

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

## HISTORY OF BIKANER

1. Who was the founder of Bikaner?

- A) Rao Jodha
- B) Rao Bika
- C) Maharaja Rai Singh
- D) Rao Suja

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Rao Bika, the son of Rao Jodha, founded Bikaner in 1488 AD.

2. In which year was the city of Bikaner founded?

- A) 1465 AD
- B) 1488 AD
- C) 1472 AD
- D) 1504 AD

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Bikaner was founded by Rao Bika in 1488 AD.

3. What was the original name of the region where Bikaner is located?

- A) Ratighati
- B) Jangaldesh
- C) Mandore
- D) Ahichhatrapur

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The region was historically referred to as Jangaldesh and Ratighati before Bikaner was established.

4. Who blessed Rao Bika before his conquest of Bikaner?

- A) Karni Mata
- B) Naganechi Mata
- C) Rao Suja

D) Kandhal

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Karni Mata, considered a divine figure, blessed Rao Bika in his conquests.

5. The capital of Jangaldesh before Bikaner was established was called?

- A) Nagaur
- B) Ahichhatrapur
- C) Kodamdesar
- D) Hanumangarh

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Ahichhatrapur was the name of the capital of Jangaldesh before the establishment of Bikaner.

6. What is celebrated as the "Foundation Day" of Bikaner?

- A) Diwali
- B) Akha Teej (Akshaya Tritiya)
- C) Holi
- D) Dussehra

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The foundation of Bikaner is celebrated on Akha Teej (Akshaya Tritiya), symbolizing prosperity.

7. Which temple did Rao Bika construct at Kodamdesar?

- A) Bhairav Temple
- B) Naganechi Mata Temple
- C) Lakshminath Ji Temple
- D) Ganga Temple

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Rao Bika constructed the Bhairav temple at Kodamdesar.

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**8. Rao Lunakaran, who succeeded Bika, came to power with the blessings of which saint?**

- A) Karni Mata
- B) Jasnath Ji
- C) Suraj Singh
- D) Prithviraj Rathore

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Rao Lunakaran received blessings from the saint Jasnath Ji before coming to power.

**9. Who defeated Rawal Jaitasi of Jaisalmer?**

- A) Rao Bika
- B) Rao Lunakaran
- C) Rao Jaitasi
- D) Maharaja Rai Singh

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Rao Lunakaran defeated Rawal Jaitasi of Jaisalmer, solidifying Bikaner's influence.

**10. In which battle did Rao Lunakaran die?**

- A) Battle of Khanwa
- B) Battle of Dhosi
- C) Battle of Ratighati
- D) Battle of Paheba

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Rao Lunakaran died in the Battle of Dhosi in 1526 AD, fighting against Abimira, Nawab of Narnaul.

**11. In which year did Rao Jaitasi support Rana Sanga in the Battle of Khanwa?**

- A) 1513 AD
- B) 1541 AD

C) 1527 AD

D) 1570 AD

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Rao Jaitasi sent his son to aid Rana Sanga in the Battle of Khanwa in 1527 AD.

**12. Rao Jaitasi was martyred in which battle?**

- A) Battle of Ratighati
- B) Battle of Dhosi
- C) Battle of Paheba
- D) Battle of Chittorgarh

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Rao Jaitasi was martyred in the Battle of Paheba in 1541 AD against Rao Maldev of Jodhpur.

**13. Who was the first ruler of Bikaner to accept Mughal authority?**

- A) Rao Jaitasi
- B) Rao Lunakaran
- C) Rao Kalyanmal
- D) Maharaja Rai Singh

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Rao Kalyanmal accepted Mughal authority in 1570 AD during the Nagaur Durbar.

**14. Which fort was constructed by Maharaja Rai Singh between 1589 and 1594 AD?**

- A) Mehrangarh Fort
- B) Junagadh Fort
- C) Amber Fort
- D) Gagron Fort

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Maharaja Rai Singh constructed Junagadh Fort in Bikaner between 1589 and 1594 AD.

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**15. Which Mughal emperor entrusted Maharaja Rai Singh with the responsibility of safeguarding Agra during Khusro's rebellion?**

- A) Akbar
- B) Aurangzeb
- C) Jahangir
- D) Babur

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Jahangir entrusted Maharaja Rai Singh with safeguarding Agra during Khusro's rebellion.

**16. The famous "Surajpol" entrance at Junagadh Fort is known for featuring statues of which two Rajput warriors?**

- A) Bika and Lunakaran
- B) Jaimal and Patta
- C) Karna and Prithviraj
- D) Kalyanmal and Rai Singh

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Surajpol at Junagadh Fort features statues of Jaimal and Patta, known for their valor during the Siege of Chittorgarh.

**17. What prestigious military title was bestowed upon Maharaja Rai Singh by the Mughal Empire?**

- A) Mansabdar
- B) Jangaldhar
- C) Subedar
- D) Mansab of 5000

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Maharaja Rai Singh held the title of Mansabdar and his mansab was increased to 5000 by Emperor Jahangir.

**18. Who was referred to as the "Karna of Rajputana" due to his valor and generosity?**

- A) Rao Jodha
- B) Maharaja Rai Singh
- C) Rao Bika
- D) Prithviraj Rathore

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Maharaja Rai Singh was lauded for his valor and sense of duty and was compared to Karna from the Mahabharata.

**19. Which ruler of Bikaner was given the title of "Jangaldhar Badshah" during Aurangzeb's Attock campaign?**

- A) Anoop Singh
- B) Karna Singh
- C) Maharaja Rai Singh
- D) Rao Lunakaran

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Karna Singh was given the title "Jangaldhar Badshah" by other rulers during Aurangzeb's Attock campaign.

**20. Who led successful campaigns in South India during the reign of Aurangzeb?**

- A) Anoop Singh
- B) Karna Singh
- C) Rao Lunakaran
- D) Maharaja Rai Singh

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Maharaja Anoop Singh of Bikaner led successful campaigns in South India during Aurangzeb's reign, earning him the title "Mahi Maratib."

**21. Which title was bestowed upon Anoop Singh by Aurangzeb?**

- A) Kesar-e-Hind
- B) Mansabdar
- C) Mahi Maratib

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D) Jangaldhar

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Anoop Singh was given the prestigious title of "Mahi Maratib" by Aurangzeb for his successful military campaigns.

**22. What significant religious contribution did Anoop Singh make in Bikaner?**

A) Construction of Bhairav Temple

B) Collection of idols from South India for the Temple of 33 Crore Gods

C) Establishment of the Lalgah Palace

D) Renovation of the Ganga Canal

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Anoop Singh collected idols of Hindu gods and goddesses from South India and installed them in the Temple of 33 Crore Gods in Bikaner.

**23. The Anoop Sanskrit Library, established by Anoop Singh, is known for?**

A) Being a center for learning Sanskrit literature

B) Housing rare manuscripts on classical music

C) Preserving works from Kumbha of Mewar

D) All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The Anoop Sanskrit Library became a renowned center for Sanskrit literature and music, housing rare manuscripts and texts brought from South India.

**24. Maharaja Ganga Singh is often referred to as the "Bhagirath of Rajasthan" for his contributions to which project?**

A) Junagadh Fort

B) Ganga Canal

C) Lalgah Palace

D) Praja Pratinidhi Sabha

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Maharaja Ganga Singh was called the "Bhagirath of Rajasthan" for his role in constructing the Ganga Canal, transforming the region's agriculture.

**25. Which of the following was a progressive governance initiative by Maharaja Ganga Singh?**

A) Formation of Ganga Risala

B) Establishment of the Praja Pratinidhi Sabha

C) Attending the Round Table Conferences

D) Renovation of the Deshnok Temple

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Maharaja Ganga Singh established the Praja Pratinidhi Sabha in 1913 to give representation to the people of Bikaner.

**26. Maharaja Ganga Singh played a key role in suppressing which rebellion in China?**

A) Boxer Rebellion

B) Taiping Rebellion

C) Opium Wars

D) Sepoy Rebellion

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Maharaja Ganga Singh played a significant role in suppressing the Boxer Rebellion in 1899 and was awarded the China War Medal by the British.

**27. Which prestigious title was given to Maharaja Ganga Singh during the Chhappania Akal famine for his humanitarian efforts?**

A) Mahi Maratib

B) Kesar-e-Hind

C) Mansab of 5000

D) Sardar Singh

**Answer: B**

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**Explanation:** Maharaja Ganga Singh earned the title "Kesar-e-Hind" for his humanitarian efforts during the severe famine in 1899.

**28. What important diplomatic role did Ganga Singh play in World War I?**

- A) Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes
- B) Indian member of the British War Cabinet
- C) Representative at the Paris Peace Conference
- D) Governor of Jodhpur

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Maharaja Ganga Singh was elected as the only Indian member of the British War Cabinet during World War I, reflecting his significant diplomatic role.

**29. Who represented Indian princely states at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919?**

- A) Anoop Singh
- B) Maharaja Rai Singh
- C) Maharaja Ganga Singh
- D) Rao Bika

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Maharaja Ganga Singh represented Indian princely states at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, advocating for Indian interests.

**30. The Lalgarh Palace was constructed by Ganga Singh in memory of?**

- A) His son
- B) His father, Lal Singh
- C) His mentor
- D) His wife

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Lalgarh Palace was built by Maharaja Ganga Singh in memory of his father, Lal Singh.

**31. What significant contribution did Maharaja Ganga Singh make to education in India?**

- A) Established Banaras Hindu University
- B) Provided financial assistance to Madan Mohan Malaviya for BHU
- C) Founded the Ganga Sanskrit University
- D) Sponsored the translation of Vedic texts

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Maharaja Ganga Singh provided financial assistance to Madan Mohan Malaviya for the establishment of Banaras Hindu University (BHU).

**32. In which year did Maharaja Ganga Singh establish the Ganga Risala camel corps?**

- A) 1913 AD
- B) 1921 AD
- C) 1899 AD
- D) 1905 AD

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Maharaja Ganga Singh established the Ganga Risala camel corps, which played a vital role in both World Wars.

**33. Who authored the famous historical chronicle "Bikaner Ra Rathora Ri Khyat"?**

- A) Dayaldas
- B) Bhava Bhatt
- C) James Tod
- D) Jaya Som

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Dayaldas authored "Bikaner Ra Rathora Ri Khyat," which provides valuable historical information about the Rathore rulers.

**34. Who compared Maharaja Rai Singh to Karna from the Mahabharata?**

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A) Bithu Souza

B) Munshi Deviprasad

C) L. P. Tessitori

D) James Tod

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Munshi Deviprasad compared Maharaja Rai Singh to Karna from the Mahabharata, highlighting his valor and sense of duty.

**35. What event marked Bikaner's formal relationship with the British in 1818 AD?**

A) Treaty with the British

B) Battle of Basanpir

C) Siege of Churu

D) Boxer Rebellion

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** In 1818, Surat Singh signed a treaty with the British, establishing formal relations between Bikaner and the British East India Company.

**36. Which battle in 1829 AD resulted in the defeat of Bikaner against Maharaja Gaj Singh of Jaisalmer?**

A) Battle of Khanwa

B) Battle of Basanpir

C) Battle of Paheba

D) Battle of Churu

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Maharaja Ratan Singh of Bikaner was defeated in the Battle of Basanpir in 1829 AD by Maharaja Gaj Singh of Jaisalmer.

**37. Which British official represented Bikaner during the treaty negotiations with the British in 1818?**

A) Charles Metcalfe

B) Trevelyan

C) James Tod

D) Lord Irwin

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Charles Metcalfe represented the British East India Company during treaty negotiations with Bikaner in 1818 AD.

**38. What was the key military achievement of Surat Singh in 1805 AD?**

A) Defeating Amar Singh of Nagaur

B) Capturing Bhatner and renaming it Hanumangarh

C) Signing a treaty with the British

D) Leading the siege of Churu

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Surat Singh captured Bhatner in 1805 AD and renamed it Hanumangarh, solidifying Bikaner's control over the region.

**39. The famous inscription "Rai Singh Prasasti" in Junagadh Fort was composed by which scholar?**

A) Bhava Bhatt

B) Jaya Som

C) Jayita

D) Gangadhar Maithil

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The "Rai Singh Prasasti" was composed by the Jain scholar Jayita and commemorates the achievements of Maharaja Rai Singh.

**40. The famous camel corps formed by Ganga Singh was known as?**

A) Junagadh Camel Brigade

B) Ganga Risala

C) Jodhpur Lancers

D) Mewar Cavalry

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Ganga Singh formed the Ganga

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Risala camel corps, which participated in both World Wars.

**41. Who established the Praja Pratinidhi Sabha in Bikaner?**

- A) Rao Bika
- B) Maharaja Rai Singh
- C) Maharaja Ganga Singh
- D) Surat Singh

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Maharaja Ganga Singh established the Praja Pratinidhi Sabha in 1913, which aimed at giving representation to the people of Bikaner.

**42. In which battle did Karna Singh defeat Amar Singh of Nagaur?**

- A) Battle of Basanpir
- B) Battle of Matire ki Raad
- C) Battle of Paheba
- D) Battle of Ratighati

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Karna Singh defeated Amar Singh of Nagaur in the Battle of Matire ki Raad in 1644 AD.

**43. Which ruler of Bikaner is known for constructing the Ganga Canal?**

- A) Rao Bika
- B) Maharaja Ganga Singh
- C) Maharaja Rai Singh
- D) Anoop Singh

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Maharaja Ganga Singh constructed the Ganga Canal in 1927, transforming the arid lands of Bikaner into fertile agricultural land.

**44. Which Mughal emperor tasked Rai Singh with the campaign against Chandrasen of Jodhpur?**

- A) Akbar
- B) Jahangir
- C) Aurangzeb
- D) Babur

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Emperor Akbar tasked Maharaja Rai Singh with leading a campaign against Chandrasen of Jodhpur in October 1574 AD.

**45. Who wrote the famous work "Veli Krishna Rukmani Ri" in Dingle?**

- A) Prithviraj Rathore
- B) Rai Singh
- C) Rao Bika
- D) Kalyanmal

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Prithviraj Rathore, the younger brother of Maharaja Rai Singh, wrote "Veli Krishna Rukmani Ri," a celebrated poem in Dingle.

**46. Which Bikaner ruler was given the responsibility of safeguarding Agra during Khusro's rebellion?**

- A) Rao Bika
- B) Maharaja Ganga Singh
- C) Maharaja Rai Singh
- D) Anoop Singh

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Maharaja Rai Singh was entrusted by Emperor Jahangir to safeguard Agra during Khusro's rebellion, highlighting his strategic importance.

**47. What was the distinctive representation of Lord Ganesha in the Temple of 33 Crore Gods and Goddesses in Bikaner?**

- A) Ganesha riding a peacock
- B) Ganesha with 10 arms

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C) Ganesha riding a lion

D) Ganesha with a snake around his neck

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The unique statue of Heramb Ganapati in the Temple of 33 Crore Gods and Goddesses depicts Ganesha riding a lion, which is a rare representation.

**48. Who was the first ruler of Bikaner to formally acknowledge Mughal supremacy?**

A) Rao Jaitasi

B) Rao Kalyanmal

C) Maharaja Rai Singh

D) Karna Singh

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Rao Kalyanmal was the first ruler of Bikaner to formally accept Mughal authority in 1570 AD during the Nagaur Durbar.

**49. Who composed the literary work "Raisingh Mahautsav"?**

A) Prithviraj Rathore

B) Maharaja Rai Singh

C) Bhava Bhatt

D) Anoop Singh

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Maharaja Rai Singh himself authored several works, including "Raisingh Mahautsav," which reflects his intellectual contributions.

**50. Which ruler of Bikaner was described as the "Horace of Dingle" by Italian scholar L. P. Tessitori?**

A) Anoop Singh

B) Prithviraj Rathore

C) Maharaja Ganga Singh

D) Karna Singh

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** L. P. Tessitori, an Italian scholar, referred to Prithviraj Rathore as the "Horace of Dingle" for his contributions to Dingle literature.

**51. What was Maharaja Ganga Singh's role at the Chamber of Princes?**

A) Member

B) Chancellor

C) Secretary

D) Ambassador

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Maharaja Ganga Singh was appointed the first Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, serving from 1921 to 1925.

**52. Who built the Bhairav Temple at Kodamdesar?**

A) Rao Bika

B) Maharaja Rai Singh

C) Maharaja Ganga Singh

D) Anoop Singh

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Rao Bika constructed the Bhairav Temple at Kodamdesar, bringing the idol from Mandore.

**53. Which scholar composed the "Karma-Chand-Vanshottarkirn-Kamkavayam"?**

A) Jaya Som

B) Dayaldas

C) Gangadhar Maithil

D) Bhava Bhatt

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Jaya Som authored "Karma-Chand-Vanshottarkirn-Kamkavayam," a significant work in the literary tradition of Bikaner.

**54. Who mediated the peace between Bikaner and Jodhpur during the reign of Rao Bika?**



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A) Jodha

B) Jasmaade

C) Naganechi Mata

D) Sher Shah Suri

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Jasmaade, the queen of Rao Jodha, mediated a peace settlement between Rao Bika and Rao Suja of Jodhpur.

**55. Which ruler of Bikaner constructed Lake Lunkaransar?**

A) Rao Lunakaran

B) Maharaja Rai Singh

C) Rao Jaitasi

D) Anoop Singh

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Rao Lunakaran is believed to have been responsible for the construction of Lake Lunkaransar, which remains significant to this day.

**56. What title did Maharaja Rai Singh earn after defeating Ibrahim Mirza?**

A) Karna of Kalyug

B) Mansabdar

C) King of Rajputana

D) Subedar of Gujarat

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Maharaja Rai Singh was appointed as a Mansabdar by Akbar after his military success in defeating Ibrahim Mirza.

**57. Maharaja Rai Singh's military campaign in Gujarat led to the defeat of which significant opposition figure?**

A) Husain Mirza

B) Amar Singh

C) Rao Maldev

D) Kamran

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Maharaja Rai Singh defeated and killed Husain Mirza during his campaign in Gujarat.

**58. The Ganga Risala, formed by Maharaja Ganga Singh, participated in which significant global events?**

A) The Sepoy Mutiny

B) Both World Wars

C) The Taiping Rebellion

D) The Indian Rebellion of 1857

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Ganga Risala, a camel corps formed by Maharaja Ganga Singh, participated in both World War I and World War II.

**59. Which Bikaner ruler attended all three Round Table Conferences in London?**

A) Anoop Singh

B) Maharaja Ganga Singh

C) Rao Jaitasi

D) Karna Singh

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Maharaja Ganga Singh attended all three Round Table Conferences held in London, advocating for the princely states' interests.

**60. Which ruler of Bikaner was responsible for the construction of Junagadh Fort?**

A) Rao Bika

B) Maharaja Rai Singh

C) Karna Singh

D) Prithviraj Rathore

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Maharaja Rai Singh constructed Junagadh Fort between 1589 and 1594 AD,

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which became a symbol of Bikaner's cultural heritage.

**61. Analyze the significance of Rao Bika's decision to create a separate kingdom from Jodhpur. What was a primary motivation behind his actions?**

- A) To assert independence from his father Rao Jodha
- B) To align with the Mughal Empire
- C) To expand trade routes
- D) To settle family disputes

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Rao Bika's primary motivation was a dispute with his father, Rao Jodha, which led him to establish his own kingdom in Bikaner. This decision marked the beginning of the Rathore dynasty in Bikaner.

**62. What critical role did Karni Mata play in the establishment of Bikaner?**

- A) She negotiated peace with Jodhpur
- B) She blessed Rao Bika and gave spiritual support
- C) She led the army in the conquest
- D) She built the first fort in Bikaner

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Karni Mata, considered a divine figure, blessed Rao Bika, offering spiritual support during his conquest, which played a critical role in his success.

**63. Critically examine the impact of the Battle of Dhosi (1526 AD) on Bikaner's political stability. Why was this battle significant?**

- A) It solidified alliances with neighboring regions
- B) It marked the end of Rao Lunakaran's rule
- C) It expanded Bikaner's territory

D) It led to a lasting peace agreement with the Mughals

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Battle of Dhosi was significant as it resulted in the death of Rao Lunakaran, creating a temporary leadership vacuum and affecting Bikaner's political stability.

**64. From a strategic perspective, why was Rao Jaitasi's support of Rana Sanga during the Battle of Khanwa important for Bikaner?**

- A) It strengthened Bikaner's relations with the Mughal Empire
- B) It demonstrated Bikaner's military power on a larger stage
- C) It resulted in territorial expansion
- D) It led to peace with Jaisalmer

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** By supporting Rana Sanga against Babur in the Battle of Khanwa, Rao Jaitasi showcased Bikaner's military power and its importance in regional politics, though it did not stop the rise of Mughal power.

**65. Critically assess the decision of Rao Kalyanmal to attend Akbar's Nagaur Durbar. How did this decision alter Bikaner's relationship with the Mughal Empire?**

- A) It led to Bikaner's subjugation
- B) It allowed Bikaner to retain its independence
- C) It resulted in direct Mughal administration over Bikaner
- D) It improved trade relations with other Rajput states

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Rao Kalyanmal's decision to attend the Nagaur Durbar led to the formal acceptance of Mughal subjugation, marking Bikaner's alignment with the Mughal Empire and a shift in its political autonomy.

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**66. Evaluate the role of Maharaja Rai Singh as a Mansabdar under Akbar. How did this position influence Bikaner's standing in the Mughal Empire?**

- A) It diminished Bikaner's independence
- B) It increased Bikaner's military obligations
- C) It elevated Bikaner's status within the empire
- D) It caused internal conflicts in Bikaner

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Maharaja Rai Singh's appointment as Mansabdar (with an increased rank to 5000 by Jahangir) elevated Bikaner's status within the Mughal Empire, positioning Rai Singh as an important military and administrative leader.

**67. From a cultural standpoint, how did the construction of Junagadh Fort reflect the political and architectural ambitions of Maharaja Rai Singh?**

- A) It was built to house Mughal officials
- B) It was an assertion of Bikaner's independence from neighboring states
- C) It symbolized Bikaner's subservience to the Mughals
- D) It served primarily as a trade hub

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The construction of Junagadh Fort was a reflection of Rai Singh's architectural ambitions and an assertion of Bikaner's strength and independence, despite its ties with the Mughal Empire.

**68. What can be inferred about the relationship between Bikaner and the Mughals based on the gift of 51 parganas to Rai Singh?**

- A) Bikaner was a reluctant ally of the Mughal Empire
- B) The Mughals saw strategic value in aligning with Bikaner

C) Bikaner was under constant threat from the Mughal forces

D) Bikaner's wealth was crucial to the Mughal economy

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The gift of 51 parganas (administrative districts) to Rai Singh indicates the Mughal Empire saw strategic value in aligning with Bikaner, recognizing its loyalty and military support.

**69. What was the likely reason behind Maharaja Ganga Singh's active participation in World War I, including his role in the British War Cabinet?**

- A) To assert Indian independence
- B) To gain political favor with the British
- C) To establish a monarchy independent of British rule
- D) To protect Bikaner's autonomy from neighboring states

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Maharaja Ganga Singh's participation in World War I and the British War Cabinet was likely aimed at gaining political favor with the British, enhancing his position and influence within British India.

**70. Why was the construction of the Ganga Canal a transformative development for Bikaner?**

- A) It turned Bikaner into a military stronghold
- B) It enhanced Bikaner's trade routes with other Rajput states
- C) It revolutionized agriculture in the arid region
- D) It led to conflicts with neighboring states over water resources

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The Ganga Canal was transformative because it turned Bikaner's arid land into fertile agricultural land, significantly improving the region's economy and sustainability.

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**71. What strategic advantage did Bikaner gain from the construction of Lake Lunkaransar by Rao Lunakaran?**

- A) It improved defense mechanisms
- B) It provided a water source for agriculture
- C) It became a religious pilgrimage site
- D) It served as a boundary marker between Bikaner and Jodhpur

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The construction of Lake Lunkaransar provided a reliable water source for agriculture, giving Bikaner an economic and strategic advantage in the otherwise arid region.

**72. Analyze the significance of Prithviraj Rathore's literary contributions, particularly the "Veli Krishna Rukmani Ri." How did this impact Bikaner's cultural landscape?**

- A) It introduced Mughal influence in Bikaner's literature
- B) It enriched the local Dingle language and poetic traditions
- C) It became the basis for Bikaner's religious festivals
- D) It emphasized political alliances with the Mughals

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Prithviraj Rathore's literary contributions, particularly "Veli Krishna Rukmani Ri," enriched the local Dingle language and added depth to Bikaner's literary and cultural heritage.

**73. What reasoning might the rulers of Bikaner have had for maintaining close ties with the Mughal Empire, despite their strong Rajput identity?**

- A) Fear of invasion by neighboring Rajput states
- B) Access to Mughal military support and strategic alliances
- C) To avoid religious conversion pressures

D) To maintain independence from British rule

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Bikaner's rulers likely maintained close ties with the Mughal Empire to benefit from military support and strategic alliances, helping secure their kingdom from both internal and external threats.

**74. Critically evaluate the long-term impact of the Treaty with the British in 1818 on Bikaner's sovereignty.**

- A) It led to full British annexation of Bikaner
- B) It safeguarded Bikaner's autonomy under British protection
- C) It caused internal unrest and revolts against British rule
- D) It severed ties with the Mughal Empire

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Treaty with the British in 1818 allowed Bikaner to maintain its autonomy while aligning with British interests, ensuring the protection of its sovereignty in exchange for loyalty.

**75. How did the installation of idols in the Temple of 33 Crore Gods and Goddesses by Anoop Singh contribute to Bikaner's cultural and religious identity?**

- A) It led to religious reforms in Bikaner
- B) It reinforced the region's Hindu religious practices
- C) It discouraged the influence of Jainism in the region
- D) It helped Bikaner gain political favor with the Mughals

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Anoop Singh's installation of idols from South India reinforced Bikaner's Hindu religious practices, helping preserve and promote its cultural and religious identity during a period of Mughal influence.

**76. What reasoning might Maharaja Ganga Singh have had for supporting**

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**Madan Mohan Malaviya's efforts to establish Banaras Hindu University?**

- A) To gain favor with British authorities
- B) To promote higher education in India
- C) To increase Bikaner's political influence in Uttar Pradesh
- D) To reduce the influence of Muslim rulers in the region

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Maharaja Ganga Singh likely supported the establishment of Banaras Hindu University to promote higher education in India and contribute to the intellectual development of the nation.

**77. How did the establishment of the Anoop Sanskrit Library under Anoop Singh affect Bikaner's intellectual landscape?**

- A) It focused solely on military strategies
- B) It became a renowned center for Sanskrit literature and classical music
- C) It was used as a repository for Mughal military manuscripts
- D) It primarily housed trade and commerce records

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Anoop Sanskrit Library became a prominent center for Sanskrit literature and classical music, fostering intellectual growth and cultural preservation in Bikaner.

**78. Analyze the purpose behind Maharaja Ganga Singh's attendance at the Round Table Conferences in London.**

- A) To seek Indian independence from British rule
- B) To advocate for the princely states' interests in India's future governance
- C) To negotiate trade agreements with European powers

D) To challenge the British monopoly over Indian commerce

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Maharaja Ganga Singh attended the Round Table Conferences to advocate for the princely states' interests in the future governance of India, ensuring their voices were represented in discussions about India's political structure.

**79. Why was the Ganga Risala Camel Corps formed by Maharaja Ganga Singh a significant military contribution?**

- A) It was the first modern artillery unit in Rajasthan
- B) It played a key role in both World Wars
- C) It was Bikaner's main defense against Mughal forces
- D) It was used to patrol trade routes with Central Asia

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Ganga Risala Camel Corps played a significant role in both World War I and World War II, earning distinction for its service in military campaigns, particularly in the Middle East.

**80. What was the primary reason behind Surat Singh's renaming of Bhatner to Hanumangarh?**

- A) To signify Mughal control over the region
- B) To honor Lord Hanuman and reflect religious devotion
- C) To establish a new trade center
- D) To mark the site of a military victory

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Surat Singh renamed Bhatner to Hanumangarh to honor Lord Hanuman, reflecting his religious devotion and consolidating Bikaner's control over the region.

**81. What impact did Rao Bika's decision to establish the Bhairav Temple at Kodamdesar have on the region?**

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- A) Strengthened the trade routes
- B) Symbolized the spiritual and cultural authority of Bikaner
- C) Improved military alliances with the Mughals
- D) Created economic prosperity

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Bhairav Temple symbolized the spiritual and cultural authority of Bikaner and reflected Rao Bika's dedication to establishing religious landmarks in the region.

**82. What reasoning can be made behind Bikaner's strategic support to Rana Sanga during the Battle of Khanwa in 1527 AD?**

- A) To align with the rising power of Babur
- B) To maintain Rajput solidarity against the Mughals
- C) To expand territorial claims in Mewar
- D) To undermine the authority of Rao Jodha

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** By supporting Rana Sanga, Bikaner aimed to maintain Rajput solidarity and resist the rising power of Babur and the Mughal forces, although this effort ultimately failed.

**83. Analyze how the defeat of Kamran, brother of Humayun, in the Battle of Ratighati (1534 AD) contributed to Bikaner's strategic importance.**

- A) Allowed Bikaner to expand its borders
- B) Weakened the influence of Jaisalmer
- C) Demonstrated Bikaner's capability in resisting Mughal incursions
- D) Established a stronger alliance with Sher Shah Suri

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Rao Jaitasi's victory over Kamran in the Battle of Ratighati demonstrated Bikaner's military strength and its ability to resist the Mughal incursion, enhancing its strategic importance.

**84. What motivated Rao Jaitasi to seek support from Sher Shah Suri during his conflict with Rao Maldev of Jodhpur in 1541 AD?**

- A) To weaken the Mughal Empire
- B) To gain external military support against a stronger adversary
- C) To align with the Afghan rulers against the Rajputs
- D) To avoid further conflict with Jaisalmer

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Rao Jaitasi sought Sher Shah Suri's support to gain external military aid in his conflict with Rao Maldev, as Bikaner needed additional strength to counter Jodhpur's influence.

**85. What was the long-term political impact of Rao Kalyanmal's acceptance of Mughal supremacy at the Nagaur Durbar?**

- A) Strengthened Bikaner's independence
- B) Marked the beginning of formal ties with the Mughal Empire
- C) Led to Bikaner's annexation by the Mughals
- D) Weakened Bikaner's internal stability

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Rao Kalyanmal's acceptance of Mughal supremacy marked the formal beginning of Bikaner's ties with the Mughal Empire, aligning it politically with Mughal rule while maintaining nominal autonomy.

**86. How did Maharaja Rai Singh's campaigns against Chandrasen of Jodhpur in 1574 AD affect the political landscape of Rajasthan?**

- A) It caused long-term instability between Bikaner and Jodhpur
- B) It weakened Jodhpur's resistance to Mughal authority

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C) It strengthened alliances with other Rajput states

D) It created trade disputes with neighboring regions

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Rai Singh's campaign against Chandrasen weakened Jodhpur's resistance to Mughal authority and helped consolidate Mughal control over Rajasthan.

**87. Critically assess the role of Maharaja Rai Singh in the Mughal campaign in Gujarat. How did this impact Bikaner's relationship with the Mughal Empire?**

A) It strained relations due to territorial disputes

B) It solidified Rai Singh's loyalty to the Mughals

C) It led to Bikaner's independence from Mughal authority

D) It created internal revolts in Bikaner

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Rai Singh's successful campaign in Gujarat, including the defeat of Husain Mirza, solidified his loyalty to the Mughal Empire and earned him greater recognition and responsibilities within the empire.

**88. Analyze the reasoning behind Akbar's decision to reward Maharaja Rai Singh with 51 parganas.**

A) To reward his military success and loyalty to the empire

B) To prevent rebellion in Bikaner

C) To facilitate the expansion of Bikaner's trade routes

D) To strengthen Bikaner's cultural influence

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Akbar rewarded Maharaja Rai Singh with 51 parganas as a recognition of his military success and loyalty during various Mughal campaigns, particularly in Gujarat.

**89. Why is Maharaja Ganga Singh referred to as the "Bhagirath of Rajasthan"?**

A) For constructing the Junagadh Fort

B) For constructing the Ganga Canal, which transformed Bikaner's agriculture

C) For leading Bikaner's military campaigns

D) For his role in suppressing the Boxer Rebellion

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Maharaja Ganga Singh earned the title "Bhagirath of Rajasthan" for his contribution to constructing the Ganga Canal, which revolutionized agriculture in the region by providing a much-needed water source.

**90. What was the likely reasoning behind Ganga Singh's support for the British during World War I?**

A) To gain greater autonomy for Bikaner

B) To maintain Bikaner's loyalty to the British Empire

C) To expand Bikaner's territorial boundaries

D) To secure Mughal favor

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Ganga Singh supported the British during World War I to maintain Bikaner's loyalty to the empire, which would ensure continued protection and favorable treatment from the British.

**91. Evaluate the diplomatic significance of Ganga Singh's participation in the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 AD.**

A) It improved India's trade relations with Europe

B) It allowed Ganga Singh to advocate for Indian autonomy

C) It helped resolve disputes between India and China

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D) It strengthened military ties between Bikaner and the British

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Ganga Singh's participation in the Paris Peace Conference allowed him to advocate for Indian autonomy and represented Indian interests on the global stage, particularly for princely states.

**92. How did the Praja Pratinidhi Sabha, established by Maharaja Ganga Singh, reflect a shift in Bikaner's governance model?**

A) It formalized absolute monarchy

B) It introduced representative governance in Bikaner

C) It allowed Mughal officials to control Bikaner's administration

D) It promoted feudal land ownership

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The establishment of the Praja Pratinidhi Sabha reflected a shift towards representative governance in Bikaner, giving people a voice in the administration while maintaining the authority of the monarchy.

**93. From an economic perspective, why was the construction of the Ganga Canal essential for Bikaner?**

A) It connected Bikaner to international trade routes

B) It allowed the region to support a larger population

C) It reduced Bikaner's dependence on the British economy

D) It created a fertile agricultural region in an otherwise arid landscape

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** The Ganga Canal was essential for transforming Bikaner's arid landscape into fertile land, allowing for agricultural expansion and supporting the local economy.

**94. Why did Maharaja Ganga Singh establish the camel corps known as Ganga Risala?**

A) To modernize Bikaner's army

B) To protect Bikaner's trade routes

C) To assist the British in World War I

D) To guard against Mughal invasions

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** The Ganga Risala was established to assist the British in World War I, and it became a vital part of Bikaner's military contributions to the global conflict.

**95. How did the establishment of the Lalgarh Palace contribute to Bikaner's architectural and cultural legacy?**

A) It introduced Mughal architecture to Bikaner

B) It became a center of political activity in the region

C) It memorialized Maharaja Ganga Singh's father, Lal Singh

D) It promoted the use of British colonial design

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** The Lalgarh Palace, built by Maharaja Ganga Singh, was constructed in memory of his father, Lal Singh, and became a symbol of Bikaner's cultural and architectural heritage.

**96. In what way did Maharaja Ganga Singh's financial support for Banaras Hindu University reflect his vision for Indian society?**

A) It aimed to align Indian education with British standards

B) It promoted higher education and intellectual development in India

C) It aimed to create a political alliance with Madan Mohan Malaviya

D) It sought to reduce British influence in Indian education



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**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Maharaja Ganga Singh's financial support for Banaras Hindu University reflected his vision of promoting higher education and intellectual development for a modern Indian society.

**97. Why was the preservation of Hindu religious idols in the Temple of 33 Crore Gods and Goddesses by Anoop Singh important for Bikaner?**

- A) It preserved cultural heritage during a time of external threats
- B) It demonstrated loyalty to Mughal rulers
- C) It was intended to attract foreign pilgrims
- D) It was aimed at increasing Mughal influence in Bikaner

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Anoop Singh's efforts to preserve Hindu religious idols, particularly those collected from South India, were crucial in safeguarding Bikaner's cultural and religious heritage during a time of Mughal rule.

**98. What can be inferred about Bikaner's role in Indian politics based on Maharaja Ganga Singh's election as the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes?**

- A) Bikaner had significant influence among Indian princely states
- B) Bikaner was the most militarily powerful state in India
- C) Bikaner had a strategic alliance with European powers
- D) Bikaner opposed the British administration in India

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Maharaja Ganga Singh's election as the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes highlights Bikaner's significant influence and leadership among the Indian princely states.

**99. Critically analyze the impact of Rao Bika's initial conflict with Jodhpur on the future of Bikaner.**

- A) It led to a permanent enmity with Jodhpur
- B) It strengthened Bikaner's political identity as an independent state
- C) It isolated Bikaner from the rest of Rajasthan
- D) It resulted in Bikaner becoming a vassal state

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The conflict with Jodhpur played a crucial role in shaping Bikaner's political identity as an independent state, leading to its establishment and growth as a distinct kingdom.

**100. How did Maharaja Rai Singh's authorship of works like "Vaidik Vanshawali" reflect his personal interests and leadership style?**

- A) It demonstrated his focus on trade and commerce
- B) It reflected his scholarly inclinations and interest in traditional sciences
- C) It was written to assert Bikaner's dominance over Jodhpur
- D) It was aimed at undermining Mughal authority

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Maharaja Rai Singh's authorship of works such as "Vaidik Vanshawali" demonstrated his scholarly inclinations and interest in traditional sciences like astrology, reflecting his leadership style that blended martial and intellectual pursuit.