



Your Personal Exams Guide



NDA



CDS



SSC CGL



CBSE UGC NET



IAS



SSC CHSL



CTET



MPSC



AFCAT



CSIR UDC NET



IBPS PO



UP POLICE



SSC MTS



SBI PO



BPSC



UP TET



IBPS RRB



IBPS CLERK



IES



UPSC CAPF



SSC Stenogr..



RRB NTPC



SSC GD



RBI GRADE B



RBI Assistant



DSSSB

Rajasthan Police Constable 2020 Previous Year Paper (8-Nov-2020 Shift 2)

Total Time: 2 Hour

Total Marks: 75

Instructions

Sl No.	Section Name	No. of Question	Maximum Marks	Negative Marks	Positive Marks
1	Full Test	150	75	0.125	0.5

- 1.) A total of 120 minutes is allotted for the examination.
- 2.) The server will set your clock for you. In the top right corner of your screen, a countdown timer will display the remaining time for you to complete the exam. Once the timer reaches zero, the examination will end automatically. The paper need not be submitted when your timer reaches zero.
- 3.) There will, however, be sectional timing for this exam. You will have to complete each section within the specified time limit. Before moving on to the next section, you must complete the current one within the time limits.

Your Personal Exams Guide

Full Test

1. Select the option in which the given numbers have the same relation among themselves as the set of numbers given in the question. (+0.5, -0.125)

(4, 2, 1)

- a. (2, 3, 5)
- b. (64, 6, 4)
- c. (3, 2, 1)
- d. (20, 10, 5)

-
2. Select the option which is related to the third term in the same way that the second term is related to the first term. (+0.5, -0.125)

Bus : Road :: Ship : ?

- a. Boat
- b. Titanic
- c. Captain
- d. Sea

-
3. Select the option which is related to the third term in the same way that the second term is related to the first term. (+0.5, -0.125)

Touch : Skin :: Smell : ?

- a. Foul smell

- b. Scent
 - c. Nose
 - d. Food
-

4. If in a certain code language, 'EXAMINATION' is coded as 'NOITANIMAXE', (+0.5, -0.125) then how will 'STUDENT' be coded in that code language?

- a. STUENDT
 - b. TNEDUST
 - c. TNEDUTS
 - d. TUVFOU
-

5. In a code language, if 'MANGO' is coded as 'OCPIQ', then how will 'APPLE' (+0.5, -0.125) be coded using the same language?

- a. CQQMF
 - b. CRRNG
 - c. BQQMF
 - d. ELPPA
-

6. If in a certain code language, 'NOTE' is coded as 'OPUF', then how will (+0.5, -0.125) 'TAKER' be coded in that code language?

- a. UBLFS
- b. SZJDQ

c. VCMGS

d. UBLFT

-
7. Select the number which can replace the question mark (?) in the following series. (+0.5, -0.125)

2, 4, 12, ?, 240, 1440

a. 42

b. 44

c. 48

d. 52

-
8. Select the alphabet that can replace the question mark (?) in the following series. (+0.5, -0.125)

CED, DFE, EGF, FHG, ?

a. GIH

b. GHI

c. HIG

d. HGI

-
9. Select the alternative that can replace the question mark (?) in the following series. (+0.5, -0.125)

5A, 10E, ?, 20O, 25U

- a. 15I
- b. 15J
- c. 15H
- d. 16

10. If '-' means 'to add', '*' means 'subtract' and '/' means 'multiply', then what will be the value of the following expression? (+0.5, -0.125)

$$\{(5 * 1) - (6 / 2)\}$$

- a. 2
- b. 7
- c. 8
- d. 16

11. In the given equations, the function of ★ remains unchanged. What number will come in place of question mark (?) in the fourth equation? (+0.5, -0.125)

I. $4 \star 3 = 15$

II. $7 \star 3 = 24$

III. $6 \star 5 = 33$

IV. $9 \star 2 = ?$

- a. 29
- b. 30

c. 28

d. 21

12. Select the correct combination of mathematical symbols that can be sequentially placed in the place of X in the given equation, so the equation will be balanced. (+0.5, -0.125)

$$12 \times 4 \times 2 \times 1$$

a. $\times, =, -$

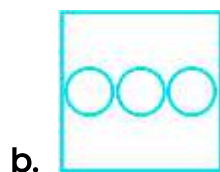
b. $\div, =, +$

c. $\times, -, =$

d. $\times, \div, +$

13. Select the Venn diagram that best describes the relationship between the following classes (+0.5, -0.125)

People living in Patna, People living in Bihar, People living in India



c.



d.

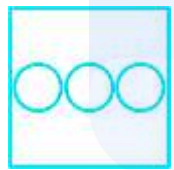
14. Select the Venn diagram that best describes the relationship between the following classes. (+0.5, -0.125)

Mother, Aunt, Women

a.



b.



c.

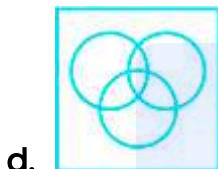
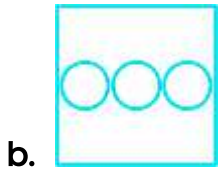
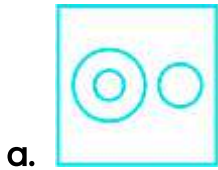


d.



15. Select the Venn diagram that best describes the relationship between the following classes. (+0.5, -0.125)

Eyes, Organs, Heart



16. Select the correct water image of the given word.

(+0.5, -0.125)

EXAM

a. EXAM

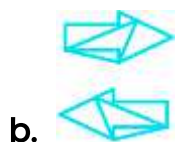
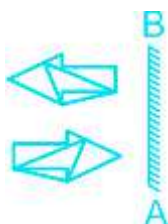
b. MAXE

c. MAXE

d. MAXE

17. If the given figure is placed on the left side of the mirror, then which will be the right mirror image?

(+0.5, -0.125)



18. Two positions of the same dice are shown below. Select the pattern that will be on the face directly opposite the symbol $\Rightarrow$. (+0.5, -0.125)





19. Anju walked 200 m towards North. From there, she turned right and walked for 300 m. Now she again turns right and walks for 100 m. In which direction is Anju standing now? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. East
- b. West
- c. North
- d. South

20. A is father of B. B is the brother of C. D is mother of C. How is D related to A? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Mother
- b. Wife
- c. Sister
- d. Cousin

21. A and B are daughters of C. C is the daughter of D. E is the son of D. How is E related to A? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Uncle
- b. Brother
- c. Grandfather

d. Father

-
22. Read the given statements and conclusions carefully and decide which of the given conclusion(s) logically follows from the given statements. (+0.5, -0.125)

Statements:

- 1) Ayan drives only racer-bike.
- 2) Last week, Ayan rode "ABC" bike.

Conclusion:

- 1) 'ABC' is a racer-bike.
 - 2) 'ABC' is not a racer-bike.
- a. Only conclusion 1 follows.
 - b. Only conclusion 2 follows.
 - c. Conclusion 1 and conclusion 2 both follow.
 - d. Neither conclusion 1 nor conclusion 2 follow.

-
23. Read the given statement and conclusion carefully and decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements. (+0.5, -0.125)

Statements:

All 'X' are 'Y'.

Conclusion:

- 1) All 'Y' are 'X'.

2) Some 'Y' are 'X'.

- a. Only conclusion 1 follows.
- b. Only conclusion 2 follows.
- c. Conclusion 1 and conclusion 2 both follow.
- d. Neither conclusion 1 nor conclusion 2 follow.

24. Read the given statement and conclusion carefully and decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements. (+0.5, -0.125)

Statements:

Some 'X' are 'Y'.

Conclusion:

- 1) Some 'Y' are 'X'.
- 2) All 'Y' are 'X'.
- a. Only conclusion 1 follows.
- b. Only conclusion 2 follows.
- c. Conclusion 1 and conclusion 2 both follow.
- d. Neither conclusion 1 nor conclusion 2 follow.

25. Four words are given below, out of which three words are alike in some way or the other while one word is different. Select the different word. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Mathematics

- b. Science
 - c. School
 - d. Geography
-

26. Four words are given below, out of which three words are alike in some way or the other while one word is different. Select the different word. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Goat
 - b. Lion
 - c. Cow
 - d. Buffalo
-

27. Four words are given below, out of which three words are alike in some way or the other while one word is different. Select the different word. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Plant
 - b. Table
 - c. Chair
 - d. Bed
-

28. Consider the given statement and decide which of the given assumption(s) is/are implicit in the statement. (+0.5, -0.125)

Statements:

Radhika is smart enough to boycott XYZ product.

Assumptions:

- 1) XYZ product is not popular.
 - 2) Boycotting XYZ Products is a sign of wisdom.
- a. Only assumption 1 is implicit.
 - b. Only assumption 2 is implicit.
 - c. Both assumptions are implicit.
 - d. Neither assumption 1 nor assumption 2 is implicit.
-

29. Consider the given statement and decide which of the given assumption(s) is/are implicit in the statement. (+0.5, -0.125)

Statements:

The present state government, if it wants to register victory in the upcoming state elections, should get the roads constructed in the state.

Assumptions:

- 1) Most of the people of the state want their government to build roads in their state.
 - 2) Majority of the people of the state will vote for the current government if it builds the roads.
- a. Only assumption 1 is implicit.
 - b. Only assumption 2 is implicit.
 - c. Both assumptions are implicit.
 - d. Neither assumption 1 nor 2 is implicit.

30. Consider the given statement and decide which of the given assumption(s) is/are implicit in the statement. (+0.5, -0.125)

Statement: If you read the book 'Spoken English', your English speaking abilities improve.

Assumptions:

- 1) 'Spoken English' book can improve English speaking abilities.
 - 2) A regular practice of speaking English during conversation can improve English speaking abilities.
- a. Only assumption 1 is implicit.
 - b. Only assumption 2 is implicit.
 - c. Both assumptions are implicit.
 - d. Neither assumption 1 nor assumption 2 is implicit.

31. Which of the following displays the contents of a computer's disc drive, CD-ROM drive, and network drive? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. My Computer
- b. Recycle Bin
- c. Control Panel
- d. Task Manager

32. Which of the following is loaded when you start Windows? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. My Documents

- b.** My Computer
 - c.** Downloads
 - d.** Desktop
-

33. Which of the following is the default hard disk drive in a computer in which all programs are stored and run from there? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a.** C: drive
 - b.** D: drive
 - c.** E: drive
 - d.** F: drive
-

34. What is the full form of WWW? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a.** World Wide Web
 - b.** World Wide World
 - c.** World Wide Word
 - d.** World Wide Wood
-

35. What is the full form of HTML? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a.** Hypertext Manipulation Language
- b.** Hypertext Markup Links
- c.** Hypertext Manipulating Links

d. Hypertext Markup Language

36. Moving content from local hard disk to website server is called: (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Uploading
 - b. Spooling
 - c. Downloading
 - d. Browsing
-

37. What are the keyboard and mouse called? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Output Device
 - b. Input Device
 - c. Storage Device
 - d. Processing Device
-

38. In a computer system, where are all the operations processed? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Motherboard
 - b. Memory
 - c. CPU
 - d. RAM
-

39. What is the full form of ROM? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Random origin money
 - b. Random only memory
 - c. Read only memory
 - d. Random Overflow memory
-

40. Which of the following is a part of Central Processing Unit (CPU)? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Printer
 - b. Keyboard
 - c. Mouse
 - d. Arithmetic and Logic Unit
-

41. Which of the following is **not** an input device? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Keyboard
 - b. Mouse
 - c. Joystick
 - d. Printer
-

42. Which of the following is used to enter data into a computer? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Input Devices
- b. Output Devices

- c. Controller
 - d. Application Programs
-

43. The input device used for selecting and drawing things on the screen is called _____. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Ink Marker
 - b. Ink Pen
 - c. Magnetic Pen
 - d. Light Pen
-

44. Which of the following is **not** an output device? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Monitor
 - b. Plotter
 - c. Joystick
 - d. Printer
-

45. By using output devices users can _____. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Input data
- b. Scan data
- c. Process Data
- d. Print data or view data

46. Which of the following output devices is used to make presentations in front of a large number of people? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Projector
- b. Touch Pad
- c. CD Rom
- d. Pen Drive

47. Computer monitor is also called _____. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. VDU
- b. DVD
- c. CCTV
- d. DVU

48. Operating system is a _____. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. system software
- b. application software
- c. utility software
- d. data processing tool

49. Which one of the following shortcut keys are used to copy selected text in MS-Word? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. ALT + C
 - b. Ctrl + C
 - c. Ctrl + X
 - d. Ctrl + V
-

50. Which of the following shortcut command is used to print Word document? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Ctrl + O
 - b. Ctrl + P
 - c. Ctrl + V
 - d. Ctrl + D
-

51. Which of the following shortcut key is used to go to the top of an MS Word document? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Ctrl + HOME
 - b. Ctrl + End
 - c. Alt + End
 - d. Alt + Home
-

52. Which shortcut key is used to undo the last action in a document? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Ctrl + U

- b.** Ctrl + D
 - c.** Ctrl + X
 - d.** Ctrl + Z
-

53. Which of the following is not a GUI based operating system? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a.** MS-DOS
 - b.** Windows
 - c.** Mac OS
 - d.** Chrome OS
-

54. Which of the following is not an Internet browser? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a.** Apple Safari
 - b.** Amazon Silk
 - c.** Opera
 - d.** Picasa
-

55. What is the full form of CMOS? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a.** (complex metal-oxide semiconductor)
- b.** (complementary metal-oxide semiprocessor)
- c.** (complementary metal-oxide semiconductor)

d. (complex metal-oxide semiprocessor)

56. Touchscreen is used for which of the following: (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Input devices only
 - b. input as well as output devices
 - c. output device only
 - d. memory device
-

57. The terms HD, SD, VGA etc. are related to: (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Quality Performance
 - b. Sound Quality
 - c. Memory Capacity
 - d. Processing Power
-

58. Which of the following is a mobile operating system? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Windows
 - b. Solaris OS
 - c. MS Dos
 - d. Android OS
-

59. What is Lynx OS RTOS known as? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Single-Tasking Operating System
 - b. Multitasking Operating System
 - c. Real-time Operating System
 - d. Time-sharing Operating System
-

60. In MS-Excel, which one of the following charts shows a series of trends by connecting the dots? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Line Chart
 - b. Donut Chart
 - c. Skater Chart
 - d. Pie Chart
-

61. Where is the Harappan city of Kalibanga located? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Pakistan
 - b. Haryana
 - c. Rajasthan
 - d. Gujarat
-

62. Which religion did Emperor Ashoka accept after the Kalinga War? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Buddhism
- b. Jainism

- c. Christianity
 - d. Hinduism
-

63. Humayun had to be in exile for 15 years after being defeated by which ruler? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Alauddin Khilji
 - b. Sikandar Lodi
 - c. Muhammad bin Tughlaq
 - d. Sher Shah
-

64. During whose reign did Genghis Khan come to the banks of the river Indus? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Iltutmish
 - b. Alauddin Khilji
 - c. Sikandar Lodi
 - d. Muhammad bin Tughlaq
-

65. Who among the following was not punished for the Kakori incident (1925)? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Roshan Singh
- b. Rajendra Lahiri
- c. Ashfaqullah Khan

d. Chandrashekhar Azad

66. In which year did Salimullah and Aga Khan III form the Muslim League? (+0.5, -0.125)

a. In 1906

b. In 1910

c. In 1916

d. In 1915

67. When and where was the Pakistan Resolution passed by the Muslim League? (+0.5, -0.125)

a. Lahore in 1947

b. Punjab in 1930

c. Lahore in 1940

d. Punjab in 1935

68. Which of the following types of soil has the property of 'self-ploughing'? (+0.5, -0.125)

a. Black soil

b. Alluvial soil

c. Dry soil

d. Laterite soil

69. Which of the following rivers does not flow into the Bay of Bengal? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Krishna
- b. Godavari
- c. Mahanadi
- d. Sabarmati

70. Where is Bhore Ghat located? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Lonavala, Maharashtra
- b. Nasik, Maharashtra
- c. Bangalore, Karnataka
- d. Marina Beach, Tamil Nadu

71. Which of the following states ranks first in the production of Bajra? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Madhya Pradesh
- b. Andhra Pradesh
- c. Gujarat
- d. Rajasthan

72. Which one of the following is **not** a raw material for sugar industry? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Sugarcane

- b. Beetroot
 - c. Corn syrup
 - d. Carrot
-

73. In which year after independence census was conducted for the first time in India? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. 1947
 - b. 1950
 - c. 1948
 - d. 1951
-

74. What is meant by 'Sex Ratio'? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. Number of females per 100 males
 - b. Number of females per 1000 males
 - c. Number of females per 10000 males
 - d. Number of females per 100000 males
-

75. According to the 2011 Census of India, which of the following sequence of states represents the states in the increasing order of literacy? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. Kerala, Goa, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar
- b. Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Kerala

- c. Bihar, Goa, Kerala, Arunachal Pradesh
 - d. Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Kerala
-

76. India's first national park Jim Corbett National Park is located in which state? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Uttarakhand
 - b. Madhya Pradesh
 - c. West Bengal
 - d. Gujarat
-

77. Panna district of Madhya Pradesh is famous for which production? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Mineral oil
 - b. Coal
 - c. Diamond
 - d. Gold
-

78. In which year the 'Gangetic River Dolphin' was declared as the National Aquatic Animal of India? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. In 1990
- b. In 2000
- c. In 2003

d. In 2009

79. Which of the following sites is **not** included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Kaziranga National Park
- b. Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary
- c. Manas Wildlife Sanctuary
- d. Keoladeo National Park

80. Article 87 of the Constitution provides an instance of _____ when the National Assembly specifically addresses both the Houses of Parliament. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. 5
- b. 4
- c. 3
- d. 2

81. Which of the following was introduced in 2020? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Raj Second Amendment Ordinance
- b. Second Amendment in Andhra Pradesh University Act
- c. Tamil Nadu Municipal Act Fourth Amendment
- d. Kerala Police Amendment

82. Which of the following is related to the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Panchayati Raj
- b. Municipality
- c. Anti-defection law
- d. Fundamental duty

83. Ozone-depleting substances are chemicals that destroy the ozone layer that protects the earth. Which of the following is **not** an ozone-depleting substance. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. chlorofluorocarbons
- b. carbon tetrachloride
- c. methyl chloroform
- d. potassium permanganate

84. Which of the following enzymes is **not** associated with the pancreas? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Lipase
 - b. Amylase
 - c. Trypsin
 - d. Tylin
-

85. Which of the following dances are famous in Assam? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Kummi dance
- b. Sattriya dance
- c. Garba dance
- d. Bihu dance

86. Manjusha painting is related to which of the following state? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Bihar
- b. Rajasthan
- c. Gujarat
- d. Punjab

87. Which Mughal emperor founded 'Dinpanah Nagar'? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Aurangzeb
- b. Shahjahan
- c. Akbar
- d. Hamayun

88. In which state 'Rani ki Vav' included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites is located? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Gujarat
 - b. Rajasthan
 - c. Maharashtra
 - d. Karnataka
-

89. For which of the following sports the famous trophy Thomas Cup is awarded? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Badminton
 - b. Hockey
 - c. Football
 - d. Tennis
-

90. Paralympic gold medalist Devendra Jhajharia is related to which sport? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Athletics
 - b. Javelin throw
 - c. Badminton
 - d. Shooting
-

91. In which year was the Indian Olympic Association established? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. In 1951

- b.** In 1948
 - c.** In 1950
 - d.** In 1927
-

92. Which of the following player has been awarded Arjuna Award is related to Table Tennis? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a.** Sonia Lather
 - b.** Ravindra Jadeja
 - c.** Anjum Moudgil
 - d.** Harmeet Rajul Desai
-

93. Which of the following places in India receives maximum rainfall in a year? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a.** Mawsynram
 - b.** Dehradun
 - c.** Dibrugarh
 - d.** Kolkata
-

94. Which of the following is the major food crop of India? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a.** wheat and millet
- b.** rice and wheat

- c. millet and sorghum
 - d. chickpeas and millet
-

95. Which of the following is called laughing gas? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Carbon dioxide
 - b. Methane
 - c. Chlorofluorocarbons
 - d. Nitrous oxide
-

96. If a person demands, directly or indirectly, any kind of dowry from the mother, father or other relative of the bride or the groom, as the case may be, then he will have to pay a fine under which section of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Section-67
 - b. Section-1
 - c. Section-4
 - d. Section-34
-

97. According to Dowry Prohibition Act and Amendment Act, Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code is related to? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Gang rape
- b. Death due to dowry

- c. Child exploitation
 - d. Child trafficking
-

98. According to the National Crime Records Bureau 2015-16, crime against children in India has increased to almost _____. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. three times
 - b. half
 - c. four times
 - d. double
-

99. What is section 376 DA related to? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Gang rape of a girl below 16 years of age
 - b. Gang rape of a girl below 10 years of age
 - c. Gang rape of a girl below 12 years of age
 - d. Gang rape of a girl below 8 years of age
-

100. Rape of a girl below the age of _____ years will be punishable with death. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. 23
- b. 12
- c. 18

d. 30

101. According to the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006, a boy below the age of ____ years and a girl below ____ years is considered a minor. (+0.5, -0.125)

a. 21, 18

b. 18, 21

c. 18, 18

d. 21, 21

102. In which year the Pre-Conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act passed by the Parliament of India was enacted to prevent female feticide and declining sex ratio? (+0.5, -0.125)

a. In 1994

b. In 1995

c. In 1996

d. In 1997

103. 'Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace', which court has been empowered to collect evidence to complaints committees set up under this Act? (+0.5, -0.125)

a. women's court

b. civil court

- c. supreme court
 - d. special court
-

104. What is section 376DB related to? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Gang rape of a girl below 12 years of age
 - b. Gang rape of a girl below 10 years of age
 - c. Gang rape of a girl below 16 years of age
 - d. Gang rape of a girl below 8 years of age
-

105. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act was passed in the year ----- (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. 2011
 - b. 2012
 - c. 2013
 - d. 2014
-

106. The royal state of Rajasthan as we see it today was formed in ----- phases. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. four
- b. seven
- c. six

d. three

107. A small chhatra was built in the memory of _____ at Kumbha Shyam Temple, Chittorgarh (Mira Mandir). (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Meera
 - b. Rai Das (Swami Ravidas)
 - c. Maharana Kumbha
 - d. Maharana Sangram Singh I
-

108. Who was the leader of the Eki movement which was agitated in the tribal dominated border areas of present Rajasthan and Gujarat in 1920? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Vijay Singh Pathik
 - b. Motilal Tejawat
 - c. Prakash Chandra
 - d. Sajjan Singh
-

109. In which year did the government pass the Rajasthan Jagir Abolition Act? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. In 1952
- b. In 1925
- c. In 1962

d. in 1972

110. Which of the following was the old name of Rajasthan University? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Jaipur University
 - b. Marwar University
 - c. Rajputana University
 - d. Maratha University
-

111. Who built Kaylana Lake, 8 km west of Jodhpur in Rajasthan? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Bhim singh
 - b. Takht Singh
 - c. Arnoraj
 - d. Pratap Singh
-

112. Maharana Kumbha built Vijay Stambh to commemorate his victory over _____. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Rulers of Nagaur
 - b. Army of Malwa and Gujarat
 - c. Sultan of Delhi
 - d. Ruler of Shakambhari
-

113. Which of the following is the old name of Junagadh Fort? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Chintamani Fort
 - b. Lalgah Fort
 - c. Karan Chand Fort
 - d. Taragarh Fort
-

114. Arvari River has its origin in _____. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Sawai Madhopur District
 - b. Sakra Dam near Thangaji
 - c. Pali District
 - d. Hemwas Dam
-

115. Which of the following is also known as Utangan River? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Gambhir River
 - b. Kali Sindh River
 - c. Luni River
 - d. Ruparel River
-

116. Which of the following dam is also known as Kot Dam? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Moral Dam

- b.** Ghosunda Dam
 - c.** Khandip Tiger
 - d.** Sarju Sagar Dam
-

117. Deewair Place located in Todgarh–Ravali Wildlife Sanctuary is related to which king? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a.** Uday Singh
 - b.** Shakti Singh
 - c.** Maharana Pratap
 - d.** Vikram Singh
-

118. Keoladeo National Park is named after _____. **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a.** Vishnu Temple
 - b.** Shiv Temple
 - c.** Shri Ram Mandir
 - d.** Brahma Temple
-

119. Guru Shikhar, a peak of the Arbuda mountain of Rajasthan, is named after whom? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a.** Chandradev
- b.** Rishi Durvasa

- c. Dattatreya
 - d. Anusooya
-

120. In which year Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board was constituted? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. In 1980
 - b. In 1990
 - c. In 1995
 - d. In 1975
-

121. In the length of the National Highways passing through the state, the state of Rajasthan comes under the category of _____ among the Indian National Highways. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Second
 - b. Seventh
 - c. Tenth
 - d. Eleventh
-

122. Which of the following National Highway passes through Rajasthan? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. National Highway-2
- b. National Highway -3
- c. National Highway -4

d. National Highway -5

123. In which of the following year was the Wind Energy Policy of Rajasthan formulated? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

a. 2002

b. 1987

c. 2012

d. 2019

124. In which city of Rajasthan is Manikya Lal Verma Government Textile and Engineering College located? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

a. Dausa

b. Bhilwara

c. Churu

d. Pali

125. Under the Yuva Sambal Yojana of Rajasthan, how much amount is given to unemployed youth? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

a. Rs. 2,500/- per month

b. Rs. 2,000/- per month

c. Rs. 3,000/- per month

d. Rs. 3,500/- per month

126. Which of the following is the tenure of the fifth State Finance Commission of Rajasthan? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. 2016-21
- b. 2017-22
- c. 2015-20
- d. 2014-19

127. Who is the chief of Rajasthan Police? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. DIG Rajasthan
- b. Superintendent of Police Rajasthan
- c. Director General of Police Rajasthan
- d. Inspector General of Police Rajasthan

128. India's largest incubation center was started in which city of Rajasthan? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. Jodhpur
 - b. Jaipur
 - c. Jaisalmer
 - d. Ajmer
-

129. In which of the following five year plan period Panchayati Raj Institutions were activated? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. Third
- b. Second
- c. Seventh
- d. Ninth

130. In which year the Government of Rajasthan established the Rural Non-Farm Development Agency? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. In 1961
- b. In 1971
- c. In 1951
- d. In 1995

131. As of June 2020, who is the Minister of Urban Development and Housing in the present government of Rajasthan? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. Mr. Shanti Kumar Dhariwal
- b. Mr. Bulaki Das Kalla
- c. Mr. Parsadi Lal
- d. Mr. Lalchand Kataria

132. As of June 2020, who among the following is the Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. Justice Indrajit Mahanti
- b. Sangeet Raj Lodha
- c. Sandeep Mehta
- d. Justice Sabina

133. How many women Chief Ministers have been there in Rajasthan Legislative Assembly? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. 4
- b. 3
- c. 1
- d. 2

134. Who is the Governor of Rajasthan as of June 2020? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. Ashok Gehlot
- b. Vasundhara Raje
- c. Kailas Mishra
- d. Kalraj Mishra

135. In which year the State Election Commission of Rajasthan was constituted? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. In 1990
- b. In 1991
- c. In 1994
- d. In 1989

136. In Rajasthan, which of the following awards are given to coaches or coaches? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Excellence Award
- b. Rising Star Award
- c. Guru Vashistha Award
- d. Maharana Pratap Award

137. In which year Godavan was declared as the state bird of Rajasthan? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. In 1981
- b. In 1991
- c. In 1983
- d. In 1978

138. India's first 'Public Information Portal' was launched by which of the following state? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. Haryana
 - b. Rajasthan
 - c. Madhya Pradesh
 - d. Bihar
-

139. Indian Army's two-day Sudarshan Chakra Vahini maneuvers 2019, was conducted in which of the following cities? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. Jaisalmer
 - b. Jaipur
 - c. Jodhpur
 - d. Bikaner
-

140. Judge Inderjit Mohanty of the Rajasthan High Court was a former judge in _____. **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. Allahabad High Court
 - b. Sikkim High Court
 - c. Punjab and Haryana High Court
 - d. Bombay High Court
-

141. As of June 2020, the Governor of Rajasthan was the former Governor of which of the following state? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Gujrat
 - b. Himachal Pradesh
 - c. Uttar Pradesh
 - d. Arunachal Pradesh
-

142. Queen Harish, who died in a road accident recently, was a _____ by profession. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Singer
 - b. Dancer
 - c. Poet
 - d. Player
-

143. Which one of these archaeological sites of Rajasthan was **not** a part of the Indus Valley Civilization? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Karanpura
 - b. Kalibanga
 - c. Binjor
 - d. Aahar
-

144. The rail network of Rajasthan comes under which railway zone? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Northern Railway
 - b. North Western Railway
 - c. Central Railway
 - d. Western Railway
-

145. Who was the first Chief Minister of Rajasthan immediately after the independence of India? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Mohan Lal Sukhadia
 - b. Hira Lal Shastri
 - c. Jai Narayan Vyas
 - d. Barkatulla Khan
-

146. As of December 2019, how many times has Ashok Gehlot become the Chief Minister of Rajasthan? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Once
 - b. Three times
 - c. Twice
 - d. Four times
-

147. In which of the following year there was President's rule in Rajasthan? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. 2008
 - b. 1971
 - c. 1967
 - d. 1985
-

148. As of December 2019, who among the following is the Speaker of Rajasthan Legislative Assembly? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. Parasram Maderna
 - b. Ram Niwas Mirdha
 - c. CP Joshi
 - d. Kailash Meghwal
-

149. The rulers of which dynasty are related to the Baroli temple complex? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. Gurjara-Pratihara
 - b. Chauhan
 - c. Parmar
 - d. Chalukya
-

150. In which city Dilwara Temple is located? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. Jodhpur
- b. Alwar

- c. Kota
- d. Mount Abu

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Answers

1. Answer: d

Explanation:

The logic followed here is:

- 1st number $\div 2 =$ 2nd number
- 2nd number $\div 2 =$ 3rd number

(4, 2, 1)

- Second number = $(4 \div 2) = 2$
- 3rd number = $(2 \div 2) = 1$

Similarly,

Option 4. (20, 10, 5)

- Second number = $(20 \div 2) = 10$
- Third number = $(10 \div 2) = 5$

Hence, ' (20, 10, 5) ' is the correct answer.

2. Answer: d

Explanation:

The logic is:

Bus : Road $\rightarrow$ Bus runs on a road.

Similarly,

Ship : ? $\rightarrow$ Ship sails on the Sea.

Hence, ' **Sea** ' is the correct answer.

3. Answer: c

Explanation:

The logic is:

Touch : Skin → Skin gives the sense of touch.

Similarly,

Smell : ? → Nose gives the sense of smell.

Hence, ' **Nose** ' is the correct answer.

4. Answer: c

Explanation:

Alphabets	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Positional value	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Positional value	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14
Alphabets	Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N

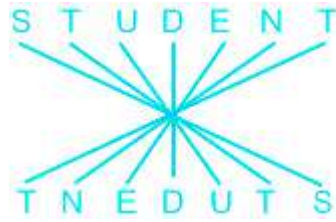
The pattern for the given question is given as below:

For "EXAMINATION"



Similarly,

For "STUDENT"



Hence, ' TNEDUTS ' is the correct answer.

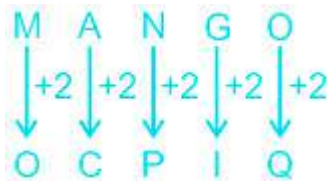
5. Answer: b

Explanation:

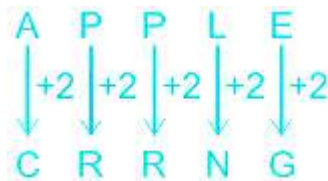
The pattern followed here is:

Alphabets	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Positional value	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Positional value	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14
Alphabets	Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N

According to the alphabetical positions of the letters,



Similarly,



Hence, ' CRRNG ' is the correct answer.

6. Answer: a

Explanation:

The pattern followed here is:

Alphabets	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Positional value	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Positional value	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14
Alphabets	Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N

According to the alphabetical positions of the letters,

N O T E
↓ +1 ↓ +1 ↓ +1 ↓ +1
O P U F

Similarly,

T A K E R
↓ +1 ↓ +1 ↓ +1 ↓ +1 ↓ +1
U B L F S

Hence, ' UBLFS ' is the correct answer.

7. Answer: c

Explanation:

The logic followed here is:

$$2 \xrightarrow{\times 2} 4 \xrightarrow{\times 3} 12 \xrightarrow{\times 4} \boxed{48} \xrightarrow{\times 5} 240 \xrightarrow{\times 6} 1440$$

Hence, ' 48 ' is the correct answer.

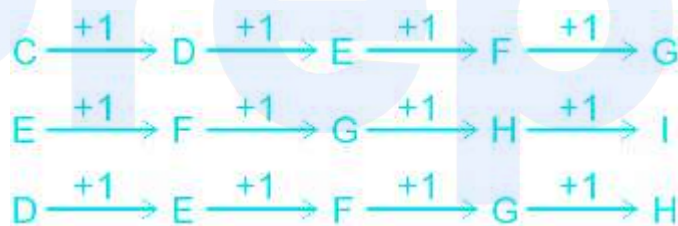
8. Answer: a

Explanation:

The pattern followed here is:

Alphabets	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Positional value	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Positional value	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14
Alphabets	Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N

According to the alphabetical positions of the letters,



Hence, ' GIH ' is the correct answer.

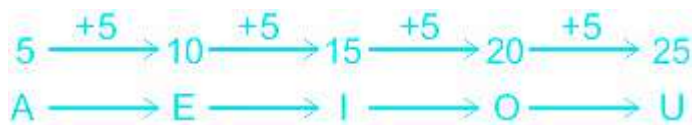
9. Answer: a

Explanation:

The logic is:

Logic: The numbers are increased by +5,

The letters are Vowels in increasing order.



Letter series is vowels.

Hence, '15I' is the correct answer.

10. Answer: d

Explanation:

B	Brackets in order {}, [], {}	ब्रैकेट {}, [], {} क्रम में
O	of	का
D	Division (÷)	विभाजन (÷)
M	Multiplication (×)	गुणा (×)
A	Addition (+)	जोड़ (+)
S	Subtraction (−)	घटाव (−)

Symbol	−	*	/
Meaning	+	−	×

Given expression: $\{(5 * 1) - (6 / 2)\}$

After replacing the symbols by their meaning, we get:

$$= \{(5 - 1) + (6 \times 2)\}$$

$$= \{4 + 12\}$$

$$= 16$$

Hence, '16' is the correct answer.

11. Answer: d

Explanation:

The logic is:

I. $4 \star 3 = 15$

$$4 \times 3 + 3 = 12 + 3 = 15$$

II. $7 \star 3 = 24$

$$7 \times 3 + 3 = 21 + 3 = 24$$

III. $6 \star 5 = 33$

$$6 \times 5 + 3 = 30 + 3 = 33$$

Similarly,

IV. $9 \star 2 = ?$

$$9 \times 2 + 3 = 18 + 3 = 21$$

Hence, '21' is the correct answer.

12. Answer: b

Explanation:

B	Brackets in order {}, [], {}	ब्रेकेट {}, [], {} क्रम में
O	of	का
D	Division (÷)	विभाजन (÷)
M	Multiplication (×)	गुणा (×)
A	Addition (+)	जोड़ (+)
S	Subtraction (−)	घटाव (−)

1. ×, =, −

Given expression: $12 \times 4 \times 2 \times 1$

After replacing the X's by the symbols in the given option, we get:

$$12 \times 4 = 2 - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 48 \neq 1$$

2. ÷, =, +

Given expression: $12 \times 4 \times 2 \times 1$

After replacing the X's by the symbols in the given option, we get:

$$12 \div 4 = 2 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 = 3$$

3. ×, −, =

Given expression: $12 \times 4 \times 2 \times 1$

After replacing the X's by the symbols in the given option, we get:

$$12 \times 4 - 2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 48 - 2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 46 \neq 1$$

4. ×, ÷, +

Given expression: $12 \times 4 \times 2 \times 1$

After replacing the X's by the symbols in the given option, we get:

$$12 \times 4 \div 2 + 1$$

$$= 12 \times 2 + 1$$

$$= 24 + 1$$

$$= 25$$

Hence, ' $\div$, $=$, $+$ ' is the correct answer.

13. Answer: d

Explanation:

The Venn diagram that best describes the relationship between People living in Patna, People living in Bihar, and People living in India is shown below:



Patna is in Bihar and Bihar is in India.

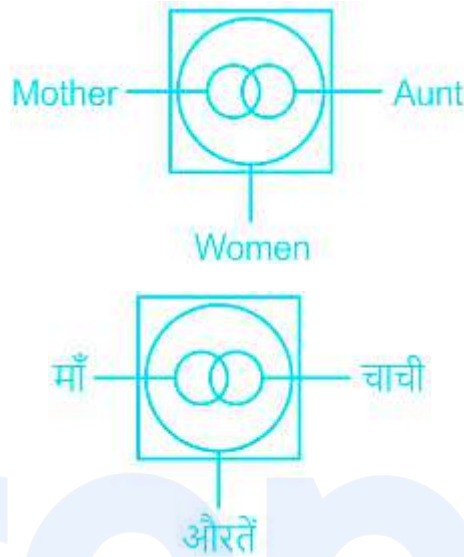
So, people living in Patna, live in Bihar, India.

Hence, ' option 4 ' is the correct answer.

14. Answer: c

Explanation:

The Venn diagram that best describes the relationship Mother, Aunt, and Women is shown below:



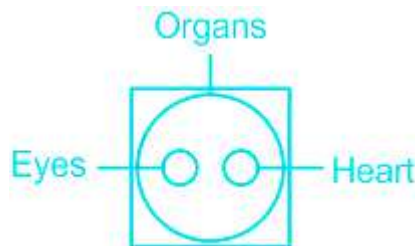
Some mother are aunt. All aunt and mother's are women.

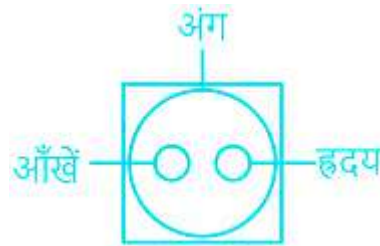
Hence, ' option 3 ' is the correct answer.

15. Answer: c

Explanation:

The Venn diagram that best describes the relationship between Eyes, Organs, and Heart is shown below:



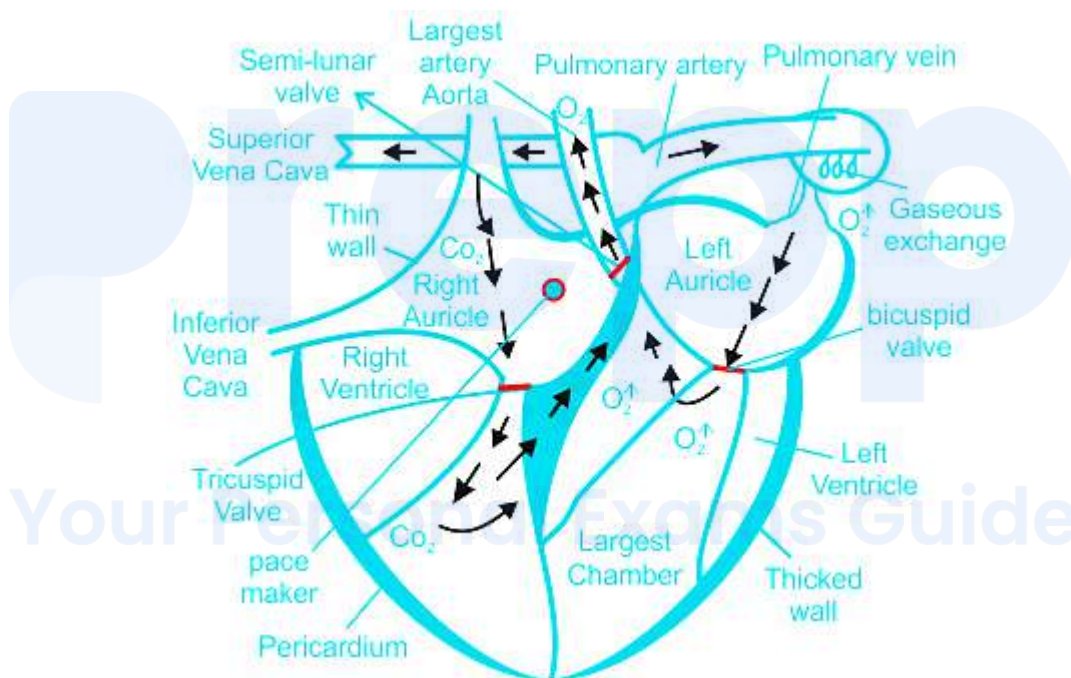


Eyes and Heart are the names of Organs.

The eye is an external organ and the Heart is an internal organ.

Hence, 'Option 3' is the correct answer.

★ Additional Information



★ Important Points

- Our heart is made up of muscles and it is called Myogenic.
- The pericardium is the outer covering of the heart.
- In a human embryo formation of the heart starts at the age of four weeks.
- William Harvey is called the father of blood circulations.
- As in the human heart, blood enters twice so it is called Double circulation.
- The left ventricle is the largest chamber of the heart.
- The right ventricle has the thickest wall.

- The auricle is the chamber of the heart which receives blood.
- The ventricle is the chamber of the heart which sends blood.
- The right auricle receives CO₂ rich blood from the body cells.
- The left auricle receives O₂ rich blood from the lungs.

16. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct water image of the given word is shown below:

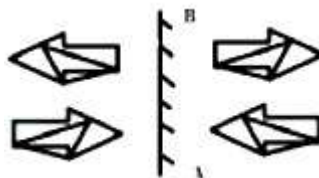


Hence, 'option 3' is the correct answer.

17. Answer: b

Explanation:

If the given figure is placed on the left side of the mirror, then the right mirror image is:



Hence, 'option 2' is the correct answer.

18. Answer: b

Explanation:

For this question, the relation is given below-



In the both Dice,

In the two dices given above, oval and kite shape are common on both the dice which implies $\Rightarrow$ is opposite to triangle symbol.

Hence, ' option 2 ' is the correct answer.

★ Key Points

- Dices are of two types :

1. Standard Dice
2. Non-Standard Dice.

- Dice has:-

1. faces = 6
2. sides = 12
3. corners = 8

Two opposite faces are never seen together.

Adjacent faces are never opposite to each other.

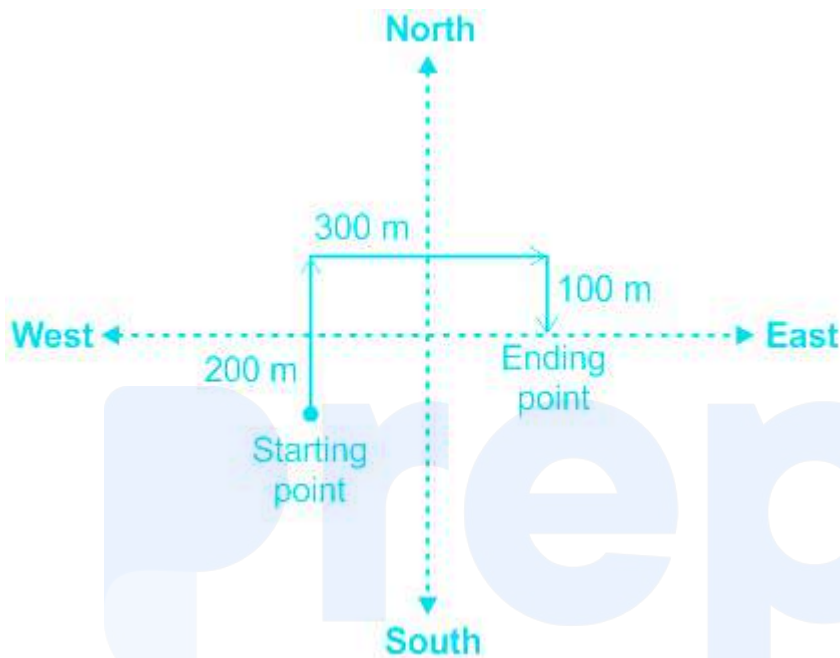
When two positions of the same dice are given with one face as the common:

1. We take the common letter and move either in a Clockwise or Anti-clockwise direction.
2. The faces that come in this process are opposite each other in the same order.

19. Answer: d

Explanation:

According to given conditions,



Anju is standing in South direction now.

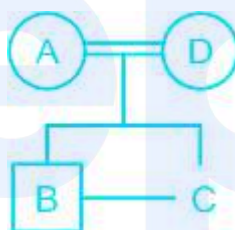
Hence, ' **South** ' is the correct answer.

20. Answer: b

Explanation:

By using the symbols in the table given below, we can draw the following family tree:

Symbol in Diagram	Meaning
○	Female
□	Male
=	Married Couple
—	Siblings
	Difference of a Generation



Clearly, D is wife of A.

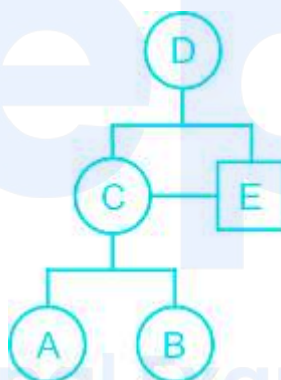
Hence, 'Wife' is the correct answer.

21. Answer: a

Explanation:

By using the symbols in the table given below, we can draw the following family tree:

Symbol in Diagram	Meaning
○	Female
□	Male
=	Married Couple
—	Siblings
	Difference of a Generation



Clearly, E is the uncle of A.

Hence, ' **Uncle** ' is the correct answer.

22. Answer: a

Explanation:

The pattern followed here is:

1) 'ABC' is a racer-bike. → True (As, Ayan drives only racer-bike and Last week, Ayan rode "ABC" bike → 'ABC' is a racer-bike)

2) 'ABC' is not a racer-bike. → False (As, Ayan drives only racer-bike and Last week, Ayan rode "ABC" bike → 'ABC' is a racer-bike)

Hence, **Only conclusion 1 follows** .

★ Additional Information

- If there are two or more sentences that are used to frame a statement, then, the sentences must be interrelated, and mutual contradiction should be there.
- Do not look for truthful notions. The information provided in the statement is the only requirement for a student to answer the question. No assumptions must be made.
- Read the statement carefully and look for keywords that are common between the statement and the conclusions.
- If there is more than one conclusion that is applicable to the statement, students must ensure that the conclusions they opt for have some relation with each other.

23. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

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Statement	Conclusion		
	Definite (100% true)	Can't Say	Incorrect (100% false)
All A are B 	Some A are B Some B are A	Some B are not A All B are A	Some A are not B No A is B No B is A
Some A are B 	Some B are A	Some A are not B All B are A Some B are not A All A are B	No A is B No B is A
No A is B 	No B is A Some A are not B Some B are not A		Some A are B Some B are A All A are B All B are A
Some A are not B 		Some B are not A Some A are B Some B are A All B are A No A is B No B is A	All A are B

The least possible Venn diagram is:



Conclusion:

- 1) All 'Y' are 'X'. → False (As, All 'X' are 'Y' → Some 'Y' are 'X')
- 2) Some 'Y' are 'X'. → True (As, All 'X' are 'Y' → Some 'Y' are 'X')

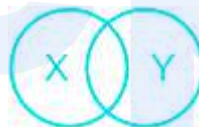
Hence, **Only conclusion 2 follows**.

24. Answer: a

Explanation:

Statement	Conclusion		
	Definite (100% true)	Can't Say	Incorrect (100% false)
All A are B 	Some A are B Some B are A	Some B are not A All B are A	Some A are not B No A is B No B is A
Some A are B 	Some B are A	Some A are not B All B are A Some B are not A All A are B	No A is B No B is A
No A is B 	No B is A Some A are not B Some B are not A		Some A are B Some B are A All A are B All B are A
Some A are not B 		Some B are not A Some A are B Some B are A All B are A No A is B No B is A	All A are B

The least possible Venn diagram is:



Conclusion:

- 1) Some 'Y' are 'X'. → True (As, Some 'X' are 'Y' given so some Y is definitely X, hence, true)
- 2) All 'Y' are 'X'. → False ((As, Some 'X' are 'Y' → Some 'Y' are 'X' is true but all Y can never be X, hence false)

Hence, **Only conclusion 1 follows** .

25. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

The logic followed here is:

Except School, all are the subjects, whereas school is an institute.

Hence, ' School ' is the odd one out.

The description is as follows:

Option		Description
1.	Mathematics	The abstract science of number, quantity, and space, either as abstract concepts (pure mathematics), or as applied to other disciplines such as physics and engineering (applied mathematics).
2.	Science	The intellectual and practical activity encompassing the systematic study of the structure and behaviour of the physical and natural world through observation and experiment.
3.	School	School is an institution for educating children.
4.	Geography	The study of the physical features of the earth and its atmosphere, and of human activity as it affects and is affected by these, including the distribution of populations and resources and political and economic activities

26. Answer: b

Explanation:

The description is as follows:

Option		Description
1.	Goat	Goat is a herbivorous animal.
2.	Lion	Lion is a carnivorous animal.
3.	Cow	Cow is a herbivorous animal.
4.	Buffalo	Buffalo is a herbivorous animal.

Hence, ' **Lion** ' is the odd one out.

27. Answer: a

Explanation:

The description is as follows:

Option		Description
1.	Plant	Plant is a living organism of the kind exemplified by trees, shrubs, herbs, grasses, ferns, and mosses, typically growing in a permanent site, absorbing water and inorganic substances through its roots, and synthesizing nutrients in its leaves by photosynthesis using the green pigment chlorophyll.
2.	Table	Table is a piece of furniture with a flat top and one or more legs, providing a level surface for eating, writing, or working at.
3.	Chair	Chair is a separate seat for one person, typically with a back and four legs.
4.	Bed	Bed is a piece of furniture for sleep or rest, typically a framework with a mattress.

Hence, 'Plant' is the odd one out.

28. Answer: b

Explanation:

1) XYZ product is not popular.

Assumption 1 is not implicit.

The popularity of XYZ cannot be determined from the given statement. Therefore, the given assumption is not implicit in the statement.

2) Boycotting XYZ Products is a sign of wisdom.

Assumption 2 is implicit.

Radhika is smart enough to boycott XYZ product. The statement clearly suggests that Radhika is smart and she boycotts XYZ product, which means boycotting XYZ Products is a sign of wisdom.

Hence, **Only assumption 2 is implicit**.

★ **Additional Information**

1. Read the statement with an approach that the assumptions would be true about the statement.
2. Do not go too logical with the statements. Analyze the given information and the assumption must only be made based on the information in the statement. Do not over-complicate it.
3. Common assumptions can always be followed but other than that do not align the statement with General Knowledge or other facts
4. Use the elimination method if you are unable to apprehend the answer. Read the statement and then the assumptions given in the options, you shall notice that a few of them will most definitely not follow. Eliminate them and then choosing from lesser options may prove to be more convenient
5. One thing to note is that the assumption is something that the author believes to be true, so while choosing the correct option, keep this thought in mind. If any option contradicts the statement, then that assumption will not follow.

29. Answer: c

Explanation:

1) Most of the people of the state want their government to build roads in their state.

Assumption 1 is implicit.

The present state government, if it wants to register victory in the upcoming state elections, should get the roads constructed in the state.

The statement suggests that if state Government wants to win elections, they must construct roads. Therefore, the assumption is implicit in the statement.

2) Majority of the people of the state will vote for the current government only if it builds the roads.

Assumption 2 is implicit.

One can win elections only when they get majority votes and in order to win, state government must construct roads. Therefore, the assumption is implicit in the statement.

Hence, **Both assumptions are implicit .**

★ **Additional Information**

1. Read the statement with an approach that the assumptions would be true about the statement.
2. Do not go too logical with the statements. Analyze the given information and the assumption must only be made based on the information in the statement. Do not over-complicate it.
3. Common assumptions can always be followed but other than that do not align the statement with General Knowledge or other facts
4. Use the elimination method if you are unable to apprehend the answer. Read the statement and then the assumptions given in the options, you shall notice that a few of them will most definitely not follow. Eliminate them and then choosing from lesser options may prove to be more convenient
5. One thing to note is that the assumption is something that the author believes to be true, so while choosing the correct option, keep this thought in mind. If any option contradicts the statement, then that assumption will not follow

30. Answer: a

Explanation:

The logic followed is:

1) 'Spoken English' book can improve English speaking abilities.

Assumption 1 is implicit.

If you read the book 'Spoken English', your English speaking abilities improve. The statement clearly suggests that reading 'Spoken English' book improves English speaking abilities.

2) A regular practice of speaking English during conversation can improve English speaking abilities.

Assumption 2 is not implicit.

The statement does not mention anything about regular practice of speaking English, so it is not implicit in the statement.

Hence, ' **Only assumption 1 is implicit** '.

★ **Additional Information**

1. Read the statement with an approach that the assumptions would be true about the statement.
2. Do not go too logical with the statements. Analyze the given information and the assumption must only be made based on the information in the statement. Do not over-complicate it.
3. Common assumptions can always be followed but other than that do not align the statement with General Knowledge or other facts
4. Use the elimination method if you are unable to apprehend the answer. Read the statement and then the assumptions given in the options, you shall notice that a few of them will most definitely not follow. Eliminate them and then choosing from lesser options may prove to be more convenient
5. One thing to note is that the assumption is something that the author believes to be true, so while choosing the correct option, keep this thought in mind. If any option contradicts the statement, then that assumption will not follow.

31. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

The correct answer is My Computer.

★ Key Points

- **My computer:**
 - This is a system folder.
 - My Computer displays the contents of a computer's disc drive, CD-ROM drive, and network drive.
 - In this, we can view and store files and folders in different views.

★ Additional Information

- Recycle Bin -
 - It allows Windows users to restore deleted files in Windows.
- Control Panel -
 - It is used for setting hardware, system, and security, network and internet, user accounts.
 - Control Panel is a set of many settings in Microsoft Windows.
 - In which users can do many system settings such as hardware settings, system, and security settings, network and internet settings, user account settings, etc.
- Task Manager -
 - It is an operating system component found in all versions of Microsoft Windows since Windows NT 4.0 and Windows 2000.
 - It allows you to view each task (process) and the overall performance of the computer.

32. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Desktop.

★ Key Points

- The first thing you see when you open your computer is called the desktop.
 - From the top left of the screen to the bottom left, you'll see some small pictures called icons.

★ Additional Information

- **My Documents –**
 - **This folder is a component** of a user profile that is used as a unified place to store personal data.
 - By default, the **My Documents folder is a folder** in a user's profile that is used as the default storage location for saved documents.
- **My Computer –**
 - My computer is a **system folder**.
 - With the help of this, we can see all the drives. And can work with them too.
- **Downloads –**
 - In computer networks, download **refers to receiving data from a remote system**.
 - Generally a server like as a web server, an FTP server, or another similar system.

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33. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is C: drive.

★ Key Points

- The C drive is **reserved for the operating system**.
 - Inside the **C drive**, only the backup data of the **operating system and any application software** are kept.
 - Apart from this, no other kind of data is kept in C Drive.
 - The rest of the **drives like D, E, F, etc.** are **used to save other data**.

★ Additional Information

- **Computer drives** are partitions created in the **hard disk built inside any computer**.
 - Which can be made smaller or bigger according to the capacity of the hard disk.
 - Any kind of data from the computer is saved inside these drives.
-

34. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is World Wide Web.

- The full name of WWW is World Wide Web.

★ Key Points

- English scientist **Tim Berners-Lee** **invented the World Wide Web in 1989**.
 - He wrote the first web browser in 1990 while working at CERN near Geneva, Switzerland.
 - The browser was released outside CERN to other research institutions starting in January 1991, and then to the general public in August 1991.

★ Additional Information

- The World Wide Web works on **HTML, HTTP**, web servers and web browsers.
 - **The name of a website** is also called its **URL (Uniform Resource Locator)**.
 - When we want to open a website, the browser fills the name or URL of the program in the address box or address bar.
-

35. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Hypertext Markup Language.

★ Key Points

- **HTML is a markup language** used to **create web pages and web-based apps**.
 - When a web browser opens the page of a website, a document is received in the form of HTML from its web server.
 - Which the web browser converts into a multimedia web page.

★ Additional Information

- HTML was **developed by the team Berners Lee** in the early 1990s in Switzerland.
- It is developed **to publish web pages on the World Wide Web (WWW)**.

36. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Uploading**.

★ Key Points

- Uploading means the transfer of files from a small peripheral system to a large central system, which is also called a server.

★ Additional Information

- **Downloading -**
 - It means **the transfer of files from a server to a small peripheral unit** (personal system).
 - In this, there is **data transfer from different servers**.
- **Web Browser -**
 - This is a software using which users find the information they need on the Internet.
- **Spooling -**
 - It is a process in which data is sent to **the temporary storage area** which we call a spool.

- Where he stays in **the store for some time**.
- The full name of SPOOL is 'Simultaneous Peripheral Operation Line'.

37. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Input Device.

★ Key Points

- **Mouse –**
 - It is an **input device**, whose real name is 'Pointing Device'.
 - It is **mainly used to select items on the computer screen**, move towards them and **open and close** them.
 - The user gives instructions to the computer through the mouse.
 - Through this, the user can access anywhere on the computer screen.
- **Keyboard –**
 - It is the **primary input device** used with the computer.
 - It is **similar to an Electric Typewriter** which is full of many buttons (keyboard switch).
 - In which **letters, numbers, and symbols** are made.

★ Additional Information

- **Output device –**
 - The instructions are given by the computer's **input device** for processing and **we get the result as a result**.
 - We can get this result in the form of a soft copy or in the form of a hard copy. And we can print it too. is **called output devices**.
 - **Some of the output devices** – Monitor, Printer, Plotter, Headphones, Projector, And Speakers.

38. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is CPU.

★ Key Points

- CPU (Central Processing Unit) –
 - It is the **main part of the computer**, it can also be called the '**brain of the computer**'.
 - Its **function is to process the inputs and instructions** coming on the computer.
 - This unit of computer performs arithmetic, logical, control functions, input functions, and output functions.
 - It is also commonly known as a processor.

★ Additional Information

- Motherboard –
 - It is a **printed circuit board** installed in most electronic plants such as laptops, computers, etc.
 - It is also called the **mainboard or system board**.
 - **The main part** of the motherboard is its **chipset**.
- RAM (Random Access Memory) –
 - This is a **type of memory**, we also know it by the name of **Primary Memory**.
 - There are two types of RAM. **Static RAM and Dynamic RAM**

39. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Read-only memory.

★ Key Points

- ROM is a non-volatile memory.

- It is a memory device or storage medium that stores information permanently.

★ Additional Information

- **Features of ROM –**

- **This memory was created** only when computers were made.
- **ROM is not just used** in computers or mobile, we can use it in some other electronic device also.
- Like Washing Machines, Microwave Ovens, TV, AC, Lift, etc.
- In this, the instructions of all the Basic Functionality of the computer are stored.
- **ROMs are readable only** . Meaning that the information in it can only be read.
- Talking about the price, then **ROM is cheaper than RAM** .
- **ROMs use very little power** while they are very reliable

40. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is the Arithmetic and Logic Unit.

★ Key Points

- **Three main components of CPU –**

- There are **three very special components** in the CPU, namely **Control Unit, Arithmetic Logic Unit, Registers (Memory Unit)** respectively.
- By whose contribution the processor is always implemented.

★ Additional Information

- **Arithmetic logic unit –**

- ALU is a **digital circuit** in computer hardware,
- The **main function** of an arithmetic logic unit is **to perform arithmetic operations** such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, division.

- Apart from doing all the other **tasks like mathematics**, there are also logic-related tasks.
- Like comparing, selecting, matching, merging data among themselves, this type of work is done by the Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU).
- **The ALU is primarily** designed for basic arithmetic operations.
- **Printer –**
 - It is a **hardware output device** that is **used to generate hard copies and print** any document.

41. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is the Printer.

★ Key Points

- Printer –
 - It is a **hardware output device** that is **used to generate hard copies and print** any document.

★ Additional Information

- Keyboard –
 - It is an **input device** that uses buttons to enter data on a computer or other device.
- Joystick –
 - It is an **input device** that is made up of a rod rotating on a spindle.
 - It is often used to control video games.
- Mouse –
 - This is an **input device**. It is a pointing device that is used to interact with a PC.

42. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Input Devices.

★ Key Points

- **Input Device** –
 - It is an electronic device through which we can enter data into the device.
 - When any device through which we input anything into a computer or personal computer is called an input device.

★ Additional Information

- **Output device** –
 - These are the hardware that can be used to display text and graphics.
 - Like – Monitor, Speaker, Printer, Projector, Plotter.
 - It usually consists of a screen, but it can also be printers, projectors, or audio devices.
- **Application Programs** –
 - A program that performs a certain task is called an application program.
 - For example, software for word processing or database management, or accounting.

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43. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Light Pen.

★ Key Points

- **Light Pen** –
 - It is an **input device** of the computer which serves to give commands to the computer.
 - It is also called **an electronic pen**.
 - It looks like **an ordinary pen**.

- It is **used as a mouse** .

★ Additional Information

- A **wave of light emerges** from the tip of this pen.
- With this point, the icon made on the screen is touched and clicked.
- This work is done in the same way that we click by moving the **mouse pointer on the screen**.
- The tip of the light pen acts in a way like the Enter / Ok button.

44. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Joystick.

★ Key Points

- Joystick –
 - It is an **input device**.
 - It is a **small curved stick** that is **used to move the cursor around**.
 - Some joysticks are embedded in the keyboard and the rest of the buttons work separately.
 - We use this stick mostly for playing games.

★ Additional Information

- Monitor –
 - It is an **output device**.
 - It is also called a **visual display unit**.
 - It is like **watching TV** .
 - It shows the **output data** on its screen as a soft copy.
- Plotter –
 - This is an **output device**.
 - These **vector graphics** are used to **print graphs and designs**.
- Printer –

- It is a hardware **output device**.
- Which is **used to generate hard copies** and print any document.
- A document can be of any type.
- Such as Text File, Image, or Combination of both.

45. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Print data or view data.

★ Key Points

- **The output device** is the device that provides its result in the form of a hardcopy after processing the instructions given by the input device of the computer, which is called the output device.
 - Computers have different types of output devices - monitors, printers, plotters.

★ Additional Information

- **Scanner -**
 - It is an **input device**.
 - Which scans the documents. Such as photographs and text pages.
 - When a document is scanned, it is converted into a digital format.
- **Input Device -**
 - It is such **an electronic device** through which we can enter data in the device.
 - It is a part of the computer. Any device through which we input anything into a computer or personal computer,
 - It is called an input device.

46. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Projector.

★ Key Points

- **Projector** –
 - It is an **optical device** that projects **an image or moving images**.
 - Above a surface, which is **mainly a projection screen**.
 - The most common type of projector in today's time is the **video projector**.

★ Additional Information

- **TouchPad** –
 - This device is **designed to translate** user input for the purpose of moving a cursor on a computer.
 - It acts a lot **like a mouse**.
 - It is allowing the user **to move the cursor to select objects** and perform other tasks
- **CD ROM (Compact Disk Read-Only Memory)** –
 - This is a **storage device**.
 - Which uses **an optical laser** to read the microscopic pits on the aluminized layer of a polycarbonate disc.
 - The same format is **used for compact discs of audio**.
- **Pen Drive** –
 - This is such a **storage drive** that is **used to transfer files**.

47. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is VDU.

★ Key Points

- **VDU** –

- It is also called the 'Visual Display Unit'.
- The VDU displays the **information received from the computer on the screen.**
- There are two types of VDU monochrome display monitor, color display monitor display.
- The monitor uses a single color to display and the color display monitor can display up to 256 colors at the same time.

★ Additional Information

- DVD –
 - Its full form is "**Digital Video Disc**".
 - It is a type of optical media used to store digital data DVD.
- CCTV –
 - There is a **type of camera** that is called a '**closed-circuit television camera**' (CCTV).
 - With this camera, sitting at one place, the events happening around that place can be tracked.

48. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is system software.

★ Key Points

- Operating systems are called system software. Which manages and controls computer hardware.
 - Because of this application software is able to run on the computer.
 - The best example of system software is the operating system.

★ Additional Information

- **Application Software** –
 - This is **software** that has been developed to help the users.

- It can **perform** only one specific task.
 - Such software is called **application software**.
 - **Utility Software** –
 - It is one such computer **programming system** .
 - Those who work to **configure, analyze, optimize and maintain the computer** .
 - We also call it by the name of **"Utility" and "Utilities"**.
-

49. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Ctrl + C.

★ Key Points

- To copy and paste, you can use keyboard shortcuts:
 - **Ctrl + c** to copy
 - **Ctrl + x** to cut
 - **Ctrl + v** to paste

★ Additional Information

- When you cut a file, the file is moved from its original location to the clipboard.
 - When you paste it, the file you pasted it into comes from the clipboard.
 - The copied file does not move from its original location but becomes a separate copy of it.
-

50. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Ctrl + P.

★ Key Points

- In Windows computers, **Ctrl + P** is **used together to print** any file or document.
 - Pressing it **opens the print window**.
 - Where you can make a hard copy of that file by selecting the printer connected to your compute

★ Additional Information

- Some Important short keys –
 - **Ctrl + O** – Open File
 - **Ctrl + D** – Font
 - **Ctrl + V** – Insect
 - **Ctrl + L** – Left Alignment
 - **Ctrl + M** – Move
 - **Ctrl + N** – New file

51. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Ctrl + HOME**.

- **Ctrl + HOME** is used to go to the top of an MS Word document.

★ Key Points

- The shortcut Control+Home/ C-Home, or Ctrl+Home is used to move the cursor to the beginning of a document.

★ Additional Information

- **Ctrl + End** is a shortcut key that moves the cursor to the end of a document.
- **Alt+End** is a keyboard shortcut used to move to the last cell of a column in a Microsoft Word table.
- **Alt+Home** shortcut is used to open the homepage in the active tab.

52. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Ctrl + Z.

★ Key Points

- The shortcut **Ctrl + Z** is used to undo the last action in a document.

★ Additional Information

- **Ctrl + U** is a shortcut key is used to underline text.
- **Ctrl + D** is used to open the font preferences window.
- **Ctrl + X** is used to cut selected text and save it to the clipboard ready to paste elsewhere.
- **Ctrl + Y** is used to redo the changes or actions made in a document.

53. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is MS-DOS.

- MS-DOS is not a GUI based operating system.

★ Key Points

- **GUI (Graphical User Interface):**
 - A GUI based operating system is an interface that uses icons, menus and a mouse to manage interaction with the system.
 - Earlier, the GUI was made popular by the **Apple Macintosh** in the **1980s** .
 - GUI based OS are **Microsoft Windows, Ubuntu Unity, and GNOME Shell, Mac OS, Chrome OS, etc.**

54. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Picasa.

- Picasa is not an Internet browser.

★ Key Points

- A **browser** is software that is used to surf the Internet and access various sites.
- Examples of browsers are Apple Safari, Amazon Silk, Opera, Google Chrome Mozilla Firefox, Microsoft Edge.
- Picasa is a photo viewing and editing software.

55. Answer: c

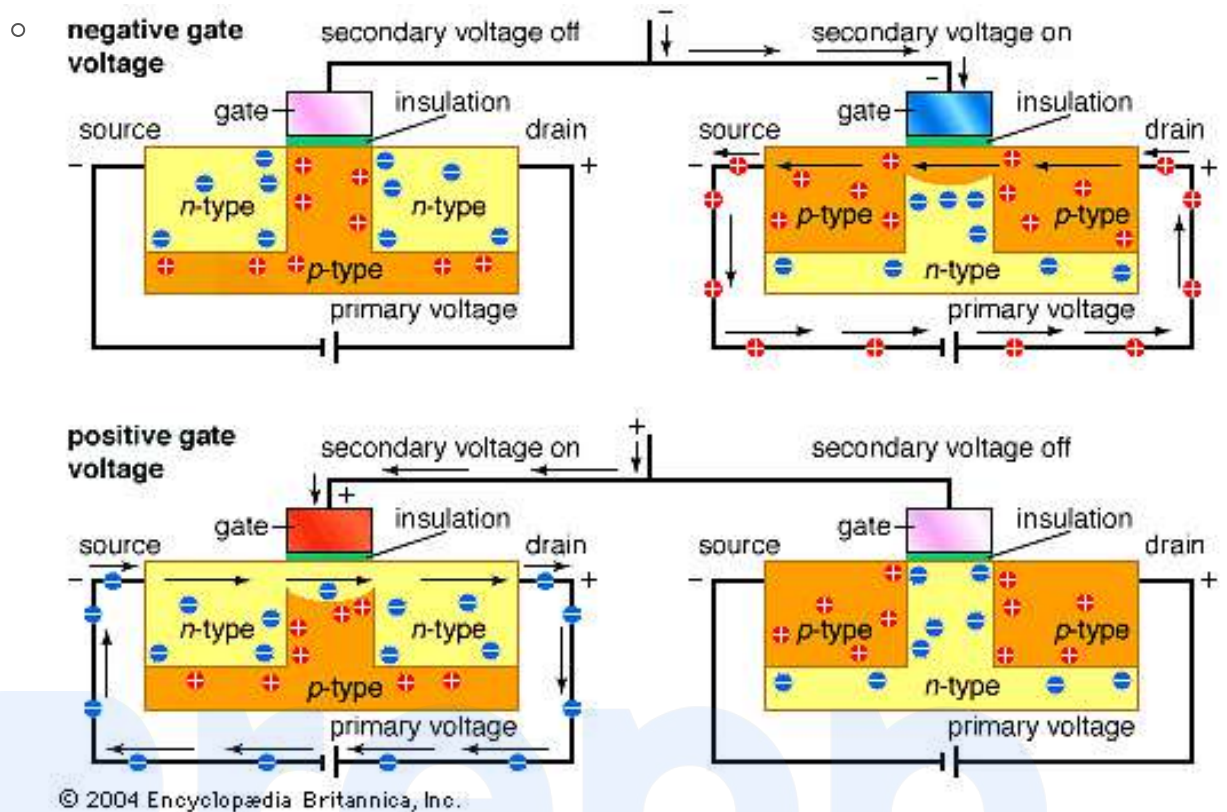
Explanation:

The correct answer is (complementary metal-oxide-semiconductor).

- The full form of CMOS (complementary metal-oxide-semiconductor).

★ Key Points

- **complementary metal-oxide-semiconductor (CMOS):**
 - It consists of a pair of semiconductors connected to a common secondary voltage and is an integrated circuit design on a printed circuit board (PCB) that uses semiconductor technology such that they operate in an opposite (complementary) way.
 - Thus, when one transistor is turned on, the other is turned off, and vice versa.



56. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is input as well as output devices.

- Touchscreen is used for input as well as output devices.

★ Key Points

- A touch screen is used to record responses from the user.
 - It acts as an **input device** .
- It is also used to give responses to user commands and display results.
 - Here, it acts as an **output device** .

•



★ Additional Information

- **Input devices :**
 - Devices that permit users to supply information to the computer are called 'input' devices.
 - The common input devices are the keyboard and mouse.
- **Output devices:**
 - Physical channel that permits a computer to convey the processed information to the outside world.

- Devices that permit such a function are called 'output' devices.
- The common output devices are monitor, printer and speakers.

57. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Quality Performance.

- The terms HD, SD, VGA etc. are related to Quality Performance.

★ Key Points

- There are various ways to determine video quality.
- **"SD" stands** for "standard definition," and **"HD" stands** for "high definition."
- **HD and SD** are measurements of video quality in terms of pixels.
- **Video Graphics Array (VGA)** is a popular display standard developed by IBM and introduced in 1987.

58. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Android OS.

- Android OS is a mobile operating system.

★ Key Points

- **Android OS:**
 - Android OS is a mobile operating system based on a modified version of the Linux kernel.
 - It is open-source software, designed primarily for touchscreen mobile devices such as smartphones and tablets.
 - It is a **GUI based OS**.

★ Additional Information

- GUI (Graphical User Interface):
 - A GUI based operating system is an interface that uses icons, menus and a mouse to manage interaction with the system.
 - Earlier, the GUI was made popular by the Apple Macintosh in the 1980s .
 - GUI based OS are Microsoft Windows, macOS, Ubuntu Unity, and GNOME Shell, Mac OS, Chrome OS, etc.
 - MS-DOS is not a GUI based operating system.
-

59. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is the real-time operating system.

- Lynx OS RTOS is a real-time operating system.

★ Key Points

- Lynx OS RTOS:
 - It is a **real-time operating system** developed by Lynx Software Technologies.
 - It is also known as the **Lynx Operating System** .
 - It features full **POSIX conformance and Linux compatibility**.
 - It is used in real-time embedded systems, in applications for **avionics, military aerospace, industrial process control and telecommunications**.
 - It is used for military purposes because is **compatible with a military-grade security protocol** such as wolfSSL, a popular TLS/SSL library.

★ Additional Information

- **Single-Tasking Operating System** allows a single user to perform only one task at a time.
 - Example: MS-DOS.

- The **multitasking operating system** provides the interface for executing multiple program tasks by a single user at the same time on the one computer system.
 - Examples: Microsoft Windows and Macintosh OS.
 - A **time-sharing operating system** uses CPU scheduling and multi-programming to provide every with a small portion of a shared computer at once.
-

60. Answer: a

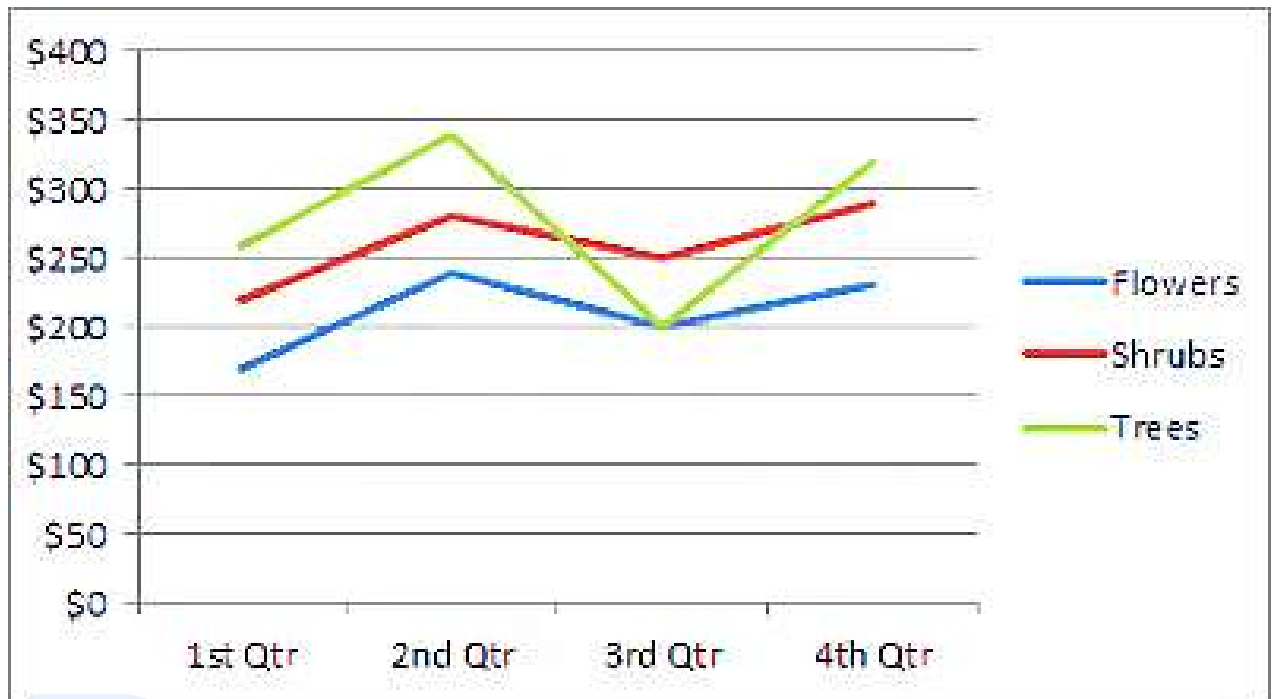
Explanation:

The correct answer is a line chart.

- In MS-Excel, a line chart shows a series of trends by connecting the dots.

★ Key Points

- The Line Chart
- The Line Chart is effective in displaying trends.
- The Y-axis always displays numeric values and the X-axis displays the time or any other category.
- It shows a series of trends by connecting the dots.



61. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Rajasthan.

- The Harappan city of Kalibanga is located in Rajasthan.

★ Key Points

- **Kalibangan :**
 - It is located in the **Hanumangarh district of Rajasthan**.
 - It is located on the banks of the river **Ghaggar**.
 - It was excavated in the year **1953**.
 - **B.B. Lal** was the main archaeologist in the excavation
 - The founding in Kalibangan was Mud-brick fortification, stone blade, cart wheel, a grave in the east-west direction, the discovery of a ploughed field, no drainage system, wall bifurcating citadel, fire altars.

★ Additional Information

- Chanhudaro is located in **Sindh, Pakistan.**
 - Banawali is located in **Fatehabad , Haryana.**
 - Lothal is located in **Ahmedabad, Gujarat.**
-

62. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Buddhism.**

- **Emperor Ashoka accepted Buddhism after the Kalinga War.**

★ Key Points

- **Ashoka (273 BC–232 BC):**
 - He was the greatest Mauryan ruler, Governor of Taxila and Ujjain.
 - His rule extended to the whole of the sub-continent except the south.
 - It also included **Afghanistan, Baluchistan, Kashmir and the valleys of Nepal.**
 - Ashoka crowned himself formally in **269 BC.**
 - Under Ashoka, the **Mauryan Empire reached its zenith.**
 - Ashoka fought the Kalinga War in **261 BC** in the 9th year of his coronation.
 - Later, he was shocked by the massacre in the war and, therefore, abandoned the policy of physical occupation in favour of the policy of cultural conquest.
 - **Bherighosa was replaced by Dhammaghosa.**
 - He embraced **Buddhism** under **Upagupta.**
 - He sent his son **Mahendra** and daughter **Sanghamitra** to Ceylon (Sri Lanka) as Buddhist missionaries with a sapling of the original peepal tree.
 - He inaugurated various Dhamma Yatras from the **11th year** of his reign after visiting Bodh Gaya and also appointed **Dhamma Mahamatras.**

63. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Sher Shah.

- Humayun had to be in exile for 15 years after being defeated by Sher Shah.

★ Key Points

- **Humayun (1530 AD–1540 AD and 1555 AD–1556 AD):**
 - He was the son of Babur and ascended the throne in **1530 AD**.
 - His succession was challenged by his brothers Kamran, Hindal and Askari along with the Afghans.
 - His first campaign was against **Kalinjar**.
 - The **Battle of Chausa (1539 AD)** was fought between Sher Shah and Humayun.
 - Humayun was badly defeated and escaped.
 - **Battle of Kannauj (Bilgrama) (1540 AD)** : Humayun was again defeated by Sher Shah and had to flee.
 - **Bairam Khan**, his most faithful officer, helped him. The Mughals occupied Lahore without any march towards Delhi. After the **battle of Machhiwara** against the Afghans and the **battle of Sirhind** against Sikandar Shah, Humayun's second coronation was organised.
 - His autobiography *Humayunama* was written by **Gulbadan Begum**, his sister.
 - He built **Din Panah in Delhi** as his **second capital**.

★ Additional Information

- **Alauddin Khilji:**
 - He was the first Turkish Sultan who separated religion from politics.
 - He introduced the system of **Dagh** (the **branding of the horse**) and **Chehra** (the descriptive **role of soldiers**).
 - He established the **market control department** under a minister called **Diwan-i-Riyasat**.
- **Mohd. Bin Tughlaq:**
 - He established the **department of agriculture** *Diwani- Kohi*.
- **Sikandar Lodhi (1489 AD–1517 AD):**

- He was the son of Bahlol Lodhi who conquered Bihar and western Bengal.
- He conquered Bihar and Bengal in 1504 AD.
- He shifted his capital from **Delhi to Agra, a city founded by him.**
- He introduced the ***Gaz-i-Sikandari*** of **32 digits** for measuring cultivated fields.
- He was a poet and wrote verses in **Persian** under the pen name ***Gularukh***.

64. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Itutmish.

- During the reign of Itutmish, Genghis Khan came to the banks of the river Indus.

★ Key Points

- **Shamsuddin Itutmish (1211 AD–1236 AD):**
 - He was a **slave of Qutubuddin Aibak** and occupied the throne of Delhi in 1211 AD after deposing ***Aram Bakhsh***.
 - He was regarded as the '**real founder of the Delhi Sultanate**'.
 - He made Delhi the capital in place of Lahore.
 - He saved Delhi Sultanate from the wrath of Genghis Khan by refusing shelter to **Khwarizm Shah**, whom Genghis Khan was chasing.
 - He **completed the construction of Qutub Minar**.
 - He constituted a group of **40 nobles** known as ***Turkan-i-Chahalgani* or *Chalisa***.
 - He started the ***Iqta-dar system***.
 - He introduced the ***tanka*, silver coin** and the ***jital*, copper coin**.
 - He patronised **Minhaj-al-Siraj, author of *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri***.

★ Additional Information

- **Alauddin Khilji:**
 - He was the first Turkish Sultan who separated religion from politics.

- He introduced the system of *Dagh* (the **branding of the horse**) and *Chehra* (descriptive **role of soldiers**).
- He established the **market control department** under a minister called *Diwan-i-Riyasat*.

65. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Chandrashekhar Azad.

- Chandrashekhar Azad was not punished for the Kakori incident (1925).

★ Key Points

- **Kakori Train Robbery:**
 - The robbery was the **action of the HRA** and took place **on 9 August 1925**.
 - **The members of the HRA held up the 8-down Train at Kakori.**
 - They then looted the train and cash along with it.
 - People who were related to the Kakori Train Robbery are **Bismil, Roshan Singh, Rajendra Lahiri and Ashfaqullah Khan**.

★ Additional Information

- Conspiracies and people related to it

Conspiracy	People Associated
Muzaffarpur/Alipore conspiracy case, 1908	Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki
Delhi conspiracy case, 1912	Rashbehari Bose, Sachin Sanyal, Basant Kumar Vishwas, Amir Chand, Awadh Bihari
Kanpur Bolshevik conspiracy case, 1924	MN Roy, Muzaffar Ahmad, Shaukat Usmani, Nalini Gupta
Lahore conspiracy case, 1929	Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Rajguru
Meerut conspiracy case, 1929	Muzaffar Ahmad, Shaukat Usmani, SA Dange
Chittagong armoury raid, 1930	Surya Sen, Pritilata Waddeddar, Santi Ghosh, Kalpana Dutta

66. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is in 1906.

- In 1906, Nawab Salimullah and Aga Khan III formed the Muslim League.

★ Key Points

- **Formation of the Muslim League:**
 - Set up in **1906 AD**, under the leadership of **Aga Khan, Nawab Salimullah of Dhaka and Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk**.
 - **Vakar-ul-Mulk** was the **first president of the Muslim League**.
 - It supported the partition of Bengal, **opposed the Swadeshi Movement**, and demanded special safeguards for its community and a separate electorate for the Muslims.

67. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Lahore in 1940.

- The Pakistan Resolution was passed by the Muslim League at Lahore in 1940.

★ Key Points

- **Pakistan Resolution/Lahore Resolution (24th March 1940 AD):**
 - It was in **1930** that **Iqbal** suggested the **union of the Frontier Province – Baluchistan, Sindh and Kashmir**—as a Muslim state within the federation.
 - **Chaudhry Rehmat Ali** invented the term '**Pakstan**' (later called 'Pakistan') in **1935 AD**.
 - The **Lahore Session** of the Muslim League was held on **24th March 1940 AD**.
 - The Resolution for Pakistan was passed and the Federal scheme was rejected as envisaged in the **Government of India Act, 1935 AD**.

68. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Black soil.

- Black soil has the property of 'self-ploughing'.

★ Key Points

- **Regur or Black Soil:**
 - These soils are of **volcanic origin**.
 - These soils are black in colour and are also known as **black soils**.
 - Since they are ideal for **growing cotton**, they are also called **black cotton soils**, in addition to their normal nomenclature of Regur soils.

- They cover the plateaus of **Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa and southern Madhya Pradesh** and extend eastward in the south along the **Godavari and Krishna Valleys**.
- This soil has a **high water-absorbing capacity** and is known as **self ploughing soil**.
- Crops grown in this soil are **Cotton, Jowar, Wheat, Sugarcane, Linseed, Gram, Fruit and Vegetables**.

★ Additional Information

- **Alluvial Soil:**
 - It covers **40% of the land area**.
 - The entire **Northern Plains** are made up of these soils.
 - They have been brought down and deposited by three great Himalayan rivers—**Sutlej, Ganga and Brahmaputra** and their tributaries.
- **Laterite Soil:**
 - The **Laterite soils** are formed due to weathering of lateritic rock in high temperatures and heavy rainfall with an alternate dry and wet period.
 - They are found along the edge of the plateau in the east covering small parts of **Tamil Nadu, Orissa** and a small part of **Chhotanagpur** in the north and **Meghalaya** in the northeast.

69. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Sabarmati.

- Sabarmati river does not flow into the Bay of Bengal.

★ Key Points

- **Sabarmati River:**
 - It is one of the **West flowing rivers** of India.
 - The river originates in the **Aravalli range** in **Udaipur, Rajasthan**.
 - It flows through the states of **Gujarat and Rajasthan**.

- The river drains in the **Gulf of Khambat** in the **Arabian Sea**.

★ Additional Information

- West flowing rivers of India are **Narmada, Tapi, Mahi and Luni**.
-

70. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Lonavala, Maharashtra.

- Bhor Ghat is located in Lonavala, Maharashtra.

★ Key Points

- **Bhor Ghat:**
 - It is a mountain pass located in **Lonavala, Maharashtra** in the **Western Ghats**.
 - It connects **Mumbai to Pune**.
 - The roadway of this pass is located between **Khopoli** and **Khandala**.
 - The railway route of this pass is located between **Palasdari** and **Khandala**.

★ Additional Information

- **Thalghat** connects **Mumbai to Nashik**.
 - **Palakkad Gap** connects **Cochin to Coimbatore**.
-

71. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Rajasthan.

★ Key Points

- The state which comes first in the production of Bajra is Rajasthan.
 - In India, Bajra is an essential food crop in the millet category after Jowar. It is cultivated in a warm and dry climate between **June and October**.
 - It is a **Kharif crop**. Bajra is sown in the areas of temperature between 25 degrees Celsius and 35 degrees Celsius and in the areas where rainfall is less than **50 cm**.
 - **Rajasthan** is in the top Bajra producing states in India. The total production was about **4685.88 tonnes in 2019-20**.
 - Out of the whole Bajra production in the country, **Rajasthan grows 42.22%** of total production.
 - In Rajasthan, Bajra is grown in **Jaipur, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Sikar, Ganganagar, Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Jaipur, and Jalore districts**.

★ Additional Information

State	Description
Madhya Pradesh	• Madhya Pradesh enjoys great attention in Bajra production. Another great quality of Bajra is that it promotes weight loss over wheat and is a great source of energy. • The total production was about 656.58 tonnes in 2019-20.
Andhra Pradesh	• Andhra Pradesh's overall total production for the year 2019-20 was 58.20 tonnes in Bajra.
Gujarat	• Gujarat is in the 4th top Bajra producing state in India. • People in Gujarat believe that Bajra helps in preventing cancer, sugar levels, and diabetic disorders, which is a medical fact. • The total production was about 913.15 tonnes in 2019-20.

72. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Carrot.

★ Key Points

- Carrot is not a raw material for the sugar industry.
 - Carrot is one of the important root vegetables rich in bioactive compounds such as carotenoids and dietary fiber along with appreciable levels of several other functional components with important health-promoting properties.

★ Additional Information

Prepp

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Raw material	Description
Sugarcane	• Sugar cane accounts for 80% of world sugar production, making it the principal sugar-producing raw material. • Sugar cane is tall tropical grass. The stems are harvested, not the leaves. They are principally composed of water, sugar, and fibers known as bagasse.
Beetroot	• Beetroot is derived from the sugar beet plant and along with the sugarcane, it is the most common plant used in the production of white sugar. • Sugar beets are also used to produce other types of refined sugar, such as molasses and brown sugar.
Corn syrup	• Corn syrup is one of several natural sweeteners derived from corn starch. • Corn syrup is produced in processing plants known as wet corn mills. • One derivative of corn syrup is high fructose corn syrup, which is as sweet as sugar and is often used in soft drinks.

73. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is 1951.

★ Key Points

- After independence, the first census was conducted in India in 1951.

- Under the British Viceroy Lord Mayo in **1872** , the first full census was held in **1881** .
- After 1949, it has been organized by the **Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India** under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.
- All censuses since 1951 were conducted under the Indian Census Act of 1948.
- The first census of independent India was conducted in 1951, which was the seventh census in its continuous series. The enumeration period of this census was from 9 to 28 February 1951.
- The last census was held in 2011, while the next census will be held in 2021. But it has been postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

★ Additional Information

- In 1951, at the time of the first population Census, just **18%** of Indians were literate while life expectancy was **32 years** .
- Based on the **1951 census** of displaced persons, **7,226,000** Muslims went to Pakistan (both West and East Pakistan) from India, while **7,249,000** Hindus and Sikhs moved to India from Pakistan (both West and East Pakistan).
- A systematic and modern population census, in its present form, was conducted non synchronously between **1865 and 1872** in different parts of the country.
- This effort culminating in 1872 has been popularly labeled as the first population census of India.
- However, **the first synchronous census in India was held in 1881** . Since then, censuses have been undertaken uninterruptedly once every **ten years** .

74. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Number of females per 1000 males.

★ Key Points

- Sex ratio means the number of females per 1000 males. This ratio gives the number of females in 1000 males.
 - This ratio is 1:1. Deviations in this trend have been observed very frequently. This is given by an age-related pattern—higher at a very young age, narrowing with increasing age, and dropping below 100 by middle age.
 - The "sex ratio" is an important indicator of the gender balance in a population.
 - In the 2011 Population Census, it was revealed that the population ratio in India is 940 females per 1000 males.

★ Additional Information

- The "sex ratio" varies from one population to another. It is better to consider separate sex ratios of different races or by ethnicity.
- This information regarding the "sex ratio" is an important **social indicator to measure the extent of equality** between males and females in a society at a given time.
- The sex ratio in the country with regard to **females has always remained unfavorable**.
- Female foeticide is still very prevalent and this is a matter of concern.
- Although many states have a sex ratio of less than one some states like **Kerala have a sex ratio of 1058** females every 1000 males, Whereas **Delhi has a sex ratio of 821** females for every 1000 males. Thus, it shows the **grim scenario** regarding female foeticide in India.

75. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Kerala.

★ Key Points

- According to the 2011 Census of India, **Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Kerala** sequence of states represents the states in the increasing order of literacy.

- According to the Census 2011, **Bihar** is the **least literate** state in India, It is in the 35th position in India with a literacy of **63.82%**.
- In Census 2011, **Arunachal Pradesh** is in the **34th position** with a literacy of **65.38%**.
- In Census 2011, **Goa** is in the **4th position** in literacy, with a literacy of **88.70%**.
- Kerala has the highest literacy rate state in India, with a literacy of **94.0%**.

★ Additional Information

- The **15th** official census in India was calculated in the year 2011. In a country like India, **literacy is the main foundation for social and economic growth**.
- After the 2011 census, the literacy rate in **India 2011** was found to be **74.04%**.
- According to Census 2011, **Bihar has the minimum total literacy rate**. The male literacy rate is 71.20% and the female literacy rate is 51.50%.
- The male literacy rate of **Arunachal Pradesh** is 72.55% and the female literacy rate is 57.70%. and male literacy rate of Goa is 92.65% and the female literacy rate is 84.66%.
- According to Census 2011, **Kerala has the highest total literacy rate**. The male literacy rate is 96.11% and the female literacy rate is 92.07%.

76. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Uttarakhand.

★ Key Points

- India's first national park Jim Corbett National Park is located in Uttarakhand state.
 - **Corbett National Park, also called Jim Corbett National Park**, natural area in southern **Uttarakhand** state, northern India.
 - It is the first national park in India, it was established in **1936** during the British Raj and named **Hailey National Park**.

- In **1956** , nearly a decade after India's independence, it was renamed **Corbett National Park** after the hunter and naturalist **Jim Corbett** , who had played a leading role in its establishment and had died the year before.

★ Additional Information

- Jim Corbett believed in the conservation of the ecosystem and wildlife, especially tigers, and which is why **Jim Corbett National Park** was chosen as the venue for the inauguration of the '**Save the tigers**' project in India, launched in **1973** .
- **National parks in Uttarakhand:**
 - Chilla (Rajaji National Park), Gangotri National Park, Govind Pashu Vihar National Park, Jim Corbett National Park, Nanda Devi National Park, Rajaji National Park, Valley of Flowers National Park.

77. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Diamond.

★ Key Points

- Panna district of Madhya Pradesh is famous for Diamond production.
 - Panna famous by the name of '**The City of Diamonds**' is situated between the picturesque mountain ranges of Vindhyanchal, north-east part of Madhya Pradesh.
 - The current form of Panna district is in combination with Panna and Ajaygarh State, Charkhari, Bijawar, Chhatarpur and United Provinces.
 - **Madhya Pradesh** is known for the only industrial-scale **diamond mine** in India which is the **Majhgawan mines** near the town of **Panna** in the Bundelkhand area.
 - The mine has a capacity to produce almost **84,000 carats** per year and is owned by the **central National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC)** .

★ Additional Information

Product	Description
Mineral oil	- The three largest producers of mineral oil or crude oil in India are Rajasthan (23.7%) , Gujarat (12.5%), Assam (12.1%). - Among these three states, Assam is the largest producer of mineral oil in India . Digboi is known as the Oil City of Assam where the first oil well in Asia was drilled .
Coal	- Jharkhand state top the list of India's coal reserves at more than 26%, and production. - The state's main coal-mining centers are Jharia, Bokaro, Giridh, Dhanbad, Ramgarh, Karanpur and Hutar. - The Jharia coalfield, which is located south of Dhanbad, is India's oldest and richest coalfield with the best of bituminous coal in its reserves.
Gold	Karnataka is the largest gold-producing state in India. Kolar gold fields and Hutti goldfields are two major goldfields located in Karnataka. - Hutti goldfields are in the Raichur district of Karnataka. Hutti gold mines are the only active gold mine in India .

78. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is In 2009.

★ Key Points

- The 'Gangetic River Dolphin' was declared the national aquatic animal of India in 2009.
 - The Ganges River dolphin is important because it is a reliable indicator of the health of the entire river ecosystem.
 - The Government of India declared it as the National Aquatic Animal in 2009.
 - The announcement was made at the first meeting of the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) in 2009.

★ Additional Information

- The Ganges River Dolphin or also called '**Susu**', is the National Aquatic Animal of India. It is one of the **National Symbols of India**.
- Gangetic Dolphins are found in the river systems of **Ganga, Brahmaputra, Meghna, and Karnaphuli- Sangu** in Nepal, India, and Bangladesh.
- The Ganges river dolphin was officially discovered in **1801**. The habitat of the Ganges river dolphin is within one of the **most densely populated areas of the world**.
- Ganges river dolphins are divided into isolated groups because of the construction of more than **50 dams and other irrigation-related projects**.

79. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary.

★ Key Points

- The Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary site is not included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites.
 - Sariska was declared a wildlife sanctuary in 1955.
 - Sariska Tiger Reserve is located in the Aravalli Hills and is a part of the Alwar district of Rajasthan.
 - The reserve is extremely rich in flora and fauna and is famous for the Royal Bengal Tiger. The park has a population of Leopard, Nilgai, Sambar,

Chital etc.

★ Additional Information

Site	Description
Kaziranga National Park	• In 1985, Kaziranga has declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO for its unique natural environment. • It is located in the Nagaon and Golaghat districts of Assam.
Manas Wildlife Sanctuary	• Manas National Park was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985. • It is located in the Baksa district of Assam.
Keoladeo National Park	• Keoladeo National Park was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985 . • It is located in the Bharatpur district of Rajasthan.

80. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is 2.

★ Key Points

- **Article 87** of the Constitution provides an instance of **2** when the National Assembly specifically addresses both the Houses of Parliament.
- **Article 87** of the constitution provides two instances when the President specially addresses both Houses of Parliament:

- The President of India addresses both the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha at the **beginning of the first session** after each general election when the reconstituted lower house meets for the first time.
- The President also addresses both the houses at the **beginning of the first session of each year**.

★ Additional Information

- The Constitution (**First Amendment**) Act, 1951: **Article 87 was amended**.
 - In clause (1), for the words "**every session**", the words "the first session after each general election to the House of the People and at the commencement of the first session of each year" is substituted.
 - In clause (2), the words "and for the precedence of such discussion over other business of the House" is omitted.

81. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Raj Second Amendment Ordinance.

★ Key Points

- Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Raj Second Amendment Ordinance was introduced in 2020.
 - On April 10, 2020, the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Raj Second Amendment Ordinance, 2020 was **promulgated to amend the 1994 Act** with respect to the appointment, qualifications, tenure, and conditions of service of the State Election Commissioner in the State Election Commission.
 - Subsequently, the government notified the vacancy of the office created by the cessation of tenure of the Election Commissioner and appointed a successor Commissioner. **The Ordinance and the notifications were challenged before the High Court of Andhra Pradesh.**

- The Court struck down the Ordinance on 29th May and restored the SEC to his office until the completion of his tenure. The **Andhra Pradesh** state government has filed a special leave petition before the **Supreme Court** against the decision.

★ Additional Information

Option	Description
Second Amendment in Andhra Pradesh University Act	• It was enacted by the Legislature of the State of Andhra Pradesh in the Sixty-first Year of the Republic of India, • This Act is also called the Andhra Pradesh Universities Acts Amendment Act, 2011 . • It came into force on and from the 26th of October 2010.
Tamil Nadu Municipal Act Fourth Amendment	• Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Fourth Amendment) Act, 2008 further amend the laws relating to the Municipal Corporations and the Municipalities in the State of Tamil Nadu. • It was enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu in the Fifty-Ninth Year of the Republic of India.
Kerala Police Amendment	• The Kerala Police Amendment Ordinance, 2020 was promulgated on November 20, 2020 . • The Ordinance amends the Kerala Police Act, 2011 . • The Act regulates the powers and duties of the police force in the state of Kerala. • The Ordinance provides for punishment for offenses related to threat, humiliation, or defamation.

82. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Panchayati Raj.

★ Key Points

- The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 deals with Panchayati Raj.
 - The 73rd Amendment envisages the Gram Sabha as the foundation of the Panchayat Raj system, which carries out the functions and powers assigned by the State Legislatures.
 - The 73rd Amendment 1992 added a new Part IX to the Constitution, titled "Panchayats", which includes provisions from **Articles 243 to 243(O)**, and a new Eleventh Schedule covering 29 subjects within the functions of Panchayats.
 - This amendment invokes **Article 40 of the DPSP** which states that "the State shall take steps to organize village panchayats and to endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government". "
 - This has upgraded them from the non-justiciable to the just and put a constitutional obligation on the states to implement the Panchayati Raj Acts in accordance with the provisions of Part IX.

★ Additional Information

- The positive impact of the **73rd Amendment in rural India** is clearly visible as it has changed power equations significantly. Elections to the **Panchayats** in most states are being held regularly.
- It makes provisions for the reservation of seats at all three levels in **favor of women, the scheduled castes, the scheduled tribes, and the other backward classes**.

83. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is potassium permanganate.

★ Key Points

- **Potassium permanganate** is not an ozone-depleting substance.
- **Potassium permanganate (KMnO₄)** is a common chemical compound that combines manganese oxide ore with potassium hydroxide. It was first developed as a disinfectant in **1857**.
- **Potassium permanganate** is widely used in the chemical industry and laboratories as a strong oxidizing agent, and also as a **medication for dermatitis**, for cleaning wounds, and general disinfection.
- It is on the WHO Model List of Essential Medicines, the safest and most effective medicines needed in a **health system**.

★ Additional Information

Ozone-depleting substance	Description
Chlorofluorocarbons	• Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are nontoxic, nonflammable chemicals containing atoms of carbon, chlorine, and fluorine. • They are usually used as a coolant in refrigerators and air conditioners used in cars, etc.
Carbon tetrachloride	• It is normally used as a solvent.
Methyl chloroform	• It finds its applications usually in industries for chemical processing, etc.

84. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Tylin.

- Tylin enzymes are not associated with the pancreas.

★ Key Points

- **Ptyalin is a type of amylase found in human saliva .** Ptyalin is also known as **salivary amylase .**
 - The salivary glands secrete the **most important amylolytic enzyme** in the mouth (buccal cavity). Ptyalin's main job is to **catalyze the conversion of starch to maltose and dextrin .**
 - Ptyalin gets activated by chloride ions present in saliva. The enzyme ptyalin in saliva brings about the conversion of **starch into maltose .**
 - It helps in the **digestion of complex starch and sugar** molecules present in the food.

★ Additional Information

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Enzymes	Description
Lipase	• Lipase enzyme works together with bile, which your liver produces, to break down fat in your diet. • If one doesn't have enough lipase, your body will have trouble absorbing fat and the important fat-soluble vitamins (A, D, E, K). • Symptoms of poor fat absorption include diarrhea and fatty bowel movements.
Amylase	• Amylase enzyme helps break down starches into sugar, which your body can use for energy. • If one doesn't have enough amylase, one may get diarrhea from undigested carbohydrates.
Trypsin	• Digestion of proteins is initiated by pepsin in the stomach, but the bulk of protein digestion is due to the pancreatic proteases. • The two major pancreatic proteases are trypsin and chymotrypsin, which are synthesized and packaged into secretory vesicles as the inactive proenzymes trypsinogen and chymotrypsinogen.

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85. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Bihu dance.

★ Key Points

- **Bihu dance** is famous in Assam. It is folk dances of Assam.
 - **Bihu and the Bagurumba** both danced during **festivals held in the spring**.
 - About **Bihu dance**, the first official record of it is said to be when the Ahom king **Rudra Singha** invited Bihu dancers to perform at the Rang

Ghar fields in about **1694** for the **Rongali Bihu**.

- **The Bihu** is a group dance in which males and females dance together, but maintain separate gender roles.
- The dance is performed in **traditional Bihu music** . The most important musicians are the **drummers** (dhulia), who play a twin-faced drum (the dhol, which is hung from the neck) with one stick and a palm.

★ Additional Information

Dance	Description
Kummi dance	• Kummi dance is a folk dance, popular in Tamil Nadu and Kerala in India , danced mostly by Tamil women in circles. • Songs are performed by the women dancing in circles. Men, when they join form the outer circle.
Sattriya dance	• Sattriya dance is a classical Indian dance that originated in its eastern state of Assam . • It is a dance-drama performance art with origins in the Krishna-centered Vaishnavism monasteries of Assam and attributed to the 15th-century Bhakti movement scholar and saint Mahapurush Srimanta Sankardev .
Garba dance	• Garba dance , a type of Indian dance commonly performed at festivals and on other special occasions in the state of Gujarat, India . • It is a joyful style of dance, based on a circular pattern and characterized by a sweeping action from side to side.

86. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Bihar.

★ Key Points

- Manjusha art is folk art from Bhagalpur, Bihar, and dates back to the 7th century. It is also called scroll painting.
 - The name Manjusha is also associated with an elaborate story, a goddess and a festival celebrated in Bhagalpur.
 - The Sanskrit word "Manjusha" means a box and manjus are temple-shaped boxes, made of bamboo, jute-straw and paper, inside which devotees keep their ceremonial contents. However, these boxes are illustrated with pictures that tell a story.
 - The story is of Bihula who saved her husband from the wrath of the deity and snakebite and also of Bishehari or Manasa, the serpent goddess who is known for her anger when she is angry, but also has fierce protection when she is pleased. Is.
 - The festival of Bishahri is celebrated every year on 17 and 18 August. During this puja, two things are made during this puja. One is "Kalash" and the other is Manjusha.

★ Additional Information

State	Folk Paintings
Rajasthan	Bani thani painting, ragini, Phad painting, Gudna Motif, etc.
Gujarat	Rathwa painting, Pithora painting etc.
Punjab	Mural paintings, Shri Darbar Sahib painting, etc.

87. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Hamayun.

★ Key Points

- Mughal emperor Humayun founded 'Dinpanah Nagar'.
 - The **second Mughal emperor Humayun** ascended the throne in **1530 and in 1533** he founded a new city, **Din Panah** , on the banks of the Yamuna River.
 - But in **1540** Sher Shah defeated Humayun and completely destroyed **Din Panah** to the ground and built his new capital, the **Sher Shahi** , now known as Purana Qila fort, in southeastern Delhi.
 - In present times, the citadel of **Din Panah** located on the **Mathura Road in New Delhi, India** is more commonly known as the **Purana Quila or the Old Fort** .
 - It is a historical attraction cared for and maintained by the Archaeology Survey of India.

★ Additional Information

- After defeating Humayun at the **Battle of Kannauj in 1540** , Sher Shah Suri decided to build another city in Delhi, as the construction of a city at that time was considered the final sign of victory.
 - He chose the same site as Dinpanah, the construction site of which was demolished and replaced with another new town- Shergarh.
 - As the Sur Empire had ruined the city of his dreams, Humayun intended to restart the construction of the "Dinpanah" (Persian for "refuge of the faith").
 - With Humayun's death, the story of the great city he had hoped to build also ended.
 - The site, which witnessed the rise and fall of two major empires, the Mughal and the Sur, now lies in ruins in Sher Shah's great palace, Purana Qila.

88. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Gujarat.

★ Key Points

- 'Rani ki Vav' is included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites is located in the state of Gujarat.
 - "Rani ki Vav" is a stepwell situated in the town of **Patan in the Gujarat** state of India. It is located on the banks of the **Saraswati river** .
 - "Rani ki vav" is considered the finest and one of the largest examples of stepwell architecture in Gujarat .
 - "Rani ki vav" has been declared a Monument of National Importance and protected by the Archaeological Sites Act (ASI). It was added to the list of **UNESCO's World Heritage Sites on 22 June 2014** .
 - "Rani ki vav" was named India's "**Cleanest Iconic Place**" at the 2016 Indian Sanitation Conference.

★ Additional Information

- "Rani-ki-Vav" was initially built as a memorial to a king in the **11th century AD** . Its construction is attributed to **Udayamati, daughter of Khengara of Saurashtra, queen** , and spouse of the 11th-century **Chaulukya king Bhima I** .
 - It has spiritual significance and **represents the sanctity of water** . The sculptures in stepwell depict numerous Hindu deities including **Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva, goddesses (Devi), Ganesha, Kubera, Lakulisha, Bhairava, Surya, Indra, and Hayagriva** .

89. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Badminton.

★ Key Points

- The famous trophy Thomas Cup is awarded for the sport **Badminton** .
 - **Thomas Cup** , sometimes called the **World Men's Team Championships** , is an international **badminton competition** among teams representing member nations of the **Badminton World Federation (BWF)** , the sport's global governing body.

- Thomas cup was donated in **1939 by Sir George Thomas** for a series of men's international team competitions to be managed by the **International Badminton Federation (IBF)** , of which Thomas was then president.
- The championships have been conducted every two years since **1982** , amended from being conducted every three years since the first tournament held in **1948–1949** .
- The first tournament was held in 1948–49 and won by Malaya .

★ Additional Information

Cup/Trophy	Game
Davis Cup	Tennis (Men)
Fed Cup	Tennis (Women)
Wightman Cup	Tennis (Women)
Merdeka Cup	Football
Ryder Cup	Golf (Men)
Solheim Cup	Golf (Women)
Walker Cup	Golf
Thomas Cup	Badminton (Men)
Uber Cup	Badminton (Women)
Sudirman Cup	Badminton
Swaythling Cup	Table Tennis (Men)
Corbillon Cup	Table Tennis (Women)
Sultan Azlan Shah Cup	Hockey (Men)

90. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Javelin throw.

★ Key Points

- Paralympic gold medalist Devendra Jhajharia belongs to the sports javelin throw.
 - He is an Indian Paralympic javelin thrower. He is the first Indian Paralympic player to win two gold medals in Paralympics.
 - He won his first gold in the javelin throw at the 2004 Summer Paralympics in Athens, becoming the second Paralympic gold medalist for his country.
 - At the 2016 Summer Paralympics in Rio de Janeiro, she won her second gold medal in the same event.
 - He became India's most decorated Paralympic player by winning his third medal, a silver, at the 2020 Summer Paralympics in Tokyo.



★ Additional Information

- Devendra Jhajharia was born in **1981** and hails from the **Churu District in Rajasthan**.
 - Devendra Jhajharia is currently being supported by the **Olympic Gold Quest**.
 - Devendra Jhajharia would go on to win the gold medal in the **F46 javelin throw** 2004 Paralympics with a world record throw of **62.15m**, eclipsing

the old one of 59.77m.

- He broke his own world record set in 2004 with a best throw of **64.35m** in the 2016 summer Paralympics.
- **In the Paralympic Games being played in Tokyo** , the players of Rajasthan have brought golden success to the state and the country.
 - Avani Lakhera won gold medal in shooting, Devendra Jhajharia silver medal and Sunder Singh Gurjar won bronze medal in javelin throw.

91. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is In 1927.

★ Key Points

- **The Indian Olympic Association was established in 1927.**
 - In 1923–24, a provisional All India Olympic Committee was formed, which organized the All India Olympic Games in February 1924. Eight athletes from these Games were selected to represent India at the 1924 Paris Summer Olympics along with manager Harry Crowe Buck.
 - This gave impetus to the development and institutionalization of sports in India, and, in 1927, the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) was formed, with Sir Dorabji Tata as its founding president and Dr. A.G. Nohran was there.
 - The year in which it was formed in 1927, the Indian Olympic Association was officially recognized by the International Olympic Committee.

★ Additional Information

- India first participated in the Olympics in **1900 in Paris** . The country was represented by **Norman Pritchard, an Anglo Indian** who was holidaying in Paris during that time.
- The seeds for the creation of an organization for coordinating the Olympic movement in India were related to India's participation in the **1920 and 1924 Olympics** , when Sir Dorabji Tata suggested the need for a Sports body at the **National level for promoting Olympic Sport in united India** .

★ Important Points

- The Indian Olympic Association was established in the year **1927**.
 - It is registered as a **Non-Profit Organisation under the Societies Registration Act of 1860**.
 - As a member of the IOC and OCA, it is the Indian Olympic Association's primary mission to develop, promote and protect the Olympic Movement in the country.

92. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Harmeet Rajul Desai.

★ Key Points

- Harmeet Rajul Desai has been awarded the Arjuna Award. He belongs to Table Tennis.
 - Harmeet Rajul Desai was born on 19 July 1993 in Gujarat (Surat).
 - He was awarded the Arjuna Award by the Indian President Ram Nath Kovind in August 2019 by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India for his outstanding performance in Table Tennis.
 - He won the ITTF Indonesia Open tournament in November 2019. It was a historic moment as he was the first Indian to win the ITTF tournament in the Asian continent.
 - In January 2020, he created history when he won the national championship title for the year 2019 - 2020 as he was the first player from Gujarat state to win the national champion title in Table Tennis.

★ Additional Information

Player	Description
Sonia Lather	• Sonia Lather was born on 10 February 1992, is an Indian amateur boxer . • She was a silver medallist at the 2016 AIBA Women's World Boxing Championships and a twice silver medallist at the Asian Amateur Boxing Championships .
Ravindra Jadeja	• Ravindra Jadeja was born on 6 December 1988. He is an Indian international cricketer . He is an all-rounder , who bats left-handed in the middle-order and bowls left-arm orthodox spin. • He was awarded the Arjuna award in 2019 .
Anjum Moudgil	• Anjum Moudgil I was born on 5 January 1994, is an Indian sport shooter . • She is from Chandigarh and represents Punjab . • At the ISSF World Championship in Changwon, Anjum Moudgil won a Silver medal in the women's 10m air rifle event . • Anjum is one of 19 athletes picked up by the selection committee for the Arjuna Award year 2019 .

93. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Mawsynram.

★ Key Points

- India receives maximum rainfall in a year in the place Mawsynram.
 - Mawsynram is located in the **East Khasi Hills district of Meghalaya state** .

- It is the wettest place on earth, It receives an average rainfall of **11, 872 mm (467 inches)** during peak monsoons in India and is **1400 m** above sea level. **It receives the highest rainfall .**
- Mawsynram has a subtropical highland climate with an extraordinarily showery and **long monsoonal season and a short dry season .**
- According to the **Guinness Book of World Records** , Mawsynram received 26,000 millimeters (1,000 in) of rainfall in **1985** .

★ Additional Information

- Three reasons can be cited for high rainfall at Mawsynram:
 - The warm moist winds of the northward-moving air from the Bay of Bengal during the monsoon , which cover an extensive area but are forced to converge into the narrower zone over the Khasi Hills, thus concentrating their moisture.
 - The alignment of the Khasi Hills (east to west) places them directly in the path of the airflow from the Bay of Bengal, producing a significant uplift.
 - The uplift over the Khasi Hills is virtually continuous in the monsoon period because the lifted air is constantly being pulled up by vigorous winds in the upper atmosphere; hence, the rainfall is more or less continuous.

94. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is rice and wheat.

★ Key Points

Rice and wheat are the major food crops of India

- Rice is the main food grain of India. The country ranks second in the world in terms of rice production.
- Wheat is the second most important food grain cultivated in India. It also ranks second in the whole world in the production of wheat.

- In India, rice is grown in the eastern and western coastline regions, northeastern India and in the drainage basin of the Ganges River.
- Wheat in India is grown in areas where the average rainfall is 75 cm. The area should also have productive soil.
- Rice is grown in about 34% of the total cropped area of the country. Rice production accounts for 42% of the total food crop production in the country.

★ Additional Information

- Rice is predominantly a **Kharif or crop**
 - It covers one-third of the total cultivated area of India.
 - It provides food to more than half of the Indian population. Rice is produced in almost all states
 - The **top three rice producer states are West Bengal, Punjab, and Uttar Pradesh** .
- The **Rabi season** is the ideal time to grow **wheat**
 - It is the staple food in north and northwestern India.
 - It's a winter crop and needs low temperature.
 - **The top three states producing Wheat are Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, and Haryana** .

95. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Nitrous oxide.

★ Key Points

- **Nitrous oxide** is called laughing gas.
 - Nitrous oxide (**N₂O**) is called laughing gas or **happy gas** due to its **intoxicating effects when inhaled** .
 - When inhaled, the gas slows down the body's reaction time. This result in a calm, euphoric feeling.
 - Its colloquial name "**laughing gas**", coined by **Humphry Davy** , is due to the euphoric effects upon inhaling it, a property that has led to its

recreational use as a dissociative anaesthetic.

- At room temperature, it is a colourless non-flammable gas, with a slight metallic scent and taste.

★ Additional Information

- The gas was first synthesised in **1772** by English natural philosopher and chemist **Joseph Priestley** who called it phlogisticated **nitrous air** or **inflammable nitrous air** .
- It is on the World Health Organisation's List of **Essential Medicines** , the safest and most effective medicines needed in a **health system** .
- Nitrous oxide has been used in dentistry and surgery, as an anaesthetic and analgesic, since 1844 .
- It is also used as an oxidiser in **rocket propellants**, and in motor racing to **increase the power output of engines** .

96. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Section-4.

★ Key Points

- The **Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961** consolidated the anti-dowry laws which had been passed on certain states.
- **Penalty for demanding dowry:**
 - This legislation **provides for a penalty in section 4** If any person demands, directly or indirectly, from the parents or other relatives or guardian of a bride or bridegroom, as the case may be, any dowry, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months, but which may extend to two years and with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees.
 - This legislation provides for a penalty in section 3 if any person gives, takes, or abets giving or receiving of dowry. The punishment could be

imprisonment for a **minimum of 5 years and a fine of more than ₹15,000 or the value of the dowry received, whichever is higher.**

- The payment of dowry has long been prohibited under specific Indian laws including the Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 and subsequently by Sections 304B and 498A of the Indian Penal Code.
- The dowry system in India refers to the durable goods, cash, and real or movable property that the bride's family gives to the groom, his parents, and his relatives as a condition of the marriage.
- There are also several state-level amendments to the Dowry Prohibition Act.

★ Additional Information

- **Section-67- Punishment for publishing or transmitting of material containing sexually explicit act:**
 - Whoever publishes or transmits or causes to be published or transmitted in the electronic form any material which contains sexually explicit act or conduct shall be punished on first conviction with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years and with fine which may extend to ten lakh rupees and in the event of second or subsequent conviction with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years and also with fine which may extend to ten lakh rupees.

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97. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Death due to dowry.

★ Key Points

- **Dowry Death**
 - **Section 304B** of the Indian Penal Code states that if a woman dies within seven years of marriage by any burns or bodily injury or it was revealed that before her marriage she was exposed to cruelty or harassment by

her husband or any other relative of the husband in connection to demand dowry then the **death of the woman will be considered as a dowry death.**

- Punishment for dowry death is a minimum sentence of imprisonment for **seven years or a maximum sentence of imprisonment for life.**

★ Additional Information

- **Essential Ingredients**

- Death should be caused by burns or bodily injury or by any other circumstances.
- Death must occur within the seven years of marriage.
- It must be revealed that soon before her marriage she was exposed to cruelty or harassment by her husband or any other relative.
- The cruelty or harassment on her should be in connection with the demand for dowry.

98. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is double.

★ Key Points

- According to the National Crime Records Bureau 2015-16, crime against children in India has increased to almost **double**.
- Crimes against children include physical and emotional abuse, neglect, and exploitation, such as through child pornography or sex trafficking of minors.
- Indian penal code and the various protective and preventive special and local laws specifically mention the offences wherein children are victims.
- A total of 94,172 cases of crimes against children were registered in the country during 2015 as compared to 89,423 cases during 2014, showing an increase of **5.3%**.

- Maharashtra accounted for 14.8% of total crimes committed against children registered in the country.
- The next in order was Madhya Pradesh (13.7%), Uttar Pradesh (12.1%), and Delhi (10.1%).
- The age of the child varies as per the definition given in the concerned Acts but the age of the child has been defined to be below 18 years as per The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 Amended.
- Therefore an offense committed on a victim under the age of 18 years is considered a crime against children.

★ Additional Information

- **National Crime Records Bureau**
 - The National Crime Records Bureau, abbreviated to NCRB, is an Indian government agency responsible for collecting and analyzing crime data as defined by the Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws.
 - NCRB is **headquartered** in New Delhi and is part of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.
 - **Founded** : 11 March 1986
 - **Agency executive** : Ramphal Pawar, IPS, Director;
 - Parent department: Ministry of Home Affairs

99. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Gang rape of a girl below 16 years of age.

★ Key Points

- **376 DA: PUNISHMENT FOR GANG RAPE ON WOMAN UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE**
 - Where a woman under sixteen years of age is raped by one or more persons constituting a group or acting in furtherance of a common intention, each of those persons shall be deemed to have committed the offense of rape and shall be punished with imprisonment for life, which

shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, and with fine:

- Provided that such fine shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses and rehabilitation of the victim:
- Provided further that any fine imposed under this section shall be paid to the victim.

★ Additional Information

- **376DB: Punishment for gang rape on women under twelve years of age.**
 - Where a woman under twelve years of age is raped by one or more persons constituting a group or acting in furtherance of a common intention, each of those persons shall be deemed to have committed the offense of rape and shall be punished with imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, and with fine, or with death.
 - Such fine shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses and rehabilitation of the victim:
 - **Any fine imposed under this section shall be paid to the victim.**

100. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is 12.

★ Key Points

- The Ordinance amends the IPC, 1860 to increase the minimum punishment for rape of women from seven years to ten years.
- **Rape and gang rape of girls below the age of 12 years will carry minimum imprisonment of twenty years and is extendable to life imprisonment or death.**
- Rape of girls below the age of 16 years is punishable with imprisonment of twenty years or life imprisonment.

★ Additional Information

- 376DB: Punishment for gang rape on women under twelve years of age.
 - Where a woman under twelve years of age is raped by one or more persons constituting a group or acting in furtherance of a common intention, each of those persons shall be deemed to have committed the offence of rape and shall be punished with imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, and with fine, or with death.
 - Such fine shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses and rehabilitation of the victim:
 - Any fine imposed under this section shall be paid to the victim.

101. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

The correct answer is 21,18.

★ Key Points

- According to the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006, a boy below the **age of 21 years and a girl below 18 years is considered a minor.**
- **Section 3: Punishment for male adult below twenty-one years of age marrying a child --**
 - Whoever, being a male above eighteen years of age and below twenty-one, contracts a child marriage shall be punishable with simple imprisonment which may extend to fifteen days, or with a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.
- **Section 4: Punishment for male adult above twenty-one years of age marrying a child --**
 - Whoever, being a male above twenty-one years of age, contracts a child marriage shall be punishable with simple imprisonment which may extend to three months, and shall also be liable to a fine.

★ Confusion Points

- On December 20, the Prohibition of Child Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 2021, was introduced in the Lok Sabha. It has been sent to a Standing Committee. According to the Bill, a child is defined as “a male or female who has not completed 21 years of age”.

102. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is In 1996.

★ Key Points

- **Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act, 1994** is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted to stop female foeticides and arrest the declining sex ratio in India.
- **This act was passed by the Parliament of India in 1994.**
- **The act was enacted by the parliament i 0/01/1996.**
- The act banned prenatal sex determination.
- Every genetic counselling centre, genetic laboratory or genetic clinic engaged in counselling or conducting pre-natal diagnostics techniques, like in vitro fertilization (IVF) with the potential of sex selection (Preimplantation genetic diagnosis) before and after conception comes under the preview of the PCPNDT Act and are banned.

★ Additional Information

- **Salient features**
 - The Act provides for the prohibition of sex selection, before or after conception.
 - It regulates the use of pre-natal diagnostic techniques, like ultrasound and amniocentesis by allowing them their use only to detect :
 - genetic abnormalities
 - metabolic disorders
 - chromosomal abnormalities
 - certain congenital malformations

- haemoglobinopathies
- sex-linked disorders.
- No laboratory or centre or clinic will conduct any test including ultrasonography for the purpose of determining the sex of the foetus.
- No person, including the one who is conducting the procedure as per the law, will communicate the sex of the foetus to the pregnant woman or her relatives by words, signs, or any other method.
- Any person who puts an advertisement for pre-natal and pre-conception sex determination facilities in the form of a notice, circular, label, wrapper, or any document, or advertises through interior or other media in electronic or print form or engages in any visible representation made by means of hoarding, wall painting, signal, light, sound, smoke or gas, can be imprisoned for up to three years and fined Rs. 10,000.

103. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Civil Court.

★ Key Points

- Sexual harassment at a workplace is considered a violation of women's right to equality, life, and liberty.
- It creates an insecure and hostile work environment, which discourages women's participation in work, thereby adversely affecting their social and economic empowerment and the goal of inclusive growth.
- With this idea, the legislature formulated the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013.
- 'Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace', **Civil court** has been empowered to collect evidence to complaints committees set up under this Act.
- The Complaints Committees have the powers of civil courts for gathering evidence.

★ Additional Information

- **Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013**
 - The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 is a legislative act in India that seeks to protect women from sexual harassment at their place of work.
 - It was passed by the Lok Sabha (the lower house of the Indian Parliament) on 3 September 2012.
 - It was passed by the Rajya Sabha (the upper house of the Indian Parliament) on 26 February 2013.
 - The Bill got the assent of the President on 23 April 2013.
 - **The Act came into force on 9 December 2013.**
 - This statute superseded the Vishaka Guidelines for Prevention Of Sexual Harassment (POSH) introduced by the Supreme Court (SC) of India.
 - It was reported by the International Labour Organization that very few Indian employers were compliant with this statute.

104. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Gang rape of a girl below 12 years of age.

★ **Key Points**

- 376DB: Punishment for gang rape on women under twelve years of age.
 - Where a woman under twelve years of age is raped by one or more persons constituting a group or acting in furtherance of a common intention, each of those persons shall be deemed to have committed the offence of rape and shall be punished with imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, and with fine, or with death.
 - Such fine shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses and rehabilitation of the victim:
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★ Additional Information

- 376 DA: PUNISHMENT FOR GANG RAPE ON WOMAN UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE
 - Where a woman under sixteen years of age is raped by one or more persons constituting a group or acting in furtherance of a common intention, each of those persons shall be deemed to have committed the offence of rape and shall be punished with imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, and with fine:
 - Provided that such fine shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses and rehabilitation of the victim:
 - Provided further that any fine imposed under this section shall be paid to the victim.

105. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is 2013.

★ Key Points

- Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013
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★ Additional Information

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- It creates an insecure and hostile work environment, which discourages women's participation in work, thereby adversely affecting their social and economic empowerment and the goal of inclusive growth.
- With this idea, the legislature formulated the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013.
- 'Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace', Civil court has been empowered to collect evidence to complaints committees set up under this Act.
- The Complaints Committees have the powers of civil courts for gathering evidence.

106. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is seven.

★ Key Points

- The royal state of Rajasthan that we see today was formed in **seven stages** and became the largest state of the Indian Republic.
- It has eight UNESCO World Heritage Sites and its magnificent palaces, bustling cities, and indigenous hamlets remain the backbone of the state.
- In the early 18th century, the Maratha Empire began gaining power.
- Under the rule of Peshwa Bajji Rao I of Pune, the Maratha Empire expanded to the north of Rajasthan and united with the Rajputs. Most of the Rajput-ruled kingdoms were under the control of the Maratha Empire and continued to flourish.

- However, the Marathas declined in power with the coming of the British East India Company in the late 18th century.
- Most Rajput states joined hands with the East India Company, which further resulted in the formation of Rajasthan (then known as 'Rajputana') as an independent state.
- **The name 'Rajasthan' was popularised by James Tod, an East India Company employee, who was enraptured by the beauty and opulence of the state**

★ **Additional Information**

- Symbols of Rajasthan:
 - Dance - Ghoomar
 - Bird - Godawan
 - Flower - Rohida
 - Tree - Khejri
 - Game - Basketball
- The 25 Lok Sabha seats represent the state of Rajasthan.
- The entire country is divided into 543 parliamentary constituencies, each of which elects one member.
- The members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the eligible voters.

107. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Rai Das (Swami Ravidas)**.

★ **Key Points**

- **Chittorgarh - Kumbha Shyam Temple (Meera Mandir)**
 - Maharana Kumbha build a Lord Vishnu Temple (Kumbh Temple) in 1449.
 - When Meera came to Chittor, she requested a small Krishna Temple for her personal use.
 - Her father-in-law (Maharana SANGRAM SINGH I) built a small Temple adjoining Kumbh Temple, which was named Kumbh (Kumbha) Shyam Temple.

- There she continued her devotions to Lord Krishna and used her wealth to help feed religious pilgrims and the needy.
- There is a small Chhatra in the Temple built-in memory of Meera's saintly guru, **Rai Das (Swami Ravidas)** of Varanasi.
 - The saint's footprints are marked on the floor of this small shrine.



★ Additional Information

- **Meera Bai** (1498 – 1547) was a devout follower of Lord Krishna. Meera Bai was one of the foremost exponents of the Prema Bhakti (Divine Love) and an inspired poetess.
 - Merta – Charbhuj Ji Temple
 - Chittorgarh – Fort Of Chittorgarh – Kumbha Palace
 - Chittorgarh – Kumbha Shyam Temple (Meera Mandir)
 - Vrindaban – Banke Bihari Temple (Meera Bai Temple)
 - Dwarka – Jagat Temple (Temple Of Dwarkadheesh)

- Nurpur – Brij Raj Bihari Temple
- Amer Jaipur – Jagat Siromani Ji Temple
- Dakor – Ranchhodraiji Temple

108. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Motilal Tejawat.

★ Key Points

- **Motilal Tejawat** (1885–1963) was the leader of the Eki Movement that was agitated in the 1920s in the Adivasi-dominated border areas of present-day Rajasthan and Gujarat.
- Motilal Tejawat's immediate source of inspiration was the Bijolia movement.
- Tejawat came in contact with pamphlets originating from the Bijolia Movement and proceeded to make copies of and distribute the pamphlets in Bhil-majority areas.
- Tejawat organized several meetings in Bhil villages in the erstwhile estate of Jhadol, which resulted in the formation of a committee that sought to articulate the grievances and demands of the **Bhil peasantry**.
- Tejawat saw his movement as being part of the larger independence movement in India led by, among others, Gandhi.
- He is said to have stated during speeches that once 'Gandhi raj' was established, the agitators would have to pay only one anna in the rupee (i.e., 6%) to their rulers.

★ Additional Information

- **Freedom Fighters of Rajasthan**

Vijay Singh Pathik	Real name: Bhoop Singh Leader Bijolia Peasant Movement Went Jail for Salt Satyagraha & Begun Peasant Movement Editor: Rajasthan Kesari, Tarun & Naveen Rajasthan. Published – Pratap.
Thakur Kesari Singh Barhath	Advisor to Maharana Sajjan Singh and after his death to Mahrana Fateh Singh. In 1903 wrote “Chetavani ra Chugatiya” – 13 couplets, to stop Fateh Singh to participate in the meeting called by Viceroy Curzon. In 1910 – Established Veer Bharat Sabha Sent to jail for 20 years in Hazaribagh, Bihar
Pratap Singh Barhat	Also famous as Kanwar ji Member of party by Rash Bihari Bose for the armed revolution of 1911. Assisted Zorawar Singh in Lord Hardinge assassination attempt. Sentenced to 5 years rigorous imprisonment in Benaras Conspiracy Case.
Zorawar Singh Barhat	Younger brother of Thakur Kesari Singh Barhat & Uncle of Pratap Singh Barhat. On 23 Dec 1913, threw bomb on Lord Hardinge at Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
Bhogi Lal Pandya	Worked among tribals of Dungarpur – spread education & political awareness. Established Dungarpur Prajamandal in 1944.

109. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is In 1952.

★ Key Points

- The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1952
- In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,–
 - 'Agricultural year' means the year beginning on the first day of July and ending on the thirtieth day of June, next following;
 - 'Agriculture' includes horticulture;

- 'Board' means the Board of Revenue for the State of Rajasthan established under the Rajasthan Board of Revenue Ordinance, 1949;
- 'Commissioner for Khudkasht lands' means the person appointed by the Government to perform the functions of the Commissioner for Khudkasht lands under this Act;]
- 'Existing Jagir Law' means any Act, Ordinance, Regulation, Rule, Order, Resolution, Notification, or bye-law relating to jagirs or jagirdars in force in the whole or any part of the State at the Commencement of this Act and includes.
 - any custom or usage, relating to such jagirs or jagirdars prevailing at the commencement of this Act in the whole or any part of the State and having the force of law, and
 - the terms and conditions contained in any order or instrument granting, or recognizing the grant of a jagir.

★ Additional Information

- **Amount of land revenue payable** – The land revenue payable by a jagirdar in respect of his jagir shall be–
 - for the agricultural year 1951–52, an amount equal to the amount of tribute payable by him to the Government for that year;
 - for the agricultural year 1952–53 and each of the [six succeeding agricultural years]–
 - in the case of jagir lands the annual rental income of which as determined under section 6 or section 7, exceeds five hundred rupees but does not exceed five thousand rupees, one-sixteenth of such rental income or the amount of the tribute which was payable by the jagirdar for the agricultural year 1950–51, whichever is greater;
 - in the case of jagir lands the rental income of which as determined under section 6 or section 7 exceeds five thousand- rupees, one-eighth of such [annual rental-in-come] or the amount of the tribute which was payable by the jagirdar for the agricultural year 1950–51, whichever is greater.

110. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Rajputana University.

★ Key Points

- The University of Rajasthan is a public and state university and is one of the oldest universities in the Indian state of Rajasthan, located in the city of Jaipur.
- It was set up on 8 January 1947 as the **University of Rajputana** and was given its current name in the year 1956.

★ Additional Information

- **Motto** : Dharmo Vishwasya Jagatah Pratishtha
- **Type** : State university
- **Established** 1948 (73 years ago)
- **Chancellor**: Kalraj Mishra(Oct 2021)
- **Vice-Chancellor**: Rajeev Jain
- **Location**: Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

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111. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Pratap Singh.

★ Key Points

- Kaylana Lake is located 8 km west of Jodhpur in Rajasthan, India.
- **It is an artificial lake, built by Pratap Singh in 1872.**
- The lake spreads over an area of 0.84 km².
- In ancient times this region had palaces and gardens made by two rulers of Jodhpur – **Bhim Singh and Takhat Singh**.

- The lake is situated between igneous rock land formations.
 - It receives its water from Hati Nehar (translation: elephant canal), which is further connected to the Indra Gandhi canal.
- The natural vegetation here mostly consists of Babool trees (**Acacia nilotica**), and various migratory birds such as Siberian cranes are seen here in the winter season.
- The city of Jodhpur and all the surrounding towns and villages depend on **Kaylana lake** as a source of drinking water.

★ Additional Information

- Jaisamand Lake was built by Maharana Jai Singh.
 - He was the king of Mewar.
- This lake is also called Dhebar Lake.
- It is located in the Udaipur District of Rajasthan.
 - This lake was built across the river Gomati.
- This is one of the best examples of water conservation by lakes constructed artificially.

112. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Army of Malwa and Gujarat.

★ Key Points

- Maharana Kumbha built Vijay Stambh to commemorate his victory over the **Army of Malwa and Gujarat**.
- The Vijaya Stambha is an imposing victory monument located within Chittor Fort in Chittorgarh, Rajasthan, India.
- The tower was constructed by the **Hindu king Rana Kumbha of Mewar in 1448** to commemorate his victory over the combined armies of Malwa and Gujarat sultanates led by Mahmud Khilji.
- The tower is dedicated to Hindu God Vishnu.

- The Vijaya Stambha is a remarkable example of religious pluralism practiced by the Rajputs.
 - The topmost storey features an image of the Jain Goddess, Padmavati.

★ Additional Information

- **Kirti Stambha** is a 12th-century tower situated at Chittor Fort in Chittorgarh town of Rajasthan, India.
- The 22 meters (72 ft) tower was built by a Jain merchant Jeeja Bhagerwala during the reign of Rawal Kumar Singh in c. 1179–1191 CE.
- Chittor has a history going back several centuries.
 - It was an ancient center of Jain tradition.
- Chittor is adjacent to the ancient city of Madhyamika.
- The Jain inscriptions at Mathura from the Kushana period (1st to 3rd centuries) mention a "Majjhimilla" branch of the "Kottiya" gana, indicating that it was a major Jain center.
- The famous Acharya Haribhadra Suri (6th century) was born in Chittor and wrote "Dhurtopakhyana" there.

113. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Chintamani.

★ Key Points

- Junagarh Fort is a fort in the city of Bikaner, Rajasthan, India.
- The fort was originally **called Chintamani** and was renamed Junagarh or "Old Fort" in the early 20th century when the ruling family moved to Lalgarh Palace outside the fort limits.
- The fort complex was built under the supervision of Karan Chand, the Prime Minister of Raja Rai Singh, the sixth ruler of Bikaner, who ruled from 1571 to 1611 AD.
- Construction of the walls and associated moat commenced in 1589 and was completed in **1594**.

- It was built outside the original fort of the city (the first fort built by Rao Bikaji), about 1.5 kilometres from the city centre.
- **Some remnants of the old fort are preserved near the Lakshmi Narayan temple.**

★ Additional Information

- Amer Fort or Amber Fort is a fort located in Amer, Rajasthan, India. Amer is a town with an area of 4 square kilometers located 11 kilometers (from Jaipur, the capital of Rajasthan).
- The town of Amer and the Amber Fort was originally built by Raja Man Singh and additions were, later, made by Sawai Jai Singh.
- Amer Fort is known for its artistic style elements.
 - With its large ramparts and series of gates and cobbled paths, the fort overlooks Maota Lake, which is the main source of water for the Amer Palace.
- At the 37th session of the World Heritage Committee held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, in 2013, Amer Fort, along with five other forts of Rajasthan, was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site as part of the group Hill Forts of Rajasthan.
- Jaipur has become the second city of the country after Ahmedabad to get the recognition of UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- With Jaipur's inclusion as a cultural site, the number of heritage sites across India that are on the UNESCO World Heritage list has grown to 38, including 30 cultural properties, 7 natural properties, and 1 mixed site.
- **There are 40 UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India. Dholavira and Ramappa Temple are the latest addition to the list under the 'Cultural' category.**
- The walled city of Jaipur in Rajasthan was founded in 1727 AD under the patronage of Sawai Jai Singh II.
 - It also serves as the capital city of the state of Rajasthan.
- Unlike other cities in the region located in hilly terrain, Jaipur was established on the plain and built according to a grid plan interpreted in the light of Vedic architecture.

114. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Sakra Dam near Thangaji.

★ Key Points

- The river Arvari originates in the **Sakra Dam near Thanagazi** in the Alwar District.
- The northern catchment area of the river is around Kankad ki dhani.
 - Of the two sources of the river, one **source** originates from Bhairudev Public Wildlife Sanctuary near the village Bhavta Kaliyal (Bhuriyawas), the other near Amka and Jodhula.
- The Arvari River, which originates in the Aravalli range, is a small river flowing through the **Alwar District of Rajasthan, India**.
- It has a total length of 45 km and a total basin area of 492 squared kilometres.
- The Arvari is the main water source for the Alwar district.

★ Additional Information

- The Chambal River is a tributary of the Yamuna River in central India, and thus forms part of the greater Gangetic drainage system.
 - Chambal is the longest river in Rajasthan.
 - The 960 kilometers long Chambal River originates from the Singar Chouri peak on the northern slopes of the Vindhyan escarpment, 15 kilometers South-West of Mhow in Indore District, Madhya Pradesh, at an elevation of about 843 meters.
 - The river enters Rajasthan in Bhensrod Garh and after flowing into the provinces of Kota, Bundi, Sawai Madhopur, Karauli and Dholpur drain its waters into the Yamuna River in Uttar Pradesh.
- Luni River : The Luni is the largest river in the Thar Desert of northwest India.
 - It originates in the Pushkar valley of the Aravalli Range, near Ajmer, passes through the southeastern portion of the Thar Desert, and ends in the marshy lands of Rann of Kutch in Gujarat.
 - It is first known as Sagarmati, then after passing Govindgarh, it meets its tributary Sarasvati, which originates from Pushkar Lake.
- Mahi River: The Mahi is a river in western India.

- It rises in Madhya Pradesh and, after flowing through the Vagad region of Rajasthan, enters Gujarat and flows into the Arabian Sea.
 - Ghaggar River :
 - The Ghaggar-Hakra River is an intermittent river in India and Pakistan that flows only during the monsoon season.
 - The river is known as Ghaggar in India, before the Ottu barrage, and as the Hakra in Pakistan, downstream of the barrage, ending in the Thar desert.
 - It was a tributary of the Sutlej.
-

115. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Gambhir River.

★ Key Points

- The Gambhir River, **which is also known as the Utangan River**, is an ephemeral (seasonal) river in India that originates in Rajasthan state and confluences with the Yamuna in Uttar Pradesh state.
- Important **tributaries** of the Gambhir are Banganga, Sesa, Kher, and Parbati.
- It **originates** near Karoli in Rajasthan and flows around Hindaun City, then through Bharatpur district, and through Dholpur district where it forms the boundary between Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan states. It then enters the Mainpuri district of Uttar Pradesh to finally confluences with the Yamuna.
- It **supplies water to the Keoladeo National Park near Bharatpur in Rajasthan**.

★ Additional Information

- The basin of the **Ruparel** river covers some 3,250 sq km and includes about 250 villages.
 - The region was plagued by a range of problems that are only too familiar in most of rural India.
 - The basin of the Ruparel river covers some 3,250 sq km and includes about 250 villages.

- The region was plagued by a range of problems that are only too familiar in most of rural India.
- **Most people living here are from the lower strata of the caste ladder -- particularly Gurjars and Meenas.**
- Luni River : The Luni is the largest river in the Thar Desert of northwest India.
 - It originates in the Pushkar valley of the Aravalli Range, near Ajmer, passes through the southeastern portion of the Thar Desert, and ends in the marshy lands of Rann of Kutch in Gujarat.
 - It is first known as Sagarmati, then after passing Govindgarh, it meets its tributary Sarasvati, which originates from Pushkar Lake.
- The **Kali Sindh is a river** in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan in northern India.
 - It is a **tributary** of the Chambal River in the Ganges Basin.
 - **The main tributaries of the Kali Sindh are the Parwan, Niwaj, and Ahu rivers.**
 - The Kali Sindh River drains a major portion of the Malwa region and is the biggest river flowing in the Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh.
- Ghaggar River :
 - The Ghaggar-Hakra River is an intermittent river in India and Pakistan that flows only during the monsoon season.
 - The river is known as Ghaggar in India, before the Ottu barrage, and as the Hakra in Pakistan, downstream of the barrage, ending in the Thar desert.
 - It was a tributary of the Sutlej.

116. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Sarju Sagar Dam.

★ Key Points

- Sarju Sagar Dam is also known as Kot Dam.
 - It is across the Shakambhari Hills.
 - It is situated 13 kilometres from Udaipurwati town in Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan.

- It was constructed between 1923 and 1924 for the purposes of Irrigation and Water Storage.
 - **Moral Dam** is situated near Kankariya village in Lalsot city of Rajasthan. The villagers use the water for farming purposes.
 - **Ghosunda Dam** is an artificial reservoir about 10 kilometres from Chittorgarh, Rajasthan.
-

117. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Maharana Pratap.

★ Key Points

- Deewair Place located in Todgarh–Ravali Wildlife Sanctuary is related to Maharana Pratap.
 - It is the site where Maharana Pratap defeated the Mughal army of Akbar.
 - James Tod called it the "Marathon of Mewar" in his book Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan.
- The sanctuary is spread over Ajmer, Pali and Rajsamand districts of Rajasthan.
 - Major wildlife includes leopard, wild boar, chinkara, common langur, sloth bears and Indian wolf.
 - There is 55-metre high waterfall in Bhagora forest block of sanctuary.

★ Additional Information

- **Maharana Pratap**
 - He was a Rajput king of Mewar, a region in north-western India in the present-day state of Rajasthan.
 - He was the eldest son of Udai Singh II (King of Mewar) and Jaiwanta Bai.
 - Battle of Haldighati was a battle fought on 18th June 1576 between Maharana Pratap and the Mughal emperor Akbar's forces.
-

118. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Shiv Temple.

★ Key Points

- Keoladeo National Park is named after Shiv Temple.
 - It is one of the historical national parks in India.
 - It was declared a national park in **1981**.
 - Keoladeo National Park was formerly known as the **Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary in Bharatpur**.
 - The sanctuary was created 250 years ago.
 - Woodlands, swamps, and wet grasslands cover a large part of the park, which has an area of 11 square miles (29 square km).
 - Initially, it was a natural depression and was flooded after the Ajan Bund was constructed by Maharaja Suraj Mal, then the ruler of the princely state of Bharatpur, between 1726–1763.
 - The bund was created at the confluence of two rivers, the Gambhir and Banganga.

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119. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Dattatreya.

★ Key Points

- Guru Shikhar, a peak of the Arbuda mountain of Rajasthan, is named after Dattatreya.
- Dattatreya is considered an incarnation of Vishnu.

- A cave at the summit contains a temple dedicated to him, plus one dedicated to his mother, Anasuya, wife of sage Atri.
- Guru Shikhar Peak is the highest point of the Aravalli Range situated at 1,722 meters.
- Aravalli range is an example of an old fold mountain that runs through Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana, Delhi.

★ Additional Information

- **Chandradev** is the Hindu god of the Moon, and is associated with the night, plants and vegetation.
- In Hindu mythology, **Rishi Durvasa** was the son of Anasuya and Atri. His most famous temple, called Rishi Durvasa Temple, is located in the Aali Brahman Village, Haryana.
- **Anusuya** was the wife of Atri and daughter of Devahuti and Kardama in the Hindu epics. In the Ramayana, she lived with her husband in a small hermitage on the southern border of the Chitrakuta forest.

120. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is In 1975.

★ Key Points

- Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board was constituted in 1975.
 - It was constituted under section 4 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 on 7th February 1975, with the objectives of prevention, and control of water pollution and maintaining or restoring of wholesomeness of water.
 - Later, it was also entrusted with the responsibilities of prevention, control and abatement of Air Pollution under the provisions of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.
 - Under this act, the State Board has been given powers to collect Cess on the basis of water consumed by the industries etc.

- The State Board is engaged in implementation of the rules made under the Environment Protection Act, 1986.

121. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Second.

★ Key Points

- In the length of the National Highways passing through the state, the state of Rajasthan comes under the category of second among the Indian National Highways.
- Please note that as per current stats, **Rajasthan stands at third position, after Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh**.
- You can read about it here-https://morth.nic.in/sites/default/files/Summary-of-NHs_1.pdf
- The National highways in India are a network of trunk roads owned by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.
 - It is constructed and managed by the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI), the National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL), and the public works departments (PWD) of state governments.
- **India has 151,019 km (93,839 mi) of National Highways as of March 2021.**
- The longest National Highway is NH44 which runs between Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir and Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu, covering a distance of 3,806 km.

122. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is National Highway -3.

★ **Key Points**

- **National Highway -3** passes through Rajasthan.
- **National Highway -3**
 - It was a major Indian National Highway that ran through the states of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.
 - It still exists but its various segments have been assigned new numbers.
 - National Highway 3A was a branch highway between Bharatpur and terminated at Dholpur, Rajasthan.
- **National Highway-2**
 - It was a major National Highway in India, that connected the states of Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.
 - It constitutes a major portion of the historical Grand Trunk Road along with old NH 91 and old NH 1.
 - This NH has been renumbered as NH 19 and NH 44 after renumbering of all national highways by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways in 2010.
 - The old NH 2 number has ceased to exist.
- **National Highway -4**
 - It linked four of the 10 most populous Indian cities – Mumbai, Pune, Bangalore, and Chennai.
 - It passed through the states of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.
 - The Bangalore-Chennai section of the highway is supplemented by the triangle of National Highways NH7, NH46, and returns to NH4 at Walajapet in Vellore district.
- **National Highway -5**
 - It is a primary national highway in India, running from West to East, connecting Firozpur in Punjab to the Sino-Indian border at Shipki La.
 - It traverses the states of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and union territory of Chandigarh in India.

123. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

The correct answer is 2012.

★ Key Points

- The Wind Energy Policy of Rajasthan was formulated in **2012**.
 - The aim of this Policy is to create an enabling environment for harnessing maximum potential of wind power through Government, Private and individual efforts.
- **In 2019, Rajasthan came up with a draft of the solar-wind hybrid policy that aims to achieve 2000 MW Wind Power capacity.**
- The target is set for the fulfilment of Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) of State Discoms in respect of wind energy as determined by RERC up to 2023-24.
- **The National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE) has assessed a Wind Power potential of 18770 MW in the Rajasthan.**
- Rajasthan state wants to promote Wind Power Projects with storage systems to reduce the variability of output of Wind Power into the grid and to ensure availability of firm power.
- For the already functioning wind energy projects, the state will promote Repowering of existing wind turbines of capacity below 1MW which have remained in operation for at least 10 years.
- For setting up of wind Power Project, maximum allotable land to the Developer shall be 3 Hect. /MW.
- For the wind power projects with storage system, additional land will be allotted as per the rules of the Revenue Department, Govt of Rajasthan.

124. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Bhilwara**.

★ Key Points

- Manikya Lal Verma Government Textile and Engineering College is located in **Bhilwara**, Rajasthan.

- It is an autonomous engineering institute of the government of Rajasthan managed by Manikya Lal Verma Textile Institute society in Bhilwara.
- It was established in 1984 as a polytechnic college under the control of Technical Education Department, Govt. of Rajasthan.
- In the year 1988, it was upgraded to a degree level engineering college and rechristened Manikya Lal Verma Textile Institute.
- It is engaged in carrying out quality research of significance and technology development at the cutting edge.
- It imparts training to students so that they become competent and motivated engineers
- **Manikya Lal Verma was a pioneer leader of historic "Bijoliya Movement"**.
 - He received Padma Bhushan in 1965.
 - He was then Prime Minister of Mewar Riyasat (Prior to formation of Rajasthan State).

125. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Rs. 3,000/- per month.

★ Key Points

- Under the Yuva Sambal Yojana of Rajasthan, Rs. 3,000/- per month was given to unemployed youth.
 - This scheme has been implemented in Rajasthan from 1st February 2019.
- This scheme is for those youths of the state who have completed their studies and are yet to get a job.
- Please note that there has been an update to the scheme.
 - **Rs 4000 per month will be given by the government to unemployed male youth while Rs 4500 will be given to women and transgender candidates as assistance** . Hence, none of the answer is correct in current scenario.
- To take advantage of Yuva Sambal Yojana , the age of general category person has been kept from 21 to 30 years and for SC / ST 21 to 35 years.
- The allowance will be for a maximum period of 2 years.

126. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is 2015-20.

★ Key Points

- 2015-20 is the tenure of the fifth State Finance Commission of Rajasthan.
 - **Article 243 I and 243Y** provides for constitution of State Finance Commission every fifth year to review the financial position of rural and urban local bodies and make recommendation to the Governor regarding devolution of financial resources from the State Government to the Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies.
- The Fifth State Finance Commission was constituted under the **Chairmanship of Dr Jyoti Kiran and Shri S.C.Derashri as Member Secretary** for the award period 2015 – 2020.
- A State Finance Commission reviews the financial position of the panchayats in a state and makes recommendations to the Governor about the principles that should govern the distribution of tax proceeds – taxes, duties, levies, toll fee collected by the state between the state and its Panchayati Raj Institutions at all three levels – village level, block level and district level.
- It also recommends the following:
 - Taxes, levies and fees levied or appropriated by Panchayats themselves.
 - Grants-in-aid to Panchayati Raj Institutions from the consolidated fund of a state.
 - Ways to improve the financial position of the Panchayati Raj Institutions.
 - Measures for the overall improvement of Panchayat's finances.

127. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Director General of Police Rajasthan.

★ Key Points

- **Director General of Police Rajasthan** is the chief of Rajasthan Police.
 - Shri. Ajit Singh holds this position.
- The Rajasthan Police is the law enforcement agency for the state of Rajasthan in India.
 - **HQ- Jaipur**
 - **motto-committed to serve**
- In India, the Director General of Police is the highest ranking police officer in an Indian State or Union Territory.
- DGP is appointed by the Cabinet from the Indian Police Service and they hold a three-star rank.
- The rank insignia of a Director General of Police or Commissioner of Police (in Delhi) is the national emblem over crossed sword and baton.
- DGP-ranked officers wear Gorget patches on their collar which have a dark blue background with an oak leaf pattern stitched on it, similar to ADGs and IGs

128. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Jaipur.

★ Key Points

- India's largest incubation center was started in Jaipur, Rajasthan.
- It was opened by then Chief Minister of the state- Vasundhara Raje.
- The name of the Incubator- **Bhamashah Techno Hub**.
- The incubator provides start-ups with a unique platform to evolve into accomplished organisations.
 - It is spread over 1 lakh sq ft and can house 700 start-ups.
 - All start-ups working from the centre will get everything facilities like mentoring, funding, logistics, office space among many others for free.

- This approach will not only attract start-ups from other states but will also allow them to refine their products without worrying about logistics and mentorship cost.
- Global companies like Cisco Networking Academy, IBM IX Academy, HP Academy, Infosys Campus Connect, Oracle Workforce, etc, have also been roped in by the Rajasthan government.

129. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is second.

★ Key Points

- During Second five year plan period, Panchayati Raj Institutions were activated.
- The Second Plan (1956–61) was the period of re-strengthening the Panchayati Raj System through a democratic decentralized mechanism.
- **Rajasthan was the first state in the country where the Panchayati Raj system was implemented.**
- **This scheme was** inaugurated by late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru on October 2, 1959, in Nagaur district.
- It was later on implemented in Andhra Pradesh in 1959 itself.

★ Additional Information

- Panchayati Raj Institution was constitutionalized through the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 to build democracy at the grassroots level and was entrusted with the task of rural development in the country.
- **73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments were passed by Parliament in December 1992.**
- The Panchayati Raj system has three levels: Gram Panchayat (village level), Mandal Parishad or Block Samiti or Panchayat Samiti (block level), and Zila Parishad (district level).
- **Article – 40** has a provision regarding organizing panchayat at the village level, attaining self-government.

130. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is In 1995.

★ Key Points

- In 1995, the Government of Rajasthan established the Rural Non-Farm Development Agency.
 - It was established as an exclusive agency to promote the rural micro-enterprises in the State.
- Its primary mandate is to:
 - Create alternative avenues of employment
 - Generate incremental incomes
- **RUDA is registered under the Societies Registration Act 1958 giving it a certain autonomy and flexibility in its functioning.**
 - RUDA is perhaps the only agency of its kind, promoting rural micro enterprises on sub-sectoral basis.
 - Initially, 3 sub-sectors viz. Leather, Wool & Minor-Minerals (Stone, Ceramics and Pottery) had been identified.
 - During the 10th Five Year Plan three new Sub-Sectors namely Handicraft, Khadi & Village Industries and Handloom have been added.
 - RUDA works through a cluster based approach.
 - It adopts a truly integrated strategy to promote the sector and all its interventions are based on the felt needs of the producers.

131. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Mr. Shanti Kumar Dhariwal.

★ Key Points

- As of June 2020, Mr. Shanti Kumar Dhariwal is the Minister of Urban Development and Housing in the present government of Rajasthan.
 - The Urban Development & Housing (UDH) Department of Rajasthan is committed to the systematic planning and development of cities.
 - As urbanization is taking place rapidly in Rajasthan, its main motto is to make cities liveable that could become centers of growth.
 - **Mr. Shanti Kumar Dhariwal has also been a member of the 11th, 13th, and 15th Legislative Assembly of Rajasthan.**
 - He is also a Minister of Local Self Government, Law & Legal Affairs and Legal Consultancy Office, Parliamentary Affairs Department in the Government of Rajasthan.

132. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Justice Indrajit Mahanti.

★ Key Points

- As of June 2020, Justice Indrajit Mahanti was the Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court.
- **Justice Indrajit Mahanti**
 - He is the **Chief Justice of Tripura High Court**.
 - He had been the Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court between 6 October 2019 – 11 October 2021.
 - He had also been the Judge of Bombay High Court and Orissa High Court.
- **Akil Kureishi** is the current Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court.
- **Sangeet Raj Lodha** was the senior-most judge of the Rajasthan High Court after the Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court, till his retirement on 13th October 2021.
- **Justice Sabina** is a judge of the High Court of Himachal Pradesh. She has been a judge in Rajasthan High Court.

★ Additional Information

- In India, the **Chief Justice of the High Court is appointed by President**.
 - Articles **214–231** deal with the provisions of the High Courts in India.
 - **Article 217** deals with the appointment of judges.
 - According to Article 222, the President may after consultation with the chief justice of India transfer a judge from one High Court to any High Court.
 - High Court Judge sends his letter of resignation to the President.

133. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is **1**.

★ Key Points

- There has been only one woman chief minister in Rajasthan Legislative Assembly.
- Vasundhara Raje Scindia of the Bharatiya Janata Party is the only female to serve as the chief minister of Rajasthan.
 - She was the 13th CM and served between 12 December 2013 – 16 December 2018.
 - She is one of the national vice presidents of the Bharatiya Janata Party.
 - In 2018, she received the 'Best Chief Minister of the Year' Award at the 52nd Skoch Summit.

★ Additional Information

- A person who is not a member of the state legislature can be appointed as Chief Minister for six months, within which time, he should be elected to the state legislature, failing which he ceases to be the Chief Minister.
- **According to Article 164 in the Indian Constitution, Governor appoints Chief Minister.**

- The term of Chief Minister is not fixed and he holds his office during the pleasure of the governor.
-

134. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Kalraj Mishra.

- Kalraj Mishra is a Governor of Rajasthan.
 - He is the former Governor of Himachal Pradesh.
 - On 15 July 2019, he was appointed as Governor of Himachal Pradesh replacing Acharya Devvrat who was transferred to Gujarat as Governor.
- Kalraj Mishra had also been the Union Minister for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME).
- He was the first elected National President of Bharatiya Janata Yuva Morcha.

★ Additional Information

- State Governor :
 - The appointment and powers of government can be derived from Part VI of the Indian constitution.
 - State Governor is appointed by the President of India.
 - Article 153 says that there shall be a Governor for each State .
 - One person can be appointed as Governor for two or more States.
 - The governor acts in 'Dual Capacity' as the Constitutional head of the state and as the representative.
 - He is part of the federal system of Indian polity and acts as a bridge between union and state governments.
-

135. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is In 1994.

★ Key Points

- In 1994, the State Election Commission of Rajasthan was constituted.
- The State Election Commission (SEC), Rajasthan was constituted in July 1994 under Article 243K of the Constitution of India.
 - The SEC is a single-member Commission headed by the State Election Commissioner.
 - It has a Secretary who is also the Chief Electoral Officer for the State.
 - The Commission discharges its Constitutional duty by way of preparing electoral rolls and holding elections for Panchayati Raj Institutions as well as for Municipal bodies.
- It is the Constitutional body responsible for conducting and supervising elections to the local bodies in the State.
- Rajasthan has a three-tier system of Panchayati Raj with 33 Zila Parishads (District level), 352 Panchayat Samities (Block level) and 11307 Panchayats (Village level).
- The Commission discharges its constitutional duty by way of preparing electoral rolls and holding elections for Municipal bodies under Article 243ZA.
- At present, Rajasthan has 188 Municipal bodies with 5232 territorial constituencies.

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136. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Guru Vashistha Award.

★ Key Points

- In Rajasthan, Guru Vashistha Award are given to coaches or coaches.
 - It is the highest sporting award for sports trainers/coaches in Rajasthan.
 - The award includes a citation, a bronze statue of Guru Vashista, and a cash prize of one lakh rupee .

- In 2018, Mahesh Kumar Ranga (Cycling), and Ramesh Singh (Rollball) won this prestigious award.
- Mr. Pokarmal (Athletics), and Mr. Ramdev Sharma (Cycling) were honored by this award in 1985–86 for the first time.

★ Additional Information

- **Maharana Pratap Khel Award :**
 - The award is given by the State Sports Council for outstanding achievements at the National and International levels.
 - It was instituted in the year 1982–1983.
 - The awards consist of: A Citation Bronze Statue of Maharana Pratap Cash prize of INR 1,00,000.

137. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

The correct answer is In 1981.

★ Key Points

- In 1981, Godavan was declared as the state bird of Rajasthan.
 - It is also called **Great Indian Bustard** .

★ Important Points

- **Great Indian Bustard**
 - It is a large bird with a horizontal body and long bare legs.
 - It is omnivorous.
 - It is critically endangered by hunting and loss of its habitat, which consists of large expanses of dry grassland and scrub.
 - It is restricted to isolated pockets in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan (shared with Pakistan).
 - It is protected under the Wildlife Protection Act 1972 of India.

- The state of Rajasthan initiated "Project Great Indian Bustard", on World Environment Day 2013, identifying and fencing off bustard breeding grounds in existing protected areas as well as providing secure breeding enclosures in areas outside protected areas.
- Current threats to the species include the development of linear infrastructure intrusions such as roads and electric power lines in the desert that lead to collision-related mortality.

138. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Rajasthan.

★ Key Points

- India's first 'Public Information Portal' was launched by Rajasthan.
 - It aims to provide information about government authorities and departments suo motu to the public in the true spirit of the Right To Information Act.
 - The State government collaborated with the civil society groups to develop the portal, the first of its kind in the country, initially giving information pertaining to 13 departments on a single platform.
 - With different sections divided into districts, blocks and panchayats, the portal empowers the common people with access to useful information.
 - The **Jan Soochna Portal-2019** would ensure compliance with Section 4(2) of the RTI Act mandating the public authorities to disclose information in the public domain so that the people need not file applications under the law to obtain information.
 - The State government will set up information kiosks in village panchayats and self-service e-Mitra centers in the towns to enable the people to access the information useful for them.

139. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Jaisalmer.

★ Key Points

- Indian Army's two-day Sudarshan Chakra Vahini maneuvers 2019, was conducted in Jaisalmer.
 - It was a joint exercise of Indian Army and Indian Airforce at the Field Firing Range.
 - In this war exercise, the army exhibited its strength regarding Agni Missile and artillery.
 - Artillery, Arms and mechanized forces, Army air defence and helicopters of army aviation participating in the exercise to test mutual coordination.

140. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Bombay High Court.

★ Key Points

- Judge Inderjit Mohanty
 - He was the Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court between 6 October 2019 – 11 October 2021.
 - Presently, he is the Chief Justice of Tripura High Court.
 - Earlier, he had been the Judge of Bombay High Court and Orissa High Court.

★ Important Points

- In India, the Chief Justice of the High Court is appointed by the President .

- Article 214-231 deals with the provisions of the High Courts in India.
- Article 217 deals with the appointment of judges.
- Judges of High Courts are removed by the President on the same grounds and manner as judges of the Supreme Court are removed.
- A judge of a High Court can resign from his office by writing a letter to the President.

141. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Himachal Pradesh.

★ Key Points

- **Kalraj Mishra** is a Governor of Rajasthan.
 - He is the former Governor of Himachal Pradesh.
 - On 15 July 2019, he was appointed as Governor of Himachal Pradesh replacing Acharya Devvrat who was transferred to Gujarat as Governor.
- Kalraj Mishra had also been the Union Minister for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME).
- He was the first elected National President of Bharatiya Janata Yuva Morcha.

★ Additional Information

- **State Governor :**
 - The appointment and powers of government can be derived from **Part VI** of the Indian constitution.
 - State Governor is appointed by the President of India.
 - **Article 153 says that there shall be a Governor for each State .**
 - One person can be appointed as Governor for two or more States.
 - The governor acts in 'Dual Capacity' as the Constitutional head of the state and as the representative.
 - He is part of the federal system of Indian polity and acts as a bridge between union and state governments.

142. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Dancer.

- Queen Harish, who died in a road accident recently, was a Dancer by profession.

★ Important Points

- Queen Harish was a folk dancer from Jaisalmer, Rajasthan .
 - He shot to fame as a semi-finalist on the television show India's Got Talent in 2010.
 - In collaboration with the government of Rajasthan, he performed a show every evening, called The Queen Harish Show.
 - He used to perform Ghoomar, Kalbelia, Chang, Bhawai and Chari dances.
 - His sequinned Rajasthani attire with heavy makeup was his signature style.
 - He had travelled across the globe for his art.

143. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Aahar.

★ Key Points

- Aahar sites of Rajasthan were not a part of the Indus Valley Civilization.
- Harappan progress in the Mature Harappan period (2,500 BC) helped the rural Ahar people to develop and develop their own settlements and stone and brick houses.

★ Additional Information

- **Aahar Civilization**

- Ahars had lived in and around the Mewar region in Rajasthan between 3,500 and 1,800 B.C. They were Mewar's first farmers, older even than the Harappans.
- In modern Rajasthan, Ahar sites have been reported in **Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Bhilwara, Rajsamand, Bundi, Tonk, and Ajmer.**
- The excavations reveal a large number of bull figurines indicating the Ahar people worshipped the bull. At Marmi, a site near Chittorgarh, these figures have been found in abundance.
- It was a mixed economy based on farming, stock raising, hunting, fowling, and fishing.
- Unlike other chalcolithic cultures which had stone tools, the Aharites made copper tools such as chisels, razors, and barbed and tanged arrowheads.
- The Ahars knew advanced pottery techniques . There is a set of six clay pots arranged inside a large clay jar in Balathal.
- Of the six pots, three are large black-and-red bowls decorated with geometric designs in white.

144. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is North Western Railway.

★ Key Points

- The rail network of Rajasthan comes under the North Western Railway.
 - Headquarter- Jaipur.
 - North Western Railway came into existence on 1st October 2002.
 - It was made into 2 divisions each of the North and Western Railway.
 - The four divisions are **Ajmer, Bikaner, Jaipur, and Jodhpur** .
 - Jaipur and Ajmer divisions were originally part of Western Railway and Bikaner and Jodhpur were part of Northern Railway.

★ Additional Information

- Indian Railways is a statutory body under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Railways, the Government of India that operates India's national railway system.
 - It is divided into **18 zones**, headed by general managers who report to the Railway Board.
 - The zones are further subdivided into 71 operating divisions, headed by divisional railway managers.
 - **The 18 zones are –**
 - Central Railway
 - Konkan Railway
 - Northern Railway
 - North Central Railway
 - North Eastern Railway
 - Northeast Frontier Railway
 - North Western Railway
 - Eastern Railway
 - East Central Railway
 - East Coast Railway
 - Southern Railway
 - South Central Railway
 - South Eastern Railway
 - South East Central Railway
 - South Western Railway
 - Western Railway
 - West Central Railway

145. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Hira Lal Shastri.

★ Key Points

- Hira Lal Shastri was the first Chief Minister of Rajasthan immediately after the independence of India.
 - He was in office from **7 April 1949 to 5 January 1951.**
 - He joined Jaipur State Service in 1921 and later became Secretary in the Home and Foreign Departments.

★ Additional Information

- **Mohan Lal Sukhadia**
 - He served as the Chief Minister of Rajasthan state for 17 years (1954–1971).
 - He is revered as the "founder of modern Rajasthan".
- **Jai Narayan Vyas**
 - He is the third chief minister of the State of Rajasthan.
 - He was a leader of the Indian National Congress party.
 - The Jai Narain Vyas University in Jodhpur (his hometown) is named after him.
- **Barkatulla Khan**
 - He was Chief Minister of Rajasthan from 9 July 1971 to 11 October 1973.
 - He was a leader of the Indian National Congress party.
 - He died in harness.

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146. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Three times.

★ Key Points

- As of December 2019, Ashok Gehlot has become the Chief Minister of Rajasthan three times.
 - He is a member of the Indian National Congress.
 - He held this position from December 1998 to 2003, and from 2008 to 2013, and again from 17 December 2018.

- He represents the Sardarpura constituency of Jodhpur as a Member of the Legislative Assembly of Rajasthan.

★ Additional Information

- A person who is not a member of the State Legislature can be appointed as the Chief Minister for six months, within which time, he must be elected to the State Legislature, failing which he ceases to be the Chief Minister.
 - **According to Article 164** of the Indian Constitution, the Governor appoints the Chief Minister.
 - The tenure of the Chief Minister is not fixed and he holds his office during the pleasure of the Governor.

147. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is 1967.

- Rajasthan was under President's rule in 1967.

★ Key Points

- A total of four times the President's rule has been implemented in Rajasthan.
 - **13 March to 26 April 1967**
 - The first presidential rule in the state came into force on 13 March 1967, which ended on 26 April 1967.
 - The presidential rule of about 42 days is considered to be the shortest.
 - **30 April to 21 June 1977**
 - The second presidential rule in the state was from 29 August 1973 to 22 June 1977.
 - Haridev Joshi had a government before the rule came into force.
 - **17 February to 5 June 1980**
 - The third presidential rule lasted from 16 March 1980 to 6 June 1980. The Bhairasingh Shekhawat government was earlier in power.

- **15 December 1992 to 3 December 1993**
 - The fourth and final President's Rule was imposed on 15 December 1992, which ended on 4 December 1993. Before the imposition of this President's rule, there was the Bhairon Singh government.

★ **Additional Information**

- **According to Article 356**, President's rule can be imposed in any state of India on the ground of failure of the constitutional machinery.
 - President's rule is imposed after the following condition-
 - The Governor performs the administration of the state on behalf of the President.
 - He takes the help of the Chief Secretary of the State and other advisors/administrators whom he may appoint.
 - The President has the power to declare that the powers of the State Legislature shall be exercised by the Parliament.
 - The State Legislative Assembly will either be suspended or dissolved by the President.
 - When the Parliament is not in session, the President can issue ordinances for the administration of the state.

148. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

The correct answer is CP Joshi.

★ **Key Points**

- **CP Joshi is the Speaker of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly.**
 - He was the Member of Parliament of India from Bhilwara in the 15th Lok Sabha.
 - He was also a cabinet minister in the Government of Rajasthan from 1998 to 2003.
 - He held key portfolios such as Road Transport and Highways, and Rural Development, and Panchayati Raj.

★ Important Points

- **Rajasthan has a unicameral legislature .**
 - The Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha or Vidhan Sabha is located in the capital city of Jaipur.
 - It was first formed in March 1952.
 - There are a total of 200 Vidhan Sabha constituencies in Rajasthan, which are represented by 200 MLAs or members of the Legislative Assembly.
 - The term of the Legislative Assembly is five years, if it is not dissolved early.
 - The Governor is the nominal head of the state and is appointed by the President of India.
 - The Chief Minister is the executive head of the state government.

149. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Gurjara-Pratihara.

★ Key Points

- **The Baroli temple complex is related to the rulers of Gurjara-Pratihara.**
 - The temple complex is located in Baroli village of Rawatbhata town in Chittorgarh district of Rajasthan.
 - The complex is situated close to the rocky banks of the Chambal River.
 - The temples are built in the Pratihara style of temple architecture of the tenth century AD.
 - Four temples are dedicated to **Shiva (including the Ghateshwar Mahadev Temple)**, two to Durga, and one each to the Shiva-Trimurti, Vishnu, and Ganesha .
 - All nine temples are under the control of the Archaeological Survey of India for conservation and protection.

★ Important Points

- **Pratiharas Dynasty (8th–11th Century A.D):**
 - Nagabhata I was the founder of the Gurjara–Pratihara dynasty.
 - The Pratiharas were also renamed Gurjars.
 - He ruled over northern and western India.
 - They considered themselves descendants of Lakshmana.
 - They stood as fortifications of India's defense for Mahmud of Ghazni.
 - They are known for their sculptures, carved panels, and open mandapa-style temples.
 - The greatest development of his style of temple construction took place at **Khajuraho, now a UNESCO World Heritage Site** .

150. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Mount Abu.

★ Key Points

- Dilwara Temple is located in Mount Abu, Rajasthan.
 - Dilwara Temples are a group of Shwetambar Jain temples.
 - They were built during the 11th and 13th centuries and are a famous pilgrimage center for Jains.
 - There are five temples here and each temple has its own unique identity.

★ Important Points

- The five temples are the following:
 - **Vimal Vasahi** – Dedicated to the first Jain Tirthankara, Shri Adinatha
 - **Luna Vasahi** – Dedicated to the 22nd Jain Tirthankara, Shri Neminatha.
 - **Pittalhar** – Dedicated to the first Jain Tirthankar, Shri Adinatha.
 - **Parshvanath** – Dedicated to the 23rd Jain Tirthankara, Shri Parshvanatha.
 - **Mahavir Swami** – Dedicated to the last Jain Tirthankara, Shri Mahaviraswami.