

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

## INTEGRATION OF RAJASTHAN

**1. How many princely states were present in Rajasthan at the time of India's independence?**

- A) 15
- B) 19
- C) 21
- D) 25

**Answer:** B) 19

**Explanation:** At the time of India's independence, Rajasthan comprised 19 princely states, along with 3 Thikanas and one union territory (Ajmer-Merwara).

**Additional Info:** These princely states were autonomous under British rule.

**2. Who organized the first conference in Udaipur to discuss the formation of the Rajasthan Union?**

- A) Maharana Bhupal Singh
- B) Maharaja Sawai Mansingh II
- C) Maharao Bhim Singh
- D) Maharawal Laxman Singh

**Answer:** A) Maharana Bhupal Singh

**Explanation:** Maharana Bhupal Singh of Mewar organized a conference in Udaipur on June 25-26, 1946, to discuss the formation of the Rajasthan Union.

**Additional Info:** The conference aimed to unify the princely states under a single administrative structure.

**3. Who was the president of the Princely Secretariat?**

- A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- B) V.P. Menon
- C) Jawaharlal Nehru

D) Mahatma Gandhi

**Answer:** A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

**Explanation:** Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Home Minister of India, was the president of the Princely Secretariat, which facilitated the integration of princely states.

**Additional Info:** V.P. Menon served as the secretary of the Princely Secretariat.

**4. Which was the first political union formed during the integration of Rajasthan?**

- A) United Rajasthan
- B) Matsya Sangha
- C) Greater Rajasthan
- D) Rajasthan Union

**Answer:** B) Matsya Sangha

**Explanation:** The first phase of integration involved the formation of the Matsya Sangha, comprising the princely states of Bharatpur, Alwar, Dhaulpur, and Karauli.

**Additional Info:** The Matsya Sangha was inaugurated on March 18, 1948.

**5. Who proposed the name "Matsya Sangha"?**

- A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- B) K.M. Munshi
- C) V.P. Menon
- D) Sardar Patel

**Answer:** B) K.M. Munshi

**Explanation:** The name "Matsya Sangha" was proposed by K.M. Munshi during the efforts to integrate Rajasthan's princely states.

**Additional Info:** K.M. Munshi played an important role in the integration process.

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**6. Who served as the Rajpramukh of the Matsya Sangha?**

- A) Maharawal Laxman Singh
- B) Udaybhan Singh
- C) Bhim Singh
- D) Sawai Mansingh II

**Answer:** B) Udaybhan Singh

**Explanation:** Udaybhan Singh served as the Rajpramukh (ceremonial head) of the Matsya Sangha.

**Additional Info:** The capital of the Matsya Sangha was Alwar.

**7. Which princely state had the highest income in the Matsya Sangha?**

- A) Bharatpur
- B) Alwar
- C) Dhaulpur
- D) Karauli

**Answer:** A) Bharatpur

**Explanation:** The state of Bharatpur was one of the richest in the Matsya Sangha in terms of revenue.

**Additional Info:** The total income of the Matsya Sangha was 1.84 crore rupees.

**8. When was the Rajasthan Union (East Rajasthan) formed?**

- A) March 18, 1948
- B) March 25, 1948
- C) April 18, 1948
- D) May 15, 1949

**Answer:** B) March 25, 1948

**Explanation:** The Rajasthan Union, also known as East Rajasthan, was formed on March 25, 1948.

**Additional Info:** The inauguration ceremony took place in Kota.

**9. Who served as the Rajpramukh of the Rajasthan Union?**

- A) Maharao Bhim Singh
- B) Udaybhan Singh
- C) Sawai Mansingh II
- D) Maharana Bhupal Singh

**Answer:** A) Maharao Bhim Singh

**Explanation:** Maharao Bhim Singh of Kota was appointed as the Rajpramukh of the Rajasthan Union.

**Additional Info:** The union included 10 princely states such as Kota, Bundi, and Dungarpur.

**10. In which year did the final reorganization of Rajasthan take place?**

- A) 1948
- B) 1949
- C) 1956
- D) 1971

**Answer:** C) 1956

**Explanation:** The final reorganization of Rajasthan took place in 1956, based on the recommendations of the State Reorganization Commission.

**Additional Info:** This phase included territorial adjustments such as the reintegration of Ajmer-Merwara into Rajasthan.

**11. Who played a key role in integrating the princely states into the Indian Union during the formation of Greater Rajasthan?**

- A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- C) K.M. Munshi
- D) V.P. Menon

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**Answer:** B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

**Explanation:** Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel played a pivotal role in integrating princely states into the Indian Union, especially during the formation of Greater Rajasthan.

**Additional Info:** He officiated the inauguration of Greater Rajasthan on March 30, 1949, in Jaipur.

**12. Which princely states were merged to form Greater Rajasthan in 1949?**

- A) Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer
- B) Kota, Bundi, Dungarpur, Banswara
- C) Mewar, Marwar, Bikaner, Jaisalmer
- D) Bharatpur, Alwar, Karauli, Dhaulpur

**Answer:** A) Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer

**Explanation:** The princely states of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, and Jaisalmer were merged with United Rajasthan to form Greater Rajasthan.

**Additional Info:** The formation of Greater Rajasthan marked a significant expansion of the state's territories.

**13. Who served as the Maharajpramukh of Greater Rajasthan after its formation?**

- A) Sawai Mansingh II
- B) Maharana Bhupal Singh
- C) Maharao Bhim Singh
- D) Hanwant Singh

**Answer:** B) Maharana Bhupal Singh

**Explanation:** Maharana Bhupal Singh of Mewar was appointed as the Maharajpramukh, the senior-most authority in Greater Rajasthan.

**Additional Info:** Sawai Mansingh II of Jaipur served as the Rajpramukh.

**14. What was the capital of Greater Rajasthan?**

- A) Jaipur

B) Udaipur

C) Ajmer

D) Kota

**Answer:** A) Jaipur

**Explanation:** Jaipur was designated as the capital of Greater Rajasthan after the integration of several princely states.

**Additional Info:** Ajmer was later designated as the location for the Revenue Board.

**15. What was the primary role of the R. Patel Committee during the integration of Rajasthan?**

- A) Integration of Sirohi into Rajasthan
- B) Deciding the capital of Rajasthan
- C) Facilitating the merger of princely states
- D) Negotiating the Privy Purse for rulers

**Answer:** B) Deciding the capital of Rajasthan

**Explanation:** The R. Patel Committee was tasked with evaluating suitable locations for the new capital of Rajasthan.

**Additional Info:** The committee decided on Jaipur as the capital.

**16. Which phase of Rajasthan's integration involved the merger of the Matsya Union with Greater Rajasthan?**

- A) First phase
- B) Second phase
- C) Fourth phase
- D) Fifth phase

**Answer:** D) Fifth phase

**Explanation:** The fifth phase of Rajasthan's integration involved the merger of the Matsya Union with Greater Rajasthan on May 15, 1949.

**Additional Info:** This phase further consolidated the region into a larger administrative entity.



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**17. Who was included in the Hiralal Shastri cabinet after the merger of the Matsya Union?**

- A) Maharana Bhupal Singh
- B) Shobharam Kumawat
- C) Gokulal Asawa
- D) Mohanlal Sukhadia

**Answer:** B) Shobharam Kumawat

**Explanation:** Shobharam Kumawat, a leader from the Matsya Union, was included in the Hiralal Shastri cabinet after the merger.

**Additional Info:** Hiralal Shastri became the first nominated Chief Minister of Rajasthan.

**18. Which areas were merged into the state of Bombay during the division of Sirohi?**

- A) Ajmer and Merwara
- B) Sunel Tappa and Sironj
- C) Abu and Delwara
- D) Hathl and Gokul Bhai Bhatt's village

**Answer:** C) Abu and Delwara

**Explanation:** Abu and Delwara, comprising 89 villages, were merged into the state of Bombay during the division of Sirohi.

**Additional Info:** The remaining parts of Sirohi were integrated into Rajasthan.

**19. When was the final reorganization of Rajasthan completed?**

- A) 1950
- B) 1952
- C) 1956
- D) 1962

**Answer:** C) 1956

**Explanation:** The final reorganization of Rajasthan was completed on November 1, 1956, following recommendations from the State

Reorganization Commission.

**Additional Info:** This included the re-integration of Ajmer-Merwara into Rajasthan and territorial adjustments.

**20. Which princely state was transferred to Madhya Pradesh as part of the final reorganization of Rajasthan?**

- A) Sironj
- B) Ajmer
- C) Bikaner
- D) Jaisalmer

**Answer:** A) Sironj

**Explanation:** Sironj, originally part of Rajasthan, was transferred to Madhya Pradesh during the final reorganization.

**Additional Info:** Sunel Tappa, previously part of Madhya Pradesh, was merged into Rajasthan.

**21. Who was the first Governor of the newly reorganized state of Rajasthan?**

- A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- B) Hiralal Shastri
- C) Gurmukh Nihal Singh
- D) Mohanlal Sukhadia

**Answer:** C) Gurmukh Nihal Singh

**Explanation:** Sardar Gurmukh Nihal Singh became the first Governor of Rajasthan after the final reorganization in 1956.

**Additional Info:** The post of Rajpramukh was abolished under the 7th Constitutional Amendment.

**22. Which amendment to the Constitution of India abolished the Privy Purse payments?**

- A) 42nd Amendment
- B) 44th Amendment
- C) 26th Amendment

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D) 7th Amendment

**Answer:** C) 26th Amendment

**Explanation:** The 26th Constitutional Amendment, passed in 1971, abolished Privy Purse payments to former rulers of princely states.

**Additional Info:** The Privy Purse was compensation for rulers who merged their states into India.

**23. What was the role of the Muni Jinvijay Suri Committee during Rajasthan's integration?**

- A) Overseeing the merger of Ajmer into Rajasthan
- B) Deciding on the Privy Purse for former rulers
- C) Managing the merger of Abu-Delwara into Rajasthan
- D) Evaluating locations for the capital

**Answer:** C) Managing the merger of Abu-Delwara into Rajasthan

**Explanation:** The Muni Jinvijay Suri Committee was established to oversee the merger of Abu-Delwara into Rajasthan.

**Additional Info:** The committee included historian Dashrath Sharma.

**24. Who served as the Prime Minister of Greater Rajasthan?**

- A) Gokullal Asawa
- B) Heera Lal Shastri
- C) Bhim Singh
- D) Phoolchand Bafna

**Answer:** B) Heera Lal Shastri

**Explanation:** Heera Lal Shastri served as the Prime Minister of Greater Rajasthan, managing its administrative affairs.

**Additional Info:** He was a prominent figure during the integration phases.

**25. Which former princely ruler remarked, "I am signing my death**

**warrant" during the signing of the Covenant Letter?**

- A) Bhim Singh
- B) Chandraveer Singh
- C) Sawai Mansingh II
- D) Maharana Bhupal Singh

**Answer:** B) Chandraveer Singh

**Explanation:** Maharawal Chandraveer Singh of Banswara famously remarked, "I am signing my death warrant," reflecting his reluctance to merge with the Indian Union.

**Additional Info:** The Privy Purse agreement was an emotional moment for many rulers.

**26. When was the Matsya Sangha inaugurated?**

- A) January 26, 1948
- B) March 18, 1948
- C) April 18, 1948
- D) May 23, 1948

**Answer:** B) March 18, 1948

**Explanation:** The Matsya Sangha was inaugurated on March 18, 1948, marking the first phase of Rajasthan's integration.

**Additional Info:** The inauguration ceremony was held in Bharatpur, and the capital was Alwar.

**27. Who officiated the inauguration ceremony of the Rajasthan Union?**

- A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- B) V. Gadgil
- C) K.M. Munshi
- D) Sardar Patel

**Answer:** B) V. Gadgil

**Explanation:** V. Gadgil officiated the inauguration of the Rajasthan Union (East Rajasthan) on March 25, 1948, in Kota.

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**Additional Info:** The Rajasthan Union comprised 10 princely states, including Kota, Bundi, and Jhalawar.

**28. What was the combined income of the Rajasthan Union?**

- A) 1 crore 90 lakh rupees
- B) 1 crore 84 lakh rupees
- C) 2 crore rupees
- D) 1 crore rupees

**Answer:** A) 1 crore 90 lakh rupees

**Explanation:** The combined income of the Rajasthan Union was 1 crore 90 lakh rupees, contributing to its economic stability.

**Additional Info:** The union had a total population of 23,34,220 individuals.

**29. What was the area covered by the Rajasthan Union?**

- A) 10,000 square miles
- B) 16,807 square miles
- C) 18,000 square miles
- D) 12,000 square miles

**Answer:** B) 16,807 square miles

**Explanation:** The Rajasthan Union spanned an area of 16,807 square miles, making it one of the larger integrations in Rajasthan's formation.

**Additional Info:** The union included key princely states like Kota, Dungarpur, and Bundi.

**30. Which princely ruler from Rajasthan expressed reluctance to sign the Covenant Letter by calling it his "death warrant"?**

- A) Chandraveer Singh of Banswara
- B) Bhim Singh of Kota
- C) Sawai Mansingh II of Jaipur
- D) Maharana Bhupal Singh of Mewar

**Answer:** A) Chandraveer Singh of Banswara

**Explanation:** Chandraveer Singh of Banswara expressed deep reluctance during the signing of the Covenant Letter, calling it his "death warrant."

**Additional Info:** The Covenant Letter was a crucial part of the integration process, leading to the loss of autonomy for princely rulers.

**31. Which two locations in Sirohi were merged with Bombay state?**

- A) Abu and Delwara
- B) Sunel and Sironj
- C) Ajmer and Merwara
- D) Jaisalmer and Bikaner

**Answer:** A) Abu and Delwara

**Explanation:** Abu and Delwara, consisting of 89 villages, were merged into Bombay state during the division of Sirohi.

**Additional Info:** The remaining parts of Sirohi, including the village of Gokul Bhai Bhatt, were integrated into Rajasthan.

**32. When was Rajasthan officially renamed during the final phase of its integration?**

- A) January 26, 1950
- B) March 18, 1949
- C) November 1, 1956
- D) May 15, 1949

**Answer:** A) January 26, 1950

**Explanation:** Rajasthan was officially renamed on January 26, 1950, coinciding with the adoption of India's Constitution.

**Additional Info:** Hiralal Shastri became the first nominated Chief Minister of the newly named state.

**33. Who became the first nominated Chief Minister of Rajasthan after its final integration phase?**

- A) Heera Lal Shastri



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B) Gokulal Asawa

C) Sardar Gurmukh Nihal Singh

D) Hiralal Shastri

**Answer:** D) Hiralal Shastri

**Explanation:** Hiralal Shastri was appointed as the first nominated Chief Minister of Rajasthan after the completion of its integration process.

**Additional Info:** He played a vital role in the administrative structuring of Rajasthan.

**34. Which committee was responsible for the final reorganization of Rajasthan in 1956?**

A) R. Patel Committee

B) State Reorganization Commission

C) Muni Jinvijay Suri Committee

D) P. Satyanarayan Rao Committee

**Answer:** B) State Reorganization Commission

**Explanation:** The final reorganization of Rajasthan in 1956 was based on the recommendations of the State Reorganization Commission.

**Additional Info:** This phase included territorial adjustments like the merger of Ajmer-Merwara into Rajasthan.

**35. What significant change was introduced by the 7th Constitutional Amendment in relation to Rajasthan's governance?**

A) Merger of Sirohi with Rajasthan

B) Abolition of the Rajpramukh post

C) Creation of Greater Rajasthan

D) Establishment of Jaipur as the capital

**Answer:** B) Abolition of the Rajpramukh post

**Explanation:** The 7th Constitutional Amendment abolished the post of Rajpramukh, removing the ceremonial heads of the princely states in Rajasthan.

**Additional Info:** This amendment streamlined governance and integration across India.

**36. When was the post of Rajpramukh abolished in Rajasthan?**

A) 1950

B) 1956

C) 1971

D) 1949

**Answer:** B) 1956

**Explanation:** The post of Rajpramukh in Rajasthan was abolished in 1956 following the recommendations of the State Reorganization Commission.

**Additional Info:** This marked the complete integration of Rajasthan into the Indian Union.

**37. Which princely state's ruler was granted the highest Privy Purse allowance during the integration of Greater Rajasthan?**

A) Maharana Bhupal Singh of Mewar

B) Sawai Mansingh II of Jaipur

C) Hanwant Singh of Jodhpur

D) Sardul Singh of Bikaner

**Answer:** B) Sawai Mansingh II of Jaipur

**Explanation:** Sawai Mansingh II of Jaipur was granted the highest Privy Purse allowance of ₹18 lakh during the integration of Greater Rajasthan.

**Additional Info:** Privy Purse payments were later abolished by the 26th Constitutional Amendment.

**38. Who was the Prime Minister of Greater Rajasthan?**

A) Heera Lal Shastri

B) Gokulal Asawa

C) Bhurelal Baya

D) Hanwant Singh

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**Answer:** A) Heera Lal Shastri

**Explanation:** Heera Lal Shastri served as the Prime Minister of Greater Rajasthan, overseeing its administrative functions after integration.

**Additional Info:** The integration of princely states required skilled administrative leaders like Heera Lal Shastri.

**39. What was the role of the P. Satyanarayan Rao Committee during Rajasthan's integration process?**

- A) Deciding the Privy Purse payments
- B) Selecting the capital of Rajasthan
- C) Merging princely states
- D) Overseeing Sirohi's division

**Answer:** B) Selecting the capital of Rajasthan

**Explanation:** The P. Satyanarayan Rao Committee was formed to resolve disputes regarding the capital of Rajasthan and selected Jaipur as the capital.

**Additional Info:** The committee also recommended Ajmer as the location for the Revenue Board.

**40. Who was responsible for overseeing the merger of Abu-Delwara into Rajasthan?**

- A) Muni Jinvijay Suri Committee
- B) R. Patel Committee
- C) P. Satyanarayan Rao Committee
- D) State Reorganization Commission

**Answer:** A) Muni Jinvijay Suri Committee

**Explanation:** The Muni Jinvijay Suri Committee oversaw the merger of Abu-Delwara into Rajasthan during the final stages of its integration.

**Additional Info:** The committee included noted historian Dashrath Sharma.

**41. When was the Matsya Union officially merged with Greater Rajasthan?**

- A) May 15, 1949

B) January 26, 1950

C) March 30, 1949

D) April 18, 1948

**Answer:** A) May 15, 1949

**Explanation:** The Matsya Union was officially merged with Greater Rajasthan on May 15, 1949, further consolidating Rajasthan's territories.

**Additional Info:** This merger was based on recommendations by the Shankar Rao Dev Committee.

**42. Which committee included T.C. Puri and S.P. Sinha during Rajasthan's integration process?**

- A) R. Patel Committee
- B) State Reorganization Commission
- C) Shankar Rao Dev Committee
- D) Muni Jinvijay Suri Committee

**Answer:** A) R. Patel Committee

**Explanation:** The R. Patel Committee, which included T.C. Puri and S.P. Sinha, was responsible for deciding the location of Rajasthan's capital.

**Additional Info:** The committee ultimately selected Jaipur as the capital of Rajasthan.

**43. Who continued as the Junior Uprajpramukh during the formation of Greater Rajasthan?**

- A) Udaybhan Singh
- B) Bahadur Singh
- C) Laxman Singh of Dungarpur
- D) Bhim Singh

**Answer:** C) Laxman Singh of Dungarpur

**Explanation:** Laxman Singh of Dungarpur continued as the Junior Uprajpramukh during the formation of Greater Rajasthan.

**Additional Info:** He had served in this role in previous phases of Rajasthan's integration.



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**44. When was the United States of Rajasthan formed?**

- A) March 30, 1949
- B) April 18, 1948
- C) May 15, 1949
- D) January 26, 1950

**Answer:** B) April 18, 1948

**Explanation:** The United States of Rajasthan was formed on April 18, 1948, in Udaipur.

**Additional Info:** This phase marked the integration of the Rajasthan Union and Mewar.

**45. Who inaugurated the formation of the United States of Rajasthan?**

- A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- C) V. Gadgil
- D) K.M. Munshi

**Answer:** B) Jawaharlal Nehru

**Explanation:** Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister of India, inaugurated the formation of the United States of Rajasthan on April 18, 1948.

**Additional Info:** This phase represented a major step towards a unified Rajasthan.

**46. What was the capital of the United States of Rajasthan?**

- A) Jaipur
- B) Kota
- C) Ajmer
- D) Udaipur

**Answer:** D) Udaipur

**Explanation:** Udaipur was chosen as the capital of the United States of Rajasthan, reflecting Mewar's historical significance.

**Additional Info:** Udaipur served as the

administrative and political center during this phase.

**47. Who was appointed as the Prime Minister of the United States of Rajasthan?**

- A) Gokulal Asawa
- B) Manikyalal Verma
- C) Heera Lal Shastri
- D) Prem Narayan Mathur

**Answer:** B) Manikyalal Verma

**Explanation:** Manikyalal Verma was appointed as the Prime Minister of the United States of Rajasthan, overseeing its administration.

**Additional Info:** Verma was a prominent political figure in the integration process.

**48. Who was appointed as the Rajpramukh of the United States of Rajasthan?**

- A) Maharana Bhupal Singh
- B) Bhim Singh
- C) Laxman Singh
- D) Hanwant Singh

**Answer:** A) Maharana Bhupal Singh

**Explanation:** Maharana Bhupal Singh of Mewar was appointed as the Rajpramukh of the United States of Rajasthan.

**Additional Info:** His leadership played a crucial role in integrating the princely states of Rajasthan.

**49. How much Privy Purse allowance did Maharana Bhupal Singh negotiate for himself?**

- A) ₹10 lakh
- B) ₹20 lakh
- C) ₹5 lakh

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D) ₹15 lakh

**Answer:** B) ₹20 lakh

**Explanation:** Maharana Bhupal Singh negotiated a total Privy Purse allowance of ₹20 lakh, which was divided into ₹10 lakh as the standard privy purse, ₹5 lakh as his salary for serving as the Rajpramukh, and ₹5 lakh as a religious grant.

**Additional Info:** This reflected Mewar's historical and religious significance.

**50. Which princely ruler was reluctant to join the Rajasthan Union, expressing concerns over the merger?**

A) Maharana Bhupal Singh

B) Sawai Mansingh II

C) Chandraveer Singh

D) Udaybhan Singh

**Answer:** A) Maharana Bhupal Singh

**Explanation:** Maharana Bhupal Singh of Mewar expressed reluctance to join the Rajasthan Union, citing Mewar's illustrious history as a seat of Rajput pride and resistance. **Additional Info:** His concerns highlighted the challenges of merging princely states with deep historical significance.

**51. What was the primary objective of the Cripps Mission and the Cabinet Mission in relation to princely states like those in Rajasthan?**

A) Establishing economic treaties

B) Integrating princely states into the Indian Union

C) Securing defense agreements

D) Allocating resources for industrial development

**Answer:** B) Integrating princely states into the Indian Union

**Explanation:** Both the Cripps Mission (1942) and the Cabinet Mission (1946) aimed to merge the princely states into the Indian Union,

ensuring a smooth transition to independence.

**Additional Info:** These missions laid the groundwork for the eventual integration of princely states like those in Rajasthan.

**52. Which ruler played a key role in convening conferences to unify the princely states of Rajasthan?**

A) Maharaja Sawai Mansingh II

B) Maharao Bhim Singh

C) Maharana Bhupal Singh

D) Maharawal Laxman Singh

**Answer:** C) Maharana Bhupal Singh

**Explanation:** Maharana Bhupal Singh of Mewar convened conferences in Udaipur to discuss the formation of a "Rajasthan Union" and unify the princely states.

**Additional Info:** His efforts were supported by key rulers such as Sawai Mansingh II and Maharao Bhim Singh.

**53. Which phase of Rajasthan's integration was marked by the formation of Greater Rajasthan?**

A) First phase

B) Second phase

C) Fourth phase

D) Fifth phase

**Answer:** C) Fourth phase

**Explanation:** The fourth phase of Rajasthan's integration was marked by the formation of Greater Rajasthan, which consolidated the territories of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, and Jaisalmer.

**Additional Info:** The inauguration took place on March 30, 1949, in Jaipur.

**54. Which key figure from Rajasthan expressed a deep sense of loss and reluctance while signing the Covenant Letter during the integration process?**

A) Maharawal Laxman Singh

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- B) Chandraveer Singh
- C) Bhim Singh
- D) Udaybhan Singh

**Answer:** B) Chandraveer Singh

**Explanation:** Chandraveer Singh, ruler of Banswara, expressed deep reluctance and referred to the Covenant Letter as his "death warrant," signifying the emotional impact of the integration.

**Additional Info:** His remark reflected the emotional toll of losing traditional ruling powers.

**55. What legal provision paved the way for the integration of princely states like Rajasthan into India?**

- A) Government of India Act, 1935
- B) Indian Independence Act, 1947
- C) Cripps Mission Report
- D) Cabinet Mission Plan

**Answer:** B) Indian Independence Act, 1947

**Explanation:** The Indian Independence Act of 1947 abolished the British Government's supremacy over the princely states, nullifying treaties and allowing their accession to either India or Pakistan.

**Additional Info:** This Act was pivotal in facilitating the integration of Rajasthan's princely states into India.

**56. Which of the following princely states did NOT meet the criteria for remaining independent under the Government of India's integration plan?**

- A) Mewar
- B) Marwar
- C) Bikaner
- D) Karauli

**Answer:** D) Karauli

**Explanation:** Only princely states with

populations exceeding 10 lakhs and revenues greater than 1 crore rupees could remain independent. Mewar, Marwar, Jaipur, and Bikaner met this criterion, but Karauli did not.

**Additional Info:** These princely states eventually joined India, leading to the integration of Rajasthan.

**57. Which of the following was NOT a challenge in the merger of princely states during Rajasthan's integration?**

- A) Personal ambitions of rulers
- B) Communal disputes
- C) Geopolitical concerns along the western frontier
- D) Shortage of administrative staff

**Answer:** D) Shortage of administrative staff

**Explanation:** The main challenges during the merger were communal disputes, geopolitical concerns, and the personal ambitions of princely rulers, but there was no mention of a shortage of administrative staff.

**Additional Info:** The rulers were often reluctant to give up their autonomy, complicating the integration process.

**58. What was the population of the Matsya Sangha after its formation?**

- A) 10,00,000
- B) 18,37,994
- C) 23,34,220
- D) 15,00,000

**Answer:** B) 18,37,994

**Explanation:** The total population of the Matsya Sangha after its formation was 18,37,994, with Alwar, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, and Karauli contributing to this population.

**Additional Info:** The Matsya Sangha was one of the first political unions during Rajasthan's integration.

**59. Who served as the Deputy Prime Minister of the Matsya Sangha?**



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- A) Gopilal Yadav
- B) Shobharam Kumawat
- C) Ganeshpal
- D) Jugalkishore Chaturvedi

**Answer:** D) Jugalkishore Chaturvedi

**Explanation:** Jugalkishore Chaturvedi was appointed as the Deputy Prime Minister of the Matsya Sangha, supporting the Prime Minister Shobharam Kumawat.

**Additional Info:** The Matsya Sangha's leadership structure included several key figures who contributed to its governance.

**60. In which princely state was the Matsya Sangha's capital located?**

- A) Bharatpur
- B) Alwar
- C) Karauli
- D) Dhaulpur

**Answer:** B) Alwar

**Explanation:** The capital of the Matsya Sangha was established in Alwar, where the administration of the union was based.

**Additional Info:** The Matsya Sangha was inaugurated in Bharatpur, but Alwar became its administrative center.

**61. Why was the integration of Rajasthan's princely states important for the newly independent India?**

- A) To create more administrative regions
- B) To reduce the influence of the British
- C) To promote national unity and security
- D) To protect the autonomy of local rulers

**Answer:** C) To promote national unity and security

**Explanation:** The integration of princely states like those in Rajasthan was crucial for promoting national unity and ensuring security

along India's borders, particularly in regions like Jodhpur and Jaisalmer.

**Additional Info:** This was in line with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's vision of a united India.

**62. What was the primary reason for some rulers of Rajasthan's princely states to initially resist joining the Indian Union?**

- A) Fear of communal tensions
- B) Concerns over losing autonomy and privileges
- C) Economic instability
- D) Disputes with neighboring states

**Answer:** B) Concerns over losing autonomy and privileges

**Explanation:** Many rulers feared losing their autonomy, status, and wealth, which made them reluctant to join the Indian Union.

**Additional Info:** The personal ambitions of rulers played a significant role in delaying the integration process.

**63. How did the strategic location of princely states like Jodhpur and Jaisalmer complicate their integration into India?**

- A) Their proximity to Pakistan raised security concerns
- B) They were economically dependent on British trade
- C) They had communal conflicts with neighboring regions
- D) Their rulers wanted to join Pakistan

**Answer:** A) Their proximity to Pakistan raised security concerns

**Explanation:** Jodhpur and Jaisalmer's location along the western frontier made their integration critical for India's national security, particularly due to their proximity to Pakistan.

**Additional Info:** This added geopolitical complexity to the integration process.

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**64. What reasoning did Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel use to persuade the princely rulers of Rajasthan to join the Indian Union?**

- A) The benefits of economic development
- B) The inevitability of British withdrawal
- C) The need for national unity and defense
- D) The opportunity to retain partial autonomy

**Answer:** C) The need for national unity and defense

**Explanation:** Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel emphasized that national unity and defense were paramount for India's survival, particularly after the British withdrawal, making the integration of Rajasthan essential.

**Additional Info:** He played a central role in convincing reluctant rulers to join India.

**65. How did the Privy Purse agreements help in the smooth integration of princely states into India?**

- A) By providing financial incentives to rulers
- B) By allowing rulers to maintain control over their states
- C) By negotiating trade deals with local rulers
- D) By forcing the rulers into exile

**Answer:** A) By providing financial incentives to rulers

**Explanation:** The Privy Purse agreements provided financial compensation to princely rulers for relinquishing their power, which facilitated a smoother integration into India.

**Additional Info:** These payments were later abolished by the 26th Constitutional Amendment in 1971.

**66. What critical factor differentiated Mewar's approach to integration from other princely states in Rajasthan?**

- A) Its geopolitical significance
- B) Its historical role as a center of Rajput pride

C) Its strong trade ties with British India

D) Its religious diversity

**Answer:** B) Its historical role as a center of Rajput pride

**Explanation:** Mewar's illustrious history as a seat of Rajput pride and resistance made its ruler, Maharana Bhupal Singh, more reluctant to merge with the Indian Union compared to other states.

**Additional Info:** Mewar's ruler eventually joined the Indian Union, but his initial hesitation highlighted the complex identity issues faced by princely rulers.

**67. Why was the formation of the Matsya Sangha significant in the early stages of Rajasthan's integration?**

- A) It was the first political union in Rajasthan
- B) It helped in establishing a new capital for Rajasthan
- C) It dissolved all princely states in western India
- D) It ended the feudal system in Rajasthan

**Answer:** A) It was the first political union in Rajasthan

**Explanation:** The Matsya Sangha was significant as it marked the first phase of Rajasthan's integration, setting a precedent for the eventual unification of all princely states in the region.

**Additional Info:** The Matsya Sangha consisted of Bharatpur, Alwar, Dhaulpur, and Karauli.

**68. In what way did the communal composition of princely states affect their decisions to accede to India?**

- A) Rulers feared conflicts with British authorities
- B) Communal tensions influenced rulers' decisions
- C) States with large Hindu populations wanted independence

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D) The British forced them into making decisions based on religion

**Answer:** B) Communal tensions influenced rulers' decisions

**Explanation:** Communal tensions between different religious communities within princely states often influenced the rulers' decisions on whether to accede to India or Pakistan.

**Additional Info:** This was particularly true in states like Jodhpur, which had a mixed religious population.

**69. How did the economic status of Rajasthan's princely states influence their accession process?**

- A) States with lower incomes resisted integration
- B) Economic agreements sped up the accession process
- C) States with higher incomes had more leverage in negotiations
- D) Wealthier states sought independence

**Answer:** C) States with higher incomes had more leverage in negotiations

**Explanation:** Princely states with higher incomes, such as Jaipur and Jodhpur, had more leverage during negotiations and could secure better terms, like larger Privy Purse allowances.

**Additional Info:** This economic factor influenced the pace and conditions of integration.

**70. Why was the role of V.P. Menon critical in the integration of Rajasthan?**

- A) He facilitated economic treaties
- B) He negotiated the accession of princely states
- C) He represented the British Crown
- D) He led military operations in Rajasthan

**Answer:** B) He negotiated the accession of princely states

**Explanation:** V.P. Menon, as the Secretary of the Princely Secretariat, played a key role in

negotiating the accession of Rajasthan's princely states to the Indian Union.

**Additional Info:** Menon worked closely with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel during this process.

**71. Which critical decision during the final phase of Rajasthan's reorganization involved Ajmer-Merwara?**

- A) Its transfer to Madhya Pradesh
- B) Its integration as Rajasthan's 26th district
- C) Its separation from the Rajasthan Union
- D) Its status as an independent territory

**Answer:** B) Its integration as Rajasthan's 26th district

**Explanation:** Ajmer-Merwara was integrated into Rajasthan as its 26th district during the final phase of reorganization in 1956.

**Additional Info:** This helped consolidate Rajasthan's territory and administrative structure.

**72. What was the primary objective behind the creation of the Princely Secretariat?**

- A) To allocate financial resources to princely states
- B) To facilitate the integration of princely states into India
- C) To protect the autonomy of local rulers
- D) To negotiate trade deals with Britain

**Answer:** B) To facilitate the integration of princely states into India

**Explanation:** The Princely Secretariat, led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, was formed to facilitate the integration of India's princely states, including those in Rajasthan.

**Additional Info:** The secretariat played a central role in the peaceful accession of these states.

**73. How did geopolitical concerns along Rajasthan's western frontier impact the integration process?**



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A) It delayed the process due to external interference

B) It created pressure to secure borders with Pakistan

C) It promoted the independence of western princely states

D) It led to territorial disputes with neighboring states

**Answer:** B) It created pressure to secure borders with Pakistan

**Explanation:** Geopolitical concerns along Rajasthan's western frontier, particularly with princely states like Jaisalmer and Jodhpur, increased the pressure to secure India's borders with Pakistan.

**Additional Info:** This was a key consideration during the integration process.

**74. How did the historical role of Mewar shape its stance on the integration of Rajasthan?**

A) Mewar sought independence due to its strategic location

B) Mewar's ruler resisted integration due to its history of Rajput pride

C) Mewar wanted to join Pakistan

D) Mewar immediately supported the integration

**Answer:** B) Mewar's ruler resisted integration due to its history of Rajput pride

**Explanation:** Mewar's history as a center of Rajput pride and resistance led its ruler, Maharana Bhupal Singh, to initially resist integration with Rajasthan and India.

**Additional Info:** The state eventually joined, but with significant hesitance.

**75. How did the formation of Greater Rajasthan change the political landscape of the region?**

A) It dissolved the feudal system in Rajasthan

B) It united large and powerful princely states under one administration

C) It led to the creation of multiple capitals in Rajasthan

D) It fragmented the state into smaller regions

**Answer:** B) It united large and powerful princely states under one administration

**Explanation:** The formation of Greater Rajasthan united large princely states like Jaipur, Jodhpur, and Bikaner, significantly altering the political landscape by creating a single administrative structure.

**Additional Info:** This was one of the most important phases of Rajasthan's integration.

**76. What was the main challenge during the formation of the United States of Rajasthan?**

A) Economic disparity among states

B) The involvement of feudatories in the cabinet

C) Lack of a unified military force

D) Territorial disputes with neighboring regions

**Answer:** B) The involvement of feudatories in the cabinet

**Explanation:** A key challenge during the formation of the United States of Rajasthan was the debate over the involvement of feudatories (former princely rulers) in the new democratic governance structure.

**Additional Info:** This highlighted the tension between modern administrative frameworks and traditional feudal elements.

**77. How did the Rajasthan Union contribute to the economic stability of the newly formed state?**

A) By reducing taxes on local industries

B) By combining the revenues of princely states

C) By securing foreign investments

D) By promoting agriculture and trade

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**Answer:** B) By combining the revenues of princely states

**Explanation:** The Rajasthan Union helped create economic stability by combining the revenues of princely states like Kota, Bundi, and Dungarpur, resulting in a stronger financial foundation.

**Additional Info:** The union's total income was around 1 crore 90 lakh rupees.

**78. How did the Princely Secretariat ensure the peaceful accession of Rajasthan's princely states?**

- A) By threatening military intervention
- B) By offering rulers favorable terms in the form of Privy Purse payments
- C) By arranging diplomatic negotiations with Pakistan
- D) By organizing mass protests against the rulers

**Answer:** B) By offering rulers favorable terms in the form of Privy Purse payments

**Explanation:** The Princely Secretariat offered favorable terms, such as Privy Purse payments, to princely rulers, ensuring their peaceful accession to the Indian Union.

**Additional Info:** This strategy was effective in avoiding conflicts and resistance.

**79. What was the main consequence of the State Reorganization Commission's recommendations for Rajasthan?**

- A) The creation of new princely states
- B) The final territorial adjustments and integration
- C) The abolition of feudal rights
- D) The establishment of a new capital

**Answer:** B) The final territorial adjustments and integration

**Explanation:** The State Reorganization Commission's recommendations resulted in the final territorial adjustments and integration of

Rajasthan, including the merger of Ajmer and the transfer of Sironj to Madhya Pradesh.

**Additional Info:** This marked the completion of Rajasthan's integration into India.

**80. How did the leadership of Maharana Bhupal Singh shape the formation of the United States of Rajasthan?**

- A) By promoting the idea of independence
- B) By negotiating favorable terms for Mewar's accession
- C) By delaying the process of integration
- D) By refusing to participate in the formation

**Answer:** B) By negotiating favorable terms for Mewar's accession

**Explanation:** Maharana Bhupal Singh's leadership was pivotal in shaping the formation of the United States of Rajasthan, as he negotiated favorable terms for Mewar, including a significant Privy Purse.

**Additional Info:** His role as Rajpramukh reflected Mewar's importance in the integration process.

**81. How did the concept of a "Privy Purse" help in maintaining the traditional status of Rajasthan's rulers while integrating into India?**

- A) It provided an option for rulers to retain autonomy
- B) It compensated rulers for the loss of administrative powers
- C) It allowed rulers to influence local governance
- D) It helped rulers maintain control over military forces

**Answer:** B) It compensated rulers for the loss of administrative powers

**Explanation:** The Privy Purse was a financial compensation given to rulers for relinquishing their powers and integrating their states into India, ensuring a smoother transition without significant resistance.

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**Additional Info:** The Privy Purse agreements were later abolished in 1971.

**82. What was the reasoning behind Maharana Bhupal Singh's reluctance to merge Mewar with the Rajasthan Union?**

- A) Mewar's strategic alliance with Pakistan
- B) Mewar's long history of independence and Rajput pride
- C) Economic concerns over losing trade ties with Britain
- D) Fears of religious conflicts in the region

**Answer:** B) Mewar's long history of independence and Rajput pride

**Explanation:** Maharana Bhupal Singh was initially reluctant to merge Mewar with the Rajasthan Union due to Mewar's deep-rooted history as a center of Rajput pride and independence.

**Additional Info:** Mewar eventually joined the Rajasthan Union, but Bhupal Singh negotiated favorable terms for Mewar.

**83. How did the geopolitical location of Jaisalmer influence its accession to India?**

- A) Its proximity to China required special defense considerations
- B) Its strategic location along the Pakistan border made integration crucial for national security
- C) Jaisalmer had vital trade routes with British India
- D) Jaisalmer's ruler wanted to remain independent due to its small population

**Answer:** B) Its strategic location along the Pakistan border made integration crucial for national security

**Explanation:** Jaisalmer's strategic location along the western border with Pakistan made its integration essential for India's national defense, particularly in a newly independent country.

**Additional Info:** This concern played a role in pushing for the timely accession of Jaisalmer.

**84. Why was the formation of Greater Rajasthan in 1949 a pivotal moment in the state's political development?**

- A) It dissolved the traditional ruling structures of the princely states
- B) It created a unified state by merging major princely states under one administration
- C) It separated smaller states from Rajasthan
- D) It allowed for the creation of an independent Rajasthan Union

**Answer:** B) It created a unified state by merging major princely states under one administration

**Explanation:** The formation of Greater Rajasthan in 1949 was pivotal because it brought together major princely states like Jaipur, Jodhpur, and Bikaner under one unified administration, significantly altering the region's political landscape.

**Additional Info:** This integration was officiated by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

**85. What critical issue did the P. Satyanarayan Rao Committee address during Rajasthan's integration process?**

- A) The status of the Matsya Union
- B) The location of Rajasthan's capital
- C) The distribution of military assets
- D) The financial negotiations with princely states

**Answer:** B) The location of Rajasthan's capital

**Explanation:** The P. Satyanarayan Rao Committee was responsible for resolving disputes over the capital of Rajasthan, ultimately selecting Jaipur as the capital.

**Additional Info:** Ajmer was chosen as the location for the Revenue Board.



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**86. Why was it essential to integrate the Ajmer-Merwara union territory into Rajasthan?**

- A) It was a symbol of colonial power
- B) Its location made it administratively essential for Rajasthan's territorial integrity
- C) Its economic importance
- D) It had unresolved disputes with neighboring princely states

**Answer:** B) Its location made it administratively essential for Rajasthan's territorial integrity

**Explanation:** Integrating Ajmer-Merwara into Rajasthan was important for the territorial integrity of the state, especially after the final reorganization in 1956.

**Additional Info:** Ajmer was designated as the 26th district of Rajasthan.

**87. How did the Cabinet Mission of 1946 impact the future integration of Rajasthan's princely states?**

- A) It recommended full independence for Rajasthan's states
- B) It laid out plans for merging the princely states into a unified Indian Union
- C) It allowed British control over the integration process
- D) It proposed joint administration with Pakistan

**Answer:** B) It laid out plans for merging the princely states into a unified Indian Union

**Explanation:** The Cabinet Mission of 1946 proposed plans to merge the princely states into the Indian Union, setting the groundwork for their eventual integration.

**Additional Info:** This mission, along with the Cripps Mission, aimed to facilitate a smooth transition for princely states like those in Rajasthan.

**88. What reasoning did Maharana Bhupal Singh give for his initial hesitation to join the United States of Rajasthan?**

- A) Economic concerns
- B) His desire for a separate kingdom
- C) Mewar's illustrious history as a center of Rajput pride
- D) Fear of military repercussions from neighboring states

**Answer:** C) Mewar's illustrious history as a center of Rajput pride

**Explanation:** Maharana Bhupal Singh was initially hesitant to join the United States of Rajasthan because of Mewar's long history as a symbol of Rajput pride and resistance, making it difficult for him to accept a larger federation.

**Additional Info:** His reluctance highlighted the challenges of merging traditional identities with modern administrative structures.

**89. How did the communal makeup of princely states like Jodhpur influence the decisions of their rulers regarding accession?**

- A) The rulers wanted to join Pakistan
- B) Communal tensions made rulers consider the interests of both Hindus and Muslims
- C) Religious leaders were given control over decision-making
- D) The British forced rulers to make decisions based on religion

**Answer:** B) Communal tensions made rulers consider the interests of both Hindus and Muslims

**Explanation:** The communal makeup of princely states like Jodhpur, which had a significant Muslim population, influenced the rulers' decisions on whether to accede to India or Pakistan.

**Additional Info:** This issue complicated the

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accession process, particularly in regions with diverse religious communities.

**90. What was a significant consequence of the 7th Constitutional Amendment for Rajasthan's political structure?**

- A) The dissolution of princely states
- B) The abolition of the Rajpramukh post
- C) The creation of separate capitals for different regions
- D) The reinstatement of feudal rights

**Answer:** B) The abolition of the Rajpramukh post

**Explanation:** The 7th Constitutional Amendment, enacted in 1956, abolished the ceremonial post of Rajpramukh, marking the end of princely rule in Rajasthan.

**Additional Info:** This amendment further integrated Rajasthan into the Indian political system.

**91. What role did K.M. Munshi play in the integration of Rajasthan's princely states?**

- A) He led military operations to enforce accession
- B) He proposed the formation of the Matsya Sangha
- C) He opposed the integration of princely states
- D) He negotiated peace treaties between the states

**Answer:** B) He proposed the formation of the Matsya Sangha

**Explanation:** K.M. Munshi played an important role by proposing the formation of the Matsya Sangha, which helped unify the princely states of Bharatpur, Alwar, Dhaulpur, and Karauli in the early stages of Rajasthan's integration.

**Additional Info:** His involvement was critical in promoting unity among these smaller states.

**92. Why was the economic structure of Rajasthan's princely states a challenge during their integration into India?**

- A) They relied heavily on trade with Britain
- B) Their economies were based on outdated feudal systems
- C) They had no stable source of revenue
- D) They were industrialized and had powerful unions

**Answer:** B) Their economies were based on outdated feudal systems

**Explanation:** Many of Rajasthan's princely states had economies based on outdated feudal systems, which posed a challenge during their integration into a modern, unified India.

**Additional Info:** The new Indian government had to modernize the economic systems of these regions post-integration.

**93. What was the strategic significance of the merger of Matsya Union with Greater Rajasthan in 1949?**

- A) It completed the integration of eastern Rajasthan
- B) It created a defense zone along the western frontier
- C) It brought key military resources to Rajasthan
- D) It dissolved all princely states in the region

**Answer:** A) It completed the integration of eastern Rajasthan

**Explanation:** The merger of the Matsya Union with Greater Rajasthan in 1949 was strategically important as it completed the integration of eastern Rajasthan into the newly formed state, further consolidating the region.

**Additional Info:** This merger was facilitated by the Shankar Rao Dev Committee.

**94. How did the reorganization of Rajasthan in 1956 reflect the goals of the State Reorganization Commission?**

- A) By reducing the influence of princely rulers

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B) By creating multiple new states

C) By consolidating territories and ensuring administrative efficiency

D) By increasing the powers of local rulers

**Answer:** C) By consolidating territories and ensuring administrative efficiency

**Explanation:** The reorganization of Rajasthan in 1956 reflected the goals of the State Reorganization Commission, which aimed to consolidate territories and ensure more efficient administration across India.

**Additional Info:** This reorganization included the merger of Ajmer and the transfer of Sironj to Madhya Pradesh.

**95. What was a primary reason for the deadlock during the cabinet formation in the United States of Rajasthan?**

A) Territorial disputes between princely states

B) Debates over the influence of feudatories in the government

C) Lack of financial resources

D) Foreign interference

**Answer:** B) Debates over the influence of feudatories in the government

**Explanation:** The deadlock during the cabinet formation in the United States of Rajasthan was due to debates over the extent of influence that former princely rulers (feudatories) should have in the new democratic government.

**Additional Info:** This highlighted the complexities of merging traditional feudal elements with modern governance.

**96. How did the State Reorganization Commission handle the territorial dispute over Sironj during the final phase of Rajasthan's integration?**

A) By merging Sironj with Gujarat

B) By transferring Sironj to Madhya Pradesh

C) By making Sironj an independent union territory

D) By including Sironj in Rajasthan's western region

**Answer:** B) By transferring Sironj to Madhya Pradesh

**Explanation:** During the final phase of Rajasthan's integration, the State Reorganization Commission decided to transfer Sironj to Madhya Pradesh, resolving the territorial dispute.

**Additional Info:** This was part of the broader territorial adjustments during the 1956 reorganization.

**97. How did the abolition of the Privy Purse in 1971 impact the former rulers of Rajasthan's princely states?**

A) It led to the reinstatement of their ruling powers

B) It ended their financial compensation from the government

C) It allowed them to retain partial autonomy

D) It re-established their feudal rights

**Answer:** B) It ended their financial compensation from the government

**Explanation:** The abolition of the Privy Purse in 1971 ended the financial compensation that former princely rulers had received as part of their agreements to integrate with India.

**Additional Info:** This marked the final step in dissolving the last remnants of princely power in Rajasthan.

**98. What critical decision was made during the division of Sirohi in the sixth phase of Rajasthan's integration?**

A) Sirohi was given the option to remain independent

B) Parts of Sirohi were merged with Rajasthan and Bombay

C) Sirohi became a separate princely state

D) Sirohi was transferred to Gujarat



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**Answer:** B) Parts of Sirohi were merged with Rajasthan and Bombay

**Explanation:** During the sixth phase of Rajasthan's integration, parts of Sirohi were divided, with Abu and Delwara being merged into Bombay, while the remaining parts were integrated into Rajasthan.

**Additional Info:** This division was completed on January 26, 1950.

Committee oversaw the merger of Abu-Delwara into Rajasthan, playing a significant role in the final phases of Rajasthan's integration.

**Additional Info:** This committee was crucial in ensuring the smooth integration of these regions.

**99. What role did the Shankar Rao Dev Committee play in the integration of Rajasthan?**

- A) It led military operations to enforce integration
- B) It facilitated the merger of the Matsya Union with Greater Rajasthan
- C) It created the Rajasthan Union
- D) It negotiated treaties with neighboring states

**Answer:** B) It facilitated the merger of the Matsya Union with Greater Rajasthan

**Explanation:** The Shankar Rao Dev Committee played a key role in facilitating the merger of the Matsya Union with Greater Rajasthan, completing the integration of eastern Rajasthan.

**Additional Info:** This merger took place on May 15, 1949.

**100. How did the recommendations of the Muni Jinvijay Suri Committee affect the final phases of Rajasthan's integration?**

- A) They led to the creation of a new capital for Rajasthan
- B) They oversaw the merger of Abu-Delwara into Rajasthan
- C) They transferred parts of Rajasthan to Madhya Pradesh
- D) They allowed princely rulers to retain their titles

**Answer:** B) They oversaw the merger of Abu-Delwara into Rajasthan

**Explanation:** The Muni Jinvijay Suri