

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

## OTHER KINGDOMS OF RAJASTHAN

**1. Who founded the princely state of Jhalawar?**

- A) Madan Singh
- B) Jallim Singh
- C) Rajendra Singh
- D) Gopal Pal

**Answer:** A) Madan Singh

**Explanation:** Madan Singh founded the princely state of Jhalawar in 1837 after separating from Kota.

**2. When was Jhalawar recognized as a princely state by the British?**

- A) 1837
- B) 1840
- C) 1838
- D) 1835

**Answer:** C) 1838

**Explanation:** The British recognized Jhalawar as a princely state in 1838, establishing its formal status.

**3. What is Jhalrapatan, the capital of Jhalawar, also known as?**

- A) City of Bells
- B) City of Lakes
- C) City of Palaces
- D) City of Kings

**Answer:** A) City of Bells

**Explanation:** Jhalrapatan is known as the "City of Bells" due to its numerous temples adorned with bells.

**4. Which river is Jhalrapatan situated on?**

- A) Banas
- B) Luni
- C) Chambal
- D) Chandrabhaga

**Answer:** D) Chandrabhaga

**Explanation:** Jhalrapatan is located on the banks of the Chandrabhaga River.

**5. Who constructed the wooden palace in Jhalawar?**

- A) Vinay Singh
- B) Rajendra Singh
- C) Madan Singh
- D) Kishan Singh

**Answer:** B) Rajendra Singh

**Explanation:** Rajendra Singh constructed a unique wooden palace in Jhalawar.

**6. Which ruler opened all temples in Jhalawar to the public, promoting religious inclusivity?**

- A) Mangal Singh
- B) Rajendra Singh
- C) Kishan Singh
- D) Madanpal

**Answer:** B) Rajendra Singh

**Explanation:** Rajendra Singh promoted religious reforms by opening temples to the public.

**7. Who was the first ruler of Alwar to capture the city in 1775?**

- A) Kalyan Singh
- B) Rajendra Singh

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C) Pratap Singh

D) Mangal Singh

**Answer:** C) Pratap Singh

**Explanation:** Pratap Singh captured Alwar in 1775 AD and established it as his capital.

**8. Which ruler of Alwar attended the First Round Table Conference?**

A) Vinay Singh

B) Jaisingh

C) Tej Singh

D) Kishan Singh

**Answer:** B) Jaisingh

**Explanation:** Jaisingh represented Alwar at the First Round Table Conference, expressing a desire to rule under a democratic framework.

**9. Who was the first student of Mayo College from Alwar?**

A) Mangal Singh

B) Vinay Singh

C) Tej Singh

D) Kishan Singh

**Answer:** A) Mangal Singh

**Explanation:** Mangal Singh was the first student of Mayo College, a prestigious institution.

**10. Who is referred to as the "Nandan Kanan of Rajasthan"?**

A) Madan Singh

B) Vinay Singh

C) Rajendra Singh

D) Kishan Singh

**Answer:** B) Vinay Singh

**Explanation:** Vinay Singh is referred to as

"Nandan Kanan" for his contributions to the beautification of Alwar.

**11. Who built the Silisadh Lake in Alwar?**

A) Mangal Singh

B) Vinay Singh

C) Rajendra Singh

D) Kishan Singh

**Answer:** B) Vinay Singh

**Explanation:** The lake was built by Vinay Singh for his queen, Shila.

**12. Who among the rulers of Alwar implemented progressive social reforms, including banning child marriage and funeral feasts?**

A) Kishan Singh

B) Mangal Singh

C) Rajendra Singh

D) Vinay Singh

**Answer:** A) Kishan Singh

**Explanation:** Kishan Singh introduced progressive reforms in Alwar, banning child marriage, mismatch marriage, and funeral feasts.

**13. What event is associated with the reign of Moolraj I in Jaisalmer?**

A) The first Saka of Jaisalmer

B) The second Saka of Jaisalmer

C) Treaty with the British

D) Construction of Jaisalmer Fort

**Answer:** A) The first Saka of Jaisalmer

**Explanation:** During Moolraj I's reign, Alauddin Khilji attacked Jaisalmer, leading to the first Saka, a Rajput tradition of ultimate sacrifice.

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**14. Which ruler of Jaisalmer established the city of Jaisalmer in 1155 AD?**

- A) Jaisal
- B) Moolraj I
- C) Rajansaal
- D) Devraj

**Answer:** A) Jaisal

**Explanation:** Jaisal founded the city of Jaisalmer in 1155 AD.

**15. What significant action did Moolraj II of Jaisalmer take in 1818 AD?**

- A) Defeated the Paramaras
- B) Signed a treaty with the British
- C) Built the Mohangarh Fort
- D) Constructed the Jaisalmer Fort

**Answer:** B) Signed a treaty with the British

**Explanation:** Moolraj II signed a treaty with the British in 1818, bringing Jaisalmer under British indirect rule.

**16. Who established the capital of Jaisalmer at Lodrava?**

- A) Moolraj I
- B) Rajansaal
- C) Devraj
- D) Moolraj II

**Answer:** C) Devraj

**Explanation:** Devraj established his capital at Lodrava after defeating the Paramaras.

**17. Who is credited with constructing the fort at Tanaut, Jaisalmer?**

- A) Moolraj I
- B) Kehar
- C) Moolraj II

D) Jaisal

**Answer:** B) Kehar

**Explanation:** Kehar built the fort at Tanaut, contributing to the defense of the region.

**18. During whose reign did the second Saka of Jaisalmer occur?**

- A) Moolraj I
- B) Rajansaal
- C) Devraj
- D) Jaisal

**Answer:** B) Rajansaal

**Explanation:** The second Saka of Jaisalmer occurred during Rajansaal's reign, when Firoz Tughlaq attacked the region.

**19. In 1550 AD, which invader attacked Jaisalmer during Lunkaran's reign?**

- A) Alauddin Khilji
- B) Firoz Tughlaq
- C) Amir Ali
- D) Mohammed Gauri

**Answer:** C) Amir Ali

**Explanation:** Amir Ali from Kandahar attacked Jaisalmer in 1550 AD, leading to a half-Saka.

**20. Who migrated from Jaisalmer due to hardships imposed by Salim Singh?**

- A) Bhati Rajputs
- B) Paliwal Brahmins
- C) Jadoun Rajputs
- D) Kachhwahas

**Answer:** B) Paliwal Brahmins

**Explanation:** The Paliwal Brahmins left Jaisalmer due to the hardships imposed by Salim Singh, the prime minister of Jaisalmer.

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**21. Who was the ruler of Jaisalmer during India's independence?**

- A) Moolraj II
- B) Jawahar Singh
- C) Devraj
- D) Mangalrao

**Answer:** B) Jawahar Singh

**Explanation:** Jawahar Singh was the ruler of Jaisalmer during the time of India's independence.

**22. Who was burned alive in prison under Jawahar Singh's rule in Jaisalmer?**

- A) Vinay Singh
- B) Sagarmal Gopa
- C) Bakhtawar Singh
- D) Pratap Singh

**Answer:** B) Sagarmal Gopa

**Explanation:** Sagarmal Gopa, a freedom fighter, was burned alive in prison under Jawahar Singh's rule.

**23. What book did Sagarmal Gopa author that critiqued the rule in Jaisalmer?**

- A) Pratap Rasau
- B) Jaisalmer ka Gundaraj
- C) Sujan Samwat Vilas
- D) Prithviraj Raso

**Answer:** B) Jaisalmer ka Gundaraj

**Explanation:** Sagarmal Gopa authored *Jaisalmer ka Gundaraj*, critiquing the oppressive rule in Jaisalmer.

**24. Which dynasty ruled over Karauli?**

- A) Kachhwaha
- B) Bhati
- C) Jadoun

D) Rathore

**Answer:** C) Jadoun

**Explanation:** The Jadoun branch of the Yaduvansha dynasty ruled over Karauli.

**25. Which ruler established the capital of Karauli at Bayana in 1040 AD?**

- A) Vijaypal
- B) Timanpal
- C) Gopal Pal
- D) Arjunpal

**Answer:** A) Vijaypal

**Explanation:** Vijaypal established the capital of Karauli at Bayana in 1040 AD.

**26. Under which ruler was the capital of Karauli shifted to Timangarh?**

- A) Vijaypal
- B) Timanpal
- C) Dharmapala II
- D) Harbaksh Pal

**Answer:** B) Timanpal

**Explanation:** Timanpal shifted the capital to Timangarh during his reign.

**27. Who built the Madan Mohan Temple in Karauli?**

- A) Dharmapala II
- B) Harbaksh Pal
- C) Gopal Pal
- D) Madanpal

**Answer:** C) Gopal Pal

**Explanation:** Gopal Pal constructed the Madan Mohan Temple in Karauli, dedicated to Lord Krishna.

**28. In which year did Harbaksh Pal of Karauli sign a treaty with the British?**

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- A) 1838 AD
- B) 1857 AD
- C) 1817 AD
- D) 1803 AD

**Answer:** C) 1817 AD

**Explanation:** Harbaksh Pal signed a treaty with the British on 9 November 1817 AD.

**29. What was the outcome of Narasimha Pal's death in 1852 AD for the state of Karauli?**

- A) His adopted son Bharatpal was recognized as ruler
- B) The state was annexed by the British under the Doctrine of Lapse
- C) The capital was shifted to Bayana
- D) The state declared independence from the British

**Answer:** B) The state was annexed by the British under the Doctrine of Lapse

**Explanation:** After Narasimha Pal's death, Karauli was annexed by the British under the Doctrine of Lapse, but later its independence was restored.

**30. Which ruler of Karauli supported the 1857 rebellion and was honored with a 17-gun salute by the British?**

- A) Gopal Pal
- B) Madanpal
- C) Dharmapala II
- D) Harbaksh Pal

**Answer:** B) Madanpal

**Explanation:** Madanpal supported the 1857 rebellion and was honored by the British with a 17-gun salute.

**31. In which year did Swami Dayanand Saraswati visit Karauli?**

- A) 1857 AD
- B) 1865 AD
- C) 1817 AD
- D) 1847 AD

**Answer:** B) 1865 AD

**Explanation:** Swami Dayanand Saraswati visited Karauli in 1865 AD, marking his first visit to Rajasthan.

**32. Which two princely states in Rajasthan were ruled by the Jat kingdom?**

- A) Bharatpur and Alwar
- B) Bharatpur and Dhaulpur
- C) Jhalawar and Jaisalmer
- D) Alwar and Jaisalmer

**Answer:** B) Bharatpur and Dhaulpur

**Explanation:** Bharatpur and Dhaulpur were the two princely states in Rajasthan ruled by the Jat kingdom.

**33. Who led the Jat rebellion against Aurangzeb in 1669 AD?**

- A) Rajaram
- B) Gokula
- C) Suraj Mal
- D) Jawahar Singh

**Answer:** B) Gokula

**Explanation:** Gokula led the Jat rebellion against Aurangzeb in 1669 AD due to his repressive policies.

**34. Which Jat zamindar looted Akbar's tomb at Sikandra as an act of defiance?**

- A) Rajaram
- B) Churaman
- C) Suraj Mal

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D) Jawahar Singh

**Answer:** A) Rajaram

**Explanation:** Rajaram looted Akbar's tomb at Sikandra in 1687 AD as a symbolic act of defiance against the Mughals.

**35. Who constructed the fort at Thun, laying the foundation for Jat power in Bharatpur?**

A) Suraj Mal

B) Badan Singh

C) Churaman

D) Jawahar Singh

**Answer:** C) Churaman

**Explanation:** Churaman built the fort at Thun, establishing the foundation of Jat power in the Bharatpur region.

**36. Who is regarded as the de facto founder of the Jat state of Bharatpur?**

A) Badan Singh

B) Suraj Mal

C) Churaman

D) Jawahar Singh

**Answer:** B) Suraj Mal

**Explanation:** Suraj Mal is considered the de facto founder of the Jat state of Bharatpur due to his leadership and consolidation efforts.

**37. Who built the Jalmahals (water palaces) in Deeg, Bharatpur?**

A) Badan Singh

B) Jawahar Singh

C) Suraj Mal

D) Churaman

**Answer:** C) Suraj Mal

**Explanation:** Suraj Mal constructed the

Jalmahals in Deeg, contributing to Bharatpur's architectural heritage.

**38. Who is known as the "Plato of the Jats"?**

A) Badan Singh

B) Suraj Mal

C) Jawahar Singh

D) Churaman

**Answer:** B) Suraj Mal

**Explanation:** Suraj Mal is known as the "Plato of the Jats" due to his wisdom and leadership qualities.

**39. In which year did Suraj Mal die while fighting the Ruhela Afghans?**

A) 1757 AD

B) 1760 AD

C) 1763 AD

D) 1775 AD

**Answer:** C) 1763 AD

**Explanation:** Suraj Mal was martyred in 1763 AD while fighting the Ruhela Afghans on the banks of the Hindon River.

**40. Who built the Jawahar Burj in Bharatpur Fort to commemorate a victory over Delhi?**

A) Suraj Mal

B) Jawahar Singh

C) Churaman

D) Ranjit Singh

**Answer:** B) Jawahar Singh

**Explanation:** Jawahar Singh built the Jawahar Burj to celebrate his victory over Delhi and installed the Ashta metal doors in Bharatpur Fort.

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**41. Who defeated Jawahar Singh in the Battle of Manvada in 1767 AD?**

- A) Ranjit Singh
- B) Sawai Jai Singh
- C) Raja Madhosingh I of Jaipur
- D) Bakhtawar Singh

**Answer:** C) Raja Madhosingh I of Jaipur

**Explanation:** Raja Madhosingh I of Jaipur defeated Jawahar Singh in the Battle of Manvada in 1767 AD, showcasing regional rivalries in Rajasthan.

**42. Which fort in Bharatpur earned the name "Lohagarh" or "Iron Fort" for its defense against the British?**

- A) Deeg Fort
- B) Thun Fort
- C) Bharatpur Fort
- D) Kumher Fort

**Answer:** C) Bharatpur Fort

**Explanation:** Bharatpur Fort, also known as Lohagarh or "Iron Fort," successfully defended against British attacks during the Second British-Maratha War.

**43. In which year did Ranjit Singh of Bharatpur enter into a treaty with the British?**

- A) 1803 AD
- B) 1767 AD
- C) 1818 AD
- D) 1857 AD

**Answer:** A) 1803 AD

**Explanation:** Ranjit Singh of Bharatpur entered into a treaty with the British on 29 September 1803 AD, marking a political alliance.

**44. Who constructed the Fateh Burj in Bharatpur to commemorate the defense against the British?**

- A) Ranjit Singh
- B) Jawahar Singh
- C) Suraj Mal
- D) Badan Singh

**Answer:** A) Ranjit Singh

**Explanation:** Ranjit Singh constructed the Fateh Burj in Bharatpur to commemorate their successful defense against the British.

**45. In which year did Jaswant Rao Holkar defeat Major Fraser of the British in the Battle of Deeg?**

- A) 1804 AD
- B) 1767 AD
- C) 1815 AD
- D) 1775 AD

**Answer:** A) 1804 AD

**Explanation:** Jaswant Rao Holkar defeated Major Fraser in the Battle of Deeg on 23 December 1804 AD, marking a significant victory for the Marathas and their allies.

**46. Who defeated the British commander Manson near Kota on 8 July 1804 AD?**

- A) Jaswant Rao Holkar
- B) Ranjit Singh
- C) Suraj Mal
- D) Churaman

**Answer:** A) Jaswant Rao Holkar

**Explanation:** Jaswant Rao Holkar defeated British commander Manson on the banks of the Chambal River near Kota on 8 July 1804 AD, making it the first British defeat in Rajasthan.

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**47. Who was the first ruler of the Jhala dynasty to separate from Kota and establish Jhalawar?**

- A) Madan Singh
- B) Vinay Singh
- C) Kishan Singh
- D) Rajendra Singh

**Answer:** A) Madan Singh

**Explanation:** Madan Singh separated from Kota and established the princely state of Jhalawar in 1837 AD.

**48. Which British policy led to the annexation of Karauli after Narasimha Pal's death?**

- A) Doctrine of Lapse
- B) Subsidiary Alliance
- C) Paramountcy Doctrine
- D) Dual Administration

**Answer:** A) Doctrine of Lapse

**Explanation:** The Doctrine of Lapse led to the annexation of Karauli after Narasimha Pal's death, but later the state's autonomy was restored.

**49. Which fort was built by Churaman, strengthening the Jat power in Bharatpur?**

- A) Lohagarh Fort
- B) Thun Fort
- C) Kumher Fort
- D) Deeg Fort

**Answer:** B) Thun Fort

**Explanation:** Churaman built the Thun Fort, laying the foundation for Jat power in Bharatpur.

**50. Who was known as the Plato of the Jats for his wisdom and administrative reforms?**

- A) Jawahar Singh
- B) Ranjit Singh
- C) Suraj Mal
- D) Gokula

**Answer:** C) Suraj Mal

**Explanation:** Suraj Mal is often referred to as the Plato of the Jats due to his leadership and administrative reforms.

**51. Which ruler of Alwar implemented Panchayats and promoted Swadeshi during the Ganga Mata Durbar in 1933?**

- A) Mangal Singh
- B) Kishan Singh
- C) Vinay Singh
- D) Rajendra Singh

**Answer:** B) Kishan Singh

**Explanation:** Kishan Singh implemented Panchayats and promoted the Swadeshi movement during the Ganga Mata Durbar on 20 April 1933.

**52. Who was the first ruler of the Bhati clan to establish the capital at Bhatner in 285 AD?**

- A) Kehar
- B) Mangalrao
- C) Devraj
- D) Vijayaraja

**Answer:** B) Mangalrao

**Explanation:** Mangalrao established the Bhati capital at Bhatner (modern-day Hanumangarh) in 285 AD.

**53. Which ruler of Jaisalmer built the famous Jaisalmer Fort in 1155 AD?**



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- A) Moolraj I
- B) Jaisal
- C) Rajansaal
- D) Devraj

**Answer:** B) Jaisal

**Explanation:** Jaisal founded the city of Jaisalmer and built the famous Jaisalmer Fort in 1155 AD.

**54. What title did Jawaharlal Nehru give to the princely state of Jaisalmer?**

- A) Jewel of the Desert
- B) Pride of Rajasthan
- C) Eighth Wonder of the World
- D) Heart of the Thar

**Answer:** C) Eighth Wonder of the World

**Explanation:** Jawaharlal Nehru referred to Jaisalmer as the "Eighth Wonder of the World" due to its unique cultural and historical heritage.

**55. Who constructed the Amarkash canal to bring water to Jaisalmer from the Indus River?**

- A) Moolraj II
- B) Jaisal
- C) Amarsingh
- D) Jawahar Singh

**Answer:** C) Amarsingh

**Explanation:** Amarsingh engineered the Amarkash canal to bring water from the Indus River to Jaisalmer.

**56. Which book documents the rule of Suraj Mal in Bharatpur?**

- A) Sujan Samwat Vilas
- B) Pratap Rasau
- C) Azadi ke Deewane

- D) Jaisalmer ka Gundaraj

**Answer:** A) Sujan Samwat Vilas

**Explanation:** The court scholar Mangal Singh Purohit documented the rule of Suraj Mal in the book "Sujan Samwat Vilas."

**57. Which temple was built by Gopal Pal in Karauli?**

- A) Madan Mohan Temple
- B) Jagdish Temple
- C) Galtaji Temple
- D) Govind Devji Temple

**Answer:** A) Madan Mohan Temple

**Explanation:** Gopal Pal built the Madan Mohan Temple in Karauli, dedicated to Lord Krishna.

**58. Who was martyred while fighting the Goris during Vijayaraja's reign in Jaisalmer?**

- A) Moolraj I
- B) Rajansaal
- C) Bhoj
- D) Amarsingh

**Answer:** C) Bhoj

**Explanation:** Bhoj, son of Vijayaraja, was martyred while fighting against the Goris during his reign.

**59. Who faced allegations of involvement in Mahatma Gandhi's assassination, though later acquitted?**

- A) Tej Singh
- B) Mangal Singh
- C) Rajendra Singh
- D) Vinay Singh

**Answer:** A) Tej Singh

**Explanation:** Tej Singh, the ruler of Alwar

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during India's independence, faced allegations of involvement in Mahatma Gandhi's assassination but was later acquitted.

**60. Who constructed the Sariska Palace in Alwar to commemorate the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh?**

- A) Kishan Singh
- B) Mangal Singh
- C) Vinay Singh
- D) Rajendra Singh

**Answer:** A) Kishan Singh

**Explanation:** Kishan Singh built the Sariska Palace to commemorate the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to Alwar.

**61. What were the key strategic reasons behind the British establishing princely states like Jhalawar, Dholpur, and Tonk in Rajasthan?**

- A) To support the local economy
- B) To manage and control the region through alliances with local rulers
- C) To protect the region from foreign invasions
- D) To promote democratic governance in Rajasthan

**Answer:** B) To manage and control the region through alliances with local rulers

**Explanation:** The British strategically established princely states in Rajasthan to manage the region through alliances with local rulers, thus maintaining control over the area.

**62. Why is Rajendra Singh's decision to open all temples in Jhalawar to the public considered progressive?**

- A) It reduced caste-based discrimination
- B) It increased temple revenue
- C) It was mandated by the British
- D) It modernized temple architecture

**Answer:** A) It reduced caste-based discrimination

**Explanation:** Rajendra Singh's decision to open temples to the public was a progressive step toward reducing caste-based discrimination and promoting religious inclusivity.

**63. What critical factor contributed to the establishment of Jhalawar as the last princely state in Rajasthan?**

- A) The influence of local merchants
- B) Political divisions within Kota
- C) British recognition and strategic interests
- D) Internal rebellions within Rajasthan

**Answer:** C) British recognition and strategic interests

**Explanation:** British recognition of Jhalawar in 1838 as a princely state was influenced by their strategic interest in the region, making it the last princely state in Rajasthan.

**64. What was the significance of Pratap Singh's declaration of independence from Machedi in 1774 AD for Alwar?**

- A) It marked the beginning of Alwar's integration into British India
- B) It signaled Alwar's emergence as an independent princely state
- C) It led to Pratap Singh's capture by the British
- D) It weakened Alwar's economy

**Answer:** B) It signaled Alwar's emergence as an independent princely state

**Explanation:** Pratap Singh's declaration of independence marked the emergence of Alwar as an autonomous princely state.

**65. How did Rajendra Singh's architectural contributions, like the wooden palace, reflect the cultural heritage of Jhalawar?**

- A) They promoted British colonial architectural styles

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B) They combined local craftsmanship with royal patronage

C) They replicated Mughal architectural traditions

D) They followed Western architectural norms

**Answer:** B) They combined local craftsmanship with royal patronage

**Explanation:** Rajendra Singh's architectural contributions, such as the wooden palace, reflected local craftsmanship and royal patronage, preserving Jhalawar's cultural heritage.

**66. What can be inferred about Bakhtawar Singh's strategic alliances with the British during the Sindhis war of 1803?**

A) He prioritized military strength over diplomacy

B) He aimed to safeguard his kingdom through colonial alliances

C) He sought to weaken the British influence in Rajasthan

D) He primarily focused on economic benefits from the British

**Answer:** B) He aimed to safeguard his kingdom through colonial alliances

**Explanation:** Bakhtawar Singh strategically allied with the British to safeguard his rule and kingdom during the Sindhis war.

**67. How did Vinay Singh's construction of the Silisadh Lake reflect his leadership's focus on public works and infrastructure?**

A) It was intended to beautify Alwar

B) It improved water access for the royal family

C) It aimed to promote tourism in Alwar

D) It addressed the water needs of the people in the region

**Answer:** D) It addressed the water needs of the people in the region

**Explanation:** Vinay Singh's construction of the Silisadh Lake addressed the water needs of the region, showcasing his focus on public works and infrastructure.

**68. What was the likely motive behind Kishan Singh's prohibition of child marriage and mismatch marriage in Alwar in 1903?**

A) To align Alwar's social practices with Western ideals

B) To prevent the spread of Western influence

C) To promote social reforms and modernization

D) To please the British authorities

**Answer:** C) To promote social reforms and modernization

**Explanation:** Kishan Singh's progressive social reforms, such as banning child marriage and mismatch marriage, were part of his efforts to modernize society.

**69. How did Mangal Singh's education at Mayo College influence his role as a ruler of Alwar?**

A) It distanced him from the local population

B) It led to the introduction of Western-style governance

C) It enhanced his ability to engage in international diplomacy

D) It fostered a leadership style that balanced tradition with modern education

**Answer:** D) It fostered a leadership style that balanced tradition with modern education

**Explanation:** Mangal Singh's education at Mayo College helped him balance traditional values with modern education, influencing his governance style.

**70. What does the migration of the Paliwal Brahmins from Jaisalmer during Moolraj II's rule signify about the socio-economic conditions of the region?**

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- A) Religious tolerance was declining
- B) Political unrest was prevalent
- C) Economic exploitation and harsh policies drove out communities
- D) The British encouraged internal migration

**Answer:** C) Economic exploitation and harsh policies drove out communities

**Explanation:** The migration of the Paliwal Brahmins was due to the harsh economic policies of Salim Singh, illustrating the adverse socio-economic conditions in Jaisalmer.

**71. Why was Jawahar Singh's construction of the Mohangarh Fort significant in the context of Jaisalmer's defense strategy?**

- A) It was designed to fend off British invasions
- B) It marked the last fort constructed in India
- C) It was a symbol of resistance against Maratha forces
- D) It integrated British architectural influences

**Answer:** B) It marked the last fort constructed in India

**Explanation:** Jawahar Singh's construction of Mohangarh Fort was significant as it was the last fort built in India, representing a key aspect of Jaisalmer's defense strategy.

**72. What does the first Saka of Jaisalmer, documented in the *Tareek-i-Masumi*, tell us about Rajput valor and sacrifice?**

- A) Rajputs avoided conflict with foreign invaders
- B) Rajput warriors adhered to a code of ultimate sacrifice during invasions
- C) Rajput kingdoms were entirely submissive to the Mughals
- D) Rajput women were forbidden from engaging in wartime practices

**Answer:** B) Rajput warriors adhered to a code of ultimate sacrifice during invasions

**Explanation:** The first Saka of Jaisalmer represents the Rajput tradition of sacrifice, where warriors chose death over surrender during Alauddin Khilji's attack.

**73. How did the geographical location of Jhalrapatan on the Chandrabhaga River influence its cultural and economic development?**

- A) It isolated the region from trade routes
- B) It made the region prone to foreign invasions
- C) It provided access to vital water resources, aiding agriculture and trade
- D) It hindered urban development due to frequent flooding

**Answer:** C) It provided access to vital water resources, aiding agriculture and trade

**Explanation:** Jhalrapatan's location on the Chandrabhaga River was crucial for its economic and cultural development, providing water for agriculture and supporting trade.

**74. What was the role of Kishan Singh in promoting Swadeshi during the Ganga Mata Durbar in 1933, and how did it reflect broader nationalist sentiments?**

- A) He opposed the Indian National Congress
- B) He encouraged reliance on British goods
- C) He supported local self-reliance and the boycott of British products
- D) He emphasized cooperation with British authorities

**Answer:** C) He supported local self-reliance and the boycott of British products

**Explanation:** Kishan Singh's promotion of Swadeshi during the Ganga Mata Durbar reflected his support for the broader nationalist movement and local self-reliance.

**75. How did the city of Jaisalmer's desert location contribute to its unique architectural heritage, including the famous Jaisalmer Fort?**

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A) It encouraged the use of mud as a primary building material

B) It necessitated the use of local yellow sandstone, giving structures a golden hue

C) It led to the construction of wooden forts to conserve resources

D) It restricted architectural innovation due to harsh environmental conditions

**Answer:** B) It necessitated the use of local yellow sandstone, giving structures a golden hue

**Explanation:** Jaisalmer's desert location led to the use of local yellow sandstone, which gave the city's structures, including the fort, their distinctive golden hue.

**76. What does the architectural contribution of Jalmahals in Deeg by Suraj Mal reflect about his leadership?**

A) His focus on military strategy over public welfare

B) His interest in promoting the arts and leisure for his kingdom

C) His reliance on British architects for construction

D) His preference for minimalistic structures

**Answer:** B) His interest in promoting the arts and leisure for his kingdom

**Explanation:** Suraj Mal's construction of Jalmahals in Deeg reflects his interest in promoting art, leisure, and the architectural beauty of his kingdom.

**77. What impact did Swami Dayanand Saraswati's visit to Karauli in 1865 have on the region's religious landscape?**

A) It led to the suppression of local religious practices

B) It sparked the growth of the Arya Samaj movement in Rajasthan

C) It was primarily a political visit with little religious influence

D) It strengthened the region's ties to British colonialism

**Answer:** B) It sparked the growth of the Arya Samaj movement in Rajasthan

**Explanation:** Swami Dayanand Saraswati's visit to Karauli in 1865 sparked the growth of the Arya Samaj movement, promoting religious reform in Rajasthan.

**78. What does the story of Maumal and Mahendra, associated with Lodrava, represent in the cultural folklore of Rajasthan?**

A) A narrative of political alliances

B) A tale of tragic love and separation

C) A myth about the origin of Rajasthan's desert landscape

D) A story of religious transformation

**Answer:** B) A tale of tragic love and separation

**Explanation:** The love story of Maumal and Mahendra, associated with Lodrava, is a significant part of Rajasthan's cultural folklore, symbolizing tragic love and separation.

**79. How did the treaty signed between Moolraj II and the British in 1818 impact Jaisalmer's autonomy?**

A) It completely dissolved the state's sovereignty

B) It brought Jaisalmer under British indirect rule, while retaining local control

C) It reduced the importance of Jaisalmer's rulers

D) It led to British economic domination in the region

**Answer:** B) It brought Jaisalmer under British indirect rule, while retaining local control

**Explanation:** The treaty signed between Moolraj II and the British in 1818 placed Jaisalmer under British indirect rule, while allowing the local ruler to maintain control.

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**80. How does the construction of the Fateh Burj in Bharatpur reflect Ranjit Singh's military achievements?**

- A) It was a monument of defeat
- B) It commemorated the successful defense against the British
- C) It celebrated the conquest of other Rajput states
- D) It marked the alliance with the Marathas

**Answer:** B) It commemorated the successful defense against the British

**Explanation:** The Fateh Burj in Bharatpur commemorates Ranjit Singh's successful defense of Bharatpur Fort against the British.

**81. How did Alwar's role during the independence movement and its rulers' involvement in key events like the Round Table Conference shape its post-colonial legacy?**

- A) Alwar was primarily aligned with British interests post-independence
- B) Alwar played a critical role in establishing democratic governance in independent India
- C) Alwar remained isolated from national politics
- D) Alwar's involvement had no significant impact on its post-colonial identity

**Answer:** B) Alwar played a critical role in establishing democratic governance in independent India

**Explanation:** Alwar's rulers, such as Jaisingh, participated in the Round Table Conference, expressing aspirations for democratic rule, which shaped its post-colonial legacy.

**82. Why did the Jadoun dynasty, which ruled over Karauli, claim descent from Lord Krishna?**

- A) To enhance their divine legitimacy and consolidate power

- B) To form alliances with Mughal rulers

- C) To gain favor with the British administration

- D) To assert independence from other Rajput clans

**Answer:** A) To enhance their divine legitimacy and consolidate power

**Explanation:** The Jadoun dynasty claimed descent from Lord Krishna to enhance their divine legitimacy, strengthening their political and social standing.

**83. How did the succession dispute after Narasimha Pal's death reflect the British use of the Doctrine of Lapse?**

- A) It demonstrated British support for local rulers

- B) It showed how the British exploited succession disputes to annex states

- C) It resulted in the strengthening of Karauli's monarchy

- D) It led to Karauli's complete independence from British control

**Answer:** B) It showed how the British exploited succession disputes to annex states

**Explanation:** The succession dispute after Narasimha Pal's death illustrates how the British used the Doctrine of Lapse to annex princely states, though Karauli's autonomy was later restored.

**84. What does the defeat of Amir Ali's forces in 1550 during Lunkaran's reign suggest about Jaisalmer's military strength?**

- A) Jaisalmer's military was weak and disorganized

- B) Jaisalmer relied heavily on alliances for defense

- C) Jaisalmer's military was resilient despite the desert's harsh conditions

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D) Jaisalmer avoided warfare and maintained neutrality

**Answer:** C) Jaisalmer's military was resilient despite the desert's harsh conditions

**Explanation:** The defeat of Amir Ali's forces in 1550 demonstrates Jaisalmer's military resilience in defending the region despite challenging desert conditions.

**85. How did the Doctrine of Lapse impact princely states like Karauli after the death of Narasimha Pal in 1852?**

A) It resulted in Karauli's permanent annexation

B) It temporarily annexed Karauli, but the Court of Directors reversed the decision

C) It allowed Karauli to expand its territorial control

D) It had no significant impact on Karauli's political status

**Answer:** B) It temporarily annexed Karauli, but the Court of Directors reversed the decision

**Explanation:** The Doctrine of Lapse led to the annexation of Karauli after Narasimha Pal's death, but the Court of Directors later reversed the annexation, restoring the state's independence.

**86. What does Suraj Mal's alliance with the Marathas and subsequent withdrawal during the Third Battle of Panipat suggest about his diplomatic strategy?**

A) He was consistently loyal to his allies

B) He prioritized long-term security over immediate military victories

C) He focused on territorial expansion regardless of alliances

D) He sought British support in conflict

**Answer:** B) He prioritized long-term security over immediate military victories

**Explanation:** Suraj Mal initially allied with the Marathas, but after disagreements, he withdrew

to protect his kingdom, demonstrating his strategic focus on long-term security.

**87. How did the architectural contributions of Vinay Singh, like the Cenotaph of Musi Maharani and Silisadh Lake, influence Alwar's cultural heritage?**

A) They represented the introduction of Western architectural styles

B) They strengthened Alwar's cultural identity by commemorating local figures and improving public infrastructure

C) They were solely for the royal family's benefit

D) They had little impact on Alwar's overall development

**Answer:** B) They strengthened Alwar's cultural identity by commemorating local figures and improving public infrastructure

**Explanation:** Vinay Singh's architectural contributions honored local figures like Musi Maharani and developed public resources like Silisadh Lake, enriching Alwar's cultural and infrastructural landscape.

**88. What was the impact of the Second British-Maratha War on Bharatpur under Ranjit Singh's rule?**

A) It led to Bharatpur's annexation by the British

B) It resulted in the successful defense of Bharatpur Fort against British attacks

C) It caused Ranjit Singh to surrender Bharatpur to the Marathas

D) It weakened the influence of local rulers in Bharatpur

**Answer:** B) It resulted in the successful defense of Bharatpur Fort against British attacks

**Explanation:** During the Second British-Maratha War, Ranjit Singh successfully defended Bharatpur Fort from British attacks, solidifying its reputation as an "Iron Fort."

**89. How does the construction of the Jawahar Burj in Bharatpur Fort**

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**symbolize Jawahar Singh's victory over Delhi?**

- A) It was a tribute to British architectural styles
- B) It commemorated his victory over the Mughals and served as a coronation site
- C) It marked the site of a major defeat by the Marathas
- D) It was primarily used as a military fortification

**Answer:** B) It commemorated his victory over the Mughals and served as a coronation site

**Explanation:** The Jawahar Burj was built to commemorate Jawahar Singh's victory over Delhi, symbolizing his power and later becoming the coronation site for Bharatpur's rulers.

**90. What was the underlying cause of the succession dispute in Karauli after Narasimha Pal's death?**

- A) Rivalry between the British and local rulers
- B) The refusal of the British to recognize Narasimha Pal's adopted son
- C) A rebellion within Karauli's royal family
- D) Economic instability in the region

**Answer:** B) The refusal of the British to recognize Narasimha Pal's adopted son

**Explanation:** The succession dispute arose because the British refused to recognize Bharatpal, Narasimha Pal's adopted son, leading to the temporary annexation of Karauli.

**91. How did Kishan Singh's governance reforms, such as the establishment of Panchayats in Alwar, reflect his vision for local governance?**

- A) He sought to centralize power under the royal family
- B) He promoted local self-governance and democratic principles
- C) He aimed to increase British control over local affairs
- D) He sought to diminish the influence of local leaders

**Answer:** B) He promoted local self-governance and democratic principles

**Explanation:** Kishan Singh's establishment of Panchayats reflected his vision for local self-governance, empowering communities and promoting democratic principles in Alwar.

**92. How did Moolraj II's treaty with the British in 1818 impact Jaisalmer's role within the British Empire?**

- A) It led to direct British control over Jaisalmer
- B) It allowed Jaisalmer to maintain indirect control under British protection
- C) It diminished Jaisalmer's political significance
- D) It triggered economic decline in the region

**Answer:** B) It allowed Jaisalmer to maintain indirect control under British protection

**Explanation:** The treaty signed by Moolraj II brought Jaisalmer under British indirect rule, allowing the kingdom to retain local control while benefiting from British protection.

**93. What does the relocation of the capital to Jaisalmer by Jaisal in 1155 AD signify about the strategic importance of the city?**

- A) Jaisalmer's isolation from major trade routes
- B) The city's strategic location for defense and trade in the Thar Desert
- C) Jaisalmer's dependence on external alliances for survival
- D) The declining importance of Lodrava

**Answer:** B) The city's strategic location for defense and trade in the Thar Desert

**Explanation:** Jaisal's relocation of the capital to Jaisalmer signified the city's strategic importance for defense and trade in the desert region.



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**94. How did the first Saka of Jaisalmer during Alauddin Khilji's invasion in 1299 AD exemplify the values of Rajput warriors?**

- A) Rajput warriors avoided combat with foreign invaders
- B) Rajputs chose self-sacrifice over surrender in defense of their land
- C) Rajput women were not involved in the Saka tradition
- D) Rajput warriors relied on alliances for defense

**Answer:** B) Rajputs chose self-sacrifice over surrender in defense of their land

**Explanation:** The first Saka of Jaisalmer exemplified the Rajput tradition of self-sacrifice, where warriors chose death over surrender during Alauddin Khilji's invasion.

**95. What does the migration of Paliwal Brahmins from Jaisalmer during Moolraj II's reign indicate about the region's socio-political conditions?**

- A) Religious freedom was expanding
- B) The region faced significant economic and social oppression
- C) Trade routes were no longer viable
- D) British policies were encouraging migration

**Answer:** B) The region faced significant economic and social oppression

**Explanation:** The migration of the Paliwal Brahmins from Jaisalmer during Moolraj II's reign reflects the economic and social hardships imposed by Salim Singh's policies.

**96. How does Jawahar Singh's construction of the Mohangarh Fort symbolize the transformation of Jaisalmer in the modern era?**

- A) It marked the fort's use as a trade center

B) It demonstrated the continuation of traditional Rajput architecture in the modern era

C) It reflected Jaisalmer's focus on tourism and commerce

D) It highlighted the transition from military fortifications to symbols of statehood

**Answer:** D) It highlighted the transition from military fortifications to symbols of statehood

**Explanation:** Jawahar Singh's construction of the Mohangarh Fort symbolized the transformation of Jaisalmer from a militaristic state to a modern symbol of identity and heritage.

**97. How did Tej Singh's attendance at the First Round Table Conference reflect his political aspirations for Alwar?**

A) He aimed to centralize power under British rule

B) He expressed a desire to rule under a democratic framework

C) He sought to keep Alwar isolated from national politics

D) He lobbied for economic concessions from the British

**Answer:** B) He expressed a desire to rule under a democratic framework

**Explanation:** Tej Singh's attendance at the First Round Table Conference reflected his political aspirations for Alwar to be governed under a democratic system.

**98. How did Swami Dayanand Saraswati's visit to Karauli in 1865 influence religious reforms in Rajasthan?**

A) It triggered a wave of religious conservatism

B) It led to the growth of the Arya Samaj and religious reforms

C) It promoted a greater connection between Karauli and British authorities

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D) It had little impact on the region's religious landscape

**Answer:** B) It led to the growth of the Arya Samaj and religious reforms

**Explanation:** Swami Dayanand Saraswati's visit in 1865 was significant in promoting the Arya Samaj movement, which advocated for religious and social reforms in Rajasthan.

**99. What does the defense of Bharatpur Fort under Ranjit Singh during the Second British-Maratha War reveal about the strength of local rulers in Rajasthan?**

A) Local rulers were unable to defend against foreign invaders

B) The fortifications in Rajasthan were highly effective against British attacks

C) British forces had a stronger influence on local politics

D) Local rulers relied on British alliances for defense

**Answer:** B) The fortifications in Rajasthan were highly effective against British attacks

**Explanation:** The defense of Bharatpur Fort under Ranjit Singh demonstrated the effectiveness of Rajasthan's fortifications and the resilience of local rulers against British attacks.

**100. Why did Jawahar Singh choose to commemorate his victory over Delhi by installing the Ashta metal doors in Bharatpur Fort?**

A) To honor British military support

B) To symbolize his dominance over Mughal power in the region

C) To celebrate his alliance with the Marathas

D) To promote trade and commerce in Bharatpur

**Answer:** B) To symbolize his dominance over Mughal power in the region

**Explanation:** Jawahar Singh's installation of the Ashta metal doors symbolized his victory

and dominance over Mughal power, serving as a statement of his military achievements.

**101. What can be inferred about the relationship between the Bhati rulers of Jaisalmer and the Mughal empire based on the historical accounts of their interactions?**

A) The BhatIs consistently rebelled against Mughal authority

B) The BhatIs maintained a delicate balance between submission and resistance

C) The BhatIs were fully integrated into the Mughal empire

D) The BhatIs avoided all contact with Mughal rulers

**Answer:** B) The BhatIs maintained a delicate balance between submission and resistance

**Explanation:** The Bhati rulers maintained a balance between submission and resistance, engaging in both alliances and conflicts with the Mughals when necessary.

**102. What strategic importance did Jaisalmer's desert location provide to its rulers in terms of defense and trade?**

A) It isolated Jaisalmer from other kingdoms

B) It made the kingdom vulnerable to frequent invasions

C) It allowed for natural defense and control of desert trade routes

D) It discouraged any form of economic activity

**Answer:** C) It allowed for natural defense and control of desert trade routes

**Explanation:** Jaisalmer's location in the Thar Desert provided natural defense and allowed the rulers to control key desert trade routes, increasing the city's strategic importance.

**103. How did the cultural legacy of Suraj Mal, including the construction of Jalmahals in Deeg, influence Bharatpur's**

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**reputation as a center for art and architecture?**

- A) It made Bharatpur the architectural hub of Rajasthan
- B) It showcased the fusion of military strength and cultural development
- C) It established Bharatpur as a major religious center
- D) It led to the decline of other architectural projects in Rajasthan

**Answer:** B) It showcased the fusion of military strength and cultural development

**Explanation:** Suraj Mal's construction of Jalmahals in Deeg highlighted Bharatpur's cultural legacy, blending military prowess with architectural and artistic advancements.

**104. How did Mangal Singh's enrollment in Mayo College in 1869 contribute to the political and social transformation of Alwar?**

- A) It distanced him from the local population
- B) It helped him modernize Alwar while maintaining traditional values
- C) It made Alwar more dependent on British governance
- D) It led to the isolation of Alwar from other princely states

**Answer:** B) It helped him modernize Alwar while maintaining traditional values

**Explanation:** Mangal Singh's education at Mayo College helped him modernize Alwar by incorporating modern education while maintaining the region's traditional values.