

RSSB

Rajasthan Staff Selection Board

Basic Computer Instructor Examination, 2022

PAPER-I

Section-A : General Studies

Art & Culture, History, Geography, General Science
and General Knowledge of Rajasthan

Section-B : General Ability

Logical Reasoning and Analytical Ability, Decision Making and Problem
Solving, General Mental Ability, Basic Numeracy & Data Interpretation

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Rajasthan Staff Selection Board (RSSB) : Basic Computer Instructor Examination, 2022

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Preface

The compilation of this book is motivated by the desire to provide a concise book which can benefit students who are preparing for Basic Computer Instructor Examination conducted by **Rajasthan Staff Selection Board (RSSB)**.



B. Singh (Ex. IES)

This textbook provides all the requirements of the students, i.e. comprehensive coverage of General Studies and General Ability topics and objective types questions articulated in a lucid language. This book not only covers the syllabus of the Basic Computer Instructor Examination conducted by Rajasthan Staff Selection Board (RSSB) in a holistic manner but is also useful for other competitive examinations. All the topics are given the emphasis they deserve so that mere reading of the book helps aspirants immensely.

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

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

With Best Wishes

B. Singh

CMD, MADE EASY Group

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Section-A
General Studies

RSSB

Rajasthan Staff Selection Board

Basic Computer Instructor Exam

Art & Culture of Rajasthan

Comprehensive Theory
with Practice Questions



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Rajasthan has many beautiful Nuha artistic and cultural traditions which reflect the ancient Indian way of life.

Being a mix of faiths, practices and diversities, Rajasthan showcase a vibrant display of culture. Life in this desert land is all about traditional ways of living.

Be if the architecture, costumes, cusine, local dialects, art and crafts or its fairs and festival, Rajasthan have a unique charm and plethora of celebrations.

3

CHAPTER

Major Forts of Rajasthan

Introduction

- Rajasthan is a treasure of history and heritage. The stories of the valour of the Princely clans of the region are legends.
- The Forts, Palaces, Mahals and Temples are reminiscences of the glories of the rulers. The forts built by these ruling clans are magnificent specimens of military strategy, splendid beauty and historical value.
- The architecture of royal palaces, temples and forts held a great significance. Its specific features were architectural elegance, solidity, ornamentation, defence and security, utility, magnificence and diversity of subjects.
- After Mughals presence, new style of architecture, known as the Hindu-Muslim architecture style, was evolved under Turkey and the Mughal impact.

Hill Forts of Rajasthan

- The six Hill Forts of Rajasthan, spread across Rajasthan state. Forts also have significance because they are designated UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- The forts are mainly based in the Aravalli Range, and were built and enhanced between the 5th and 18th centuries CE by several Rajput kings of different kingdoms.

Chittorgarh Fort

- The Chittor Fort or Chittorgarh is one of the largest forts in India.
- It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- The fort was the capital of Mewar and situated above the plains of the valley drained by the Berach River.

- In 1303, the Turkic ruler of Delhi, Alauddin Khalji defeated Rana Ratan Singh's forces at the fort.
- In 2013, at the 37th session of the World Heritage Committee held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, Chittorgarh Fort, along with five other forts of Rajasthan, was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site, as a group called the Hill Forts of Rajasthan.



- Chittor fort comprises important monuments like Victory Tower, Kumbhya Shyam Temple, Meera Temple, Jain Kriti Stambh, Goura-Badal Palace, Nav Lakkha Tomb, Sharangar Chavri, Bheemtal Kund, Pond of Chitrangad Mauri, Kalika Mata Temple, Samidheswar Temple.

Sakas of Chittorgarh Fort:

- **First Saka 1303 AD:** Allauddin Khiliji attack on Rana Ratan Singh. At this time Rani Padmini did Johar with other womens.
- **Second saka in 1534 AD:** Bhadurshah's of Gujarat attack on Rana Vikramditya, Rani Karnavati did Johar with other women.
- **Third Saka in 1567 AD:** Akbar attack on Rana Uday Singh but battle faught by Jaimal Patta and Kalla Rathore after defeat, women of fort did Jahar.

Kumbhalgarh fort

- Kumbhalgarh fort is a fort of Mewar in the range of Aravalli Hills of Rajsamand district near Udaipur.
- It is a World Heritage Site included in Hill Forts of Rajasthan.
- It was built during the course of the 15th century by Rana Kumbha and also the birthplace of Maharana Pratap, the great king and warrior of Mewar.
- It is the most important fort in Mewar after Chittorgarh.



- With 2nd a wall over 38 km long, the fort is among the largest wall complex in the world, and the second largest fort in Rajasthan after Chittor Fort.
- Lakhola Tank is the most notable tank inside the fort, constructed by Rana Lakha during 1382-1421 CE.
- Aaret Pol is the gate on the western side, Halla Pol with an downward slope from the entrance, Ram Pol and Hanuman Pol near Bavadi are the major gates of the fort.
- **Bad Shahi Bavdi** is a stepped tank, believed to have been built during the invasion of Shahbaz Khan in 1578, the general of Akbar to provide water to the troops.
- A Ganesh temple built on a 12 ft platform and is considered the earliest of all temples built inside the fort.
- Neel Kanth Mahadeva temple is located on the eastern side of the fort built during 1458 CE. The idol of Shiva is made of black stone and is depicted with 12 hands.

- Parsva Natha temple on the eastern side and Bawan (52) Jain temples and Golera Jain temple are the major Jain temples in the fort.

Ranthambore Fort

- Ranthambore Fort lies within the Ranthambore National Park, in the Sawai Madhopur district. It is surrounded with 7 mountains.
- The fort is known for the glory and valour of Hammir dev of the Chauhan dynasty.
- The Ranthambore fort was built by a Chauhan ruler.



- Abul Fazal called this as '**Bakhtharband**'.
- 1301, Allahauddin attack on Rana Hammir then his queen Ranga Devi did Johar. This is called '**Rajasthan First Saka**'.
- This fort includes important monuments like Hammir Palace, Hammir Kachari, Supari Palace, Badal Palace, Chattri of 32 pillars and Tri-Natra Ganesh Temple.

Gagron Fort

- Gagron Fort is also an example of 'Jal Durg', or Water Fort surrounded by waters of **Ahu, Kali** and **Sindh** rivers on three sides.
- It is included in the list of the UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- This fort was constructed by Dod (parmar's) ruler Beejal Dev in 1195 in Jhalawar (present).
- In 12 century fort is captured by Devan Singh and named as 'Gagron fort'.
- The reign of Raja Pratap Rao was the golden period for Gagron. He became famous by the name of **saint Peepta**.



- Outside the fort is a Durgah of Sufi Saint **Mitheshah**, where a fair is held every year during the Islamic month of Moharram. Nearby is a monastery of **Saint Pipa**, a contemporary of Saint Kabir.

Sakas of Gagron Fort:

- 1st Saka, 1423: Sultan Houshangshaha of Mandu attack on Achal Das Kinchee.
- 2nd Saka, 1444: Sultan Mahemud Khilji of Mandu attack on Palhansi.

Amer Fort

- It is a fort located in Amer, Jaipur, on the high hill.
- The town of Amer was originally built by Meenas, and later it was ruled by Raja Man Singh I
- The fort overlooks Maota Lake, which is the main source of water for the Amer Palace.



- It consists of the Diwan-i-Aam, or “Hall of Public Audience”, the Diwan-i-Khas, or “Hall of Private Audience”, the Sheesh Mahal (mirror palace),

or Jai Mandir, and the Sukh Niwas where a cool climate is artificially created by winds that blow over a water cascade within the palace.

- This fort along with Jaigarh Fort, is located immediately above on the **Cheel ka Teela** (Hill of Eagles) of the same Aravalli range of hills.
- It was also declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site as part of the group Hill Forts of Rajasthan.

Jaisalmer Fort

- Jaisalmer Fort is believed to be one of the very few (perhaps the only) “living forts” in the world.
- Jaisalmer Fort is the second oldest fort in Rajasthan, built in 1156 AD by the Rajput Rawal (ruler) Jaisal from whom it derives its name.
- The fort’s massive yellow sandstone shine during sun sets, For this reason it is also known as the Sonar Quila or Golden Fort.




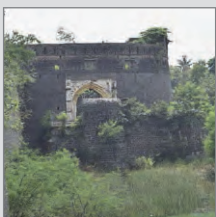

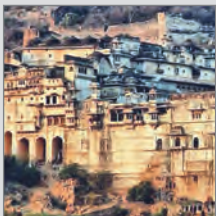


- It is built in great Thar Desert on **Trikuta Hill**.
- It was also declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site under the group Hill Forts of Rajasthan.



This fort experiences two and half Sakas

- **1st Saka, 1292:** Allahudin Khilji attack on Moolraj.
- **2nd Saka 1351:** Firoz Sha Tughlak attack on Rawal Duda.
- **½(half Saka) Saka, 1550:** Amir Ali attack on Loonkaran Bhati.





Other Important Forts of Rajasthan





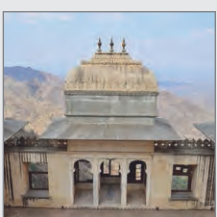
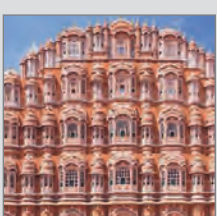
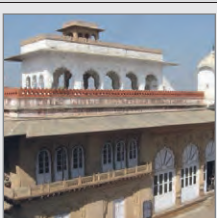
Fort	Descriptions
Jalore Fort 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situated on Sonagiri hill, also called Sonagarh Fort on the bank of Sukadi River. Constructed in 8th century by Partihara's. Sanskrit School was constructed by Bhoj ruler of Parmara, which was converted into mosque named as 'Tophkhana'.
Sojat Fort 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situated between 'Nani Seerdi' rocks in Jodhpur. A son of Jodha, Ruler Nimbbha constructed this fort in 1460.
Jodhpur Fort/ Mehrangarh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This fort is constructed by Rao Jodha on the 'Chiriyatoonk hill and it's the foundation stone was laid by great Karni Mata in 1459. It is also called as 'Mayurdhawj'. Famous Chamunda Mata Temple is also situated in fort. The water bodies Ranisar and Padamsar ponds were also constructed into fort. 'Jaswant Thada' builds by the Jaswant Singh and this is called the 'Taj Mahal of Rajasthan'. Sher Sha Suri also constructed a mosque here.
Kilongarh Fort 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1552 AD Rao Bheemoji constructed this fort in Barmer.
Acchalgarh, Abu, Sirohi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was constructed by Rana Kumbha in 1452 AD. Main Places fort includes are Bhawrathal, Sawan-Bhadwa (idol of Rana Kumbha and his son), Mandakani Kund, Acchleshwar Mahdev (where an idol of 8 metals of Dursa Adha is worship)
Taragarh Fort, Bundi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was constructed by Rao Bar Singh in 1354 AD on Bundi Mountain. Fort include monuments like Chattra Palace, Aniruddha Palace, Badal Palace and Phool Palace. It is look like a star from far that's why it is called as 'Taragarh Fort' (bundi).







Fort	Descriptions
<p>Taragarh Fort, Ajmer</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is also known as Ajaymeru Fort and Gadbithilee. • Its foundation was laid by Ajayraj Chauhan ruler and remaining part completed by Prithvi Raj and named fort in the name of wife Tara Devi. • Commander of Mughal Emperor Shahjahan, Vitthal Das renovated it therefore it came to be known as 'Garh Beethali'. • A mosque of Muslim Saint Meer Shahab and 'Majjar of Horse' is also situated in the fort.
<p>Jaigarh Fort</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed by Maan Singh in 1600 AD in the Southern side of Amer Fort but completed by Sawai Jai Singh. • 'Jai Bann', a biggest cannon of Asia is also part of this fort.
<p>Nahargarh Fort</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed by Maharaja Sawai Singh in 1734, also called as 'Sudarshan Fort'. • Raja Madho Singh constructed 9 same palaces for his queens name : Suraj Prakash, Kuhal Prakash, Jawhar Prakash, Lalit Prakash, Laxmi Prakash, Anand Prakash, Ratan Prakash, Basant Prakash.
<p>Mandalgarh</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is situated on the confluence of river Banas, Bedach, and Menal in Bhilwara. It's a type of Hill fort.
<p>Bhainsrodgarh, Chittorgarh</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is situated on confluence of Chambal and Bamani River. • It was constructed by Bhainsasha (Trader) and Rora Charan. • Also called as 'Vallore of Rajasthan'.
<p>Shergarh Fort, Dhoulpur</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is located on the bank of Chambal and its reconstruction was made by Sher Shah Suri.
<p>Bhatner Fort, Hanumartgarh</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was built by Bhupat ruler on the bank of Ghhagar river. • It is also called as 'Uttar-Bhad-Kiwar'.

Fort	Descriptions
Junagarh Fort/ Bikaner Fort 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Junagarh fort also called as Chintamani and was renamed Junagarh or “Old Fort” in the early 20th century. The name of the place where Bikaner city with its forts was established was then known as Jungladesh. In 1485 Rao Bikaji laid foundation of this fort and Rai Singh completed fort in 1594. Akbar installed idol of Jaimal Mertiya and Rawal Patta Sisodiya’s on front gate of this fort for their bravery in Chittor battle.
Bharatpur Fort 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was constructed by Maharaja Surajmal in 1733. It built on the confluence of Ruparel – Banaganga river. There is 8 big towers and Jawahar Tower is main tower.

Important Palaces of Rajasthan

Palace	Description
Chandra Mahal (Jaipur) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City Palace includes the Chandra Mahal and Mubarak Mahal palaces and other buildings. The palace was built between 1729 and 1732, initially by Sawai Jai Singh II. It was also called as Sukh-Niwas, Ranga-Mandir, Pitam-Niwas, Chabi-Niwas, Shri-Niwas and Mukut-Mandir or Mukut Mahal.
Deeg Palace (Bharatpur) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deeg was the capital of the Jat kings before they shifted to Bharatpur. The design of the gardens has been inspired by the Mughal Charbagh. Two huge water tanks, Gopal Sagar and Rup Sagar, on either side of palace.
Rambagh Palace (Jaipur) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first building on the site was a garden house built in 1835 by prince Ram Singh II. Maharajah Sawai Man Singh II made Rambagh his principal residence and added a number of royal suites in 1931
Jagniwas Palace (Udaipur) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taj Lake Palace also known as Jag Niwas is a luxury hotel. It is located on island of Jag Niwas in Lake Pichola. It was built under the direction of the Maharana Jagat Singh II of Udaipur.

Palace	Description
Vinya Vilas (Alwar) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vinya Vilas Palace, also known as the Garden Palace, was built by Maharaja Vinay Singh as his residence. • The palace has an architecture which reflects the combination of Mughal and Rajasthani styles. • Located near the fort of Alwar, this place also has a huge garden which was watered by the waters of the Siliserh Lake.
Khawaraoji (Sikar) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khawaraoji is famous for residence of the then ruler Raoji and natural beauty. • It is surrounded by hills at the three sides, and having Amol Ghati nearby with natural beauty.
Juna Mahal (Dungarpur) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juna Mahal is a 13th century, seven-storeyed palace. • It is built on a high platform constructed from Parewa stone and its rugged exterior gives it a resemblance of a citadel. • Beautiful murals, miniature paintings and delicate glass and mirror work are important features of palace.
Udai Bilas palace (Dungarpur) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has been named after Maharawal Udai Singh II. • The palace is segregated into Raniwas, Udai Bilas and Krishna Prakash, also known as Ek Thambiya Mahal. • The EkThambiya Mahal is a veritable marvel of Rajput architecture.
Badal Mahal (Dungarpur) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Badal Mahal, built using Parewa stone, is located on the banks of Gaib Sagar Lake. • It has fusion of architectural styles of the Rajputs and the Mughals.
Hawa Mahal (Jaipur) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Palace of Wind or Hawa Mahal was constructed in 1799 by the king Sawai Pratap Singh. • The five-storied structure is made of pink sandstone and has 356 intricately carved jharokhas (windows). • It was designed for the women of the royal family.
Moti Mahal (Jodhpur) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the Pearl Hall where the royal families held their audience. • The hall is known to have glass windows and five nooks that enabled the queens to listen to the proceedings taking place in the Sringar Chowki, The Royal Throne of Jodhpur.

Palace	Description
Ummaid Bhawan Palace (Jodhpur) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was built by Maharaja Umaid Singh in 1929 to counter a famine which had hit the state at the time. It was also known as the Chittar Palace while being constructed by the use of stones of Chittar. It is recognized as one of the largest private homes in the world and also one of the more spectacular buildings. It is the only palace built in the 20th century.
Lalgarh Palace (Bikaner) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was built by Maharaja Ganga Singh in the year 1902 in memory of his father Maharaja Lal Singh Ji. The red sandstone construction is a fine blend of Mughal, Rajput and European architectures styles. The first floor of the Palace houses Sadul Singh Museum.
Gajner Palace (Bikaner) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Gajner Palace was founded by Maharaja Gaj Singh ji of Bikaner in the year 1784, and then completed by the great Maharaja Ganga Singh of Bikaner on the banks of the lake. It is constructed by red sandstone.
Padmini's Palace (Chittorgarh) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was the residence of Rani Padmini who was known for her gorgeous beauty. There is a lotus pond near this palace. Ala-ud-din saw the reflection of Queen Padmini in this pool.
Rana Kumbha Palace (Chittorgarh) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rana Kumbha palace is 15th century palace where Rana Kumbha lived and spent his royal life. The founder of Udaipur, Maharana Udai Singh was born in this same palace. Rana Kumbha palace is place where Rani Padmini performed an act of jauhar along with other women during an attack of Khilji.
Rawal Palace (Karauli) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was established during 13 century, made out of Red and White Stone is an example of stone craft. The rawal palace was the main palace of the ruling family that is established beside of shri madon mohan ji temple. the rawal palace is the example of the decent art and culture it is totally made by karauli's famous red sandstone

Important Chattris of Rajasthan

Sl.	Main Chhatree	Place	Sl.	Main Chhatree	Place
1.	6 Pillar Chhatri	Dausa	7.	84 Pillar Chhatri	Bundi
2.	8 Pillar Chhatri	Udaipur	8.	18 Pillar Chhatri	Udaipur
3.	16 Pillar Chhatri	Naguar	9.	Gattore Chhatri	Jaipur
4.	32 Pillar Chhatri	Ranthambore	10.	Dev Kund Chhatri	Bikaner
5.	32 Pillar Chhatri	Bhilwara	11.	Keshar Babh Chhatri	Bundi
6.	80 Pillar Chhatri	Alwar	12.	Bada Bagh Chhatri	Jaisalmer



Bada Bagh Chhatri (Jaisalmer)

