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CHAPTER 1

Architecture, Palaces and Water Bodies

Palaces, havelis, chhatris, stepwells, lakes, Muslim monuments and UNESCO sites of Rajasthan, sorted by who built them and where they stand.

What you get in this chapter

11	40	10	8	30
topic sections	past questions inside the notes	memory tricks	test questions	flashcards

In this chapter

Click any heading to jump straight to that part.

01 At a glance
02 UNESCO and city founders
03 Palaces of Jaipur
04 Palaces elsewhere
05 Havelis
06 Chhatris
07 Stepwells
08 Lakes and tanks
09 Mosques and dargahs
10 Pillars and cannons
11 Last-day sheet
★ Memory tricks — 10 memory tricks
✎ Chapter test — 8 test questions
✂ Flashcards — 30 flashcards
✓ Answer key

Questions in this chapter come from

Junior Instructor · Patwari · EO/RO · CET Graduate · PTI · Police Constable · Laboratory Assistant · VDO · Grade III Teacher · Stenographer · Horticulture Superintendent · Forest Guard · 4th Grade · RAS Prelims · Agriculture Supervisor · Animal Attendant · Curator · Senior Teacher

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

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01 At a glance: how Rajasthan built

↑ Contents

★ Rajasthan's secular architecture grew out of **war and water**. Forts, walled palaces and ramparts answer the need for safety. Stepwells and tanks answer the shortage of water.

★ **Bravery and security** are the feelings that dominate the state's architecture. Exams ask this in those words.

★ **Rana Kumbha** of Mewar is called the **father of Rajasthani architecture**. He built Kumbhalgarh and the Vijay Stambh, and Mewar's art and learning grew most under him.

- Palaces blend **Rajput and Mughal** forms. In the 19th and 20th centuries a **European** and **Indo-Saracenic** layer came in, often under **Sir Samuel Swinton Jacob**.

★ This chapter covers palaces, havelis, chhatris, stepwells, lakes, Muslim monuments, pillars and UNESCO sites. Temples are in the next chapter and forts in the one after.

Words to know

Term	Meaning
Mahal	Palace or palace block
Haveli	Large mansion of a merchant or minister, built around courtyards
Chhatri	Domed memorial pavilion on pillars, usually at a cremation site
Thada	A grand white memorial, as at Jodhpur
Baori (bawdi, vav)	Stepwell: a well reached by flights of steps
Jhalra	Stepped tank fed by seepage from a lake or higher ground
Jharokha	Projecting balcony window
Pol	Gateway

Past question 1 · Junior Instructor (Fitter) 2024

_____ predominates in the architecture of Rajasthan. (Choose the most appropriate option from the following)

A. Religious sentiment
B. aesthetic feeling
C. Feeling of bravery and security
D. Feeling of desire and lust

Past question 2 · Patwari 2011

Who is known as the father of Rajasthani architecture?

A. Rana Kumbha
B. Ram Singh II
C. Rana Hammir
D. Rao Pratap Singh

02 UNESCO sites and the founding of cities

↑ Contents

World Heritage Sites in Rajasthan

Rajasthan has **nine** listed places under four inscriptions, as of 2026: eight cultural and one natural.

Site	Listed	Type
Keoladeo National Park, Bharatpur	1985	Natural
Jantar Mantar, Jaipur	2010	Cultural

Site	Listed	Type
Hill Forts of Rajasthan (six forts)	2013	Cultural
Jaipur City (walled city)	6 July 2019	Cultural

★ The six hill forts: **Chittorgarh, Kumbhalgarh, Ranthambore, Gagron, Amer, Jaisalmer**.

MEMORY TRICK · SIX HILL FORTS

"Chi-Ku Ga-Ja-Ra-Am": **Chi**ttor, **Ku**mbhalgarh, **Ga**gron, **Ja**isalmer, **Ra**nthambore, **Am**er.

Jantar Mantar

★ An **astronomical observatory** built by **Sawai Jai Singh II**. UNESCO listed the Jaipur one in **2010**.

★ He built five: **Jaipur, Delhi, Ujjain, Varanasi, Mathura**. Jaipur's is the largest. Delhi's came first.

- The Jaipur site has about 19 instruments. Its Vrihat Samrat Yantra is the world's largest stone sundial.
- When a question offers two cities, the answer is **Jaipur and Delhi**.

Jaipur as a planned city

★ Founded in **1727** by **Sawai Jai Singh II**.

★ Chief architect and planner: **Vidyadhar Bhattacharya**. He laid it out as a grid of blocks.

- Painted pink in **1876** under Sawai Ram Singh II.

Who founded what

City	Founder and year
Jodhpur	Rao Jodha, 1459, with Mehrangarh
Jaipur	Sawai Jai Singh II, 1727
Alwar state	Rao Pratap Singh Naruka, 1770
Jhunjhunu	Kaimkhani chief Muhammad Khan
Udaipur	Maharana Udai Singh

- **Saranwahi** is the historical name of **Sirohi**.
- **Banswara** is called the place of a hundred islands, from the islands in the Mahi river there (section 8).

Past question 3 · EO/RO 2023 (Shift 2)

In which year was the Jaipur observatory, 'Jantar Mantar', recognized as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO?

A. 2005
B. 2010
C. 2015
D. 2020

Past question 4 · CET Graduate 2024 (28.09.2024, Shift 1)

Jantar Mantar is located in these two cities- (Choose the most appropriate option from the following)

A. Jaipur and Agra
B. Mathura and Jodhpur
C. Jaipur and Delhi
D. Delhi and Gwalior

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Past question 5 · PTI 2018 · **Asked in 3 exams**

Who was the chief architect and town planner at the time of the founding of Jaipur city?

A. Mandan Mishra
B. Rajvallabh
C. Vidyadhar Bhattacharya
D. Lalchand Usta

💡 **Trick:** "Chi-Ku Ga-Ja-Ra-Am".

💡 **Trick:** Nature first, then the sky, then forts, then the city.

03 Palaces of Jaipur and Amer

↑ Contents

Hawa Mahal

★ Built in **1799** by **Sawai Pratap Singh**. Architect: **Lalchand Usta**.

★ **Five storeys**, pyramid-like, shaped like **Lord Krishna's crown**, with **953** small jharokhas.

- It let the women of the palace watch street festivals unseen.

Floor	Name
First (ground)	Sharad Mandir, also called Pratap Mandir
Second	Ratan Mandir
Third	Vichitra Mandir
Fourth	Prakash Mandir
Fifth	Hawa Mandir

MEMORY TRICK · FIVE FLOORS

Bottom to top: **S-R-V-P-H**. "**S**awai's **R**oyal **V**iew **P**leases **H**er." The last floor shares the building's own name: Hawa.

City Palace, Jaipur

★ **Chandra Mahal**: the main royal residence, with **seven storeys**. Not five.

★ **Mubarak Mahal**: built by **Madho Singh II** as a guest house. It blends Mughal, European and Rajput styles. Designer: Swinton Jacob. Not built by Ishwari Singh.

- Diwan-e-Khas holds two huge silver urns, which Madho Singh II took on his journey to England.
- Pritam Niwas Chowk has four gates for the seasons. Main entrance: Tripolia Gate.

Other Jaipur buildings

Building	Remember
Amer Palace	Begun by Raja Man Singh in 1592; Jaipur district
Ganesh Pol, Amer	Painted gate built by Mirza Raja Jai Singh, 1639
Jal Mahal	In Mansagar Lake on the Jaipur-Amer road; Sawai Jai Singh; five storeys, most under water when the lake is full
Albert Hall	Jaipur's museum in Ram Niwas Bagh; Ram Singh II; designed by Swinton Jacob; Indo-Saracenic
Nataniyon ki Haveli	Old haveli of Jaipur city

Building	Remember
Sisodia Rani ka Bagh	Mughal-style garden, Sawai Jai Singh II, 1728
Samode Palace	Has a Sheesh Mahal; now a heritage hotel

Nahargarh: nine identical palaces

★ Nahargarh was built by **Sawai Jai Singh II in 1734**. Its first name was **Sudarshangarh**.

★ **Sawai Madho Singh II** built **nine identical palaces** there for his nine consorts. Names end in **Prakash**: **Suraj, Khushal, Lakshmi, Basant and others.**

- Together they form **Madhavendra Palace**, which now holds the **Sculpture Park**.
- Main gate: **Tadi Darwaza**, near the shrine of Nahar Singh Bhomiya.

EXAM TRAP

There are **two Mubarak Mahals**: one in the Jaipur City Palace and one in Tonk. In match questions with a Jaipur option, take Jaipur. There are also two "Jagmandirs": Udaipur (Lake Pichola) and Kota (Kishore Sagar).

Past question 6 · Police Constable 2024 (Shift 1) · **Asked in 4 exams**

The Hawa Mahal in Jaipur was built during the reign of _____?

A. Sawai Jai Singh
B. Sawai Jagat Singh
C. Sawai Pratap Singh
D. Sawai Ram Singh

Past question 7 · Police Constable (Telecom) 2025 (14.09.2025) · **Asked in 5 exams**

Who among the following designed the Hawa Mahal?

A. Jaysingh
B. Ratan Singh
C. Lalchand Usta
D. Harisingh

Past question 8 · Laboratory Assistant 2019 (03.02.2019)

What is the name of the first floor of Hawa Mahal?

A. Ratna Mandir
B. Prakash Mandir
C. Hawa Mandir
D. Pratap Mandir

Past question 9 · VDO 2025 (02.11.2025) · **Asked in 3 exams**

In which fort are nine identical palaces built?

A. Chittorgarh
B. Nahargarh
C. Gagron
D. Taragarh

💡 **Trick:** "Sawai's Royal View Pleases Her".

💡 **Trick:** The moon is higher than the wind: Chandra gets seven, Hawa gets five.

04 Palaces across the state

↑ Contents

Jodhpur and Marwar

★ **Umaid Bhawan**: built **1929–1943** by **Maharaja Umaid Singh** as famine relief. Called **Chhitar Palace** because it stands on Chhitar hill and uses Chhitar sandstone. Architect: H.V. Lanchester.

★ **Ek Thamba Mahal**: three-storey watchtower at **Mandore**, built by **Maharaja Ajit Singh**.
★ **Mandore Garden**: holds the **Hall of Heroes** (Veeron ki Dalan) of carved folk heroes, and the Devtaon ki Saal, the "hall of 33 crore gods".
- Inside Mehrangarh: **Chokhelao Mahal** (known for wall paintings), Moti Mahal, Phool Mahal, Fateh Mahal.
- **Badal Vilas**: Jaisalmer, a five-storey tower also called the Tazia Tower.
- **Rai ka Bagh**: Jodhpur; associated with Jaswant Singh I's reign.

Mewar and Vagad

★ **City Palace, Udaipur**: begun by **Maharana Udai Singh** on the east bank of **Lake Pichola**. Fergusson compared it to Windsor Castle. Mor Chowk and **Krishna Vilas** (miniature paintings) are inside.
★ **Jag Mandir** (Pichola): begun by Karan Singh, finished by Jagat Singh I. Prince Khurram, later Shah Jahan, took shelter here.
- **Jag Niwas** (Pichola): Jagat Singh II, 1746; now the Lake Palace hotel.
- **Sajjangarh**: the Monsoon Palace, Udaipur, 19th century.

★ **Saheliyon ki Bari**: garden of fountains and pools in Udaipur, built by **Maharana Sangram Singh II** for the queens and their companions.
★ **Juna Mahal, Dungarpur**: seven storeys, built by Rawal Veer Singh Dev **like a fortress**, with turrets, loopholes and ramparts. Known for frescoes.
★ **Ek Thambiya Mahal, Dungarpur**: ringed by four palaces: **Vijay Niwas, Uday Vilas, Laxman Niwas, Khuman Niwas**. Hukum Niwas is not one of them.
- Udai Vilas and Badal Mahal, Dungarpur: on Gaib Sagar lake.

Hadoti

★ **Colonel James Tod** rated the **Bundi palace** the finest of all Rajasthan's royal palaces.
★ **Rang Mahal, Bundi**: Rao **Chhatrasal** (also spelled Shatrushal); known for murals.
- **Chitrashala (Rang Vilas), Bundi**: Ummed Singh's painted gallery. **Sukh Mahal** on Jait Sagar. **Phool Sagar Palace**: Bundi, not Udaipur.

★ **Jagmandir, Kota**: in Kishore Sagar, built by **Rani Brajkanwar**, a Sisodia queen of Maharao Durjan Sal, 1743–45.
- **Abheda Mahal** (on the Chambal) and **Abli Meeni ka Mahal** (called the Taj Mahal of Hadoti): both Kota.
- **Garh Palace, Jhalawar**: Maharaj Rana Madan Singh, 1838–54.

★ **Kath ka Rain Basera**: wooden palace of Jhalawar, Raja Rajendra Singh, 1936.

Other regions

Palace	Where and who
Lalgarh	Bikaner; red sandstone; Ganga Singh, for his father Lal Singh; designer Swinton Jacob
Rang, Karan, Anup Mahal	Junagarh Fort, Bikaner; Rajput-Mughal blend
Gajner Palace	Bikaner
Khetri Mahal	Jhunjhunu; Bhopal Singh, about 1770; "Hawa Mahal of Jhunjhunu"
Reshma Mahal	Sikar
Vinay Vilas (City Palace)	Alwar; Bakhtawar Singh began it
Vijay Mandir	Alwar; Jai Singh, 1918; ship-shaped, on Vijay Sagar
Siliserh Palace	Alwar; Vinay Singh, 1845; in the Braj-Mewat tourist circuit
Sariska Palace	Alwar; hunting lodge, Jai Singh, 1902

Palace	Where and who
Deeg palaces	Begun by Jat ruler Badan Singh; Suraj Mal added the water palaces
Kishori Mahal, Mahal Khas, Kothi Khas	Lohagarh Fort, Bharatpur
Jahangir's Palace	Pushkar lake, red sandstone pavilions
Sunhari Kothi	Tonk; gilded and enamel work; Nawabs of Tonk
Talab Shahi	Dholpur; Saleh Khan for Shah Jahan, 1622

Palaces inside forts

Fort	Buildings
Ranthambore	Jogi Mahal (by Padam Talab), Supari Mahal, Pushpak Mahal
Chittorgarh	Bhamashah ki Haveli, Shringar Chanvari, Navlakha Bhandar, Padmini's Palace
Shahbad (Baran)	Badal Mahal with the winged elephant Alalpankh, Sawan-Bhado Mahal
Mehrangarh	Chokhelao, Moti, Phool and Fateh Mahal
Junagarh	Rang, Karan and Anup Mahal
Lohagarh	Kishori Mahal, Mahal Khas, Kothi Khas, Jawahar Burj, Fateh Burj

- Other places in match questions: **Malkot** is at Merta. **Motha Pahad** is in Jhunjhunu.

Past question 10 · Grade III Teacher (Maths & Science) 2023 (26.02.2023) · **Asked in 5 exams**

Which of the following royal palaces is known as 'Chhitar Palace'?

A. Umaid Bhawan Palace, Jodhpur
B. Gajner Palace, Bikaner
C. Rambagh Palace, Jaipur
D. Deeg Palace, Bharatpur

Past question 11 · Stenographer 2024 (Paper I) · **Asked in 3 exams**

Who was the builder of 'Saheliyon ki Bari'?

A. Jagat Singh I
B. Uday Singh II
C. Pratap Singh II
D. Sangram Singh II

Past question 12 · Police Constable 2018 (Shift 2) · **Asked in 2 exams**

Match List-I (Heritage) with List-II (Location) and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
List-I: (a) Jal Mahal (b) Ek Thamba Mahal (c) Junagarh Fort
List-II: 1. Jodhpur 2. Bikaner 3. Jaipur
Code: (a) (b) (c)

A. 3 2 1
B. 3 1 2
C. 1 2 3
D. 1 3 2

Past question 13 · Horticulture Superintendent 2021 (28.07.2021)

Which of the following is not correctly matched? (Palace - Location)

A. Badal Vilas - Jaisalmer
B. Lalgarh Palace - Bikaner
C. Juna Mahal - Dungarpur
D. Phool Sagar Palace - Udaipur

Past question 14 · Forest Guard 2022 (13.11.2022)

Match the following:
[Palace]: (a) Mubarak Mahal (b) Sunhari Kothi (c) Reshma Mahal (d) Ek Thambiya Mahal
[Location]: (i) Dungarpur (ii) Tonk (iii) Sikar (iv) Jaipur
Code:

A. (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i)
B. (a)-(iv), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii), (d)-(i)
C. (a)-(i), (b)-(iv), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iii)
D. (a)-(i), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii), (d)-(iv)

Past question 15 · 4th Grade (Peon) 2025 (19.09.2025, Shift 1) · **Asked in 2 exams**

Which monument in Rajasthan is known as the 'Hawa Mahal of Jhunjhunu'?

A. Lalgarh Palace
B. Chittar Palace
C. Rang Mahal
D. Khetri Mahal

💡 **Trick:** The shorter name goes with Mandore. The longer name, with the extra letters, goes with the longer word Dungarpur.

05 Havelis

↑ Contents

Havelis are the merchants' answer to palaces. Jaisalmer has them in carved yellow stone, Bikaner in red sandstone, and Shekhawati with painted walls.

Jaisalmer: the big three

Haveli	Built by	Remember
Patwon ki Haveli	**Guman Chand Patwa**, a trader, for five sons	Cluster of five; largest and most richly carved in Jaisalmer
Nathmal ki Haveli	Prime minister Nathmal	Carved by two brothers, **Hathi and Lalu**; two halves
Salim Singh ki Haveli	Prime minister Salim Singh Mehta	Also called Moti Mahal and Jahaz Mahal

Shekhawati: painted havelis

★ **Nawalgarh** has the most, so it is called the city of havelis. The **Poddar Haveli** there is now a museum of frescoes.
★ **Mahansar** (Jhunjhunu): **Sone-Chandi ki Haveli**, famous for **gold-leaf** painting.
★ **Bisau**: Nathuram Poddar ki Haveli.

- **Dundlod** (Jhunjhunu): known for its fort and painted havelis.
- **Mandawa**: Goenka and Ladia havelis. **Pilani**: Birla Haveli.

Haveli to place

Haveli	Place
Bachhawat, Rampuria, Gulechha, Sethia, Kothari	Bikaner (red sandstone)
Bade Miyan, Rakhi, Pal, Pachhisan	Jodhpur
Bagore ki Haveli	Udaipur, on Pichola; built by Amarchand Badwa, prime minister of Mewar, 1751–78; West Zone Cultural Centre

Haveli	Place
Jhala Haveli	Kota; Zalim Singh Jhala; hunting-scene murals
Bhamashah ki Haveli	Chittorgarh Fort
Badshahi Haveli	Naya Bazar, Ajmer; on Akbar's orders
Danchand Chopra ki Haveli	Sujangarh, Churu
Kanhaiyalal Bagal Haveli	Churu
Pansari Haveli	Sri Madhopur, Sikar
Nataniyon ki Haveli	Jaipur

EXAM TRAP

Nathmal and Salim Singh are **both Jaisalmer**. Rampuria is Bikaner. Bagore is Udaipur. There are two Poddar answers: **Poddar Haveli at Nawalgarh**, **Nathuram Poddar at Bisau**. Ramgopal Poddar is a chhatri at Ramgarh.

Past question 16 · RAS Pre 2023 (01.10.2023) · **Asked in 5 exams**

The havelis of Nathmal and Salim Singh are located in—

A. Sirohi
B. Jaisalmer
C. Jodhpur
D. Bikaner

Past question 17 · Agriculture Supervisor 2024 (04.02.2024) · **Asked in 3 exams**

Who commissioned the construction of Patwon Ki Haveli?

A. Salim Singh
B. Nathmal
C. Zorawar Mal
D. Guman Chand

Past question 18 · Animal Attendant 2024 (01.12.2024) · **Asked in 4 exams**

Where are the havelis of Bachhawat, Rampuria, Gulechha, and Sethia located in Rajasthan?

A. Jaisalmer
B. Sikar
C. Jodhpur
D. Bikaner

Past question 19 · Curator 2024 (19.06.2024)

Which Haveli in Jaisalmer was shaped by two artisan brothers, Hathi and Lalu, through their craftsmanship, grandeur, and amazing carvings, representing an immortal masterpiece of these two artisans?

A. Nathmal ki Haveli
B. Jhala Haveli
C. Poddar ki Haveli
D. Bagore ki Haveli

Past question 20 · Grade III Teacher (English) 2023 (27.02.2023) · **Asked in 2 exams**

Where is the famous 'Haveli of Gold and Silver' (Sone-Chandi Ki Haveli) located in Rajasthan?

A. Laxmangarh (Sikar)
B. Pokaran (Jaisalmer)
C. Bisau (Jhunjhunu)
D. Mahansar (Jhunjhunu)

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Past question 21 · Senior Teacher (Sanskrit Education) 2023 (12.02.2023) · **Asked in 3 exams**

In which fort/palace is Jhala Haveli located?

A. Kota
B. Bundi
C. Jhalawar
D. Bikaner

💡 **Trick:** P-N-S: "Patwa Needs Stone".

06 Chhatris and cremation grounds

↑ Contents

By number of pillars

Exams love the count. Cover the right side and test yourself.

Pillars	Chhatri	Place
84	Built in 1683 by Rao Raja Aniruddh Singh for his foster brother Deva	Devpura, Bundi, on the Kota-Bundi road
80	Moosi Rani, consort of Bakhtawar Singh; built by Vinay Singh	Alwar
32	Jagannath Kachhwaha	Mandalgarh, Bhilwara
12	Prithviraj Sisodia (Udana Prithviraj)	Kumbhalgarh Fort
8	Maharana Pratap; built by Amar Singh I	Bandoli, near Chavand, on the Kejad dam

MEMORY TRICK · 84 AND 80

Bundi gets the **B**igger number: **84**. Alwar gets **80**. At the low end, 12 is Prithviraj and 8 is Pratap: both Ps, both Mewar.

Royal cremation grounds

Dynasty or city	Ground
Kachhwaha, Jaipur	**Gaitor**, below Nahargarh; holds Sawai Jai Singh II's chhatri
Mewar, Udaipur	**Mahasatiyan, Ahar**; includes Amar Singh I and Karan Singh
Rathore, Jodhpur	**Mandore**, with the rulers before Jaswant Singh II; Ajit Singh's is the largest; Rao Maldev's is here
Rathore, Bikaner	**Devi Kund**, with Rao Kalyanmal, Rai Singh and others
Bhati, Jaisalmer	**Bada Bagh**
Hada, Kota	**Kshar Bagh** and Chhatra Vilas Bagh
Hada, Bundi	Kesar Bagh

Jaswant Thada

★ White marble memorial near Mehrangarh, **Jodhpur**. Called the **Taj Mahal of Marwar**.
★ Built in **1899** by **Maharaja Sardar Singh** for his father **Jaswant Singh II**.

Other chhatris in questions

Chhatri	Place
Mama-Bhanja	Mehrangarh, Jodhpur
Brahman Devta	Mandore, Jodhpur
Paliwal chhatris	Jaisalmer

Chhatri	Place
Ramgopal Poddar (1872), largest in Shekhawati	Ramgarh Shekhawati, with the Seths' chhatris
Gopal Singh	Karauli
Sant Raidas (small, with footprints)	Kumbha Shyam temple complex, Chittorgarh
Fateh Gumbad (a tomb, not a chhatri)	Alwar
Soni ji ki Nasiyan (a Jain temple, in the same match lists)	Ajmer

EXAM TRAP

The 84-pillar chhatri is **Bundi, not Kota**, even though it stands on the Kota-Bundi road. The Mama-Bhanja chhatri is **Jodhpur, not Jaipur**. Gaitor is below **Nahargarh**, not Amer or Jaigarh. Kshar Bagh is Kota and Kesar Bagh is Bundi. Pratap's chhatri is at **Bandoli**; when Bandoli is not offered, the answer is **Chavand**.

Past question 22 · RAS Pre 1998 · **Asked in 6 exams**

Where is the Chhatri of Eighty-Four Pillars (Chaurasi Khambhon ki Chhatri) located?

A. Kota
B. Jhalawar
C. Bundi
D. Sawai Madhopur

Past question 23 · Statistical Officer 2024 (25.02.2024) · **Asked in 6 exams**

Where is the 'Moosi Rani ki Chhatri' located?

A. Jaisalmer
B. Alwar
C. Jodhpur
D. Udaipur

Past question 24 · VDO 2025 (02.11.2025) · **Asked in 5 exams**

At which place in Rajasthan is Jaswant Thada located?

A. Udaipur
B. Jodhpur
C. Jaisalmer
D. Bikaner

Past question 25 · Stenographer 2024 · **Asked in 4 exams**

Who commissioned the construction of the 'Chaurasi Khambhon ki Chhatri' (Cenotaph of 84 Pillars) in Bundi in 1683?

A. Maharaja Sawai Singh
B. Maharana Pratap
C. Maharana Tej Singh
D. Maharaja Rao Raja Aniruddh

Past question 26 · Librarian Grade III 2022 (11.09.2022) · **Asked in 2 exams**

At the foothills of which fort are the cenotaphs of the Kachhwaha rulers, located at Gaitor, found?

A. Amer
B. Nahargarh
C. Jaigarh
D. Vijaygarh

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Past question 27 · Headmaster 2021 (12.10.2021)

Match the following—
(City): (a) Jaipur (b) Jodhpur (c) Kota (d) Jaisalmer
(Cenotaphs): (i) Bada Bagh (ii) Chhatra Vilas (iii) Jaswant Thada (iv) Gaitor
Select the correct answer using the code given below-

A. a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i
B. a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
C. a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i
D. a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii

Past question 28 · Forest Guard 2022 (12.11.2022)

Choose the incorrect pair-
(Cenotaph) - (Location)
1. Cenotaph of 84 Pillars - Kota
2. Brahmin Devta's Cenotaph - Mandore
3. Mama-Bhanja Cenotaph - Jaipur
4. Cenotaph of Kunwar Prithviraj - Kumbhalgarh

A. 1 and 2
B. 1 and 3
C. 1 and 4
D. Only 1

💡 **Trick:** Bundi gets the Bigger number.

07 Stepwells and kunds

↑ Contents

★ **Bundi** is the **city of stepwells**. Bundi and Shekhawati have the finest ones. Raniji ki Baori, the 84-pillar chhatri and Nawal Sagar lake are all Bundi sights.

- Queens and women of the court built many of the great stepwells. It is a pattern worth remembering in builder questions.
- The old text *Aparajitaprichchha* sorts stepwells by entrances: Nanda (1), Bhadra (2), Jaya (3), Vijaya (4).

The two most asked

Point	Raniji ki Baori	Chand Baori
Place	Bundi	Abhaneri, near Bandikui, Dausa
Built by	**Rani Nathavati**, widow of Rao Raja Aniruddh Singh	**Raja Chand (Chanda)** of the Nikumbh line
Date	**1699**	About the 9th century
Famous for	"Crown jewel of stepwells"; carved elephants on its pillars	13 storeys, about 100 feet deep, geometric flights; among India's deepest and largest stepwells, and the most artistic at Abhaneri; opposite the Harshat Mata temple

EXAM TRAP
There are **two Chand Baoris**. Abhaneri (Dausa) is the famous one. The **Jodhpur** Chand Baori was built by **Chand Kanwar**, queen of Rao Jodha. In a question on Abhaneri's builder, Raja Chand may be missing from the options: then "None of the above" is right. Abhaneri is the place and **Dausa** the district.

Builder and place

Name	Place	Builder or note
Trimukhi Baori	Debari, near Udaipur	**Rani Ramrasde**, queen of Raj Singh, 1675
Naulakha Baori	Dungarpur	**Rani Premal Devi**, queen of Maharawal Askaran
Panna Meena ka Kund	**Amer**, near Jaigarh	Reign of Mirza Raja Jai Singh
Dhabhai Kund	Bundi	Inverted pyramid shape
Kaka ji ki Bawdi	Indragarh, Bundi	
Doodh Baori	Mount Abu	Milky water; at the foot of the Arbuda Devi temple
Mandakini Baori	Achalgarh, Sirohi	
Medtaniji ki Baori	Jhunjhunu	
Harshnath ki Baori	Sikar	
Jhalibab Baori	Kumbhalgarh	
Hadi Rani ki Baori	Todaraisingh, Tonk	
Badi Baori	Bhandarej, Dausa	
Toorji ka Jhalra	Jodhpur	Queen of Maharaja Abhay Singh
Neemrana Baori	Now in Kotputli-Behror district	Nine storeys
Nana Sahib ka and Ibrahim ka Jhalra	Taragarh Fort, Ajmer	
Devyani Kund	Sambhar, Jaipur district	
Shukra Talab	Nagaur Fort	Akbar

- **Thar ka Ghada** ("pitcher of the Thar"): the sweet-water **Chandan tube-well** in Jaisalmer district. It is a modern well, not a baori, but it is asked with this topic.

Past question 29 · Junior Instructor (MMV) 2024 · **Asked in 8 exams**

Who built 'Raniji Ki Stepwell' located in Bundi?

A. Queen Padmini
B. Queen Nathavati
C. Rani Vijaya Devi
D. Rani Gayatri

Past question 30 · Animal Attendant 2024 (01.12.2024) · **Asked in 6 exams**

Which of the following cities in Rajasthan is known as the 'City of Stepwells' due to the prominence of stepwells? Choose the most appropriate answer from the following options:

A. Bundi City
B. Jaipur City
C. Ajmer City
D. Udaipur City

Past question 31 · Assistant Professor (Drawing) 2024 · **Asked in 4 exams**

Where is Chand Baori located?

A. Kiradu
B. None of these
C. Abhaneri
D. Delwara

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Past question 32 · EO/RO 2023 · **Asked in 4 exams**

Who built the 'Naulakha Bawdi' near Dungarpur?

A. Nathavati
B. Premal Devi
C. Ramrasde
D. Kishori Devi

Past question 33 · CET 10+2 2023 (11.02.2023)

Who commissioned the construction of the Trimukh Baori in Debari village, Rajasthan?

A. Umade Bhatiyani
B. Rani Ramrasde
C. Rani Sapalde
D. Rani Bhimalde

Past question 34 · Junior Instructor (MMV) 2024 · **Asked in 2 exams**

Where is the 'Panna Meena' stepwell located?

A. Sawai Madhopur
B. Bundi
C. Tonk
D. Amer

💡 **Trick:** N-P-R: "Nice Pretty Reservoirs".

08 Man-made lakes and tanks

↑ Contents

Rulers built lakes for drinking water, for irrigation and often as famine relief. This table gives the builder, which is the usual question. The natural and salt lakes belong to Geography.

Lake	Built by	Remember
Pichola, Udaipur	Pichhu Banjara, 1362, under Rana Lakha	Islands Jag Mandir and Jag Niwas; Natni ka Chabutra; Bagore ki Haveli on its bank
Udai Sagar, Udaipur	Maharana Udai Singh, 1560s	Ahar river flows in; Bedach starts from it
Fateh Sagar, Udaipur	Begun by Jai Singh, rebuilt by Fateh Singh	Connaught Dam; Nehru Park; Solar Observatory
Rajsamand	Maharana Raj Singh, built in the 1660s–70s	On the Gomati; famine relief; Raj Prashasti inscription by Ranchhod Bhatt
Jaisamand (Dhebar)	Maharana Jai Singh, 1685	Long known as Asia's largest artificial freshwater lake; on the Gomati; seven islands, largest Baba ka Magra, smallest Pyari
Ana Sagar, Ajmer	Arnoraj (Anaji) Chauhan, 1137	Jahangir's Daulat Bagh; Shah Jahan's marble baradari
Foy Sagar, Ajmer	Engineer Foy, 1892	Famine relief; now called Varun Sagar
Nakki Lake, Mount Abu	Natural lake, not man-made; according to legend, dug with the nails of the gods	Highest in Rajasthan, about 1,200 m; Gandhi Ghat
Siliserh, Alwar	Vinay Singh	Palace of the same name
Balsamand, Jodhpur	Pratihara ruler Balak Rao, 1159	Near Mandore; summer palace
Kaylana, Jodhpur	Pratap Singh, 1872	Drinking water for Jodhpur; linked to the canal system

Lake	Built by	Remember
Gadisar, Jaisalmer	Rawal Gadsi, 14th century	Main water source of old Jaisalmer; Tilon ki Pol is its gate
Mansagar, Jaipur	Dam credited to Man Singh I	Jal Mahal stands in it

★ **Banswara** is the "place of a hundred islands" because of the many islands in the **Mahi** river near it.

- **Lake Pichola, Ana Sagar, Fateh Sagar and Nakki** are under the National Lake Conservation Programme.

EXAM TRAP

Jaisamand is by **Jai Singh** of Mewar, not Sawai Jai Singh of Jaipur. Rajsamand is by **Raj Singh**. Both are Mewar kings, and each lake is on the Gomati.

Past question 35 · EO/RO 2023 (Shift 2) · **Asked in 2 exams**

Which place in Rajasthan is known as the 'Region of a Hundred Islands'?

A. Banswara
B. Udaipur
C. Jalore
D. Dungarpur

💡 **Trick:** The name gives the king: Jai and Raj.

09 Mosques, dargahs and tombs

↑ Contents

Ajmer Sharif

★ Dargah of **Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti**, who founded the Chishti order in India.

★ The permanent tomb and dome were built by **Ghiyasuddin Khilji of Malwa**.

★ **Akbar** gave the big deg (cauldron) in 1567, and **18 villages** for the upkeep. **Jahangir** gave the small deg in 1613.

- **Muhammad bin Tughlaq** is recorded as the first Sultan to visit.
- **Shahu**, grandson of Shivaji, sent an offering.

★ The **Urs** runs **six days**, 1st to 6th of Rajab.

- The Akbari Mosque, Shahjahani Mosque and Begami Dalan (Jahanara) are in the complex.

Adhai Din ka Jhonpra, Ajmer

★ First a **Sanskrit college** built by **Vigraharaja IV (Bisaldev)**, Chauhan ruler.

★ **Qutbuddin Aibak** turned it into a mosque. Architect: **Abu Bakr of Herat**. Iltutmish added to it.

★ The name comes from a **two-and-a-half-day Urs of Punjab Shah**, held here.

Other sites

Monument	Place
Sola Thamba, tomb of Alauddin Khan (16 pillars)	Ajmer
Shaikh Hamiduddin Nagauri's centre	Suwal village near Nagaur; disciple of Moinuddin Chishti
Atarkin ka Darwaza	Nagaur; Iltutmish's time
Mazar-e-Fakhri, Syed Fakhruddin (Dawoodi Bohra)	Galiakot, Dungarpur, on the **Mahi**
Abdullah Peer (Bohra saint Abdul Rasul)	Bhavanpura, Banswara

Monument	Place
Shakkar Peer Baba, Hazrat Hajib Shakkar Badshah	Narhad, Jhunjhunu
Qamaruddin Shah	Jhunjhunu, not Nagaur
Mitthe Shah (Meethe Sahib)	Gagron Fort, Jhalawar
Malik Shah's Mosque	Jalore Fort
Usha Masjid	Bayana, Bharatpur; from the remains of the Usha temple
Ek Minar Mosque; Gulab Khan's maqbara	Jodhpur
Naliasar Mosque	Sambhar
Pir Dulhe Shah	Pali, not Sikar
Chal Phir Shah	Chittorgarh
Bibi Zarina's tomb, mother of Azam Shah	Dholpur
Nehar Khan ki Minar	Kota

Past question 36 · Assistant Agriculture Officer 2013 · **Asked in 4 exams**

Where is the 'Adhai Din Ka Jhonpra' located?

A. Ajmer
B. Bikaner
C. Udaipur
D. Kota

Past question 37 · Assistant Professor (History) 2024

Who was the architect of the 'Adhai Din Ka Jhonpra' mosque?

A. Ustad Ahmad Lahori
B. Mirak Mirza
C. Abu Bakr
D. Allarakha

Past question 38 · High Court 2022

By whom was the shrine of Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti in Ajmer constructed?

A. By Qutb-ud-din Aibak
B. By Iltutmish
C. By Shah Jahan
D. By Ghiyas-ud-din Khilji

Past question 39 · Livestock Assistant 2016

Which Mughal Emperor presented the 'Badi Deg' (Large Cauldron) located at the Dargah of Khwaja Sahib in Ajmer?

A. Akbar
B. Humayun
C. Jahangir
D. Shah Jahan

10 Victory pillars, towers and cannons

↑ Contents

Structure	Place	Remember
Vijay Stambh	Chittorgarh Fort	**Rana Kumbha**; nine storeys; marks the win over Mahmud Khilji of Malwa at Sarangpur (1437); built 1440–48
Jain Kirti Stambh	Chittorgarh Fort	12th century; seven storeys; for Adinath
Isarlat (Sargasuli)	Jaipur	**Sawai Ishwari Singh**; victory at Rajmahal, 1747; tower of 1749

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Structure	Place	Remember
Bhimlat	Bayana area, Bharatpur	Inscribed with Malwa Samvat 428
Veeron ka Smarak Stambh	Bhachundla, Dungarpur	Memorial pillar of heroes
Nihal Tower	Dholpur	Clock tower begun by Nihal Singh
Dharm Stupa	Churu	Red stone clock tower, symbol of communal harmony
Vijay Stambh, Tanot	Jaisalmer	1965 Indo-Pak war
Vishwas Swaroopam	Nathdwara, Rajsamand	Giant statue of Shiva (see next chapter)

Cannons

Cannon	Fort
Jaivana, Asia's largest on wheels, cast 1720 under Sawai Jai Singh	**Jaigarh**, Jaipur, which had its own foundry; the fort is credited to Mirza Raja Jai Singh
Kilkila, Jamzama, Nusrat	**Mehrangarh**, Jodhpur; Kilkila was made under Ajit Singh
Navalban	**Shahbad**, Baran

EXAM TRAP

Foundry and Jaivana: **Jaigarh, not Nahargarh or Amer**. Vijay Stambh is in **Chittorgarh, not Kumbhalgarh**, although Kumbha built both. Do not mix up the Vijay Stambh (Kumbha, Hindu, nine storeys) with the Kirti Stambh (Jain, seven storeys).

Past question 40 · ARO (GK & Horticulture) 2022

Which fort in Rajasthan houses Asia's largest cannon mounted on wheels?

A. Nahargarh
B. Moti Doongri
C. Jaigarh
D. Amer

💡 **Trick:** Jaivana and Jaigarh share "Jai". Navalban and Shahbad both carry "ba". The one left, Kilkila, goes to Mehrangarh.

11 Last-day revision sheet

↑ Contents

- ★ Dominant feeling: bravery and security. Father of Rajasthani architecture: Rana Kumbha
- ★ UNESCO: Keoladeo 1985, Jantar Mantar 2010, six Hill Forts 2013, Jaipur City 2019
- ★ Hill forts: Chittor, Kumbhalgarh, Gagron, Jaisalmer, Ranthambore, Amer
- ★ Jaipur: 1727, Sawai Jai Singh II, Vidyadhar Bhattacharya. Jodhpur: 1459, Rao Jodha. Alwar: 1770, Rao Pratap Singh
- ★ Hawa Mahal: 1799, Pratap Singh, Lalchand Usta, 5 storeys, 953 jharokhas. Floors: Sharad/Pratap, Ratan, Vichitra, Prakash, Hawa
- ★ Chandra Mahal: 7 storeys. Mubarak Mahal: Madho Singh II. Jal Mahal: Mansagar
- ★ Nahargarh: Sudarshangarh, 1734, nine identical palaces by Madho Singh II, Tadi gate, Sculpture Park
- ★ Umaid Bhawan: Chhitar Palace, 1929–43. Lalgarh: Bikaner, Ganga Singh. Saheliyon ki Bari: Sangram Singh II

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- ★ Ek Thamba: Mandore, Ajit Singh. Ek Thambiya: Dungarpur. Juna Mahal: Dungarpur, fortress-like. Phool Sagar: Bundi. Abheda, Abli Meeni: Kota
- ★ Jagmandir Kota: Rani Brajkanwar. Khetri Mahal: Hawa Mahal of Jhunjhunu. Kath ka Rain Basera: Jhalawar
- ★ Tod's finest palace: Bundi. Hall of Heroes: Mandore
- ★ Jaisalmer havelis: Patwon (Guman Chand), Nathmal (Hathi, Lalu), Salim Singh
- ★ Bikaner: Rampuria, Bachhawat, Gulechha, Sethia. Jodhpur: Bade Miyan, Rakhi, Pal. Mahansar: Sone-Chandi, gold leaf. Bagore: Amarchand Badwa
- ★ Chhatris: 84 Bundi (Aniruddh, 1683), 80 Alwar (Moosi Rani), 32 Jagannath at Mandalgarh, 12 Prithviraj at Kumbhalgarh, 8 Pratap at Bandoli
- ★ Grounds: Gaitor Jaipur, Mahasatiyan Ahar, Mandore Jodhpur, Devi Kund Bikaner, Bada Bagh Jaisalmer, Kshar Bagh Kota
- ★ Jaswant Thada: Sardar Singh, 1899, Taj Mahal of Marwar
- ★ City of stepwells: Bundi. Raniji: Nathavati, 1699. Chand Baori: Abhaneri, Dausa. Trimukhi: Ramrasde, Debari. Naulakha: Premal Devi. Panna Meena: Amer
- ★ Lakes: Pichola Pichhu Banjara, Jaisamand Jai Singh, Rajsamand Raj Singh, Ana Sagar Arnoraj, Foy Sagar famine relief
- ★ Dargah: Moinuddin Chishti, tomb by Ghiyasuddin Khilji, big deg Akbar 1567, 18 villages, Urs 6 days, first Sultan Tughlaq
- ★ Adhai Din: Sanskrit college of Bisaldev, mosque by Aibak, architect Abu Bakr, Urs of Punjab Shah
- ★ Vijay Stambh: Kumbha. Isarlat: Ishwari Singh. Cannons: Jaivana Jaigarh, Kilkila Mehrangarh, Navalban Shahbad

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★ Memory tricks

↑ Contents

The six hill forts?
"Chi-Ku Ga-Ja-Ra-Am".
Chittor · Kumbhalgarh · Gagron · Jaisalmer · Ranthambore · Amer

UNESCO years in order?
Nature first, then the sky, then forts, then the city.
Keoladeo 1985 · Jantar Mantar 2010 · Forts 2013 · Jaipur 2019

Hawa Mahal floors from the bottom?
"Sawai's Royal View Pleases Her".
Sharad · Ratan · Vichitra · Prakash · Hawa

Hawa Mahal or Chandra Mahal: which has more floors?
The moon is higher than the wind: Chandra gets seven, Hawa gets five.
Chandra 7 · Hawa 5

Ek Thamba or Ek Thambiya: which is where?
The shorter name goes with Mandore. The longer name, with the extra letters, goes with the longer word Dungarpur.
Ek Thamba, Mandore · Ek Thambiya, Dungarpur

Three havelis of Jaisalmer?
P-N-S: "Patwa Needs Stone".
Patwon · Nathmal · Salim Singh

84 or 80: Bundi or Alwar?
Bundi gets the Bigger number.
84 Bundi · 80 Alwar

Queens who built stepwells?
N-P-R: "Nice Pretty Reservoirs".
Nathavati, Bundi · Premal Devi, Dungarpur · Ramrasde, Debari

Who built Jaisamand and Rajsamand?
The name gives the king: Jai and Raj.
Jai Singh · Raj Singh

Three cannons and their forts?
Jaivana and Jaigarh share "Jai". Navalban and Shahbad both carry "ba". The one left, Kilkila, goes to Mehrangarh.
Jaivana, Jaigarh · Navalban, Shahbad · Kilkila, Mehrangarh

Don't confuse

	Correct	Not this
Hawa Mahal was built by	**Sawai Pratap Singh**	~~Sawai Jai Singh II~~ Jai Singh II built the city in 1727, and Hawa Mahal came in 1799.
The 84-pillar chhatri stands in	**Bundi**	~~Kota~~ It is on the Kota-Bundi road, but in Bundi.
Phool Sagar Palace is in	**Bundi**	~~Udaipur~~ Udaipur has Pichola and Fateh Sagar, not Phool Sagar.
Rampuria Haveli is in	**Bikaner**	~~Jaisalmer~~ Red sandstone Rampuria is the pride of Bikaner.
Abu Bakr of Herat designed	**Adhai Din ka Jhonpra**	~~Ajmer Sharif~~ He worked for Aibak on the Jhonpra.
Jaswant Thada was built by	**Sardar Singh**	~~Jaswant Singh II~~ Sardar Singh built it for his father Jaswant Singh II.

Match the following 1: Monument → place

1. Jaswant Thada		A. Mount Abu
2. Moosi Rani ki Chhatri		B. Bikaner
3. Sunhari Kothi		C. Nagaur
4. Doodh Baori		D. Jodhpur
5. Lalgarh Palace		E. Alwar
6. Atarkin ka Darwaza		F. Tonk

Match the following 2: Monument → builder

1. Isarlat		A. Amarchand Badwa
2. Vijay Stambh		B. Ajit Singh
3. Jagmandir, Kota		C. Premal Devi
4. Bagore ki Haveli		D. Ishwari Singh
5. Ek Thamba Mahal		E. Rana Kumbha
6. Naulakha Baori		F. Rani Brajkanwar

Number hooks

953
Jharokhas of Hawa Mahal.

84
Pillars of the Bundi chhatri, built in 1683.

9
Identical palaces at Nahargarh; storeys of the Vijay Stambh.

1727
Jaipur founded.

18
Villages Akbar granted to the Ajmer dargah.

✎ Chapter test

↑ Contents

1. Practice question (not from a paper)

Which ruler painted Jaipur pink in 1876?

A. Sawai Ram Singh II
B. Sawai Jai Singh II
C. Sawai Pratap Singh
D. Sawai Madho Singh II

2. Practice question (not from a paper)

Which of these forts is NOT in the UNESCO Hill Forts of Rajasthan group?

A. Mehrangarh
B. Gagron
C. Amer
D. Ranthambore

3. Practice question (not from a paper)

Pritam Niwas Chowk is part of the:

A. City Palace, Jaipur
B. City Palace, Udaipur
C. Junagarh Fort, Bikaner
D. Amer Palace

4. Practice question (not from a paper)

Prince Khurram took shelter in Jag Mandir, which stands in:

A. Lake Pichola
B. Fateh Sagar
C. Kishore Sagar
D. Jaisamand

5. Practice question (not from a paper)

Which haveli group of Rajasthan is best known for red sandstone?

A. Bikaner
B. Jaisalmer
C. Nawalgarh
D. Jodhpur

6. Practice question (not from a paper)

Who built the Chand Baori in Jodhpur?

A. Chand Kanwar, queen of Rao Jodha
B. Raja Chand of Abhaneri
C. Rani Nathavati
D. Rani Premal Devi

7. Practice question (not from a paper)

Which lake was built by Arnoraj Chauhan?

A. Ana Sagar
B. Foy Sagar
C. Balsamand
D. Gadisar

8. Practice question (not from a paper)

The Isarlat of Jaipur marks a victory won at:

A. Rajmahal
B. Sarangpur
C. Khanwa
D. Haldighati

Mains practice

1. Stepwells of Rajasthan were more than sources of water. Discuss with examples. (10 marks)
2. Explain how the havelis of Jaisalmer differ from those of Shekhawati. (5 marks)

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✂ flashcards

↑ Contents

Cut out and fold: question on top, answer below

Father of Rajasthani architecture fold here Rana Kumbha	**Feeling that dominates Rajasthan's architecture** fold here Bravery and security
Jantar Mantar, Jaipur: UNESCO year fold here 2010	**Hill Forts of Rajasthan: UNESCO year** fold here 2013 (six forts)
Jaipur City: UNESCO date fold here 6 July 2019	**Planner of Jaipur** fold here Vidyadhar Bhattacharya
Hawa Mahal: builder and year fold here Sawai Pratap Singh, 1799	**Hawa Mahal: architect** fold here Lalchand Usta
Third floor of Hawa Mahal fold here Vichitra Mandir	**Storeys of Chandra Mahal** fold here Seven

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Nine identical palaces

fold here

Nahargarh, by Sawai Madho Singh II

Original name of Nahargarh

fold here

Sudarshangarh

Chhitar Palace

fold here

Umaid Bhawan, Jodhpur

Saheliyon ki Bari: builder

fold here

Maharana Sangram Singh II

Palace rated finest by Tod

fold here

Bundi

Hawa Mahal of Jhunjhunu

fold here

Khetri Mahal

Wooden palace of Jhalawar

fold here

Kath ka Rain Basera

Hathi and Lalu carved

fold here

Nathmal ki Haveli, Jaisalmer

Patwon ki Haveli: builder

fold here

Guman Chand Patwa

Sone-Chandi ki Haveli

fold here

Mahansar, Jhunjhunu

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84-pillar chhatri fold here Bundi, by Rao Raja Aniruddh Singh, 1683	**80-pillar chhatri** fold here Moosi Rani, Alwar
Taj Mahal of Marwar fold here Jaswant Thada, Jodhpur	**City of stepwells** fold here Bundi
Raniji ki Baori: builder fold here Rani Nathavati, 1699	**Trimukhi Baori: builder** fold here Rani Ramrasde, Debari
Pichola: built by fold here Pichhu Banjara, 1362	**Architect of Adhai Din ka Jhonpra** fold here Abu Bakr of Herat
Big deg at Ajmer given by fold here Akbar, 1567	**Asia's largest cannon on wheels** fold here Jaivana, Jaigarh

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✓ Answer key

↑ Contents

Questions in the notes

1. **1. C** — Feeling of bravery and security Forts, palaces and walls of Rajasthan show that bravery and security shaped much of its architecture.
2. **2. A** — Rana Kumbha Rana Kumbha, builder of Kumbhalgarh and the Vijay Stambh and many other forts, is called the father of Rajasthani architecture.
3. **3. B** — 2010 UNESCO listed the Jantar Mantar of Jaipur as a World Heritage Site in 2010.
4. **4. C** — Jaipur and Delhi Sawai Jai Singh II built observatories at Jaipur, Delhi, Ujjain, Varanasi and Mathura.
5. **5. C** — Vidyadhar Bhattacharya Vidyadhar Bhattacharya planned Jaipur on a grid of blocks for Sawai Jai Singh II.
6. **6. C** — Sawai Pratap Singh Sawai Pratap Singh had the Hawa Mahal built in 1799.
7. **7. C** — Lalchand Usta The architect of Hawa Mahal was Lalchand Usta, who gave it the shape of Lord Krishna's crown.
8. **8. D** — Pratap Mandir The ground storey of Hawa Mahal is the Sharad (Pratap) Mandir; above it come Ratan, Vichitra, Prakash and Hawa Mandir.
9. **9. B** — Nahargarh Sawai Madho Singh II built nine identical palaces for his nine queens/consorts inside Nahargarh Fort, Jaipur.
10. **10. A** — Umaid Bhawan Palace, Jodhpur Umaid Bhawan Palace is called Chhitar Palace because it is built of Chhitar sandstone on Chhitar hill.
11. **11. D** — Sangram Singh II Maharana Sangram Singh II built Saheliyon ki Bari in Udaipur for the queens and their companions.
12. **12. B** — 3 1 2 Jal Mahal is in Jaipur, Ek Thamba Mahal at Mandore in Jodhpur, and Junagarh Fort in Bikaner.
13. **13. D** — Phool Sagar Palace - Udaipur Phool Sagar Palace is in Bundi, not Udaipur.
14. **14. B** — (a)-(iv), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii), (d)-(i) Mubarak Mahal is in Jaipur, Sunhari Kothi in Tonk, Reshma Mahal in Sikar and Ek Thambiya Mahal in Dungarpur.
15. **15. D** — Khetri Mahal Khetri Mahal, built by Bhopal Singh of Khetri around 1770, is known for its many windows and is called the Hawa Mahal of Shekhawati.
16. **16. B** — Jaisalmer Both Nathmal ki Haveli and Salim Singh ki Haveli are famous stone havelis of Jaisalmer.
17. **17. D** — Guman Chand Patwon ki Haveli in Jaisalmer was built by the trader Guman Chand Patwa for his five sons.
18. **18. D** — Bikaner The red sandstone havelis of the Bachhawat, Rampuria, Gulechha and Sethia families are in Bikaner.
19. **19. A** — Nathmal ki Haveli The two halves of Nathmal ki Haveli in Jaisalmer were carved by the brothers Hathi and Lalu.
20. **20. D** — Mahansar (Jhunjhunu) The Sone-Chandi ki Haveli, with gold and silver painted work, is at Mahansar in Jhunjhunu.
21. **21. A** — Kota Jhala Haveli, built by Zalim Singh Jhala and known for its hunting-scene murals, is in Kota.
22. **22. C** — Bundi The Chaurasi Khambhon ki Chhatri stands in Bundi.
23. **23. B** — Alwar The 80-pillared Moosi Rani ki Chhatri in Alwar was built by Vinay Singh for Moosi Rani, consort of Bakhtawar Singh.
24. **24. B** — Jodhpur Jaswant Thada is a white marble cenotaph near Mehrangarh Fort in Jodhpur, built in memory of Maharaja Jaswant Singh II.
25. **25. D** — Maharaja Rao Raja Aniruddh Rao Raja Aniruddh Singh built the 84-pillar chhatri in 1683 in memory of his foster brother Deva.
26. **26. B** — Nahargarh Gaitor, the royal cremation ground of the Jaipur Kachhwahas, lies below Nahargarh Fort.
27. **27. C** — a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i Gaitor is in Jaipur, Jaswant Thada in Jodhpur, Chhatra Vilas in Kota and Bada Bagh in Jaisalmer.
28. **28. B** — 1 and 3 The 84-pillar chhatri is in Bundi and the Mama-Bhanja chhatri is in Mehrangarh, Jodhpur, so pairs 1 and 3 are wrong.
29. **29. B** — Queen Nathavati Raniji ki Baori was built in 1699 by Rani Nathavati, widow of Rao Raja Aniruddh Singh.
30. **30. A** — Bundi City Bundi, with Raniji ki Baori and many other stepwells and kunds, is called the city of stepwells.
31. **31. C** — Abhaneri Chand Baori, a 13-storey 9th-century stepwell, is at Abhaneri in Dausa district.
32. **32. B** — Premal Devi Naulakha Baori of Dungarpur was built by Rani Premal Devi, queen of Maharawal Askaran.
33. **33. B** — Rani Ramrasde Rani Ramrasde, queen of Maharana Raj Singh, built the Trimukhi Baori at Debari in 1675.
34. **34. D** — Amer Panna Meena ka Kund is at Amer near Jaigarh, Jaipur.
35. **35. A** — Banswara The many islands in the Mahi river near Banswara earned it the name City of a Hundred Islands.
36. **36. A** — Ajmer The Adhai Din ka Jhonpra mosque is in Ajmer.
37. **37. C** — Abu Bakr Abu Bakr of Herat designed the Adhai Din ka Jhonpra for Qutbuddin Aibak.

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38. **38. D** — By Ghiyas-ud-din Khilji Ghiyasuddin Khilji of Malwa (Mandu) built the permanent tomb and dome over the Khwaja's grave.
39. **39. A** — Akbar Akbar gave the big deg (1567) to the Ajmer dargah; Jahangir gave the smaller one.
40. **40. C** — Jaigarh The Jaivana cannon, cast in 1720 under Sawai Jai Singh, is kept at Jaigarh Fort.

Chapter test

1. **1. A** — Sawai Ram Singh II
2. **2. A** — Mehrangarh
3. **3. A** — City Palace, Jaipur
4. **4. A** — Lake Pichola
5. **5. A** — Bikaner
6. **6. A** — Chand Kanwar, queen of Rao Jodha
7. **7. A** — Ana Sagar
8. **8. A** — Rajmahal

Match the following

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

Mains practice

1. **Stepwells of Rajasthan were more than sources of water. Discuss with examples. (10 marks)**
   - Answer to scarcity: reach falling groundwater through flights of steps.
   - Patrons: queens and court women, such as Nathavati, Premal Devi and Ramrasde.
   - Art: Raniji ki Baori's carved elephants, and Chand Baori's 13 geometric storeys.
   - Regional centres: Bundi as the city of stepwells, and Shekhawati.
   - Social role: resting places for travellers, and places for women to gather.
   - Today: heritage tourism, with a need to revive them as water systems.
2. **Explain how the havelis of Jaisalmer differ from those of Shekhawati. (5 marks)**
   - Jaisalmer: carved yellow stone, such as Patwon, Nathmal and Salim Singh.
   - Shekhawati: painted walls, such as Nawalgarh's Poddar and Mahansar's Sone-Chandi.
   - Patrons: ministers and traders in Jaisalmer; merchant families in Shekhawati.
   - Both show wealth from trade, turned into private art.