

CHAPTER 1

Sources of History and Historical Periods

Inscriptions, copper plates, coins, bahis and chronicles: how we know what we know about Rajasthan's past. This chapter is pure fact recall, and every name in it has been asked.

What you get in this chapter

10

topic sections

9past questions inside
the notes**10**

memory tricks

35

test questions

30

flashcards

In this chapter

Click any heading to jump straight to that part.

01 At a glance

02 Archaeology

03 Early inscriptions

04 Medieval inscriptions

05 Copper plates & coins

06 Monuments & art

07 Archival records

08 Literary sources

09 Historians

10 Last-day sheet

★ Memory tricks 10 memory tricks

✍ Chapter test 35 test questions

✂ Flashcards 30 flashcards

✓ Answer key

Questions in this chapter come from

CET

RAS Prelims

College Lecturer

Patwari

RPSC Grade III Teacher

Rajasthan Police Constable

School Lecturer & Coach

Prahari Exam

Jamadar Grade II

Junior Instructor

High Court LDC

Computer Exam

Forest Guard

Mechanical Engineering Diploma

Curator Exam

Junior Engineer

Agriculture Officer

Investigator Exam

How to use this chapter

1. Read the ★ facts in each section first: these are asked most.
2. Solve each past question as you meet it; answers are in the key at the end.
3. Revise the red exam-trap boxes and the yellow trick boxes.
4. Take the chapter test, then revise with the flashcards.

Solved past papers, mock tests and free practice

notesbazar.in/rajasthan-exams →

★ must-know fact · red box = exam trap · yellow box = trick

03 Inscriptions: ancient (to the 8th century)

[↑ Contents](#)

- ★ The study of inscriptions is **epigraphy**. Inscriptions that praise a ruler are called **prashastis**.
- Inscriptions are contemporary records, so they fix dates and dynasties. Early ones are in **Prakrit and Sanskrit** (Brahmi script). Later ones use Nagari, Persian and Rajasthani.
- They record victories, temples and tanks built, grants, boundaries, sati, panchayat decisions and the poetry of court poets.

Inscription	Date · place	Why it matters
Badli	443 BCE · Ajmer	Oldest in Rajasthan and older than Ashoka; Prakrit, Brahmi; year 84 of the Vira Nirvana era; Madhyamika (Chittor) a Jain centre; found by G.H. Ojha (1912) at the Bhilot Mata temple, Badli (now Kekri district)
Ghosundi (Hathibada)	2nd c. BCE · Chittorgarh	Oldest Sanskrit inscription; worship of Sankarshana and Vasudeva = earliest proof of the Bhagavata (Vaishnava) cult; Ashvamedha by King Sarvatata of the Gaja dynasty; read by D.R. Bhandarkar
Nagari	c. 200–150 BCE · Chittorgarh	"Sarva-bhutanam dayartha": an institution set up out of compassion for all beings (Buddhist or Jain)
Bhabru (Bairath)	Ashokan · Bairath	Ashoka's edict showing his faith in the Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha; found by Captain Burt (1837); now in the Asiatic Society, Kolkata
Bhim ki Doongri	Ashokan · Bairath	A second Ashokan edict at Bairath, found by Carlleyle
Nandsa yupa	225 CE · Bhilwara	Pillar in a tank; Shashti-ratra yajna
Barnala yupa	227 CE · Jaipur	Seven yupa pillars set up after a yajna. A second Barnala inscription (278 CE) records a Garga-triratra yajna dedicated to Vishnu, so it is also evidence of Vaishnavism
Badwa yupa	238–39 CE · Kota (Baran)	Three yupa pillars, the oldest inscriptions of the Maukhari kings; Triratra and Aptoryama yajnas
Vijaygarh (Bayana) yupa	371–72 CE · Bharatpur	Pundarika yajna by Varika Vishnuvardhana; Gupta period
Gangadhar	423 CE · Jhalawar	Vishnu temple and a Tantric "Matri-griha" built by Mayurakshaka, minister of King Vishvavarman
Bhramar Mata	490 CE · Chittor	Gaur and Aulikara rulers; a Gaur ruler built a goddess temple
Basantgarh	625 CE · Sirohi	Found at the Kshemakari (Khimel) Mata temple; Rajjil as feudatory of Abu under King Varmalat; title "Rajasthaniyaditya"; evidence of feudalism
Samoli	646 CE · Udaipur	Reign of the Guhil king Shiladitya; mining at Jawar; a temple of Aranyavasini Devi
Aparajita	661 CE · Nagda (Udaipur)	Found by Ojha at the Kundeshwar temple; Guhil ruler Aparajita; composed by Damodar
Mansarovar (Manmori)	713 CE · Chittorgarh	On a pillar by Mansarovar lake (Putholi, near Chittor); sheds light on early Chittor and names the Maurya kings Maheshwar, Bhim, Bhoj and Man; composed by Pushya, engraved by Shivaditya; Tod threw it into the sea on his voyage to England, so only his translation survives
Kanswa	738 CE · Kota	Found at a Shiva temple near Kota; names the Maurya king Dhawal

- ★ Apart from Ashoka's edicts, two inscriptions record the later **Maurya** rulers in Rajasthan: **Kanswa** (Kota) and **Mansarovar/Manmori** (Chittor).

EXAM TRAP

Badli = oldest inscription of Rajasthan (Prakrit). **Ghosundi** = oldest **Sanskrit** inscription and proof of the **Bhagavata** cult. The Besnagar (Heliodorus) pillar, often given as an option, is in Madhya Pradesh.

Past question 2 · RAS Prelims 2016 · Asked in 2 exams

The inscription which proves the influence of Bhagwat cult in ancient Rajasthan is

- A. Ghatiyala Inscription
- B. Besnagar Inscription of Heliodorous
- C. Buchkala Inscription
- D. Ghosundi Inscription

Past question 3 · College Lecturer 2014

In Rajasthan, where was inscription of Ashoka found ?

- A. Badali
- B. Barnala
- C. Bairath
- D. Buchkala

Past question 4 · RAS Prelims 2021

Varika Vishnuvardhan Victory Tower situated in Bayana Fort belongs to which period?

- A. The Sultanate period
- B. The Mughal period
- C. The Mauryan period
- D. The Gupta period

 **Trick:** BADli = "bada", the eldest of all. GHOSundi = "GOvinda": it praises Vasudev, so it is the oldest SANSKRIT one.

04 Inscriptions: early medieval and medieval

[↑ Contents](#)

Inscription	Date · place	Why it matters
Chatsu	813 CE · Chaksu (Jaipur)	Genealogy of the Guhils of Chatsu (Bhartribhatta and others)
Ghatiyala	861 CE · Jodhpur	Four Sanskrit inscriptions on a pillar at the "Mata ki Saal" Jain temple; Pratihara ruler Kakkuka of Mandore and the line of Harishchandra; mentions Maga Brahmins and a Jain temple; written by a Maga, engraved by Krishneshwar
Nath prashasti	971 CE · Eklingji	In the Lakulish temple above Eklingji; Guhil ruler Naravahana of Mewar; poet Aamra
Harsh (Harshnath)	973 CE · Sikar	Genealogy of the early Chauhans (to Vighraharaja II); temple built by the Shaiva acharya Allat; names Guru Vishwaroop of the Pashupata sect
Bijolia	1170 CE · Bhilwara	Sanskrit; Chauhans of Sambhar-Ajmer (reign of Someshwar); calls them Vatsa-gotra Brahmins; says Vasudev founded the kingdom at Shakambhari (551 CE) and made Sambhar lake; old names Jabalipur (Jalore), Shakambhari (Sambhar), Shrimal (Bhinmal); set up by the Jain Lolak, composed by Gunabhadra
Chirwa	1273 CE · Udaipur	Sanskrit, 51 verses; Guhil rulers Padmasingh, Jaitrasingh, Tejsingh, Samarsingh; talarakshas (town guards) at Nagda and Chittor; composed by Ratnaprabha Suri, carved by Delhan
Rasiya ki Chhatri	1274 CE · Chittor	Natural life of Mewar: crops, trees, birds; Guhil genealogy to Naravarma; composed by Ved Sharma
Achaleshwar	1285 CE · Abu	Guhil genealogy from Bappa to Samarsingh; Bappa won his kingdom by the blessing of sage Harit; composed by Ved Sharma

Inscription	Date · place	Why it matters
Shringi Rishi	1428 CE · near Eklingji	Reign of Mokal; Lakha freed pilgrims from the tax on Kashi, Prayag and Gaya
Padrada	1433 CE · Rajsamand	Earliest inscription of Kumbha's reign (VS 1490); short Sanskrit prose
Ranakpur	1439 CE · Pali	In the Chaumukha Jain temple; Kumbha's victories and titles; treats Bappa and Kalbhoj as two persons; architect Depak
Kirti Stambh prashasti	1460 CE · Chittor	On the Vijay Stambh; Kumbha's victory over Malwa and Gujarat, his buildings, books and titles (Rajguru, Danguru, Shailguru); calls Hammir "Visham Ghati Panchanan"; begun by Atri and finished by his son Mahesh
Kumbhalgarh prashasti	1460 CE · Rajsamand	Genealogy of the Mewar rulers; Kumbha's achievements
Eklingji	1488 CE · Udaipur	Set up by Rana Raimal; calls Bappa "dvija"; Guhil history from Hammir to Raimal; by Mahesh Bhatt
Amer	1612 CE · Jaipur	Calls the Kachhwahas "Raghuvansh-tilak"; Man Singh, son of Bhagwant Das, rebuilt Jamwaramgarh fort
Jagannath Rai prashasti	1652 CE · Udaipur	In the Jagdish temple built by Jagat Singh I; Mewar history including Haldighati
Bedwas	1668 CE · Udaipur	In a stepwell at Bedwas village; reign of Raj Singh I; in Mewari
Raj Prashasti	1676 CE · Rajsamand lake	Largest Sanskrit inscription in India: 25 black-stone slabs (24 cantos) on the Nau Chowki dam of Rajsamand; by Ranchhod Bhatt Telang for Maharana Raj Singh; Mewar history, Haldighati and the 1615 Mughal treaty

Past question 5 · Patwari Prelims Exam 2016 · Asked in 3 exams

In which inscription are ancient cities like Jabalipur, Shakambhari, and Shrimal mentioned?

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Amer Inscription | B. Chirva Inscription |
| C. Bijolia Inscription | D. Shringi Rishi Inscription |

Persian inscriptions

- They tell of Turkish and Mughal campaigns, mosques built with temple material, and officials such as amil, hakim and nazim.
- ★ **Ajmer (1200 CE)**, at the **Adhai Din ka Jhonpra**, is the **oldest Persian inscription** of Rajasthan. It records a mosque built where a Sanskrit school stood.
- ★ **Dhaibi Pir Dargah, Chittor (1325 CE)**: calls Chittor "**Khizrabad**" and shows Tughlaq influence.
- **Jahangiri Mahal, Pushkar (1615 CE)**: Jahangir's victory over Rana Amar Singh and the palace he built at Pushkar.
- **Shahjahani Masjid, Ajmer (1637 CE)**: mosque built by Khurram (Shah Jahan) after his campaign against Amar Singh.

EXAM TRAP

Two prashastis of **1460** belong to Kumbha: **Kirti Stambh** (Chittor) and **Kumbhalgarh**. **Ranakpur** is 1439. The **largest** Sanskrit inscription is the **Raj Prashasti** (Raj Singh, 1676).

💡 **Trick:** "Pratihara" literally means door-keeper. GHATiyala sounds like "ghati", a gateway. A gateway needs a door-keeper: the Pratihara Kakkuka!

💡 **Trick:** B-B-B: BIJolia, in BHILwara, calls the Chauhans BRAHMINS (Vatsa gotra).

💡 **Trick:** Three "Raj"s: RAJ Prashasti, for RAJ Singh, at RAJsamand lake.

05 Copper plates and coins

↑ Contents

Copper plates (tamrapatra)

- ★ Land grants were engraved on copper because it lasts longer than paper. A plate names the ruler, the grantee, the land, the reason and the date.
- The early plates are in Sanskrit; later ones are in local dialects.

Copper plate	Date	Content
Dhulev	679 CE	Maharaja Bheti granted the village Ubbarak to the Brahmin Bhattinaga
Ahar	1206 CE	Genealogy of the Gujarat Chalukyas, Mularaja to Bhima II; Bhima II's control over Ahar
Kheroda	1437 CE	Kumbha's land grant to the Eklingji temple; religion, trade routes and coins of the time
Chikli (Dungarpur)	1483 CE	Taxation; written in the Vagdi dialect
Pur (Bhilwara)	1535 CE	Grant made by Rani Karnavati (Hadi Rani) at the time of her jauhar at Chittor

Coins

- ★ The study of coins is **numismatics**. W.W. Webb's *The Currencies of the Hindu States of Rajputana* (1893) is the standard book on the coins of Rajputana.
- ★ **Nagar (Tonk)**: Carlleyle found about **6,000 copper coins of the Malava janapada** (1871). Nagar was the Malava capital.
- ★ **Rairh (Tonk)**: about 3,075 silver **punch-marked coins**, the largest such hoard in the state.
- ★ **Bayana (Nagla Chhail, Bharatpur)**: about **1,800 Gupta gold coins**, the largest Gupta hoard found in India. Most are of Chandragupta II.
- **Pratihara** coins (Mihir Bhoja) carry the legend "Shrimad Adi Varaha". They have been found at Hanumangarh, Nagaur and Ajmer.
- **Gadhiya** coins (10th–11th century) were crude copper or silver coins of Sasanian style.
- ★ **Punch-marked** (ahat) coins are the oldest coins found in Rajasthan. They have been found at Bairath, Nagar, Nagari, Noh, Sambhar and Rairh.
- **Indo-Sassanian** coins mark the arrival of the **Hunas** after the 5th century.
- ★ The Chauhan king **Ajayaraja** issued the "Ajayapriya dramma" bearing the name of his queen **Somal Devi**.
- A coin of **Prithviraj Chauhan** has his name on one side and **Muhammad bin Sam** (Ghori) on the other.
- Coin names in old records: dramma, rupaka, vishopaka, dinar.
- After taking Chittor (1568), **Akbar** issued the "Sikka Elchi" in Mewar.

State	Coin
Jaipur	Jhadshahi (marked with a six-branched bush); Madho Singh's rupee was called "Hali"
Jodhpur	Vijayshahi; Dhabbushahi (copper); the Sojat mint struck "Lallooliya" coins

A. Jodhpur
B. Kota
C. Mewar
D. Jaipur

7

- Illustrated manuscripts survive in the **Jinabhadra Suri Gyan Bhandar, Jaisalmer**, for example the *Ogha Nirukti Vritti* and the *Dashvaikalika Sutra Churni*.
- The painting schools record their courts' tastes: Bundi (nature), Kota (hunting), Kishangarh (feminine beauty, Bani Thani), Nathdwara (pichhwai).

07 Archival records

[↑ Contents](#)

- ★ Archival sources are written papers kept by the states: farmans, letters, bahis (registers), pattas, files and reports, in Persian, Rajasthani/Hindi and English.
- The Mughal habit of keeping records spread to Rajasthan. **Rao Maldev** of Marwar is credited with starting record-keeping in a Rajput state.
- ★ They are kept at the **Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner**, and the National Archives, Delhi. According to Dr. V.S. Bhatnagar, the **Jaipur records** are the richest.

Document	What it is
Farman	Order of the emperor to rulers, princes and nobles
Manshur	Order issued by a prince (shahzada) on the emperor's behalf
Nishan	Letter from a begum or prince, i.e. a royal other than the emperor
Arzdasht	Petition to the emperor or ruler
Hasb-ul-Hukm	Order written by the wazir on the emperor's command
Ruqqa / Ahkam	Notes dictated by the emperor to his secretary
Sanad	Deed granting a right or an appointment
Akhbarat	Daily news reports of the Mughal court
Vakil report	Report of a ruler's agent (vakil) at the Mughal court

Record	What it is
Kharita	Letter from one ruler to another (collections: "Khutoot-e-Maharajgan", Jaipur)
Parwana	Order from a ruler to his officials
Patta	Grant of land or jagir
Siyah Huzur (Jaipur)	Daily expenses of the royal household
Dastur Kaumwar (Jaipur)	Officials' names, castes, posts and rewards; state income and expenditure
Haqiqat bahi (Jodhpur)	Ruler's daily routine
Hukumat ri bahi (Jodhpur)	Copies of official orders; Jaswant Singh's reign and the Mughal war of succession; second-oldest bahi
Kamthana bahi	Construction works
Kagad bahi (Bikaner)	Trade routes and commercial taxes
Jamabandi (Kota)	Revenue: customs and forest income
Dovarki (Kota)	Daily administration, war expenses, care of the wounded

- English records include the Rajputana Agency records, Foreign and Political Department files, and tour reports.
- Research centres include the Pratap Shodh Pratishthan (Udaipur), the Rajasthani Shodh Sansthan (Chopasni, Jodhpur), the Agarchand Nahata collection (Bikaner) and the Natnagar Shodh Sansthan (Sitamau, MP).

- The **Sanad Parwana bahis** of Jodhpur, from Maharaja Vijay Singh's reign, record social crimes and their punishments.

Museums and libraries

- ★ **Albert Hall, Jaipur** is the oldest museum of Rajasthan. Its foundation was laid in 1876 under Ram Singh II, to a design by Swinton Jacob, and it opened in 1887.
- Manuscript collections:
 - **Pothikhana**, Jaipur (City Palace, 1952)
 - **Pustak Prakash**, Jodhpur
 - **Saraswati Bhandar**, Udaipur
 - **Saraswati Pustakalaya**, Fatehpur (Sikar)
 - **Jinabhadra Suri Gyan Bhandar**, Jaisalmer

EXAM TRAP

The **oldest bahi** is from **Rana Raj Singh's** time (Mewar). The **second-oldest** is the **Jodhpur Hukumat ri bahi**. A **Nishan** comes from a begum or prince, a **Farman** from the emperor himself.

💡 **Trick:** Raj Singh is the "record king": the biggest record in stone (Raj Prashasti) AND the oldest record on paper (bahi).

08 Literary sources

1 Contents

Sanskrit

Work	Author	About
<i>Prithviraj Vijaya</i>	Jayanak (court poet of Prithviraj III)	Chauhans of Ajmer; first battle of Tarain
<i>Hammir Mahakavya</i>	Nayanchandra Suri	Hammir of Ranthambore and Alauddin's siege; calls the Chauhans Suryavanshi
<i>Lalit Vighraharaj</i> (play)	Somadeva	Vighraharaja IV (Visaldev) of Ajmer
<i>Rajavallabha, Vastusara, Rupamandan</i>	Mandan (architect of Kumbha)	Architecture of towns, forts, palaces and temples
<i>Ekalinga Mahatmya</i>	Kanha Vyas	Genealogy of the Guhils
<i>Amarkavya Vanshawali</i>	Ranchhod Bhatt	Mewar history
<i>Prabandh Chintamani</i>	Merutunga	Western Indian kings (Jain)

Rajasthani

- ★ Kinds of works:
 - **khyat**: a state chronicle of the rulers' deeds, written by court historians
 - **raso**: a heroic poem on a king's valour and wars
 - **prakash** or **vilas**: a work on one ruler or dynasty
 - **vat**: a tale
 - **vigat**: a statistical account
 - **vachanika**, **veli** and **vanshawali**

- ★ **Muhnot Nainsi**, Diwan of Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur, wrote *Nainsi ri Khyat* and *Marwar ra Pargana ri Vigat*. Munshi Devi Prasad called him the "**Abul Fazl of Rajputana**".
- **Chand Bardai** wrote *Prithviraj Raso*, which gives the Agnikund origin of the Rajputs. **Narpati Nalh** wrote *Bisaldev Raso*, **Dalpat Vijay** wrote *Khuman Raso*, and **Dungarsi** wrote *Shatrusal Raso*.
- **Bakhat Ram Shah** wrote *Buddhi Vilas* on the Kachhwahas and the founding of Jaipur.
- **Shivdas Gadan** wrote *Achaladas Khinchi ri Vachanika*, and **Padmanabh** wrote *Kanhadde Prabandh*, about Kanhad Dev of Jalore.
- **Prithviraj Rathore** wrote *Veli Krishan Rukmani ri* in Dingal. Dursa Adha called it the "fifth Veda", and Tessitori called its author the "Horace of Dingal".
- Other chronicles: *Bankidas ri Khyat*, *Dayaldas ri Khyat* (Bikaner), and *Mundiyyar ri Khyat* (Marwar Rathores and the Mughals).
- **Suryamal Mishran**, court poet of Bundi (born at Harna, Bundi), wrote the four-volume *Vansh Bhaskar* and *Veer Satsai*. **Kaviraja Shyamaldas** wrote *Veer Vinod*, a history of Mewar, for Maharana Sajjan Singh.

Persian

Work	Author	Useful for
<i>Taj-ul-Maasir</i>	Hasan Nizami	Ghuri's and Aibak's campaigns
<i>Tabaqat-i-Nasiri</i>	Minhaj-us-Siraj	Battles of Tarain
<i>Miftah-ul-Futuh; Khazain-ul-Futuh</i>	Amir Khusrau	Jalaluddin's and Alauddin Khilji's Rajasthan campaigns (Ranthambore, Chittor)
<i>Tarikh-i-Firozshahi</i>	Ziauddin Barani	Alauddin's invasion of Ranthambore
<i>Tuzuk-i-Babari</i>	Babur	Battle of Khanwa
<i>Akbarnama, Ain-i-Akbari</i>	Abul Fazl	Akbar and the Rajputs (one-sided on Pratap); Rajasthan's geography and coins
<i>Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh</i>	Badayuni (eyewitness at Haldighati)	Haldighati
<i>Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri</i>	Jahangir	Mewar-Mughal treaty of 1615
<i>Futuh-i-Alamgiri</i>	Ishwardas Nagar	Aurangzeb and the Rathore struggle

Past question 7 · CET (Graduate) 2022 · 131B

Who is the writer of 'Futuh-i-Alamgiri'?

- A. Firoz Shah Tughlaq B. Ishwardas Nagar
C. Aurangzeb D. Dara Shikoh

💡 **Trick:** Two books each! Abul Fazl: Akbarnama + Ain-i-Akbari. Nainsi: Khyat + Vigat.

09 Historians of Rajasthan

1 Contents

Colonel James Tod (1782–1835)

- ★ A Scot, he was Political Agent of the Western Rajput States (HQ **Udaipur**) from 1818. His guru was **Yati Gyanchandra**.

- ★ He wrote *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan* (Vol. I 1829, Vol. II 1832) and *Travels in Western India* (1839, published after his death and dedicated to Yati Gyanachandra). He was also the first English writer on Rajasthan's feudal (jagirdari) system. He is called the "**father of Rajasthan's history**", and people called him "Ghode wale Baba".
- The *Annals* cover the geography and feudal system of Rajasthan and the histories of Mewar, Marwar, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Amer, Bundi and Kota. He drew on Sanskrit, Persian and Rajasthani sources.
- Maharana Bhim Singh renamed Barsawada as **Todgarh** in his honour. On his advice, Bundi was the first state of Rajasthan to ban sati (1822).

L.P. Tessitori (1887–1919)

- ★ An Italian from **Udine**, a linguist and archaeologist, he worked under the Bikaner state and died at Bikaner.
- He wrote *A Bardic and Historical Survey of Rajputana* and *Notes on the Grammar of the Old Western Rajasthani*. He edited *Veli Krishan Rukmani ri* and *Rao Jaitsi ro Chhand*, and found Kalibangan's importance before its excavation.

Others

- ★ **George Thomas**, an Irish adventurer in Maratha service, first called the region "**Rajputana**" (1800). The term appeared in William Franklin's *Military Memoirs of George Thomas* (1805).
- **Gaurishankar Hirachand Ojha** wrote the history of Rajputana's states and *Bharatiya Prachin Lipimala*, the first book on Indian palaeography. He also found the Badli inscription.
- Others:
 - Shyamaldas (*Veer Vinod*), Suryamal Mishran, Bankidas and Dayaldas
 - Dr. Dasharatha Sharma (*Early Chauhan Dynasties*) and Dr. Gopinath Sharma
 - Rima Hooja (*A History of Rajasthan*)

Past question 8 · Patwari 2025 · SPZ8 · Asked in 2 exams

Name the author of "Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan".

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| A. Dr. Gaurishankar Ojha | B. Babu Ramprasad |
| C. Col. James Tod | D. Jwala Sahai |

Past question 9 · Rajasthan Police Constable Exam 2024 · Asked in 2 exams

To whom did Lieutenant Colonel James Tod dedicate his travelogue 'Travels in Western India'?

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| A. Lord William Bentinck | B. Lord Minto |
| C. William Hunter Blair | D. Yati Gyanachandra |

EXAM TRAP

"**Rajputana**" = George Thomas (1800). "**Rajasthan**" = James Tod (1829). The "**Abul Fazl of Rajputana**" = Muhnot Nainsi.

10 Last-day revision sheet

[↑ Contents](#)

- | | |
|--|---|
| ★ Oldest inscription: Badli (Ajmer, 443 BCE, Prakrit) | ★ Gupta yupa: Vijaygarh, Bayana (371 CE) |
| ★ Oldest Sanskrit + Bhagavata cult: Ghosundi (Chittor) | ★ Basantgarh 625: Rajjil, "Rajasthaniyaditya" |
| ★ Ashokan edict: Bhabru, Bairath → Kolkata | ★ Mansarovar 713: Tod threw it into the sea |
| | ★ Bijolia 1170: Chauhans = Vatsa-gotra Brahmins |

- ★ Ranakpur 1439; Kirti Stambh 1460 (Atri, Mahesh)
- ★ Raj Prashasti 1676: largest, 25 slabs, Ranchhod Bhatt
- ★ Oldest Persian: Ajmer 1200 (Adhai Din ka Jhonpra)
- ★ Chittor = Khizrabad (Dhaibi Pir, 1325)
- ★ Pur copper plate 1535: Karnavati's jauhar
- ★ Nagar: Malava coins; Bayana: Gupta gold hoard; Rairh: punch-marked
- ★ Oldest dated temple: Sheetaleshwar, Jhalrapatan (689)
- ★ Oldest bahi: Rana Raj Singh; State Archives: Bikaner
- ★ Nainsi = "Abul Fazl of Rajputana"
- ★ Rajputana: George Thomas 1800; Rajasthan: Tod 1829
- ★ Futuhat-i-Alamgiri: Ishwardas Nagar

★ Memory tricks

[↑ Contents](#)

Badli vs Ghosundi: which is the oldest, which the oldest Sanskrit?

BADli = "bada", the eldest of all. GHOSundi = "GOvinda": it praises Vasudev, so it is the oldest SANSKRIT one.

Badli 443 BCE (Prakrit) · Ghosundi 2nd c. BCE

Bijolia inscription: whose history, and what does it call them?

B-B-B: BIJolia, in BHILwara, calls the Chauhans BRAHMINS (Vatsa gotra).

1170 · Chauhans of Sambhar-Ajmer · Vatsa-gotra Brahmins

The oldest bahi of Rajasthan is from whose reign?

Raj Singh is the "record king": the biggest record in stone (Raj Prashasti) AND the oldest record on paper (bahi).

Rana Raj Singh, Mewar

Raoshahi coins belong to which state?

Alwar's rulers used the title "Rao Raja". Rao Raja → Raoshahi.

Raoshahi → Alwar (Rajgarh mint)

Why is Nainsi called the "Abul Fazl of Rajputana"?

Two books each! Abul Fazl: Akbarnama + Ain-i-Akbari. Nainsi: Khyat + Vigat.

Nainsi ri Khyat · Marwar ra Pargana ri Vigat

Ghatiyala inscription belongs to which dynasty?

"Pratihara" literally means door-keeper. GHATiyala sounds like "ghati", a gateway. A gateway needs a door-keeper: the Pratihara Kakkuka!

Ghatiyala (861) → Kakkuka Pratihara of Mandore

Raj Prashasti: who, where?

Three "Raj"s: RAJ Prashasti, for RAJ Singh, at RAJsamand lake.

1676 · 25 slabs · Ranchhod Bhatt

Which state's coin was "Tamanchashahi"?

Dholpur is in Chambal dacoit country. Dacoits carry a tamancha (pistol), and so did Dholpur's coin!

Tamanchashahi → Dholpur

Jhadshahi, Vijayshahi, Akhayshahi: match the states.

Name game! JHADshahi = JAIPur (J-J). VIJAYshahi = Maharaja VIJAY Singh of Jodhpur. AKHAYshahi = Maharawal AKHAY Singh of Jaisalmer.

Jaipur · Jodhpur · Jaisalmer

Rajputana or Rajasthan: who first?

The century STARTS with Rajputana (George Thomas, 1800); Tod changes it to Rajasthan 29 years later.

Rajputana 1800 · Rajasthan 1829

Don't confuse

	Correct	Not this
Oldest SANSKRIT inscription of Rajasthan?	Ghosundi Chittorgarh	~~Badli~~ Badli is older, but it is in Prakrit.
Who first called the region "Rajputana"?	George Thomas 1800	~~James Tod~~ Tod gave the name "Rajasthan" 29 years later.
Kumbha's 1460 prashasti is carved on which tower?	Vijay Stambh built by Kumbha	~~Jain Kirti Stambh~~ Trap: the "Kirti Stambh prashasti" stands on the VIJAY Stambh.
A letter from a begum or a prince is called —	Nishan from a royal other than the emperor	~~Farman~~ The emperor issues a farman; begums and princes issue a nishan.

	Correct	Not this
Which copper plate records Rani Karnavati's jauhar?	Pur Bhilwara · 1535	~~Chikli~~ Chikli is about taxes, written in Vagdi.
Who found the Bhim ki Doongri edict at Bairath?	Carlleyle first survey of Rajasthan	~~Captain Burt~~ Burt found the other Bairath edict, the Bhabru edict.

Match the following 1: Coin → princely state

1. Jhadshahi		A. Jhalawar
2. Vijayshahi		B. Alwar
3. Akhayshahi		C. Dholpur
4. Madanshahi		D. Jaipur
5. Raoshahi		E. Jodhpur
6. Tamanchashahi		F. Jaisalmer

Match the following 2: Inscription → dynasty

1. Ghatiyala		A. Chauhans of Sambhar-Ajmer
2. Bijolia		B. Kachhwahas
3. Chirwa		C. Guhils of Mewar
4. Badwa yupa		D. Pratiharas of Mandore
5. Amer (1612)		E. Maukharis

Number hooks

443 BCE

Badli is older than Ashoka (3rd century BCE): the only "400s BCE" inscription you need to know.

1200

Eight years after Tarain (1192), Ghori's men build the Ajmer mosque: the first Persian inscription.

1460

Kumbha's "double" year: TWO prashastis, Kirti Stambh (Chittor) and Kumbhalgarh.

1800 · 1829

Rajputana opens the century (Thomas); Rajasthan follows (Tod).

1 · 2

Bahi ranking: No. 1 oldest = Mewar (Raj Singh); No. 2 = Jodhpur Hukumat ri Bahi.

Chapter test

[↑ Contents](#)

1. School Lecturer & Coach Exam (31.05.2026)

Who discovered the Ashokan inscription located at Bhimdungri?

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| A. Alexander Cunningham | B. Robert Burt |
| C. Daya Ram Sahni | D. Carlleyle |

2. Prahari Exam 2024 (Shift 2)**Which of the following wrote the four-volume history titled 'Vansh Bhaskar'?**

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Suryamall Mishran | B. Kaviraj Shyamaldas |
| C. Gobind Gangadhar Pandey | D. Dashora Durlabh Ram |

3. Jamadar Grade II Exam 2025**Kirtistambha Prashasti was written by whom?**

- | | |
|--------------------|------------|
| A. Atri and Mahesh | B. Jayanak |
| C. Chandbardai | D. Vyas |

4. Junior Instructor Exam 2024**Where in Rajasthan is the Shahjahani Mosque inscription of 1637 AD located?**

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| A. Alwar | B. Jaipur |
| C. Ajmer | D. Nagaur |

5. RAS/RTS Prelims 2025**Which of the following options is not correctly matched?**

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Prithviraj Raso - Chandbardai | B. Bisaldev Raso - Narpati |
| C. Khuman Raso - Karnidan | D. Shatrusal Raso - Dungarsingh |

6. Rajasthan Police Constable Exam 2024**Who is the author of the book 'Buddhi Vilas'?**

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| A. Kisna Arha | B. Bakhat Ram Shah |
| C. Banki Das | D. Narottam |

7. CET (10+2) Exam 2024 (Shift I)**Which of the following is known as the oldest museum in Rajasthan?**

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| A. Albert Hall | B. Crystal Gallery |
| C. Ahar | D. Amrapali |

8. High Court LDC Exam 2022**Who first used the word 'Rajasthan'?**

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| A. George Thomson | B. Colonel James Tod |
| C. G.S. Ojha | D. V.A. Smith |

9. Junior Instructor Exam 2022 · Asked in 2 exams**What is the date of the Bijolia Inscription?**

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| A. 1676 AD | B. 1170 AD |
| C. 953 AD | D. 1273 AD |

10. Junior Instructor Exam 2024 · Asked in 2 exams**Muhnot Nainsi, the author of 'Nainsi ri Khyat', was the 'Diwan' (minister) of which ruler?**

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| A. Jaswant Singh I | B. Rao Jodha |
| C. Maharana Kumbha | D. Sawai Jai Singh |

11. RAS/RTS Prelims 2015

What is the subject matter of "Mundiya ri Khyat"?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Rathores of Marwar | B. Chauhans of Jalore |
| C. Rathores of Mewar | D. Chauhans of Marwar |

12. Computer Exam 2018 · Asked in 2 exams

Who is known as the 'Father' (Janak) of Rajasthan's history?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. Colonel Tod | B. G.N. Sharma |
| C. Shyamaldas | D. G.H. Ojha |

13. Forest Guard Exam (11.12.2022) · Asked in 2 exams

Which copper-plate inscription reveals information about Queen Karmavati's 'Jauhar'?

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Pur Copper-plate | B. Kheroda Copper-plate |
| C. Chikli Copper-plate | D. Ahar Copper-plate |

14. Mechanical Engineering Diploma Exam 2016

Which source mentions the various cesses (laag-baag) collected from farmers?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Pur Copper Plate, 1535 AD | B. Chikli Copper Plate, 1483 AD |
| C. Kheroda Copper Plate, 1437 AD | D. Ahar Copper Plate, 1206 AD |

15. School Lecturer & Coach Exam (10.06.2026) · Asked in 2 exams

The name of Queen Somal Devi, belonging to which of the following rulers, was found inscribed on coins?

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| A. Vigraharaja IV | B. Prithviraja III |
| C. Ajayaraja | D. Someshvara |

16. Curator Exam (29.04.2024)

Identify the coin that indicates the arrival of the Hunas in Rajasthan after the 5th century AD.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| A. Indo-Sassanian | B. Swaroopshahi |
| C. Punch-marked | D. Jhadshahi |

17. Junior Instructor Exam (10.09.2022) · Asked in 2 exams

Which of the following pairs (coin — region of circulation) is not correctly matched?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Swaroopshahi - Mewar | B. Madanshahi - Bikaner |
| C. Vijayshahi - Jodhpur | D. Jhadshahi - Jaipur |

18. RAS/RTS Prelims 2013

Coins from which princely state of Rajputana bore the face of Empress Victoria and the inscription "Victoria Empress" in English on one side, and the name of the Maharaja in Nagari and Urdu scripts on the other?

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| A. Jodhpur | B. Jaipur |
| C. Bikaner | D. Udaipur |

19. Patwari Exam 2011**In which princely state were 'Akhaishahi' coins in circulation?**

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| A. Alwar | B. Bikaner |
| C. Mewar | D. Jaisalmer |

20. Junior Instructor Exam (10.09.2022)**With which state are 'Raoshahi' coins associated?**

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| A. Karauli | B. Bharatpur |
| C. Alwar | D. Dholpur |

21. Patwari Mains Exam 2016**At which mint in Rajasthan was the 'Iktisanda' rupee minted?**

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| A. Kuchaman | B. Merta |
| C. Jodhpur | D. Sojat |

22. Junior Engineer (Degree) Exam 2020**Which Mughal ruler issued the 'Elchi' coin in Mewar after the conquest of Chittor?**

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| A. Babur | B. Akbar |
| C. Jahangir | D. Shah Jahan |

23. Agriculture Officer Exam (19.01.2021) · Asked in 2 exams**According to the Bijolia Inscription, which ruler of the Chauhan dynasty constructed Sambhar Lake?**

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| A. Ajayraj | B. Vasudev |
| C. Kanhdev | D. Amoraj |

24. Investigator Exam (27.12.2020) · Asked in 2 exams**In which inscription are the Chauhans described as 'Vatsa-gotra' Brahmins?**

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Chirva Inscription | B. Shringi Rishi Inscription |
| C. Bijolia Inscription | D. Aparajita Inscription |

25. Senior Teacher Exam (30.07.2023, Shift I) · Asked in 2 exams**With which Pratihara ruler of the Mandore branch is the Ghatiyala inscription associated?**

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| A. Kakkuk | B. Bauka |
| C. Shiluka | D. Rajjil |

26. Assistant Professor Exam 2022 · Asked in 2 exams**Which of the following statements regarding the Ghatiyala Inscription is incorrect?**

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. The inscription contains details about the Pratihara ruler Harishchandra and his descendants. | B. The inscription mentions Brahmins of the 'Mag' caste. |
| C. The inscription details the shifting of the capital to Mandor by Nagabhata I. | D. This inscription is a collection of 4 epigraphic records. |

27. Junior Engineer (Agriculture) Exam (10.09.2022) · Asked in 2 exams

To which dynasty/clan do the Yupa pillar inscriptions found in Badwa village belong?

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| A. Maukhari | B. Pratihara |
| C. Yaudheya | D. Arjunayana Gana |

28. Junior Engineer (Degree) Exam (13.12.2020)

Which of the following inscriptions sheds light on the early history of Chittor?

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Manmori Inscription | B. Achaleshwar Inscription |
| C. Samoli Inscription | D. Bijolia Inscription |

29. Laboratory Assistant Exam (30.06.2022)

Who is the author of the 17th-century work 'Raj Prashasti Mahakavya'?

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| A. Garibdas | B. Durga Adha |
| C. Ranchhod Bhatt | D. Keshav Das |

30. Assistant Officer Exam 2019

Where was the earliest known inscription (Vikrami Samvat 1490) from the time of Maharana Kumbha discovered?

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A. From Machha | B. From Dhulev |
| C. From Singholi | D. From Padrada |

31. Forest Guard Exam (06.11.2022) · Asked in 2 exams

With which princely state of Rajasthan is the Nath Prashasti associated?

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| A. Marwar | B. Jaipur |
| C. Mewar | D. Jaisalmer |

32. Practice question (not from a paper)

Which is the oldest dated temple of Rajasthan?

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| A. Harshnath temple, Sikar | B. Sheetaleshwar Mahadev temple, Jhalrapatan |
| C. Ambika Mata temple, Jagat | D. Osian Sun temple |

33. Practice question (not from a paper)

Which of the following documents was issued by a begum or a prince rather than by the emperor himself?

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| A. Farman | B. Nishan |
| C. Arzdasht | D. Hasb-ul-Hukm |

34. Practice question (not from a paper)

Who called Muhnot Nainsi the 'Abul Fazl of Rajputana'?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| A. Munshi Devi Prasad | B. James Tod |
| C. G.H. Ojha | D. L.P. Tessitori |

35. Practice question (not from a paper)

The Ghosundi inscription of the 2nd century BCE mentions the worship of —

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Shiva and Parvati | B. Sankarshana and Vasudeva |
| C. Surya and Indra | D. the Buddha and the Sangha |

Mains practice

1. Discuss the importance of inscriptions as a source for the history of Rajasthan. (10 marks)
2. Evaluate the contribution of Colonel James Tod to the historiography of Rajasthan. (10 marks)
3. What are archival sources? Describe the main types of records of the Rajput states. (5 marks)

✂ flashcards

[↑ Contents](#)

Cut out and fold: question on top, answer below

Oldest inscription of Rajasthan fold here Badli (Ajmer), 443 BCE, Prakrit	Oldest Sanskrit inscription; proof of the Bhagavata cult fold here Ghosundi (Chittorgarh)
Who found the Badli inscription? fold here G.H. Ojha (1912), Bhilot Mata temple	Ashoka's Bhabru edict was found at fold here Bairath; now in Kolkata
Oldest inscriptions of the Maukhari kings fold here Badwa yupa pillars (Kota, 238 CE)	Gupta-period yupa of Varika Vishnuvardhana fold here Vijaygarh, Bayana (371 CE)
Inscription naming Rajjil and the post 'Rajasthaniyaditya' fold here Basantgarh (Sirohi, 625 CE)	Inscription Tod threw into the sea fold here Mansarovar / Manmori (713 CE)
Ghatiyala inscription (861) belongs to fold here Kakkuka Pratihara of Mandore	Bijolia inscription: date and dynasty fold here 1170 CE; Chauhans (Someshwar)

Which inscription calls the Chauhans Vatsa-gotra Brahmins?

fold here

Bijolia

Chirwa inscription (1273) is about

fold here

Guhil rulers of Mewar

Earliest inscription of Kumbha's reign

fold here

Padrada (1433)

Authors of the Kirti Stambh prashasti

fold here

Atri and his son Mahesh

Largest Sanskrit inscription of India

fold here

Raj Prashasti, Rajsamand (25 slabs)

Author of the Raj Prashasti

fold here

Ranchhod Bhatt Telang

Oldest Persian inscription of Rajasthan

fold here

Ajmer, 1200 CE (Adhai Din ka Jhonpra)

Inscription calling Chittor 'Khizrabad'

fold here

Dhaibi Pir Dargah (1325)

Copper plate on Karnavati's jauhar

fold here

Pur (1535)

Copper plate on taxes, in Vagdi

fold here

Chikli (Dungarpur, 1483)

Largest Gupta coin hoard

fold here

Bayana (Nagla Chhail, Bharatpur)

Chauhan queen named on coins

fold here

Somal Devi (Ajayaraja's queen)

Jhadshahi / Vijayshahi / Madanshahi

fold here

Jaipur / Jodhpur / Jhalawar

Akhayshahi / Raoshahi / Tamanchashahi

fold here

Jaisalmer / Alwar / Dholpur

Oldest bahi of Rajasthan

fold here

From Rana Raj Singh's reign (Mewar)

Rajasthan State Archives are at

fold here

Bikaner

'Abul Fazl of Rajputana'

fold here

Muhnot Nainsi

First used 'Rajputana' / 'Rajasthan'

fold here

George Thomas (1800) / James Tod (1829)

Author of Futuhat-i-Alamgiri

fold here

Ishwardas Nagar

Oldest museum of Rajasthan

fold here

Albert Hall, Jaipur

✓ Answer key

[↑ Contents](#)

Questions in the notes

1. **B** — George Thomas George Thomas first used the name "Rajputana" for this region in 1800. Colonel James Tod used "Rajasthan" (Raethan) in his Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan (1829).
2. **D** — Ghosundi Inscription The Ghosundi inscription (Chittorgarh, 2nd century BCE) records the worship of Sankarshana and Vasudeva, which proves the spread of the Bhagavata (Vaishnava) cult in Rajasthan. The Besnagar (Heliodorus) inscription is in Madhya Pradesh.
3. **C** — Bairath Ashoka's Bhabru edict, which records his acceptance of Buddhism, was found on Bijak hill at Bairath (Viratnagar). It is now in the Kolkata museum.
4. **D** — The Gupta period The victory pillar (yupa) of Varika Vishnuvardhan in Vijaygarh fort, Bayana (Bharatpur), dated 371-372 CE, belongs to the Gupta period. A large hoard of Gupta gold coins was also found at Bayana.
5. **C** — Bijolia Inscription The Bijolia inscription (1170) gives old place names: Jabalipur (Jalore), Shakambhari (Sambhar) and Shrimal (Bhinmal).
6. **D** — Jaipur Jaipur's Jhadshahi coin bore a six-branched bush (jhad). Jodhpur's coin was Vijayshahi.
7. **B** — Ishwardas Nagar "Futuh-i-Alamgiri" was written by Ishwardas Nagar. It describes Aurangzeb's reign and the Rajput (especially Marwar) struggle against him.
8. **C** — Col. James Tod Colonel James Tod, Political Agent in Mewar, wrote "Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan" (1829-32), where the word "Rajasthan" was used. Tod is called the "father of Rajasthan's history".
9. **D** — Yati Gyanchandra Tod dedicated Travels in Western India (published 1839) to his Jain guru Yati Gyanchandra.

Chapter test

1. **D** — Carlleyle Carlleyle found the Ashokan edict at Bhim ki Doongri, Bairath. The other Bairath edict, the Bhabru edict, was found by Captain Burt.
2. **A** — Suryamall Mishran Suryamal Mishran, court poet of Bundi, wrote Vansh Bhaskar and Veer Satsai. Shyamaldas wrote Veer Vinod.
3. **A** — Atri and Mahesh The Kirti Stambh prashasti (1460) was begun by the poet Atri and completed by his son Mahesh. Jayanak wrote Prithviraj Vijaya and Chand Bardai Prithviraj Raso.
4. **C** — Ajmer The Shahjahani Masjid inscription is at the Ajmer dargah. It records the mosque built by Khurram after his campaign against Rana Amar Singh.
5. **C** — Khuman Raso - Karnidan Khuman Raso was written by Dalpat Vijay, not Karnidan. The other three pairs are correct.
6. **B** — Bakhat Ram Shah Bakhat Ram Shah wrote Buddhi Vilas, which describes the Kachhwahas of Jaipur and the founding of Jaipur city.
7. **A** — Albert Hall Albert Hall, Jaipur, whose foundation was laid in 1876 under Ram Singh II, is the oldest museum of Rajasthan.
8. **B** — Colonel James Tod Colonel James Tod first used "Rajasthan" in Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan (1829). George Thomas had earlier used "Rajputana" (1800).
9. **B** — 1170 AD The Bijolia inscription dates from 1170 CE, the reign of Someshwar. 1676 is the Raj Prashasti and 1273 the Chirwa inscription.
10. **A** — Jaswant Singh I Nainsi was Diwan of Maharaja Jaswant Singh I of Marwar. He wrote Nainsi ri Khyat and Marwar ra Pargana ri Vigat.
11. **A** — Rathores of Marwar Mundiya ri Khyat, by the Charans of Mundiya, deals with the Rathores of Marwar and their relations with the Mughals.
12. **A** — Colonel Tod Colonel James Tod, author of Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan, is called the father of Rajasthan's history.
13. **A** — Pur Copper-plate The Pur copper plate (1535, Bhilwara) records a grant made by Rani Karnavati at the time of her jauhar at Chittor.
14. **B** — Chikli Copper Plate, 1483 AD The Chikli copper plate of Dungarpur (1483), written in Vagdi, gives details of taxes and cesses on farmers.
15. **C** — Ajayaraja The Chauhan king Ajayaraja issued the Ajayapriya dramma bearing the name of his queen Somal Devi.
16. **A** — Indo-Sassanian Indo-Sassanian coins mark the Huna arrival. Punch-marked coins are much older, and Swaroopshahi and Jhadshahi are coins of the princely states.

17. **17. B** — Madanshahi - Bikaner Madanshahi was the coin of Jhalawar. Bikaner's coins were Gajshahi and Alamshahi.
18. **18. C** — Bikaner From 1893, Bikaner's silver coins showed Queen Victoria with "Victoria Empress" on one side and Maharaja Ganga Singh's name in Nagari and Urdu on the other.
19. **19. D** — Jaisalmer Maharawal Akhay Singh of Jaisalmer started the Akhayshahi coin in 1756.
20. **20. C** — Alwar Raoshahi rupees and taka were struck at the Rajgarh mint of Alwar state.
21. **21. A** — Kuchaman The Kuchaman mint struck the Kuchamaniya rupee, called Iktisanda because it bore the 31st regnal year of Shah Alam II.
22. **22. B** — Akbar After taking Chittor in 1568, Akbar introduced the "Sikka Elchi" in Mewar.
23. **23. B** — Vasudev The Bijolia inscription says Vasudev, the founder of the Chauhan line, set up his kingdom at Shakambhari and made Sambhar lake.
24. **24. C** — Bijolia Inscription The Bijolia inscription calls the Chauhans Vatsa-gotra Brahmins. Chirva and Aparajita are Guhil inscriptions of Mewar.
25. **25. A** — Kakkuk The Ghatiyala inscriptions (861 CE) belong to the reign of Kakkuka Pratihara of Mandore.
26. **26. C** — The inscription details the shifting of the capital to Mandor by Nagabhata I. Ghatiyala has four inscriptions giving the line of Harishchandra and mentioning Maga Brahmins. It does not record Nagabhata I moving the capital to Mandore.
27. **27. A** — Maukhari The three Badwa yupa pillars (238–39 CE, Kota-Baran) are the oldest inscriptions of the Maukhari kings.
28. **28. A** — Manmori Inscription The Manmori (Mansarovar) inscription of 713 CE, found near Chittor, names the early Maurya kings of the area.
29. **29. C** — Ranchhod Bhatt Ranchhod Bhatt Telang composed the Raj Prashasti (1676) for Maharana Raj Singh; it is carved on 25 slabs at Rajsamand.
30. **30. D** — From Padrada The Padrada inscription (VS 1490 = 1433 CE) in Rajsamand is the earliest inscription of Kumbha's reign.
31. **31. C** — Mewar The Nath prashasti (971 CE), in the Lakulish temple at Eklingji, belongs to the Guhil ruler Naravahana of Mewar.
32. **32. B** — Sheetaleshwar Mahadev temple, Jhalrapatan
33. **33. B** — Nishan
34. **34. A** — Munshi Devi Prasad
35. **35. B** — Sankarshana and Vasudeva

Match the following

1: 1–D, 2–E, 3–F, 4–A, 5–B, 6–C · 2: 1–D, 2–A, 3–C, 4–E, 5–B

Mains practice

1. **Discuss the importance of inscriptions as a source for the history of Rajasthan. (10 marks)**
 - Contemporary and dated: they fix chronology and dynasties (Badli, Ghosundi, Bijolia).
 - Political history: genealogies and victories (Chirwa, Kirti Stambh, Raj Prashasti).
 - Religion: Bhagavata cult (Ghosundi), yajnas (yupa pillars), Jain and Pashupata sects (Harsh).
 - Administration and society: feudatories (Basantgarh), taxes (Chikli copper plate), sati and jauhar (Pur).
 - Limits: prashastis exaggerate, so they must be checked against other sources.
2. **Evaluate the contribution of Colonel James Tod to the historiography of Rajasthan. (10 marks)**
 - Annals and Antiquities (1829–32): first connected history of the Rajput states, and the name 'Rajasthan'.
 - Used bardic, Sanskrit, Persian and Jain sources with his guru Yati Gyanchandra.
 - First account of the feudal (jagirdari) system.
 - Weaknesses: romantic and pro-Rajput, uncritical of bardic tales, some dates wrong.
 - Conclusion: called the father of Rajasthan's history; his work began modern study of the region.
3. **What are archival sources? Describe the main types of records of the Rajput states. (5 marks)**
 - Kept state papers in Persian, Rajasthani and English.
 - Mughal: farman, nishan, arzdasht, akhbarat, wakil reports.
 - State: kharita, parwana, patta, bahis (haqiqat, hukumat, kamthana).
 - Jaipur: Siyah Huzur, Dastur Kaumwar.
 - Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner.