

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

## PAINTINGS OF RAJASTHAN

1. Who was the first to scientifically classify Rajasthani paintings?

- A) W.H. Brown
- B) Anand Kumar Swamy
- C) O.C. Ganguly
- D) Raykrishnadas

**Answer:** B) Anand Kumar Swamy

**Explanation:** Anand Kumar Swamy presented the first scientific classification of Rajasthani paintings in 1916 in his book *Rajput Paintings*.

**Additional Information:** His work laid the foundation for the study of various styles in Indian art.

2. Which period is considered the "Golden Age" of Mewar painting?

- A) Tej Singh's reign
- B) Maharana Kumbha's reign
- C) Maharana Udai Singh's reign
- D) Sangram Singh II's reign

**Answer:** B) Maharana Kumbha's reign

**Explanation:** The reign of Maharana Kumbha is regarded as the Golden Age of Mewar painting, where significant artworks like *Parijat Avataran* were created.

**Additional Information:** Mewar painting is seen as the foundation of Rajasthani art.

3. Which painting style is influenced by the Vallabh sect?

- A) Nathdwara
- B) Deogarh
- C) Kishangarh
- D) Marwar

**Answer:** A) Nathdwara

**Explanation:** The Nathdwara style, influenced by the Vallabh sect, primarily depicts Lord Krishna and his various *Leelas* through *Pichhwai* paintings.

**Additional Information:** Nathdwara paintings are often found in temples, especially behind the idols.

4. Which famous Rajasthani painting style is known for its portrayal of the

legendary love story of Radha and Krishna in the form of Rasik Bihari?

- A) Kishangarh
- B) Bundi
- C) Jaipur
- D) Marwar

**Answer:** A) Kishangarh

**Explanation:** Kishangarh style, developed under Sawant Singh, is famous for the portrayal of Rasik Bihari, where Radha is depicted with Krishna.

**Additional Information:** The painting *Bani-Thani* from this style is often compared to the Mona Lisa.

5. Which artist is recognized as the "Painter of Bheels"?

- A) Ramgopal Vijayvargiya
- B) Govardhan Lal "Baba"
- C) Saubhagya Mal Gehlot
- D) Parmanand Choyal

**Answer:** B) Govardhan Lal "Baba"

**Explanation:** Govardhan Lal is known as the "Painter of Bheels" for his depictions of the Bhil tribe in his artworks.

**Additional Information:** His work emphasizes the life and culture of tribal communities in Rajasthan.

6. Which style of Rajasthani painting developed during Maharana Pratap's time?

- A) Bundi
- B) Chawand/Udaipur
- C) Nathdwara
- D) Sirohi

**Answer:** B) Chawand/Udaipur

**Explanation:** The Chawand/Udaipur style developed during Maharana Pratap's reign, marked by the independence of artistic expression in Mewar.

**Additional Information:** Notable works include *Dhola Maru*.

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**7. What is a key feature of Mewar painting?**

- A) Use of dark and dull colors
- B) Distinctive facial features like mustaches and large eyes
- C) Depiction of Mughal emperors
- D) No influence of nature

**Answer:** B) Distinctive facial features like mustaches and large eyes

**Explanation:** Mewar painting is known for its distinctive depiction of mustachioed faces, large eyes, and short necks.

**Additional Information:** The figures in Mewar painting reflect Rajasthani attire and jewelry.

**8. Who among the following received the Padma Shri for contributions to Usta art?**

- A) Hasamuddin Usta
- B) Ali Raza
- C) Ruknuddin
- D) Chokha

**Answer:** A) Hasamuddin Usta

**Explanation:** Hasamuddin Usta was awarded the Padma Shri for his contributions to Usta art, a traditional Rajasthani form of painting on camel skin.

**Additional Information:** Usta art flourished under Anoop Singh's reign in Bikaner.

**9. Which of the following styles is free from Mughal or Jodhpur influences?**

- A) Marwar
- B) Jaisalmer
- C) Kishangarh
- D) Jaipur

**Answer:** B) Jaisalmer

**Explanation:** Jaisalmer painting is characterized by its indigenous nature and lack of Mughal or Jodhpur influences.

**Additional Information:** Moomal, a legendary figure, is often depicted in Jaisalmer paintings.

**10. The depiction of which subject is commonly found in Kota paintings?**

- A) Ragamala

B) Hunting scenes

C) Mughal emperors

D) Krishna Leelas

**Answer:** B) Hunting scenes

**Explanation:** Kota painting is famous for depicting hunting scenes, often showing women hunting animals.

**Additional Information:** The use of light green, yellow, and blue is a hallmark of Kota painting.

**11. Which artist is known for creating the famous painting "Bani-Thani," often referred to as the Mona Lisa of India?**

- A) Nasiruddin
- B) Ameerchand
- C) Mordhwaj Nihalchand
- D) Ghasiram

**Answer:** C) Mordhwaj Nihalchand

**Explanation:** Mordhwaj Nihalchand was the chief painter during Sawant Singh's reign in Kishangarh and is famous for painting *Bani-Thani*.

**Additional Information:** *Bani-Thani* became an iconic representation of Kishangarh painting, and a postage stamp was issued in its honor in 1973.

**12. Which color palette is commonly associated with Bikaner-style paintings?**

- A) White, pink, and green
- B) Blue, green, red, and purple
- C) Red, yellow, and gold
- D) Brown, blue, and pink

**Answer:** B) Blue, green, red, and purple

**Explanation:** Bikaner-style paintings are known for their distinct color palette, which prominently features blue, green, red, purple, and gray.

**Additional Information:** This palette, along with a mix of Rajput and Mughal influences, defines the Bikaner painting style.

**13. Which Rajasthani painting style is known for the depiction of the Vallabh sect's influence, focusing mainly on Lord Krishna?**

- A) Mewar

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B) Nathdwara

C) Jaipur

D) Bundi

**Answer:** B) Nathdwara

**Explanation:** Nathdwara style is famous for its strong connection with the Vallabh sect, and it often depicts Lord Krishna in his various forms, particularly in *Pichhwai* paintings.

**Additional Information:** The Nathdwara school is known for its devotional artwork centered around the figure of Shrinathji.

**14. Which city is often referred to as the "Open Art Gallery" due to the extensive murals on its havelis?**

A) Kishangarh

B) Jaipur

C) Shekhawati

D) Udaipur

**Answer:** C) Shekhawati

**Explanation:** Shekhawati is known as the "Open Art Gallery" because of the numerous murals on its havelis, reflecting Rajasthani culture and traditions.

**Additional Information:** The murals in Shekhawati often depict folk life, mythology, and religious themes.

**15. Who is recognized as the "Painter of Buffaloes" due to his frequent depictions of the animal in his artwork?**

A) Ramgopal Vijayvargiya

B) Parmanand Choyal

C) Govardhan Lal "Baba"

D) Saubhagya Mal Gehlot

**Answer:** B) Parmanand Choyal

**Explanation:** Parmanand Choyal is known as the "Painter of Buffaloes" for his repeated depictions of buffaloes in his art.

**Additional Information:** His works often represent rural life and emphasize the animals that are integral to that lifestyle.

**16. Which style of Rajasthani painting is known for its use of life-size portraits, miniatures, and Mughal influence?**

A) Bundi

B) Jaipur

C) Jodhpur

D) Udaipur

**Answer:** B) Jaipur

**Explanation:** The Jaipur painting style, particularly during Sawai Pratap Singh's reign, is notable for its life-size portraits and miniatures, influenced by Mughal elements.

**Additional Information:** This style also included works like *Naika Bhed*, *Raga-Ragini*, and *Barhamasa*.

**17. Which artist from the modern period is known for the series "Inner Jungle," focusing on forest landscapes?**

A) Bhur Singh Shekhawat

B) Jyotiswaroop Kachhwa

C) Devkinandan Sharma

D) A.H. Müller

**Answer:** B) Jyotiswaroop Kachhwa

**Explanation:** Jyotiswaroop Kachhwa is recognized for his series titled *Inner Jungle*, which focuses on detailed forest landscapes.

**Additional Information:** His work is a significant contribution to modern Rajasthani painting, with a focus on nature.

**18. Which style of painting includes themes like Krishna Leela, Nayika Bhed, and hunting scenes, and prominently uses green, pink, and ochre colors?**

A) Kota

B) Bundi

C) Marwar

D) Jaisalmer

**Answer:** B) Bundi

**Explanation:** Bundi-style paintings are characterized by their vibrant use of green, pink, and ochre, and common themes include *Krishna Leela* and hunting scenes.

**Additional Information:** The Bundi style reached its zenith during the reign of Ummed Singh, with famous frescoes in Chitrashala.

**19. Which painter is referred to as the "Painter of Dog" for his frequent depictions of dogs in his artworks?**

A) Jagmohan Mathodia

B) Parmanand Choyal

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C) Ramgopal Vijayvargiya

D) Bhur Singh Shekhawat

**Answer:** A) Jagmohan Mathodia

**Explanation:** Jagmohan Mathodia earned the title "Painter of Dog" due to his frequent use of dogs as subjects in his paintings.

**Additional Information:** His works reflect a unique focus on animals, particularly dogs, within Rajasthani culture.

**20. Which Rajasthani painter is known for his depictions of Maharana Pratap and received the Chitrakala Bhushan award?**

A) Kundan Lal Mistry

B) Devkinandan Sharma

C) Ramgopal Vijayvargiya

D) Saubhagya Mal Gehlot

**Answer:** A) Kundan Lal Mistry

**Explanation:** Kundan Lal Mistry is famous for his paintings of Maharana Pratap and was awarded the Chitrakala Bhushan for his contributions to Rajasthani art.

**Additional Information:** His works include several historical and culturally significant paintings of Rajasthan's heroes.

**21. Who was the chief painter during the reign of Sawant Singh in Kishangarh, producing iconic works like "Bani-Thani"?**

A) Ghasiram

B) Ramgopal Vijayvargiya

C) Mordhwaj Nihalchand

D) Baba Ramchandra

**Answer:** C) Mordhwaj Nihalchand

**Explanation:** Mordhwaj Nihalchand was the chief painter in Kishangarh during Sawant Singh's reign and is known for his work *Bani-Thani*.

**Additional Information:** *Bani-Thani* is often referred to as the Mona Lisa of India due to its iconic status in Indian art.

**22. Which Rajasthani painting style was influenced by the feudal culture and focused on depictions of love stories and court life?**

A) Marwar

B) Jodhpur

C) Jaipur

D) Nathdwara

**Answer:** B) Jodhpur

**Explanation:** Jodhpur painting is known for its focus on feudal culture and often depicts famous love stories like *Dhola-Marvan* and *Moomal-Mahendra*.

**Additional Information:** This style flourished under various rulers, including Maharaja Ajit Singh, who promoted feudal themes in art.

**23. Which style of Rajasthani painting features distinct elements like panoramic views of desert landscapes, sand dunes, and fountains?**

A) Bikaner

B) Jaipur

C) Jaisalmer

D) Shekhawati

**Answer:** A) Bikaner

**Explanation:** Bikaner paintings are known for their distinct elements, including panoramic views of sand dunes, desert landscapes, and intricate fountains.

**Additional Information:** This style often blends Rajput and Mughal influences, creating unique compositions.

**24. The Maharaja School of Arts and Crafts was founded in which year to promote Jaipur painting?**

A) 1857

B) 1875

C) 1820

D) 1890

**Answer:** A) 1857

**Explanation:** The Maharaja School of Arts and Crafts was established in 1857 by Sawai Ram Singh to promote Jaipur's artistic heritage.

**Additional Information:** This institution played a crucial role in preserving and developing the Jaipur painting style.

**25. Which painter is known for his depictions of the Bhil tribe in Rajasthani art, earning him the title "Painter of Bheels"?**

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- A) Parmanand Choyal
- B) Govardhan Lal "Baba"
- C) Bhur Singh Shekhawat
- D) Devkinandan Sharma

**Answer:** B) Govardhan Lal "Baba"

**Explanation:** Govardhan Lal "Baba" is known as the "Painter of Bheels" for his works portraying the life and culture of the Bhil tribe.

**Additional Information:** His paintings often depict scenes from tribal life in Rajasthan.

**26. Which sub-style of Mewar painting developed independently during the time of Maharana Pratap?**

- A) Nathdwara
- B) Chawand
- C) Bundi
- D) Kota

**Answer:** B) Chawand

**Explanation:** The Chawand style developed independently during Maharana Pratap's time and became a significant sub-style of Mewar painting.

**Additional Information:** This style included works like *Dhola Maru* and reflected the valor and culture of Mewar.

**27. Which location is known for prehistoric cave paintings in Rajasthan?**

- A) Ajmer
- B) Alania Pass
- C) Sirohi
- D) Jhalawar

**Answer:** B) Alania Pass

**Explanation:** Prehistoric cave paintings are found at Alania Pass in the Kota region of Rajasthan, showcasing early artistic expressions in the state.

**Additional Information:** Other locations with prehistoric paintings include Bairath and Dar.

**28. Which notable manuscript from Rajasthan was created in 1060 AD and is preserved in the Jaisalmer Bhandar?**

- A) Das Vaikalika Sutra Churni
- B) Shraavak Pratikraman Sutrac Hurni

C) Kalila wa Damna

D) Audh Nirukti Vritti

**Answer:** A) Das Vaikalika Sutra Churni

**Explanation:** The *Das Vaikalika Sutra Churni*, created in 1060 AD, is one of the oldest manuscripts from Rajasthan, preserved in the Jaisalmer Bhandar.

**Additional Information:** This manuscript is an example of the early literary and artistic traditions of Rajasthan.

**29. Which style of Rajasthani painting is known for its murals in the Rangmahal built during Shatrushaal's reign?**

- A) Kota
- B) Bundi
- C) Kishangarh
- D) Nathdwara

**Answer:** B) Bundi

**Explanation:** The Bundi style is known for the murals in Rangmahal, which were created during Shatrushaal's reign and are famous for their artistic excellence.

**Additional Information:** These murals depict nature, Nayika Bhed, and Durbar scenes.

**30. Which famous painter from Rajasthan is referred to as the "Painter of Need"?**

- A) Kundan Lal Mistry
- B) Saubhagya Mal Gehlot
- C) Bhur Singh Shekhawat
- D) Govardhan Lal "Baba"

**Answer:** B) Saubhagya Mal Gehlot

**Explanation:** Saubhagya Mal Gehlot is known as the "Painter of Need," reflecting his unique artistic focus and contributions to Rajasthani art.

**Additional Information:** His works often depict the needs and everyday life of people in Rajasthan.

**31. Which painting style is heavily influenced by the Mughal style and flourished under Maharaja Jaswant Singh?**

- A) Jaipur
- B) Kota

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C) Jodhpur

D) Bikaner

**Answer:** C) Jodhpur

**Explanation:** The Jodhpur painting style incorporated Mughal influences, particularly during Maharaja Jaswant Singh's reign, with depictions of Lord Krishna and other subjects.  
**Additional Information:** The Jodhpur style is also known for its depictions of feudal life and love stories.

**32. Which Rajasthani painting style is primarily known for its Pichhwai paintings, depicting the life and deeds of Lord Krishna?**

A) Bundi

B) Nathdwara

C) Kishangarh

D) Udaipur

**Answer:** B) Nathdwara

**Explanation:** Nathdwara paintings are famous for their Pichhwai paintings, which depict the *Leelas* (deeds) of Lord Krishna on large cloth backdrops.  
**Additional Information:** These paintings are often used in temples as backdrops behind the idols.

**33. Who was the painter known for creating a portrait of Jagatsingh II and contributed to the Mewar style?**

A) Nuruddin

B) Sahibuddin

C) Chokha

D) Dalchand

**Answer:** A) Nuruddin

**Explanation:** Nuruddin was a prominent painter in the Mewar style, known for creating a portrait of Jagatsingh II.

**Additional Information:** His works reflect the grandeur and intricate style of Mewar art.

**34. Which modern Rajasthani painter is known for his depictions of nature, particularly peacocks and lotuses?**

A) Devkinandan Sharma

B) Ramgopal Vijayvargiya

C) Kundan Lal Mistry

D) Jyotiswaroop Kachhwa

**Answer:** A) Devkinandan Sharma

**Explanation:** Devkinandan Sharma is recognized for his paintings of nature, focusing on peacocks and lotuses, which are common themes in his work.

**Additional Information:** His art reflects the natural beauty of Rajasthan.

**35. Which sub-style of Rajasthani painting developed in Ajmer and was influenced by political and religious upheavals?**

A) Shekhawati

B) Jaipur

C) Ajmer

D) Jaisalmer

**Answer:** C) Ajmer

**Explanation:** The Ajmer painting style developed under the influence of political and religious changes, with a mixture of court culture and folk traditions.

**Additional Information:** Sub-styles like Bhinay, Savar, Masuda, and Junian also contributed to the Ajmer painting style.

**36. Who among the following modern Rajasthani painters is referred to as the "Painter of Dog"?**

A) Bhur Singh Shekhawat

B) Jagmohan Mathodia

C) Ramgopal Vijayvargiya

D) Parmanand Choyal

**Answer:** B) Jagmohan Mathodia

**Explanation:** Jagmohan Mathodia earned the title "Painter of Dog" for frequently incorporating dogs as subjects in his paintings.

**Additional Information:** His unique focus on animals, particularly dogs, distinguishes him in the modern art scene of Rajasthan.

**37. Which Rajasthani painting style is known for its influence from South Indian art, particularly during the wars in South India?**

A) Bundi

B) Marwar

C) Kishangarh

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D) Kota

**Answer:** A) Bundi

**Explanation:** Bundi painting style incorporated influences from South Indian art during the wars fought in South India by Bhavsinh and Anirudh Singh.

**Additional Information:** This influence is visible in some of the detailed decorations and motifs in Bundi paintings.

**38. Which painter is known for creating works like "Chandni Raat ka Goshthi"?**

A) Ameerchand

B) Ramgopal Vijayvargiya

C) Kundan Lal Mistry

D) Saubhagya Mal Gehlot

**Answer:** A) Ameerchand

**Explanation:** Ameerchand is a notable painter from the Kishangarh style, known for works like *Chandni Raat ka Goshthi*.

**Additional Information:** His work reflects the romantic and spiritual themes common in Kishangarh painting.

**39. Which style of painting includes distinctive features such as women depicted in traditional lehengas and odhnis with red tassels?**

A) Jodhpur

B) Kota

C) Kishangarh

D) Jaipur

**Answer:** A) Jodhpur

**Explanation:** In Jodhpur-style paintings, women are typically depicted wearing traditional lehengas and odhnis with red tassels, showcasing the regional attire of Marwar.

**Additional Information:** Jodhpur paintings often reflect the local culture, including feudal life and regional nature.

**40. Which modern Rajasthani painter is known for depicting historical figures like Rao Jodha and Durgadas Rathore?**

A) A.H. Müller

B) Bhur Singh Shekhawat

C) Devkinandan Sharma

D) Ramgopal Vijayvargiya

**Answer:** A) A.H. Müller

**Explanation:** A.H. Müller is known for his historical depictions, including Rao Jodha and Durgadas Rathore, which highlight significant figures in Rajasthani history.

**Additional Information:** His works combine historical themes with the artistic traditions of Rajasthan.

**41. Which Rajasthani painting style is characterized by the depiction of love stories like Dhola-Marvan and Roopmati-Bajbahadur?**

A) Jodhpur

B) Kishangarh

C) Marwar

D) Bundi

**Answer:** A) Jodhpur

**Explanation:** Jodhpur painting is known for depicting famous love stories such as *Dhola-Marvan*, *Roopmati-Bajbahadur*, and *Moomal-Mahendra*.

**Additional Information:** These themes reflect the rich tradition of romantic folklore in Rajasthan, particularly in the Marwar region.

**42. Which painting style was developed by painters like Narayana, Chhajju, and Kriparam in the Godwad region?**

A) Hadauti

B) Ghanerao

C) Dhundhad

D) Shekhawati

**Answer:** B) Ghanerao

**Explanation:** The Ghanerao style was developed by painters such as Narayana, Chhajju, and Kriparam in the Godwad region of Rajasthan.

**Additional Information:** This style is a sub-style of Marwar painting, known for its regional significance.

**43. Who discovered painted rocks in the Chambal Valley and Mount Abu in 1953?**

A) Anand Kumar Swamy

B) V.S. Vaavankar

C) W.H. Brown

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D) Pramod Chandra

**Answer:** B) V.S. Vaavankar

**Explanation:** V.S. Vaavankar discovered painted rocks in various regions of Rajasthan, including the Chambal Valley and Mount Abu, in 1953.

**Additional Information:** These discoveries provided insights into the prehistoric art of Rajasthan.

**44. Which artist is known as the "Painter of Revolutionaries" for his depictions of patriotic leaders and cultural scenes?**

A) Bhur Singh Shekhawat

B) Ramgopal Vijayvargiya

C) Govardhan Lal "Baba"

D) Parmanand Choyal

**Answer:** A) Bhur Singh Shekhawat

**Explanation:** Bhur Singh Shekhawat earned the title "Painter of Revolutionaries" for his depictions of cultural scenes and portraits of patriotic leaders.

**Additional Information:** His works often reflect the essence of Rajasthani culture and nationalism.

**45. Which painting style developed during Maldev's reign and featured significant early works like the Uttaradayan Sutra?**

A) Bundi

B) Jodhpur

C) Jaipur

D) Nathdwara

**Answer:** B) Jodhpur

**Explanation:** The Jodhpur painting style developed during Maldev's reign, with notable early works such as the *Uttaradayan Sutra*.

**Additional Information:** The style is known for its blend of feudal life and Mughal influences.

**46. Which color palette is characteristic of the Shekhawati painting style?**

A) Blue, green, and yellow

B) Brown, blue, and pink

C) Red, yellow, and gold

D) Purple, green, and white

**Answer:** B) Brown, blue, and pink

**Explanation:** The Shekhawati painting style is characterized by the use of brown, blue, and pink colors, often depicting vibrant scenes of local life.

**Additional Information:** Shekhawati is famous for its mural paintings on havelis, often showcasing folk and mythological themes.

**47. Which Rajasthani painting style is known for its distinct emphasis on panoramic views and elements like fountains and sand dunes?**

A) Nathdwara

B) Bikaner

C) Jaisalmer

D) Marwar

**Answer:** B) Bikaner

**Explanation:** Bikaner paintings often feature panoramic views, fountains, and sand dunes, reflecting the unique landscape and culture of the region.

**Additional Information:** These elements, combined with Rajput and Mughal influences, make Bikaner paintings stand out.

**48. Who among the following is known as the "Painter of Buffalo" due to his frequent portrayal of buffaloes in his artwork?**

A) Jagmohan Mathodia

B) Saubhagya Mal Gehlot

C) Parmanand Choyal

D) Devkinandan Sharma

**Answer:** C) Parmanand Choyal

**Explanation:** Parmanand Choyal is called the "Painter of Buffalo" for his frequent depictions of buffaloes in his artwork, reflecting rural Rajasthan.

**Additional Information:** His works focus on the daily life and challenges of rural people in Rajasthan.

**49. Which famous art technique from Bikaner, involving golden painting on camel skin, was introduced by artists from Lahore?**

A) Matherana Art



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- B) Pichhwai Art
- C) Usta Art
- D) Ala-geela

**Answer:** C) Usta Art

**Explanation:** Usta Art, which involves golden painting on camel skin, was introduced by artists from Lahore, particularly Ali Raza and Ruknuddin, during Rai Singh's reign in Bikaner. **Additional Information:** This art form reached its peak during Anoop Singh's reign and remains a significant part of Bikaner's artistic tradition.

**50. Which Rajasthani painting style was brought to light by Sridhar Andhare and is known for blending elements from Mewar, Marwar, and Dhundhad styles?**

- A) Kota
- B) Deogarh
- C) Nathdwara
- D) Amber

**Answer:** B) Deogarh

**Explanation:** The Deogarh style, brought to prominence by Sridhar Andhare, blends elements from Mewar, Marwar, and Dhundhad painting styles.

**Additional Information:** It includes murals found in locations like Moti Mahal and Ojara ki Obri.

**51. What was the primary influence on the Nathdwara painting style, especially in its depiction of Lord Krishna?**

- A) Jainism
- B) Mughal art
- C) Vallabh sect
- D) Rajput feudalism

**Answer:** C) Vallabh sect

**Explanation:** The Nathdwara painting style is heavily influenced by the Vallabh sect, focusing on the depiction of Lord Krishna and his divine activities.

**Additional Information:** Nathdwara's Pichhwai paintings are among the most famous artworks in this style.

**52. Which prominent Rajasthani painter is known for mentoring Shailendranath**

**De and organizing the first-ever solo exhibition?**

- A) Ramgopal Vijayvargiya
- B) Govardhan Lal "Baba"
- C) Parmanand Choyal
- D) Saubhagya Mal Gehlot

**Answer:** A) Ramgopal Vijayvargiya

**Explanation:** Ramgopal Vijayvargiya was a significant figure in modern Rajasthani art, mentoring Shailendranath De and organizing the first solo exhibition.

**Additional Information:** He also authored a book titled *Abhisar Nisha*.

**53. Which Rajasthani painting style is known for its use of red-yellow, saffron, and green colors, with dark red filling the margins?**

- A) Jodhpur
- B) Jaipur
- C) Bundi
- D) Nathdwara

**Answer:** B) Jaipur

**Explanation:** Jaipur painting is characterized by its use of red-yellow, saffron, and green colors, with dark red often filling the margins of the paintings.

**Additional Information:** Jaipur's painting style evolved significantly during Sawai Pratap Singh's reign.

**54. Which Rajasthani painting style is often considered the "motherland" of Rajasthani painting, tracing its roots to the Ajanta style?**

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

**Answer:** A) Mewar

**Explanation:** Mewar is regarded as the "motherland" of Rajasthani painting, with its origins linked to the Ajanta painting style and the early influences of Jain and Gujarat art.

**Additional Information:** Mewar painting is considered foundational in the development of other Rajasthani styles.

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**55. What is a prominent theme in Shekhawati painting, which can be seen across murals in the region?**

- A) Krishna Leela
- B) Court life
- C) Elephants and horses
- D) Hunting scenes

**Answer:** C) Elephants and horses

**Explanation:** Shekhawati murals often feature elephants, horses, and scenes of local life, reflecting the rich cultural heritage of the region.

**Additional Information:** The region is also known for its depiction of mythological scenes and folk traditions in its murals.

**56. Which Rajasthani painting style emphasizes women's beauty and commonly depicts women engaged in hunting scenes?**

- A) Bundi
- B) Kota
- C) Nathdwara
- D) Marwar

**Answer:** B) Kota

**Explanation:** Kota paintings are known for their focus on women's beauty, with common depictions of women participating in hunting scenes.

**Additional Information:** This style flourished during Ummed Singh's reign, with light green, yellow, and blue being prominent colors in the works.

**57. Who was the ruler during whose reign the school of painting in Jaipur reached its zenith?**

- A) Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh
- B) Maharana Udai Singh
- C) Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh
- D) Maharana Kumbha

**Answer:** A) Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh

**Explanation:** Jaipur painting reached its peak during the reign of Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh, known for establishing the school of painting and promoting various art forms.

**Additional Information:** This period saw the

creation of life-size portraits, manuscript paintings, and miniature paintings.

**58. Which painting style is influenced by both Bundi and Jaipur styles and often depicts scenes from the Ramayana?**

- A) Jodhpur
- B) Uniara
- C) Shekhawati
- D) Nathdwara

**Answer:** B) Uniara

**Explanation:** The Uniara style, influenced by both Bundi and Jaipur styles, often depicts scenes from the Ramayana, particularly focusing on Rama and Sita.

**Additional Information:** The style flourished under the patronage of Rao Sardar Singh.

**59. Which painting technique, known as Ala-geela, is practiced in Bikaner and involves painting on wet plaster?**

- A) Usta Art
- B) Matherana Art
- C) Ragamala Painting
- D) Pichhwai Painting

**Answer:** B) Matherana Art

**Explanation:** Matherana Art, practiced in Bikaner, involves painting on wet plaster, known as Ala-geela in the region.

**Additional Information:** This art form combines traditional Jain influences with Rajasthani style.

**60. Which modern painter of Rajasthan is known for focusing on the Bhil tribe and earned the title "Painter of Bheels"?**

- A) Govardhan Lal "Baba"
- B) Ramgopal Vijayvargiya
- C) Saubhagya Mal Gehlot
- D) Bhur Singh Shekhawat

**Answer:** A) Govardhan Lal "Baba"

**Explanation:** Govardhan Lal "Baba" is famous for his depictions of the Bhil tribe, earning him the title "Painter of Bheels" due to his focus on the tribe's culture and life.

**Additional Information:** His works highlight the everyday life and traditions of Rajasthan's indigenous communities.

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**61. What can be inferred about the influence of the Mughal style on Rajasthani painting based on its regional variations?**

- A) Mughal influence was present only in Bundi style.
- B) Rajasthani paintings completely rejected Mughal influence.
- C) Mughal influence was selectively integrated into specific regional styles.
- D) Mughal influence dominated all forms of Rajasthani painting.

**Answer:** C) Mughal influence was selectively integrated into specific regional styles.

**Explanation:** While some Rajasthani styles, such as Jaipur and Jodhpur, show significant Mughal influence, other styles like Jaisalmer remained indigenous and free from Mughal impact.

**Additional Information:** Mughal elements were integrated into certain regional styles to enhance depictions of court culture, but many regions maintained distinct features.

**62. What was the significance of Maharana Kumbha's reign in the context of Mewar painting?**

- A) He introduced Mughal influences to Mewar painting.
- B) It marked the decline of Mewar's artistic tradition.
- C) It is considered the Golden Age of Mewar painting due to cultural and artistic patronage.
- D) He shifted the focus from painting to sculpture.

**Answer:** C) It is considered the Golden Age of Mewar painting due to cultural and artistic patronage.

**Explanation:** Maharana Kumbha's reign is seen as the Golden Age of Mewar painting because of his encouragement and support of the arts, leading to the creation of masterpieces like *Parijat Avataran*.

**Additional Information:** His reign saw significant cultural achievements that shaped Mewar's identity.

**63. Why did Raykrishnadas disagree with Anand Kumar Swamy's classification of Rajasthani paintings as "Rajput Art"?**

- A) He believed it misrepresented the cultural diversity of Rajasthan.
- B) He argued that it had no connection with Rajput traditions.
- C) He considered the term "Rajput Art" to be politically motivated.
- D) He emphasized that Rajasthani painting was more regional than Rajput-centric.

**Answer:** D) He emphasized that Rajasthani painting was more regional than Rajput-centric.

**Explanation:** Raykrishnadas disagreed with Swamy's classification because he believed that Rajasthani paintings represented the cultural and regional identity of Rajasthan rather than being solely linked to the Rajputs.

**Additional Information:** His perspective brought attention to the distinct regional characteristics within Rajasthan's art.

**64. What could be the rationale behind the prominent use of hunting scenes in both Bundi and Kota paintings?**

- A) It reflected the Mughal practice of hunting.
- B) It was inspired by local wildlife and royal leisure activities.
- C) Hunting scenes were mandated by royal patrons.
- D) It symbolized religious practices of the time.

**Answer:** B) It was inspired by local wildlife and royal leisure activities.

**Explanation:** The depiction of hunting scenes in Bundi and Kota paintings likely reflected the importance of local wildlife and royal pastimes, which were a major part of aristocratic life in these regions.

**Additional Information:** Hunting was a common leisure activity for the rulers, making it a popular subject in the art.

**65. How does the use of colors like red, yellow, and green in Mewar painting contribute to the overall impact of the artwork?**

- A) It symbolizes religious themes and emotions.
- B) These colors are used exclusively for court scenes.
- C) The bright palette emphasizes contrast and harmony in nature.

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D) It reflects the dominance of Mughal influence.

**Answer:** C) The bright palette emphasizes contrast and harmony in nature.

**Explanation:** Mewar paintings frequently use bright colors like red, yellow, and green, which contribute to the vibrancy of nature and create a harmonious balance between human figures and the natural world.

**Additional Information:** These colors help to define the aesthetic appeal of Rajasthani paintings, enhancing their lively and decorative quality.

**66. What is the significance of *Bani-Thani* being referred to as the "Mona Lisa of India"?**

A) It reflects a religious figure central to Indian spirituality.

B) It emphasizes the universality of beauty across cultures.

C) It is a symbol of mystery, similar to the Mona Lisa.

D) It represents idealized beauty and emotions in Kishangarh art.

**Answer:** D) It represents idealized beauty and emotions in Kishangarh art.

**Explanation:** *Bani-Thani* is referred to as the "Mona Lisa of India" because of its idealized depiction of beauty and emotion, which is a hallmark of Kishangarh painting.

**Additional Information:** The painting became iconic due to its refined style and ethereal quality.

**67. Which reasoning best explains why modern painters like Govardhan Lal focused on depicting tribal life, such as the Bhil tribe?**

A) They were forced by government policies to highlight indigenous culture.

B) Depicting tribal life represented a break from traditional royal subjects.

C) Tribal life was seen as an idealization of purity and simplicity.

D) It was a means to promote tourism in tribal areas.

**Answer:** B) Depicting tribal life represented a break from traditional royal subjects.

**Explanation:** Modern painters like Govardhan

Lal focused on tribal life to shift away from traditional royal subjects and explore new cultural narratives that were less formal and more connected to everyday life.

**Additional Information:** This approach expanded the scope of Rajasthani art to include marginalized and underrepresented communities.

**68. How does the inclusion of landscapes and nature in Kishangarh painting reflect the aesthetic sensibilities of the time?**

A) It shows an influence of South Indian art traditions.

B) It emphasizes the spiritual connection between humans and nature.

C) It was primarily a decorative element with no deeper meaning.

D) It was a response to Mughal architecture.

**Answer:** B) It emphasizes the spiritual connection between humans and nature.

**Explanation:** Kishangarh painting, with its depictions of landscapes and nature, reflects the aesthetic sensibility of creating harmony between humans and the natural world, often with spiritual undertones.

**Additional Information:** This style emphasized romanticism and the beauty of nature alongside human figures.

**69. Which critical factor contributed to the decline of traditional Rajasthani painting styles in the 19th century?**

A) The British colonial government's preference for European art.

B) The destruction of royal palaces and temples during wars.

C) The growing influence of photography and lithography.

D) A lack of skilled artisans to continue the tradition.

**Answer:** C) The growing influence of photography and lithography.

**Explanation:** The decline of traditional Rajasthani painting styles in the 19th century was largely due to the rise of new technologies such as photography and lithography, which reduced the demand for hand-painted works.

**Additional Information:** The introduction of

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these technologies shifted artistic patronage away from traditional forms.

**70. Which of the following statements best explains the blend of Rajput and Mughal styles in Bikaner paintings?**

- A) The Bikaner royal family had matrimonial alliances with Mughal rulers.
- B) The Bikaner region was geographically closer to the Mughal Empire.
- C) Bikaner artists worked in both Rajput and Mughal courts, influencing their style.
- D) Mughal artists were brought to Bikaner during a period of war.

**Answer:** C) Bikaner artists worked in both Rajput and Mughal courts, influencing their style.

**Explanation:** Bikaner artists frequently worked in both Rajput and Mughal courts, which led to a fusion of styles that combined elements from both traditions.

**Additional Information:** This blend is evident in the use of intricate details and the depiction of courtly life in Bikaner paintings.

**71. What might be the reason for the preference for mythological themes in Shekhawati paintings?**

- A) The region's close association with temple art.
- B) The influence of Mughal religious traditions.
- C) The ruling class's devotion to Hindu mythology.
- D) The use of these themes to educate the public.

**Answer:** C) The ruling class's devotion to Hindu mythology.

**Explanation:** The preference for mythological themes in Shekhawati paintings reflects the devotion of the ruling class to Hindu mythology, which was a significant aspect of their cultural identity.

**Additional Information:** These themes also served to reinforce the religious beliefs and values of the region's population.

**72. In the context of Rajasthani painting, what is the likely reason for the depiction of women with specific features like lotus-shaped eyes and slender necks, as seen in Kishangarh style?**

- A) To adhere to religious ideals of beauty.
- B) To follow Mughal conventions of female depiction.
- C) To convey a symbolic ideal of femininity and grace.
- D) To depict actual women from the royal court.

**Answer:** C) To convey a symbolic ideal of femininity and grace.

**Explanation:** The depiction of women with lotus-shaped eyes and slender necks in Kishangarh painting reflects an idealized vision of femininity and grace, rather than a realistic portrayal.

**Additional Information:** This aesthetic choice was part of the romantic and spiritual ethos of Kishangarh painting.

**73. What could be the rationale behind the minimal use of Mughal influences in Jaisalmer painting, despite its proximity to other regions with Mughal-inspired art?**

- A) Jaisalmer rulers actively resisted Mughal cultural influence.
- B) The region had limited interaction with Mughal rulers.
- C) Jaisalmer artists were influenced more by indigenous traditions.
- D) Mughal art was deemed too complex for local patrons.

**Answer:** C) Jaisalmer artists were influenced more by indigenous traditions.

**Explanation:** Jaisalmer painting remained free from Mughal influence because the artists were more rooted in local, indigenous traditions that emphasized their cultural identity.

**Additional Information:** This allowed Jaisalmer to maintain a distinctive style, separate from the Mughal-dominated regions.

**74. Which of the following reasons could explain the shift from religious themes to depictions of royal life and love stories in Jodhpur paintings during Maharaja Ajit Singh's reign?**

- A) The growing secularism of the court.
- B) A desire to reflect the feudal culture and everyday royal activities.

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C) Mughal influence prioritizing romantic and courtly themes.

D) The decrease in religious patronage during this time.

**Answer:** B) A desire to reflect the feudal culture and everyday royal activities.

**Explanation:** During Maharaja Ajit Singh's reign, Jodhpur paintings shifted towards depicting feudal culture and royal life, reflecting the daily experiences of the aristocracy, including love stories and courtly scenes.

**Additional Information:** This marked a move away from the religious themes that dominated earlier periods.

**75. What reasoning supports the introduction of European elements, such as A.H. Müller's painting of Durgadas Rathore, into Marwar painting?**

A) The need to modernize Rajasthani art in line with European standards.

B) A desire to experiment with new forms while preserving traditional subjects.

C) A decline in Indian patronage and increasing European influence.

D) A government mandate to integrate European art techniques.

**Answer:** B) A desire to experiment with new forms while preserving traditional subjects.

**Explanation:** The introduction of European elements in Marwar painting, such as A.H. Müller's work, reflected a desire to experiment with new artistic forms while still preserving traditional Rajasthani subjects.

**Additional Information:** This blend of styles demonstrates the adaptability of Rajasthani artists to new influences.

**76. Why might Bundi and Kota painting styles often include depictions of seasonal festivals and Ragamala themes?**

A) These themes were imposed by religious authorities.

B) They reflect the cyclical nature of life and traditional cultural celebrations.

C) Mughal emperors preferred these themes for their courts.

D) The themes were inspired by South Indian traditions.

**Answer:** B) They reflect the cyclical nature of life and traditional cultural celebrations.

**Explanation:** The frequent depiction of seasonal festivals and Ragamala themes in Bundi and Kota paintings reflects the importance of traditional celebrations and the cyclical nature of life in Rajasthani culture.

**Additional Information:** These themes are often associated with music, emotions, and seasons, making them central to the artistic expression of the region.

**77. What might explain the growing popularity of miniature paintings in Jaipur during the reign of Sawai Pratap Singh?**

A) The increased demand for portability in art.

B) Miniature paintings were cheaper to produce than murals.

C) They were a more intimate and detailed form of artistic expression.

D) The influence of Mughal miniatures at the Jaipur court.

**Answer:** C) They were a more intimate and detailed form of artistic expression.

**Explanation:** Miniature paintings gained popularity in Jaipur because they allowed for a more intimate, detailed exploration of themes, which was highly valued during the reign of Sawai Pratap Singh.

**Additional Information:** These miniatures often depicted royal life, courtly scenes, and religious subjects with great precision.

**78. How might the distinct portrayal of women in Nathdwara paintings, especially in Pichhwai paintings, reflect the underlying religious and cultural values?**

A) Women were depicted as central figures in religious rituals.

B) Their portrayal emphasizes the role of women in temple worship.

C) Women in these paintings symbolize devotion and purity, as seen in Krishna Leelas.

D) They represent historical figures from Rajputana.

**Answer:** C) Women in these paintings symbolize devotion and purity, as seen in Krishna Leelas.

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**Explanation:** In Nathdwara paintings, women often symbolize devotion and purity, reflecting their role in Krishna Leelas, where their devotion to Krishna is highlighted.

**Additional Information:** This portrayal aligns with the Vallabh sect's focus on devotional themes.

**79. Which factor likely contributed to the establishment of the Maharaja School of Arts and Crafts in Jaipur in 1857?**

- A) A growing need to train artists in European techniques.
- B) The desire to preserve traditional Rajasthani art in the face of modern influences.
- C) The British government's intervention in promoting local art.
- D) The demand for court painters to produce artwork for international exhibitions.

**Answer:** B) The desire to preserve traditional Rajasthani art in the face of modern influences.

**Explanation:** The Maharaja School of Arts and Crafts was established to preserve traditional Rajasthani art as modern influences, including European art, began to impact local traditions.

**Additional Information:** The institution played a key role in maintaining the heritage of Jaipur's painting style.

**80. How did the socio-political conditions of Rajasthan, such as regional autonomy and feudal structures, shape the development of its diverse painting styles?**

- A) Regional rulers competed to establish the most dominant painting style.
- B) Feudal structures allowed for unique artistic expressions tailored to each region's rulers.
- C) Mughal control restricted regional variation in painting styles.
- D) Centralized governance enforced a uniform style across the state.

**Answer:** B) Feudal structures allowed for unique artistic expressions tailored to each region's rulers.

**Explanation:** The socio-political conditions of Rajasthan, particularly its feudal structures and regional autonomy, allowed for the development of diverse painting styles, with each region cultivating its own artistic identity based on the

preferences of its rulers.

**Additional Information:** This regional variation is a hallmark of Rajasthani art, with distinct styles emerging in areas like Mewar, Marwar, and Jaipur.

**81. What can be inferred about the role of nature in Mewar paintings based on their depiction of forests, animals, and birds?**

- A) It symbolizes the harmony between humans and the environment.
- B) It primarily serves as a background for royal portraits.
- C) It reflects the dominance of hunting as the main theme.
- D) It shows Mughal influence on environmental depictions.

**Answer:** A) It symbolizes the harmony between humans and the environment.

**Explanation:** The frequent depiction of nature in Mewar paintings, including forests, animals, and birds, symbolizes the close connection and harmony between humans and the natural world, which is a central theme in Rajasthani art.

**Additional Information:** This theme is often seen in works that depict the beauty of nature alongside human figures.

**82. What reasoning might explain why early Rajasthani paintings often depicted religious themes like Krishna Leela and Hindu deities?**

- A) It was a means to promote local religious practices.
- B) Artists were only allowed to paint religious subjects.
- C) Religious paintings were in high demand by temples and patrons.
- D) Religious themes were politically mandated by local rulers.

**Answer:** C) Religious paintings were in high demand by temples and patrons.

**Explanation:** Religious themes, such as depictions of Krishna Leela, were popular because they were in high demand by temples and wealthy patrons who supported the arts and used religious paintings for devotional purposes.

**Additional Information:** Many early

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Rajasthani paintings served as temple decorations or personal devotional pieces.

### 83. How did Maharana Pratap's resistance to Mughal influence likely affect the development of the Chawand/Udaipur painting style?

- A) It led to an isolationist style that was uninfluenced by Mughal art.
- B) It caused the decline of painting in the Mewar region.
- C) It encouraged a blending of Mughal and Rajasthani elements.
- D) It resulted in a purely local style, emphasizing indigenous themes and techniques.

**Answer:** D) It resulted in a purely local style, emphasizing indigenous themes and techniques.

**Explanation:** Maharana Pratap's resistance to Mughal influence likely fostered a distinct local style in the Chawand/Udaipur school, focusing on indigenous themes and techniques rather than adopting Mughal elements.

**Additional Information:** This allowed Mewar to maintain its unique artistic identity, centered on local traditions.

### 84. Which factor best explains why the period of Sangram Singh II is considered a Golden Age of Mewar painting?

- A) The incorporation of modern European art techniques.
- B) The strong patronage of art and the production of notable works like *Geet Govind*.
- C) The influence of South Indian art on local styles.
- D) The spread of Mewar-style paintings to other regions.

**Answer:** B) The strong patronage of art and the production of notable works like *Geet Govind*.

**Explanation:** Sangram Singh II's reign is regarded as a Golden Age of Mewar painting due to his patronage of the arts and the production of masterpieces such as *Geet Govind* and *Bihari Satsai*.

**Additional Information:** His support helped elevate Mewar painting to new heights, attracting talented artists to the region.

### 85. How did the integration of Udaipur and Brij elements influence the

### development of the Nathdwara painting style?

- A) It introduced Mughal religious themes into Nathdwara art.
- B) It led to a more abstract and symbolic form of painting.
- C) It resulted in a blend of devotional and naturalistic themes centered around Krishna.
- D) It caused the decline of traditional Vallabh sect themes.

**Answer:** C) It resulted in a blend of devotional and naturalistic themes centered around Krishna.

**Explanation:** The integration of Udaipur and Brij elements in Nathdwara paintings resulted in a harmonious blend of devotional and naturalistic themes, with a strong focus on the depiction of Krishna and his *Leelas*.

**Additional Information:** This style reflects the religious devotion of the Vallabh sect, which played a central role in Nathdwara art.

### 86. What was the critical contribution of artists like Sahibuddin and Manohar during Jagat Singh I's reign in the development of Mewar painting?

- A) They introduced Persian techniques to Rajasthani art.
- B) They created personal portraits and masterpieces like *Ragamala*.
- C) They focused exclusively on religious subjects.
- D) They pioneered large-scale mural paintings.

**Answer:** B) They created personal portraits and masterpieces like *Ragamala*.

**Explanation:** Artists like Sahibuddin and Manohar played a crucial role in developing Mewar painting during Jagat Singh I's reign by producing notable works such as *Ragamala* and other personal portraits, which became significant artistic achievements.

**Additional Information:** Their work helped establish Mewar painting as one of the most refined styles in Rajasthan.

### 87. What reasoning supports the idea that the Deogarh painting style is a blend of Mewar, Marwar, and Dhundhad styles?



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A) It shows elements from different regions due to Deogarh's political and cultural exchanges.

B) The artists of Deogarh were trained in all three styles.

C) Deogarh was conquered by rulers from all three regions.

D) Deogarh rulers imported artists from Mewar, Marwar, and Dhundhad.

**Answer:** A) It shows elements from different regions due to Deogarh's political and cultural exchanges.

**Explanation:** The Deogarh style represents a blend of Mewar, Marwar, and Dhundhad influences because of the political and cultural exchanges that occurred in the region, allowing the integration of diverse artistic traditions.

**Additional Information:** This fusion is reflected in both the subject matter and the techniques used by Deogarh artists.

**88. Why might the prominence of Krishna-themed artwork in Rajasthani painting, especially in styles like Nathdwara and Kishangarh, be considered significant from a religious and cultural perspective?**

A) Krishna themes were mandated by the Mughal rulers.

B) Krishna represented the ideal Rajput warrior.

C) Krishna was a central figure in devotional practices, especially in the Vallabh sect.

D) Krishna themes were used to emphasize secular power.

**Answer:** C) Krishna was a central figure in devotional practices, especially in the Vallabh sect.

**Explanation:** Krishna-themed artwork is significant in Rajasthani painting because Krishna is a central figure in the devotional practices of the Vallabh sect, which strongly influenced styles like Nathdwara and Kishangarh.

**Additional Information:** These paintings often depict Krishna in his various *Leelas*, emphasizing spiritual devotion.

**89. What might explain the lack of Mughal influence in Jaisalmer painting compared to other Rajasthani styles?**

A) The political isolation of Jaisalmer from Mughal rule.

B) The strong influence of South Indian painting.

C) The preference for more indigenous themes and techniques.

D) The lack of demand for paintings in the region.

**Answer:** C) The preference for more indigenous themes and techniques.

**Explanation:** Jaisalmer painting shows little Mughal influence because artists in the region preferred more indigenous themes and techniques, which allowed them to preserve a distinct local identity.

**Additional Information:** This style focused on regional myths and legends, reflecting the cultural heritage of Jaisalmer.

**90. What does the focus on portraits of revolutionaries and patriots by artists like Bhur Singh Shekhawat suggest about the role of art in modern Rajasthani painting?**

A) Art became a medium for expressing political and nationalist sentiments.

B) Artists were restricted to creating propaganda.

C) Modern art shifted away from traditional themes of beauty and nature.

D) Revolutionary themes were imposed by colonial rulers.

**Answer:** A) Art became a medium for expressing political and nationalist sentiments.

**Explanation:** The focus on portraits of revolutionaries and patriots by modern Rajasthani artists like Bhur Singh Shekhawat reflects how art became a powerful medium for expressing political and nationalist sentiments, particularly during the struggle for independence.

**Additional Information:** This shift in subject matter demonstrates the evolving role of art in reflecting contemporary social and political realities.

**91. What critical role did Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh play in the development of Jaipur painting during the 19th century?**

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A) He introduced European painting techniques to Jaipur artists.

B) He founded the Maharaja School of Arts and Crafts to promote art.

C) He encouraged the exclusive use of Mughal styles in Jaipur painting.

D) He abolished traditional Rajasthani art in favor of modern trends.

**Answer:** B) He founded the Maharaja School of Arts and Crafts to promote art.

**Explanation:** Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh played a significant role in the development of Jaipur painting by founding the Maharaja School of Arts and Crafts in 1857 to preserve and promote traditional Rajasthani art forms.

**Additional Information:** His efforts helped maintain Jaipur's reputation as a center for artistic excellence during a time of modernization.

**92. What reasoning best explains the incorporation of South Indian influences into Bundi painting during the reign of Bhavsinh and Anirudh Singh?**

A) The artists were originally from South India.

B) The influence came through military expeditions in South India.

C) Bundi rulers formed alliances with South Indian dynasties.

D) South Indian artists were invited to Bundi to teach new techniques.

**Answer:** B) The influence came through military expeditions in South India.

**Explanation:** South Indian influences in Bundi painting can be traced back to the military expeditions of Bhavsinh and Anirudh Singh, who brought back artistic elements from their campaigns in South India.

**Additional Information:** This blending of styles is evident in some of the decorative motifs and designs in Bundi paintings.

**93. Why might European elements, such as portrait realism, have been incorporated into Jodhpur paintings during Takht Singh's rule?**

A) European painters were employed by the Jodhpur court.

B) It reflected a desire to modernize traditional styles by including European techniques.

C) European merchants demanded art that reflected their own tastes.

D) Mughal influence diminished, allowing European art to dominate.

**Answer:** B) It reflected a desire to modernize traditional styles by including European techniques.

**Explanation:** The incorporation of European elements, like portrait realism, into Jodhpur paintings during Takht Singh's rule reflected a desire to modernize traditional Rajasthani styles while experimenting with new techniques and influences.

**Additional Information:** This blend of traditional and European styles can be seen in the works of artists like A.H. Müller.

**94. What might explain the continued importance of miniature painting in Rajasthan despite the rise of photography in the 19th century?**

A) Miniature painting offered a more intimate and personalized artistic expression.

B) Photography was banned by the British colonial government.

C) Miniature paintings were less expensive than photographs.

D) Photography was seen as a threat to religious art.

**Answer:** A) Miniature painting offered a more intimate and personalized artistic expression.

**Explanation:** Despite the rise of photography, miniature painting continued to thrive in Rajasthan because it offered a more intimate and personalized form of artistic expression, particularly for royal portraits and religious themes.

**Additional Information:** Miniatures allowed for greater detail and artistic interpretation compared to the mechanical reproduction of photography.

**95. What does the prominence of artists like Hasamuddin Usta in Bikaner suggest about the survival of traditional art forms such as Usta art?**

A) Traditional art forms were preserved through dedicated training and recognition.

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B) Usta art declined with the rise of modern painting styles.

C) Colonial powers sought to eradicate Usta art due to its association with local culture.

D) Usta art was no longer practiced after the British invasion of Bikaner.

**Answer:** A) Traditional art forms were preserved through dedicated training and recognition.

**Explanation:** The prominence of artists like Hasamuddin Usta, who received the Padma Shri for his contributions to Usta art, reflects the survival and preservation of traditional art forms through dedicated training, recognition, and institutional support in Bikaner.

**Additional Information:** Usta art continues to be taught and practiced, ensuring the continuation of this unique Rajasthani tradition.

**95. How did the depiction of Kadamb trees and 3-D effects in Mewar paintings enhance their visual appeal?**

A) It created a more realistic portrayal of the natural environment.

B) It symbolized the Mughal influence on Rajasthani painting.

C) It emphasized the narrative structure of the paintings.

D) It was primarily decorative and had no deeper meaning.

**Answer:** A) It created a more realistic portrayal of the natural environment.

**Explanation:** The depiction of Kadamb trees and 3-D effects in Mewar paintings enhanced their visual appeal by creating a more realistic portrayal of the natural environment, adding depth and richness to the compositions.

**Additional Information:** These elements were part of the innovative techniques developed in Mewar to bring nature to life in painting.

**97. What was the reasoning behind depicting royal figures in elaborate costumes and high turbans in Jodhpur paintings?**

A) To signify their authority and status within feudal society.

B) To mimic the Mughal style of court portraiture.

C) To emphasize their religious significance.

D) To attract European patrons with exotic depictions.

**Answer:** A) To signify their authority and status within feudal society.

**Explanation:** The depiction of royal figures in elaborate costumes and high turbans in Jodhpur paintings was intended to signify their authority and elevated status within the feudal society of Rajasthan.

**Additional Information:** These portraits often emphasized the power and prestige of the ruling class.

**98. Why might themes of hunting and royal leisure be recurring motifs in Rajasthani paintings, particularly in Marwar and Kota?**

A) They were symbols of power and dominance.

B) They were mandated by religious authorities.

C) The artists were unable to depict religious themes.

D) Hunting was a major economic activity.

**Answer:** A) They were symbols of power and dominance.

**Explanation:** Hunting and royal leisure were recurring motifs in Rajasthani paintings, particularly in Marwar and Kota, because they symbolized power, dominance, and the aristocratic lifestyle of the region's rulers.

**Additional Information:** These themes reflected the royal pastimes that showcased the rulers' strength and status.

**99. What does the depiction of seasonal themes like Barahmasa in Jaipur paintings suggest about the connection between art and the environment?**

A) It reflects the deep cultural and spiritual connection with nature's cycles.

B) It was a reflection of Mughal artistic influence.

C) It emphasized court life over natural elements.

D) It symbolized the passing of time in the context of royalty.

**Answer:** A) It reflects the deep cultural and spiritual connection with nature's cycles.

**Explanation:** The depiction of seasonal themes

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like Barahmasa in Jaipur paintings reflects a deep cultural and spiritual connection with nature's cycles, illustrating how closely art and the environment were intertwined in Rajasthani culture.

**Additional Information:** Barahmasa paintings celebrated the changes of the seasons and their impact on human life and emotions.

**100. What critical role did artists like Lalchand play in the development of Jaipur painting during its Golden Period under Sawai Pratap Singh?** - A) They

introduced new color palettes and decorative techniques. - B) They focused on creating animal fighting scenes and life-size portraits. - C) They incorporated European realism into their works. - D) They revived religious themes that had been abandoned.

**Answer:** B) They focused on creating animal fighting scenes and life-size portraits.

**Explanation:** Artists like Lalchand played a key role in the development of Jaipur painting by focusing on life-size portraits and animal fighting scenes, contributing to the artistic richness of Jaipur during its Golden Period under Sawai Pratap Singh.

**Additional Information:** Their work helped establish Jaipur as a major center of Rajasthani art.