



**Rajasthan Public Service Commission**

**ASSISTANT ENGINEER EXAMINATION**

# **HISTORY & CULTURE**

**Comprehensive Theory with Practice questions  
and Previous year solved questions**





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# History & Culture

## RPSC Assistant Engineer Examination

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# Preface

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The compilation of this book **History & Culture** was motivated by the desire to provide a concise book which can benefit students who are preparing for Rajasthan Public Service Commission (RPSC) Assistant Engineer Examination.

It would be worth mentioning that the entire syllabus of General Studies for RPSC Assistant Engineer Examination consists of five subjects namely Current Affairs, History & Culture, General Science, G.K. & Economic Developments with special reference to Rajasthan, and Geography & Natural Resources. The textbook of all five subjects will have special focus to Rajasthan which will help the aspirants immensely.

This particular textbook provides all the requirements of the students, i.e. comprehensive coverage of theory, fundamental concepts and objective type questions articulated in a lucid language. The concise presentation will help the readers grasp the theory of this subject with clarity and apply them with ease to solve objective questions quickly. This book not only covers the syllabus of RPSC Assistant Engineer Examination in a holistic manner but is also useful for other examinations conducted by RPSC. All the topics are given the emphasis they deserve so that mere reading of the book clarifies all the concepts. We have put in our sincere efforts to present detailed theory and MCQs without compromising the accuracy of answers.

Our team has made their best efforts to remove all possible errors of any kind. Nonetheless, we would highly appreciate and acknowledge if you find and share with us any printing and conceptual errors.

It is impossible to thank all the individuals who helped us, but we would like to sincerely thank all the authors, editors and reviewers for putting in their efforts to publish this book.



With Best Wishes  
**B. Singh (Ex. IES)**  
CMD, MADE EASY Group

PART



# History of India

01 - 94

## SECTION ► A

### Ancient India..... 1-30

The Indus Valley Civilization (2350–1750 BC).....	2
The Vedic Age (1500–600 BC) .....	5
The Evolution of Jainism & Buddhism.....	10
The Magadha Empire .....	14
Post Mauryan Period.....	18
Ancient South India.....	20
The Gupta Empire.....	23
<b>Practice Questions.....</b>	<b>25-30</b>

## SECTION ► B

### Medieval India .....31-54

Early Medieval India.....	32
---------------------------	----

The Delhi Sultanate .....	34
The Vijayanagara & Bahmani Kingdom .....	40
The Mughal Age.....	42
Later Mughal Age .....	48
<b>Practice Questions.....</b>	<b>50-54</b>

## SECTION ► C

### Modern India .....55-94

Ascendancy of the Britishers .....	56
The Revolt of 1857 .....	62
Popular Movements against British Rule.....	63
Governors-General & Viceroys of India.....	68
The Indian National Movement .....	73
<b>Practice Questions.....</b>	<b>87-94</b>

PART



# History & Culture of Rajasthan

95-216

## SECTION ► A HISTORY OF RAJASTHAN

## CHAPTER ► 01

### Ancient Civilisation of Rajasthan.....96

Introduction.....	96
Kalibangan Civilization.....	96
Bagore Civilizations .....	97
Gilund Civilization .....	97
Bairath Civilization .....	98
Ganeshwar Civilization.....	98
Balathal Civilization.....	98
Bhinmal Civilization.....	98

Sources of the History and Culture of Rajasthan.....	99
Other Major Inscription and their location.....	100

## CHAPTER ► 02

### Historical Period of Ancient Rajasthan.. 101

Mahajanpada Period (600 BCE -300 BCE) .....	101
Mauryan Period of Rajasthan (300- 180 B.C.).....	103
Sixteen Mahajanpadas and their capital.....	103
Indo-Greek Kingdom in Rajasthan .....	104
Gupta Kingdom in Rajasthan .....	104
Post Gupta Period.....	105
Rajput kingdom in Rajasthan .....	107

### CHAPTER ► 03

#### Gurjara-Pratihara Dynasty ..... 108

Introduction.....	108
Nagabhata I (730 to 760 A.D.).....	108
Vatsaraja (700- 800 A.D.).....	110
Nagabhata II (800-833 A.D.).....	110
Ramabhadra (833-836 A.D.).....	110
Mihira Bhoja (836-885 A.D.).....	110
Mahendra Pal I (885-912 A.D.).....	111
Decline of Gurjara-Pratihara Empire.....	111
Administration of the Gurjara-Pratihara:.....	112
Art & Architecture of the Gurjara Pratihara.....	113

### CHAPTER ► 04

#### Guhila Dynasty of Mewar..... 114

Introduction.....	114
Origin of Guhilas.....	114
Rise of the Guhilas Dynasty.....	114
Bappa Rawal (734 – 753 AD).....	115
Other important Sisodiya States.....	119

### CHAPTER ► 05

#### Chauhan Dynasty of Rajasthan..... 121

Introduction.....	121
Origin of Chauhans.....	121

Chauhans of Shakambhari (Ajmer).....	121
Cultural activities of Shakambhari chauhans.....	125
Chauhan of Ranthambore.....	125
Chauhan of Jalore.....	126

### CHAPTER ► 06

#### Rathore Dynasty of Rajasthan ..... 128

Introduction.....	128
Rathore Dynasty of Marwar:.....	128
Important Rathore Rulers of Jodhpur.....	128
Rathore Dynasty of Bikaner.....	131
Important Rulers of Bikaner.....	131

### CHAPTER ► 07

#### Kachwaha Dynasty of Amber, Jaipur ..... 133

Introduction.....	133
Important Rulers of Kachwaha Dynasty.....	133

### CHAPTER ► 08

#### Other Major Dynasties of Rajasthan ..... 136

Bhati Dynasty of Jaisalmer.....	136
Yadav Dynasty of Karoli.....	136
Jat Dynasty of Bharatpur.....	137
Practice Questions.....	139-145

## SECTION ► B ART & CULTURE OF RAJASTHAN

### CHAPTER ► 01

#### General Aspects of Rajasthan ..... 147

Ajmer.....	147
Alwar.....	148
Banswara.....	149
Baran.....	149
Barmer.....	150
Bharatpur.....	150
Bhilwara.....	151
Bikaner.....	151
Bundi.....	152
Chittorgarh:.....	152
Churu.....	153
Dausa.....	153
Dholpur.....	153

Dungarpur.....	154
Hanumangarh.....	154
Jaipur.....	155
Jaisalmer.....	155
Jalore.....	156
Jhalawar.....	156
Jodhpur.....	156
Jhunjhunu.....	157
Karauli.....	157
Kota.....	158
Nagaur.....	158
Pali.....	159
Pratapgarh.....	160
Rajsamand.....	160
Sawai Madhopur.....	160
Sikar.....	160

Sirohi.....	161
Tonk.....	162
Udaipur.....	162

### CHAPTER ► 02

#### Folk deities & Goddesses of Rajasthan .. 163

Introduction.....	163
Gogaji.....	163
Teja Ji.....	163
Pabu Ji.....	164
Ramdevji.....	164
Hadbu Ji.....	165
Meha Ji Maangliya.....	165
Kalla Ji Rathore.....	165
Mallinath Ji.....	165

### CHAPTER ► 03

#### Major Forts of Rajasthan..... 169

Introduction.....	169
Hill Forts of Rajasthan.....	169
Chittorgarh Fort.....	169
Kumbhalgarh fort.....	170
Ranthambore Fort.....	170
Gagron Fort.....	170
Amer Fort.....	171
Jaisalmer Fort.....	171
Other Important Forts of Rajasthan.....	172
Important Palaces of Rajasthan.....	174
Important Chattris of Rajasthan.....	177

### CHAPTER ► 04

#### Paintings of Rajasthan..... 178

Introduction.....	178
Miniature Painting.....	178
Tradition of Miniature Paintings.....	178
Rajput Paintings.....	178
Rajasthani Schools of Miniature Paintings.....	179
Mewar School of Painting.....	180
Hadoti School of Painting.....	181
Bundi Style Paintings.....	181
Amber school of Paintings.....	182

### CHAPTER ► 05

#### Fair and Festivals of Rajasthan..... 183

Introduction.....	183
Hindu Festivals of Rajasthan.....	183
Muslim Festivals of Rajasthan.....	186
Jain Festivals of Rajasthan.....	187

Sindhi Society Festivals of Rajasthan.....	188
Important Fairs and Festivals of Rajasthan.....	188

### CHAPTER ► 06

#### Famous Saints of Rajasthan..... 189

Introduction.....	189
Dadu Dayal.....	189
Jambhoji.....	189
Jasnath Ji Maharaj (1482-1506).....	189
Important Communities of Rajasthan.....	190
Saint Ram Charan.....	190
Saint Lal Das.....	190
Saint Haridas Niranjani.....	190
Saint Raidas Ji.....	190

### CHAPTER ► 07

#### Music and Dances of Rajasthan ..... 191

Introduction.....	191
Major Singing style of Rajasthan.....	191
Famous Folklores of Rajasthan.....	192
Folk Dances of Rajasthan.....	193
Important tribal folk dance.....	196
Folk Musical Instruments.....	196

### CHAPTER ► 08

#### Dialects & Literature of Rajasthan..... 199

List of Rajasthani Poets and their work.....	199
Rajasthani Dialacts.....	201
Important Literature work of Rajasthan.....	201

### CHAPTER ► 09

#### Handicrafts of Rajasthan..... 203

Important handicrafts of Rajasthan.....	203
---	-----

### CHAPTER ► 10

#### Customs, Dresses & Ornaments of Rajasthan.....206

Customs Related to Birth of Child.....	206
Customs related to Marriage.....	207
Customs related to Death.....	207
Miscellaneous.....	208
Various Ornaments of Rajasthani Customs.....	208
Dresses of Rajasthan.....	210
Practice Questions.....	212-216

PART



# Indian Polity

217-317

## CHAPTER ► 01

### Constitution of India: Historical Background ..... 218

Constitutional Developments .....	218
Important British Acts of Constitutional Significance.....	218
Interim Government 1946.....	221
Framing of Constitution of India .....	221
Commencement of the Constitution .....	222

## CHAPTER ► 02

### Features of Indian Constitution ..... 223

Features of the Constitution of India .....	223
Sources of the Constitution at a Glance.....	225
Unitary features of Indian Constitution .....	226
Parts of the Indian Constitution .....	227
Important Articles of the Constitution .....	228
Basic Structure of the Indian Constitution.....	231

## CHAPTER ► 03

### The Preamble ..... 233

Preamble of the Indian Constitution .....	233
Key Words in the Preamble.....	233
Amendability of the Preamble .....	234

## CHAPTER ► 04

### The Union & its Territory ..... 235

Constitutional Provisions regarding Union and Its Territory.....	235
Re-organisation of States.....	235
Procedure for creation of new States.....	236
New States & UTs created after State Re-organisation Act, 1956 .....	236

## CHAPTER ► 05

### Citizenship & Fundamental Rights ..... 238

Acquisition of Indian Citizenship.....	238
Citizenship .....	238
Loss of Citizenship.....	239

Overseas Citizenship of India .....	240
Special Rights to Indian Citizens .....	241
Classification of Fundamental Rights .....	241
Fundamental Rights .....	241
Writs.....	247
Fundamental Rights not Available to Non-citizens....	247
Some Other Fundamental Rights .....	248
Amendability of Fundamental Rights .....	248
Fundamental Rights Available to Any Person (Except Citizens of Enemy Countries).....	248

## CHAPTER ► 06

### Directive Principles of State Policy & Fundamental Duties ..... 249

Socialist Principles.....	249
Gandhian Principles.....	249
Directive Principles of State Policy.....	249
Western Liberal Principles .....	250
List of Fundamental Duties for Citizens.....	251
The New Flag Code .....	251
Fundamental Duties .....	251

## CHAPTER ► 07

### Systems of Government ..... 252

Parliamentary System .....	252
Federal System .....	252
Emergency Provisions .....	253

## CHAPTER ► 08

### The Union Executive & The Parliament .... 254

The President of India .....	254
The Union Executive .....	254
The Vice President.....	257
Prime Minister & Council of Ministers.....	257
Cabinet Committees .....	259
Attorney General of India .....	259
The Council of States (Rajya Sabha) .....	260
The Parliament .....	260
The House of the People (Lok Sabha) .....	261
Unequal Status of Rajya Sabha with Lok Sabha .....	263
Disqualification on Ground of Defection .....	263
Whip.....	264
Budget in Parliament.....	264

Funds .....	264
Sessions of Parliament .....	265
Joint Sitting .....	265
End of the Session .....	265
Bills introduced in Parliament .....	265
Types of Majorities .....	266
Parliamentary Terms .....	266
Parliamentary Committees .....	268
Important Constitutional Amendment Acts .....	269

### CHAPTER ► 09

#### The State Executive & The State Legislature ..... 273

The Governor .....	273
The State Executive .....	273
Chief Minister .....	274
Council of Ministers in State .....	274
Advocate General of State .....	275
State Legislature .....	275
State Legislature .....	275
Chairman and Deputy Chairman of Legislative Council .....	276

### CHAPTER ► 10

#### Local Government, Union Territories & Special Areas ..... 277

Panchayats .....	277
Local Government .....	277
Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 .....	279
Municipalities .....	279
Union Territories .....	280
Scheduled and Tribal Areas .....	280
Union Territories .....	280
Constitutional Provisions of Union Territories .....	280
Constitutional Provisions of Scheduled and Tribal Areas .....	280

### CHAPTER ► 11

#### The Centre - States Relations ..... 282

Legislative Relations .....	282
Financial Relations .....	283
Some Important Subjects of the Seventh Schedule .....	284
Sarkaria Commission .....	285
Special Status of Jammu & Kashmir (Art. 370) .....	286
Special Provisions for Some States .....	286

### CHAPTER ► 12

#### Judiciary in India ..... 287

The Supreme Court .....	287
Public Interest Litigation .....	289
The High Courts .....	290
Comparison between the Supreme Court and the High Court .....	292
Subordinate Courts .....	293
Gram Nyayalayas .....	293
Lok Adalats .....	294

### CHAPTER ► 13

#### Constitutional and Non-Constitutional Bodies ..... 295

Election Commission .....	295
Constitutional Bodies .....	295
Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) .....	297
Staff Selection Commission (SSC) .....	297
State Public Service Commission (SPSC) .....	298
Joint State Public Service Commission .....	298
Finance Commission .....	298
National Commission for Scheduled Castes (SCs) .....	299
National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (STs) .....	300
National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) .....	300
Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities .....	301
Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) .....	301
National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) .....	302
Statutory Bodies .....	302
State Human Rights Commission .....	302
Central Information Commission .....	303
Central Vigilance Commission .....	303
Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) .....	304
National Commission for Women (NCW) .....	304
National Commission for Minorities (NCM) .....	305
National Green Tribunal (NGT) .....	305
National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC) .....	305
National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) .....	305
Extra-constitutional Bodies .....	306
NITI Aayog .....	306
Precedence in Executives of Government of India .....	307
<b>Practice Questions .....</b>	<b>308-317</b>

#### **Previous Year Questions (2013) ..... 318-319**

#### **Previous Year Questions (2018) ..... 320-321**





PART

I

# History of India

SECTION

A

Ancient India



# The Indus Valley Civilization (2350–1750 BC)

# 1

## CHAPTER

### INTRODUCTION

- Indus valley civilization is also called as Harappan civilization because Harappa was the first site to be excavated in 1921 under the supervision of **Daya Ram Sahni**.
- The known extent of this civilization in the west is upto Sutkagendor in Baluchistan; Alamgirpur (UP) in the east; Daimabad (Maharashtra) in South; and Manda (J and K) in the north.
- This civilization belongs to Bronze Age/ Chalcolithic Age. Hence, it is also called Bronze Age civilization.
- Contemporary civilizations of Harappan civilization are Mesopotamian or Sumerian civilization, Egyptian civilization and Chinese civilization.

#### Important Sites of Harappan Civilisation

Site	Location	River bank
Harappa	Montegomari, Punjab (Pakistan)	Ravi
Mohenjodaro	Larkana, Sindh (Pakistan)	Indus
Sutkagendor	Baluchistan (Pakistan)	Dashta
Chanhudaro	Sindh (Pakistan)	Indus
Rangpur	Ahmedabad (Gujarat, India)	Meedar
Kalibangan	Hanumangarh (Rajasthan, India)	Ghaggar
Lothal	Ahmedabad (Gujarat, India)	Sabarmati & Bhogva
Banawali	Fatehabad (Haryana, India)	Saraswati
Dholavira	Kutchh (Gujarat, India)	Luni

**Note:** The largest number of sites are found in Gujarat.

### GENERAL FACTS ABOUT SOME SITES

#### 1. Harappa

- Working floors consisting of rows of circular brick platforms which were meant for threshing grain

have been found here.

- Six granaries and sixteen *agnikundas* (firepits) have been found here.
- People of Harappa knew the process of making tarcoal.
- Main gate for the entry in the houses of Harappa was in the north direction.
- R-37 cemetery have been found here.
- Terracotta figurine of Mother Goddess have been found here.

#### 2. Mohenjo-daro

- Mohenjo-daro was discovered in 1922 under the supervision of **R.D. Bannerji**.
- The literal meaning of Mohenjo-daro in Sindhi language is **mound of the dead**.
- The Great Bath, a granary, big halls, a bronze statue of a dancing girl, idol of a yogi and numerous seals have been found here.
- The evidences of a assembly hall and proper planned houses with a kitchen and courtyard have been found at Mohenjo-daro.
- Seven layers of Mohenjo-daro city directs that the city was destroyed and rebuilt seven times.

#### 3. Lothal

- A dockyard has been found at Lothal.
- In 1957, Lothal was discovered by S.R. Rao in Gulf of Cambay in Gujarat.
- Red & black clay pots, copper tools, brick built tank like structure, a bead making factory and a seal from Iran have been found at Lothal.
- Linear scale of bronze have been found here.

#### 4. Kalibangan

- It was not as well planned or organised as Mohenjo-daro was.
- It did not have a drainage system.
- A number of firepits *agnikundas* (firepits) have been found here.
- Kalibangan was discovered in 1953. It is located in upper Rajasthan.
- It saw two cultural phases viz. pre-Harappan and Harappan.

- A ploughed field have been found here.

### 5. Dhaulavira

- Dhaulavira in Gujarat was discovered in 1992 by **J.P. Joshi**.
- A script consists of big alphabets has been found on a gate in Dhaulavira.

### IMPORTANT FEATURES OF INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

- **Town planning** was the most distinguishable feature of the Harappan civilization. Hence, this civilization is also called first urbanisation.
- Towns were divided into parts viz. citadel and lower town. Citadels were occupied by members of ruling class and lower town was inhabited by the common people.
- Dhaulavira is an exception because it existed in three parts.
- Harappan cities were developed in **Block Pattern/ Chess Board Pattern** because roads of these cities used to cut each other at right angles.
- Most peculiar feature of town planning was their **drainage system**. Drains were built of burnt bricks and covered by stone lids and manholes for cleaning. It shown that Harappan people were very conscious of hygiene.
- The Harappans knew the art of measurement as some sticks inscribed with measure marks have been found at some sites.
- Complete burial was the most common method of the disposal of the dead.
- **Banawali** and **Kalibangan** shows two phases, viz. pre-Harappan and Harappan.
- Rojadi, Desalpur and Surkotada faced all the three stages of Harappan civilization viz. pre-Harappan, Harappan and post-Harappan.
- **Chanhudaro** was the only city without a citadel.

### ECONOMY OF HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION

#### 1. Agriculture & Animal husbandry

- They grew wheat and barley on a large scale. The other crops grown were pulses, cereals, cotton, dates, melons, pea, sesamum and mustard.
- No clear evidence of rice has been found, except from Rangpur and Lothal where some grains of rice were found, but they may be of later period.
- Harappan people were mostly peasants and thus the Harappan civilization was an agro-commercial civilization.

- Evidences of hoe and plough have been found in kalibangan and Banawali.
- Harappans domesticated sheep, goat, buffalo and pig. They also knew about tiger, camel, elephant, tortoise, deer, various birds, etc. However, they didnot know about **lion**.
- **Humpless bull** or unicorn was the most important animal.
- They did not know about the horse, except a jaw bone of horse which has been recovered from Surkotada in Gujarat in upper layers of excavation.
- The Harappans were the earliest people to produce cotton because cotton was first produced in this area. The Greeks called it **sindon**, which is derived from sindh.

#### 2. Crafts

- The Harappan culture belongs to the Bronze Age, as the people were very well acquainted with the manufacture and use of bronze.
- They manufactured not only images and utensils but also various tools and weapons such as axes, saws, knives and spears.
- Weavers wove clothes of wool and cotton. Leather was also known to them but no evidence of **silk** has been found.
- Harappans used to make seals, stone statues, terracotta figurines, etc.
- Huge brick structures made up of burnt bricks and mud bricks suggest that brick laying was an important craft
- Harappans did not know about iron.
- The potters wheel was used to produce their characteristic pottery which was made glossy and shining.
- They knew boat making also, as it is evident from their seals.

#### Seals

- Their most important artistic work is seal.
- Seals are made of **steatite** and they are square in shape.
- The most depicted animal is bull. Ram, elephants, tigers, rhinoceros are also depicted but Cow, lion and horse are not found on them.
- Seals were meant for marking goods and perhaps owned by traders.
- About 2000 seals have been recovered from Harappan sites.
- Some seals have been found in Mesopotamia also.

- The goldsmiths made jewellery of gold, silver and precious stones.
- Bangle making and shell ornament making was also practised which is evident from the findings of Chanhudaro, Balakot and Lothal.

### 3. Trade

- Land and sea trade was in vogue.
- A dockyard has been found at Lothal which is the longest building of the Harappan civilization.
- Most important trading partner was Mesopotamia. It is evident from the inscriptions of Mesopotamia. Other trading partners were Afghanistan, Persia, central Asia and various parts of India.
- The Mesopotamian inscriptions refer to trade relations with **Meluha** which was the ancient name given to Indus region.
- Two intermediate trading stations called **Dilmun** and **Makan** are identified with **Bahrain** and **Makran coast** (Pakistan) respectively.
- The mode of trade was barter system.

### RELIGION OF HARAPPANS

- Pashupati seal has been found from Mohenjo-daro in which a Yogi figure has been depicted.
- The Yogi on the seal is surrounded by buffalo, tiger, elephant, rhinoceros and deer. Hence, the Yogi is said to be proto-Shiva.
- Signs of phallic worship have been found.
- Harappans worshipped Mother Goddess. It is evident from the terracotta figurine recovered from Harappa.

- A building called **Great Bath** have been found at Mohenjo-daro which was meant for ritual bathing.
- They were superstitious as they wore amulets.
- Harappans worshipped *pipal* tree.
- No evidences of temples have been found in this civilization.

### SCRIPT OF HARAPPANS

- The Harappans knew the art of writing. There are nearly 4,000 specimens of Harappan writing on stone seals and other objects.
- The Harappan script is not alphabetical but mainly pictographic.
- The Harappan script has not been deciphered so far.
- Script was consisted of about 400 symbols, out of which 75 were original and remaining were their variants.

### DECLINE OF HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION

- There are different view points of the historians on the decline of Harappan civilization.
- According to Wheeler Aryan attack was the cause of decline of Harappan civilization.
- As per G.F. Dales and Marshall, Aryans were not responsible for the decline of Harappan civilization.
- James Marshall stated that natural calamities were responsible for the decline of Harappan civilization. This theory is widely accepted for the decline of Harappan civilization.





# History & Culture of Rajasthan

SECTION  
**B**

Art & Culture  
of Rajasthan



# General Aspects of Rajasthan

## 1

## CHAPTER



### Introduction

- Rajasthan is culturally rich and has artistic traditions which reflect the ancient Indian way of life. There is rich and varied folk culture from villages which is both fascinating and mesmerizing.
- Classical music and dance with its own distinct style is part of the cultural tradition of Rajasthan. The music is of uncomplicated innocence and songs depict day-to-day relationships and chores, more often focused around fetching water from wells or ponds. The Ghoomar dance from Udaipur and Kalbeliya dance of Jaisalmer have gained international recognition.
- Folk music is a most important part of Rajasthan culture. Kathputali, Bhopa, Chang, Teratali, Ghindar, Kachchhighori, Tejaji etc. are the examples of the traditional Rajasthani culture.
- Folk songs are commonly ballads which relate heroic deeds and love stories; and religious or devotional songs known as bhajans and banis (often accompanied by musical instruments like dholak, sitar, sarangi etc.) are also sung.
- Rajasthan is known for its traditional, colourful art. The block prints, tie and dye prints, Bagaru prints, Sanganer prints, Zari embroidery are major export products from Rajasthan. Handicraft items like wooden furniture and handicrafts, carpets, blue pottery are some of the things commonly found here.
- Reflecting the colorful Rajasthani culture, Rajasthani clothes have a lot of mirror-work and embroidery. A Rajasthani traditional dress for females comprises an ankle length skirt and a short top, also known as a lehenga or a chaniya choli. A piece of cloth is used to cover the head, both for protection from heat and maintenance of modesty. Rajasthani dresses are usually designed in bright colours like blue, yellow and orange.
- Rajasthan is famous for the majestic forts, intricately carved temples and decorated Havelis, which were built by kings in previous ages. Jantar Mantar, Dilwara Temples, Chittorgarh Fort, Lake Palace Hotel, City Palaces, Jaisalmer Havelis are part of the true architectural heritage of India.
- Jain Temples dot Rajasthan from north to south and east to west. Dilwara Temples of Mount Abu, Ranakpur Temple dedicated to Lord Adinath near Udaipur, Jain temples in the fort complexes of Chittor, Jaisalmer and Kumbhalgarh, Lodarva Jain temples, Bhandasar Temple of Bikaner are some of the best examples.
- Rajasthan is often called a shopper's paradise. Rajasthan is famous for textiles, semi-precious stones and handicrafts.
- The main religious festivals are Deepawali, Holi, Gangaur, Teej, Gogaji, Makar Sankranti and Janmashtami, as the main religion is Hinduism.

### Ajmer

- Ajmer is one of the major cities of Rajasthan. The city was established as "Ajayameru" by a Shakambhari Chahamana (Chauhan) ruler, either Ajayaraja I, and served as the capital of Chahamana until the 12th century CE.
- Ajmer is surrounded by the Aravalli Mountains. It is famous for visiting Pushkar, an ancient Hindu pilgrimage city, famous for the temple of Lord Brahma, and also a pilgrimage centre for the shrine of the Sufi Saint Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti.
- Ajmer has been also selected as heritage cities under the government scheme of the HRIDAY - Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana.



### Landmarks and Monuments of Ajmer:

- Pushkar is famous for Pushkar Lake and the 14th century Brahma Temple at Pushkar.
- Taragarh Fort, was the seat of the Chauhan rulers. It was built by King Ajaypal Chauhan on the summit of Taragarh Hill and overlooks Ajmer.
- Ajmer Sharif Dargah is a shrine of Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti which is situated at the foot of the Taragarh hill, and consists of several white marble buildings arranged around two courtyards, including a massive gate donated by the Nizam of Hyderabad, and the Akbari Mosque, built by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan.
- Ajmer Jain temple, also known as Soniji Ki Nasiyan, is an architecturally rich Jain temple built in the late nineteenth century whose main chamber Swarna Nagari "City of Gold", has prominent depiction of Ayodhya made from 1000 kg of gold.
- Mayo College was founded in 1875 by Lord Mayo, Viceroy of India also known as "Indian Eton", as a number of Indian princes studied in this college.
- Akbari Fort & Museum was once the residence of Prince Salim (Jahangir), the son of the Emperor Akbar, and presently houses a collection of Mughal and Rajput armour and sculpture.
- Nareli Jain Temple is a complex of fourteen temples recently built.
- Anasagar Lake is an historic man-made lake built by Maharaja Anaji (1135–1150 AD). Near the lake Daulat Bagh, a garden was constructed by Emperor Jahangir.
- Lake Foy Sagar is an artificial lake that was created as a famine relief project in 1892.
- Prithviraj Smarak is dedicated to Maharaja Prithviraj of Rajput Chauhan dynasty of Ajmer. This place has a statue of King Prithviraj Chauhan mounted on a horse.

### Alwar

- Alwar is a city in India's National Capital Region. Alwar has a cluster of landmarks with several forts, lakes, heritage Havelis and nature reserves,

including the Bhangarh Fort and the Sariska Tiger Reserve.

- Rajasthan First Private Engineering college is also located in Alwar.
- The Mega Alwar trade fair is held at Dusshera ground every year. Alwar is also known for its hand-made Paper-mache.

### Landmarks and Monuments of Alwar:

- The Fairy Queen, the world's oldest working locomotive engine operates as a tourist luxury train between Delhi and Alwar.
- Bala Qila (Alwar Fort) is a fort built on a small hill, founded by the 15th-century Khanzada Rajput ruler Hasan Khan Mewati.
- The City Palace, also known as Vinay Vilas Mahal, built by Raja Bakhtawar Singh. The palace has collection of manuscripts, including one depicting Emperor Babur's life, Ragamala paintings and miniatures, and historic swords that once belonged to Muhammad Ghori, Emperor Akbar and Aurangzeb; and a golden Durbar hall.
- Moosi Maharani ki Chhatri was built by Vinay Singh in the memory of King Bakhtawar Singh and his queen, Moosi, in 1815.
- The Sariska Tiger Reserve, a National Park and Tiger Reserve, is the first reserve in the world to have successfully relocated tigers and also preserves other species including rare birds and plants.
- Bhangarh Fort a one of the most haunted palace in the world, is a 17th-century fort built by Man Singh I for his younger brother Madho Singh I.
- Siliserh Lake and Jaisamand Lake are important lakes of Alwar city.
- Ashoka's Buddhist stupa nearby Viratnagar is an inscription from the Mauryan emperor Ashoka. 'Deewan ji ki lal haweli', a historic monument is also located in Alwar.
- Hill Fort Kesroli, a 14th-century fort, has now been converted into and is conserved as a heritage hotel.
- Bharthari temple is dedicated to the king of Ujjain, who became a saint and is now commonly known as Baba Bharthari and at a temple fair is also organised each year known as 'Bharthari Baba ka Mela'.

## Banswara

- It is a city situated south in Rajasthan, was founded by Maharawal Jagmal Singh.
- It is also known as 'City of Hundred Islands', due to presence of numerous islands on the Mahi River named "Chachakota".
- Banswara represents tribal culture in Rajasthan. The town has eleven and a half Swayambhoo Shivalingas; it was also called 'Lodhikashi' or little Kashi.
- It borders Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh and due to this Vagdi culture has emerged as a mixture of Gujarati, Malwi, Rajasthani and Mewari cultures. The place is known for its ancient temples and natural beauty.

### Landmarks and Monuments of Banswara:

- Andeshwar Parshwanathji Jain Temple is situated on a hillock in Kushalgarh tehsil of Banswara district.
- Anekant Bahubali Jain Temple is situated in Lohariya Tehsil of Banswara District and is famous for the 27-foot Standing Statue of Lord Bahubali which is made of White Sangmarar (marble). Many other temples are also found here of Jain Lords Like Panch Parmeshti Jinalay (temple), Manvadi Sapt charan Rishi's Temple, Adinatha Jinalaya etc.
- Abdullah Pir is a Dargah of Sayedi Abdul Rasul Saheed, a Muslim saint and mostly visited by the Bohra Muslim.
- Anand Sagar Lake (Bai Talab), an artificial lake has been constructed by Lanchi Bai, the Rani of Maharval Jagami. It is enclosed by the holy trees named 'Kalpa Vriksha', famous for fulfilling the desire of the visitors.
- Arthuna have clusters of ruined Hindu and Jain temples belonging to the 11th, 12th and the 15th centuries. It is famous for beautifully carved conjugated statue of Shiva, Parvathi and Ganesh. Lankiya village around Arthuna has Shaivite temples called Nilkanth Mahadev Temples.

- Dailab Lake: It is believed that during their exile, the Pandavas stayed here. Badal Mahal is constructed on the bank of Lake. Kagdi Lake is also situated near by it and is a part of the Mahi Bajaj Sagar project.
- Madareshwar Temple is a famous temple of Lord Shiva is situated inside the natural cave of a high hill.
- Mahi Dam is one of the major attractions of Banswara and is the second largest dam in Rajasthan.
- Mangarh Hil is an important fair of the tribals and is held on Margshirsha Purnima for the tribute to Guru Govindgiri, founder of the Samp sabha.
- Paraheada Temple of the Garhi Tehsil is famous of Lord Shiva. It was constructed by the Mandlik.
- Bhim kund a place also known as "Phati Khan" because it is a deep cave under a hill. There is a pool of very cold water which is found throughout the year. It is said that Lord Ram, during his exile came and stayed here for some time.
- Talwara is the temples of Sun, Lord Amaliya Ganesh, Laxmi Narayan Temple, and Jain Temple of Sambhavnath make it a religiously important site.
- kupda is another place to visit near Banswara, is famous temple of Vejva Mata.
- Shri Tripura Sundari Temple is a temple of Goddess Tripura Sundari or Turita Mata. This temple has a gorgeous idol of black stone having 18 hands and more important each hand carrying a different emblem. The Goddess is seen riding a tiger.

## Baran

- Baran city was founded by Solanki Rajputs.
- The famous Shahbad fort of Baran was built by the Mughals and even Aurangzeb visited the fort.
- The city is also known as Tapo Bhumi of Jain Acharya Kund Swami who wrote the various Jain books.
- It is also known as Mini Khajuraho because of there being lots of temples in the district.
- Baran was part of Sanyukt Rajasthan after Independence of India in 1948.



### Landmarks and Monuments of Baran

- Shergarh Fort is situated on the bank of Parvan River, has many temples and beautiful architecture.
- Shahabad Fort is an excellent example of Rajput style architecture. This was built during 8th or 9th century by Hammer Clans Chauhan Rajputs.
- Bhand Devra Temple is a Shiva temple, was constructed in the style of Khajuraho Group of Monuments and is known as 'Little Khajuraho.' Near the cave on Ramgarh Hill temples dedicated to the goddesses Kisnai and Annapurna (Annapoorna devi) are also found.
- Shahi Jama Masjid is a mosque, was built by Sher Afghan who was the General in Aurangzeb's Army.
- Manihara Mahadev Mandir is a famous temple Built in 14th century. The idols of the Hindu lords Mahadev and Hanuman are enshrined in the temple.
- The Shergarh Wildlife Sanctuary in Baran District is a natural habitat of animals, such as tigers, sloth bears, hyenas, wild boars, endemic deer, leopards, sambar, chinkara and chitals.
- Sitabari place has mythological significance and worshipped as the area where 'Sita mata' lived after being left-out by Lord Rama. This place is also known as the birthplace of Lav & Kush. The tribal Sahariya fair is held at this place in the May/June every year.
- Nahar Garh Fort is an impressive structure in red stone and a fine example of the Mughal architecture.
- Sorasan Wildlife Sanctuary lies between river Parvan in this district.

### Barmer

- Barmer is the district of Rajasthan, built in the 12th century as a "Malani". Its present name was given by its founder Bahada Rao, popularly known as Bar Rao, Parmar Ruler.

### Landmarks and Monuments of Barmer:

- Siwana Fort (Gadh Siwana) was constructed in 10th century by Narayan Panwar. The fort was attacked by Allaudin Khilji which resulted in first Jauhar/Saka. In 1597, Akbar with Motaraja Udai Singh attacked Siwana fort at the time of Kalyanmal which resulted in 2nd Jauhar.

- Keradu Temple are group of five temples and most remarkable of them is Someshvara Temple. It is famous for temple structure of Golden colour and a Sun Temple and also known as "Khajuraho of Rajasthan".
- Vankal Mata Temple is the ancient citadel of the 16th century, which was called Barmer citadel.
- Shri Parshwanath Jain Temple was originally a temple of Mahavira. 120 idols were brought here from Kalidrah.
- Raniyadeshpura is known for Rokaidya Hanumanji temple, Bherunathji temple, vera wala, & Thakur ji temple.
- Desert National Park is mostly lies in Jaisalmer district. It is habitat of Rajasthan's state bird Great Indian Bustard.
- Mahabar Sand Dunes a sandy site, is famous for sunrise and sunset viewing.
- Uttarlai is an India's first underground airbase, is situated in Barmer.

### Bharatpur

- Bharatpur is a city located in the Braj region south of India's capital, New Delhi. It is part of National Capital Region (NCR) of India. It is also known as "Lohagarh" and the "Eastern Gateway to Rajasthan".
- It is famous for Keoladeo National Park (A UNESCO's World Heritage Site).

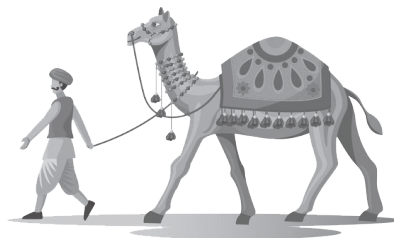
### Landmarks and Monuments of Bharatpur:

- Keoladeo National Park is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It is a duck-hunting reserve of the Maharajas and one of the major wintering areas for large numbers of aquatic birds from Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, China and Siberia. The name Keoladeo is derived from the name of an ancient Hindu temple devoted to Lord Shiva in the sanctuary's central zone.
- Lohagarh fort is a famous monument, built by Jat Raja Surajmal in 1733. Its door was brought by Maharaja Jawahar Singh from Delhi in 1765.
- The Ganga Mandir is one of the most beautiful temples in Rajasthan, constructed by Maharaja Balwant Singh.
- Laxmangarh Mandir is dedicated to Laxman, brother of Lord Rama, and is famous for its typical Rajasthani style of architecture and beautiful pink stonework.

## ANSWER KEY

## ART &amp; CULTURE OF RAJASTHAN

- |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a)  | 2. (d)  | 3. (d)  | 4. (b)  | 5. (a)  | 6. (d)  | 7. (c)  | 8. (a)  | 9. (c)  |
| 10. (d) | 11. (a) | 12. (c) | 13. (a) | 14. (b) | 15. (c) | 16. (d) | 17. (a) | 18. (b) |
| 19. (a) | 20. (b) | 21. (b) | 22. (d) | 23. (a) | 24. (b) | 25. (b) | 26. (c) | 27. (d) |
| 28. (c) | 29. (b) | 30. (b) | 31. (a) | 32. (b) | 33. (c) | 34. (a) | 35. (b) | 36. (b) |
| 37. (c) | 38. (b) | 39. (a) | 40. (b) | 41. (d) | 42. (b) | 43. (b) | 44. (b) | 45. (a) |
| 46. (c) | 47. (b) | 48. (a) | 49. (a) | 50. (d) | 51. (c) | 52. (b) | 53. (c) | 54. (a) |
| 55. (b) | 56. (a) | 57. (a) | 58. (a) | 59. (d) | 60. (a) | 61. (d) | 62. (a) | 63. (c) |
| 64. (a) | 65. (d) | 66. (c) | 67. (c) | 68. (d) | 69. (a) | 70. (d) | 71. (d) |         |



**HISTORY & CULTURE**

- Q.1** Author of "Economic History of India" is:  
(a) Vipin Chand Paul  
(b) Ramesh Chand Dutt  
(c) Dada Bhai Nouroji  
(d) Surendra Nath Banerji
- Q.2** 'Gagging Act' is called:  
(a) Vernacular Press Act, 1878  
(b) Licensing Act, 1857  
(c) The News Paper Act, 1908  
(d) Registration Act, 1867
- Q.3** During the period of which Viceroy 'Elbert Bill' dispute emerged?  
(a) Lord Lytton (b) Lord Curzon  
(c) Lord Ripon (d) Lord Duffrin
- Q.4** The Epic "Shranghar Haar" was composed by:  
(a) Maharana Kumbha  
(b) Maharaja Hammir  
(c) Maharaja Mansingh  
(d) Maharaja Vigraharaj – IV
- Q.5** Who was the (a)G.G. of Rajasthan at the time of 1857 War of Independence?  
(a) Mok Messon  
(b) George Patric Lawrence  
(c) Major Berton  
(d) Major Morrison
- Q.6** 'GHOTYA AMBA' Mela is held in:  
(a) Barmer  
(b) Sirohi  
(c) Sawai Madhopur  
(d) Banswara
- Q.7** 'Kanthesary Mata' is the Goodness of which community:  
(a) Adiwasies (b) Jats  
(c) Rajputs (d) Charans
- Q.8** Founder of 'Marwar Youth League' was:  
(a) Jai Narayan Vyas  
(b) Bal Mukund Bissa  
(c) Ganesh Lal Vyas  
(d) Manikya Lal Verma
- Q.9** "Swatantra Bawani" is composed by:  
(a) Tej Kavi (b) Tulsiram  
(c) Maniram Vyas (d) Fhagu Maharaj
- Q.10** The well-known place "Mangarh Dham", which is called the "Jaliya Wala Bagh" of Rajasthan is situated in:  
(a) Banswara (b) Sirohi  
(c) Dungapur (d) Udaipur
- Q.11** Koroli Prajamandal was founded by:  
(a) Nayanuram Sharma  
(b) Metha Lal Vyas  
(c) Balwant Singh Mehta  
(d) Trilok Chand Mathur
- Q.12** "Radha Swami Stasang" was founded by  
(a) Shivdayal Sahab  
(b) Ram Krishna Paramhans  
(c) Baba Dayaldas  
(d) Chabildas
- Q.13** Identify the incorrect pair of the Rajasthani Freedom Fighter and the area of his activity form the pairs given below:  
(a) Arjun Lal Sethi : Udaipur  
(b) Govind Girl : Vageid  
(c) Jainarayan Vyas : Jodhpur  
(d) Kesari Singh Barah : Mewar
- Q.14** Identify the incorrect pair:  
(a) Sahastrabahu Temple : Nagada  
(b) Mahanleshwar Temple : Menal  
(c) Someshwar Temple : Sirohi  
(d) Ghateshwar Temple : badoli

- Q.15** Which of the following folk style of vocal music Gavari Devi is associated with?  
 (a) Lehnga (b) Mangniyar  
 (c) Mand (d) Talbandi
- Q.16** Identify the incorrect pair:  
 (a) Tonk : Dhoondhari  
 (b) Pali : Bagadi  
 (c) Baran : Hadoti  
 (d) Karauli : Mewati
- Q.17** Which of the following styles is called Greece-Buddhist art style?  
 (a) Mathura  
 (b) Gandhar  
 (c) Amravati  
 (d) Sarnath
- Q.18** Who was the Guru of Saint Pipa?  
 (a) Ramananda (b) Ramanuja  
 (c) Ramtirtha (d) Kabir
- Q.19** Mohanlal, honoured with national award, is related to which art?  
 (a) Molela Terracota Art  
 (b) Theva Art  
 (c) Blue Pottery  
 (d) Ivory Work
- Q.20** In which Hindu Month the 'Ghurla' festival is celebrated?  
 (a) Chaitra (b) Shravana  
 (c) Bhadrapada (d) Kartika
- Q.21** Match the following
- |                           |                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Malka Fort             | (I) Sikar       |
| 2. Desert National Park   | (II) Ajmer      |
| 3. Varah Temple           | (III) Jaisalmer |
| 4. Omal-Somal Devi Temple | (IV) Nagaur     |
1. 2. 3. 4.  
 (a) (IV) (III) (II) (I)  
 (b) (III) (I) (II) (IV)  
 (c) (I) (IV) (III) (II)  
 (d) (II) (III) (I) (IV)
- Q.22** Match the following:
- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Badla        | (I) Tonk      |
| 2. Blue Pottery | (II) Jaipur   |
| 3. Namada       | (III) Jodhpur |
| 4. Ajraka Print | (IV) Barmer   |
1. 2. 3. 4.  
 (a) (IV) (III) (II) (I)  
 (b) (II) (I) (IV) (III)  
 (c) (III) (II) (I) (IV)  
 (d) (I) (IV) (III) (II)

## ANSWER KEY

- |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b)  | 2. (a)  | 3. (c)  | 4. (b)  | 5. (b)  | 6. (d)  | 7. (a)  | 8. (a)  | 9. (a)  |
| 10. (a) | 11. (d) | 12. (a) | 13. (a) | 14. (c) | 15. (c) | 16. (b) | 17. (b) | 18. (a) |
| 19. (a) | 20. (a) | 21. (a) | 22. (c) |         |         |         |         |         |