

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

## HISTORY OF AMBER

**1. Who was the original ruler of Amber before the Kachwaha dynasty?**

- A. Meena Dynasty
- B. Mughals
- C. Rajputs
- D. Marathas

**Answer:** A. Meena Dynasty

**Explanation:** The Meena dynasty ruled Amber before the Kachwaha dynasty took over.

**Additional Info:** They were indigenous rulers with deep-rooted history in the region.

**2. Dulherai is also known by what original name?**

- A. Bharmal
- B. Man Singh
- C. Tezkaran
- D. Ram Singh

**Answer:** C. Tezkaran

**Explanation:** Dulherai, known as Tezkaran, played a significant role in expanding Kachwaha influence in Rajasthan.

**Additional Info:** He arrived in Narwar in 1137 AD.

**3. In which year did Dulherai conquer Dausa?**

- A. 1137 AD
- B. 1142 AD
- C. 1139 AD
- D. 1150 AD

**Answer:** A. 1137 AD

**Explanation:** Dulherai defeated the Budhgujars and took control of Dausa in 1137 AD.

**Additional Info:** This was a significant victory for the Kachwahas.

**4. Kakila Dev established which city as the capital of the Kachwaha kingdom?**

- A. Jaipur
- B. Amber
- C. Udaipur
- D. Jodhpur

**Answer:** B. Amber

**Explanation:** Kakila Dev captured Amber and established it as the capital of the Kachwaha dynasty.

**Additional Info:** His reign further consolidated the Kachwaha dynasty's control in the region.

**5. Raja Bharmal's alliance with which empire significantly shaped Amber's history?**

- A. British Empire
- B. Mughal Empire
- C. Maratha Empire
- D. Gupta Empire

**Answer:** B. Mughal Empire

**Explanation:** Raja Bharmal formed an alliance with the Mughal Empire, which significantly impacted Amber's future.

**Additional Info:** Bharmal arranged the marriage of his daughter Harkhabai to Akbar.

**6. Who was the mother of Mughal Emperor Jahangir?**

- A. Maryam-uz-Zamani
- B. Nur Jahan
- C. Jodha Bai
- D. Harkhabai

**Answer:** D. Harkhabai

**Explanation:** Harkhabai, daughter of Raja Bharmal, became the mother of Jahangir.

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

**Additional Info:** She was also known as Maryam-uz-Zamani after her marriage to Akbar.

**7. Which of the following forts was built by Raja Man Singh?**

- A. Amber Fort
- B. Mehrangarh Fort
- C. Jaigarh Fort
- D. Ranthambore Fort

**Answer:** A. Amber Fort

**Explanation:** Raja Man Singh constructed the Amber Fort, a blend of Rajput and Mughal architectural styles.

**Additional Info:** Amber Fort is now a major tourist attraction in Rajasthan.

**8. Man Singh's rank was elevated to how many troops in 1605 AD?**

- A. 2000
- B. 7000
- C. 5000
- D. 10000

**Answer:** B. 7000

**Explanation:** Akbar elevated Man Singh's rank to command 7000 troops in 1605 AD.

**Additional Info:** This reflected the emperor's trust in Man Singh.

**9. Who built the Radha Govind Temple in Vrindavan?**

- A. Man Singh
- B. Sawai Jai Singh
- C. Dulherai
- D. Raja Bharmal

**Answer:** A. Man Singh

**Explanation:** Raja Man Singh built the Radha Govind Temple in Vrindavan.

**Additional Info:** This temple is an important center of Vaishnavism.

**10. Who established the Jamuwai Mata Temple in Ramgarh?**

- A. Bharmal
- B. Man Singh
- C. Dulherai
- D. Kakila Dev

**Answer:** C. Dulherai

**Explanation:** Dulherai built the Jamuwai Mata Temple in Ramgarh after defeating the Meena ruler.

**Additional Info:** Jamuwai Mata is the clan deity of the Kachwahas.

**11. Bhagwant Das played a role in suppressing which rebellion?**

- A. Maratha rebellion
- B. Sikh rebellion
- C. Mirza rebellion
- D. Rajput rebellion

**Answer:** C. Mirza rebellion

**Explanation:** Raja Bhagwant Das helped suppress the Mirza rebellion during Akbar's reign.

**Additional Info:** He also participated in the Ranthambore expedition.

**12. Which city did Man Singh found in Bihar?**

- A. Rajmahal
- B. Manpur
- C. Gaya
- D. Nalanda

**Answer:** B. Manpur

**Explanation:** Raja Man Singh founded the city of Manpur in Bihar.

**Additional Info:** He also constructed the Rohtasgarh Fort in Bihar.

**13. Which famous battle did Mirza Raja Jai Singh participate in during Shah Jahan's reign?**

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

- A. Battle of Samugarh
- B. Battle of Bahadurpur
- C. Kandahar expedition
- D. Battle of Panipat

**Answer:** C. Kandahar expedition

**Explanation:** Mirza Raja Jai Singh participated in the Kandahar expedition under Shah Jahan.

**Additional Info:** The expedition was aimed at securing Mughal interests in present-day Afghanistan.

## 14. What was the result of the Treaty of Purandar in 1665 AD?

- A. Marathas surrendered 23 forts
- B. Mughals defeated the Marathas
- C. Shivaji retained full control over his forts
- D. Mughal Empire collapsed

**Answer:** A. Marathas surrendered 23 forts

**Explanation:** Under the Treaty of Purandar, Shivaji agreed to hand over 23 forts to the Mughals.

**Additional Info:** This treaty was a major diplomatic effort by Jai Singh.

## 15. Which scholar authored the "Ragamala" during Man Singh's rule?

- A. Jagannath
- B. Pundarik Vitthal
- C. Rai Muraridas
- D. Kavi Rai

**Answer:** B. Pundarik Vitthal

**Explanation:** Pundarik Vitthal, a scholar in Man Singh's court, authored "Ragamala."

**Additional Info:** "Ragamala" is a poetic and musical compendium about ragas.

## 16. Who was the architect of the city of Jaipur founded by Sawai Jai Singh II?

- A. Javier de Silva
- B. Vidyadhar Bhattacharya

C. Lal Chand Usta

D. Kavi Rai

**Answer:** B. Vidyadhar Bhattacharya

**Explanation:** Vidyadhar Bhattacharya, an accomplished architect, designed the city of Jaipur.

**Additional Info:** The city was planned using principles from the ancient Indian Shilpa Shastra.

## 17. In which year was Jaipur founded by Sawai Jai Singh II?

- A. 1727 AD
- B. 1707 AD
- C. 1745 AD
- D. 1750 AD

**Answer:** A. 1727 AD

**Explanation:** Sawai Jai Singh II founded Jaipur on 18 November 1727 AD.

**Additional Info:** Jaipur is known as one of the first planned cities in India.

## 18. Sawai Jai Singh II built which famous astronomical observatory?

- A. Jantar Mantar
- B. Jal Mahal
- C. Hawa Mahal
- D. Amber Fort

**Answer:** A. Jantar Mantar

**Explanation:** Jantar Mantar was built by Sawai Jai Singh II in Jaipur and four other locations.

**Additional Info:** It is included in the UNESCO World Heritage List.

## 19. Which fort did Sawai Jai Singh II construct for defense against the Marathas?

- A. Jaigarh Fort
- B. Mehrangarh Fort
- C. Nahargarh Fort

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

D. Ranthambore Fort

**Answer:** C. Nahargarh Fort

**Explanation:** Sawai Jai Singh II built Nahargarh Fort, originally known as Sudarshangarh, to defend against the Marathas.

**Additional Info:** The fort is located on the Aravalli hills, overlooking Jaipur.

**20. What was the purpose of building the Jal Mahal in Jaipur?**

A. Royal retreat for priests

B. Defense against invaders

C. Residence for royal women

D. Observatory

**Answer:** A. Royal retreat for priests

**Explanation:** Jal Mahal was built as a retreat for Brahmins involved in the Ashwamedha Yagna.

**Additional Info:** The palace is situated in the middle of Man Sagar Lake.

**21. Who led the Kachwaha forces during the Battle of Gangwana in 1741 AD?**

A. Sawai Jai Singh II

B. Madho Singh

C. Man Singh

D. Jagat Singh

**Answer:** A. Sawai Jai Singh II

**Explanation:** Sawai Jai Singh II supported Jorawar Singh of Bikaner in the Battle of Gangwana in 1741 AD.

**Additional Info:** This battle was against Abhay Singh of Jodhpur.

**22. Which Mughal emperor granted Sawai Jai Singh II the title of "Sawai"?**

A. Aurangzeb

B. Akbar

C. Bahadur Shah I

D. Jahangir

**Answer:** A. Aurangzeb

**Explanation:** Emperor Aurangzeb granted Jai Singh the title "Sawai" for his valor and intellect.

**Additional Info:** "Sawai" means "one and a quarter," indicating his superiority over others.

**23. Who signed the treaty with the British East India Company in 1818 AD on behalf of Jaipur?**

A. Jagat Singh II

B. Rawal Barisal

C. Sawai Jai Singh II

D. Sawai Man Singh

**Answer:** B. Rawal Barisal

**Explanation:** Rawal Barisal signed the treaty with the British on behalf of Jaipur in 1818 AD.

**Additional Info:** This marked the integration of Jaipur into the British colonial structure.

**24. The Battle of Rajmahal in 1747 AD was fought between which two half-brothers?**

A. Ishwari Singh and Madho Singh

B. Man Singh and Bharmal

C. Pratap Singh and Jagat Singh

D. Jai Singh and Vijay Singh

**Answer:** A. Ishwari Singh and Madho Singh

**Explanation:** The Battle of Rajmahal was fought between half-brothers Ishwari Singh and Madho Singh over the succession of the Jaipur throne.

**Additional Info:** Ishwari Singh won the battle with the support of Surajmal of Bharatpur.

**25. Which queen built the Jagat Shiromani Temple in memory of her son?**

A. Rani Kanakavati

B. Jodha Bai

C. Sisodia Rani

D. Gayatri Devi

**Answer:** A. Rani Kanakavati

**Explanation:** Rani Kanakavati, wife of Raja Man Singh, built the Jagat Shiromani Temple in

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

memory of her son, Jagat Singh.

**Additional Info:** The temple houses the idol of Lord Krishna once worshipped by Meera Bai.

## 26. Who established the town of Sawai Madhopur?

- A. Madho Singh I
- B. Man Singh
- C. Sawai Jai Singh II
- D. Ishwari Singh

**Answer:** A. Madho Singh I

**Explanation:** Madho Singh I founded the town of Sawai Madhopur in 1763 AD.

**Additional Info:** The town is known for the Ranthambore National Park.

## 27. The famous Hawa Mahal in Jaipur was built by which ruler?

- A. Pratap Singh
- B. Sawai Jai Singh II
- C. Man Singh
- D. Madho Singh II

**Answer:** A. Pratap Singh

**Explanation:** Pratap Singh built the Hawa Mahal in 1799 AD.

**Additional Info:** It was designed for the royal women to observe street festivals.

## 28. Who was the first Rajpramukh of Rajasthan after Jaipur's integration into the Indian Union?

- A. Sawai Man Singh II
- B. Ramsingh II
- C. Madho Singh II
- D. Ishwari Singh

**Answer:** A. Sawai Man Singh II

**Explanation:** Sawai Man Singh II became the first Rajpramukh (Governor) of Rajasthan after Jaipur's integration into the Indian Union.

**Additional Info:** He played a key role in

Jaipur's transition from princely rule to democratic governance.

## 29. Who was the first woman Lok Sabha member from Rajasthan?

- A. Gayatri Devi
- B. Rani Kanakavati
- C. Harkhabai
- D. Sisodia Rani

**Answer:** A. Gayatri Devi

**Explanation:** Gayatri Devi became the first woman Lok Sabha member from Rajasthan in 1962.

**Additional Info:** She was the wife of Sawai Man Singh II and a prominent figure in Indian politics.

## 30. Who authored the memoir "A Princess Remembers"?

- A. Gayatri Devi
- B. Harkhabai
- C. Jodha Bai
- D. Sisodia Rani

**Answer:** A. Gayatri Devi

**Explanation:** Gayatri Devi authored "A Princess Remembers," which details her life and the royal traditions of Jaipur.

**Additional Info:** The memoir provides a glimpse into pre- and post-independence India.

## 31. Who was the son of Sawai Jai Singh II who built the Isarlat tower in Jaipur?

- A. Ishwari Singh
- B. Madho Singh
- C. Man Singh
- D. Bharmal

**Answer:** A. Ishwari Singh

**Explanation:** Ishwari Singh built the Isarlat (Sargasuli) tower to commemorate his victory in the Battle of Rajmahal.

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

**Additional Info:** The tower is seven stories tall and symbolizes Ishwari Singh's triumph.

**32. Which ruler of Jaipur introduced the postal system in 1904 AD?**

- A. Madho Singh II
- B. Sawai Jai Singh II
- C. Pratap Singh
- D. Ramsingh II

**Answer:** A. Madho Singh II

**Explanation:** Madho Singh II introduced the postal system in Jaipur, making it the first princely state in Rajasthan to have such a system.

**Additional Info:** He also contributed to the development of education and culture in Jaipur.

**33. Which city did Raja Man Singh establish in Bengal?**

- A. Akbar Nagar (Rajmahal)
- B. Dausa
- C. Amber
- D. Jaisalmer

**Answer:** A. Akbar Nagar (Rajmahal)

**Explanation:** Raja Man Singh established the city of Akbar Nagar (now known as Rajmahal) in Bengal.

**Additional Info:** It became a strategic center of Mughal administration.

**34. Who constructed the Bhavani Shankar Temple in Bihar?**

- A. Raja Man Singh
- B. Sawai Jai Singh II
- C. Madho Singh
- D. Dulherai

**Answer:** A. Raja Man Singh

**Explanation:** Raja Man Singh built the Bhavani Shankar Temple in Baikatpur, Bihar.

**Additional Info:** He also constructed the Mahadev Temple in Gaya.

**35. Which emperor awarded Raja Bhagwant Das the ceremonial Nagada and a flag?**

- A. Akbar
- B. Jahangir
- C. Aurangzeb
- D. Shah Jahan

**Answer:** A. Akbar

**Explanation:** Akbar awarded Raja Bhagwant Das the Nagada and a flag as symbols of honor and royal favor.

**Additional Info:** Bhagwant Das also supported Akbar during the Ranthambore campaign.

**36. Who led the Kachwaha forces during the Kandahar expedition?**

- A. Mirza Raja Jai Singh
- B. Raja Man Singh
- C. Raja Bharmal
- D. Raja Bhagwant Das

**Answer:** A. Mirza Raja Jai Singh

**Explanation:** Mirza Raja Jai Singh led the Kachwaha forces during the Kandahar expedition in 1637 AD alongside Prince Shuja.

**Additional Info:** This campaign was crucial for securing Mughal interests in the strategically important region of Kandahar.

**37. Who signed the Treaty of Purandar with Shivaji in 1665 AD?**

- A. Mirza Raja Jai Singh
- B. Raja Man Singh
- C. Dulherai
- D. Sawai Jai Singh II

**Answer:** A. Mirza Raja Jai Singh

**Explanation:** Mirza Raja Jai Singh signed the Treaty of Purandar with Shivaji in 1665 AD, where Shivaji agreed to surrender 23 forts.

**Additional Info:** Shivaji also pledged his service to the Mughal Empire as part of the treaty.

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

**38. In which year did Sawai Jai Singh II lay the foundation of Jaipur?**

- A. 1727 AD
- B. 1735 AD
- C. 1700 AD
- D. 1740 AD

**Answer:** A. 1727 AD

**Explanation:** Sawai Jai Singh II founded Jaipur on 18 November 1727 AD, making it the first modern planned city in India.

**Additional Info:** Jaipur was designed on the principles of Vastu Shastra by architect Vidyadhar Bhattacharya.

**39. The Jaigarh Fort, constructed by Jai Singh II, is known for housing which significant historical artifact?**

- A. Jaiban Cannon
- B. Peacock Throne
- C. Kohinoor Diamond
- D. Mughal Crown

**Answer:** A. Jaiban Cannon

**Explanation:** The Jaiban Cannon, one of the largest cannons of its time, was housed at Jaigarh Fort.

**Additional Info:** Jaigarh Fort was constructed by Sawai Jai Singh II as a strategic military fortification.

**40. Who constructed the Jantar Mantar observatory in Jaipur?**

- A. Sawai Jai Singh II
- B. Man Singh
- C. Madho Singh II
- D. Raja Bharmal

**Answer:** A. Sawai Jai Singh II

**Explanation:** Sawai Jai Singh II built the Jantar Mantar observatory in Jaipur, which includes the world's largest sundial.

**Additional Info:** The Jaipur Jantar Mantar is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

**41. Who constructed the famous Radha Govind Temple in Vrindavan?**

- A. Raja Man Singh
- B. Sawai Jai Singh II
- C. Madho Singh
- D. Raja Bhagwant Das

**Answer:** A. Raja Man Singh

**Explanation:** Raja Man Singh built the Radha Govind Temple in Vrindavan as part of his contribution to Vaishnavism.

**Additional Info:** This temple remains a significant religious and cultural landmark.

**42. Which queen of Man Singh built the Jagat Shiromani Temple in memory of her son?**

- A. Rani Kanakavati
- B. Gayatri Devi
- C. Rani Padmavati
- D. Sisodia Rani

**Answer:** A. Rani Kanakavati

**Explanation:** Rani Kanakavati built the Jagat Shiromani Temple in memory of her son, Jagat Singh.

**Additional Info:** The temple houses an idol of Lord Krishna that Meera Bai once worshipped.

**43. Which Maratha leader did Sawai Jai Singh II famously confront during his tenure as Subedar of Malwa?**

- A. Shivaji
- B. Mahadji Scindia
- C. Balaji Bajirao
- D. Holkar

**Answer:** C. Balaji Bajirao

**Explanation:** Sawai Jai Singh II negotiated with Balaji Bajirao during the Dholpur Agreement in 1741 AD.

**Additional Info:** The agreement aimed at managing Mughal-Maratha relations during a period of declining Mughal authority.

**CONTACT US: +91- 7877885089, 7688877631**

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

**44. Who built the Sisodia Rani's Palace in Jaipur?**

- A. Sawai Jai Singh II
- B. Man Singh
- C. Madho Singh
- D. Ishwari Singh

**Answer:** A. Sawai Jai Singh II

**Explanation:** Sawai Jai Singh II built the Sisodia Rani's Palace for his queen, symbolizing marital alliances and Rajput architectural traditions.

**Additional Info:** The palace is surrounded by beautiful gardens and showcases classic Rajputana architecture.

**45. What was the significance of the Jal Mahal, built by Sawai Jai Singh II?**

- A. Retreat for priests
- B. Palace for royal women
- C. Fortification
- D. Military base

**Answer:** A. Retreat for priests

**Explanation:** Jal Mahal was built as a retreat for Brahmins who participated in the Ashwamedha Yagna.

**Additional Info:** The palace is located in the middle of Man Sagar Lake and is known for its unique architectural style.

**46. In which battle did Ishwari Singh defeat Madho Singh?**

- A. Battle of Rajmahal
- B. Battle of Panipat
- C. Battle of Samugarh
- D. Battle of Dausa

**Answer:** A. Battle of Rajmahal

**Explanation:** Ishwari Singh defeated Madho Singh in the Battle of Rajmahal in 1747 AD.

**Additional Info:** This battle was fought over succession disputes between the two half-brothers.

**47. What architectural landmark was built to commemorate Ishwari Singh's victory in the Battle of Rajmahal?**

- A. Isarlat (Sargasuli)
- B. Amber Fort
- C. Hawa Mahal
- D. Nahargarh Fort

**Answer:** A. Isarlat (Sargasuli)

**Explanation:** Isarlat (Sargasuli) is a seven-story tower in Jaipur built by Ishwari Singh to commemorate his victory.

**Additional Info:** The tower is one of the prominent architectural landmarks in Jaipur.

**48. Sawai Jai Singh II is known for his contributions to which field of science?**

- A. Astronomy
- B. Medicine
- C. Botany
- D. Physics

**Answer:** A. Astronomy

**Explanation:** Sawai Jai Singh II made significant contributions to astronomy, building the Jantar Mantar observatories and writing treatises on astrological sciences.

**Additional Info:** He also compiled a comprehensive constellation table called Zij-i-Muhammad Shahi.

**49. Who succeeded Ishwari Singh to the throne of Jaipur after his death?**

- A. Madho Singh I
- B. Man Singh II
- C. Jagat Singh II
- D. Sawai Jai Singh II

**Answer:** A. Madho Singh I

**Explanation:** Madho Singh I succeeded Ishwari Singh to the throne of Jaipur after his death in 1750 AD.

**Additional Info:** Madho Singh's reign was



# AS' SAARTHI IAS

marked by military conflicts with the Marathas and cultural contributions.

**50. Who constructed the famous Moti Dungri Palace in Jaipur?**

- A. Madho Singh I
- B. Ishwari Singh
- C. Sawai Jai Singh II
- D. Man Singh II

**Answer:** A. Madho Singh I

**Explanation:** Madho Singh I built the Moti Dungri Palace in Jaipur, which is now one of the most famous landmarks in the city.

**Additional Info:** The palace was designed as a royal residence and later became a symbol of Jaipur's royal heritage.

**51. Who established Sawai Madhopur, the town known for its proximity to Ranthambore National Park?**

- A. Madho Singh I
- B. Ishwari Singh
- C. Raja Man Singh
- D. Sawai Jai Singh II

**Answer:** A. Madho Singh I

**Explanation:** Madho Singh I founded the town of Sawai Madhopur in 1763 AD.

**Additional Info:** Sawai Madhopur is known today for its proximity to the Ranthambore National Park, a renowned wildlife sanctuary.

**52. Who defeated the Marathas in the Battle of Kakod in 1759 AD?**

- A. Madho Singh I
- B. Ishwari Singh
- C. Sawai Jai Singh II
- D. Pratap Singh

**Answer:** A. Madho Singh I

**Explanation:** Madho Singh I defeated the Marathas in the Battle of Kakod in 1759 AD.

**Additional Info:** This victory solidified his

control over the region and weakened Maratha influence in Rajasthan.

**53. Which historical figure is known for introducing the postal system in Jaipur in 1904 AD?**

- A. Madho Singh II
- B. Sawai Jai Singh II
- C. Man Singh II
- D. Ishwari Singh

**Answer:** A. Madho Singh II

**Explanation:** Madho Singh II introduced the postal system in Jaipur in 1904 AD, making it the first princely state in Rajasthan to adopt such a system.

**Additional Info:** His reign was marked by significant administrative and cultural advancements.

**54. What was the original name of the Nahargarh Fort built by Sawai Jai Singh II?**

- A. Sudarshangarh
- B. Amber Fort
- C. Jaigarh Fort
- D. Rajmahal Fort

**Answer:** A. Sudarshangarh

**Explanation:** Nahargarh Fort was originally named Sudarshangarh by Sawai Jai Singh II when it was built for defense purposes.

**Additional Info:** The fort was constructed to protect Jaipur from possible attacks, especially from the Marathas.

**55. Who established Maharaja College in Jaipur to promote higher education?**

- A. Ramsingh II
- B. Madho Singh II
- C. Sawai Jai Singh II
- D. Ishwari Singh

**Answer:** A. Ramsingh II

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

**Explanation:** Ramsingh II established Maharaja College in Jaipur, contributing to the promotion of higher education in Rajasthan.

**Additional Info:** He was also responsible for establishing Jaipur's first girls' school in 1866 AD.

**56. Which ruler commissioned the construction of the Hawa Mahal in 1799 AD?**

- A. Pratap Singh
- B. Sawai Jai Singh II
- C. Madho Singh II
- D. Ishwari Singh

**Answer:** A. Pratap Singh

**Explanation:** Pratap Singh commissioned the construction of the Hawa Mahal in 1799 AD.

**Additional Info:** Hawa Mahal is known for its 953 jharokhas (small windows) that allowed royal women to observe street festivals without being seen.

**57. Who was the last ruler of Jaipur before India's independence?**

- A. Sawai Man Singh II
- B. Madho Singh II
- C. Ishwari Singh
- D. Pratap Singh

**Answer:** A. Sawai Man Singh II

**Explanation:** Sawai Man Singh II was the last ruler of Jaipur before India's independence in 1947.

**Additional Info:** He later became the Rajpramukh of Rajasthan, overseeing the integration of Jaipur into the Indian Union.

**58. Who was the queen of Sawai Man Singh II, known for her political influence and grace?**

- A. Gayatri Devi
- B. Rani Kanakavati
- C. Harkhabai

D. Sisodia Rani

**Answer:** A. Gayatri Devi

**Explanation:** Gayatri Devi was the wife of Sawai Man Singh II and a celebrated figure in Indian politics and society.

**Additional Info:** She became the first woman Lok Sabha member from Rajasthan.

**59. Who authored the "Jai Singh Kalpadrum" during Sawai Jai Singh II's reign?**

- A. Pundarik Ratnakar
- B. Keval Ram
- C. Jagannath
- D. Rai Kavi

**Answer:** A. Pundarik Ratnakar

**Explanation:** Pundarik Ratnakar authored the "Jai Singh Kalpadrum" during Sawai Jai Singh II's reign.

**Additional Info:** Sawai Jai Singh II's reign saw significant contributions to literature and astronomy.

**60. Who built the Ramprakash Theater in Jaipur, one of the earliest theaters in the city?**

- A. Ramsingh II
- B. Sawai Jai Singh II
- C. Madho Singh II
- D. Ishwari Singh

**Answer:** A. Ramsingh II

**Explanation:** Ramsingh II built the Ramprakash Theater, which became a center for cultural performances and drama.

**Additional Info:** He was known for his efforts in modernizing Jaipur and promoting arts and culture.

**61. What can be inferred about the role of marital alliances in the political strategy of the Kachwaha rulers?**

- A. They were insignificant.

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

B. They helped in securing alliances with regional powers.

C. They weakened the Kachwaha dynasty.

D. They were only symbolic.

**Answer:** B. They helped in securing alliances with regional powers.

**Explanation:** Marital alliances, like the marriage of Harkhabai to Akbar, helped the Kachwaha dynasty secure favor and protection from the powerful Mughal Empire.

**Additional Info:** This also established the Kachwahas as a loyal ally of the Mughals, ensuring their autonomy.

**62. How did Raja Bharmal's decision to ally with the Mughals influence future Rajput-Mughal relations?**

A. It initiated conflict between the two dynasties.

B. It set a precedent for Rajput rulers to collaborate with the Mughals.

C. It caused the downfall of the Rajputs.

D. It isolated the Kachwaha dynasty from other Rajputs.

**Answer:** B. It set a precedent for Rajput rulers to collaborate with the Mughals.

**Explanation:** Raja Bharmal was the first Rajput ruler to accept Mughal suzerainty, which laid the groundwork for future alliances between Rajput rulers and the Mughals.

**Additional Info:** His decision also led to significant political benefits for Amber and its rulers.

**63. Analyze the strategic importance of Amber's geographical location in the history of Rajasthan.**

A. It was centrally located for trade routes.

B. It was a defensible position in the Aravalli hills.

C. It was unimportant due to its isolation.

D. It was difficult to access and hence not strategic.

**Answer:** B. It was a defensible position in the Aravalli hills.

**Explanation:** Amber's location near the Aravalli hills made it a strategic stronghold, easily defensible against invaders.

**Additional Info:** The Kachwaha rulers capitalized on this location to build forts like Jaigarh and Nahargarh.

**64. How did the construction of forts, such as Amber and Jaigarh, contribute to the Kachwaha dynasty's defense strategy?**

A. They were purely ornamental structures.

B. They provided strong defensive positions against invaders.

C. They were built for economic reasons.

D. They were only used during peacetime.

**Answer:** B. They provided strong defensive positions against invaders.

**Explanation:** The construction of forts like Amber and Jaigarh was part of the Kachwaha dynasty's strategy to secure their territories from invasions, especially from the Marathas and other regional powers.

**Additional Info:** Jaigarh Fort, for instance, housed the massive Jaiban Cannon.

**65. What critical role did Mirza Raja Jai Singh play during the Mughal succession struggle of 1658 AD?**

A. He remained neutral.

B. He supported Aurangzeb and helped secure his throne.

C. He opposed both sides in the struggle.

D. He betrayed the Mughals.

**Answer:** B. He supported Aurangzeb and helped secure his throne.

**Explanation:** Jai Singh initially supported Dara Shikoh but later shifted his allegiance to Aurangzeb, helping him secure victory in the Mughal succession struggle.

**Additional Info:** His diplomatic maneuvering secured his position in the Mughal court.

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

**66. What reasoning can explain why Mirza Raja Jai Singh switched allegiance from Dara Shikoh to Aurangzeb during the succession struggle?**

- A. Dara Shikoh was losing power.
- B. Aurangzeb offered better incentives.
- C. Jai Singh had no personal loyalty to Dara Shikoh.
- D. Political pragmatism to align with the winning side.

**Answer:** D. Political pragmatism to align with the winning side.

**Explanation:** Jai Singh switched sides based on political pragmatism, recognizing Aurangzeb's growing strength and eventual victory.

**Additional Info:** This decision ensured his survival and continued influence in the Mughal court.

**67. How did the Treaty of Purandar (1665 AD) between Shivaji and Jai Singh impact the Maratha-Mughal relationship?**

- A. It worsened relations.
- B. It temporarily resolved conflicts between the Marathas and Mughals.
- C. It led to the defeat of Shivaji.
- D. It caused the Mughals to retreat from the Deccan.

**Answer:** B. It temporarily resolved conflicts between the Marathas and Mughals.

**Explanation:** The Treaty of Purandar resolved some conflicts between Shivaji and the Mughals, allowing Shivaji to retain some control over his territories while serving the Mughal Empire.

**Additional Info:** However, tensions between the two parties would rise again later.

**68. Analyze the architectural significance of the Amber Fort in the context of Rajput and Mughal influences.**

- A. It is an example of pure Rajput architecture.

- B. It blends Rajput and Mughal architectural styles.

- C. It was solely built for defense with no aesthetic considerations.

- D. It has only Mughal architectural features.

**Answer:** B. It blends Rajput and Mughal architectural styles.

**Explanation:** The Amber Fort is known for its combination of Rajput and Mughal architectural styles, reflecting the influence of the Mughal Empire on the Kachwaha dynasty.

**Additional Info:** The fort includes intricate carvings and designs influenced by both cultural traditions.

**69. Why was the construction of the Jaiban Cannon significant for the Kachwaha dynasty?**

- A. It represented military innovation.
- B. It was a ceremonial piece with no functional use.
- C. It was used to symbolize defeat.
- D. It served only as a tourist attraction.

**Answer:** A. It represented military innovation.

**Explanation:** The Jaiban Cannon, housed in Jaigarh Fort, was one of the largest cannons of its time, symbolizing military power and innovation for the Kachwaha dynasty.

**Additional Info:** The cannon was a key part of the defense strategy against potential invaders.

**70. How did the Kachwaha dynasty's loyalty to the Mughal Empire benefit them politically?**

- A. They were able to conquer Mughal territories.
- B. They gained autonomy and political favor.
- C. They lost their political influence.
- D. They remained completely isolated from the Mughal court.

**Answer:** B. They gained autonomy and political favor.

**Explanation:** By aligning with the Mughals,

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

the Kachwaha dynasty was able to maintain its autonomy while receiving political and military support.

**Additional Info:** Raja Man Singh and Jai Singh were notable allies of the Mughal emperors.

**71. Why did Sawai Jai Singh II shift his political alliances from the Mughals to regional powers like the Marathas?**

- A. Mughal power was declining.
- B. He wanted to conquer Mughal territories.
- C. The Marathas had already defeated the Mughals.
- D. He was forced by the British.

**Answer:** A. Mughal power was declining.

**Explanation:** As Mughal power began to wane, Sawai Jai Singh II shifted his alliances to regional powers like the Marathas to secure his kingdom's future.

**Additional Info:** This shift occurred during a period of regionalization in India's political landscape.

**72. How did Sawai Jai Singh II's passion for astronomy influence his reign?**

- A. He ignored political matters to focus on astronomy.
- B. He established observatories and integrated scientific practices into statecraft.
- C. He abolished traditional methods of governance.
- D. He neglected his military responsibilities.

**Answer:** B. He established observatories and integrated scientific practices into statecraft.

**Explanation:** Sawai Jai Singh II's interest in astronomy led him to establish observatories like Jantar Mantar, showing a blend of science and governance in his rule.

**Additional Info:** He authored several works on astronomy and was highly knowledgeable in astrological sciences.

**73. How did Sawai Jai Singh II's construction of Jantar Mantar observatories benefit the field of astronomy in India?**

- A. It replaced traditional methods of timekeeping.
- B. It advanced the study of celestial bodies with precise instruments.
- C. It had no practical impact on Indian astronomy.
- D. It was solely used for religious purposes.

**Answer:** B. It advanced the study of celestial bodies with precise instruments.

**Explanation:** The Jantar Mantar observatories, built by Sawai Jai Singh II, provided precise instruments for the study of astronomy, marking a significant contribution to Indian science.

**Additional Info:** The largest Jantar Mantar in Jaipur includes the Samrat Yantra, the world's largest sundial.

**74. Why is Jaipur considered the first planned city in India?**

- A. It was modeled on European city designs.
- B. It was built based on principles of Vastu Shastra.
- C. It was constructed entirely by the British.
- D. It was designed without any external influences.

**Answer:** B. It was built based on principles of Vastu Shastra.

**Explanation:** Jaipur, founded by Sawai Jai Singh II, is considered the first planned city in India as it was built according to Vastu Shastra, the ancient Indian science of architecture.

**Additional Info:** The city was laid out in a grid pattern, symbolizing the nine planets.

**75. What role did Vidyadhar Bhattacharya play in the development of Jaipur?**

- A. He was the king who founded Jaipur.

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

B. He was the architect who designed Jaipur.

C. He was the military general who defended Jaipur.

D. He was the religious leader of Jaipur.

**Answer:** B. He was the architect who designed Jaipur.

**Explanation:** Vidyadhar Bhattacharya was the architect appointed by Sawai Jai Singh II to design Jaipur, making it one of the most well-planned cities of its time.

**Additional Info:** He followed principles from both Indian and Western urban planning traditions.

## 76. Analyze the significance of Sawai Man Singh II's role in integrating Jaipur into the Indian Union.

A. He resisted integration.

B. He supported and facilitated the transition to democratic governance.

C. He remained neutral during the integration.

D. He opposed the formation of Rajasthan.

**Answer:** B. He supported and facilitated the transition to democratic governance.

**Explanation:** Sawai Man Singh II played a crucial role in the smooth integration of Jaipur into the Indian Union, becoming the first Rajpramukh of Rajasthan.

**Additional Info:** His support for the new democratic structure ensured stability in the region.

## 77. Why did Sawai Man Singh II marry Gayatri Devi, and how did this impact his legacy?

A. It was purely for political reasons.

B. It strengthened ties between Jaipur and Cooch Behar.

C. It isolated him from the rest of Rajasthan.

D. It led to a military alliance.

**Answer:** B. It strengthened ties between Jaipur and Cooch Behar.

**Explanation:** Sawai Man Singh II's marriage to Gayatri Devi of Cooch Behar helped solidify political and social ties between Jaipur and Cooch Behar, enhancing his legacy.

**Additional Info:** Gayatri Devi went on to become an influential political figure in independent India.

## 78. Why did the Maratha invasions have a profound impact on the Kachwaha rulers of Amber?

A. The Kachwahas were able to defeat them easily.

B. The Marathas weakened their territorial control.

C. The Marathas helped the Kachwahas gain more power.

D. The Marathas ignored the region completely.

**Answer:** B. The Marathas weakened their territorial control.

**Explanation:** The frequent Maratha invasions weakened the territorial control of the Kachwaha rulers, forcing them to engage in multiple battles and shifting alliances.

**Additional Info:** Notable battles include the Battle of Kakod and the Battle of Tunga.

## 79. What can be inferred from Sawai Jai Singh II's engagement with both Mughal and Maratha powers during his reign?

A. He was politically naive.

B. He navigated a complex political landscape with skill.

C. He refused to engage with external powers.

D. He prioritized military campaigns over diplomacy.

**Answer:** B. He navigated a complex political landscape with skill.

**Explanation:** Sawai Jai Singh II skillfully navigated the declining Mughal power and the rising Maratha influence by engaging diplomatically with both, ensuring the survival of his kingdom.

**Additional Info:** His diplomatic success was

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

evident in treaties like the Dholpur Agreement with the Marathas.

## 80. How did the establishment of the city of Jaipur contribute to the cultural and architectural heritage of India?

- A. It was an isolated project with no broader influence.
- B. It introduced a new model of city planning combining Indian and Western elements.
- C. It replaced traditional methods of construction.
- D. It was the only project Sawai Jai Singh II ever undertook.

**Answer:** B. It introduced a new model of city planning combining Indian and Western elements.

**Explanation:** Jaipur introduced a new city planning model that combined principles of Vastu Shastra with Western architectural influences, making it a significant cultural and architectural heritage site.

**Additional Info:** The city's unique layout and design continue to attract tourists and scholars alike.

## 81. What was the primary reason for Raja Bhagwant Das's loyalty to the Mughal Empire during Akbar's reign?

- A. Desire for territorial expansion
- B. To gain military support and political stability
- C. Family ties to the Mughal royal family
- D. Religious affinity with the Mughal Empire

**Answer:** B. To gain military support and political stability.

**Explanation:** Bhagwant Das's loyalty to the Mughal Empire allowed the Kachwahas to maintain their regional autonomy while benefiting from Mughal military support and political protection.

**Additional Info:** His participation in various Mughal campaigns solidified the Kachwaha position within the empire.

## 82. Analyze the significance of Sawai Man Singh II's role as Rajpramukh of Rajasthan after India's independence.

- A. He resisted democratic reforms.
- B. He played a crucial role in the state's smooth integration into India.
- C. He led a movement against the central government.
- D. He sought to maintain princely rule.

**Answer:** B. He played a crucial role in the state's smooth integration into India.

**Explanation:** Sawai Man Singh II's leadership during Rajasthan's integration into India ensured a peaceful transition from princely rule to a democratic structure.

**Additional Info:** His role as Rajpramukh helped stabilize the political landscape during a period of significant change.

## 83. What reasoning can explain why Ishwari Singh committed suicide after the continuous harassment by the Marathas?

- A. Personal grief
- B. Political frustration and inability to meet their demands
- C. Religious motives
- D. He was betrayed by his allies

**Answer:** B. Political frustration and inability to meet their demands.

**Explanation:** Ishwari Singh's suicide was a result of continuous pressure from the Marathas, whose unyielding demands for war compensation and political interference caused great stress and frustration.

**Additional Info:** This marked a tragic end to his reign and highlighted the growing Maratha influence in Rajasthan.

## 84. Why was the Battle of Tunga in 1787 AD significant for Pratap Singh's reign?

- A. It resulted in a significant territorial expansion.

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

B. It was a decisive victory against the Marathas.

C. It marked the beginning of his alliance with the British.

D. It led to the decline of his power.

**Answer:** B. It was a decisive victory against the Marathas.

**Explanation:** The Battle of Tunga was significant because Pratap Singh, with the support of allies, defeated the Maratha forces led by Mahadji Scindia.

**Additional Info:** This victory temporarily halted the Maratha expansion in the region.

**85. How did the Meena dynasty's defeat influence the rise of the Kachwaha dynasty in Amber?**

A. The Meenas continued to rule alongside the Kachwahas.

B. The Meena defeat allowed the Kachwahas to consolidate power in Amber.

C. The Meena rulers fled to other parts of Rajasthan.

D. The Kachwahas remained subordinate to the Meenas.

**Answer:** B. The Meena defeat allowed the Kachwahas to consolidate power in Amber.

**Explanation:** The Kachwahas were able to establish their dominance in Amber after defeating the Meena rulers, laying the foundation for their rule over the region.

**Additional Info:** This transition occurred during the reign of Dulherai and Kakila Dev.

**86. How did Raja Man Singh's elevation to the rank of Mansabdar under Akbar reflect his political status?**

A. It was purely ceremonial.

B. It showed his critical role in the Mughal military hierarchy.

C. It limited his influence in Amber.

D. It was unrelated to his contributions.

**Answer:** B. It showed his critical role in the

Mughal military hierarchy.

**Explanation:** Man Singh's appointment as Mansabdar with a rank of 5000 under Akbar demonstrated his importance in the Mughal military and political system.

**Additional Info:** His rank was later elevated to 7000, indicating Akbar's trust in his abilities.

**87. Why did the construction of the Isarlat (Sargasuli) tower by Ishwari Singh hold symbolic significance?**

A. It symbolized the defeat of Madho Singh.

B. It was a temple dedicated to the clan deity.

C. It was built as a watchtower for defense.

D. It had no particular symbolic meaning.

**Answer:** A. It symbolized the defeat of Madho Singh.

**Explanation:** The Isarlat (Sargasuli) tower was constructed by Ishwari Singh to commemorate his victory over his half-brother Madho Singh in the Battle of Rajmahal.

**Additional Info:** The seven-story tower became a prominent landmark in Jaipur.

**88. Why was the Ashwamedha Yagya performed by Sawai Jai Singh II significant in terms of political symbolism?**

A. It was only a religious ritual.

B. It was a symbolic assertion of royal sovereignty.

C. It led to Sawai Jai Singh's defeat in battle.

D. It was an attempt to appease the British.

**Answer:** B. It was a symbolic assertion of royal sovereignty.

**Explanation:** The Ashwamedha Yagya was performed by Sawai Jai Singh II as a symbol of his sovereignty and authority, reinforcing his political power in the region.

**Additional Info:** This ritual was significant in asserting the independence and legitimacy of his rule.



# AS' SAARTHI IAS

**89. Analyze why the marriage of Harkhabai to Akbar is often considered a turning point in Rajput-Mughal relations.**

- A. It was the first Rajput-Mughal marital alliance.
- B. It caused the downfall of the Rajputs.
- C. It led to conflict between the Rajputs and Mughals.
- D. It had no impact on political relations.

**Answer:** A. It was the first Rajput-Mughal marital alliance.

**Explanation:** Harkhabai's marriage to Akbar was significant because it marked the first marital alliance between a Rajput ruler and a Mughal emperor, establishing a lasting political and military partnership.

**Additional Info:** This alliance benefited both parties, with the Kachwahas retaining autonomy and gaining Mughal protection.

**90. What reasoning can explain Sawai Jai Singh II's decision to construct Jantar Mantar observatories at multiple locations?**

- A. He wanted to strengthen military defenses.
- B. He sought to advance the study of astronomy across his kingdom.
- C. He was competing with other rulers for religious power.
- D. He was compelled by the Mughal Empire.

**Answer:** B. He sought to advance the study of astronomy across his kingdom.

**Explanation:** Sawai Jai Singh II was passionate about astronomy and built observatories in multiple locations to promote scientific research and enhance the study of celestial bodies.

**Additional Info:** The Jaipur Jantar Mantar is the largest and most well-preserved of the observatories.

**91. How did Jai Singh's relationship with the Mughal emperors impact the**

**construction of architectural landmarks like Jaigarh Fort and Amber Fort?**

- A. They were purely Mughal constructions.
- B. They reflected a fusion of Rajput and Mughal architectural styles.
- C. They were entirely European in design.
- D. They had no connection to Mughal influence.

**Answer:** B. They reflected a fusion of Rajput and Mughal architectural styles.

**Explanation:** Architectural landmarks like Jaigarh Fort and Amber Fort reflected the blend of Rajput and Mughal styles, showcasing both military functionality and artistic grandeur.

**Additional Info:** These forts remain iconic representations of Rajasthan's rich cultural heritage.

**92. What critical challenge did Sawai Man Singh II face during the transition from princely rule to the Indian Union?**

- A. Resistance from the British.
- B. Opposition from local Rajput nobles.
- C. Balancing traditional princely rule with democratic governance.
- D. A lack of support from the people.

**Answer:** C. Balancing traditional princely rule with democratic governance.

**Explanation:** Sawai Man Singh II had to navigate the challenge of transitioning Jaipur from princely rule to democratic governance during its integration into the Indian Union, while maintaining stability.

**Additional Info:** His leadership was crucial in ensuring a peaceful transition.

**93. What reasoning can be applied to explain why Madho Singh II introduced the postal system in Jaipur in 1904 AD?**

- A. To improve administrative efficiency.
- B. To compete with the British postal system.
- C. To isolate Jaipur from other states.

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

D. To control information flow in the state.

**Answer:** A. To improve administrative efficiency.

**Explanation:** Madho Singh II introduced the postal system to enhance administrative efficiency and communication within Jaipur, making it one of the first princely states to do so.

**Additional Info:** This was part of his broader modernization efforts.

**94. What can be inferred about the significance of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II's reforms, including efforts to abolish sati and promote widow remarriage?**

A. They were unsuccessful.

B. They marked a progressive shift in societal norms.

C. They were imposed by the British.

D. They were only ceremonial.

**Answer:** B. They marked a progressive shift in societal norms.

**Explanation:** Jai Singh's reforms, including efforts to control the practice of sati and promote widow remarriage, reflected a progressive approach toward social issues in Rajasthan.

**Additional Info:** His efforts in social reform were part of his broader vision for a more modern society.

**95. Why did Sawai Jai Singh II's support for inter-caste marriages signify a departure from traditional practices?**

A. It conformed to Mughal traditions.

B. It challenged the rigid caste system of the time.

C. It was forced upon him by British rulers.

D. It was accepted by all his subjects without opposition.

**Answer:** B. It challenged the rigid caste system of the time.

**Explanation:** Sawai Jai Singh II's support for inter-caste marriages was a bold move that challenged the entrenched caste system and

aimed at promoting social mobility and equality.

**Additional Info:** His efforts in social reform were revolutionary in the context of his time.

**96. Analyze the impact of the establishment of educational institutions like Maharaja College and Sanskrit College by Ramsingh II on Jaipur's cultural landscape.**

A. It limited access to education.

B. It promoted higher education and preserved classical studies.

C. It was only intended for the royal family.

D. It had no impact on Jaipur's cultural development.

**Answer:** B. It promoted higher education and preserved classical studies.

**Explanation:** Ramsingh II's establishment of institutions like Maharaja College and Sanskrit College promoted higher education and helped preserve classical literature and sciences in Jaipur.

**Additional Info:** These institutions became important centers of learning in Rajasthan.

**97. What was the primary reason behind Sawai Jai Singh II's decision to name Jaipur as "the Pink City"?**

A. To symbolize victory in battle.

B. To honor the visit of Prince Albert.

C. To differentiate Jaipur from other cities.

D. To promote trade with European countries.

**Answer:** B. To honor the visit of Prince Albert.

**Explanation:** Jaipur was painted pink (ochre) during the reign of Ramsingh II to welcome Prince Albert and Queen Victoria during their visit to India, earning the city the nickname "Pink City."

**Additional Info:** Pink is traditionally associated with hospitality in Indian culture.

**98. How did the construction of the Hawa Mahal by Pratap Singh reflect the cultural practices of the time?**

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

- A. It was built solely for defense purposes.
- B. It allowed royal women to observe street festivities in privacy.
- C. It was used as a military lookout.
- D. It had no connection to royal traditions.

**Answer:** B. It allowed royal women to observe street festivities in privacy.

**Explanation:** The Hawa Mahal, built by Pratap Singh, was designed with 953 jharokhas (windows), allowing royal women to observe street festivals like Teej and Gangaur without being seen.

**Additional Info:** The design also enhanced airflow, making it a comfortable retreat during the hot summers.

## 99. Why did Jai Singh II perform the Ashwamedha Yagya under the guidance of Pundarik Ratnakar?

- A. To seek blessings for a successful military campaign.
- B. To assert his royal sovereignty.
- C. To align with Mughal traditions.
- D. To gain favor with the British rulers.

**Answer:** B. To assert his royal sovereignty.

**Explanation:** Jai Singh II performed the Ashwamedha Yagya as a Vedic ritual symbolizing royal sovereignty and authority, reaffirming his power and legitimacy as a ruler.

**Additional Info:** This was a traditional ceremony used by ancient kings to assert their dominion.

## 100. What role did Gayatri Devi play in shaping post-independence Indian society?

- A. She was an isolated royal figure with no political influence.
- B. She became the first woman Lok Sabha member from Rajasthan and contributed to public life.

C. She avoided all forms of public life after independence.

D. She was forced into exile after India gained independence.

**Answer:** B. She became the first woman Lok Sabha member from Rajasthan and contributed to public life.

**Explanation:** Gayatri Devi, the wife of Sawai Man Singh II, became the first woman Lok Sabha member from Rajasthan in 1962 and played a significant role in Indian politics.

**Additional Info:** She authored her autobiography, "A Princess Remembers," chronicling her life and contributions