- b) Snakebites posed significant risks in rural Rajasthan, and Gogaji's protection symbolized safety from such dangers
- c) Snakes were viewed as sacred in all Rajasthani traditions
- d) Gogaji was believed to control all reptiles

Answer: b) Snakebites posed significant risks in rural Rajasthan, and Gogaji's protection symbolized safety from such dangers

Explanation: As rural Rajasthan faced the threat of snakebites, Gogaji's worship as a snake protector deity highlights the cultural and practical importance of seeking divine protection from this danger.

87. In what way does Ramdevji's establishment of the Kamadia sect reflect his values?

- a) It encourages commercial ventures
- b) It promotes a life of simplicity, self-discipline, and devotion
- c) It emphasizes religious conversion
- d) It focuses on acquiring political power

Answer: b) It promotes a life of simplicity, self-discipline, and devotion

Explanation: The Kamadia sect, founded by Ramdevji, reflects his values of simplicity, devotion, and service, encouraging a humble lifestyle dedicated to spiritual growth.

88. What is the likely cultural significance of the Phad paintings related to Devnarayan Ji and Pabuji?

- a) They represent only religious figures
- b) They serve as a medium to convey oral history and cultural heritage visually
- c) They are meant to be sold as souvenirs

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d) They reflect modern art influences

Answer: b) They serve as a medium to convey oral history and cultural heritage visually

Explanation: Phad paintings are an important part of Rajasthan's tradition, preserving oral history and folklore through intricate visual storytelling.

89. What is the role of fairs like those held in honor of folk deities in preserving Rajasthan's cultural traditions?

- a) They are focused solely on religious practices
- b) They serve as platforms for cultural, social, and economic exchanges
- c) They encourage only spiritual development
- d) They have little impact on community life

Answer: b) They serve as platforms for cultural, social, and economic exchanges

Explanation: Fairs in honor of folk deities not only foster religious devotion but also act as vital platforms for cultural preservation, community bonding, and economic activities, especially in rural areas.

90. Why are women from the Kamadia sect particularly involved in the performance of the Terhatali dance?

- a) To showcase economic prosperity
- b) As a form of devotion and service to Ramdevji
- c) To entertain local leaders
- d) To demonstrate political allegiance

Answer: b) As a form of devotion and service to Ramdevji

Explanation: Women of the Kamadia sect perform the Terhatali dance as a traditional expression of devotion and service to Ramdevji, reflecting the sect's emphasis on simplicity and spiritual dedication.

91. What role does the concept of 'Satsang' play in Ramdevji's spiritual teachings?

- a) It reduces the need for community gatherings
- b) It promotes collective spiritual growth through gatherings, prayers, and discussions
- c) It focuses on individual spiritual practices
- d) It discourages communal activities

Answer: b) It promotes collective spiritual

growth through gatherings, prayers, and discussions

Explanation: Satsang, or spiritual gatherings, is a central aspect of Ramdevji's teachings, encouraging collective spiritual growth through prayer, devotional songs, and discussions.

92. Why does Pabuji's character exemplify selflessness in Rajasthani folklore?

- a) He sought personal wealth and fame
- b) He prioritized the protection of others, even at the expense of his own interests
- c) He focused on gaining political power
- d) He disregarded the needs of his people

Answer: b) He prioritized the protection of others, even at the expense of his own interests

Explanation: Pabuji's selflessness is evident in his willingness to abandon personal matters, such as his own wedding, to protect others, showcasing his commitment to duty and service.

93. How does Ramdevji's emphasis on karma contrast with traditional views of spiritual attainment?

- a) It promotes ritualistic practices over good deeds
- b) It places importance on individual actions rather than external rituals for spiritual fulfillment
- c) It disregards personal behavior as a means of spiritual growth
- d) It encourages pilgrimage over personal integrity

Answer: b) It places importance on individual actions rather than external rituals for spiritual fulfillment

Explanation: Ramdevji's focus on karma emphasizes that spiritual attainment comes through righteous actions and good deeds, rather than through ritualistic practices.

94. How does the symbolism of Ramdevji's horse, Leelo, enhance his legendary status in Rajasthani folklore?

- a) It represents material wealth
- b) It symbolizes his strength and bravery
- c) It was used to gather economic wealth

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d) It represents Ramdevji's political authority

Answer: b) It symbolizes his strength and bravery

Explanation: Ramdevji's horse, Leelo, is a symbol of his bravery and strength, often depicted in legends as a companion in his heroic deeds.

95. What does the celebration of fairs such as the Runicha Fair signify in terms of community participation?

a) It encourages religious division

b) It fosters social unity and collective celebration of cultural and religious heritage

c) It discourages communal interaction

d) It focuses solely on economic benefits

Answer: b) It fosters social unity and collective celebration of cultural and religious heritage

Explanation: The Runicha Fair and other similar events bring together communities in celebration, promoting social unity and a shared sense of cultural and religious identity.

96. What reasoning might explain the reverence for Devnarayan Ji's Phad as the longest scroll painting in Rajasthan?

a) It reflects modern art styles

b) It serves as a visual archive of an extensive oral tradition

c) It diminishes the importance of cultural narratives

d) It promotes international recognition of the Phad tradition

Answer: b) It serves as a visual archive of an extensive oral tradition

Explanation: The Phad of Devnarayan Ji, as the longest scroll painting, visually preserves the rich oral tradition of Rajasthan, documenting his stories in a form that can be passed down through generations.

97. How does Tejaji's legendary death after a snakebite reinforce themes of honor and commitment in Rajasthani folklore?

a) It symbolizes his fear of snakes

b) It showcases his commitment to fulfilling promises, even at the cost of his life

c) It reflects his disregard for community values

d) It focuses on his desire for political power

Answer: b) It showcases his commitment to fulfilling promises, even at the cost of his life

Explanation: Tejaji's legendary act of fulfilling his promise, despite being bitten by a snake, reinforces themes of loyalty, honor, and commitment in Rajasthani folklore.

98. Why does the story of Pabuji leaving his own wedding to protect Deval's cows reflect the values of sacrifice and duty?

a) It shows his desire for wealth

b) It exemplifies his dedication to protecting others over personal gain

c) It diminishes his importance in society

d) It represents his indifference to social norms

Answer: b) It exemplifies his dedication to protecting others over personal gain

Explanation: Pabuji's decision to leave his wedding ceremony to protect the cows of Deval highlights the values of sacrifice and duty, placing the needs of others above personal celebrations.

99. What might be the broader cultural significance of Karni Mata's temple being known as the "Temple of Mice"?

a) It showcases her connection with the animal world and beliefs in reincarnation

b) It diminishes her spiritual role

c) It focuses only on animal worship

d) It serves to promote tourism

Answer: a) It showcases her connection with the animal world and beliefs in reincarnation

Explanation: Karni Mata's temple, with its association with rats, reflects cultural beliefs in reincarnation and a deep connection with the animal world, symbolizing spiritual interconnectedness.

100. How does the annual celebration of Dalibai's Samadhi near Ramdevji's temple contribute to his legacy?

a) It emphasizes Ramdevji's role in political leadership

b) It honors his spiritual connection with Dalibai and reinforces communal devotion

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c) It focuses on his wealth and power

d) It diminishes his importance in Rajasthani folklore

Answer: b) It honors his spiritual connection with Dalibai and reinforces communal devotion

Explanation: Dalibai's Samadhi near Ramdevji's temple is celebrated to honor the spiritual bond between Ramdevji and his devoted follower, reinforcing communal devotion and spiritual values.



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