



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 (Held On: 13 May 2022 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 number from the given alternatives which is compatible with the following numbers. (+0.5, -0.125)

725, 978, 989, 736

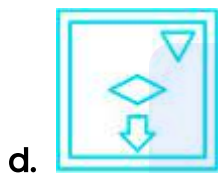
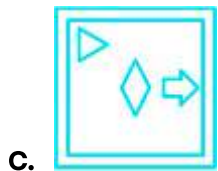
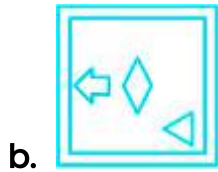
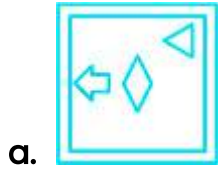
- a. 651
- b. 615
- c. 156
- d. 561

2. Hollywood is related to 'Film' in the same way as Silicon Valley is related to '_____'. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Flower
- b. Chemicals
- c. Technology
- d. Nuclear

3. Which option figure can come in place of question mark (?) in the following figures? (+0.5, -0.125)





4. Out of the following four alternatives, three words are related to each other in a certain way while one of them is inconsistent with them, select the word that is inconsistent. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Lemon
- b. Seasonal
- c. Mango
- d. Orange

5. If in a code language 'SCHOOL' is called 'ROOM', 'ROOM' is called 'APARTMENT', 'APARTMENT' is called 'CITY' and 'CITY' is called 'BUS', then Where do we have to go for education? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. BUS

- b. ROOM
- c. APARTMENT
- d. CITY

6. If in a given code language 'bht bet nst' means 'Delhi Commonwealth Games', 'car ber bht bet' means 'Commonwealth Games Organizing Committee' and 'bta les bet bht' means 'history of commonwealth games', Then what will be the code of 'Delhi' in the same code language? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. bet
- b. nst
- c. bht
- d. bta

7. In a certain code language '437' means 'school is nice', '532' means 'class is clean' and '942' means 'nice and clean'. Which of the following will be the code for 'and' in the same code language? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. 2
- b. 4
- c. 9
- d. 3

8. If in a code language 'BLISS' is coded as '95377' and 'GLOBAL' is coded as '256915', then what will be the code for 'GLASS' in that language? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. 72157
 - b. 21577
 - c. 25177
 - d. 77251
-

9. If, X is the sister of Y. Z is the mother of Y. M is the father of Z. N is the mother of M, then how is M related to X? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Cousin
 - b. Son
 - c. Grand father
 - d. Father
-

10. A family of six members consists of two fathers, three brothers and one mother. P is sister of F. V is the brother of M's husband. D is father of A and grandfather of F. Who is the mother in all this? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. F
 - b. P
 - c. M
 - d. A
-

11. Mohan is facing east. Then he turns right and runs 1 km. Then he turns left and runs 1 km. He again takes a right turn and walks 1 km. Then he (+0.5, -0.125)

takes a right turn and walks 2 km. Finally, he takes a right turn and runs 2 km. In which direction is he from his starting position?

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

12. Suppose a school has set the following criteria for admission to kindergarten. Decide on a child whose details are given at the end. (+0.5, -0.125)

Criteria for admission in Kindergarten-

1. The age of the child should be between 3 to 5 years as on 1st April, 2022.
2. He should be able to recognize colours.
3. He should be able to speak the alphabet.

However, if a child fulfills all the other criteria mentioned above, except-

- a. Criterion 1, but if she attains 3 years of age in July 2022, she will be allowed an informal conversation with the headmistress.
- b. Criterion 2 out of the above, but if he can recognize red, green and yellow colours, he will be put on the waiting list.

Rijul was born on 12 April 2019 and he is a very intelligent child. He can recognize colors, read all letters of the English alphabet and numbers up to 50.

- a. The child will be sent for an informal conversation with the headmaster.

- b.** The child will be placed on a waiting list.
 - c.** The child will be admitted.
 - d.** The child will not be admitted.
-

- 13.** A statement is given below followed by two conclusions. Choose the appropriate option and state which of the conclusions follow from the statement. (+0.5, -0.125)

Statement:

Only hardworking and intelligent candidate will be considered for this job. Shikha has been given this job.

conclusion:

- I. Shikha is hardworking.
- II. Shikha is intelligent.

- a.** Only conclusion I follows
 - b.** Only conclusion II follows
 - c.** Conclusions I and II both follow
 - d.** Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
-

- 14.** A statement is given below followed by two conclusions. Choose the appropriate option and state which of the conclusions follow from the statement. (+0.5, -0.125)

Statement:

It is not appropriate for you to mix your personal life with your professional life.

Conclusion:

I. Mixing of professional and personal life can be harmful for a person.

II. It is inappropriate to share confidential business information with friends and family.

- a. Only conclusion I follows
- b. Only conclusion II follows
- c. Conclusions I and II both follow
- d. Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows

-
15. Below a statement is given followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. Considering the statement and the assumptions, decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement. (+0.5, -0.125)

Statements: Consuming an apple a day keeps the doctor away.

Assumptions:

- (I) Doctors do not like apples.
 - (II) Apple makes people healthy.
 - a. Both Assumptions I and II are implicit
 - b. Assumption I is implicit
 - c. Assumption II is implicit
 - d. Neither Assumption I nor Assumption II is implicit
-

16. Below is a statement followed by two arguments numbered I and II. (+0.5, -0.125)
Considering the statement and arguments, decide which of the arguments are strong with respect to the statement.

Statement:

Should the government significantly reduce public transport fares in cities?

Logic:

I. No, it will make the city's transport system very congested and unplanned.

II. Yes, it will encourage more people to stop using private vehicles and adopt public transport.

- a. Logic I is Strong
- b. Logic II is strong
- c. Neither Logic I nor Logic II is strong
- d. Logic I and II both are strong

17. Three of the following words are related in a certain way while one of (+0.5, -0.125)
them is inconsistent with them. Select the inconsistent word.

- a. Keyboard
- b. Light pen
- c. Mouse
- d. Printer

18. Three of the following letter-number groups are compatible in some way while one is incompatible with them. Select the odd letter-number set. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. A1D4N14
- b. O15J10C3
- c. E5K12Y25
- d. U21B2T20

19. Which word given in the alternatives is related to the following words? (+0.5, -0.125)

Seismometer,
Voltmeter,
Speedometer

- a. Personal computer
- b. Thermometer
- c. Calculator
- d. Smartphone

20. Which of the following group of words shares the same relationship among each other as the following group of words? (+0.5, -0.125)

Insulin : Diabetes

- a. Cholesterol : Heart Attack
- b. Iodine : Mental retardation

- c. Glucose : Oblivion
- d. Phosphorus : Myopia

21. One of the letters in the following letter series is wrong. Select that wrong letter. (+0.5, -0.125)

J, K, M, P, S, Y, E, L

- a. S
- b. P
- c. Y
- d. E

22. In the alphanumeric series given below, any one term is wrong. Select that wrong term. (+0.5, -0.125)

SBL, SBL¹, SB¹L¹, SB¹L², S¹B¹L², S¹B²L²,

- a. SBL
- b. SB¹L¹
- c. SB¹L²
- d. S¹B²L²

23. In the following number series any one number is wrong. Select that wrong number. (+0.5, -0.125)

12, 16, 11, 15, 10, 18, 9, 19, 8

- a. 16
- b. 11
- c. 15
- d. 9

24. If W stands for 'multiplied by', X for 'subtracted', Y for 'added to' and Z for 'divided by', then find the value of the following expression. (+0.5, -0.125)

$$32 Z 8 W 7 X 6 Y 4 = ?$$

- a. 18
- b. 20
- c. 26
- d. 8

25. If + means $\times$, - means +, $\times$ means $\div$ and $\div$ means -, then find the value of the following expression. (+0.5, -0.125)

$$51 \times 3 + 4 - 6 \div 2 - 3 = ?$$

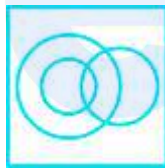
- a. 151
- b. 187
- c. 85
- d. 75

26. In the following equation, which of the numbers and symbols are interchanged, the given equation will be balanced? (+0.5, -0.125)

$$9 + 7 - 4 \div (8 \div 2) \times 5 = 32$$

- a. 4 and 8, + and $\times$
- b. 4 and 9, - and $\times$
- c. 4 and 8, - and $\times$
- d. 7 and 8, - and $\times$

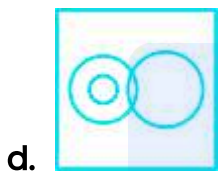
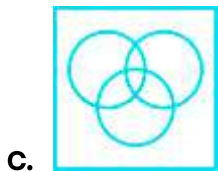
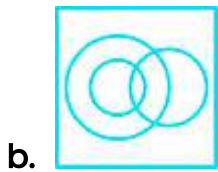
27. Which of the classes given in the alternatives can be represented by the following Venn diagram? (+0.5, -0.125)



- a. Mosquitoes, Insects, Leeches
- b. Singer, Songwriter, Male
- c. Doctor, Pediatrician, Female
- d. Chairs, furniture, Table

28. By which Venn diagram can the following class be best represented? (+0.5, -0.125)

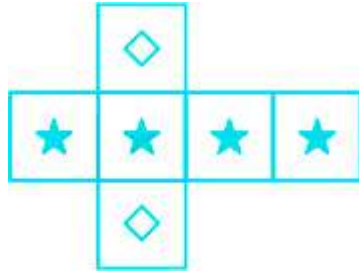
India, Asia, Eurasia



29. Seven friends are standing in a straight line facing north. V is standing immediately behind or immediately ahead of U. X does not stand in first or second position. W is standing behind X. T or Y are not standing at any of the extreme ends of the line. Either Y or Z stands immediately after W. If V stands first, then which of the following is definitely true? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. U stands before V
- b. Z stands before X
- c. U stands second
- d. X is standing immediately behind V

30. If the following figure is folded to form a cube, which option is not possible to become the figure? (+0.5, -0.125)



31. Which of the following screen comes first after starting the Windows operating system? (+0.5, -0.125)
- a. desktop
 - b. homepage
 - c. start-up screen
 - d. configuration screen

32. Which of the following keyboard shortcuts is used to minimize all applications and display desktop in Windows operating system? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. Ctrl + Shift + Esc
- b. F5
- c. Windows logo key + D
- d. Windows logo key + C

33. Which of the following operating system is multiuser and multi-tasking with GUI? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. MS-DOS
- b. Red Hat Linux
- c. Android
- d. Windows XP

34. Identify the domain type from the given URL, <https://www.teaser.org>. **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. organizational domain
- b. educational domain
- c. commercial domain
- d. military domain

35. Which of the following provides Internet connectivity services? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. FTP
 - b. HTTP
 - c. ISP
 - d. TCP
-

36. Which of the following keyboard shortcut can be used to open Clear Browsing Data option in Google chrome? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Ctrl + Shift + J or F12
 - b. F9
 - c. Ctrl + Shift + Delete
 - d. Ctrl + Shift + g
-

37. Which of the following is the full form of ISP? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Internet Service Provider
 - b. Internet Self Provider
 - c. Intranet Service Provider
 - d. Internet Start Provider
-

38. The first page you usually see on a website is called _____. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. first page
- b. last page

- c. home page
 - d. master page
-

39. Which of the following is an example of an input device? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Speaker
 - b. DLP Projector
 - c. Barcode Reader
 - d. Bubblejet Printer
-

40. Which of the following options is a common function of an input device? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. compile input data
 - b. read input data
 - c. processing input data
 - d. link input data
-

41. Which of the following is not a type of SDRAM? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. DDR1
- b. DDR2
- c. SRAM
- d. DDR4

42. Which of the following units coordinate the activities of all other units of the system by instructing other components of the computer how to carry out the instructions of a program? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. Control Unit
- b. Arithmetic and Logic Unit
- c. Storage Unit
- d. Output Unit

43. Identify the true/false from the following statements. **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a) The Control Unit (CU) of the computer does not do any actual processing of the data.
- b) CPU is built into the integrated circuit (IC) chip and is also known as microprocessor.
- c) Flatbed scanner works as both input and output device.

- a. a - true , b - true , c - true
- b. a - false , b - true , c - true
- c. a - true , b - false , c - true
- d. a - true , b - true , c - false

44. Which of the following mouse action usually starts an application? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. Click on the button on the left (left click)
- b. Click on the button on the right (right click)

- c. Double click on left button
 - d. Click the button on the right three times
-

45. Which of the following input devices is a pointing device? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Mechanical mouse and keyboard
 - b. Light pen and keyboard
 - c. Optical mouse and keyboard
 - d. Track ball and optical mouse
-

46. Identify the true/false from the following statements. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a) Light pen is an electrooptical pointing device used to select objects on a display screen with the help of a light sensitive pen.
 - b) Trackball works like a mouse.
 - c) The keyboard consists of a set of central-keys to control the movement of the cursor and the screen.
- a. a - true, b - true, c - true
 - b. a - false, b - true, c - true
 - c. a - true, b - false, c - true
 - d. a - true, b - true, c - false
-

47. Which of the following is not a type of projector? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. DLP Projector

- b. LCD Projector
 - c. LED Projector
 - d. Light Projector
-

48. Which of the following is not a special purpose printer? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Photo printer
 - b. Thermal-wax printer
 - c. Dye-sublimation Printer
 - d. Dot matrix printer
-

49. Which of the following printers are non-impact printers? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Laser Printer and Drum Printer
 - b. Bubble Jet Printer and Daisy Wheel Printer
 - c. Inkjet Printers and Dot Matrix Printers
 - d. Laser Printers and Inkjet Printers
-

50. In 'LCD' monitor, what is the full form of 'C'? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Crystal
- b. Core
- c. Consistent

d. Constant

51. Which of the following device is a hard copy device? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Inkjet Printers and LCD Monitors
 - b. LCD Monitor and LCD Projector
 - c. Daisy Wheel Printer and LED Monitor
 - d. Bubblejet Printer and Laser Printer
-

52. Which of the following usually allows users to interact with the operating system by typing commands in a terminal or console window? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Command Line Interface
 - b. Editplus
 - c. WordPad
 - d. Graphical User Interface
-

53. Which of the following part of the operating system interacts with a specific hardware? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. device driver
- b. data processor
- c. optical reader
- d. application software

54. Which of the following operating system keeps track of each memory allocation? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. Memory Management
- b. Input/Output Management
- c. Disk Management
- d. File Management

55. In MS-Word, which of the following keyboard shortcuts is used to select text and graphics from the current position to the end of the current paragraph? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. Ctrl + Shift + Down arrow key
- b. Shift + Page up
- c. Shift + Page down
- d. Ctrl + Shift + Home

56. In MS-Word, which of the following keyboard shortcuts is used to select text and graphics from the current position to the top of the screen? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. Shift + Page up
- b. Ctrl + Shift + Left arrow key
- c. Ctrl + Shift + Right arrow key
- d. Ctrl + A

57. In MS-Word, which of the following keyboard shortcuts is used to move around the preview page when zoomed in? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Arrow keys
- b. Ctrl + Home
- c. Ctrl + Alt + I
- d. Ctrl + P

58. 'Conditional Formatting' is included in which of the following option group of MS-Excel 365? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Styles
- b. Cells
- c. Alignment
- d. Analysis

59. In MS-Excel, which of the following keyboard shortcuts is used to select the current and next sheet(s) in a worksheet? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Ctrl + Shift + Page Down
- b. Ctrl + Shift + Page Up
- c. Ctrl + Shift + Arrow key
- d. Ctrl + A

60. In MS-Excel, which of the following keyboard shortcut is used to insert a new worksheet? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Alt + Shift + F1
- b. Ctrl + F1
- c. Alt + F1
- d. Ctrl + F7

61. Megasthenes came to India during the reign of _____. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Bindusar
- b. Chandragupta Maurya
- c. Skandagupta
- d. Ashoka

62. Where was the Third Buddhist Council held during the reign of Ashoka? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Bodh Gaya
- b. Patliputra
- c. Nalanda
- d. Vaishali

63. In which language were the Mughal court accounts written? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Sanskrit
- b. Urdu
- c. Persian
- d. Turkey

64. Sufi teacher Sheikh Muinuddin Chishti died in _____. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. 1125
- b. 1235
- c. 1335
- d. 1015

65. In 1928, Vallabhbhai Patel led a peasant movement in Bardoli, a taluka of Gujarat, against _____. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. increase in taxes
- b. increase in customs duty
- c. increase in land revenue
- d. tax on salt

66. The Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA) was established in _____ in a meeting at the Ferozeshah Kotla ground in Delhi. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. 1920

b. 1908

c. 1918

d. 1928

67. Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch _____, his third major movement against British rule, which started in August _____ (+0.5, -0.125)

a. Non Cooperation Movement, 1940

b. Salt March, 1920

c. Civil Disobedience Movement, 1930

d. Quit India, 1942

68. The second largest waterfall of India which is on the river Kaveri is known as _____ (+0.5, -0.125)

a. Nohkalikai Waterfall

b. Shivasamudram Waterfall

c. Jog Waterfall

d. Barehipani Waterfall

69. Which of the following hills is **not** a part of Purvanchal mountain range? (+0.5, -0.125)

a. Naga Hills

- b.** Manipur Hills
 - c.** Shevroy Hills
 - d.** Mizo Hills
-

70. Which board was established by the Government of India for soil conservation in different parts of the country? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a.** Central Soil Conservation Board
 - b.** Central Arid Zone Conservation Board
 - c.** State Environment Board
 - d.** National Soil Conservation Board
-

71. Pre-monsoon rains are common, especially in Kerala and Karnataka, towards the end of summer. It is often called _____. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a.** Banana Rain
 - b.** Coconut Rain
 - c.** Mango Rain
 - d.** Vanilla Rain
-

72. Cotton requires about _____ days of high temperature, light rain, frost free and bright sunlight for its growth. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a.** 210
- b.** 310

c. 120

d. 90

73. Which field of engineering is recognized as a powerful complement to the invention of new hybrid varieties of seeds? (+0.5, -0.125)

a. Genetics Engineering

b. Agricultural Engineering

c. Horticulture Engineering

d. Botanical Engineering

74. Rourkela Steel Plant was established in Sundergarh district of Odisha in collaboration with ----- (+0.5, -0.125)

a. Great Britain

b. United States of America

c. Germany

d. Russia

75. _____, located in Hosapete, Karnataka, was developed using indigenous technology and uses local iron ore and limestone. (+0.5, -0.125)

a. Vijayanagar Steel Plant

b. Bhilai Steel Plant

c. Bokaro Steel Plant

d. Durgapur Steel Plant

76. In which age group is the adolescent population generally grouped? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Between 10-19 years of age
 - b. Between 6-19 years of age
 - c. Between 4-99 years of age
 - d. Between 13-19 years of age
-

77. In which year did the Government of India launch a comprehensive family planning program? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. In 1942
 - b. In 1962
 - c. In 1952
 - d. In 1975
-

78. What is the crude death rate? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. The number of deaths in a particular area per thousand population in a particular year.
- b. The number of deaths per 1000 mid-year population deaths in the country as a whole during a given year.
- c. The number of births in the population for a given geographic area during the middle year per 1000 of the total population.

- d. The number of births in the population of the country as a whole during the middle year per 1000 of the total population during a given year.
-

79. What is base population? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. The total population of an area at the end of a given time period.
- b. The total population of an area at the beginning of a given time period.
- c. The total number of births in an area at the beginning of a given time period.
- d. The total number of deaths in an area at the beginning of a given time period.
-

80. When was the National Forest Conservation Policy launched in India? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. 1952
- b. 1992
- c. 1982
- d. 1948
-

81. "Project Tiger", which is one of the well publicized wildlife campaigns in the world, was launched in _____. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. 1950
- b. 1957

c. 1973

d. 1999

82. Where is a medicinal plant, Himalayan yew (*Taxus wallchiana*) found? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

a. Himachal Pradesh and Assam

b. Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh

c. Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh

d. Himachal Pradesh and Manipur

83. Article 66 of the Indian Constitution deals with _____. **(+0.5, -0.125)**

a. presidential election

b. election of vice president

c. election of members of state legislative councils

d. election of members of state legislative assemblies

84. When was the Sarkaria Commission appointed by the Central Government to examine issues relating to Centre-State relations? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

a. 1993

b. 1973

c. 1983

d. 1963

85. Article 40 of the Indian Constitution deals with _____. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Organization of Gram Panchayats
- b. Provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief
- c. Uniform Civil Code for Citizens
- d. Provision of free and compulsory education for children

86. Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with the Session, Prorogation and Dissolution of Parliament? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Article 65
- b. Article 75
- c. Article 85
- d. Article 95

87. Visibility is reduced due to the presence of high levels of pollutants, especially in cold weather when water from the air also condenses. It is known as _____. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Mist
- b. Fog
- c. Smoke
- d. Frost

88. The _____ painting of Rajasthan is a pictorial interpretation of ragas and ragini. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Geet Govind
- b. Ragamala
- c. Rasmanjari
- d. Rasikpriya

89. Under which two rulers did the princely state of Bundi flourish? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Anirudh Singh and Umaid Singh
- b. Rao Bhao Singh and Ram Singh
- c. Umaid Singh and Buddha Singh
- d. Rao Chhatar Sal and Rao Bhao Singh

90. The famous Bhatkhande Sangeet Vidyalaya is located in _____. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Ghaziabad
- b. Agra
- c. Lucknow
- d. Varanasi

91. Panthi dance is one of the most important forms of _____. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Chhattisgarh
 - b. Assam
 - c. Nagaland
 - d. Himachal Pradesh
-

92. India is to host the FIFA U17 Women's World Cup in the year 2022 by ----- (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. 11 to 30 August
 - b. 11 to 30 September
 - c. 11 to 30 October
 - d. 11 to 30 November
-

93. Who among the following equalized the great Pele by scoring his 77th international goal in his 83rd minute strike on October 10, 2021? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Bhaichung Bhutia
 - b. Shabbir Ali
 - c. Sunil Chhetri
 - d. Gurpreet Singh Sandhu
-

94. Which city hosted the IWF (International Weightlifting Federation) Youth World Championships in October 2021? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Riyadh

- b.** Jeddah
 - c.** Dubai
 - d.** Sharjah
-

95. Who won the men's London Marathon in a time of two hours, four minutes and one second, on 3rd October 2021? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a.** Vincent Kipchumba
 - b.** Sisay Lemma
 - c.** Mosinet Geremew
 - d.** Shura Kitata
-

96. According to the data released by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) in September 2021, crimes against women in cities across India increased by about _____ in the year 2020 as compared to the year 2019. **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a.** 2.3% drop
 - b.** 8.3% growth
 - c.** 2.3% growth
 - d.** 8.3% drop
-

97. Section 442 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 deals with which of the following? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a.** House trespass

- b. Looting
 - c. Robbery
 - d. Unwelcome
-

98. As per section 31 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, what is the maximum term of imprisonment prescribed by the respondent for contravention of the order of protection? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. 1 Year
 - b. 2 Years
 - c. 3 Years
 - d. 6 Months
-

99. Considering the following statements in view of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872: **(+0.5, -0.125)**

1. A map or plan is a document.
2. An inscription written on a metal plate or stone is a document.
3. A caricature is a document.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

100. "Warrant-case" means cases which are punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term exceeding -----.

(+0.5, -0.125)

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

101. _____ is necessary and empowered to assist the police in the execution of the provisions of the Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987 or any rule or order made thereunder.

(+0.5, -0.125)

- a. All gazetted officers
- b. All non-gazetted officers
- c. All officers of the government
- d. All police personnel

102. Any person who, in relation to an offense committed under various sections of the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation, 2012 makes a false complaint or provides false information against any person, solely with the intention of humiliating, extorting or threatening or defaming him, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ----- term.

(+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Six months
- b. One year

- c. Two years
 - d. Three months
-

103. Under section 3 of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, any person who owns or manages a brothel or works in its management or assists in the management, shall, on the first conviction, be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than _____. **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. Three years
 - b. Two years
 - c. One year
 - d. Five years
-

104. As per section 14 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offenses Act, 2012 (amended in 2019), whoever uses the child or children for obscene purposes, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than _____. **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. Five Years
 - b. Seven Years
 - c. Three Years
 - d. One Year
-

105. According to section 6 of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, if any dowry is held by any person other than the married woman, then it shall be **(+0.5, -0.125)**

transferred within three months of receiving the dowry or, if the woman is a minor, when she attains the age of _____.

- a. Eighteen years
 - b. Sixteen years
 - c. Twenty one years
 - d. Seventeen years
-

106. In Ramayana and Bhagavad Gita the word 'Dhanva' refers to (+0.5, -0.125)

_____.

- a. Hills of Rajasthan
 - b. Desert parts of Rajasthan
 - c. Lakes of Rajasthan
 - d. Rivers of Rajasthan
-

107. Which of the following has been described by its excavators as "a Harappan metropolis separate from the Indus Valley"? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Kurda
 - b. Bainara
 - c. Kalibanga
 - d. Biharipura
-

108. Kalibanga is situated in the Hanumangarh district of northern Rajasthan on the banks of the _____ river. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Ghaggar (Saraswati)
- b. Luni
- c. Sabarmati
- d. Banas

109. Raja Nagabhatta II belonged to which of the following dynasty? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Pratihara
- b. Chalukya
- c. Rashtrakuta
- d. Pal

110. Which of the following major urban centers of Rajasthan was under the Delhi Sultanate at the time of Iltutmish's coronation? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Ajmer
- b. Sambar
- c. Mandore
- d. Bayana

111. Which of the following is not the work of the famous poet, playwright and writer Rajasekhar? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Karpurmanjari
- b. Kavyamimamsa
- c. Prabhavakcharitra
- d. Balaramayana

112. The policy of friendship and matrimonial relations of the Mughal emperor Akbar with the kings of Rajasthan was named as (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Rajasthan Policy
- b. Rajput policy
- c. Mewar Policy
- d. Rajputana Policy

113. The Bhagat movement of Govindgiri in Rajasthan was mainly spread among the _____ community. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Sahariya
- b. Godia Blacksmith
- c. Bhil
- d. Meena

114. What was the name of the printing press set up by Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati in Ajmer? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Vedic Press
- b. Vedic Yantralaya
- c. Vedic press
- d. Arya Press

115. Who among the following was a famous poet of Rajputana, who was in close contact with revolutionaries like Rash Behari Bose? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Zorawar Singh
- b. Pratap Singh
- c. Thakur Kesari Singh Barhat
- d. Ramkaran

116. In 1921, the 'Chamber of Prisons' (also known as Narendra Mandal) was established by the 'Royal Ascent' to deal with matters relating to the British Government and the Indian states. Who became the first chancellor of this 'Chamber of Princess' (1921-26)? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Ruler of Alwar
- b. Ruler of Bikaner
- c. Ruler of Jhalawar
- d. Ruler of Dholpur

117. What is the name of the physical form of Rajasthan, which separates the Thar Desert from the Chambal Valley? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Vindhya mountain range
 - b. Chambal River
 - c. Madhya Pradesh Border
 - d. Aravalli range
-

118. In Rajasthan, Bagar and Maru are the names of _____. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Drainage system
 - b. Geographical area
 - c. Cultural area
 - d. Districts
-

119. Which of the following places in Rajasthan receives the highest rainfall? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Jaipur
 - b. Kota
 - c. Mount Abu
 - d. Brajrajnagar
-

120. Which type of forest covers maximum area of Rajasthan state? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Dry teak forest
- b. Anogeissus pendula forest
- c. Mixed deciduous forest
- d. Boswellia forest

121. The 'Chambal Valley Development Scheme' is a joint multipurpose project with _____ equal share of water and electricity. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Rajasthan and Gujarat
- b. Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh
- c. Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh
- d. Rajasthan and Punjab

122. Rajasthan is the only producer of _____ in India. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. zinc and gold
- b. silver and aluminum
- c. lead and zinc ore
- d. lead and tin

123. According to the 2011 census, what is the largest community in Rajasthan after Hindus and Muslims in terms of percentage of overall population? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Sikh

- b. Jain
 - c. Christian
 - d. Buddhist
-

124. What is the child sex ratio in Rajasthan according to the 2011 census? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. 888
 - b. 909
 - c. 943
 - d. 949
-

125. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Rajasthan for the year 2020-21 is approximately _____ percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the entire country at current prices. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. 3
 - b. 5
 - c. 6
 - d. 7
-

126. What was the share of tertiary sector in the state's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) for the economy of Rajasthan in 2020-21? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. about 25%
- b. about 30%

- c. about 45%
 - d. about 50%
-

127. According to the economic review of Rajasthan for the year 2020-21, how many medical colleges are there? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. 18
 - b. 21
 - c. 23
 - d. 25
-

128. Jodhpur's Bhadla Phase-IV (500 MW), one such solar park, is developed in a joint venture between the Government of Rajasthan and the _____ group. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Reliance
 - b. Adani
 - c. TATA
 - d. IL & FS
-

129. Under the 'Mukhyamantri Ekal Nari Samman Pension Yojana' of Rajasthan, a pension of ₹_____ per month is being provided to widows, divorced and abandoned women, whose age is between 55 years and 60 years. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. 500

- b. 750
- c. 1000
- d. 1500

130. "Rajiv Gandhi Krishak Saathi Sahayata Yojana" provides financial assistance to farmers, agricultural laborers and animals for ----- (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Crop production
- b. Agricultural marketing
- c. Agricultural products storage
- d. Transport of agricultural products

131. In Rajasthan, unemployment allowance of ----- is being distributed to men under Mukhyamantri Yuva Sambal Yojana and ----- to women, transgender and differently abled unemployed eligible unemployed youth for a maximum period of two years or till they become employed, whichever is earlier. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. ₹1,000 व ₹1,500
- b. ₹2,000 व ₹2,500
- c. ₹3,000 व ₹3,500
- d. ₹4,000 , ₹4,500

132. Which of the following district of Rajasthan is known as 'Food Basket of Rajasthan'? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Baran
- b. Sri Ganganagar
- c. Bundi
- d. Hanumangarh

133. The existing Permanent Bench of the High Court of Rajasthan at Jaipur was established in the year _____ by the order of the President of India. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. 1956
- b. 1958
- c. 1976
- d. 1980

134. Rajasthan was formed in 7 phases, the first group of which _____ was formed on March 17, 1948. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Fish Union
- b. Rajasthan Union
- c. Greater Rajasthan
- d. United Rajasthan

135. Under the provisions of the Rajasthan Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act, 1973, the term of Lokayukta in Rajasthan is _____ years. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Three
- b. Five
- c. Six
- d. Eight

136. The first election of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in Rajasthan was held in the year _____. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. 1952
- b. 1956
- c. 1960
- d. 1965

137. Who among the following can only be appointed as the chairman of the Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Retired officer of Indian Administrative Service (IAS)
- b. Retired officer of Chief Secretary level
- c. Former Judge of a High Court
- d. Cabinet Secretary

138. Which one of the following is the highest fort in Rajasthan? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Chittor
- b. Kumbhalgarh

c. Amber

d. Jalore

139. Which one of the following temples are not included in the five temples of the Dilwara group of temples? (+0.5, -0.125)

a. Vimal Vasahi

b. Luna Vasahi

c. Pashupatinath

d. Pittalhar

140. 'Bijak-ki-Pahari' is a ruin of a Mauryan stupa-chaitya, which was built of twenty-six alternating wooden pillars and panels of brick, plastered with limestone. Where is it located? (+0.5, -0.125)

a. Bairat

b. Tilwara

c. Ojiana

d. Sothi

141. Wheel-driven Jaiban Cannon, which is considered to be the world's largest cannon is located In which of the following forts? (+0.5, -0.125)

a. Nahargarh

b. Jaigarh

c. Junagadh

d. Lohagarh

142. The 'Raj-Soni' family of Rajasthan is related to which of the following art of Jewelry making? (+0.5, -0.125)

a. Kundan work

b. Meenakari

c. Patwa

d. Theva

143. Namda is a local word of Rajasthan. It is a type of woolen cloth used for floor-covering and is mainly produced in Tonk. The art of making Namda is not from Rajasthan. It is considered imported from (+0.5, -0.125)

-----.

a. Iran

b. Afghanistan

c. Russia

d. China

144. In which of the following painting style of Rajasthan brush is not used. Only hands and clothes are used? (+0.5, -0.125)

a. Miniature Painting

b. Kishangarh Painting

c. Phad Painting

d. Kajali Painting

145. Ghoomar, one of the most popular folk dances of India, was started by which of the following tribes? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Meena
- b. Sahariya
- c. Bhil
- d. Garasia

146. Chandrabhaga Mela in Rajasthan is held every year on _____ day of the month of Kartik. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. First
- b. Seventh
- c. Fourteenth
- d. Last

147. In 2019 in Barmer, the temple was built at the birthplace of 14th-century folk Baba Ramdev Dev. This temple was mainly constructed from _____. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. White Marble of Kishangarh
 - b. Yellow stones of Jaisalmer
 - c. Granite stone of Ajmer
 - d. Red stone of Dholpur
-

148. Which of the following epics was written by the seventh-century poet Magha, who hailed from Bhinmal in present-day Rajasthan? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Kiratarjuniyam
- b. Naishadhiyacharita
- c. Kumarasambhava
- d. Shishupal-Vadh

149. The name given to the group of dialects spoken in Rajasthan is 'Rajasthani'. Grierson used the word "Rajasthani" for the first time in reference to the languages spoken in Rajasthan in the Language Survey of India published in _____. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. 1904
- b. 1906
- c. 1908
- d. 1912

150. Who among the following was appointed as the Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court in October 2021? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Justice Inderjit Mohanty
- b. Justice Akil Qureshi
- c. Justice Mohammad Rafiq
- d. Justice Vikram Nath

Answers

1. Answer: b

Explanation:

Logic followed here is,

$$1^{\text{st}} \text{ digit} + 3^{\text{rd}} \text{ digit} - \text{Middle digit} = 10$$

$$725 \Rightarrow 7 + 5 - 2 = 10$$

$$978 \Rightarrow 9 + 8 - 7 = 10$$

$$989 \Rightarrow 9 + 9 - 8 = 10$$

$$736 \Rightarrow 7 + 6 - 3 = 10$$

Now, we have check the options,

$$(1): 651 \Rightarrow 6 + 1 - 5 = 2$$

$$(2): 615 \Rightarrow 6 + 5 - 1 = 10$$

$$(3): 156: 1 + 6 - 5 = 2$$

$$(4): 561 \Rightarrow 5 + 1 - 6 = 0$$

Here, 615 follow the same logic.

Hence, the correct answer is "615".

2. Answer: c

Explanation:

The logic followed here is:

- Hollywood is related to 'Film' → **Hollywood** is the cinema of the United States, consisting mainly of major film studios along with some independent **films**.

Similarly,

- Silicon Valley is related to '_____ ' → **Silicon Valley** is a global center of **technological** innovation located in the South San Francisco Bay Area of California.

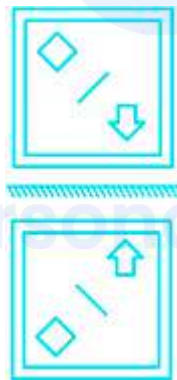
Hence, '**Technology**' is the correct answer.

3. Answer: d

Explanation:

The pattern followed here is:

- Second image is the water image of image of First.



Similarly,

- Fourth image will be the water image of image third image.



Hence, 'Option (4)' is the correct answer.

4. Answer: b

Explanation:

The description is as follows:

Option		Description
1.	Lemon	Lemon is a fruit.
2.	Seasonal	Available or happening during a particular time of the year.
3.	Mango	Mango is a fruit.
4.	Orange	Orange is a fruit.

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

5. Answer: b

Explanation:

If in a code language,

- 'SCHOOL' is called 'ROOM'
- 'ROOM' is called 'APARTMENT'
- 'APARTMENT' is called 'CITY'
- 'CITY' is called 'BUS'

We go to School for education and 'SCHOOL' is called 'ROOM', so we have to go to ROOM for education.

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

6. Answer: b

Explanation:

The code for each word is shown below:

bht bet nst → Delhi Commonwealth Games
car ber bht bet → Commonwealth Games Organizing Committee
bta les bet bht → History of Commonwealth Games

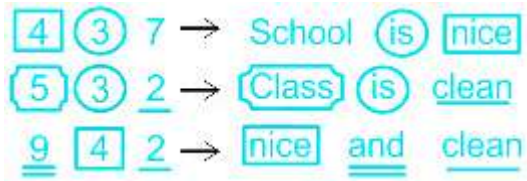
Clearly, 'nst' will be the code of 'Delhi' in the same code language.

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

7. Answer: c

Explanation:

The code for each word is shown below:



Clearly, '9' will be the code for 'and'.

Hence, '9' is the correct answer.

8. Answer: c

Explanation:

The logic followed here is:

'BLISS' is coded as '95377'

B	L	I	S	S
9	5	3	7	7

'GLOBAL' is coded as '256915'

G	L	O	B	A	L
2	5	6	9	1	5

Similarly,

'GLASS' is coded as:

G	L	A	S	S
2	5	1	7	7

Hence, '25177' is the correct answer.

9. Answer: c

Explanation:

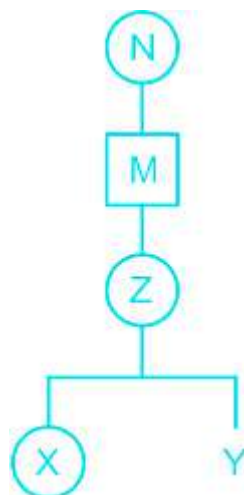
By using the symbols in the table given below, we can draw the following family tree:

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

Given:

- X is the sister of Y.
- Z is the mother of Y.

- M is the father of Z.
- N is the mother of M.



Clearly, M is the grandfather of X.

Hence, '**Grand father**' is the correct answer.

10. **Answer: c**

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

Given:

1) V is the brother of M's husband.



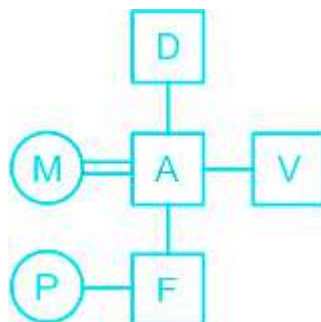
2) P is sister of F.

3) D is father of A and grandfather of F.



A family of six members consists of two fathers, three brothers and one mother.

So the final family tree:



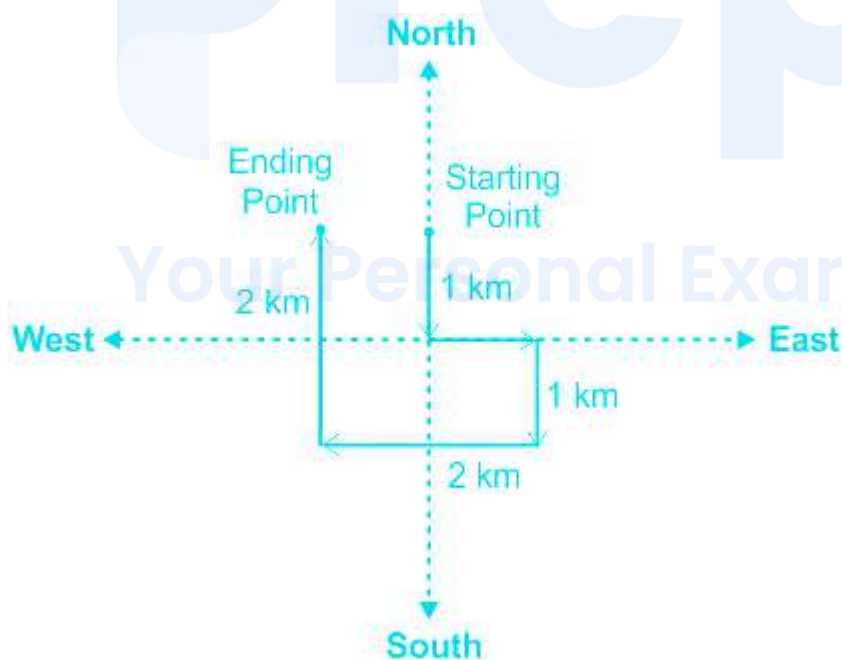
Clearly, M is the mother in all this.

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

11. Answer: b

Explanation:

According to the given conditions,



Clearly, Mohan is to the West of his starting point.

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

12. Answer: a

Explanation:

Serial Number	Condition	Fulfilment
1.	The age of the child should be between 3 to 5 years as on 1st April, 2022.	No
2.	He should be able to recognize colours.	Yes
3.	He should be able to speak the alphabet.	Yes
However, if a child fulfills all the other criteria mentioned above, except-	a. Criterion 1, but if she attains 3 years of age in July 2022, she will be allowed an informal conversation with the headmistress.	Yes
	b. Criterion 2 out of the above, but if he can recognize red, green and yellow colours, he will be put on the waiting list.	-

Clearly, Rijul will be sent for an informal conversation with the headmaster.

Hence, ' option 1 ' is the correct answer.

13. Answer: c

Explanation:

I. Shikha is hardworking. → It can be concluded.

It is clear that Sikha got the job because she is hardworking.

II. Shikha is intelligent. → It can be concluded.

It is clear that Sikha got the job because she is intelligent.

Hence, '**Conclusions I and II both follow**' is the correct answer.

14. Answer: d

Explanation:

I. Mixing of professional and personal life can be harmful for a person. → Does not follow.

The statement does not mention whether mixing professional and personal is harmful or not.

II. It is inappropriate to share confidential business information with friends and family. → Does not follow.

The statement does not mention anything about confidential business information.

Hence, '**Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows**' is the correct answer.

15. Answer: c

Explanation:

(I) Doctors do not like apples. → It is not implicit in the statement.

The statement does not mention anything about Doctors not liking apples.

(II) Apple makes people healthy. → It is implicit in the statement.

Consuming an apple a day keeps the doctor away clearly implies apples keep people healthy. Healthy people are free of disease and they don't need to visit a Doctor.

Hence, '**Assumption II is implicit**' is the correct answer.

16. Answer: b

Explanation:

I. No, it will make the city's transport system very congested and unplanned. → It is not strong.

Reducing public transport fares will encourage the public to use public transport, instead of private vehicles. which will help to reduce congestion of city's transport system.

II. Yes, it will encourage more people to stop using private vehicles and adopt public transport. → It is strong.

Reducing public transport fares will encourage the public to use public transport instead of private vehicles.

Hence, '**Logic II is Strong**' is the correct answer.

17. Answer: d

Explanation:

The description is as follows:

Option		Description
1.	Keyboard	Keyboard is an input device.
2.	Light pen	Light Pen i s an input device.
3.	Mouse	Mouse i s an input device.
4.	Printer	Printer i s an output device.

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

18. 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 logic followed here is:

1. A1D4N14 → Letters are written with their position values.
2. O15J10C3 → Letters are written with their position values.
3. E5K12Y25 → The positional value of K is 11. So, it should be E5K11Y25.
4. U21B2T20 → Letters are written with their position values.

Hence, 'E5K12Y25' is the correct answer.

19. Answer: b

Explanation:

The logic followed here is:

- Seismometer → A seismometer is an instrument that responds to ground noises and shaking such as caused by earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and explosions.
- Voltmeter → A voltmeter is an instrument used for measuring electric potential difference between two points in an electric circuit.
- Speedometer → A speedometer or speed meter is a gauge that measures and displays the instantaneous speed of a vehicle.

Similarly,

- Thermometer → A thermometer is a device that measures temperature or a temperature gradient (the degree of hotness or coldness of an object).

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

20. Answer: a

Explanation:

The logic followed here is:

- Insulin : Diabetes → **Insulin** is a key player in developing **diabetes**.

Similarly,

- Cholesterol : Heart Attack → **Cholesterol** is a key player in developing **Heart Attack**.

Hence, 'Cholesterol : Heart Attack' is the correct answer.

21. Answer: a

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 logic followed here is:

$$J(10) + 1 = K(11)$$

$$K(11) + 2 = M(13)$$

$$M(13) + 3 = P(16)$$

$$P(16) + 4 = T(20) \neq S(19)$$

$$T(20) + 5 = Y(25)$$

$$Y(25) + 6 = E(5)$$

$$E(5) + 7 = L(12)$$

Clearly, instead of S, it should be T.

Hence, 'S' is the correct answer.

22. 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 logic followed here is:

SBL

SBL^1

SB^1L^1

$S^1B^1L^1 \neq SB^1L^2$

S^1BL^2

$S^1B^2L^2$

$S^2B^2L^2$

As we move along the series, we see that in each step, letters from right to left are increasing, one letter at a time.

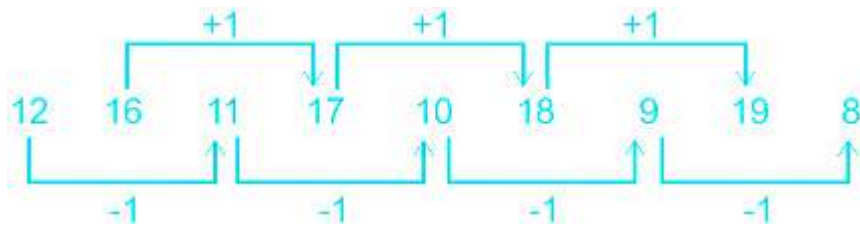
So, instead of SB^1L^2 , it should be $S^1B^1L^1$.

Hence, ' SB^1L^2 ' is the correct answer.

23. Answer: c

Explanation:

The logic followed here is:



Clearly, instead of 15, it should be 17.

Hence, '15' is the correct answer.

24. Answer: c

Explanation:

BODMAS RULE:

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

Given equation: $32 \div 8 \times 7 - 6 + 4 = ?$

Letters	W	X	Y	Z
Meaning	×	-	+	÷

After replacing the letters by their meaning, we get:

$$32 \div 8 \times 7 - 6 + 4$$

$$= 4 \times 7 - 6 + 4$$

$$= 28 - 6 + 4$$

$$= 32 - 6$$

$$= 26$$

Hence, '26' is the correct answer.

25. Answer: d

Explanation:

BODMAS RULE:

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

Given equation: $51 \times 3 + 4 - 6 \div 2 - 3 = ?$

Symbols	+	-	×	÷
Meaning	×	+	÷	-

After replacing the symbols by their meaning, we get:

$$51 \div 3 \times 4 + 6 - 2 + 3$$

$$= 17 \times 4 + 6 - 2 + 3$$

$$= 68 + 6 - 2 + 3$$

$$= 77 - 2$$

$$= 75$$

Hence, '75' is the correct answer.

26. Answer: c

Explanation:

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

Given equation: $9 + 7 - 4 \div (8 \div 2) \times 5 = 32$

Option (1) 4 and 8, + and ×

$$9 \times 7 - 8 \div (4 \div 2) + 5 = 32$$

$$\Rightarrow 63 - 8 \div 2 + 5 = 32$$

$$\Rightarrow 63 - 4 + 5 = 32$$

$$\Rightarrow 68 - 4 = 32$$

$$\Rightarrow 64 \neq 32$$

Option (2) 4 and 9, - and ×

$$4 + 7 \times 9 \div (8 \div 2) - 5 = 32$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 + 7 \times \underline{9 \div 4} - 5 = 32$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 + \underline{7 \times 2.25} - 5 = 32$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{4 + 15.75} - 5 = 32$$

$$\Rightarrow 19.75 - 5 = 32$$

$$\Rightarrow 14.75 - 5 \neq 32$$

Option (3) 4 and 8, - and ×

$$9 + 7 \times 8 \div (4 \div 2) - 5 = 32$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 + 7 \times \underline{8 \div 2} - 5 = 32$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 + \underline{7 \times 4} - 5 = 32$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{9 + 28} - 5 = 32$$

$$\Rightarrow 37 - 5 = 32$$

$$\Rightarrow 32 = 32$$

Option (4) 7 and 8, - and ×

$$9 + 8 \times 4 \div (7 \div 2) - 5 = 32$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 + 8 \times \underline{4 \div 3.5} - 5 = 32$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 + \underline{8 \times 1.14} - 5 = 32$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 + 9.14 - 5 = 32$$

$$\Rightarrow 18.14 - 5 = 32$$

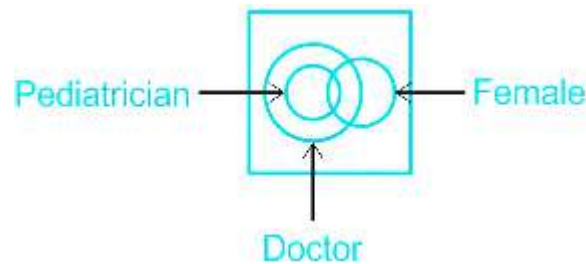
$$\Rightarrow 13.14 \neq 32$$

Hence, '4 and 8, - and ×' is the correct answer.

27. Answer: c

Explanation:

Doctor, Pediatrician, Female is the class represented by the following Venn diagram.



All Pediatrician are Doctor.

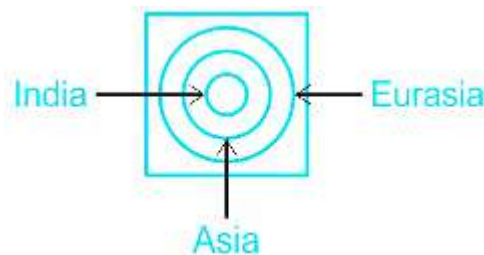
Some Doctor and Pediatrician are female.

Hence, '**Doctor, Pediatrician, Female**' is the correct answer.

28. Answer: a

Explanation:

The Venn diagram which best represents the relation between India, Asia, and Eurasia is shown below:



India is a country in the Continent of Asia.

Eurasia is the largest continental area on Earth, comprising all of Europe and Asia.

Hence, 'option 1' is the correct answer.

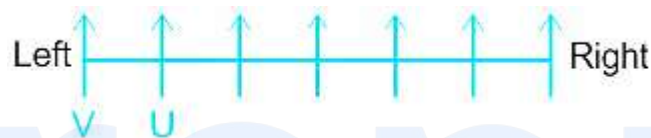
29. Answer: c

Explanation:

Seven friends are standing in a straight line facing north.

1. If V stands first

2. V is standing immediately behind or immediately ahead of U.



3. T or Y are not standing at any of the extreme ends of the line.

4. X does not stand in first or second position.

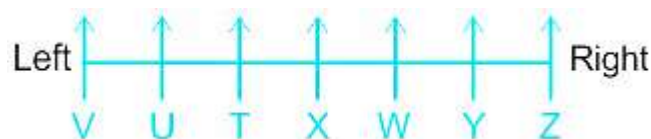
5. W is standing behind X.

6. Either Y or Z stands immediately after W.

Condition I:



Condition II:



Check all the option:

Option (1): U stands before V → False; Both condition not satisfy.

Option (2): Z stands before X $\rightarrow$ False; Both condition not satisfy.

Option (3): U stands second $\rightarrow$ True; Both conditions are satisfy.

Option (4): X is standing immediately behind V $\rightarrow$ False; Both condition not satisfy.

Hence, '**U stands second**' is the correct answer.

30. Answer: d

Explanation:

Faces opposite to each other is shown below:



1.



$\rightarrow$ It can be formed.

2.



$\rightarrow$ It can be formed.

3.



→ It can be formed.

4.



→ It cannot be formed as kite shaped figures are opposite to each other, so they cannot appear at a time together on the dice.

Hence, ' **option 4** ' is the correct answer.

31. **Answer: a**

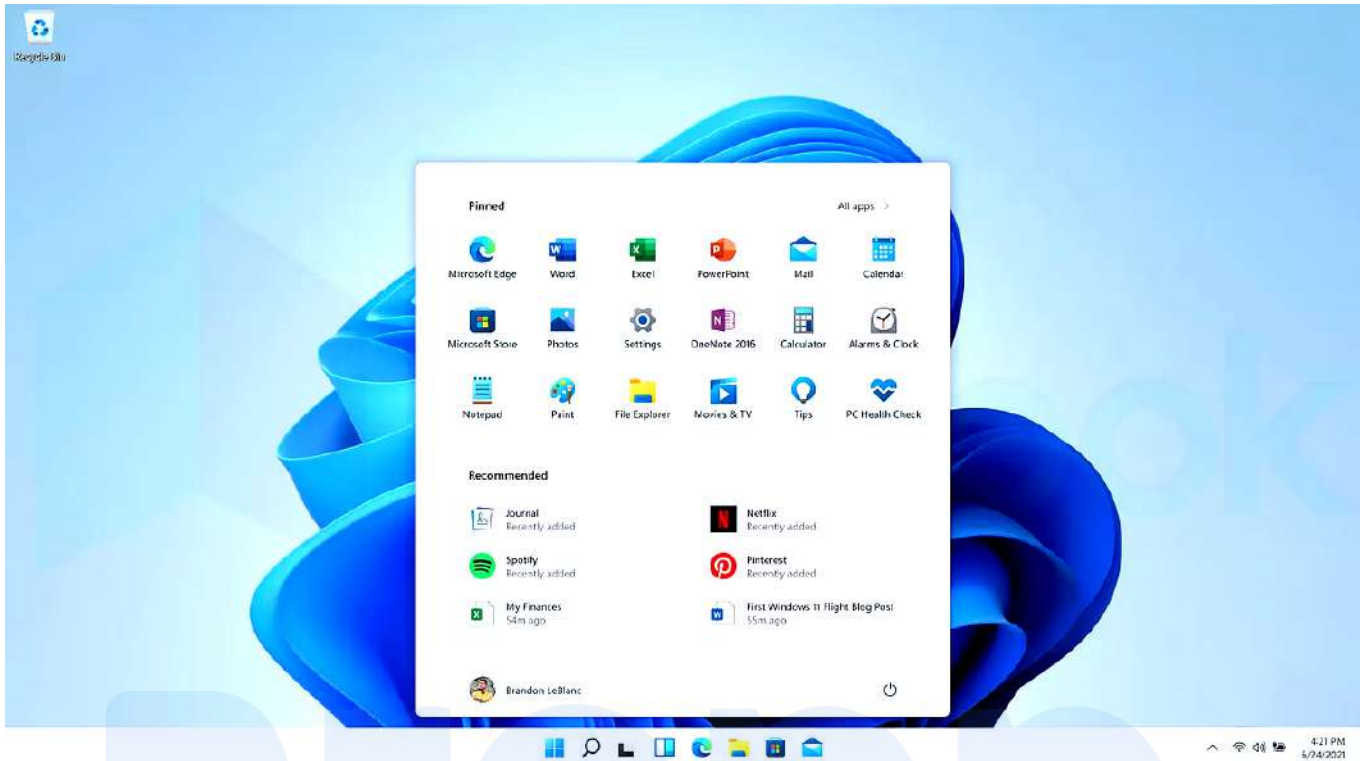
Explanation:

The correct answer is desktop.

★ Key Points

- **Desktop:**

- The desktop is the display area **of your computer** that represents the **types** of objects on **your physical desktop, such as** documents, phone **book, phone**, reference sources, writing and drawing tools, **project folders**, and **so on**.



★ Additional Information

- **Homepage :**
 - The homepage is the first Web page that is displayed after starting a Web browser like Google Chrome or Microsoft's Internet Explorer.
- **Start-up screen :**
 - A screen shown at the start of an operating system.
- **Configuration screen:**
 - The scanning profiles section allows you to make changes to the information that is collected during a scan.

32. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Windows logo key + D.

★ Key Points

- Windows logo key + D:
 - It's used to **minimize all applications** in Windows operating system.
 - It's used to display the desktop.

★ Additional Information

F5	It's used to refresh the page. It's also used to start the slideshow in PowerPoint.
Ctrl + Shift + Esc	It's used to open the Microsoft Windows Task Manager.
Windows logo key + C	It's used to open the charms in Windows 8. It's used to open chat from Microsoft Teams in Windows 11.

33. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Windows XP.

★ Key Points

- Windows XP :
 - It's a **multi-user and multi-tasking operating system** . Because in this operating system, multiple users operate at the same time.

○



★ Additional Information

- **MS-DOS:**
 - It's **not a multi-user operating system** because it can run only one program at a time.
 - It's a command-driven interface.
- **Red Hat Linux:**
 - It's a multi-user and multi-tasking operating system but doesn't use a GUI in this operating system.
- **Android:**
 - Multitasking is available on iPhones and Android phones, but it **doesn't work like a computer**.

34. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is organizational domain.

★ Key Points

- **Organizational Domain:**
 - Top-level domains are short for "organizations" and are mostly **used by non-commercial websites** such as NGOs, open source projects, and educational platforms.

★ Additional Information

- **Educational Domain:**
 - "Edu" is one of the top-level domain names to use when choosing a domain name. it commonly represents the entity that owns the **domain name as a four-year college or similar educational institution.**
- **Commercial Domain:**
 - Its name derives from the word "commercial", indicating its original use for domains registered by commercial organizations.
- **Military Domain:**
 - The domain name mil is a sponsored top-level domain in the Internet **domain name system of the military services of the US.** The **name comes from the military.**

35. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is **ISP**



Key PointsISP:

- ISP stands for Internet Service Provider .
- An Internet Service Provider is an organization that provides services for accessing, using, or participating in the Internet.

★ Additional Information

HTTP:

- It stands for **Hypertext Transfer Protocol** .
- **Used to serve data** on the World Wide Web.

FTP:

- FTP stands for File Transfer Protocol.
- FTP is a standard Internet protocol provided by TCP/IP and is used to transfer files from one host to another.

TCP:

- TCP stands for **Transmission control protocol** .
- A communications standard that allows application programs and computing devices to exchange messages over a network.

36. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Ctrl + Shift + Delete**.

★ **Key Points**

- **Ctrl + Shift + Delete:**
 - It's used to **delete all the browsing data** in your browser.

★ **Additional Information**

Ctrl + Shift + g	• It's used to jump to the previous hit in a search in the search bar. • It Creates a non-breaking hyphen.
Ctrl + Shift + J or F12	• It's used to open developer tools in a browser. • It opens a document in Word.
F9	• It sends the e-mail in the active window. • It refreshes a document the MS Word.

37. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Internet Service Provider.

★ Key Points

- ISP:
 - The full form of ISP is **Internet Service Provider** , and it provides **web services** to consumers.
 - An ISP is a commercial, non-profit, privately owned, or community-owned business.
 - If you want to **access the Internet at home** , you **need an Internet Service Provider** (ISP) and a router to connect to your ISP.

★ Additional Information

HTTP	• It stands for Hypertext Transfer Protocol. • It's used for sending and receiving information on the internet.
FTP	• It stands for File Transfer Protocol. • It's used for transferring files on the internet.
TCP	• It stands for Transmission Control Protocol. • It's used to establish connections between clients and servers on the internet.

38. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is home page.

★ Key Points

- A home page is the main web page of a website.
 - The term can also refer to one or more pages always shown in a web browser when the application starts up.
 - In this case, it is also known as the start page .
 - A home page is generally the main web page a visitor navigating to a website from a search engine will see, and it may also serve as a landing page to attract visitors.
 - The home page is used to facilitate navigation to other pages on the site by providing links to prioritized and recent articles and pages, and possibly a search box.
 - For example, a news website may present headlines and first paragraphs of top stories, with links to full articles.

39. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Barcode Reader.

★ Key Points

- **Barcode Reader:**
 - This is an example of an input device used to **read information** contained in barcodes .

★ Additional Information

- **Speaker:**
 - This is an example of an **output device** .
 - It produces sound through a vibrating transducer called a driver.
- **DLP Projector:**
 - It stands for **Digital Light Processing** Projector.
 - This is an example of an **output device** .
- **Bubblejet Printer:**
 - A Bubblejet printer is an example of an **output device** that is used to **print** information on paper .

40. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is compile input data.

★ Key Points

- **Compile Input Data:**
 - Compiling input data is a common function of an input device. because we used to compile all the data first.

★ Additional Information

- **Read Input Data:**
 - Reading input data is not a common function of an input device. Because you used to read the input data entered by the user.
- **Processing Input Data:**
 - In this function, we used to process the input data from the user, and it's not a common function because if a user doesn't want to enter data, then we don't need to process it.
- **Link Input Data:**
 - It means that you need to link the input data for the purpose of sending and receiving data.

41. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is SRAM.

★ Key Points

- **SRAM:**
 - SRAM stands for **Static RAM**.
 - **It's not a type of SDRAM.**
 - Static RAM **consists of flip-flops** that store data as long as power is applied.
 - It is **faster but more expensive**. Therefore, they are typically used for on-chip memory, including caches.

★ Additional Information

- **SDRAM:**
 - SDRAM, or **Synchronous Dynamic Random Access Memory**, is a type of DRAM semiconductor memory that can run faster than traditional DRAM and is commonly used as random access memory in computers and other devices.

- After the introduction of SDRAM, other generations of double data rate RAM (also known as DDR, DDR1, DDR2, DDR3, DDR4, and DDR5) entered the mass market.

STANDARD	SUPPLY VOLTAGE	AMOUNT OF DATA TRANSFERRED	ASSOCIATED RAM CLOCK RATES	DATA TRANSFER RATE RANGE
DDR SDRAM	2.6 V	2	100 – 200 MHz	200 – 400 MT/s
DDR2 SDRAM	1.8 V	4	200 – 400 MHz	400 – 1066 MT/s
DDR3 SDRAM	1.5 V	8	400 – 1066 MHz	800 – 2133 MT/s
DDR4 SDRAM	1.2 V	8	1066 – 1600 MHz	1600 – 3200 MT/s
DDR5 SDRAM	1.1 V			

42. Answer: a

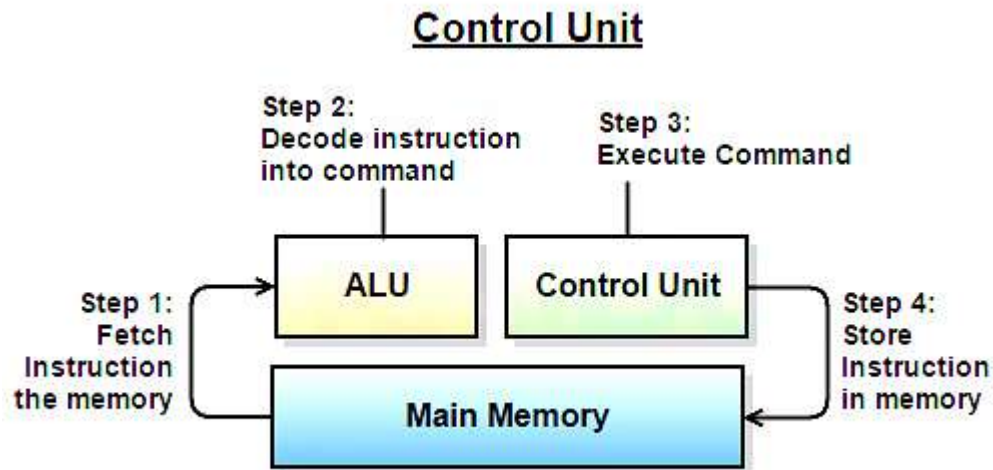
Explanation:

The correct answer is Control Unit.

★ Key Points

- **Control Unit:**
 - The control unit is the **part of the computer's central processing unit (CPU)** that controls the operation of the processor.
 - Interpret instructions.
 - It controls the flow of data within the processor.
 - It **controls many of the execution units** (that is, ALU, data buffers, and registers) contained in the CPU.

- It also handles multiple tasks such as retrieving, decoding, executing, and storing results.



★ Additional Information

- **Arithmetic and Logic Unit:**
 - An arithmetic logic unit is the part of the central processing unit that **performs arithmetic and logical operations** on the operands of computer instruction words.
 - It is divided into two units: **the Arithmetic Unit (AU) and the Logical Unit (LU).**
- **Storage Unit:**
 - A memory unit is a part of a computer system **used to store information** and instructions for processing.
 - A storage device is an integral part of computer hardware that stores information or data for processing the results of computational work.
- **Output Unit:**
 - It refers to the output device **used to transfer data** from the **computer to the user.**
 - This includes hardware that sends data from a computer in a human-readable format.

43. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is option 4.

★ Key Points

- **Control Unit:**
 - This unit **controls the operation of all parts of the computer but does not actually perform any data processing operations** .
 - It controls the transfer of data and instructions between other units of the computer.
- **CPU:**
 - Many administrators use the terms "CPU" and "microprocessor" interchangeably, but in reality, a **CPU is essentially a microprocessor**, although not all microprocessors are CPUs.
- **Flatbed Scanner:**
 - A flatbed scanner is an optical scanner that uses a flat surface to scan documents.
 - The scanner can capture every element on the document, no need to move the document

44. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Double Click on the left button.

★ Key Points

- **Double-click on the left button :**
 - Double-clicking the left mouse button **typically opens a file** or folder, displays its contents and starts a program .

★ Additional Information

Right Click	Usually, the right button of the mouse is used to provide additional information and properties for selected items.
Left click	The left mouse button is the standard button used for clicking, selecting, dragging, highlighting words and objects, and as a pointer.
Right Click(Three times)	- Triple-clicking inside a paragraph in the text area selects the entire paragraph. - Triple-clicking the left margin selects the entire document.

45. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Trackball and optical mouse.

★ Key Points

- Pointing Device:
 - A pointing device is an input device that **allows the user to point** at or **manipulate any object** or text on the screen.
 - Examples: **Light pen, Track ball, optical mouse, Joystick .**
- Keyboard is not a pointing device.

46. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is a - true, b - true, c - true.

★ Key Points

- **Light pen:**
 - It's an electro-optical pointing device used to select objects on a display screen with the help of a light-sensitive pen .
 - A light pen is an input device.
- **Trackball:**
 - It works like a mouse.
 - It isn't as accurate as a good-quality mouse.
 - A trackball is an input device.
- **Keyboard:**
 - It consists of a set of central keys to control the movement of the cursor and the screen .
 - A keyboard is an input device.

47. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Light Projector.

★ Key Points

- **Projector:**
 - A projector is an output device that projects an image onto a large surface.
 - A white screen or wall It can be used as a monitor or television replacement for showing videos and images to a large audience.
- Different Types of projector are:
 - **DLP Projector**
 - **LCD Projector**
 - **LED Projector**
 - **CRT Projector**

A light projector is not a type of projector .

48. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answers is Photo printer.

★ Key Points

- **Photo Printer:**
 - It's not a special-purpose printer because it's used by everyone.
 - Everyone uses this printer to print photos.

★ Additional Information

- **Special purpose printer:**
 - They are **built to do some special printing tasks** .
 - That's why they're called special-purpose printers.
 - They are **not used for common purposes**.
 - Examples: **Thermal-wax printer, Dye-sublimation Printer, Dot matrix Printer.**

49. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Laser Printers and Inkjet Printers.

★ Key Points

- **Non-Impact Printers:**
 - These printers **do not allow direct contact between ribbon and paper**. Use laser, electrophotographic, electrostatic, chemical, or inkjet technology.
 - Examples: **Laser Printers , Inkjet Printers , Thermal printers, Bubblejet Printers .**

★ Additional Information

- **Impact Printers:**
 - These printers **allow direct contact between ribbon and paper** .
 - In these printers, printing is done by character dye.
 - Examples: **Dot Matrix Printers ,Daisy Wheel Printers ,Drum Printers** .
-

50. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Crystal**.

★ Key Points

- **LCD:**
 - It stands for **liquid crystal display**.
 - It's used in **computer monitors, laptops, tablets, smartphones**, etc.
 - It consumes less power.



51. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Bubblejet Printer and Laser Printer.

★ Key Points

- **Bubblejet Printer and Laser Printer:**
 - **Hardcopy output devices** are devices that provide output on printed paper in a human readable format.
 - **Both printers are hard copy output devices** because they provide output on printed paper.

★ Additional Information

- **LCD Monitor and LCD Projector:**
 - **They are not hard copy output devices** because they do not provide output on printed paper.
- **Daisy Wheel Printer and LED Monitor:**
 - **Daisy Wheel printers are hard copy devices**, but LED monitors are not hard copy devices.
- **Inkjet Printers and LCD Monitors:**
 - Inkjet printers are hard copy devices, but **LCD monitors are not hard copy devices**.

52. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

The correct answer is Command Line Interface.

★ Key Points

- **Command Line Interface:**
 - You interact with the operating system by typing commands into the terminal.
 - It's used in mostly Linux and Unix operating systems.

★ Additional Information

- **Editplus:**
 - It's a type of application software.

- It's a text editor for the Windows operating system.
 - **WordPad:**
 - It's a type of application software.
 - It's a text editor where you can create and edit files.
 - **Graphical User Interface:**
 - A graphical user interface (GUI) is a computer programme that uses icons, visual metaphors, and pointing devices to allow people to communicate with a computer.
-

53. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is device driver.

★ Key Points

- **Device Driver:**
 - It interacts with specific hardware in the operating system.
 - They define the messages and mechanisms in the system.

★ Additional Information

- **Data Processor:**
 - It processes personal data only on behalf of the controller.
 - It carries out various data processing tasks for a business, such as storing data and retrieving data.
 - **Optical reader:**
 - It is a device that converts text or images from paper into digital signals that can be processed in various ways by computers.
 - **Application Software:**
 - It is a computer software package that performs a specific function directly for the end user or possibly another application.
 - Examples: Office, Excel, Word etc.
-

54. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Memory Management.

★ Key Points

- **Memory Management :**
 - It's **used to keep track of each memory location** .
 - Memory management is the **process of controlling and regulating computer memory** , allocating pieces, called blocks, to various running programs to optimize overall system performance.

★ Additional Information

- **Input / Output Management:**
 - The basic role of the operating system in computer input/output is to **manage and organize I/O operations** and all I/O devices. The need to control various devices connected to a computer is a major concern for operating system developers.
- **Disk Management:**
 - It works to **manage disc drives and partitions** in a computer system. It can be used to partition and format drives, assign drive letters, etc.
- **File Management:**
 - A file is a collection of related data recorded on a secondary storage device. Or a file is a **collection of logically related entities** . From the user's perspective, files are the smallest amount of logical secondary storage.

55. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Ctrl + Shift + Down arrow key.

★ Key Points

Ctrl + Shift + Down arrow key	used to select text and graphics from the current position to the end of the current paragraph.
Shift + Page up	Used to select text from the current position to the beginning of the paragraph.
Shift + Page down	Used to select text from the current position to the end of the paragraph.
Ctrl + Shift + Home	Everything from the text cursor's current position to the start of the document would be highlighted.

56. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Shift + Page up.

★ Key Points

Shift + Page up	It is used to select text and graphics from the current position to the top of the screen.
Ctrl + Shift + Left arrow key	Select to the beginning of a word
Ctrl + Shift + Right arrow key	Select to the end of a word
Ctrl + A	Select all contents of the page.

57. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Arrow keys.

★ Key Points

- **Arrow keys:**
 - Used to move the preview page when zoomed in.
 - Used to page up and page down.

★ Additional Information

Keyboard Shortcuts	Work
Ctrl + Home	Move the cursor to the beginning of the document.
Ctrl + Alt + I	Switch to print preview.
Ctrl + P	It's used to print the document.

58. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Styles.

★ Key Points

- **Styles:**
 - On the Home tab of MS Excel, in the Styles group, click the arrow next to Conditional Formatting and click Highlight Rules in Cells.

★ Additional Information

Group	Features
Cells	It's used to insert or delete cells , rows, columns, and sheets.
Alignment	It's used to align the content to the left, right, and centre . It's used to wrap the text and span multiple columns .
Analysis	It provides data analysis tools for financial, statistical, and technical data analysis.

59. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Ctrl + Shift + Page Down.

★ Key Points

- **Ctrl + Shift + Page Down:**
 - It's used to select the current and next sheet in a worksheet in MS Excel.

★ Additional Information

Ctrl + Shift + Page Up	• It's used to select the current and previous sheets in a worksheet in MS Excel.
Ctrl + Shift + Arrow Key	• To scroll to the beginning and end of each range while selecting the range before stopping at the end of the worksheet
Ctrl + A	• It's used to select all the contents of a workbook in MS Excel.

60. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Alt + Shift + F1.

★ Key Points

- **Alt + Shift + F1 :**
 - It's used to insert a new worksheet in MS Excel.

★ Additional Information

- **Ctrl + F1 :**
 - It's used to display or hide the ribbon in MS Excel.
- **Alt + F1:**
 - It creates an embedded chart of the data for the current range.
- **Ctrl + F7:**
 - It executes a move command when the workbook window is not maximized.

61. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Chandragupta Maurya.

★ Key Points

- Greek historian Megasthenes came to India during the reign of Chandragupta Maurya.
 - Megasthenes visited India between about 302 BCE and 288 BCE.
 - Megasthenes was an ancient Greek historian, diplomat and Indian ethnographer.

- He was the ambassador of **Seleucus Nicator I** in the court of Chandragupta Maurya.
- Megasthenes compiled information about India in the book **Indica**.

★ Additional Information

- **Samudragupta** was the son of the Gupta emperor Chandragupta I. He is best known as the **Napoleon of India**.
- **Bindusara** was the second Mauryan emperor of India and the father of Ashoka.
- **Ashoka** was the third king of the Mauryan Empire. He promoted the spread of Buddhism across ancient Asia.

62. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Patliputra.

★ Key Points

- The 3rd Buddhist council was held in 250 BC.
 - Venue: Ashoka Rama Vihar, Patliputra
 - Chairman: Moggaliputta Tissa
 - Patron: Ashoka (Maurya Dynasty)
 - Result: (i) Compilation of Mahavibhasa Sastra (ii) the division of Buddhists into Hinayanists.

★ Additional Information

BUDDHIST COUNCIL	YEAR	VENUE	CHAIRMAN	PATRON
1st Buddhist Council	483 BC	Rajgriha	Mahakassapa	Ajatashatru
2nd Buddhist Council	383 BC	Vaishali	Sabbakami	Kalashoka
3rd Buddhist Council	250BC	Patliputra	Mogaliputta Tissa	Ashoka
4th Buddhist Council	First-century BCE	Kundalvan	Vasumitra/Aswaghosh	Kanishka

63. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Persian.

★ Key Points

- The histories of the Mughal court were written in Persian.
 - Mughal chronicles such as the **Akbarnama** were written in Persian, while others, such as the Memoirs of Babur, were translated from Turkish into the Persian Babur Nama.
 - Urdu came from the amalgamation of Persian with Hindawi.
 - The chronicle commissioned by the **Mughal emperors** is an important source for the study of the empire and its court.

- The authors of the Mughal chronicles were mostly courtiers.
- The Mughals were originally **Chagatai Turks**.
- **Turkish** was his mother tongue, so the first ruler **Babur wrote poetry and his memoirs in this language**.

64. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is 1235.

★ Key Points

- Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti died in 1235 AD.
 - He was also known as Garib Nawaz.
 - He was an Imam, an Islamic philosopher from South Asia.
 - Chishti started the Chishti order of Sufism.
 - Various Mughal emperors were followers of Chishti.

★ Additional Information

- The **Urs festival** is an annual festival held at **Ajmer**, Rajasthan.
 - The festival commemorates the death anniversary of Sufi saint **Moinuddin Chishti**.

65. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is increase in taxes.

★ Key Points

- In 1928, **Vallabhbhai Patel** led the peasant movement in Bardoli, a taluka of Gujarat.

- This movement known as Bardoli Satyagraha was successful under the efficient leadership of Vallabhbhai Patel.
- Due to the flood, ignoring the plight of the farmers, the Bombay Presidency increased the tax rates by 22%, resulting in the Bardoli Satyagraha.
- In January 1928, farmers in Bardoli invited Vallabhai Patel to launch a protest movement, in which they all took a pledge not to pay taxes.
- A large number of women took an active part in the movement.
- It was these women who gave Patel the nickname Sardar.
- The movement focused on the conditions of the rich and middle-class farmers and largely neglected the poor farmers.

66. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is 1928.

★ Key Points

- **The Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)** was established in the year 1928.
 - Youths influenced by socialist ideas decided to establish a nationwide revolutionary organization. Chandrashekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Sukhdev etc. were prominent among them. **In 1928**, these youths established an organization called '**Hindustan Socialist Republican Association**' in a meeting held at Feroz Shah Kotla Maidan in Delhi.
 - The objective behind the establishment of this organization was to free India from British exploitation and to uproot the unjust socio-economic system that exploited the farmers and workers.

★ Additional Information

Organization	Revolutionary
Abhinav Bharat	Vinayak Damodar Savarkar
Anushilan Samiti	Barindrakumar Ghosh
Gadar	Lala Hardayal, Bhai Parmanand, Dr. Pandurang Sadashiv Khankhoje
Hindustan Republican Association	Ramprasad Bismil, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee and Sachin Sanyal

67. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Quit India, 1942.

★ Key Points

- Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch Quit India, his third major movement against British rule, which started in August 1942.
 - Quit India started on 8th August 1942 known as August offer.
 - Launched by Gandhiji at the Bombay session of Congress.
 - The cause of the movement is the failure of the Cripps Mission.

★ Additional Information

- In 1917, the **Satyagraha movement** was launched by Mahatma Gandhi from **Champaran** to protest against the injustice done by the Britishers to the indigo farmers.
- **Salt March** is a non-violent protest was led by Mahatma Gandhi.
 - The Salt Satyagraha was launched as a result of the tax resistance campaign against the British salt monopoly.
 - Salt March started from **Sabarmati Ashram**, Gujarat on **12th March 1930** with a large group of people towards Dandi.
- **The Dandi march** is the first act of the civil disobedience movement.

- The **civil disobedience movement** was a symbol of people's defiance of the government rather than rejecting the system as a whole.

68. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Shivasamudram Waterfall.

★ Key Points

- The Kaveri River forms the second-largest waterfall in India. It is known as Shivasamudram.
 - Established in 1902, hydroelectric power generated from the falls is supplied to Mysore, Bangalore and the Kolar Gold Fields.

★ Additional Information

- **Nohkalikai Falls** is the highest plunge waterfall in India. Its height is 340 meters. This waterfall is located near **Cherrapunji** in the Indian state of Meghalaya, one of the wettest places on earth.
- **Jog Waterfall** is located in the Shivamogga district of **Karnataka** state, India. The famous Jog Falls is near this village.
- **Barehipani Falls** is a two-tiered waterfall located in the Simlipal National Park in Mayurbhanj district of the Indian state of **Odisha**.

69. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Shevroy Hills.

★ Key Points

- The Shevaroy hills form part of the Eastern Ghats.

- They are located near the city of Salem, Tamil Nadu.
- Coffee is extensively grown here.
- Yercaud is a popular hill station in this region.
- The range is an eastern extension of the **Himalayan range** system in northeastern India.
 - It turns sharply south from the Dihang River Gorge and extends to India's eastern border with Myanmar.
 - Purvanchal includes the hills of Patkai Hills, Naga Hills, Mizo Hills and Manipur Hills.

★ Additional Information

- The highest peak of the Purvanchal Range is **Mount Dapha** .
- The highest peak of the Western Ghat is **Anamudi** .
- The highest peak of the Eastern Ghat is **Jindhagada Peak** .
- The highest peak of the Aravali Range is **Guru Sikhar** .
- The highest peak of the Nilgiri Range is **Doddabetta Peak** .

70. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Central Soil Conservation Board.

★ Key Points

- The Central Soil Conservation Board established by the Government of India has prepared several schemes for soil conservation in different parts of the country.
 - These plans are based on the climatic conditions, the configuration of the land and the social behavior of the people. Even these plans are fragmented in nature.
 - Therefore, Integrated Land Use Planning appears to be the best technique for proper soil conservation.
 - Land should be classified according to their potential; Land use maps should be prepared and land should be used properly.

- The ultimate responsibility for the conservation of the land rests with those who work it and derive benefits.

71. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Mango Rain.

★ Key Points

- There are pre-monsoon showers towards the end of the summer in Kerala and the coastal areas of Karnataka . These are known as Mango showers.
 - These showers are known as mango showers since they help in the early ripening of the mangoes.
 - These showers are also known as 'April rains' or 'Summer showers'.

★ Additional Information

Name	Important points
Blossom shower	With this shower, coffee flowers blossom in Kerala and nearby areas.
Nor-wester	These are dreaded evening thunderstorms in Bengal and Assam. These showers are useful for tea, jute, and rice cultivation.
Loo	Hot, dry, and oppressing winds blow in the northern plains from Punjab to Bihar with higher intensity between Delhi and Patna.

72. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is 210.

★ Key Points

- **Cotton** is a tropical crop and is grown as a Kharif crop in India.
 - Cotton requires uniformly high temperatures between 21 °C and 30 °C.
 - During October, the day temperature should be above 26°C which helps in the ripening and bursting of cotton bolls under sunny skies.
 - A growing period of at least 210 frost-free days is also required for the plant to mature. Rainfall should be moderate, between 50–75 cm.
 - The cotton plant requires adequate rainfall in the early stages of development, but requires sunny and dry weather after flowering.

73. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Genetics Engineering.

★ Key Points

- Genetic engineering is recognized as a powerful complement in the search for new hybrid varieties of seeds.
 - Organic farming is very much in vogue today because it does not affect the environment in a negative way.
 - Diversified cropping patterns from cereals to high-value crops need to be implemented by Indian farmers.

★ Additional Information

- **Agricultural engineering** deals with the development of the infrastructure to support the growth and advancement of the agricultural sector in India.
- **Agricultural and Horticultural Engineering:** Principles, Models, Systems and Techniques focuses on the development of agriculture and horticulture, including the role of engineers in employing measures in the management of plants, animals and machinery.

- **Biological engineering** is the application of the principles and tools of biology to create usable, tangible, economically viable products.

74. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Germany.

★ Key Points

- The Rourkela Steel Plant was set up in 1959 in the Sundargarh district of Odisha in collaboration with Germany.
 - The plant receives coal from Jharia (Jharkhand) and iron ore from Sundargarh and Kendujhar.
 - The Hirakud Project supplies power for the electric furnaces and water is obtained from the Sankh and the Koel rivers.

★ Additional Information

Other important Plants are:-

Plant	Collaboration	State	Year
Heavy Engg. Corporation	Czechoslovakia	Jharkhand	1958
Durgapur Steel Plant	Britain	West Bengal	1959
Bhilai Steel Plant	Soviet (Russia)	Chhattisgarh	1955
Bokaro Steel Plant	Soviet (Russia)	Jharkhand	1964

75. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Vijayanagar Steel Plant.

★ Key Points

- The Vijayanagar Steel Plant at Hospet in Karnataka was developed using indigenous technology.
 - It uses local iron ore and limestone.
 - The Salem Steel Plant in Tamil Nadu was commissioned in 1982.

★ Additional Information

- **The Bhilai Steel Plant**, located in Bhilai in the Indian state of **Chhattisgarh**, is India's first and foremost producer of steel rails, as well as a major producer of expanded steel plates and other steel products.
- **Bokaro Steel Plant** is located in the Bokaro district of Jharkhand.
 - It is the fourth integrated public sector steel plant in India built with **Soviet assistance**.
 - It was incorporated in **1964** as a Limited Company.
- **Durgapur Steel Plant** is one of the integrated steel plants of Steel Authority of India Limited located at Durgapur in the eastern Indian state of West Bengal.
 - It was established with the help of the **United Kingdom**.

76. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Between 10-19 years of age.

★ Key Points

- WHO defines 'Adolescents' as individuals in the 10-19 years age group and 'Youth' as the 15-24 year age group.
 - Adolescence is a period of life with specific health and developmental needs and entitlements.
 - It is also a time to develop knowledge and skills, learn to manage emotions and relationships, and acquire the characteristics and abilities

that will be important for enjoying the teen years and playing an adult role.

★ Additional Information

- **The World Health Organization** is a specialized agency of the United Nations responsible for international public health.
 - The WHO constitution states its main objective as "the attainment by all people of the highest possible level of health".
 - Formation: **7 April 1948**

77. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is In 1952.

★ Key Points

- India was the first country in the world to launch a national program for family planning in 1952.
 - Since its historic beginning in **1952**, the family planning program has gone through a transformation in terms of policy and actual program implementation.
 - India was the first country to take the historic initiative of such a program in the whole world.
 - The main objective of this program was to reduce the **population growth rate**.
 - It also aims at keeping India's total fertility rate to 2.1% by the year 2025.

78. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Option 2.

★ Key Points

- The crude death rate is the number of deaths during a given year among the population of a given geographic area per 1,000 mid-year total population of the given geographic area during that same year.
- **The crude birth rate** is the number of live births occurring among the population of a given geographical area during a given year, per 1,000 mid-year total population of the given geographical area during the same year.

★ Important Points

- **The population** is a dynamic phenomenon that undergoes changes in its number, distribution, and composition.
 - The death rate is a population measurement;
 - It indicates the number of deaths per 1000 people in a particular population in a year.

79. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is option 2.

★ Key Points

- **A base population is a population at the beginning of a period used as a reference or starting point for the estimation process.**
 - The population is defined as all citizens who are present in, or temporarily absent from, a country, and aliens permanently resident in a country.
 - This indicator reflects the number of people who usually live in an area.
 - Growth rates are annual changes in population as a result of births, deaths, and net migration during the year.

★ Additional Information

- **Population Density:** Population per unit of land area; for example, people per square mile or people per square kilometer of arable land.
 - **Population Distribution:** The patterns of settlement and dispersal of a population.
-

80. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

The correct answer is 1952.

★ Key Points

- The National Forest Policy in India is launched to bring a minimum of one-third of India's total geographical area under forest or tree cover.
 - The first edition of the National Forest Policy in India took effect in 1952.
 - India launched its second edition of the National Forest Policy in 1988.
 - The national forest policy 1988 aims at the maintenance of environmental stability through the preservation and restoration of ecological balance.

★ Important Points

- The **Wildlife Protection Act** in India was enacted in **1972**.
 - The **Forest Conservation Act** in India was enacted in **1980**.
 - The **Environment Protection Act** of India was enacted in **1986**.
 - **Central Forest Research Institute** is situated at **Dehradun**.
-

81. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

The correct answer is 1973.

★ Key Points

- Project Tiger, one of the most well-publicized wildlife campaigns in the world, was launched in 1973.
 - Tiger conservation has been viewed not only as an effort to save an endangered species but with equal importance as a means of preserving biotypes of sizable magnitude.

★ Additional Information

- **Some of the tiger reserves in India:**
 - Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand
 - Sundarbans National Park in West Bengal
 - Bandhavgarh National Park in Madhya Pradesh
 - Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan
 - Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam
 - Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala

82. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh.

★ Key Points

- Himalayan yew (Taxus wallachiana) is a medicinal plant found in different parts of Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh.
 - A chemical compound called 'taxol' is extracted from the bark, needles, twigs and roots of this tree, and this has been used successfully to treat some cancers – the drug is now the best-selling anti-cancer drug in the world.

83. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is election of vice president.

★ Key Points

- **Article 66**
 - The Vice President shall be elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.
 - The voting in this election is done by a secret ballot.

★ Important Points

- **Vice President:**
 - Article 63: There shall be a Vice President of India
 - He is the ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
 - The Vice President shall act as a President if there is any vacancy in the office of the President.
 - The term of the office of the Vice-President is 5 years.
 - Members of the both Houses of Parliament take part in the election of the Vice President by a system of proportional representation by a means of a single transferable vote.
 - He submits his resignation to the President of India.

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84. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is 1983.

★ Key Points

- The Sarkaria Commission was set up in 1983 by the Central Government of India against M Karunanidhi.
 - The charter of the Sarkaria Commission was to examine center-state relations in various departments and to suggest changes within the

framework of the Constitution of India.

★ Additional Information

- **Kothari Commission** was appointed by the government in **1964** to examine all the aspects related to the education sector in India.
- **Nanavati Commission** was appointed in the year **2000** by the National Democratic Alliance to probe the **1984** anti-Sikh riots.
- **Mandal Commission** was established in **1979** under PM Morarji Desai to study the representation and condition of educationally or socially backward castes.

85. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Organization of Gram Panchayats.

★ Key Points

- **Article 40** of the Indian constitution deals with the organization of the village panchayat.
- It states that
 - The State shall take steps to organize village panchayats.
 - It also endows them with such powers and authority that will enable them to function as units of self-government.

★ Additional Information

- **Article 42** of the Constitution of India states that the state shall make provisions for ensuring just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.
- **Article 44** says, "The State shall endeavor to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India.
- **Article 45:** Provision for free and compulsory education for children

86. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct solution is Article 85.

★ Key Points

- The President has the power to summon and prorogue either House of Parliament or to dissolve Lok Sabha by article 85.
 - The President shall from time to time summon each House of Parliament to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit, but six months shall not intervene between its last sitting in one session and the date appointed for its first sitting in the next session
 - The President may from time to time prorogue the Houses or either House and dissolve the House of the People.
 - The time between the Prorogation and reassembly is called "Recess". Prorogation is the end of a session.

★ Important Points

- **Article 65** – The Vice President to act as President or to discharge his functions during casual vacancies in the office, or during the absence, of President.
- **Article 75** talks about provisions related to the council of ministers.
- **Article 95** states about the Power of the deputy speaker or another person to perform the duties of the office of, or to act as a speaker in the parliament.

87. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Fog.

★ Key Points

- **The suspended particles** can be undispersed carbon particles or substances called **hydrocarbons**.

- The presence of high levels of all these pollutants leads to reduced visibility, especially in cold weather when water also condenses from the air.
- This is known as smog and is a clear sign of air pollution.

★ Additional Information

- **Mist** is a phenomenon caused by tiny droplets of water suspended in cold air, usually by condensation. Physically, this is an example of **dispersion**.
- **Smoke** is a collection of airborne particles and gases that are emitted when a material undergoes combustion or pyrolysis, together with amounts of air that have entered or otherwise mixed into the mass.
- **Frost** is a thin layer of **ice on a solid surface formed** by the contact of water vapor in the cold atmosphere above a solid surface with a temperature below the freezing point, and the resulting conversion of water vapor to ice as water.

88. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Ragamala.

★ Key Points Your Personal Exams Guide

- The Ragamala painting of Rajasthan is a pictorial interpretation of ragas and ragini.
 - **Ragamala paintings are a form of Indian miniature painting**, a set of pictorial paintings of a ragamala or "garland of ragas", depicting variations of Indian musical genres called ragas. They stand as a classical example of the amalgamation of art, poetry and classical music in medieval India.

★ Important Points

- The **GeetGovinda** is a work composed by the 12th-century Hindu poet Jayadeva.

- **Bhanudatta** composed **Rasamanjari** in the 15th century.
 - **Rasikpriya** is a famous composition of **Acharya Keshavdas**.
-

89. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Rao Chhatar Sal and Rao Bhao Singh.

★ Key Points

- Under Rao Chhatar Sal and Rao Bhao Singh, the princely state of Bundi flourished.
 - During ancient times, the area around **Bundi** was inhabited by a majority group of various local tribes belonging to Meena.
 - Bundi is said to have derived its name from the chief of an erstwhile Meena tribe named Bunda Meena.
 - **Bundi was earlier called "Bunda-Ka-Nal"**, Nal meaning "Narrow Passage".
 - Later, the region was acquired by Rao Deva Hada, who took control of Bundi from Jaita Meena in 1342 and established a princely state Bundi, with the area around it being named Hadauti, after the great Hada Rajputs.

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90. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Lucknow.

★ Key Points

- Bhatkhande Sangeet Sansthan Deemed University was the first university in Uttar Pradesh to provide music education.

- It was earlier known as Bhatkhande Sangeet Sansthan or Bhatkhande Hindustani Music University.
- It is located in Lucknow.
- Bhatkhande Sangeet Sansthan was established in 1926 by Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande.

91. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Chhattisgarh.

★ Key Points

- **Panthi** is the folk dance of Chhattisgarh.
 - It is mainly performed by the Satnami community of Chhattisgarh.
 - Saila dance, Karma, Sua Nacha and Gendi are other important folk dances of Chhattisgarh.

★ Additional Information

- **List of folk dances from different states:**
 - **Assam** – Bihu, Bichhua, Natpuja, Maharas, Kaligopal, Bagurumba, Naga dance, Khel Gopal, Tabal Chongli, Canoe, Jhumura Hobjanai.
 - **Himachal Pradesh** – Jhora, Jhali, Chharhi, Dhaman, Chhapeli, Mahasu, Nati, Dangi.
 - **Nagaland**: Modse, Agurshikukula, Butterfly Dance, Aaluyattu, Sadal Kekai, Changai Dance, Kuki Dance, Leshalaptu, Khamba Lim, Mayur Dance.

92. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is 11 to 30 October.

★ Key Points

- FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup 2022 is to be played in India from 11 to 30 October 2022.
 - The tournament will be hosted by India, which would have hosted the 2020 edition before it was cancelled due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
 - This is the second time India hosts a FIFA tournament after the men's 2017 FIFA U-17 World Cup, and the first time India hosts a FIFA women's football tournament.

★ Important Points

- **FIFA:**
 - International Federation of Association Football
 - President: Gianni Infantino
 - Founded: 21 May 1904, Rue Saint-Honoré, Paris, France

93. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

The correct answer is Sunil Chhetri.

★ Key Points

- Sunil Chhetri equalled Pele's international goalscoring record with his 77th goal in his 83rd-minute strike on October 10, 2021.
 - Sunil Chhetri is an Indian professional footballer who plays as a forward and captains both the Indian Super League club Bangalore and the Indian national team.

★ Additional Information

- **FIFA World Cup hosts:**
 - 1930 – Uruguay
 - 1934 – Italy
 - 2018 – Russia

- 2022 – Qatar
- 2026 – Canada, Mexico, United States

94. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Jeddah.

- The 2021 Youth World Weightlifting Championships was held in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia from 5 to 12 October.

★ Key Points

World Youth Weightlifting Championships:

Edition	Year	Venue	Events
1	2009	Chiangmai, Thailand	45
2	2011	Lima, Peru	45
3	2012	Kosice, Slovakia	45
4	2013	Tashkent, Uzbekistan	45
5	2015	Lima, Peru	45
6	2016	Penang, Malaysia	45
7	2017	Bangkok, Thailand	48
8	2019	Las Vegas, United States	60
9	2021	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	60
10	2022	León, Mexico	60

★ Additional Information

- **The International Weightlifting Federation (IWF)**, headquartered in **Lausanne (Switzerland)**, is the international governing body for the sport of Olympic weightlifting.
 - The IWF was founded in **1905** and has 192 member associations.
 - The president of IWF is Mohamed Hassan Jalud of Iraq.
-

95. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is
Sisay Lemma.



Key Points

- **Sisay Lemma of Ethiopia** celebrates winning the men's elite race during the 2021 Virgin Money London Marathon at Tower Bridge on October 03, 2021, in London, England.
 - Sisay Lemma Kasaye is an Ethiopian long-distance runner.



Additional Information

- **Vincent Kipchumba** is a Kenyan long-distance runner.
 - In 2019, he won the Amsterdam Marathon with a time of 2:05:09.
 - In 2019, he also won the Adana Half Marathon and the Vienna City Marathon.
 - **Mosinet Geremew** is an Ethiopian middle-distance and long-distance runner.
 - **Shura Kitata Tola** is an Ethiopian long-distance runner
-

96. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is 8.3% growth.

★ Key Points

- Crimes against women in cities decreased by 8.3% in the year 2020 as compared to 2019, even though about 77 rape cases were reported across the country every day on average that year.

★ Additional Information

- Crime against women in the capital has increased by 63.3% in the first six months of 2021 compared to 2020.
- The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) released the Accidental Death and Suicide Report 2021 in India.
 - The rate of crime against women (the number of incidents per 1 lakh population) increased from 56.5% in 2020 to 64.5% in 2021.
 - Assam recorded the highest rate of crime against women at 168.3% in 2021, followed by Odisha, Haryana, Telangana, and Rajasthan.

97. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is House trespass.

★ Key Points

- Section 442: House trespass:
 - Whoever commits criminal trespass by entering into or remaining in any building, tent, or vessel used as a human dwelling or any building used as a place for worship, or as a place for the custody of property, is said to commit "house-trespass".

★ Additional Information

- Section 392: Punishment for robbery
- Section 379A: Snatching

98. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is
1 Year.



Key Points

- **Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act Section 31:** Penalty for contravention of protection order by the defendant.
 - (1) A breach of protection order, or of an interim protection order, by the respondent shall be an offence under this Act and shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to **one year**, or with fine which may extend to twenty thousand rupees, or with both.
 - (2) The offence under sub-section (1) shall as far as practicable be tried by the Magistrate who had passed the order, the breach of which has been alleged to have been caused by the accused.
 - (3) While framing charges under sub-section (1), the Magistrate may also frame charges under section 498A of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) or any other provision of that Code or the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 (28 of), as the case may be, if the facts disclose the commission of an offence under those provisions.

99. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is 1, 2 and 3.



Key Points

- **The Indian Evidence Act, 1872:**
 - **Document** means any matter expressed or described upon any substance by means of letters, figures or marks, or by more than one of those means, intended to be used, or which may be used, for the purpose of recording that matter.
 - **Illustrations:** A writing is a document; Words printed, lithographed or photographed are documents;
 - A **map** or plan is a document;
 - An **inscription** on a metal plate or stone is a document;
 - A **caricature** is a document.

100. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is 2 Years.

★ Key Points

- According to Section 2(x) of the Code of Criminal Procedure,
 - **Warrant-case means a case relating to an offence punishable with death, with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment for a term exceeding two years;**
 - The words and expressions used herein not defined but defined in the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) have their meanings respectively assigned to them in that Code.

★ Additional Information

- **CRPC** may be called the Code of Criminal Procedure, **1973**.
 - It extends to the whole of India.
 - Chapters VIII, X, and XI of CRPC shall not apply –
 - to the State of Nagaland,
 - to the Tribal Areas.
 - It came into force on the **1st day of April 1974**.

101. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is

All officers of the government.



Key Points

- The obligation of certain persons to report the commission of an offence under this Act –
 - All officers of Government are hereby required and empowered to assist the police in the execution of the provisions of this Act or any rule or order made thereunder.
 - **All village officers and such other officers as may be specified by the Collector or the District Magistrate** in relation to any area and the inhabitants of such area shall, if they have reason to believe or have the knowledge that sati is about to be, or has been, committed in the area shall forthwith report such fact to the nearest police station.
 - Whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years and shall also be liable to fine.

102. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Six months.



Key Points

- Section 22: Punishment for false complaint or false information:

- (1) Any person, who makes false complaint or provides false information against any person, in respect of an offence committed under sections 3, 5, 7 and section 9, solely with the **intention to humiliate, extort or threaten or defame him, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.**
- (2) Where a false complaint has been made or false information has been provided by a child, no punishment shall be imposed on such child.
- (3) Whoever, not being a child, makes a false complaint or provides false information against a child, knowing it to be false, thereby victimizing such child in any of the offences under this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment, which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.

★ Additional Information

- **Section 3:** Penetrative sexual assault.
- **Section 5:** Aggravated penetrative sexual assault.
- **Section 7:** Sexual assault.
- **Section 9:** Aggravated sexual assault.

103. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is One year.

★ Key Points

- Under section 3 of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956: **Punishment for keeping a brothel or allowing premises to be used as a brothel –**
 - Any person who keeps or manages, or acts or assists in the keeping or management of, **a brothel shall be punishable on first conviction with rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than one year and not more than three years** and also with a fine which may extend to two thousand rupees and in the event of a second or subsequent conviction, with rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than two years and not

more than five years and also with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees.

104. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is

Five Years.



Key Points

- **Protection Of Children From Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act, 2019**, w.e.f. 16.08.2019 for the following:-
 - "(1) **Whoever, uses a child or children for pornographic purposes shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to five years** and shall also be liable to fine 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 be liable to fine.

★ Important Points

- **Child sexual abuse laws in India** are enacted as part of India's child protection policies.
 - The Parliament of India on 22 May 2012 passed the '**Protection of Children Against Sexual Offences Bill (POCSO), 2011**' in relation to child sexual abuse, making it an Act.
-

105. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is

Eighteen years.



Key Points

- According to section 6 of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961: **Dowry to be for the benefit of the wife or her heirs**
 - (1) Where any dowry is received by any person other than the woman in connection with whose marriage it is given, that person shall transfer it to the woman-
 - (a) if the dowry was received before marriage, within three months after the date of marriage; or
 - (b) if the dowry was received at the time of or after the marriage, within three months after the date of its receipt; or
 - (c) if the dowry was received when the woman was a minor, within three months after she has attained the age of eighteen years; and pending such transfer shall hold it in trust for the benefit of the woman.

106. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is "Desert parts of Rajasthan".

★ Key Points:

- The word '**Dhanva**' refers to '**A Desert**' in Bhagavad Gita & Ramayana.
- **Rajasthan** is referred to as '**Dhrumkulya**' in Ramayana.

107. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Kalibanga.

- Kalibanga has been described by its excavators as "a Harappan metropolis isolated from the Indus Valley".

★ Key Points

- **Kalibanga Civilization:**
 - Along with the Harappan civilization, the remains of the pre-Harappan civilization have also been found in Kalibanga.
 - Kalibanga is situated in the **Hanumangarh** district of Rajasthan on the banks of the Ghaggar river.
 - The meaning of Kalibanga civilization is black-coloured clay bangles.
 - Evidence of **cultivated fields** has been found here.
 - Evidence of **growing two crops** has been found here.
 - Evidence of the use of ornate bricks has been found on the floor of the Kalibanga civilization.
 - Evidence of the use of wooden pipes has been found on this site.
 - Evidence of surgery is found here.

108. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Ghaggar (Saraswati).

★ Key Points

- **Kalibanga is a town situated on the left or southern bank of Ghaggar.**
 - In Tehsil Pilibanga, between Suratgarh and Hanumangarh District, **Hanumangarh** District, Rajasthan.
 - It is also recognized as being established in a triangle of land at the confluence of the Drishadvati and Saraswati rivers.
 - Kalibanga is distinguished by its unique fire altars and "the world's oldest certified plowed field".
 - Kalibanga was a major provincial capital of the Indus Valley Civilization.

109. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is

Pratihara.



Key Points

- Nagabhatta II (795 to 833 AD), was the son and successor of Vatsaraja.
 - He greatly increased the prestige of the Gurjara Pratihara dynasty.
 - According to the Gwalior inscription, he drove out Chakrayudha from Kannauj and made it his capital.
 - Nagabhatta II had assumed the titles of 'Parabhataraka', 'Maharajadhiraja' and 'Parameshwar' etc. as an emperor.
 - Near Munger, he defeated Dharmapala, the ruler of the Pala dynasty, but he was defeated by the Rashtrakuta king Govind III.
 - After Nagabhatta II, his son Rambhadra sat on the throne for some time (833 to 836 AD).
 - Rambhadra had to face defeat by the ruler of the Pala dynasty.

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110. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Ajmer.



Key Points

- At the time of Iltutmish's coronation, Ajmer was the main urban centre of Rajasthan under the Delhi Sultanate.
 - The Rajput rulers had compulsively accepted Muslim rule. Many Rajput rulers defeated by the Turks were trying to regain their lost independence

and prestige.

★ Important Points

- **Iluttmish** was born in an Ilbari Turk family.
 - After being sold as a slave twice, he was brought to Ghazni where Qutubuddin Aibak bought him.
 - He was given the posts of Subedars of Gwalior and Badaun.
 - On the orders of Muhammad Ghori, Aibak freed him from slavery.
 - He was the Subedar of Badaun at the time of Qutubuddin's death.
-

111. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Prabhavakcharitra.

★ Key Points

- **Rajasekhar** was a Sanskrit Poet, Dramatist, and Critic.
 - He was the court poet of the Gurjara Pratiharas.

★ Additional Information

- The works of the poet Rajasekhar include:
 - Vidyabhanjika
 - Balbharat
 - Karpurmanjari
 - Balaramayana
 - Kavyamimamsa
-

112. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Rajput policy.

★ Key Points

- The **Rajput policy of Akbar** was unique as it not only helped to end the long-drawn conflict between the Rajputs and the Mughal ruler but also helped Akbar in the consolidation of his empire.

★ Additional Information

- **Mughal-Rajput Relations:**
 - The rule of the Mughal dynasty in India starts in 1526 AD.
 - When Mughal ruler Babur defeated Sultan Ibrahim Lodi of Delhi Sultanate in the first battle of Panipat.
 - The rule of the Mughal dynasty in India lasted from **1526 AD to 1857 AD**.
 - During this period, all the Mughal rulers established various kinds of relations with the Rajput princely states.

113. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Bhil.

★ Key Points

- The **Bhagat movement** extended to the Banswara and Dungarpur districts of Rajasthan.
 - **This movement was mainly started by the farmers of Bhil tribe.**
 - It was started by Sirji Bhagat and Govind Guru together.
 - In the year **1883, Govind Giri founded the Samp Sabha**, whose first session was held in 1903 AD. It happened on the hills of Mangarh.
 - In 1913, the Mewar Bhil Vahini opened fire on Ashwin Shukla Purnima, surrounded by a gathering on the hill of Mangarh, killing more than 1500 Bhils.
 - Mewar Bhil Corps was established in 1841 AD at Khairwara.

114. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Vedic Yantralaya.

★ Key Points

- The printing press 'Vedic Yantralaya' was established in Ajmer.
 - It was founded by Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati.
 - He established this machinery in 1880 to publish his writings.

★ Additional Information

- **Swami Dayanand Saraswati**
 - He founded the Arya Samaj in 1875.
 - He translated the Vedas and wrote three books namely Satyarth Prakash, Veda Bhashya Bhumika, and Veda Bhashya.
 - He gave the slogan "Go back to the Vedas".
 - Dayanand Anglo Vedic (DAV) schools were established based on his philosophy and teachings.

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115. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Thakur Kesari Singh Barhat.

- Thakur Kesari Singh Barhat was a famous poet of Rajputana, who was in close contact with revolutionaries like Rash Behari Bose.

★ Key Points

- Kesari Singh Barhat was a famous Rajasthani poet and freedom fighter.

- Kesari's brother **Zorawar Singh Barhat** and son **Pratap Singh Barhat** along with **Rash Behari Bose** took part in throwing a bomb on the ride of Lord Hardinge II.
- **Kesari Singh Barhat** composed the famous '**Chetwani Ra Chungtya**', after reading which the Maharana of Mewar was highly impressed, he did not attend the 'Delhi Durbar' organized by Lord Curzon in 1903 AD.

116. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Ruler of Bikaner.

★ Key Points

- **Maharaja Ganga Singh of Bikaner** was the first chancellor of the Chamber of Princess.
 - In the 1920s, there was a demand for constitutional reforms in British India.
 - After the report of the Butler Committee and the Simon Commission, three round table conferences were held in London on constitutional reforms in India, in which the native monarchs also participated.

★ Additional Information

- **Narendra Mandal** was established in the year 1920 by the royal decree of King George (V) of Britain on 23 December 1919 when the Government of India Act of 1919 was passed in the Parliament of Great Britain and received royal assent by the King of Britain.
 - The basic purpose of establishing it was to provide a legislature-like platform to the princely states of British India so that the rulers of the British-protected princely states could present their hopes and aspirations to the British government.
 - The meeting was held in the third chamber of the "Parliament Building" which has now been converted into the "Parliamentary Library".
 - After the end of the British Raj in 1947, this house was displaced after the independence of India and the establishment of the Republic.

117. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Aravalli range.

- The Aravalli range separates the Thar Desert from the Chambal Valley.

★ Key Points

- The **Aravalli hills** are situated on the western and north-western edge of the peninsular plateau.
 - These are highly eroded and fractured hills.
 - They are spread in south-west and north-east direction from **Gujarat to Delhi**.
 - Indian Desert The Thar Desert is situated on the western side of the Aravalli Hills.

★ Important Points

- The local name of the hills of Sikar district is the hills of **Malkhet**.
- Jaisalmer Fort is situated on **Trikoot hill**.
- The fort of Jodhpur is situated on the hill of **Chidiya Tonk**.
- The mountain range separating the Marwar plain from the high plateau of Mewar is the '**Merwara Hills**', located in Ajmer district near Todgarh.

118. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Geographical area.

- In Rajasthan, Bangar and Maru are the names of the Geographical areas.

★ Key Points

- The broad semi-arid plain between the western sandy plains and the Aravalli ranges is called '**Rajasthan Bangar**', it is a **semi-desert region**.
- **Maru Pradesh** is a proposed state of North-West India, which is an attempt to merge some parts of Rajasthan.
 - The proposed state includes Barmer, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Churu, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jodhpur, Jalore, Pali, Sirohi, Jhunjhunu, Nagaur and Sikar.

119. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Mount Abu.

★ Key Points

- **Jaisalmer** district with minimum rainfall (5 days).
- Place with minimum rainfall – **Phalodi**.
- Mount Abu (153 cm annually) is the place with the highest rainfall.
- Rainfall in Rajasthan occurs in the period from **June to September**.

★ Additional Information

- **The maximum rainfall** in the state is received in the southern or south-eastern districts of the state.
 - West of the Aravalli hills, Pali and Jalore districts receive the highest rainfall of 50 cm and 43 cm in western Rajasthan.
 - Among the north or north-western districts, Jaisalmer district receives the least amount of rainfall.

120. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is mixed deciduous forest.

- **Mixed deciduous forest covers the maximum area of Rajasthan state.**
 - Boswellia forest: Area: 0.71%
 - Anogeissus pendula forest - 14.78%
 - **Northern dry mixed deciduous forest - 38.78%**
 - Dry teak forest - 0.22

★ Key Points

- **Tropical dry deciduous forest:**
 - These forests are mostly found in small pieces in some parts of the state. The northern and eastern slopes of the Aravalli ranges, mostly in the districts of **Alwar, Bharatpur and Dholpur** are covered with this type of forest.
 - **Sporadic growth** of some species of dry deciduous forests is found along dry river banks of **Jalore, Nagaur, Ganganagar and Bikaner districts**.
 - The major species found in these types of forests are babuli.

★ Additional Information

- **The forests of Rajasthan can be divided into four broad forest types:**
 - Tropical Thorn Forests,
 - Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests,
 - Bamboo-Forests
 - Central India Sub-tropical hill forests.
 - Mixed Miscellaneous Forests

121. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

The correct answer is Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

★ Key Points

- **Chambal Valley Project:**

- It is a joint venture of **Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh**.
- It was initiated in 1954 on the Chambal River which is the main tributary of the river Yamuna.
- The project aims at **harnessing the Chambal River for irrigation, power generation**, and for prevention and control of soil erosion in the valley.
- The areas benefited by this project include Kota, Bundi, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Ajmer, Pali, Bhilwara, Sirohi, and Udaipur districts of Rajasthan and Mandsaur, Indore, Ujjain, Gwalior and Ratlam districts of M.P.'

★ Additional Information

- The stages of construction
 - The first stage consists of the construction of the 64 m high and 514 m long Gandhisagar dam about 8 km downstream of the Chaurasigarh fort in Bhanupura tehsil (M.P).
 - The second stage includes the construction of the 54 m high and 1,143 m long Rana Pratap masonry dam at Rawatbhata.
 - The third stage consists of the construction of a 45 m high and 548 m long gravity dam, known as the Jawahar Sagar dam or Kota dam, about 29 km upstream of Kota city.
- In Rajasthan, the path of the Chambal river is around 300km where some helping rivers like Kalisindh, Parwati, Mez, and Banas join it.
- After flowing through plains, forests, etc, the Chambal river enters Uttar Pradesh near Dholpur, where it joins with the Yamuna river near Itawa.

122. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is **lead and zinc ore**.

★ Key Points

- Rajasthan is considered a **museum of minerals, both metallic and non-metallic** including renowned building stones.

- Rajasthan is the richest state in terms of availability and variety of minerals in the country and produces about **57 different minerals**.
- It is the **sole producer of lead & zinc ores, selenite, and wollastonite**.
- **Hindustan Zinc** is headquartered in **Udaipur, Rajasthan**. It is India's only integrated zinc, lead, and silver producer.

★ **Additional Information**

- **Lead**
 - It is a soft, heavy, toxic, and highly malleable metal.
 - It is bluish white when freshly cut, but tarnishes to dull grey when exposed.
- **Zinc** is a silvery blue-grey metal with relatively low melting and boiling point.
- Both **lead & zinc** are found to occur together in ore along with other metals such as **silver & cadmium**.

123. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Sikh**.

★ **Key Points**

- According to the 2011 Census of India, Rajasthan has a total population of 68,548,437.
- Rajasthan Religion Census 2011
 - As per the census of 2011, Hindus are the majority in Rajasthan state. Hinduism constitutes 88.49% of the Rajasthan population.
 - Muslims make up 9.07 percent of the population.
 - **Sikhs make up 1.27 percent of the population**.
 - Jains make up 0.91 percent of the population.
 - Christians make up 0.14 percent of the population.
 - Buddhists make up 0.02 percent of the population.

124. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is 888.

★ Key Points

- Child sex ratio:
 - It is the number of females per thousand males in the age group 0–6 years in the human population.
- As per the India Census report of 2011, 888 is the child sex ratio in Rajasthan. It was **909** in Census 2001.
- Other important 2011 Census data of Rajasthan
 - It had a literacy rate of **66.11** percent (**79.19** percent male and **52.12** percent female).
 - The sex ratio was – 928.
 - Population Growth – 21.31%.
 - Total Child Population(0–6) – 10,649,504.

125. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is 5.

★ Key Points

- In the year 2020–21, the Gross Domestic Product of India at Current Prices was 19745670 crores. The Gross State Domestic Product of Rajasthan was 957912 crores.
 - This makes the GSDP of Rajasthan at **4.85% of the GDP of India**.
- Since the question says approximate value, value 5 is correct.

★ Additional Information

- GDP is defined as a measure of the monetary value of all financial goods and services produced within the boundaries of the Country during the given period of time, accounted for without duplication.
- The estimates of GDP at market prices are prepared on current as well as constant prices.
- In the same way, **GSDP (Gross State Domestic Product)** is an indicator to **measure the growth/performance of the State's Economy** as well as the living standard over a period of time.
- GDP at **current prices** is the market value of the final goods and services produced within the domestic territory of a country during an accounting year, as estimated at **current year prices**.
- GDP at **constant prices** is the market value of the final goods and services produced within the domestic territory of a country during an accounting year, as estimated at the **base year prices**.

126. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is about 45%.

★ Key Points

- Gross Value Added is a measure of the contribution to growth made by an individual producer, industry, or sector.
 - It is defined as the value of output minus the value of intermediate consumption.
- GSVA is the GVA for the state.
- The tertiary sector has been the fastest-growing sector in Rajasthan and the largest contributor to Rajasthan's economy in 2020-21.
 - It had a 45.44% share in the state's GSVA.
- The **activities in the tertiary sector do not produce goods on their own but assist in the process of production**.
 - It covers a wide range of activities from commerce to administration, transport, financial and real estate activities, business and personal

services, education, health, and social work.

- It is made of-
 - The market services sector (trade, transports, financial operations, personal services, and food service activities, real estate, information-communication)
 - The non-market sector (public administration, education, human health, social work activities).
- The perimeter of the tertiary sector is therefore defined by complementarity with agricultural and industrial activities (the primary and secondary sectors).

127. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is **23**.

★ Key Points

- According to the economic review of Rajasthan for the year 2020-21, there are **23 Medical Colleges** in the state of Rajasthan.
- Out of 23 medical colleges,
 - **6 colleges are government sector,**
 - **1** Jhalawar Hospital and Medical College Society,
 - **1** Jhalawar constituted college of Rajasthan University of Health Science,
 - **7** under Rajasthan Medical Education Society and the remaining **8** are in the private sector.
- 15 new medical colleges- Alwar, Baran, Banswara, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Karauli, Nagaur, Sri Ganganagar, Sirohi, Dausa, Jhunjhunu, Hanumangarh, Tonk, Sawai Madhopur have been sanctioned under CSS III.
- There are **16 dental colleges** in the state, out of this one is in a government-constituted college of Rajasthan University of Health Science and 15 are in the private sector.

128. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Adani.

★ Key Points

- Jodhpur's Bhadla Phase-IV (500 MW), one such solar park, is developed in a joint venture between the Government of Rajasthan and the Adani group.
- **India's Bhadla Solar Park is the largest solar power park in the world.**
 - It is located in Bhadla, a dry and sandy region in Rajasthan, and spans 14,000 acres.
 - There are over 10 million solar panels at the park, which contribute to an operational capacity of 2245MW.
- The entire Bhadla Solar Power Plant project was divided into four phases:
 - Bhadla Solar Project Phase I: 75 MW
 - Bhadla Solar Project Phase II: 680 MW
 - Bhadla Solar Project Phase III: 1000 MW
 - Bhadla Solar Project Phase IV: 500 MW
- Rajasthan Solar Park Development Company Limited developed the first two phases.
- Saurya Urja Company of Rajasthan developed the third phase.
- **Phase IV of Bhadla solar park was developed by Adani. Solar Energy Corporation of India auctioned 250 MW capacity on 9 May 2017.**

129. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is 750.

★ Key Points

- **Mukhymantri Ekal Nari Samman Pension Yojana**

- Widows, divorced, and abandoned women above the age of 18 years are eligible for this yojana/scheme.
- If such a woman is above 18 years old but less than 55 years old, she will receive Rs. 500 per month.
- **If such a woman is between 55 years and 60 years of age, she will receive Rs. 750 per month.**
- If such a woman is between 60 years and 75 years of age, she will receive Rs. 1000 per month.
- If such a woman is more than 75 years, she will receive Rs. 1500 per month.

130. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Crop production.

★ **Key Points**

Rajiv Gandhi Krishak Saathi Sahayata Yojana:

- This yojana provides financial assistance to farmers, agricultural laborers, and animals for Crop production.
- Under this Yojana", farmers and agricultural laborers are provided financial assistance to them or their families in case of accidental death or mutilation while working in agricultural work or mandi.
- **Benefits under this scheme are as follows-**
 - If the farmer dies, an assistance of Rs. 2 lakhs is given to family members
 - If a farmer has a broken spine or head injury or in case 2 limbs are cut off, the assistance of Rs. 50000 is given to him.
 - For the scalping of the hair, an assistance of Rs. 40000 is given to him.
 - For partial scalping of the hair, the assistance of Rs. 25000 is given to him.
 - If the part of the limb is damaged, the assistance of Rs. 25000 is given to him.

- If four fingers are cut off, then an amount of Rs. 20000 is given. If three fingers are cut off, then an amount of Rs. 15000 is given.
- In case, of any kind of injury while working in the Kisan mandi, then Rs. 5000 is given.

131. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is ₹4,000, ₹4,500.

★ Key Points

Mukhyamantri Yuva Sambal Yojana 2021:

- Rajasthan government has made it mandatory for unemployed youths in the state to **undergo a four-hour internship every day for three months to avail of an allowance** under this scheme from 2022.
- The revised guidelines for this scheme will come into effect from January 1, 2022.
- The monthly unemployment allowance is ₹4,000 for men and ₹4,500 for women, transgender, and differently-abled people.

★ Important Points

- All unemployed youths, **except those with a professional degree or who have completed a diploma course, will have to undergo skill training**.
- Currently, unemployed youths receive allowance sitting without doing anything.
- All youths undergoing internships under this scheme will have to abide by a dress code.
- The guidelines state that the unemployment allowance will be stopped if a beneficiary does not undergo the mandatory internship or stops before the **stipulated period of 90 days**.
- For a person to avail of the unemployment allowance, he or she should be a graduate and have an annual family income of less than ₹2 lakh.

- Only 2 lakh unemployed people will get the allowance in a year and preference will be given to older applicants.
- According to the guidelines, a committee will be formed at the district level under the chairmanship of the collector to allot departments and agencies for an internship to the applicants.
- The state has **identified 23 departments**, including education, tourism, police, and industry, where the applicants can be posted for internships.

132. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Sri Ganganagar.

★ Key Points

- Sri Ganganagar is known as the 'Food Basket of Rajasthan'.
 - This is the northernmost district of Rajasthan and Sri Ganganagar town is the district headquarter.
 - It is also famously known as the 'Punjab of Rajasthan' as there is a huge Punjabi population in the district.
 - It was **established by Maharaja Ganga Singh**.
 - Desert land was converted into a green town by the efforts of Maharaja Ganga Singh.
- **The land in this district is as fertile as the lands of Punjab.**
- Almost everyone in the district is directly or indirectly connected to agriculture, which drives the economy of the region.
- The **district generates the highest income in the agriculture sector** and has the maximum number of agricultural markets.
- Its main crops are wheat, mustard, and cotton. Other crops are Guar, Bajra, Sugar cane, and Grams.
- In recent years, farmers are also diverting towards horticulture.
- Kinnow is a popular horticultural product.
- Industries in Sri Ganganagar District are based on agriculture. Major industries are cotton ginning and pressing factories, mustard oil mills, wheat flour mills,

and Rajasthan State Ganganagar Sugar Mills, which is known for its Royal Heritage Liqueurs.

133. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is 1976.

★ Key Points

- The existing Permanent Bench of the High Court of Rajasthan at Jaipur was established in the year 1976 by the order of the President of India.
- Rajasthan High Court was established on 21st June 1949 under the Rajasthan High Court Ordinance, 1949.
- **On December 8, 1976, the President of India exercised powers conferred by sub-section(2) of Section 51 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956.**
- After having a consultation with the Governor of Rajasthan and the Chief Justice of the High Court of Rajasthan, made the order aforesaid establishing a permanent bench of the High Court at **Jaipur**.
- The Rajasthan High Court presently has sanctioned a strength of **50 judges**.

★ Additional Information

- The state of Rajasthan was inaugurated on March 30, 1949, and at that time five High Courts functioning at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Udaipur, and Alwar were abolished by the Rajasthan High Court Ordinance, 1949.
 - High Court of Judicature for Rajasthan was inaugurated at Jodhpur by Maharaja Sawai Man Singh on 29.08.1949.
 - The oath was administered to 11 Hon'ble Judges. Initially, High Court also sat at Jaipur, Udaipur, Bikaner, and Kota.
-

134. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Fish Union.

★ Key Points

- Rajasthan was formed in 7 phases, the first group of which was the Fish Union (**Matsya Union**) was formed on March 17, 1948.
- Rajasthan was formed as State from the **seven stages**. These are-
- **Matsya Union**
 - The division of India was manifested by communal agitation on a great scale that overwhelmed the nation.
 - Bharatpur and Alwar were also not secured from these riots.
 - **On March 17, 1948**, the Indian Government took over the supervision of these states as the rulers failed to uphold peace.
 - Neighboring regions to these states were Karauli and Dholpur.
 - On Government advice, all four states agreed to come together to form the Matsya Union.
- **Rajasthan Union**
 - On March 25, 1948, ten more states namely Kushalgarh, Banswara, Kota, Bundi, Jhalawar, Tonk, Shahpura, Pratapgarh, Dungarpur, and Kishangarh of southern and South-eastern Rajputana joined together to structure another union that is named East Rajasthan.
- **United States of Rajasthan**
 - Subsequently, the Udaipur state (Mewar) also got united in the Rajasthan union on April 18, 1948.
 - The name was then changed to United Rajasthan.
 - Therefore, 15 states of Rajasthan created their own association.
- **Greater Rajasthan**
 - On March 30, 1949, the four states viz. Jodhpur, Jaipur, Bikaner, and Jaisalmer joined this integration and the region came to be known as the Greater Rajasthan.
 - The principalities of Neemra and Lawa also joined this.
 - **March 30th is now celebrated as Rajasthan day.**
- **United States of Greater Rajasthan**

- On May 15, 1949, the Matsya Union was amalgamated into Greater Rajasthan, and thereafter the confederation was named the United state of Greater Rajasthan.
- **United Rajasthan**
 - The only state, Sirohi, had not joined the federation so far. Sirohi state joined the federation on January 26, 1950.
- **Re-organized Rajasthan**
 - Ajmer-Merwara region was for a long period of time under unswerving British rule and it was fused with Rajasthan on 1st November 1956 on the proposal of the statement of the State Reorganization Commission.
 - **Madhya Pradesh's Bhanpura Tehsil and Gujarat's Abu Tehsil were also merged with Rajasthan at that time.**
- Thus, we can say that **the State 'Rajasthan' was finally formed on November 01, 1956.**

135. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Five.

★ Key Points

- In 2019, the Rajasthan assembly passed the Rajasthan Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas (Amendment) Bill to reduce the tenure of the Lokayukta from earlier eight years to five years.
- Under the provisions of the Rajasthan Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act, 1973, the term of Lokayukta in Rajasthan is five years.
- The bill was presented by Energy Minister B D Kalla in the House on behalf of Chief Minister Ashok Gehlot and was passed by voice vote.
- **This term was later increased to eight years** by amending section 5 of the Rajasthan Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act, 1973. But in most of the states, the Lokayukta was still holding the office for a term of five years.
- It was done in order to maintain parity with the term of Lokayukta in other states of the country.

136. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is 1960.

★ Key Points

- The first election of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in Rajasthan was held in the year 1960.
- **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, comprising of a village or a group of villages).
- The Panchayat Raj System was **first established in the state of Rajasthan in Nagaur district on 2nd Oct 1959** and the first election was conducted in 1960.

★ Additional Information

- A committee constituted in 1957 by the National Development Council which was headed by **Balwant Rai Mehta** suggested a three-tier PRIs,
 - Namely, Grama Panchayats (GPs) at the village level.
 - Panchayat Samiti (PSs) at the block level.
 - Zilla Parishad (ZPs) at the district level.
- **L.M.Singhvi committee in 1986 recommended constitutional status to the panchayats.**

★ Important Points

- **Panchayat Raj System**
 - **Part IX** of the Constitution deals with Panchayat Raj System in India.
 - Panchayati Raj was constitutionalized through the **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992**.
 - All the seats in panchayat are filled by **direct election**.
 - The chairperson of each panchayat is elected according to the law passed by the state.

- Every panchayat can continue for a **term of five years from the date of its first meeting.**
- **All persons above 21 years of age and qualified to be a member of the state legislature are qualified** as a member of the panchayat.
- A state election commissioner is appointed by the Governor for superintendence, direction, and control of elections to panchayats.

137. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Former Judge of a High Court.

★ Key Points

- The **Protection of Human Rights Act 1993**, an Act of Parliament, provides for the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission at the national level and State Human Rights Commissions at the state level.
- **Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission has one Chairperson and two Members** in accordance with the provisions of The Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2006.
- The chairperson should be a retired Justice of a High Court or a Former Judge of a High Court.
- As per The Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2019 Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission has one Chairperson and three Members, out of which at least one shall be a woman
- Other members should be
 - Serving or retired judges of a High Court or a District Judge in the state with a minimum of seven years of experience as District Judge.
- The primary mandate of the State Commission is to function as a watchdog for human rights in the State.
- **Current Chairperson- Hon'ble Justice Gopal Krishan Vyas.**

★ Additional Information

- Some of the objectives and functions of the Commission are-

- Intervene in any proceeding involving any allegation of violation of the human right
- Review the factors that inhibit the enjoyment of human rights
- Undertake and promote research in the field of human rights
- Spread human rights literacy and promote awareness of the safeguards available for the protection of these rights
- Encourage the efforts of Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and extension work in the field of human rights

138. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Chittor.

★ Key Points

- Chittor is the highest fort in Rajasthan.
 - It is located in the Chittor district of Rajasthan.
 - This fort was the **capital of the Mewar Kingdom**.
 - It is pertinent to note that it is the largest fort in Asia.
 - It is situated on the bank of the Berach river (Banas River tributary).
- Chittor fort has a total of seven gates and the main gate is named the Ram Pol.
- The **fort of Chittorgarh was constructed by Chitrangad Mori** of the King of Mori Rajput clan during the 7th century A.D.
- Bappa Rawal, the founder of the Mewar dynasty, made Chittorgarh his capital.

★ Additional Information

- **Kumbhalgarh Fort**
 - It is located in the Rajsamand district of Rajasthan.
 - It was built by Rana Kumbha from the Sisodia Rajput dynasty.
 - A longwall of 36-kilometer length makes it the great wall of India.
 - A special attraction in the fort is the Lakhola tank, Ganesh temple, Parsvanatha temple, etc.

- It is well known as the birthplace of Maharana Pratap.
- **Amber Fort**
 - It is also known as Amer fort.
 - It is located in Jaipur, the capital of Rajasthan.
 - It originally was built by the Meenas and later it was ruled by Raja Man Singh I.
 - It consists of the Diwan-e-Aam means "Hall of General Public", and the Diwan-e-Khas means "Hall of Private Officials".
 - The special point of attraction is Sheesh Mahal and the Sukh Niwas designed to get cool winds artificially.
 - Palace, along with Jaigarh Fort, is located above the Chel ka Teela means Hill of Eagles.
- **Jalore Fort**
 - According to historian Gaurishankar Ojha, it was built by the Paramaras in the 10th century.
 - According to Dashrath Sharma, it was built by Nagbhatta I.
 - It is known as the Sonagir or the 'Golden Mount'.
 - Seeing the condition of Fort of Jalore the author of 'Taj-ul-Masir', Hasan Nizami has written that Jalore is an invincible fort whose gates were never opened by any conquerer.

139. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Pashupatinath.

★ Key Points

- Pashupatinath is **not included** in the five temples of the Dilwara group of temples.
- Dilwara Temples were built between the 11th and 13th centuries AD by the **Chalukya dynasty**.
- It is located just 2.5 km from Mount Abu, Rajasthan.

★ Important Points

- Dilwara Temple Complex consists of five different temples, each devoted to five Jain Tirthankaras(saints). These are–
 - **Shri Mahaveer Swami Temple**
 - This Jain temple is devoted to Lord Mahaveer the 24th Tirthankara of Jain.
 - It was built in 1582.
 - This is a small temple relative to other Jain temples.
 - Its walls have marvelous work of craftsmanship of Sirohi painted pictures of the porch.
 - The work was done in 1764.
 - **Shri AdiNath Temple or Vimal Vasahi Temple**
 - This is the oldest temple among all other temples in the complex and is dedicated to the first Jain Tirthankara Shri Adinath Ji.
 - It was built by Vimal Shah, Minister of Solanika ruler of Gujarat in 1031 A.D.
 - Inside the temple, there are small images of Jain saints which have exclusive works of minute art carved on marble.
 - Outside of the temple, there is an open courtyard surrounded by corridors all beautifully decorated with marble carved stones.
 - “Guda Mandapa” which is a hall decorated with numerous images of Shri Adi Nath, is another attraction in this temple.
 - **Shri Parshavnath Temple or Khartar Vasahi Temple**
 - It has the tallest shrine among all Dilwara temples.
 - With four big Mandapa’s the temple is constructed by the Mandinka clan between 1458–59 A.D.
 - This temple also has marvelous carvings on the marble pillars.
 - **Shri Rishabdaoji Temple or Peethalhar Temple**
 - It was built by Bhima Shah, a minister from the Gujarat dynasty.
 - This temple is known as Pittalhari/Peethalhar temple because ‘Pittal’ (Brass Metal) is used in the construction of most statues in this temple.
 - It also has Gudu Mandapa and Navchowki.
 - **Shri Nemi Nath Ji Temple or Luna Vasahi Temple**

- This temple is dedicated to the 22nd saint of Jainism – Shri Nemi Nathji.
- It was constructed by two brothers known as Tejpal and Vastupal in 1230 A.D.

140. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Bairat.

★ Key Points

- 'Bijak-ki-Pahari' is a ruin of a **Mauryan stupa-chaitya**, which was built of twenty-six alternating wooden pillars and panels of brick, plastered with limestone.
- It is located in Bairat.
- **Bairat was formerly known as Viratnagar**. This town is home to the 16th century Keshav Rai Temple.
- Some tidbits about Bijak-kiPahari,
 - These are the **oldest free-standing Buddhist structures** in India.
 - It was built during the time of **Ashoka** in the 3rd century BCE.
 - Two of Ashoka's Minor Rock Edicts– the Bairat and the Calcutta-Bairat Minor Rock Edicts.
 - Hieun Tsang also visited here after Emperor Ashoka's first visit to this place.

141. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Jaigarh.

★ Key Points

- Wheel-driven Jaiban Cannon, which is considered to be the world's largest cannon is located in Jaigarh fort.
- **Jaigarh Fort**
 - It is also known as the victory fort situated on the promontory called the **Cheel ka Teela of the Aravalli range**.
 - It overlooks the Amer Fort and the Maota Lake.
 - The fort was **built by Jai Singh II in 1726** to protect the Amer Fort.
 - The fort features a cannon named "Jaivana", which was manufactured in the fort precincts and was then the world's largest cannon on wheels.
 - During the reign of the Mughal Emperor **Shah Jahan**, Jaigarh Fort became one of the world's most efficient cannon forges.

★ Additional Information

- **Nahargarh Fort**
 - It stands on the edge of the Aravalli Hills, overlooking the city of Jaipur.
 - It once formed a strong defence ring for the city.
 - The fort was originally named Sudarshangarh, but it became known as Nahargarh, which means 'abode of tigers'.
 - It was built in 1734 by Sawai Jai Singh.
- **Lohagarh Fort**
 - It is situated in Bharatpur, Rajasthan.
 - It was built by Jat ruler Suraj Mal.
 - It is the fort where British General Lord lake attacked five times but failed.
 - It was saved every time by the jats by defeating British forces in the attempts to destroy the fortress.
- **Junagarh Fort**
 - It is situated in Bikaner, Rajasthan.
 - 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.

142. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Theva.

★ Key Points

- The 'Raj-Soni' family of Rajasthan is related to Theva/Thewa.
- **Thewa** is a special art of jewelry making that involves embossing intricately worked-out sheet gold on molten glass.
- It evolved in the **Pratapgarh district**, Rajasthan. Its origin dates back to the Mughal age.
- **Nathu Lal Soni initiated this unique art in 1707**, and soon this art captured the attention of kings and other royal families.
 - The secrets of the craft that passed directly from father to son over the generations remain in the family only, who call themselves 'Raj-Sonis'.
 - Many of the members of this family have been awarded by UNESCO, National & State governments.
- Thewa is a traditional art of **fusing 23K Gold with multicoloured glass**.
- The whole Thewa piece is hand-crafted over a period of one month by skilled artisans.

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143. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Iran.

★ Key Points

- The craft of Namda making is not native, to Rajasthan.
- It is known to have come from Iran and the art of Namda-making was actively promoted in the state under the patronage of **Mughal monarchs and the**

Rajput royals.

- **Namda is a local term used for felted wool floor coverings.**
 - It is a wool traditional floor covering, made out of a coarse variety of wool.
 - Rich hues and exquisite design are the hallmarks of the handcrafted Namda.
 - Namda comes from the root word Namata, which is a Sanskrit word it means woolen stuff'.
 - **Unique themes and floral patterns provide the themes** for these masterpieces and flowers and leaves, buds and fruits are the essences of the designs.
 - About 98 km from Jaipur, Tonk is already well known for its bidis, carpets, and melons.
 - The Namda has added another dimension to its fair renown.
- Rajasthan produces around 40% of the country's raw wool. It is said that there are only two Namda making centers in India-
 - **Srinagar in Kashmir**
 - **Tonk in Rajasthan**

144. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Kajali Painting.

★ Key Points

- Kajali Painting
 - It is an ancient form of painting originating from Rajasthan.
 - **No brushes are used in Kajali painting. The only tools used are hand and cloth.**
 - Carbon black obtained from burning oil lamps is spread on paper or cloth using a piece of paper.
 - The word 'kajali' is derived from 'kajal' meaning carbon black.

- Apart from the grey shade imparted by carbon black, other colours have also been incorporated into this painting.

★ Additional Information

- **Miniature Painting**

- It originated in India in 750 A.D when palas ruled over eastern India.
- Indian miniature paintings merged elements of the Persian painting style, to create the Mughal painting style.
- These are made on a very small scale, especially for books or albums. These are executed on materials, such as paper and cloth.
- The tradition of miniature paintings was further taken forward by the artists of various Rajasthani schools of painting, including the Kishangarh, Bundi Jaipur, Mewar, and Marwar.

- **Kishangarh Painting**

- It was the 18th-century school of the Rajasthani style of Indian painting that arose in the princely state of Kishangarh.
- In these paintings, the features of the men and women are drawn with pointed noses and chins, deeply curved eyes, and serpentine locks of hair.

- **Phad Painting**

- It is a style of painting in which scroll painting and folk painting are done on a canvas or a long cloth, termed as 'Phad'.
- Generally, the narratives of the folk deities of the state are depicted in this style of painting.

145. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Bhil.

★ Key Points

- Ghoomar, one of the most popular folk dances of India, was started by bhil tribe.

- **Ghoomar**
 - It is a **traditional folk dance of the Bhil tribe** performed to worship Goddess Sarasvati which was later embraced by other Rajasthani communities.
 - It became **popular in the Indian state of Rajasthan during the reigns of Rajput kings** and is typically performed by women during gatherings.
- Other Folk dances from Rajasthan are:
 - **Chakri, Ganagor, Jhulan Leela, Jhuma, Suisini, Ghapal, and Kalbeliya .**
- **Bhil tribe**
 - They live in **Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan .**
 - They are known to be excellent archers coupled with deep knowledge of their local geography.
 - They belong to the Indo-Aryan race.
 - They are the largest tribal group in India.
 - Traditional Bhil villages are led by a headman (Gameti).
 - The Gameti has authority and decision-making powers over most local disputes or issues.

146. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Last.

★ Key Points

- Chandrabhaga Mela in Rajasthan is held every year on the last day of the month of Kartik.
- **Chandrabhaga Fair and Festival**
 - The **festival is organized in Kartik month** (October/November) according to the Hindu calendar.
 - This fair is held in the heritage town of Jhalrapatan, situated 6 km away from Jhalawar.
 - **The fair is renowned for its huge cattle fair.**

- The cattle fair is similar to the Pushkar Mela and it allows traders from all over the country to sell their livestock.
- The fair also offers visitors the chance to interact with the locals and familiarize themselves with the rituals and customs of this region.
- The other major attractions of this fair are its folk music performances and colourful traditional Rajasthani arts and crafts.

147. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Yellow stones of Jaisalmer.

★ Key Points

- In 2019 in Barmer, the temple was built at the birthplace of 14th-century folk Baba Ramdev Dev.
- This temple was mainly constructed from Yellow stones of Jaisalmer.
- Baba Ramdevji is considered a saint of the 14th Century who Hindus regard as the **incarnation of Lord Krishna**.
 - Ramdev took Samadhi at Ramdevra (10 km from Pokhran) in Rajasthan.
 - He is worshiped by many social groups of India as Ishta-deva.
- Some tidbits about the temple-
 - The temple work started in the year 2007.
 - Its foundation is filled with cement-concrete 35 feet deep, so that earthquake of magnitude 7.5 is neutral.
 - **In its construction, 600 tonnes of Jaisalmer's golden aura stone had been used.**
 - This temple is 110 feet high from the foundation.
 - The idol and stone artisans of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh have built the temple.

148. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Shishupal-Vadh.

★ Key Points

- **Shishupal-Vadh** was written by the 7th century poet Magha, who hailed from Bhinmal in present-day Rajasthan.
 - It is an epic poem in 20 sargas of about 1800 highly ornate stanzas.
 - It is considered one of the five Sanskrit Mahakavyas, or "great epics".
 - It is also known as the Magha-kavya after its author.
- **Mahakavi Magha**
 - He was a Sanskrit poet at King Varmalata's court at Shrimala, the then-capital of Gujarat.
 - He was born in a Shrimali Brahmin family.
 - He was the son of Dattaka Sarvacharya and the grandson of Suprabhadeva.

★ Additional Information

- **Naishdhiyacharita**
 - It is a Sanskrit epic composed by Sriharsha.
 - It is one of the three Mahakavas known as Brihatrayi.
 - The Nalopakhyaana of Mahabharata is the root of this epic.
- **Kiratarjuniyam**
 - The author was Bharavi.
 - It is believed to be composed in the 6th century and consists of 18 cantos.
 - This literature describes the combat between Arjuna and Lord Shiva at Indrakeeladri.
 - The Kiratarjuniya predominantly features the Vira rasa or the mood of valour.
- **Kumarasambhava**
 - It is an epic poem by Kalidasa written in the 5th century CE.
 - The work describes the courting of the ascetic Shiva, who is meditating in the mountains, by Parvati, the daughter of the Himalayas.

- The wedding and lovemaking of Shiva and Parvati; and the subsequent birth of Kumara (Kartikaya), the war god.
- The original poem is in eight cantos, but a sequel was added by an imitator.

149. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is 1912.

★ Key Points

- The name given to the group of dialects spoken in Rajasthan is 'Rajasthani'.
- **George Abraham Grierson** used the word "Rajasthani" for the first time in reference to the languages spoken in Rajasthan in the Language Survey of India published in 1912.
- Rajasthani was mentioned for the first time as 'Marubhasha' among the list of 18 local languages mentioned in the "Kuvlaymala" written by Udyotan Suri in 913 AD.
 - Rajasthani language is an Indo-Aryan language having its roots in Vedic Sanskrit and Sauraseni Prakrit.
 - Rajasthani is written with the Devanāgarī alphabet in India, and with the Perso-Arabic alphabet in Pakistan.

★ Additional Information

- Major Dialects of Rajasthani-
 - **Marwari**
 - The most spoken dialect of the Rajasthani Language – Marwar – Western Rajasthan
 - **Mewari**
 - Spoken in the Mewar region primarily Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Rajsamand, and Bhilwara.
 - **Dhundhari**
 - It is the second most spoken dialect of the Rajasthan Language.

- It is spoken in the ancient region of Dhundad (Amer).
 - **Mewati**
 - It is spoken mainly in Mewat Region – Northeast of Jaipur – Alwar region.
 - **Haraoti**
 - It is spoken in Bundi, Kota, Jhalawar & Baran – region
-

150. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Justice Akil Qureshi.

★ Key Points

- Justice Akil Abdulhamid Kureshi was appointed as the Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court in October 2021.
 - Justice Kureshi was the Chief Justice of Tripura High Court before being transferred to Rajasthan in place of Justice Indrajit Mahanty.
 - He is the 38th Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court.
- **Presently, Manindra Mohan Shrivastava is the Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court.**

★ Additional Information

- The **Chief Justice of the High Court is appointed by the President** under Article 217 of the Constitution
 - Every high court shall consist of a Chief Justice and such other Judges as the President may decide.
 - Judges of the High Courts are removed by the President on the same grounds and manner as the judges of the Supreme Court are removed.
 - The Chief Justice of the High Court is appointed after consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the State concerned.
 - For the appointment of the other judges in the High Court, the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned is also consulted.

- The oath and affirmation to the judges of the High Court are administered by the Governor of the State.

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