

AS' SAARTHI IAS

PARMAR DYNESTY

1. Who is considered the founder of the Parmar Dynasty?

- A) Utpalraj
- B) Dharanivarah
- C) Dhanduk
- D) Vimalshah

Answer: A) Utpalraj

Explanation: Utpalraj is recognized as the founder of the Parmar dynasty of Abu, though the earliest known figure is Dhumraj.

2. The term "Parmar" means:

- A) King of Kings
- B) Slayer of enemies
- C) Protector of the kingdom
- D) Warrior of light

Answer: B) Slayer of enemies

Explanation: The term "Parmar" originated from the Sanskrit term meaning "one who kills the enemy," as part of a legendary event where Sage Vasishtha created a warrior.

3. Which king constructed the Adinath Jain temple in Abu, known as Vimalavasahi?

- A) Dhanduk
- B) Bhimdev I
- C) Vimalshah
- D) Dharanivarah

Answer: C) Vimalshah

Explanation: Vimalshah, appointed as the Dandapati (administrator) of Abu by Bhimdev I, built the famous Adinath Jain temple in 1031 AD.

4. Who sought refuge under Rathore king Dhawal during the Chalukya invasion?

- A) Dhanduk
- B) Dharanivarah
- C) Vikramdev
- D) Som Singh

Answer: B) Dharanivarah

Explanation: Dharanivarah sought refuge under Rathore King Dhawal during the invasion by Chalukya King Moolraj I.

5. Which Parmar king is noted for defeating Jaitrasingh of Mewar?

- A) Vikramdev
- B) Pratap Singh
- C) Dharavarsh
- D) Vikram Singh

Answer: B) Pratap Singh

Explanation: Pratap Singh is known for defeating Jaitrasingh of Mewar and capturing Chandravati.

6. What title did the Parmars of Abu hold?

- A) Maharana
- B) Mahamandleshwar
- C) Chakravarti
- D) Raja

Answer: B) Mahamandleshwar

Explanation: The Parmars of Abu were bestowed with the title of Mahamandleshwar, signifying their regional authority.

7. Which Parmar ruler was a skilled archer known for shooting three buffaloes with one arrow?

- A) Som Singh
- B) Dharavarsh

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C) Pratap Singh

D) Vikramdev

Answer: B) Dharavarsh

Explanation: Dharavarsh was known for his remarkable archery skills, notably shooting three buffaloes with a single arrow.

8. The Bauk inscription, dating back to 837 A.D., is related to which dynasty?

A) Parmar

B) Pratihara

C) Chauhan

D) Rathore

Answer: B) Pratihara

Explanation: The Bauk inscription provides valuable historical insights into the Pratihara dynasty.

9. Where was the Bauk inscription originally installed?

A) Abu

B) Mandore

C) Jalore

D) Malwa

Answer: B) Mandore

Explanation: The Bauk inscription was originally installed in a Vishnu temple in Mandore, Rajasthan.

10. The Ghatiala inscription, dating back to 861 AD, was commissioned by which Pratihara king?

A) Harishchandra

B) Kukuk

C) Razzil

D) Bauk

Answer: B) Kukuk

Explanation: King Kukuk commissioned the Ghatiala inscription, a key historical source for the Pratihara dynasty.

11. Who is credited with constructing the Patnarayan Temple?

A) Delhan

B) Dhanduk

C) Som Singh

D) Vimalshah

Answer: A) Delhan

Explanation: Delhan, a Brahmin minister of Pratap Singh, renovated the Patnarayan Temple during the reign of Pratap Singh.

12. Who was the chief queen (patrani) of Dharavarsh?

A) Lahini

B) Anupama Devi

C) Shringar Devi

D) Giga Devi

Answer: D) Giga Devi

Explanation: Giga Devi, the daughter of Kelhan Chauhan of Nadoul, was the chief queen (patrani) of Dharavarsh.

13. Which ruler constructed the Neminath Jain Temple in honor of Som Singh's son Luna Singh?

A) Vikram Singh

B) Tejpal

C) Dharavarsh

D) Vimalshah

Answer: B) Tejpal

Explanation: Tejpal constructed the Neminath Jain Temple, also known as Lunavasahi, in honor of Luna Singh.

14. Which prominent figure repelled an invasion of Abu by Prithviraj Chauhan?

A) Prahladan Dev

B) Vikramdev

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C) Pratap Singh

D) Dharavarsh

Answer: A) Prahladan Dev

Explanation: Prahladan Dev repelled the invasion of Abu by Prithviraj Chauhan and established the city of Prahladanpur.

15. The Pratiharas of Mandore are associated with which spiritual and scholarly tradition?

A) Jainism

B) Buddhism

C) Brahmanical traditions

D) Shaivism

Answer: C) Brahmanical traditions

Explanation: The Pratiharas of Mandore had a deep connection to Brahmanical traditions, as evidenced by their rulers' spiritual pursuits and scholarly expertise.

16. Which Parmar king supported Gujarat during the invasion by Mohammed Gauri in 1178 AD?

A) Dharanivarah

B) Dharavarsh

C) Vikramdev

D) Dhanduk

Answer: B) Dharavarsh

Explanation: Dharavarsh, along with other regional rulers, supported Gujarat during the invasion by Mohammed Gauri in 1178 AD.

17. Who constructed the Sun Temple and Saraswati Bavdi in Basantgarh?

A) Lahini

B) Giga Devi

C) Shringar Devi

D) Som Singh

Answer: A) Lahini

Explanation: Lahini, the widowed daughter of

Dhanduk, renovated the Sun Temple and Saraswati Bavdi in Basantgarh, later known as Lahini Bavdi.

18. Which historical text mentions the struggle between Kumarapal Chalukya and Arnoraja Chauhan?

A) Dvyashrayamahakavya

B) Navasahasankacharit

C) Kirti Kaumudi

D) Kumarapal Prabandha

Answer: A) Dvyashrayamahakavya

Explanation: Hemachandra's Dvyashrayamahakavya details the struggle between Kumarapal Chalukya and Arnoraja Chauhan, which involved Parmar ruler Vikramdev.

19. Which king is associated with the construction of the Lunavasahi temple in Abu?

A) Tejpal

B) Som Singh

C) Luna Singh

D) Vikramdev

Answer: A) Tejpal

Explanation: Tejpal constructed the Neminath Jain Temple, known as Lunavasahi, in honor of Som Singh's son Luna Singh.

20. Who was responsible for constructing victory pillars (Jai Stambh) in Ghatiala and Mandore?

A) Bauk

B) Kukuk

C) Kakk

D) Dhanduk

Answer: B) Kukuk

Explanation: King Kukuk of the Pratihara dynasty is credited with constructing the Jai

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Stambh (victory pillars) in Ghatiala and Mandore.

21. The Prakrit inscription in Ghatiala is a direct translation of which language?

- A) Pali
- B) Sanskrit
- C) Hindi
- D) Tamil

Answer: B) Sanskrit

Explanation: One of the four Sanskrit inscriptions in Ghatiala is a direct translation of the Prakrit inscription, illustrating an effort to make records accessible to both languages.

22. The Pratiharas of Mandore were closely associated with which Vedic tradition?

- A) Shaivism
- B) Brahmanism
- C) Jainism
- D) Buddhism

Answer: B) Brahmanism

Explanation: The Pratiharas of Mandore were deeply connected to Brahmanical traditions, as seen in their rulers' spiritual and scholarly activities.

23. Which king shifted the capital of the Pratihara dynasty to Merta?

- A) Nagabhata
- B) Kakk
- C) Dharavarsh
- D) Bauk

Answer: A) Nagabhata

Explanation: Nagabhata shifted the capital to Merta, which became an important center for the Pratiharas.

24. The Ghatiala inscription credits which ruler with addressing disturbances caused by the Abhirs?

- A) Dharavarsh
- B) Kukuk
- C) Vikram Singh
- D) Kakk

Answer: B) Kukuk

Explanation: Kukuk successfully addressed disturbances caused by the Abhirs in the region of Ghatiyala, turning it into a prosperous trading center.

25. Who was the author of the inscriptions in Ghatiala?

- A) Kakk
- B) Matraravi
- C) Krishneshwar
- D) Kukuk

Answer: B) Matraravi

Explanation: Matraravi, a Magh Brahmin, was the author of the inscriptions, while Krishneshwar, a goldsmith, engraved them.

26. Which ruler constructed the fortifications at Mandore?

- A) Harishchandra
- B) Razzil
- C) Narbhatta
- D) Taat

Answer: A) Harishchandra

Explanation: Harishchandra is credited with capturing Mandore and constructing its fortifications, marking the beginning of Pratihara dominance in the region.

27. The formal lineage of the Pratiharas of Mandore begins with:

- A) Nagabhata

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B) Harishchandra

C) Razzil

D) Kakk

Answer: C) Razzil

Explanation: The formal lineage of the Pratiharas of Mandore begins with Razzil, who solidified their presence in the region.

28. Who is known for his military conquests of Travani and Valla?

A) Shiluk

B) Nagabhatta

C) Kakk

D) Harishchandra

Answer: A) Shiluk

Explanation: Shiluk expanded the Pratihara kingdom by conquering Travani and Valla, enhancing the dynasty's political clout in Rajasthan.

29. Which Pratihara ruler is associated with the Battle of Munger?

A) Bauk

B) Shiluk

C) Kakk

D) Kukuk

Answer: C) Kakk

Explanation: Kakk participated in the Battle of Munger alongside the Raghuvanshi Pratihara king Vatsaraja against Dharmपाल, solidifying alliances between Rajput dynasties.

30. The Cherai inscription of 936 AD provides historical information about which Pratihara ruler?

A) Bauk

B) Jaskaran

C) Kukuk

D) Harishchandra

Answer: B) Jaskaran

Explanation: The Cherai inscription of 936 AD provides valuable details about Jaskaran, the son of Durlabhraj, contributing to the historical understanding of the Pratiharas.

31. Who captured Mandore from the Pratiharas during their decline?

A) Prithviraj Chauhan

B) Raipal of Nadoul

C) Rao Chunda Rathore

D) Hamir Pratihara

Answer: B) Raipal of Nadoul

Explanation: Raipal of Nadoul captured Mandore from the Pratiharas, signaling their decline and the rise of the Chauhans in the region.

32. Which Pratihara ruler faced internal strife that led to the transfer of Mandore to Rao Chunda Rathore?

A) Harishchandra

B) Bauk

C) Hamir Pratihara

D) Razzil

Answer: C) Hamir Pratihara

Explanation: Hamir Pratihara's reign was marked by internal strife, leading to the transfer of Mandore to Rao Chunda Rathore, ending Pratihara rule in the region.

33. Which ruler of the Pratiharas is noted for capturing the fort of Mandore through military strength?

A) Harishchandra

B) Razzil

C) Nagabhatta

D) Kakk

Answer: A) Harishchandra

Explanation: Harishchandra captured the fort

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of Mandore, marking a significant point in Pratihara history.

34. Nagabhata's son, Taat, retired to an ashram and handed the kingdom over to whom?

- A) Bauk
- B) Bhoj
- C) Shiluk
- D) Kakkuk

Answer: B) Bhoj

Explanation: Nagabhata's son, Taat, handed over the kingdom to his younger brother Bhoj, reflecting the dynasty's tradition of balancing spiritual life with governance.

35. Who is credited with defeating a rival king named Mayur in the Battle of Bhuakup?

- A) Bauk
- B) Kukkuk
- C) Kakkuk
- D) Dharavarsh

Answer: A) Bauk

Explanation: Bauk is known for his military victory over King Mayur in the Battle of Bhuakup, which solidified his rule.

36. Who established inscriptions to commemorate his victories at Ghatiala and Mandore?

- A) Kukkuk
- B) Bauk
- C) Shiluk
- D) Kakk

Answer: A) Kukkuk

Explanation: Kukkuk established inscriptions (Jayastambha) to commemorate his victories at Ghatiala and Mandore.

37. The Ghatiala inscriptions emphasize the popularity of King Kukkuk in which regions?

- A) Malwa, Gujarat, Maru
- B) Maru, Maad, Aja
- C) Valla, Pachbhadra, Gujarat
- D) Gujarat, Aja, Sheo

Answer: B) Maru, Maad, Aja

Explanation: The inscriptions highlight the popularity of King Kukkuk in regions like Maru, Maad, and Aja, among others.

38. Who is credited with quelling the disturbance caused by the Bheels in Wadnalaya Mandal?

- A) Bauk
- B) Kukkuk
- C) Kakk
- D) Dharanivarah

Answer: B) Kukkuk

Explanation: Kukkuk dealt with the Bheel disturbances in Wadnalaya Mandal by burning their fortifications.

39. Who erected a market near Rohniskoop to promote trade and commerce?

- A) Bauk
- B) Kukkuk
- C) Shiluk
- D) Dharavarsh

Answer: B) Kukkuk

Explanation: Kukkuk encouraged economic growth by establishing a market near Rohniskoop, supporting trade and the settlement of merchants.

40. Which ruler was an accomplished poet, contributing to Sanskrit literature?

- A) Dharavarsh

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B) Kukuk

C) Kakk

D) Vikramdev

Answer: B) Kukuk

Explanation: King Kukuk is noted not only for his military prowess but also for his contributions to Sanskrit literature, highlighting the cultural patronage of the Pratihara dynasty.

41. Which inscription provides details about the son of Pratihara Durlabhraj?

A) Ghatiala inscription

B) Bauk inscription

C) Cherai inscription

D) Mandore inscription

Answer: C) Cherai inscription

Explanation: The Cherai inscription (936 AD) provides details about Jaskaran, the son of Pratihara Durlabhraj, and offers insights into the Pratihara lineage.

42. The transition of power in Mandore to the Rathores began with which ruler?

A) Hamir Pratihara

B) Rao Chunda Rathore

C) Raipal of Nadoul

D) Taat

Answer: B) Rao Chunda Rathore

Explanation: The transition of power in Mandore occurred when Mandore was given as a dowry to Rao Chunda Rathore, marking the rise of the Rathores in the region.

43. Who constructed the Patnarayan temple in Chandravati?

A) Delhan

B) Vikramdev

C) Som Singh

D) Kakk

Answer: A) Delhan

Explanation: Delhan, a Brahmin minister under Pratap Singh, renovated the Patnarayan temple, contributing to the cultural heritage of Chandravati.

44. The Navasahasankacharit, which mentions the Parmar dynasty's origin, was composed by:

A) Hemachandra

B) Pahmagupta

C) Matraravi

D) Kukuk

Answer: B) Pahmagupta

Explanation: The Navasahasankacharit, a key source that details the mythological origin of the Parmar dynasty, was composed by the poet Pahmagupta, also known as Parimal.

45. Who mediated a settlement between Dhanduk and Bhimdev I during the invasion of Abu?

A) Vimalshah

B) Dharanivarah

C) Vikramdev

D) Som Singh

Answer: A) Vimalshah

Explanation: Vimalshah, appointed as Dandapati of Abu by Bhimdev I, mediated a settlement between Dhanduk and Bhimdev during the latter's invasion.

46. Which Pratihara ruler earned the title "Proficient in Yoga"?

A) Harishchandra

B) Razzil

C) Narbhatta

D) Bauk

Answer: A) Harishchandra

Explanation: Harishchandra, a significant

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figure in the Pratihara dynasty of Mandore, earned the title "Proficient in Yoga" due to his spiritual pursuits and expertise in ascetic practices.

47. The inscription of Sahajpal marks the capture of Mandore by which dynasty?

- A) Chauhan
- B) Parmar
- C) Rathore
- D) Chalukya

Answer: A) Chauhan

Explanation: The inscription of Sahajpal (1139 AD) marks the capture of Mandore by the Chauhan ruler Raipal of Nadoul, displacing the Pratiharas from their stronghold.

48. The Pratihara ruler Shiluk is known for wresting which symbol of sovereignty from the Bhattis?

- A) Chhatra (royal umbrella)
- B) Sword of victory
- C) Crown of Maru
- D) Victory pillar

Answer: A) Chhatra (royal umbrella)

Explanation: Shiluk is known for taking the Chhatra (royal umbrella) from Bhatti Devaraja, symbolizing sovereignty and power.

49. Which region was made prosperous by Kukkuk after quelling disturbances by the Abhirs?

- A) Ghatiyala
- B) Mandore
- C) Malwa
- D) Abu

Answer: A) Ghatiyala

Explanation: After addressing disturbances caused by the Abhirs, Kukkuk transformed Ghatiyala into a prosperous trading center.

50. Which Pratihara ruler shifted the capital to Merta?

- A) Nagabhata
- B) Harishchandra
- C) Razzil
- D) Kukkuk

Answer: A) Nagabhata

Explanation: Nagabhata shifted the capital of the Pratiharas to Merta, a significant center of power in Rajasthan.

51. The Ghatiala inscription includes invocations to which deities?

- A) Vishnu and Shiva
- B) Vinayak and Siddham
- C) Brahma and Ganesha
- D) Durga and Shiva

Answer: B) Vinayak and Siddham

Explanation: The Ghatiala inscription begins with invocations to Vinayak (Ganesha) and Siddham, indicating a syncretic religious culture under the Pratihara rulers.

52. Which king of the Parmar dynasty was appointed as the administrator of Abu by Bhimdev I?

- A) Vimalshah
- B) Dhanduk
- C) Dharanivarah
- D) Vikramdev

Answer: A) Vimalshah

Explanation: Vimalshah was appointed as the Dandapati (administrator) of Abu by Chalukya king Bhimdev I.

53. Which Pratihara king was known for his knowledge of grammar, astrology, logic, and poetry?

- A) Kakk

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B) Harishchandra

C) Kukuk

D) Nagabhatta

Answer: A) Kakk

Explanation: Kakk was not only a military leader but also well-versed in grammar, astrology, logic, and poetry, reflecting the intellectual culture of the Pratiharas.

54. The Pratihara ruler Kakk had two sons named:

A) Bauk and Kakkuk

B) Jaskaran and Durlabhraj

C) Harishchandra and Razzil

D) Narbhatta and Nahar

Answer: A) Bauk and Kakkuk

Explanation: Kakk had two sons named Bauk and Kakkuk, born to his queens Bhati Rani Padmini and Durlabhdevi, respectively.

55. Which inscription is associated with the author Matraravi and engraver Krishneshwar?

A) Ghatiala inscription

B) Bauk inscription

C) Mandore inscription

D) Cherai inscription

Answer: A) Ghatiala inscription

Explanation: The Ghatiala inscription was authored by Matraravi, a Magh Brahmin, and engraved by Krishneshwar, a skilled goldsmith.

56. Who played a key role in the defense of Gujarat against Qutbuddin Aibak's forces?

A) Dharavarsh

B) Shiluk

C) Vikramdev

D) Pratap Singh

Answer: A) Dharavarsh

Explanation: Dharavarsh served as one of the principal generals in the defense of Gujarat against Qutbuddin Aibak's forces in 1206 AD.

57. The Patnarayan temple inscription of 1287 AD mentions which remarkable feat of Dharavarsh?

A) Defeating Qutbuddin Aibak

B) Shooting three buffaloes with one arrow

C) Defeating Jaitrasingh of Mewar

D) Renovating the Sun Temple in Basantgarh

Answer: B) Shooting three buffaloes with one arrow

Explanation: The Patnarayan temple inscription records Dharavarsh's archery feat of shooting three buffaloes with a single arrow.

58. The last prominent Pratihara ruler of Mandore before the Rathore transition was:

A) Hamir Pratihara

B) Bauk

C) Kakk

D) Harishchandra

Answer: A) Hamir Pratihara

Explanation: Hamir Pratihara's reign marked the decline of Pratihara power in Mandore, which eventually transitioned to the Rathores.

59. The Navasahasankacharit epic connects the Parmar dynasty to which legendary sage?

A) Vishwamitra

B) Vasishtha

C) Parashurama

D) Gautama

Answer: B) Vasishtha

Explanation: The Parmar dynasty's origin is tied to Sage Vasishtha, who performed a

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sacrificial ritual that led to the emergence of the first Parmar warrior.

60. The Parmar king Pratap Singh is known for capturing which city?

- A) Chandravati
- B) Abu
- C) Jalore
- D) Vagad

Answer: A) Chandravati

Explanation: Pratap Singh captured Chandravati after defeating Jaitrasingh of Mewar.

61. Why is the Parmar dynasty's connection to Sage Vasishtha significant in terms of political legitimacy?

- A) It ties the dynasty to divine authority
- B) It marks their military supremacy
- C) It shows their connection to the Chalukyas
- D) It emphasizes their economic strength

Answer: A) It ties the dynasty to divine authority

Explanation: The connection to Sage Vasishtha provides the Parmar dynasty with a divine origin, lending legitimacy to their rule through religious and mythological ties.

62. What does the division of Dharanivarah's kingdom among his nine brothers indicate about the political structure of the Parmar dynasty?

- A) Centralized power
- B) Decentralization and feudal system
- C) Dynastic weakening
- D) Religious influence

Answer: B) Decentralization and feudal system

Explanation: Dharanivarah's division of the kingdom among his nine brothers indicates a feudal and decentralized political system where

multiple capitals, called "Navkoti Marwar," were created.

63. How did Vimalshah's construction of the Adinath Jain temple affect the cultural landscape of Abu?

- A) It promoted Hindu practices
- B) It led to conflict with neighboring rulers
- C) It enhanced Jain cultural influence
- D) It weakened the Parmar dynasty's control

Answer: C) It enhanced Jain cultural influence

Explanation: Vimalshah's construction of the Adinath Jain temple in 1031 AD reinforced Jainism's presence in Abu, contributing to the region's architectural and cultural heritage.

64. What does Dharavarsh's role in the defense of Gujarat against Mohammed Gauri reveal about his military leadership?

- A) He avoided conflict
- B) He collaborated with multiple rulers
- C) He acted independently of others
- D) He relied on external powers

Answer: B) He collaborated with multiple rulers

Explanation: Dharavarsh's collaboration with Kelhan and Kirtipal Sonagara in defending Gujarat against Mohammed Gauri demonstrates his strategic alliances and cooperative military leadership.

65. Why was Vimalshah's mediation between Dhanduk and Bhimdev I crucial for Abu's political stability?

- A) It avoided prolonged conflict
- B) It led to the annexation of Abu
- C) It promoted cultural exchange
- D) It weakened Bhimdev I's influence

Answer: A) It avoided prolonged conflict

Explanation: Vimalshah's mediation averted a

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direct conflict between Dhanduk and Bhimdev I, maintaining peace and stability in Abu, allowing for cultural development like temple construction.

66. What does the establishment of "Navkoti Marwar" suggest about the governance style of Dharanivarah?

- A) Concentration of power in one capital
- B) Equal distribution of authority among family members
- C) Economic centralization
- D) Religious consolidation

Answer: B) Equal distribution of authority among family members

Explanation: Dharanivarah's creation of nine capitals for his brothers reflects a governance system based on distributing authority to different family members, showcasing decentralization.

67. How did the construction of victory pillars by King Kukuk impact the image of the Pratihara dynasty?

- A) It symbolized cultural prosperity
- B) It demonstrated their military dominance
- C) It showcased religious tolerance
- D) It represented economic success

Answer: B) It demonstrated their military dominance

Explanation: The construction of victory pillars by King Kukuk commemorated military victories, solidifying the image of the Pratihara dynasty as a powerful and dominant force in Rajasthan.

68. What can be inferred about the role of Brahmins and Mahajans in Ghatiyala under King Kukuk's rule?

- A) They had no political power
- B) They were instrumental in trade and administration

C) They were opposed to the king's rule

D) They focused solely on religious affairs

Answer: B) They were instrumental in trade and administration

Explanation: Kukuk's efforts to make Ghatiyala a prosperous trading center involved the settlement of Brahmins and Mahajans, indicating their key roles in economic and administrative development.

69. What does the linguistic diversity of the Ghatiyala inscriptions (Prakrit and Sanskrit) suggest about the Pratihara dynasty's cultural policies?

- A) Promotion of regional languages only
- B) Efforts to connect with different cultural groups
- C) Suppression of local languages
- D) Focus on Sanskrit exclusively

Answer: B) Efforts to connect with different cultural groups

Explanation: The use of both Prakrit and Sanskrit indicates that the Pratiharas were keen on engaging with a wide audience, respecting both scholarly traditions and regional linguistic diversity.

70. How did King Kukuk's military actions against the Bheels impact his administration?

- A) Weakened his control due to rebellion
- B) Strengthened his political authority in Wadnalaya Mandal
- C) Led to economic downfall

D) Isolated him from regional powers

Answer: B) Strengthened his political authority in Wadnalaya Mandal

Explanation: By decisively dealing with the Bheel disturbances, Kukuk strengthened his control over Wadnalaya Mandal, allowing for administrative and economic improvements in the region.

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71. Why is the creation of the "Jayastambha" (victory pillars) by Kukkuk considered a strategic political move?

- A) It was meant to encourage religious reform
- B) It reinforced his military victories and authority
- C) It marked the end of his reign
- D) It demonstrated cultural superiority

Answer: B) It reinforced his military victories and authority

Explanation: Erecting victory pillars symbolized Kukkuk's military prowess and reinforced his dominance, sending a clear message to both subjects and rivals about his authority.

72. What was the impact of Nagabhata's shift of the Pratihara capital to Merta?

- A) It weakened the central administration
- B) It enhanced the strategic position of the dynasty
- C) It isolated the kingdom politically
- D) It caused internal disputes

Answer: B) It enhanced the strategic position of the dynasty

Explanation: Shifting the capital to Merta strengthened the Pratiharas by placing them in a more strategic location, which allowed them to exert greater control over their expanding territories.

73. Why was the presence of both Vinayak and Siddham invocations in the Ghatiala inscription significant?

- A) It emphasized Jain religious dominance
- B) It highlighted religious syncretism under the Pratiharas
- C) It represented a shift to Shaivism
- D) It undermined Vedic traditions

Answer: B) It highlighted religious syncretism

under the Pratiharas

Explanation: The invocation of both Hindu deities in the inscription reflects the Pratiharas' support for a syncretic religious culture, balancing various sects within their kingdom.

74. What does the decline of the Pratiharas and the rise of the Chauhans in Mandore suggest about the political landscape of Rajasthan in the 12th century?

- A) Continuous dynastic stability
- B) Shifting power dynamics and fragmentation
- C) Strengthening of centralized power
- D) Unification under one ruler

Answer: B) Shifting power dynamics and fragmentation

Explanation: The transition from Pratihara to Chauhan rule reflects the changing power dynamics and the fragmentation of authority among regional dynasties during the 12th century.

75. How did the internal strife during Hamir Pratihara's reign lead to the rise of the Rathores in Mandore?

- A) By forming a treaty with the Rathores
- B) Through dynastic marriages and dowry
- C) By military defeat at the hands of the Chauhans
- D) By the Rathores' alliance with the Chalukyas

Answer: B) Through dynastic marriages and dowry

Explanation: The Rathores rose to prominence in Mandore after Hamir Pratihara gave Mandore as dowry to Rao Chunda Rathore, marking a transition in regional power.

76. How does the legend of Sage Vasishtha and the creation of the first Parmar warrior reflect on the dynasty's view of kingship?

- A) Kingship was seen as divinely ordained

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B) Kingship was a result of military conquest

C) Kingship relied on democratic principles

D) Kingship was rooted in trade and economic power

Answer: A) Kingship was seen as divinely ordained

Explanation: The narrative of Sage Vasishtha creating a warrior through a sacrificial ritual suggests that kingship in the Parmar dynasty was viewed as a divine mandate.

77. What does Dharavarsh's defeat at the hands of Qutbuddin Aibak signify about the changing political climate in India?

A) The decline of regional Hindu kingdoms

B) The rise of European colonizers

C) The dominance of the Marathas

D) The consolidation of regional alliances

Answer: A) The decline of regional Hindu kingdoms

Explanation: Dharavarsh's defeat by Qutbuddin Aibak in 1206 AD marks a critical point in the decline of regional Hindu kingdoms and the expansion of Islamic rulers in northern India.

78. What role did Kakk's knowledge of multiple disciplines play in his leadership of the Pratihara dynasty?

A) It weakened his military capabilities

B) It strengthened his administrative and intellectual standing

C) It alienated his rivals

D) It led to religious conflicts

Answer: B) It strengthened his administrative and intellectual standing

Explanation: Kakk's proficiency in grammar, astrology, logic, and poetry enhanced his leadership, allowing him to combine intellectual, cultural, and political authority.

79. Why was Vimalshah's role as Dandapati (administrator) significant for

Abu's development during the Chalukya period?

A) He expanded the territory of Abu

B) He promoted cultural and architectural projects

C) He annexed neighboring kingdoms

D) He created a new dynasty

Answer: B) He promoted cultural and architectural projects

Explanation: Vimalshah's role as Dandapati was pivotal in promoting cultural development in Abu, exemplified by his construction of the Adinath Jain temple.

80. What can the involvement of King Kukuk in the composition of inscriptions suggest about his reign?

A) He was solely a military leader

B) He was a scholar-king with literary interests

C) He avoided cultural activities

D) He focused only on religious matters

Answer: B) He was a scholar-king with literary interests

Explanation: King Kukuk's direct involvement in composing inscriptions indicates that he had a strong interest in literary and cultural affairs, beyond just military and administrative leadership.

81. Why was the renovation of the Sun Temple by Lahini significant for the Parmar dynasty?

A) It marked the end of the Parmar rule

B) It demonstrated the dynasty's devotion to religious architecture

C) It symbolized military victories

D) It was a political statement of conquest

Answer: B) It demonstrated the dynasty's devotion to religious architecture

Explanation: The renovation of the Sun Temple by Lahini, Dhanduk's daughter,

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highlights the Parmar dynasty's commitment to promoting religious and architectural heritage.

82. What does the construction of temples and stepwells by Parmar rulers and their ministers suggest about the role of religion in governance?

- A) Religion was used as a tool for political control
- B) Religion was ignored in governance
- C) Temples were built for economic gains only
- D) Religion had no influence on political power

Answer: A) Religion was used as a tool for political control

Explanation: The construction of temples and stepwells by Parmar rulers reflects how religious patronage was integrated into governance to strengthen political legitimacy and control.

83. How does the rise of the Rathores in Mandore reflect the political instability of Rajasthan during the 14th century?

- A) Dynastic continuity without changes
- B) Political fragmentation and power shifts
- C) Permanent control by the Pratiharas
- D) Religious revolts dominating the region

Answer: B) Political fragmentation and power shifts

Explanation: The rise of the Rathores in Mandore after the Pratihara decline reflects the fragmentation of power and the constant shifts in political control during that period.

84. What was the role of inscriptions like the Bauk and Ghatiala in documenting the achievements of rulers?

- A) To obscure historical facts
- B) To glorify the rulers and legitimize their power

C) To serve only as religious texts

D) To record economic data exclusively

Answer: B) To glorify the rulers and legitimize their power

Explanation: Inscriptions such as Bauk and Ghatiala were used to glorify rulers' achievements, ensuring their legacy and legitimizing their authority through historical records.

85. What was the strategic significance of Mandore for the Pratihara dynasty?

- A) It was a religious center
- B) It served as a military stronghold
- C) It was a center for trade
- D) It was isolated from political turmoil

Answer: B) It served as a military stronghold

Explanation: Mandore was a strategic military stronghold for the Pratiharas, helping them consolidate their power in the region.

86. How did the Pratiharas use temple-building activities to reinforce their rule?

- A) To consolidate religious authority
- B) To showcase architectural innovation
- C) To strengthen their economic policies
- D) To promote secularism

Answer: A) To consolidate religious authority

Explanation: The Pratiharas promoted temple-building activities as a means of consolidating their religious authority, thereby enhancing their political legitimacy.

87. Why was the construction of victory pillars (Jayastambha) a significant act by King Kukkuk?

- A) It marked the territorial expansion of the dynasty
- B) It highlighted his military and administrative success
- C) It promoted artistic achievements

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D) It encouraged religious tolerance

Answer: B) It highlighted his military and administrative success

Explanation: The victory pillars were a testament to King Kukkuk's military conquests and administrative achievements, symbolizing his dominance and authority in the region.

88. What does the use of Prakrit and Sanskrit in the Ghatiala inscriptions indicate about the Pratihara dynasty's governance?

A) They only valued Sanskrit over regional languages

B) They embraced cultural inclusivity and intellectual diversity

C) They focused solely on local governance

D) They discouraged literary traditions

Answer: B) They embraced cultural inclusivity and intellectual diversity

Explanation: The use of both Prakrit and Sanskrit in inscriptions demonstrates the Pratiharas' effort to connect with different linguistic and cultural groups, indicating inclusivity and respect for scholarly traditions.

89. How did the architectural achievements of the Parmar rulers reflect their political ambitions?

A) They focused on secular buildings

B) They used religious architecture to assert their legitimacy

C) They ignored architectural projects

D) They constructed only military fortifications

Answer: B) They used religious architecture to assert their legitimacy

Explanation: The Parmar rulers utilized religious architecture, such as temples and stepwells, to strengthen their political legitimacy and showcase their commitment to religion and governance.

90. What can be inferred from the Parmar dynasty's practice of sharing

power among brothers, as seen with Dharanivarah?

A) It weakened their political structure

B) It established a collaborative governance model

C) It caused conflicts with external powers

D) It centralized the government

Answer: B) It established a collaborative governance model

Explanation: The division of power among brothers demonstrates a form of collaborative governance that helped distribute authority while maintaining familial ties.

91. What role did Pratap Singh's minister, Delhan, play in the cultural development of Chandravati?

A) He built military fortifications

B) He undertook the renovation of the Patnarayan temple

C) He focused solely on economic reforms

D) He resisted cultural activities

Answer: B) He undertook the renovation of the Patnarayan temple

Explanation: Delhan contributed to the cultural heritage of Chandravati by renovating the Patnarayan temple, enhancing the region's architectural and religious significance.

92. What does the alliance between Dharavarsh and other regional rulers during the invasion of Gujarat signify about the political alliances of the time?

A) They were driven by religious ties

B) They were formed to counter common threats

C) They were based on economic motives

D) They were temporary and lacked significance

Answer: B) They were formed to counter common threats

Explanation: Dharavarsh's alliance with other regional rulers to defend Gujarat against

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Mohammed Gauri highlights the importance of forming political alliances to counter external threats and safeguard regional power.

93. Why was the role of Kakk, a Pratihara ruler well-versed in grammar, astrology, logic, and poetry, crucial for the intellectual culture of the dynasty?

- A) It separated political and intellectual life
- B) It combined intellectual prowess with political governance
- C) It created religious conflict
- D) It isolated the dynasty from neighboring rulers

Answer: B) It combined intellectual prowess with political governance

Explanation: Kakk's expertise in various intellectual disciplines reflected the Pratihara dynasty's commitment to fostering a culture of learning, which supported their governance and political ambitions.

94. How did the victory of Bauk over King Mayur in the Battle of Bhuakup affect the Pratihara dynasty's regional influence?

- A) It weakened their alliances
- B) It strengthened their dominance over rival kingdoms
- C) It led to the loss of territories
- D) It resulted in economic hardship

Answer: B) It strengthened their dominance over rival kingdoms

Explanation: Bauk's victory over King Mayur in the Battle of Bhuakup bolstered the Pratihara dynasty's influence, demonstrating their military strength and regional dominance.

95. How did the construction of Jain temples in Abu, such as the Lunavasahi, influence the religious landscape of the region?

- A) It led to religious conflicts

- B) It reinforced Jainism's presence and cultural patronage

- C) It marginalized Hindu practices

- D) It focused on economic activities

Answer: B) It reinforced Jainism's presence and cultural patronage

Explanation: The construction of Jain temples, such as the Lunavasahi, underscored the influence of Jainism in Abu and reflected the region's commitment to religious patronage and architectural excellence.

96. What does the renovation of Lahini Bawdi by Dhanduk's daughter Lahini symbolize about the role of women in the Parmar dynasty?

- A) Women were excluded from public life

- B) Women played an active role in cultural and architectural patronage

- C) Women were only involved in religious practices

- D) Women held military positions

Answer: B) Women played an active role in cultural and architectural patronage

Explanation: Lahini's contribution to the renovation of the stepwell indicates that women in the Parmar dynasty were involved in significant cultural and architectural projects, contributing to the region's heritage.

97. What does the transition of power from the Pratiharas to the Rathores in Mandore reflect about the nature of succession in medieval Rajasthan?

- A) It was strictly hereditary

- B) It was influenced by marriages and alliances

- C) It was based on religious authority

- D) It was determined by trade agreements

Answer: B) It was influenced by marriages and alliances

Explanation: The transition of power to the Rathores, facilitated through dowry, highlights

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the role of marriage alliances in the political dynamics and succession in medieval Rajasthan.

98. How did the internal strife during Hamir Pratihara's reign contribute to the decline of the Pratihara dynasty?

- A) It led to economic prosperity
- B) It weakened their control over territories
- C) It solidified their authority in Rajasthan
- D) It resulted in military expansion

Answer: B) It weakened their control over territories

Explanation: Internal strife during Hamir Pratihara's reign led to weakened control over key territories like Mandore, paving the way for the rise of other dynasties such as the Rathores.

99. Why is the role of inscriptions, such as those by Matraravi and Krishneshwar, essential for understanding the history of the Pratiharas?

- A) They provide economic data
- B) They offer detailed genealogies and military achievements
- C) They solely focus on religious teachings
- D) They record only the cultural aspects of the dynasty

Answer: B) They offer detailed genealogies and military achievements

Explanation: Inscriptions like those by Matraravi and Krishneshwar are crucial for understanding the Pratiharas' history as they document genealogies, military achievements, and administrative successes.

100. What does the reference to Dharavarsh's archery skills in the Patnarayan temple inscription reveal about the importance of military prowess in the Parmar dynasty?

- A) Military skills were not valued
- B) Military prowess was a celebrated virtue

C) The focus was solely on intellectual achievements

D) The dynasty prioritized economic activities
Answer: B) Military prowess was a celebrated virtue

Explanation: Dharavarsh's archery feat, as recorded in the Patnarayan temple inscription, highlights the importance of military prowess in the Parmar dynasty and its role in establishing authority.

101. Why is the construction of the Adinath Jain temple by Vimalshah a key event in the architectural history of Abu?

- A) It marked the region's transition to secular governance
- B) It established Abu as a center for Jain culture and architecture
- C) It led to conflicts with Hindu rulers
- D) It was a political act of defiance

Answer: B) It established Abu as a center for Jain culture and architecture

Explanation: The construction of the Adinath Jain temple by Vimalshah in 1031 AD marked Abu as a significant center for Jain culture and reinforced the region's architectural legacy.

102. What does Dharanivarah's alliance with Rathore king Dhawal during the Chalukya invasion suggest about the nature of alliances in medieval Rajasthan?

- A) Alliances were based solely on religious beliefs
- B) Alliances were often formed to counter common enemies
- C) Alliances focused on cultural exchange
- D) Alliances led to the end of dynastic rule

Answer: B) Alliances were often formed to counter common enemies

Explanation: Dharanivarah's alliance with Rathore king Dhawal during the Chalukya invasion illustrates the strategic nature of

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political alliances, where rulers collaborated to resist external threats.

103. How did Prahladan Dev's role in repelling Prithviraj Chauhan's invasion impact the history of Abu?

- A) It marked the end of the Parmar dynasty
- B) It established Abu as a militarily strong region
- C) It led to internal conflicts within the dynasty
- D) It resulted in economic decline

Answer: B) It established Abu as a militarily strong region

Explanation: Prahladan Dev's successful defense against Prithviraj Chauhan's invasion strengthened Abu's military standing and reinforced its political importance.

104. How did Dharavarsh's defense against Qutbuddin Aibak in 1206 AD reflect the changing political landscape of northern India?

- A) It showed the weakening of Hindu regional powers
- B) It led to the expansion of the Parmar dynasty
- C) It resulted in alliances with European powers
- D) It led to the formation of a new empire

Answer: A) It showed the weakening of Hindu regional powers

Explanation: Dharavarsh's defense against Qutbuddin Aibak, though ultimately unsuccessful, reflected the declining power of regional Hindu kingdoms in the face of expanding Islamic rule in northern India.

105. How did the construction of Jain temples by the Parmar rulers influence their relations with neighboring dynasties?

- A) It caused conflicts with Hindu rulers
- B) It enhanced cultural exchanges and alliances
- C) It resulted in territorial losses

D) It isolated them from political allies

Answer: B) It enhanced cultural exchanges and alliances

Explanation: The construction of Jain temples by the Parmar rulers, like the Adinath temple, fostered cultural exchanges and strengthened alliances with Jain communities and neighboring dynasties.

106. What does the reference to Prahladan Dev's scholarship in Someshwara's Kirti Kaumudi indicate about the Parmar dynasty's values?

- A) Intellectual achievements were not valued
- B) Scholarship and valor were equally celebrated
- C) Only military achievements were recognized
- D) The focus was solely on religious practices

Answer: B) Scholarship and valor were equally celebrated

Explanation: The mention of Prahladan Dev's scholarship in Kirti Kaumudi highlights the Parmar dynasty's appreciation for both intellectual and military accomplishments, reflecting a balanced value system.

107. How did the involvement of ministers like Delhan in architectural projects reflect the governance model of the Parmar dynasty?

- A) Ministers played key roles in cultural and administrative affairs
- B) Ministers focused only on military matters
- C) Ministers were excluded from cultural activities
- D) Ministers were responsible only for religious duties

Answer: A) Ministers played key roles in cultural and administrative affairs

Explanation: Delhan's involvement in the renovation of the Patnarayan temple demonstrates that ministers in the Parmar dynasty were entrusted with both cultural and administrative responsibilities, contributing to the region's development.

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108. How did the Parmar dynasty's involvement in temple construction, such as the Lunavasahi, affect their relations with religious communities?

- A) It led to conflicts with rival sects
- B) It strengthened their ties with religious communities
- C) It resulted in religious persecution
- D) It focused on economic gains

Answer: B) It strengthened their ties with religious communities

Explanation: The Parmar dynasty's patronage of temple construction, particularly for Jain and Hindu communities, strengthened their relationships with religious groups, enhancing their political and cultural influence.

