



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 Official Paper (Held On: 7 Nov 2020 Shift 2)

Total Time: 2 Hour

Total Marks: 75

Instructions

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

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

Your Personal Exams Guide

Full Test

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

- a. FRIEND
- b. FINGER
- c. FINDER
- d. REFIND

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

Bhopal : Madhya Pradesh : Panaji : ?

- a. Odisha
- b. Karnataka
- c. Chhattisgarh
- d. Goa

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

56 : 7 :: 248 : ?

- a. 28
- b. 31

- c. 41
 - d. 52
-

4. In a certain code language, 'YTORW' is coded as 'BGLID', then in that code language, how will 'KEFN' be coded? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. PVUN
 - b. PINE
 - c. PUVM
 - d. PVUM
-

5. In a certain code language, 'MOBILE' is coded as '56', then how will 'NET' be written in that code language? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. 42
 - b. 39
 - c. 48
 - d. 28
-

6. In a certain code language, POT is written as RRX and HAT as JDX, in that code language, how will PEN be written? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. SHQ
- b. RHQ
- c. RGP

d. RHR

7. Vasudha walked 15 m towards North. Now she turns to her left and walks 45 m. Now she again turned left and walked 32 m. In which direction is Vasudha standing now? (+0.5, -0.125)

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

8. A man walks 31 m towards West then he turns to his left and walks 31 m. After that he turned to his right and walked 31 m. Finally, he again turned right and walked 31 m. In which direction is the man standing now? (+0.5, -0.125)

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

9. Alex and Rumi are cousins from mother's side. Jubi is Alex's mother. Soumya is Alex's sister. Alisha is Rumi's mother. How is Jubi related to Alisha? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Mother
- b. Aunt

- c. Sister
- d. Daughter

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

Statements:

- (1) Sunita teaches.
- (2) Whoever teaches is an artist.

Conclusion:

- 1. Sunita is an artist.
- 2. All artists are teachers.
- a. Only conclusion 1 follows.
- b. Only conclusion 2 follows.
- c. Neither conclusion 1 nor conclusion 2 follow.
- d. Both conclusion 1 and conclusion 2 follow.

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

Statement:

- (1) Talat always starts crying in situations which are difficult for her.
- (2) Failing in the Hindi examination was a difficult situation for Talat.

Conclusion:

I. Talat did not cry after failing the Hindi test.

II. Talat cried after failing in Hindi exam.

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

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

Statements:

(1) Amit is a scientist.

(2) Some scientists are hardworking.

Conclusion:

I. Amit is a hardworking scientist.

II. Amit is not a hardworking scientist.

- a. Only conclusion I follows.
 - b. Only conclusion II follows.
 - c. Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.
 - d. Both conclusion I and conclusion II follow.
-

13. Below is a question followed by two arguments. Determine which of the arguments is/are strong in the context of the question. (+0.5, -0.125)

Question:

Should children be given homework in school?

Argument:

I. Yes, this will ensure that they study after school for some time.

II. No, there is no benefit to giving children homework in school.

- a. Only argument I is strong.
- b. Only argument II is strong.
- c. Both arguments I and II are strong.
- d. Neither argument I nor argument II is strong.

14. Below is a question followed by two arguments. Determine which of the arguments is/are strong in the context of the question. (+0.5, -0.125)

Question: Should history be taught as a subject in schools?

Argument:

I. Yes, studying history helps children to understand social development and change.

II. No, there are many other important subjects to study besides history.

- a. Only argument I is strong.
- b. Only argument II is strong.
- c. Both arguments I and II are strong.

d. Neither argument I nor argument II is strong.

15. Below is a question followed by two arguments. Decide which of the arguments is/are strong in the context of the question. (+0.5, -0.125)

Question:

Should drugs be allowed to be sold without a prescription?

Argument:

- I. Yes, medicines are necessary.
- II. No, over-the-counter medicines can harm the body.
- a. Only argument I is strong.
- b. Only argument II is strong.
- c. Both arguments I and II are strong.
- d. Neither argument I nor argument II is strong.
-

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

- a. Fear
- b. Angry
- c. Mercy
- d. Game
-

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

- a. roots
- b. pond
- c. seed
- d. leaves

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

- a. scooter
- b. boat
- c. motorcycle
- d. car

19. Select the next term that appears in the following series. (+0.5, -0.125)

ROAD, DROA, ADRO, ?

- a. DOAR
- b. OADR
- c. DORA
- d. DAOR

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

6, 8, 7, 9, ?, 10, 9

- a. 9
- b. 6
- c. 8
- d. 7

21. Four terms are given below, out of which three terms are alike in some way or the other, while one term is different. Select a different post. (+0.5, -0.125)

HAI, SAT, TAU, DAF

- a. HAI
- b. SAT
- c. TAU
- d. DAF

22. Select the correct combination of mathematical symbols that will balance the given equation. (+0.5, -0.125)

$42 \square 3 \square 2 \square 2 \square 12 \square 18$

- a. $\div, \times, =, +, +$
- b. $+, =, \div, \times, +$

c. $\div, \times, +, =, +$

d. $\div, \times, -, =, \times$

23. Out of the given three equations, the first two equations have been solved on the basis of a certain system. Solve the third equation following the same procedure. (+0.5, -0.125)

$$3 \blacklozenge 9 = 14$$

$$1 \blacklozenge 7 = 4$$

$$a \blacklozenge b = ?$$

a. $(ab - 1) / 2$

b. $(a - b) / 2$

c. $(ab - 1) / b$

d. $(ab + 1) / 2$

24. Each of the following letters represents a unique mathematical symbol: (+0.5, -0.125)

P : addition

Q : subtraction

R : multiplication

S : divide

T : equal to

U : more than

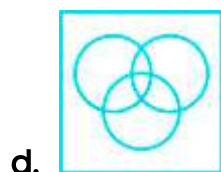
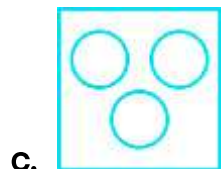
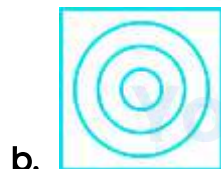
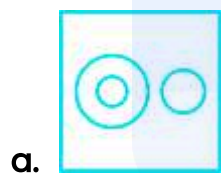
V : less than

Based on the letters and description given above, find out which of the following is the correct option.

- a. 16 P 2 Q 3 R 6 T 4
- b. 16 U 2 R 3 P 6 Q 4
- c. 16 U 2 R 3 T 6 V 4
- d. 16 U 2 Q 3 T 6 Q 4

25. Select the Venn diagram that best represents the relationship among the following sets of classes. (+0.5, -0.125)

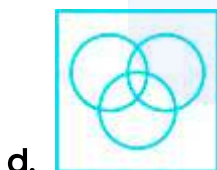
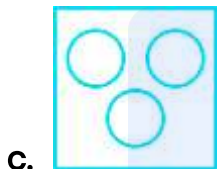
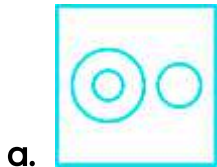
Shoes, Footwear, Bangles



d.

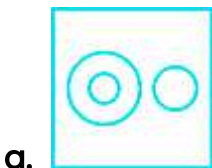
26. Select the Venn diagram that best represents the relationship among the following sets of groups. (+0.5, -0.125)

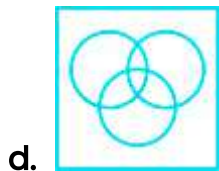
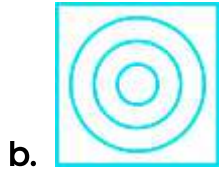
flower, rose, lotus



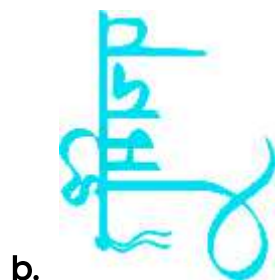
27. Select the Venn diagram that best represents the relationship among the following sets of groups. (+0.5, -0.125)

pineapple, animal, fruit





28. If a mirror is placed on the line AB, then which of the given images of the figure will be the correct mirror image? (+0.5, -0.125)





29. Select the option showing the correct water image of the given figure. (+0.5, -0.125)



a.

b.

c.

d.

30. Select the option showing the correct water image of the given figure. (+0.5, -0.125)



a.

b.

c.

d. WATER

31. Works as the actual work area just like the actual table top. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Screen saver
 - b. Desktop
 - c. Browser
 - d. Taskbar
-

32. A miniature graphical representation of files, folders, programs or other items in a GUI based operating system is called: (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. icon
 - b. symbol
 - c. tabs
 - d. ribbon
-

33. What is the short cut key to open a new MS Word document? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Ctrl + O
 - b. Ctrl + N
 - c. Ctrl + W
 - d. Ctrl + M
-

34. _____ is the core of the operating system. It provides basic services to all other parts of the operating system. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Control unit
 - b. Driver
 - c. Shell
 - d. Kernel
-

35. What is an assistive technology or service in buying or selling a product on the Internet called: (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. point of sale
 - b. e-banking
 - c. e-commerce
 - d. cloud service
-

36. Mark the odd one out: (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Chrome
 - b. Office
 - c. Safari
 - d. Internet Explorer
-

37. An electronic device that converts a computer's digital signals into analogue format for transmission over a phone line is called: (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Modem
- b. Hub
- c. Switch
- d. Network interface card

38. The protocol used between a web server and a web browser to transfer HTML pages is called: (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. PPP
- b. SMTP
- c. FTP
- d. HTTP

39. Which of these generation computers used integrated circuits in their CPUs for the first time? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. First generation
- b. Third generation
- c. Fourth generation
- d. Second generation

40. Which of the following is not a part of the CPU of a computer? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Arithmetic Logic Unit
- b. Control Unit
- c. Main Memory
- d. Mouse

41. Which of the following is not classified as computer hardware? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. mouse
- b. Monitor
- c. Hard Disk
- d. DBMS

42. Which of the following is a volatile memory? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. RAM
- b. EPROM
- c. Hard Disk
- d. SSD

43. Computer joystick _____ (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. is an input device

- b.** is a processing device
 - c.** is an output device
 - d.** is a memory device
-

44. Which of the following words/expressions is not related to the keyboard of a computer? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a.** QWERTY
 - b.** function keys
 - c.** numeric keypad
 - d.** master key
-

45. Which of the following options is 'not' an example of an input device for a computer? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a.** Webcam
 - b.** Microphone
 - c.** Scanner
 - d.** Plotter
-

46. A computer image is displayed on a white wall. Which output device is being used for this? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a.** LCD display
- b.** Monitor

- c. Data projector
 - d. Flat panel
-

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

- a. computer speaker
 - b. microphone
 - c. plotter
 - d. lcd monitor
-

48. Which of the following words or expressions or acronyms is not related to computer printers? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. toner
 - b. cartridge
 - c. spooler
 - d. flat panel
-

49. The resolution of a computer monitor is measured by _____. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. number of pixels
- b. number of dots per inch
- c. its brightness
- d. its ppm

50. Which of these ports can be used to output an audio signal? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. PS/2
- b. LAN
- c. HDMI
- d. DB-25

51. _____ developed and owns MacOS. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Microsoft
- b. Apple
- c. IBM
- d. Lenovo

52. Which of the following options is a function of the operating system? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Word Processing
- b. Database Management
- c. Internet Speed Management (Speed Management)
- d. System Resource Management

53. What is an operating system? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. System Software

- b.** Utility Software
 - c.** Application Software
 - d.** ERP Software
-

54. In MS-Word, which of the following shortcut keys is used to copy the selected content to the clipboard? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a.** Ctrl + V
 - b.** Ctrl + C
 - c.** Ctrl + X
 - d.** Ctrl + M
-

55. Which of the following activities is best done using MS Word? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a.** To maintain the database
 - b.** To make website
 - c.** To write a report
 - d.** To connect internet
-

56. In MS-Word 2016, the button to make the selected text bold, can be found in the ____ tab. **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a.** Home
- b.** Insert

- c. Draw
 - d. Design
-

57. In an MS-Excel sheet, cell A1 contains 5, A2 contains 6, and cell A3 contains the formula = A1 + A2. The formula in cell A3 is copied into cell B3 by dragging. Which of the following will be the result (output) displayed in cell B3? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. 0
 - b. 5
 - c. 6
 - d. 11
-

58. Choose the incompatible one from the following options: (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Firmware
 - b. ROM
 - c. Hard Disk
 - d. Main Memory
-

59. Which of the following features is associated with a computer mouse? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Printing Device
- b. Memory Device
- c. Output Device

d. Pointing Device

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

- a. Mac OS
 - b. MS Office
 - c. DBMS
 - d. Oracle
-

61. Who gave the slogan 'One Person, One Empire and One Leader'? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Hitler
 - b. Napoleon
 - c. Jar
 - d. Mahatma Gandhi
-

62. Who was the last emperor of the Mughal Empire in India? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Aurangzeb
 - b. Bahadur Shah Zafar II
 - c. Babar
 - d. Shah Jahan
-

63. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct about the Indus Valley Civilization? (+0.5, -0.125)

I. There was a special pond in Mohenjodaro which archaeologists called the Great Bath.

II. There were altars of fire in Lothal and Kalibangan.

- a. Only I
- b. Only II
- c. Both I and II
- d. Neither I nor II

64. _____ is also known as Ladakh. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Khapa - Chan
- b. Shapa - Khan
- c. Pakha - Chan
- d. Sapa - Chan

65. Which river is the widest in India? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Ganges
- b. Brahmaputra
- c. Jamuna
- d. Sutlej

66. Which Articles of the Indian Constitution talk about the President and the Vice President? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. 52 to 63
- b. 80 to 88
- c. 42 to 58
- d. 112 to 114

67. Which is the smallest Union Territory of India? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Ladakh
- b. Andaman and Nicobar islands
- c. Lakshadweep
- d. Daman and Diu

68. Avantiswamy Temple is located in _____. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Assam
- b. Jammu and Kashmir
- c. Gujarat
- d. Delhi

69. Which country won the gold medal in men's field hockey at the Asian Games 2018? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Malaysia
 - b. India
 - c. Japan
 - d. China
-

70. Bernardine Evaristo has been awarded the Man Booker Prize 2019 for which of the following book? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Girl, Women, Other
 - b. The Testament
 - c. My Lovely Wife
 - d. Three Women
-

71. In which year did Alexander invade India? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. 300 BC
 - b. 350 BC
 - c. 326 BC
 - d. 360 BC
-

72. Where in India have been found the remains of the Middle Paleolithic? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Tungabhadra Valley
- b. Belan Valley

- c. Thar Desert
 - d. South Bihar Plateau
-

73. Name the capital of the ancient kingdom of Vatsa. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Shuktimati
 - b. Mathura
 - c. Kaushambi
 - d. Varanasi
-

74. Which word is used to describe new alluvial soil? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Bhangar
 - b. Khadar
 - c. Humus
 - d. Kharif
-

75. Where are the headquarters of the Zoological Survey of India, which conducts surveys for fauna in India. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Mumbai
- b. Ahmedabad
- c. Bangalore
- d. Kolkata

76. Which is the largest coastal lagoon of India? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Pulicat Lake
 - b. Kalivali Lake
 - c. Chilka Lake
 - d. Vembanad Lake
-

77. Who was the first Speaker of Lok Sabha? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Sardar Hukam Singh
 - b. Neelam Sanjiv Reddy
 - c. Balram Jakhar
 - d. Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar
-

78. Which Article of the Constitution provides for a social order based on justice? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Article 39
 - b. Article 38
 - c. Article 40
 - d. Article 45
-

79. In which year the Securities and Exchange Board of India was established? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. 1988
 - b. 1990
 - c. 1992
 - d. 1994
-

80. Where is the headquarters of National Stock Exchange? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Mumbai
 - b. Surat
 - c. New Delhi
 - d. Kolkata
-

81. Sattriya dance is related to which state? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Arunachal Pradesh
 - b. Assam
 - c. Sikkim
 - d. Nagaland
-

82. Name the first Indian to win a Grand Slam title. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Leander Paes
- b. Ramesh Krishnan

- c. Ramanathan Krishnan
 - d. Mahesh Bhupathi
-

83. As per the rules of the Government of India, upto what age can the Chief of Defense Staff remain in service? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. 65 years
 - b. 60 years
 - c. 62 years
 - d. 70 years
-

84. Where is the Olympic building located in India? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. Mumbai
 - b. New Delhi
 - c. Gurugram
 - d. Chennai
-

85. Who has won the Women's World Rapid Chess Championship held in Moscow in 2019? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. Tania Sachdeva
- b. Mary Ann Gomes
- c. Hampi Koneru

d. Harika Dronaval

86. Who was the court poet of Prithviraj Chauhan? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Banabhatta
 - b. Ramanuja
 - c. Chand Bardai
 - d. Harihara
-

87. _____ was the first Muslim woman ruler of India. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Noorjahan
 - b. Mirza Altunia
 - c. Maham Anga
 - d. Razia Sultana
-

88. In which state of India is the Govardhan Parvat located? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Gujarat
 - b. Maharashtra
 - c. Uttar Pradesh
 - d. Uttarakhand
-

89. Who is called the 'ship of the desert'? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Elephant
 - b. Camel
 - c. Giraffe
 - d. Horse
-

90. According to the 2011 census, which is the third most spoken language in India? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Telugu
 - b. Tamil
 - c. Bengali
 - d. Marathi
-

91. In which district of Madhya Pradesh is the Plant Fossils National Park located? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Balaghat
 - b. Mandala
 - c. Bhopal
 - d. Indore
-

92. When was the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly of India held? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. in December 1946

- b. in January 1947
 - c. in September 1945
 - d. in August 1948
-

93. Due to which of the following the taste of fruits is sweet? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Honey
 - b. Fructose
 - c. Lipase
 - d. Peptine
-

94. Light year is a unit of ----- (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Distance
 - b. Time
 - c. Light
 - d. Velocity
-

95. ----- is a popular music genre in Maharashtra and is a composite of traditional song and dance. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Lavani
- b. Geendad
- c. Jhoomer

d. Mudiyettu

96. Selling children for prostitution comes under which section? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. section-398
 - b. section-361
 - c. section-376
 - d. section-372
-

97. Under which section the Dowry Prohibition Officer can be appointed? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. section 4
 - b. section 6
 - c. section 8A
 - d. section 8B
-

98. Which section of the IPC provides for punishment in the case of forcibly stripping a woman? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. section-35A
 - b. section-354A
 - c. section-354C
 - d. section-354B
-

99. Under which of the following sections are the charges of raping any woman prosecuted? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. section 355
- b. section 376
- c. section 317
- d. section 318

100. Under which of the following section is the allegation of gang rape of any woman prosecuted? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Section 376B
- b. section 376A
- c. section 376 D
- d. section 376 AB

101. What is the main purpose of section 376 D-B? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Provision of punishment for gang rape of a woman below the age of 12 years
- b. Provision for punishment for sexually assaulting a woman below the age of 12 years
- c. Provision of punishment for child marriage of a woman below the age of 12 years

- d. Provision of punishment for the prevention of sex trafficking of a woman under the age of 12 years
-

102. What is PCPNDT related to? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Sex determination before birth
 - b. Sexual harassment at workplace
 - c. Gang rape
 - d. Child sexual abuse
-

103. Under which of the following sections can a girl be punished for importing a girl from abroad? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Section 361 B
 - b. Section 363 B
 - c. Section 372 B
 - d. Section 366 B
-

104. In view of the increasing crime against the girl child, in which year did the cabinet approve the proposal put forward by the government to amend the POCSO Act? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. In April 2018
- b. In April 2017
- c. In April 2016

d. In April 2015

105. Under Section 6 (Sexual Assault) of the POCSO Act, whoever commits sexual assault, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a minimum term of _____ years. **(+0.5, -0.125)**

a. 4

b. 6

c. 1

d. 10

106. Hawa Mahal was designed by who among the following? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

a. Jai Singh

b. Ratan Singh

c. Lal Chand Usta

d. Hari Singh

107. Which of the following rulers built the Jahangir Mahal? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

a. Veer Singh Deo

b. Abul Fazal

c. Jujhar Singh

d. Jahangir

108. In which year the battle of Auwa took place? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. 1800
- b. 1850
- c. 1857
- d. 1875

109. In the kingdom of which one of the following kings was the Junagadh Fort built? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Kamran Mirza
- b. Raja Rai Singh
- c. Rao Bika
- d. Babar

110. Fateh Prakash Mahal was built in which of the following forts? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Chittorgarh Fort
- b. Mehrangarh Fort
- c. Jaisalmer Fort
- d. Nahargarh Fort

111. Maharana Fateh Singh built Connaught Dam on Deoli Lake in 1889 to commemorate the visit of _____. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Queen Victoria
 - b. Robert Bourdain
 - c. Princess Louise Margaret
 - d. Duke of Connaught
-

112. Bikaner camel festival is celebrated in the month of _____. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. June
 - b. March
 - c. January
 - d. August
-

113. In which year was the Begun Kisan Andolan started? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. 1921
 - b. 1912
 - c. 1931
 - d. 1913
-

114. In Rajasthan, the kite festival is celebrated in the month of _____. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. April
- b. June

- c. January
 - d. September
-

115. In Rajasthan, the annual winter festival is celebrated in _____. **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. Mt. Abu
 - b. Jaipur
 - c. Jodhpur
 - d. Udaipur
-

116. Gulab Bagh (also known as Sajjan Niwas Garden) is located in which of the following cities? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

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

117. What is the number of districts in Udaipur division of Rajasthan? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. Six
- b. Five
- c. Four
- d. Seven

118. In which of the following year Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary was declared as National Park (Mukundra Hills (Darrah) National Park)? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. 2013
- b. 2004
- c. 2006
- d. 2010

119. On which of the following hills was the first ropeway of Rajasthan built? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. Devagiri Hills
- b. Sundha Hills
- c. Mangarh Hill
- d. Gupteshwar Hills

120. _____ was originally known as Maand Mahotsav. **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. Marwar
- b. Kolayat
- c. Chandrabhaga
- d. Kabir Yatra

121. Rajasthan Geographical Union was formed in which of the following year? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. 1956
 - b. 1965
 - c. 1971
 - d. 1967
-

122. What is the approximate level of sodium chloride in the salt of Pachpadra lake? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. 80%
 - b. 70%
 - c. 98%
 - d. 85%
-

123. In which year Rajasthan Financial Corporation was constituted? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. 1959
 - b. 1955
 - c. 1965
 - d. 1958
-

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

- a. Cast Iron
- b. Mica

- c. Natural gas
 - d. Lead & Zinc
-

125. NTPC Anta is a natural-gas-powered power station, it is located in which of the following district of Rajasthan? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Bundi
 - b. Bhilwara
 - c. Alwar
 - d. Baran
-

126. Giral mine in Rajasthan is famous for producing which type of coal? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. anthracite
 - b. lingite
 - c. bituminous
 - d. subbituminous
-

127. Rajasthan State Seed Corporation Limited (RSSCL) was established under the National Seed Project in ____.

- a. 1978
- b. 1987
- c. 2019

d. 2001

128. Kota is also known as _____ in Rajasthan. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. cultural capital
 - b. political capital
 - c. industrial capital
 - d. people's capital
-

129. Gujarat Rajgriha belongs to _____. (+0.5, -0.125)

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

130. Rajasthan is divided into _____ regions. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. 7
 - b. 9
 - c. 3
 - d. 5
-

131. In January 2019, Gulab Chand Kataria was sworn in as provisionally (Protem) speaker in the present assembly of Rajasthan by whom? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. Pradyugm Singh
- b. Sachin Pilot
- c. Kalyan Singh
- d. Lalchand Kataria

132. As of June, 2020, Uday Lal Anjana is a minister of which of the following departments in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. cooperative Department
- b. Minority Affairs Department
- c. Tribal Area Department
- d. Women and Child Development Department

133. How many seats have been reserved in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly for Scheduled Caste candidates? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. 25
- b. 34
- c. 32
- d. 27

134. How many women candidates of Rajasthan are members of Rajya Sabha as on January 2020? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. One
- b. Two
- c. Zero
- d. Three

135. What is the total number of District Courts under the Jodhpur Bench of the High Court of Rajasthan? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. 36
- b. 35
- c. 16
- d. 19

136. Gangaur Ghoomar Dance Academy was established in Rajasthan in _____ to preserve and promote Ghoomar folk dance. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. In 1981
- b. In 1986
- c. In 1968
- d. In 1976

137. In which of the following cities are the Sahasrabahu temples located? (+0.5, -0.125)

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

138. During which year Guru Vashisht Puraskar was started? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. during 1988-89
- b. during 1998-99
- c. during 1987-88
- d. during 1985-86

139. _____ was launched/launched in Rajasthan to provide quality food to farmers at subsidized rates. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Kisan Kaleva Scheme
- b. Rice for all
- c. Kisan Food Scheme
- d. meal in wheel

140. Manu Bhandari received the 18th Vyas Samman Award for which of the following novels? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Ek Kahani Yeh Bhi
 - b. Bhavabhuti adornment
 - c. Apka Bunty
 - d. Mahabhoj
-

141. Mirabai was a poetess of _____ century. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. 16th
 - b. 19th
 - c. 18th
 - d. 14th
-

142. Who among the following is a famous singer of Rajasthan? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Tulsidas
 - b. Zubeen Garg
 - c. Sundararajan
 - d. Mame khan
-

143. Which of the following institutes developed a catalytic converter for cars using Rajasthani clay? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani
- b. IIS University, Jaipur

- c. IIT Jodhpur
 - d. Institute of Advanced Studies in Education, Sardarshahr
-

144. In which of the following cities was the Keshavrao temple built at Keshavarayapatan by Rao Chhatrasal? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

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

145. In June 2020, in the Government of Rajasthan, Master Bhanwarlal Meghwal is the minister of which of the following department? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. Information and Public Relations Department
 - b. Social Justice & Empowerment Department
 - c. Women and Child Development Department
 - d. Public Works Department
-

146. Who was the first Deputy Speaker of Rajasthan Legislative Assembly? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. Niranjana Nath Acharya
- b. Lal Singh Shaktawat
- c. Narayan Singh Masuda

d. Poonam Chand Vishnoi

147. In which year Basketball was declared as the state sport of Rajasthan? (+0.5, -0.125)

a. In 1984

b. In 1958

c. In 1948

d. In 1953

148. Between which of the following stations a double-stack freight train was first trial operated? (+0.5, -0.125)

a. Rewari (Haryana) - Ferozepur, Punjab

b. Rewari (Haryana) - Madar (Rajasthan) Section

c. Firozpur, Punjab - Madar (Rajasthan) Section

d. Rewari (Haryana) - Bhopal Madhya Pradesh

149. Who among the following Dronacharya awardees is a Rajasthani? (+0.5, -0.125)

a. Maha Singh Rao

b. Radhunandan Vasant Gokhale

c. Syed Naimuddin

d. G S Sandhu

150. Which Olympic medalist belongs to Rajasthan?

(+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore
- b. Karnam Malleswari
- c. Leander Paes
- d. Sushil Kumar

Prepp

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Answers

1. Answer: b

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

By checking options and arranging them in alphabetical order:

(1) FRIEND → D, E, F, I, N, R

(2) FINGER → E, F, G, I, N, R

(3) FINDER → D, E, F, I, N, R

(4) REFIND → D, E, F, I, N, R

Hence, **FINGER** is the odd one.

Your Personal Exams Guide

2. Answer: d

Explanation:

Given: Bhopal : Madhya Pradesh : Panaji : ?

The logic followed here is:

Bhopal is the capital of Madhya Pradesh.

Similarly,

Panaji is the capital of Goa.

Hence, Goa is the correct answer.

★ Important Points

S. No.	State	Capital
1	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
2	Karnataka	Bengaluru
3	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
4	Goa	Panaji

3. Answer: b

Explanation:

Given: $56 : 7 :: 248 : ?$

The logic followed here is:

$$56 : 7 \rightarrow 56 \div 8 = 7$$

Similarly,

$$248 : ? \rightarrow 248 \div 8 = 31$$

Hence, **31** is the correct answer.

4. Answer: d

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

Given: 'YTORW' is coded as 'BGLID'.

The logic followed here is:

The reverse of every letter, as shown below,

Y	T	O	R	W
↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
B	G	L	I	D

Similarly,

K	E	F	N
↑	↑	↑	↑
↓	↓	↓	↓
P	V	U	M

Hence, **PVUM** is the correct answer.

5. Answer: b

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

Given: 'MOBILE' is coded as '56'.

The logic followed here is: sum of positional values, as shown below,

Letters	M	O	B	I	L	E
Positional Values	13	15	2	9	12	5
Sum of positional values	$13 + 15 + 2 + 9 + 12 + 5 = 56$					

Similarly,

Letters	N	E	T
Positional Values	14	5	20
Sum of positional values	$14 + 5 + 20 = 39$		

Hence, **39** is the correct answer.

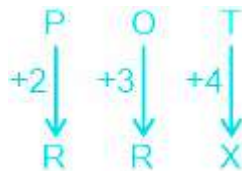
6. Answer: d

Explanation:

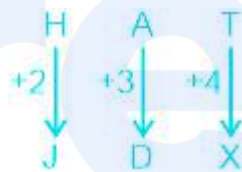
Alphabets	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Positional value	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Positional value	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14
Alphabets	Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N

Given: POT is written as RRX and HAT as JDX.

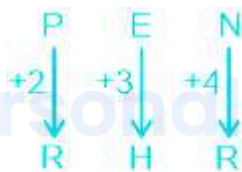
The logic followed here is:



And,



Similarly,



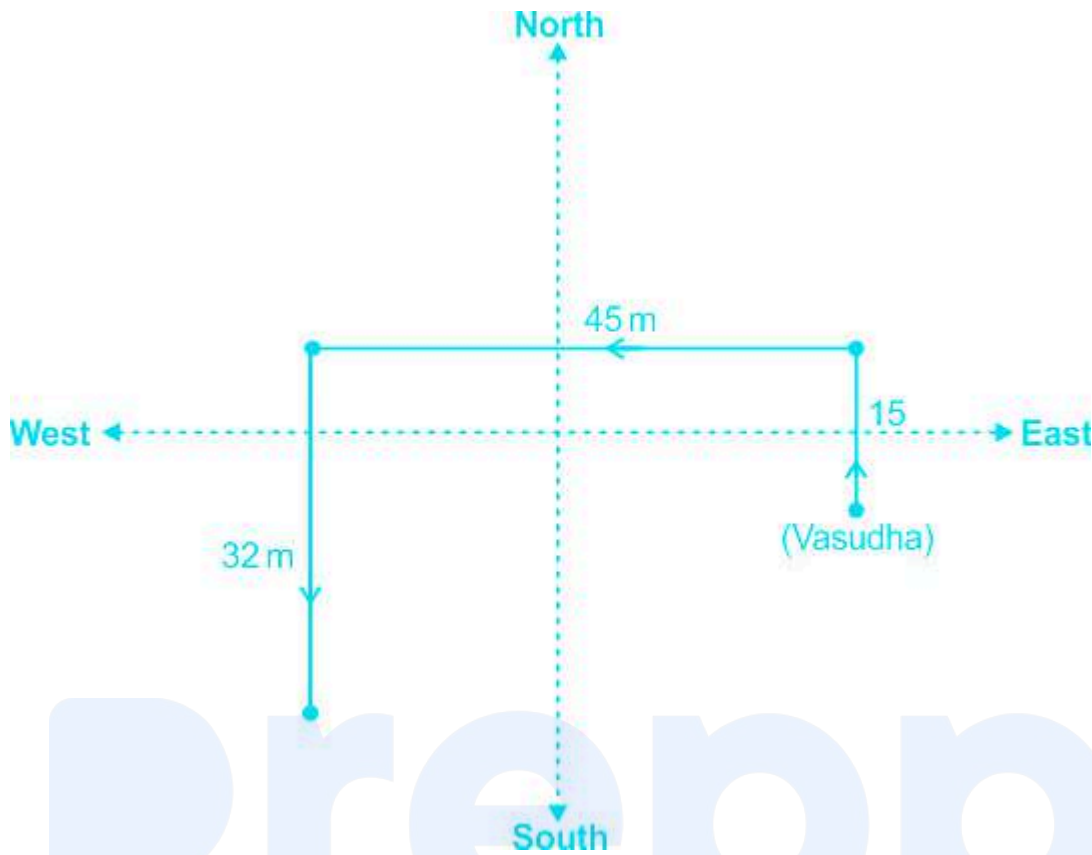
Hence, "RHR" is the correct answer.

7. Answer: d

Explanation:

We have drawn the figure according to the information given in the question,

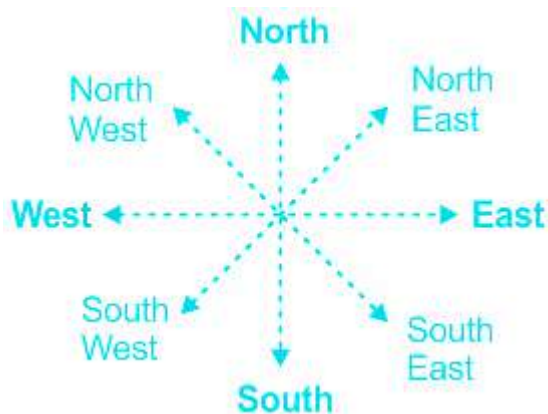
(Let the turning points as shown in the figure)



Hence, Vasudha is standing in the **south** direction.

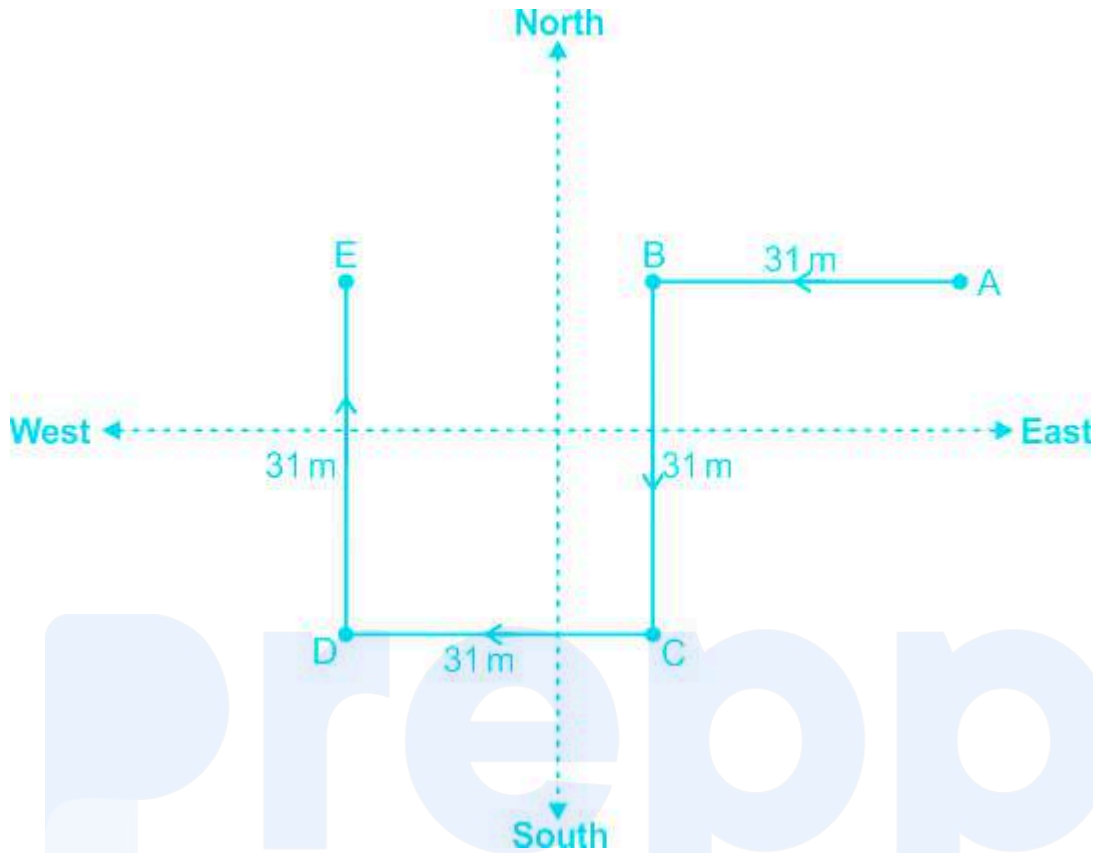
8. Answer: c

Explanation:



We have drawn the figure according to the information given in the question,

(Let the turning points as shown in the figure)



Hence, man is facing in the **north** direction.

9. Answer: c

Explanation:

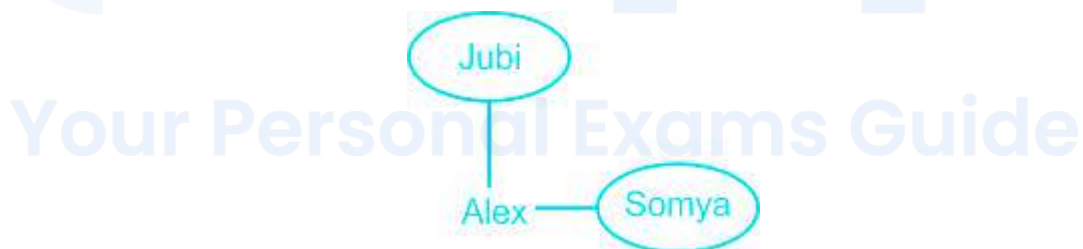
From the given information,

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

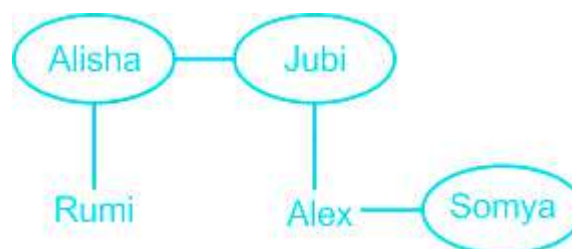
(1) Jubi is Alex's mother.



(2) Soumya is Alex's sister.



(3) Alisha is Rumi's mother and Alex and Rumi are cousins from mother's side. Therefore, the final family tree is as follows,



Hence, Jubi is the **sister** of Alisha.

10. Answer: a

Explanation:

The least possible Venn diagram is:



Conclusion:

1. Sunita is an artist → True (as Sunita teaches and whoever teaches is an artist, so Sunita is an artist)
2. All artists are teachers → False (it is possible but not definite as shown in the diagram above)

Hence, only conclusion 1 follows.

★ Additional Information

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

11. Answer: b

Explanation:

Conclusion:

I. Talat did not cry after failing the Hindi test → False (as Talat always starts crying in situations which are difficult and failing in the Hindi examination was a difficult situation for her, means Talat did cried)

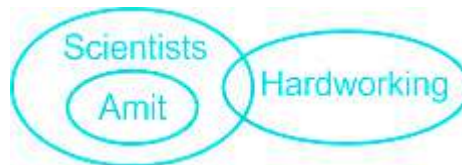
II. Talat cried after failing in Hindi exam → True (as Talat always starts crying in situations which are difficult and failing in the Hindi examination was a difficult situation for her, means Talat did cried)

Hence, **only conclusion II follows.**

12. Answer: c

Explanation:

The least possible Venn diagram is:



Conclusion:

I. Amit is a hardworking scientist $\rightarrow$ False (it is possible but definite as Amit is a scientist and he can be hardworking too but it is not definite as shown in the diagram above)

II. Amit is not a hardworking scientist $\rightarrow$ False (it is possible but definite as Amit is a scientist and he can be hardworking too as shown below)



Implies, Amit can either be hardworking scientist or not a hardworking scientist.

Hence, either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

Your Personal Exams Guide

13. Answer: a

Explanation:

Argument:

I. Yes, this will ensure that they study after school for some time $\rightarrow$ Strong (as this argument gives a reason behind giving a homework)

II. No, there is no benefit to giving children homework in school $\rightarrow$ Not strong (as no reason mentioned here)

Hence, **only argument I is strong.**

★ Additional Information

1. The agreement which is the reconstruing part of the statement is a strong agreement.
 2. The argument should not be imagined.
 3. The relationship of the agreement should be direct from the statement.
 4. The argument should be simple and clear.
 5. The agreement should be based on scientific facts.
 6. The statement in the argument should receive a logical answer.
-

14. Answer: a

Explanation:

Argument:

- I. Yes, studying history helps children to understand social development and change
→ Strong (as this argument gives a reason that why history is important for children)
- II. No, there are many other important subjects to study besides history → Not Strong
(as this argument is not giving any disadvantages or studying history)

Hence, **only argument I is strong.**

★ Additional Information

1. The agreement which is the reconstruing part of the statement is a strong agreement.
 2. The argument should not be imagined.
 3. The relationship of the agreement should be direct from the statement.
 4. The argument should be simple and clear.
 5. The agreement should be based on scientific facts.
 6. The statement in the argument should receive a logical answer.
-

15. Answer: d

Explanation:

Argument:

I. Yes, medicines are necessary → Not Strong (as drugs should not be given without prescription because they can be misused)

II. No, over-the-counter medicines can harm the body → Not Strong (as drugs should not be given without prescription because they can be misused but this reason is not given in this argument)

Hence, **neither argument I nor argument II is strong.**

★ **Additional Information**

1. The argument which is the reconstructing part of the statement is a strong argument .
2. The argument should not be imagined.
3. The relationship of the argument should be direct from the statement.
4. The argument should be simple and clear.
5. **The argument should be based on scientific facts.**
6. The statement in the argument should receive a logical answer.

16. Answer: d

Explanation:

The logic followed here is:

Fear, angry, and mercy are different emotions.

Whereas,

Game is not a emotion.

Hence, **game** is the odd one.

17. Answer: b

Explanation:

The pattern followed here is:

All options except pond are different varieties of plants, while pond an area of water that is smaller than a lake.

Hence, the correct answer is "**pond**".

Explanation:

Roots:

- A root is a part of a **plant that is usually hidden underground**.
- Roots have several purposes. They hold the plant in the ground and keep it upright. They take water and food from the soil.
- **The roots of a plant have several important functions.**
- The root system **takes in oxygen, water and nutrients from the soil, to move them up through the plant to the stems, leaves and blooms.**

Seed:

- A seed is an **embryonic plant enclosed in a protective outer covering**.
- Seeds are the product of the ripened ovule, after **fertilization by pollen and some growth within the mother plant**.
- The embryo develops from the **zygote, and the seed coat from the integuments of the ovule**.

Leaves:

- A leaf (plural leaves) is the principal lateral appendage of the vascular plant stem, usually **borne above ground and specialized for photosynthesis**.

- Leaves are mostly green in color due to the presence of a compound called chlorophyll that is essential for photosynthesis as it absorbs light energy from the sun.

18. Answer: b

Explanation:

The logic followed here is:

All scooter, motorcycle, and car are land transport.

Whereas,

Boat is a water transport.

Hence, **boat** is the odd one.

19. Answer: b

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

Given: ROAD, DROA, ADRO, ?

The logic followed here is:



Hence, **OADR** is the correct answer.

20. Answer: c

Explanation:

Given: 6, 8, 7, 9, ?, 10, 9

The logic followed here is:

Addition of 2 and subtraction of 1 alternatively, as shown below,



Hence, **8** is the correct answer.

21. Answer: d

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

Given: HAI, SAT, TAU, DAF

The logic followed here is:

(1) HAI

$$H \xrightarrow{-7} A \xrightarrow{+8} I$$

where, 7 and 8 are consecutive numbers.

(2) SAT

$$S \xrightarrow{-18} A \xrightarrow{+19} T$$

where, 18 and 19 are consecutive numbers.

(3) TAU

$$T \xrightarrow{-19} A \xrightarrow{+20} U$$

where, 19 and 20 are consecutive numbers.

(4) DAF

$$D \xrightarrow{-3} A \xrightarrow{+5} F$$

where, 3 and 5 are not consecutive numbers.

Hence, DAF is the correct answer.

★ Alternate Method

The logic followed here is:

Sum of digits of place value of letter in a word = even number

Option 1: HAI $\rightarrow 8 + 1 + 9 = 18$

Option 2: SAT $\rightarrow 19 + 1 + 20 = 40$

Option 3: TAU $\rightarrow 20 + 1 + 21 = 42$

Option 4: DAF $\rightarrow 4 + 1 + 6 = 11$

Thus DAF is not followed the given logic it is odd one.

Hence, DAF is the correct answer.

22. 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: $42 \square 3 \square 2 \square 2 \square 12 \square 18$

By checking options and substituting signs accordingly,

(1) $\div, \times, =, +, +$

$42 \div 3 \times 2 = 2 + 12 + 18$

LHS = $42 \div 3 \times 2$

$$= 14 \times 2$$

$$= 28$$

$$\text{RHS} = 2 + 12 + 18$$

$$= 32$$

$$\text{LHS} \neq \text{RHS}$$

(2) $+, =, \div, \times, +$

$$42 + 3 = 2 \div 2 \times 12 + 18$$

$$\text{LHS} = 42 + 3$$

$$= 45$$

$$\text{RHS} = 2 \div 2 \times 12 + 18$$

$$= 1 \times 12 + 18$$

$$= 30$$

$$\text{LHS} \neq \text{RHS}$$

(3) $\div, \times, +, =, +$

$$42 \div 3 \times 2 + 2 = 12 + 18$$

$$\text{LHS} = 42 \div 3 \times 2 + 2$$

$$= 14 \times 2 + 2$$

$$= 28 + 2$$

$$= 30$$

$$\text{RHS} = 12 + 18$$

$$= 30$$

$$\text{LHS} = \text{RHS}$$

$$(4) \div, \times, -, =, \times$$

$$42 \div 3 \times 2 - 2 = 12 \times 18$$

$$\text{LHS} = 42 \div 3 \times 2 - 2$$

$$= 14 \times 2 - 2$$

$$= 28 - 2$$

$$= 26$$

$$\text{RHS} = 12 \times 18$$

$$= 216$$

$$\text{LHS} \neq \text{RHS}$$

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

23. Answer: d

Explanation:

The logic followed here is:

$$3 \blacklozenge 9 = 14 \rightarrow [(3 \times 9) + 1] / 2$$

$$= (27 + 1) / 2$$

$$= 28 / 2$$

$$= 14$$

And,

$$1 \blacklozenge 7 = 4 \rightarrow [(1 \times 7) + 1] / 2$$

$$= (7 + 1) / 2$$

$$= 8 / 2$$

$$= 4$$

Similarly,

$$a \blacklozenge b = ? \rightarrow (ab + 1) / 2$$

Hence, $(ab + 1) / 2$ is the correct answer.

24. Answer: b

Explanation:

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

The logic follows here is:

Symbols	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
Meaning	+		×	÷	=	>	<

By inserting codes and then using BODMAS Rule:

$$(1) 16 P 2 Q 3 R 6 T 4 \rightarrow 16 + 2 - 3 \times 6 = 4$$

$$\text{LHS} = 16 + 2 - 3 \times 6$$

$$= 18 - 18$$

$$= 0$$

$$\neq 4$$

$$\text{LHS} \neq \text{RHS}$$

$$(2) \text{ } 16 \text{ U } 2 \text{ R } 3 \text{ P } 6 \text{ Q } 4 \rightarrow 16 > 2 \times 3 + 6 - 4$$

$$\text{RHS} = 2 \times 3 + 6 - 4$$

$$= 6 + 2$$

$$= 8$$

$$\text{LHS} = 16 > 8$$

$$\text{LHS} > \text{RHS}$$

$$(3) \text{ } 16 \text{ U } 2 \text{ R } 3 \text{ T } 6 \text{ V } 4 \rightarrow 16 > 2 \times 3 = 6 < 4$$

$$= 16 > 6 = 6 < 4$$

$$\text{LHS} \neq \text{RHS}$$

$$(4) \text{ } 16 \text{ U } 2 \text{ Q } 3 \text{ T } 6 \text{ Q } 4 \rightarrow 16 > 2 - 3 = 6 - 4$$

$$\text{LHS} = 16 > 2 - 3$$

$$= 16 > -1$$

$$\text{RHS} = 6 - 4$$

$$= 2$$

$$\text{LHS} \neq \text{RHS}$$

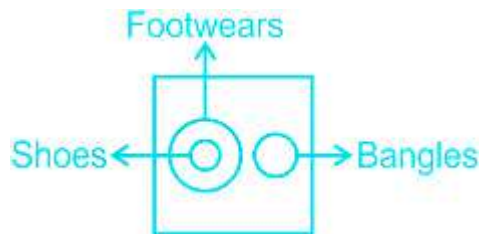
Hence, $16 \text{ U } 2 \text{ R } 3 \text{ P } 6 \text{ Q } 4$ is the correct answer.

25. Answer: a

Explanation:

The logic followed here is:

All shoes are footwears and no bangle is a footwear,



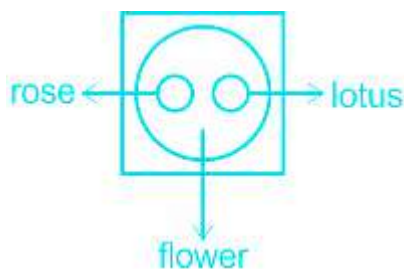
Hence, **option (1)** is the correct answer.

26. Answer: b

Explanation:

The logic followed here is:

All roses and lotus are flowers.



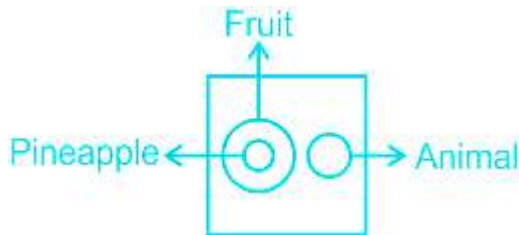
Hence, **option (2)** is the correct answer.

27. Answer: a

Explanation:

The logic followed here is:

All pineapples are fruits and no animal is a fruit,



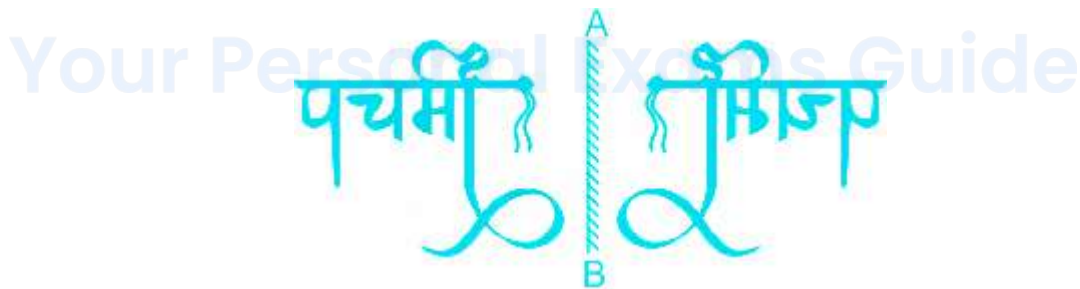
Hence, **option (1)** is the correct answer.

28. Answer: c

Explanation:

The logic followed here is:

The Correct mirror image of the given figure when the mirror is placed on the AB is:



Hence, **option (3)** is the correct answer.

★ Additional Information

In a mirror image Left changes to right and the right changes to left vice-versa.

When placement of mirror not given, By default we will assume it in Vertical direction on the right side.

The Letter adjacent to the mirror after the mirror image will adjacent to it just with the left change to right and right change to left vice-versa.

The starting letter of the word will be at last after the mirror image drawn with left changes to right and right changes to left.

29. Answer: b

Explanation:

The logic followed here:

Let the line Ab be the water level,



Hence, option (2) is the correct answer.

30. Answer: b

Explanation:

The logic followed here is: Let the line AB be the water level,



Hence, option (2) is the correct answer.

31. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is desktop.

- Desktop works as the actual work area just like the actual tabletop.

★ Key Points

- **Desktop :**
 - It is the main screen area that a user sees after turning on the computer and log in to Windows.
 - Like the top of an actual desk, it serves as a surface for the work.
 - All the programs and folders that are useful for the user appears on the desktop and are customizable.



★ Additional Information

- A **screen saver** is a computer program that replaces a desktop with a moving image if the computer is not used for a certain amount of time.
- A **browser** is software that is used to surf the Internet and access various sites.
- A **taskbar** is a handy tool used over a desktop that consists of various shortcuts and makes the UI user friendly.

32. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is an icon.

- A miniature graphical representation of files, folders, programs or other items in a GUI based operating system is called an icon.

★ Key Points

- **Icon :**
 - A miniature graphical representation of files, folders, programs or other items in a GUI based operating system is called an icon.
 - It is basically a pictogram or ideogram displayed on a computer screen in order to help the user navigate a computer system.
 - The icon itself is a quickly understandable symbol of a software tool, function, or data file, accessible on the system and a detailed illustration of the actual entity it represents.



33. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Ctrl + N.

★ Key Points

- **Ctrl + N** is to open a new document in MS word.

★ Additional Information

- Other important computer shortcut keys
 - Ctrl + M -- Indent the paragraph.
 - Ctrl + B -- Bold highlighted selection.
 - Ctrl + D -- Font options.

- Alt + F --File menu options in the current program.
- Alt + E --Edits options in the current program.
- F1 --Universal help (for any sort of program).
- Ctrl + A --Selects all text.
- Ctrl + X --Cuts the selected item.
- Ctrl + De l--Cut selected item.
- Ctrl + C --Copy the selected item.
- Ctrl + Ins -- Copy the selected item.
- Ctrl + V --Paste the selected item.
- Shift + Ins -- Paste the selected item.
- Home -- Takes the user to the beginning of the current line.
- Ctrl + Home --Go to the beginning of the document.
- End -- Go to the end of the current line.
- Ctrl + End -- Go to the end of a document.
- Shift + Home -- Highlight from the current position to the beginning of the line.
- Shift + End -- Highlight from the current position to the end of the line.
- Ctrl + (Left arrow) -- Move one word to the left at a time.
- Ctrl + (Right arrow) -- Move one word to the right at a time.

34. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Kernel.

★ Key Points

- **The kernel** is the heart of the Operating System, which allocates time and memory to programs, handles communication and file storage.
- **Shell** is the interface between the user and the kernel.
- The kernel is a computer program that acts as the core of the computer's operating system and has control over everything in the system.

★ Important Points

- There are five types of kernels :
 - A microkernel, which only contains basic functionality
 - A monolithic kernel, which contains many device drivers
 - Hybrid Kernel
 - Exokernel
 - Microkernel

★ Additional Information

- The **Control Unit** of the computer is called the nerve centre of the computer.
 - The brain of the computer is called the CPU .
 - CPU stands for Central Processing **Unit**.
- **Driver or hardware driver** is a group of files that enable one or more hardware devices to communicate with the computer's operating system.

35. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is e-commerce.

- Electronic commerce or e-commerce is a business model that lets firms and individuals buy and sell things over the internet .
- E-commerce operates in all four of the following major market segments:
 - Business to business
 - Business to consumer
 - Consumer to consumer
 - Consumer to business

36. Answer: b

Explanation:

The logic followed here is:

All Chrome, Safari and Internet Explorer are Web Browsers.

Whereas,

Office is a Suite of Applications.

Hence, office is the odd one.

★ Important Points

Microsoft **Office** is an office suite of desktop applications, servers and services for the Microsoft Windows and Mac operating systems. It includes Microsoft Word, Excel, PowerPoint, Outlook and OneNote.

37. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is a modem.

- An electronic device that converts a computer's digital signals into an analogue format for transmission over a phone line is called a modem.

★ Key Points

- **Modem :**
 - It is an electronic device that converts a computer's digital signals into analogue format for transmission over a phone line.
 - A modem transmits data by modulating one or more transmitter wave signals to encode digital information, while the receiver decrypts the signal to recreate the original digital information.
 - The ultimate aim is to produce a signal that can be transmitted easily and decoded reliably.
 - Modems can be used with any means of transmitting analog signals.



★ Additional Information

- A **network interface card** is a device that connects computer to computer.
 - It is also known as a network adapter, LAN adapter or physical network interface.



38. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is HTTP.

★ Key Points

- The protocol used between a web server and a web browser to transfer HTML pages is called **HTTP**.
- The Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is an application layer protocol in the Internet protocol suite model for distributed, collaborative, hypermedia information systems.
- HTTP is the foundation of data communication for the World Wide Web, where hypertext documents include hyperlinks to other resources that the

user can easily access, for example by a mouse click or by tapping the screen in a web browser.

★ Important Points

- Some important protocols :
 - SMTP – Simple Mail Transfer Protocol.
 - FTP – File Transfer Protocol.
 - TCP – Transmission Control Protocol
 - UDP – User Datagram Protocol
 - OSI – Open Systems Interconnection.
-

39. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Third generation.

Third Generation (1964–1977):

- This generation was introduced by the development of integrated circuits
- These Integrated Circuits (IC)s are popularly known as Chips.
- So it is quite obvious that the size of the computer got further reduced
- e.g IBM-360, ICL-1900, IBM-370, and VAX-750
- Higher-level language such as BASIC (Beginners All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code) was developed during this period

★ Additional Information

Generation	Duration	Electronic Component Used
First Generation Computers	1946 – 1954	Vacuum Tubes
Second Generation Computer	1955 – 1964	Transistors
Third Generation Computer	1964 – 1977	Integrated Circuits
Fourth Generation Computer	1978 – Present	VLSI or Microprocessors
Fifth Generation Computer	Present and Future	ULSI or Bio-Chips

40. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Mouse.

- The mouse is not a part of the CPU of a computer.

★ Key Points

- **CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT (CPU)**
 - It is called the **brain of the computer**.
 - The CPU can be divided into three main components: (a) ALU (b) CU and (c) Registers.
 - **The Arithmetic and Logic Unit (ALU):** ALU performs all the mathematical and logical operations on the information supplied to the CPU.
 - **Control Unit (CU):** It fetches instructions (Programs) from the memory and according to the instructions, controls the flow of data between the ALU and other parts of the computer.
 - **Registers:** Registers are storage locations that hold instructions or data while the CPU is using them.
- Hence, a mouse is **not a part of the CPU of a computer**.

41. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is DBMS.

- Computer Hardware means the **physical units of the system**.
 - **For example** –
 - Central processing unit,
 - Monitor,
 - Keyboard,
 - Mouse,
 - Hard disk, etc.
 - The set of instructions given by software can be stored and run by hardware.

★ Additional Information

- **Software** is a set of instructions, data or programs used to operate computers and execute specific tasks.
 - It is the opposite of hardware, which describes the physical aspects of a computer.
 - **For example** –
 - Word processors,
 - Spreadsheets,
 - Database systems,
 - Presentation software,
 - E-mail tools.
 - DBMS- Data Base management system.
- Hence DBMS is correct answer.

42. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is RAM.

- RAM is a volatile memory.

★ Key Points

- Random Access Memory (RAM) is a primary memory .
 - It is a read/write memory.
 - It is volatile memory.
- The Read-Only Memory (ROM) is non-volatile memory and retains its information even after the power is turned off.

★ Additional Information

- EPROM is erasable programmable read-only memory.
 - It is a non-volatile memory.
 - It is used to hold both the operating system and the program for the access control panel.
- Hard disk is the non-volatile memory of the computer.
- SSD is a solid-state drive and is a type of storage and alternative for hard disk and is a non-volatile memory.

43. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is an input device.

- The computer joystick is an input device.

★ Key Points

- A joystick is an input device that consists of a stick that pivots on a base and reports its angle or direction to the device it is controlling.
- It is often used in gaming or in aeroplanes.



44. Answer: d

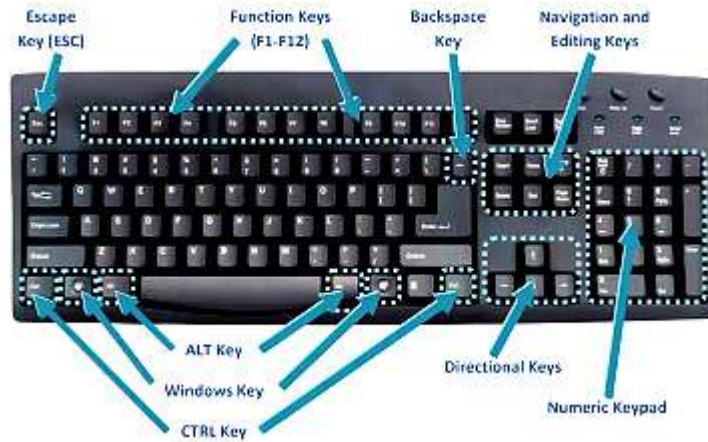
Explanation:

The correct answer is the master key.

- The master key is not related to the keyboard of a computer.

★ Key Points

- The keyboard is an input device used in computers.
 - It consists of various keys like **function keys, numeric keypad and QWERTY keypad.**
- There is **no such key as a master key** in a computer keyboard.



45. Answer: d

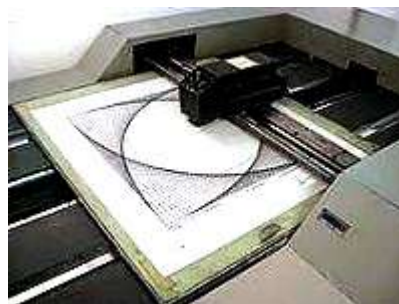
Explanation:

The correct answer is plotter.

- A plotter is not an example of an input device for a computer.

★ Key Points

- **Plotter:**
 - A plotter is an **output device** that is used to produce graphic drawings.
 - It draws lines on paper using a pen, or similar kinds of applications or uses a knife to cut a material like vinyl or leather.



★ Additional Information

- A **webcam** is a camera is used to interact on video calling on a computer.

- A **microphone** is a device in a computer or laptop used to record voices all sounds.
 - A **scanner** is an input device that is used to scan documents or pages and provide input to the computer
-

46. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is data projector.

- A data projector is used to display computer images on a white wall.

★ Key Points

- **Data projector:**
 - A **data projector or image projector** is an optical device that projects an image or film onto a surface or a screen.

★ Additional Information

- An LCD display is a flat-panel display or another electronically modulated optical device that uses the light-modulating properties of liquid crystals combined with a polariser.
-

47. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is microphone.

★ Key Points

- Output Devices:

- Output devices are the component of a computer system that converts the digitized signals into a form understandable to the user.
- The output devices are generally known as the reverse of input devices.
- Output devices also send data from one computer system to another.
- **For example :**
 - **Monitor,**
 - Printers,
 - **Plotters,**
 - Projector,
 - **Speakers.**

★ Additional Information

- Input Devices:
 - Input devices are the component of the computer system that accepts incoming data and instructions.
 - It converts them into a pattern of electrical signals in binary code that is understandable to a digital computer.
 - **For example:**
 - Keyboard,
 - Image Scanner,
 - **Microphone,**
 - Pointing device,
 - Graphics tablet,
 - Joystick,
 - Mouse,
 - CPU
- Hence Microphone is the answer.

48. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is a flat panel.

- Flat-panel is not related to computer printers.

★ Key Points

- **Printer :**
 - A printer is an output device that is used to print graphics or text, on paper.
 - Parts of printers are:
 - Sheet feeder
 - Output tray
 - connectors
 - Edge guides
 - Toner
 - Spooler
 - cartridge
 - **Toner** is a **powder mixture** used in laser printers and photocopy machines to form the printed text and images on paper.
 - An **ink cartridge** or **inkjet cartridge** is a component that contains the ink and is deposited onto paper during printing.
 - The **Spooler** is software built into the Windows OS that temporarily stores printing jobs in the computer's memory until the printer is ready to print them.

Your Personal Exams Guide

49. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is number of pixels.

- **The resolution** of the monitor is measured by a number of pixels on the monitor.
 - Resolution is the capability of a sensor to observe the smallest object clearly.
- Pixel is the smallest unit of an image/display that a computer is capable of printing or displaying.

- It is the basic logical unit in digital graphics.
 - A complete image or any visible thing on a computer display is formed by a combination of pixels.
 - The resolution depends upon the size of the pixel.
 - Images with smaller pixels will have a higher resolution.
-

50. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is HDMI.

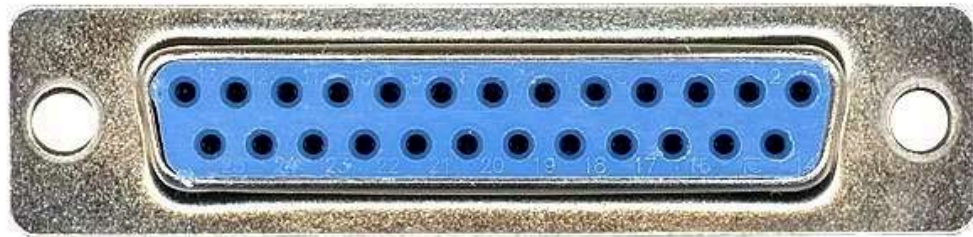
- **High Definition Multimedia Interface (HDMI)** is a digital interface used for transmitting **audio and video data** to devices such as TV, Monitor, Projector, etc.

Your Personal Exams Guide



★ Additional Information

- **LAN** is a computer network within a small geographical area.
 - A LAN is composed of interconnected workstations and personal computers which are each capable of accessing and sharing data and devices, such as printers, scanners and data storage devices, anywhere on the LAN.
- **DB25** is a 25-pin connection serial port.



prepp

51. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Apple.

★ Key Points

- **MacOS is an operating system designed by Apple** . In other words, it is a proprietary graphical operating system developed and marketed by Apple Inc.
- It succeeded the classic Mac OS which was introduced in 1984.
- Mac OS is considered the pioneer of GUI based operating systems, as it was launched when MS-DOS was the industry standard.

- In 2016, with the release of macOS 10.12 Sierra, the name was changed from OS X to macOS to align it with the branding of Apple's other primary operating systems: iOS, watchOS, and tvOS.
- The main features are the introduction of Siri to macOS, Optimized Storage, improvements to included applications, and greater integration with Apple's iPhone and Apple Watch.

52. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is System Resource Management.

★ Key Points

- An operating system is a program that controls the execution of application programs and acts as an interface between the user of a computer and the computer hardware.
- Alternatively, it is software that performs all the basic tasks like file management, memory management, process management, handling input and output, and controlling peripheral devices such as disk drives and printers.
- System Resource Management is one of its functions. The operating system must manage the use of hardware resources so that software can complete its tasks.
- Resource management is the dynamic allocation and de-allocation by an operating system of processor cores, memory pages, and various types of bandwidth to computations that compete for those resources.
- The objective is to allocate resources so as to optimize responsiveness subject to the finite resources available.
- Each program running on a computer is known as a process. The OS manages how software processes share the system's resources.
- The Operating System utilizes various resources available for the efficient running of all types of functionalities.

53. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is System Software.

★ Key Points

- An operating system is a program that controls the execution of application programs and acts as an interface between the user of a computer and the computer hardware.
- Alternatively, it is software that performs all the basic tasks like file management, memory management, process management, handling input and output, and controlling peripheral devices such as disk drives and printers.
- Hence, we can say that an operating system is a System Software.
- Some of the commonly used Operating Systems–
 - Microsoft Windows
 - Apple macOS
 - Linux
 - Android
 - Apple's iOS
 - UNIX

54. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Ctrl + C.

★ Key Points

- Shortcut commands save time because it eliminates the need of using the mouse or tracker.

- The combination of keys can be pressed instantaneously to perform a job.
 - There are several command shortcut commands.
 - For instance,
 - **Ctrl + C = Copy the text**
 - Ctrl + V = Paste the text
 - Ctrl + F = to find any text
 - Ctrl + X = to cut the text
 - Ctrl + E = Align selected text or line to the center
 - Ctrl + T = Open a new tab in an Internet browser
 - Ctrl + R = Refreshes (reloads) the open page
 - Ctrl + M = indents the paragraph
-

55. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is To write a report.

★ **Key Points**

- Microsoft Word is a word processing software developed by Microsoft.
 - It was first released on October 25, 1983, under the name Multi-Tool Word for Xenix systems.
 - It is available for both Windows and Apple operating systems.
 - **It is highly suitable to write a report.**
 - One can know the word count, hyperlink any text, use different fonts to highlight different sections of the report, align the text as per wish, can make a report as lengthy as they want to.
 - Once can edit the report as many times as they want.
 - The word format can also be converted into pdf format to give it a formal look.
-

56. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Home.

★ Key Points

- In MS-Word 2016, the button to make the selected text bold can be found in the Home tab.
- Microsoft Word is a word processing software developed by Microsoft.
- It was first released on October 25, 1983, under the name Multi-Tool Word for Xenix systems.
- It is available for both Windows and Apple operating systems.
- Microsoft Office 2016 is a version of the Microsoft Office productivity suite, succeeding both Office 2013 and Office for Mac 2011.
- It preceded Microsoft Office 2019.
- In Word, you can make your text bold in three ways:
 - use the Bold button on the Mini toolbar
 - use the Bold button on the Home tab
 - use the keyboard shortcut

57. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Q.

★ Key Points

- Microsoft Excel is a spreadsheet developed by Microsoft for Windows, macOS, Android and iOS.
- It features calculation, graphing tools, pivot tables, and a macro programming language called Visual Basic for Applications.
- The current version of excel can handle over 1M rows and 16384 (label 'XFD') columns.
- Given-

- Cell A1- 5
- Cell A2- 6
- Cell A3- It is the addition of $A1 + A2 = 11$
- Now, if the formula of A3 is dragged to B3, the answer will be zero as there is no input in the B1 cell and B2 cell.
- The reference for the formula $= A1 + A2$ will also get changed to $=B1 + B2$, Since there is nothing to add, the answer will be zero.

58. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Firmware.

★ Key Points

- **Firmware**
 - In electronic systems and computing, it is a tangible electronic component with embedded software instructions, such as a BIOS.
 - It provides the necessary instructions for how the device communicates with the other computer hardware.
 - Typical examples of devices containing firmware are embedded systems (such as traffic lights, consumer appliances, and digital watches), computers, computer peripherals, mobile phones, and digital cameras.
- **ROM: Read-Only Memory**
 - It refers to computer memory chips containing permanent or semi-permanent data.
 - It is non-volatile.
 - The data remains intact even when the power is switched off.
 - It contains the programming needed to start a PC, which is essential for boot-up.
 - It performs major input/output tasks and holds programs or software instructions.
 - It is the permanent memory built into your computer.
- **Hard Disk**

- It is the rigid magnetic disc that stores data.
- It is located within a drive unit.
- It is a non-volatile storage device that contains platters and magnetic disks rotating at high speeds.
- **Main memory** refers to physical memory that is internal to the computer. It is where programs and data are kept when the processor is actively using them.
- Since firmware is not a memory and the other three options are, firmware is the odd one out.

59. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Pointing Device.

★ Key Points

- Pointing Device is a feature associated with a computer mouse.
- A pointing device, or sometimes called a pointing tool, is a hardware input device that allows the user to move the mouse cursor in a computer program or GUI operating system.
- The pointer which appears on the screen is called a cursor which is a symbolic representation of the mouse and is used for selecting, dragging elements from one location to another.
- Pointing devices send information (axis pointer information) to the computer and do not receive any information from the computer which makes them input devices.
- The prime examples of pointing devices are mouse, keyboard, scanner, etc.

60. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Mac OS.

★ Key Points

- The desktop operating system is the environment through which the user controls a personal computer (Notebook, desktop, PC).
- For example, Windows, Mac OS, and various Linux distributions (Ubuntu, Linux Mint, CentOS, Debian, and so on).
- MacOS is an operating system designed by Apple. It is a desktop operating system.
- An operating system is a program that controls the execution of application programs and acts as an interface between the user of a computer and the computer hardware.
- Alternatively, it is software that performs all the basic tasks like file management, memory management, process management, handling input and output, and controlling peripheral devices such as disk drives and printers.

61. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Hitler.

★ Key Points

- 'One Person, One Empire and One Leader' slogan was given by Hitler.
- This slogan was widely used by Nazis.
- His foreign policy aimed at uniting Germans all over the world when he gave the slogan.
- One people, one empire, one leader, implied uniting Pure Nordic German Aryan race everywhere, with German empire's control under the rule of Hitler that is one leader.

★ Additional Information

- Adolf Hitler was the leader of Germany's Nazi Party.
- He was one of the most powerful and notorious dictators of the 20th century.
- Hitler capitalized on economic woes, popular discontent and political infighting to take absolute power in Germany beginning in 1933.

62. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Bahadur Shah Zafar II.

★ Key Points

- Bahadur Shah Zafar or Bahadur Shah II was the twentieth and last Mughal Emperor of India.
- He became the successor to his father, Akbar II.
- He was also a noted Urdu poet, having written a number of Urdu ghazals.
- His authority was limited only to the walled city of Old Delhi (Shahjahanabad). Hence, we can say that his title was titular.
- Following his involvement in the Indian Mutiny of 1857, the British exiled him to Rangoon in British-controlled Burma, after convicting him on several charges.

Your Personal Exams Guide

63. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Both I and II.

★ Key Points

- **Both options are correct .**
- Harappan culture is divided into various phases:
 - Early Harappan 3000–2600 BCE
 - Mature Harappan 2600–1900 BCE

- Late Harappan 1900–1700 BCE
- The Indus Civilisation and the contemporary cultures covered nearly 1.5 million sq. km area in India and Pakistan.
- The Harappan civilization belongs to the Bronze Age civilization and Harappans knew how to make copper bronze tools.
- The Indus Valley religion was polytheistic and was made up of Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism as many seals were found.
- They also worshipped trees and animals such as the bull, buffalo and tiger .
- Great Bath is an ancient structure at Mohenjo-Daro, Pakistan. It is called the "earliest public water tank of the ancient world".
- There were altars of fire in Lothal and Kalibangan. These altars suggest fire worship.
- **Lothal is in Gujarat and Kalibangan is in Rajasthan .**

64. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Khapa – Chan**.

★ **Key Points**

- **Khapa – Chan is also known as Ladakh.**
- Khapa-chan means land of snow.
- Ladakh is a cold desert lying in the Great Himalayas, on the eastern side of Jammu and Kashmir.
- The altitude in Ladakh varies from about 3000m in Kargil to more than 8,000m in the Karakoram.
- Due to its high altitude, the climate is extremely cold and dry.
- The air at this altitude is so thin that the heat of the sun can be felt intensely.
- The day temperatures in summer are just above zero degrees and the night temperatures are well below –30°C.
- It is freezing cold in the winters when the temperatures may remain below –40°C for most of the time.
- There are scanty patches of grasses and shrubs for animals to graze.

65. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Brahmaputra.

★ Key Points

- The Brahmaputra is the widest in India.
- Brahmaputra river **originates under the name of Siang or Dihang**, from the Chemayungdung glacier of the Kailash range near the Mansarovar lake.
- It enters India west of **Sadiya town in Arunachal Pradesh**.
- Tributaries: **Dibang, Lohit, Siang, Burhi Dihing, Tista, and Dhansari**.
- The Brahmaputra Valley has an average width of about 80 Km.
- The main river of the valley, Brahmaputra is one of the largest rivers in the world and rank fifth with respect to its average discharge.
- Namcha Barwa is a mountain peak in Tibetan Himalaya with a height of 7757 meters.
- The Tsangpo – Brahmaputra river takes a U-turn on reaching the Namcha Barwa and enters India in Arunachal Pradesh through a gorge.
- The Himalayas extend in the east-west direction from the Indus gorge in the west to the Brahmaputra gorge in the east.
- The gently arching ranges of the Himalayan mountains on their Western and Eastern extremities are sharply bent southward in deep Knee-bend flexures that are called syntaxial bends.
- The western syntaxial bend occurs near the Nanga Parbat and the eastern syntaxial bend occurs near the Namche Barwa.

66. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is 52 to 73.

★ Key Points

- Articles 52 to 73 of the Indian Constitution talk about the President and the Vice President.
- Part V of the Constitution of India includes the office of the President and Vice-President of India.
- The current President of India is Ram Nath Kovind.
- The current Vice-President of India is M. Venkaiah Naidu.

★ Important Points

- Some important Articles–

Prepp

Your Personal Exams Guide

Article	Information
Article 52	There shall be the President of India.
Article 54	Election of the President.
Article 56	Term of the office of the President.
Article 58	Qualifications for the election of President
Article 63	There shall be a Vice-President of India.
Article 64	The Vice-President shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States and shall not hold any other office of profit
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 66	The Vice President shall be elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament.
Article 67	A Vice-President may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office

67. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Lakshadweep.

★ Key Points

- Lakshadweep is the smallest Union Territory of India.
- Lakshadweep is an archipelago consisting of 36 islands with an area of 32 sq km.
- It is comprised of 12 atolls, three reefs, five submerged banks and ten inhabited islands.
- The capital is Kavaratti and it is also the principal town of UT.
- The relative humidity is 70–75%. Annual rainfall decreases from South to North.

★ Additional Information

- There are 28 states and 8 Union territories in the country.
- Union Territories are administered by the President through an Administrator appointed by him/her.

68. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Jammu and Kashmir.

★ Key Points

- Avantiswamy Temple is located in Jammu and Kashmir.
- The temple is located on the banks of the river Jhelum.
- Awantipora was founded by king Avantivarman of the Utpala dynasty during AD 855 – 883 AD.
- He erected two magnificent temples at Avantipura, one dedicated to Lord Vishnu called Avantiswami and the other to Lord Shiva which is known as Avantisvara.
- In medieval times, the temple witnessed invasion and destruction. Finally, it was reduced to ruins.
- An excavation was carried out in the early twentieth century which revealed an entire quadrangle of the temple down to the floor of the courtyard and the extent basement of the central shrine along with remains of the sub-shrines.
- The excavation helped to recover 121 coins that belonged to the Shah Miri dynasty and Durrani Afghan rulers.

69. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Japan.

★ Key Points

- Japan won the gold medal in men's field hockey at the Asian Games 2018.
- The 2018 Asian Games was the 18th Asian Games and also known as Jakarta–Palembang 2018.
- It was held from 18 August to 2 September 2018 in Jakarta and Palembang.
- There were mascots–
 - Bhin Bhin—a greater bird-of-paradise
 - Atung—a Bawean deer
 - Kaka—a Javan rhinoceros
- China won the most gold medals, i.e. 132.
- Japan won 75 gold medals.
- India won 16 gold medals.

70. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Girl, Women, Other.

★ Key Points

- Bernardine Evaristo has been awarded the Man Booker Prize 2019 for Girl, Women, Other.
- It follows the lives of 12 characters in the United Kingdom over the course of several decades.
- The Man Booker Prize is a literary prize awarded each year for the best original novel written in the English language and published in the United Kingdom.

- Man Booker Prize 2016 fiction- Paul Beatty for his novel The Sellout
- Man Booker Prize 2017 fiction- George Saunders for his novel Lincoln in the Bardo
- Man Booker Prize 2018 fiction- Anna Burns for her novel Milkman.
- Man Booker Prize 2019 fiction- Margaret Atwood for the Testaments and Bernardine Evaristo for Girl, Woman, Other.
- Man Booker Prize 2020 fiction- Douglas Stuart for his debut novel, Shuggie Bain.

71. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is 326 BC.

★ Key Points

- Alexander invaded India in 326 BC.
- Alexander the Great was a king (basileus) of the ancient Greek kingdom of Macedon.
- He overthrew the Persian empire.
- In 326 BC, Alexander invaded India, after crossing the river Indus he advanced towards Taxila.
- The Battle of the Hydaspes was fought in 326 BC between Alexander the Great and King Porus of the Paurava kingdom on the banks of the Jhelum River (known to the Greeks as Hydaspes) in the Punjab region.
- Alexander captured Porus and, like the other local rulers he had defeated, allowed him to continue to govern his territory.
- Alexander remained in India for 19 months which were full of fighting in July 325 BC Alexander and his army returned westward for home.

72. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Tungabhadra Valley.

★ Key Points

- The remains of the Middle Paleolithic have been found in Tungabhadra Valley.
- The Middle Paleolithic broadly spanned from 300,000 to 30,000 years ago.
- It is characterized by flake tools (scrapers, borers, and points) and the widespread use of fire.
- Stones found were very small and were called microliths.
- The Tungabhadra River is a sacred river in southern India that flows through the state of Karnataka to Andhra Pradesh.
- It is formed by the confluence of two rivers, the Tunga River and the Bhadra River, which flow down the eastern slope of the Western Ghats in the state of Karnataka.

73. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Kaushambi.

★ Key Points

- Kaushambi was the capital of the ancient kingdom of Vatsa.
- In the 6th century BCE, there was a rise in the development of the Mahajanapada.
- There were 16 Mahajanapadas during 600 B.C. to 325 B.C. in the Indian Sub-continent.
- The names of these mahajanapadas-
 - Kasi
 - Kosala
 - Anga
 - Magadha
 - Vajji
 - Malla
 - Chedi

- Vatsa
- Kuru
- Panchala
- Matsya
- Surasena
- Assaka
- Avanti
- Gandhara
- Kamboja

★ Important Points

- Capital of Assaka- Paudanya
- Capital of Avanti- Ujjaini
- Capital of Kosala- Shravasti
- Capital of Matsya- Viratnagar
- Capital of Yaduvanshi- Suktimati
- Capital of Kashi- Varanasi
- Capital of Sursena- Mathura

74. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Khadar.

★ Key Points

- Khadar is used to describe new alluvial soil.
- Alluvial soils are called transported soil because although they are formed near the water bodies, these soils get transported from their origin to several other places by various natural agents especially by gravity.
- The alluvial soil is made up of particles like silt, sand, and clay and has an adequate amount of phosphoric acid, potash, and lime.
- It is of two types: The older alluvial soil is known as Bhangar.
- The newer alluvial soil is known as Khadar.

- These soils are found in northern plains beginning from Punjab to West Bengal and Assam.
 - It is also found in deltas of rivers like Krishna, Godavari, Kaveri, and Mahanadi in peninsular India.
 - The main crops cultivated are wheat, rice, maize, sugarcane, pulses, and oilseeds.
-

75. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Kolkata.

★ Key Points

- The headquarters of the Zoological Survey of India is in Kolkata.
 - India is recognized as one of the seventeen mega diversity countries of the world with four biodiversity hot spots - Western Ghats / Sri Lanka, Indo Burma, Himalayas and Sundaland.
 - The Survey has established so far 16 Regional and Field Stations and has developed into a major National Institution.
 - It functions as the guardian of the National Zoological Collections, containing over a million identified specimens from all animal groups ranging from Protozoa to Mammals.
 - With reference to Articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 17 and 18 of the Biodiversity Convention, the role of ZSI has been broadened with respect to its primary and secondary objectives.
 - ZSI provides a timely warning on the declining population of species of commercial importance to ensure sustainable use of components of biological diversity.
-

76. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Chilka lake.

★ Key Points

- **Chilka Lake** is a saltwater lagoon that flows into the Bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Daya River, in the Puri, Khurda and Ganjam districts of Odisha state on the eastern coast of India.
- **Chilika Lake is the largest brackish water lagoon in Asia and the second largest coastal lagoon in the world.**
 - It is the highest wintering ground on the Indian sub-continent for migratory birds.

★ Additional Information

- **Pulicat Lake:**
 - Pulicat Lagoon is the **second largest brackish water lagoon in India**.
 - The lagoon is one of the three important wetlands to attract northeast monsoon rain clouds during the October to December season in the Tirupati Region.
 - This lake is popular as a flamingo-watching site and for water activities.
- **Kaliveli Lake:**
 - The Kaliveli Lake is a coastal lake and a wetland, situated in Villupuram District of Tamil Nadu.
 - The lake is near the Bay of Bengal and is the second-largest brackish water lake in Southern India after the lake Pulicat.
 - It lies approximately 16 kilometers north of Pondicherry city, and 10 kilometers north of Auroville.
 - The Lake is amongst the largest wetlands and semi-permanent water bodies in India.
- **Vembanad:**
 - **Vembanad is also known as Punnamada is the longest lake in India**, as well as the largest lake in the state of Kerala also known as Punnamada, is the longest lake in India, as well as the largest lake in the state of Kerala.

- The Lake is at the heart of Kerala Backwaters tourism with hundreds of kettuvallams plied on it and numerous resorts on its banks.
- The Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary is located on the east coast of the lake.
- It is the second-largest Ramsar site in India only after the Sunderbans in West Bengal.

77. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar.

★ Key Points

- Shri Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar is the first Lok Sabha Speaker of India from 1952 to 1956.
 - He became involved in the Indian independence movement and was briefly appointed as the secretary of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee.
 - The speaker is elected for a term of 5 years.
 - He is regarded as the "Father of Lok Sabha".
 - He was popularly known as "Dada Saheb".

★ Additional Information

- **The presiding officer of Lok Sabha is the speaker.**
 - He is elected by the members of the Lok Sabha from among themselves.
 - The Speaker presides over the meeting with the House; maintains order in the House and conducts the business of the House in accordance with the Rules of the House.
- The Speaker has to vacate his office if he ceases to be a member of the House.
- The Speaker's salary and allowances are determined by the Parliament and these are charges on the Consolidated Fund of India.
- **The First Lok Sabha was constituted on 17 April 1952 after India's first general election.**

- The first speaker of the Lok Sabha was an independence activist and was the President of the Central Legislative Assembly from 1946 to 1947.

★ Important Points

- **Balram Jakhar** served as the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and Governor of Madhya Pradesh.
- **Neelam Sanjiv Reddy** served as the seventh president of India, serving from 1977 to 1982.

78. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Article 38.

★ Key Points

- **Article 38:** The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting a social order by ensuring social, economic, and political justice and by minimizing inequalities in income, status, facilities, and opportunities

★ Important Points

- **Articles 39:** The State shall, in particular, direct its policies towards securing:
 - Right to an adequate means of livelihood to all the citizens.
 - The ownership and control of material resources shall be organized in a manner to serve the common good.
 - The State shall avoid the concentration of wealth in a few hands.
 - Equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
 - The protection of the strength and health of the workers.
 - Childhood and youth shall not be exploited.
- **Article 40:** The State shall take steps to organize village panchayats as units of Self Government

- **Article 45:** To provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.

★ Additional Information

- **Amendments in DPSP:**
 - **42nd Constitutional Amendment, 1976:** It introduced certain changes in the part-IV of the Constitution by adding new directives:
 - **Article 39A:** To provide free legal aid to the poor.
 - **Article 43A:** Participation of workers in the management of Industries.KIM
 - **Article 48A:** To protect and improve the environment.
 - **44th Constitutional Amendment, 1978:** It inserted Section-2 to Article 38 which declares that; "The State, in particular, shall strive to minimize economic inequalities in income and eliminate inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities not amongst individuals but also amongst groups".
 - It also eliminated the Right to Property from the list of Fundamental Rights.
 - **86th Amendment Act of 2002:** It changed the subject matter of Article 45 and made elementary education a fundamental right under Article 21 A.

79. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is 1992.

★ Key Points

- The **Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)** is the regulatory body for the securities and commodity markets in India under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance, Government of India.
 - The Securities and Exchange Board of India was constituted as a non-statutory body on April 12, 1988, through a resolution of the Government of India.

- The Securities and Exchange Board of India was established as a statutory body in the year 1992 and the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (15 of 1992) came into force on January 30, 1992.
- The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) was first established in 1988 as a non-statutory body to regulate the securities market.
- The basic function of the Securities and Exchange Board of India is to protect the interests of investors in securities and to promote and regulate the securities market.
- It monitors and regulates the Indian capital and securities market by framing rules and guidelines, protecting the interests of investors.
- SEBI was constituted in April 1988 as the regulator of capital markets in India under a resolution of the Government of India.

★ Additional Information

- **The headquarters of SEBI is situated at Bandra Kurla Complex in Mumbai.**
- The regional offices of SEBI are located in Ahmedabad, Kolkata, Chennai, and Delhi.
- The SEBI is managed by its members, which consists of the following:
 - The chairman is nominated by the Union Government of India.
 - Two members, i.e., Officers from the Union Finance Ministry.
 - One member from the Reserve Bank of India.
 - The remaining five members are nominated by the Union Government of India, out of them at least three shall be whole-time members.

80. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Mumbai.

★ Key Points

- National Stock Exchange of India Limited is the leading stock exchange of India, located in the city of Mumbai, Maharashtra.

- It is under the ownership of some leading financial institutions, banks, and Insurance companies.
- **NSE was established in 1992** as the first dematerialized electronic exchange in the country.
 - National Stock Exchange is an electronic platform where various financial instruments like Stocks, Derivatives, Bonds, ETFs, etc.
 - NSE was the first exchange in the country to provide a modern, fully automated screen-based electronic trading system that offered easy trading facilities to investors spread across the length and breadth of the country.
 - During the year 1995 – 1996, NSE launched Nifty 50 – the benchmark index of NSE. Nifty 50 tracks the 50 largest and most liquid stocks out of more than 1600 stocks listed on NSE.
- **Vikram Limaye** is the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of NSE.

★ Additional Information

- **Bombay Stock Exchange :**

- BSE is the first-ever stock exchange in Asia incorporated in 1875.
- Over the past 140 years, BSE has come a long way and provides trading in financial instruments like equity, currencies, debt instruments, derivatives, mutual funds.
- BSE has various subsidiaries like:
 - BSE Bond is a market leader in the bond market with 2.09 lakh crores worth fundraising from 530 issuances in the financial year 2017 – 2018 alone.
 - BSE STAR MF, India's largest mutual fund platform with over 2.7 million transactions, and more than 2 lakh new SIPs per month.
 - BSE SME, India's largest SME Platform with over 250 companies listed on it.
- Sensex is also known as the Sensitive Index is the benchmark index of BSE.
- **Shri T.C. Suseel Kumar** is the Chairperson of BSE.
- BSE is an Indian stock exchange located on Dalal Street in Mumbai (Bombay).

81. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Assam.

★ Key Points

- Satriya Nritya is the classical dance form of Assam which represents the Satriya culture, the basis of the religious and cultural fabric of Assam.
 - It is a dance-drama performance art with origins in the Krishna-centered Vaishnavism monasteries of Assam and attributed to the 15th-century Bhakti movement scholar and saint Mahapurush Srimanta Sankardev.
 - Dance historian Dr. Sunil Kothari has recently been bestowed with the Madhabdev Award by the Government of Assam for popularising Sattriya dance.
 - Sattriya was given the status of classical dance in the year 2000 by the Sangeet Natak Akademi .

★ Important Points

- Other classical dances of India are:
 - Bharatnatyam (Tamil Nadu), Kathakali (Kerala), Kuchipudi (Andhra Pradesh), Kathak (North India), Mohiniyattam (Kerala), Manipuri (Manipur) and Odissi (Odisha).

★ Additional Information

- Chhau:
 - Chhau is a folk dance of the Rarh region .
 - The Chhau dance is mainly performed during festivals in the region of Jharkhand, West Bengal, and Odisha, especially the spring festival of Chaitra Parva and in which the whole community participates.
 - The Purulia Chhau dance is celebrated during the Sun festival.
- Rouf:

- Rouf dance is a traditional and rhythmic folk dance of Jammu and Kashmir.
- Amidst the beauty of Kashmir, amidst the rows of blossoming tulips, you will find women wearing colourful dresses rhythmically celebrating spring.
- The celebration is grand and includes this charismatic tradition.
- Gotipua:
 - Gotipua is a traditional dance form in the state of Odisha, India, and the precursor of Odissi classical dance.
 - It has been performed in Orissa for centuries by young boys, who dress as women to praise Jagannath and Krishna .

82. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Mahesh Bhupathi.

★ Key Points

- **Mahesh Srinivas Bhupathi** is an Indian former tennis player.
 - In 1997, he became the first Indian to win a Grand Slam tournament, the 1997 French Open mixed doubles, along with Rika Hiraaki of Japan.
 - 2006 Australian Open mixed doubles, he joins an elite group of eight tennis players who have achieved a career Grand Slam in mixed doubles.
 - He is also the founder of the International Premier Tennis League.
 - In December 2016, Bhupathi was appointed as India's next non-playing Davis Cup captain and took over the reins from Anand Amritraj in February 2017.
 - Bhupathi has won 4 slams in doubles and 8 in mixed doubles.

★ Additional Information

- **Leander Paes:**
 - Leander Paes the most successful Indian on the circuit, has 14 Grand Slam titles to his name- 8 in the Men's Doubles category and 6 in the Mixed Doubles.

- The Kolkata native who began his career as a singles player became the first tennis player from the country in 4 decades to bag an Olympic medal when he bagged the bronze in the 1996 Atlanta Games.
- Paes continued with his performances and in 2012, he achieved the feat of a Career Grand Slam (winner of all 4 slams) in men's doubles by winning the Australian Open with Radek Stepanek.
- **Ramesh Krishnan:**
 - He is a tennis coach and former professional tennis player from India.
 - As a junior player in the late 1970s, he won the singles titles at both, Wimbledon and the French Open.
 - He went on to reach three Grand Slam quarterfinals in the 1980s and was a part of the Indian team captained by Vijay Amritraj which reached the final of the Davis Cup in 1987 against Sweden.
 - Krishnan also beat then-world No. 1, Mats Wilander, at the 1989 Australian Open.
 - He became India's Davis Cup captain in 2007.
- **Ramanathan Krishnan :**
 - Ramanathan Krishnan is a retired tennis player from India who was one of the world's leading players in the 1950s and 1960s.
 - He was a two-time semifinalist at Wimbledon in 1960 and 1961, reaching as high as world No. 6 in Lance Tinge's amateur rankings.
 - He led India in the Challenge Round of the 1966 Davis Cup against Australia and was the non-playing captain when Vijay Amritraj and Anand Amritraj led India to the 1974 Davis Cup final against South Africa.

83. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is 65 years.

★ Key Points

- The government has amended the rules setting the maximum age limit to serve as the Chief of Defense Staff (CDS) at 65 years.

- According to a notification of the Ministry of Defense, changes have been made in the Army Rules, 1954.
- Changes have been made in the service rules of the Army, Navy and Indian Air Force, raising the retirement age of the Chief of Defense Staff to a maximum of 65 years if a service chief is appointed to the post.
- The government has not announced the name of the country's first CDS, but Army Chief General Bipin Rawat is seen as the frontrunner for the top post.
- Recently, **General Bipin Rawat** was appointed as the first Chief of Defense Staff (CDS) of India.

★ **Additional Information**

- CDS acts as the permanent Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee which will also have three service chiefs as members.
 - His core function will be to foster greater operational synergy between the three service branches of the Indian military and keep inter-service frictions to a minimum.
 - **He will also head the newly created Department of Military Affairs (DoMA) in the Ministry of Defence.**
 - The CDS will be the single-point military adviser to the Defence Minister on matters involving all three services and the service chiefs will be obliged to confine their counsel to issues pertaining to their respective services.
 - As the head of DoMA, CDS is vested with the authority in prioritising inter-service procurement decisions as Permanent Chairman-Chiefs of Staff Committee.
 - The CDS is also vested with the authority to provide directives to the three chiefs.

84. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is **New Delhi**.

- The olympic building is located in New Delhi, India.

★ Key Points

- The 1896 Summer Olympics, officially known as the Games of the Olympiad, was the first international Olympic Games held in modern history.
 - Organized by the International Olympic Committee (IOC), which had been created by French aristocrat Pierre de Coubertin .
 - it was held in Athens, Greece, from 6 to 15 April 1896.
- The International Olympic Committee (IOC) is a non-governmental international organization that came into existence in 1894 .
- China will host the 2022 Winter Olympic Games.

85. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Hampi Koneru.

★ Key Points

- Indian Grandmaster Koneru Humpy claimed the 2019 Women's World Rapid Chess Champion title.
 - The winner of the Women's World Rapid Championship was decided in a playoff that ended with Hampi defeating China's Lei Tingjie in a dramatic final in Moscow, Russia.
 - Humpy lost the first tie-break game and then won the second to reach the Armageddon game.
 - China's Lei Tingjie won silver and Turkey's Ekaterina Atlik won bronze.
 - Humpy, who won Viswanathan Anand in 2017, is only the second Indian to win gold faster in the current format.
 - It is a significant victory for Hampi, who took a two-year sabbatical from 2016 to 2018 after becoming a mother.
 - She is now more comfortable in the classical format and was clearly trying to take her skills to a new level in the fast format.

★ Additional Information

- Norway's Magnus Carlsen claimed the 2019 Men's World Rapid Chess Champion title.
- Women's World Rapid Chess Championship is a chess tournament held since 1987, to determine the world champion in chess played under rapid time controls.
- The Women's World Chess Championship (WWCC) is played to determine the world champion in women's chess.

86. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Chand Bardai.

★ Key Points

- Prithviraj Chauhan was the most important ruler of the Chauhan dynasty.
 - Chand Bardai was the court poet of Prithviraj Chauhan.
 - Chand Bardai is the author of the famous book Prithviraj Raso.
 - Chandbardai was known for his excellence in poetry.
 - He was born in Lahore in 1148 AD.
 - He acquired immense knowledge of the language, literature, grammar, mythology, astrology etc.
 - It is considered the first epic of Hindi.

★ Additional Information

- Banabhatta :
 - Banabhatta was a 7th-century Sanskrit prose writer and poet of India.
 - He was the Asthana Kavi in the court of King Harsha Vardhana.
 - This poetic genius wrote one of the most famous and earliest novels, known as Kadambari.
 - Bana has written novels like Harsha Charita, Kadambari, Chandikasataka and Parvatiparinaya .

- **Ramanuja :**
 - Ramanuja was an Indian philosopher, Hindu theologian, social reformer, and one of the most important exponents of the Sri Vaishnavism tradition within Hinduism
 - His philosophical foundations for devotionals were influential to the Bhakti movement.
 - Ramanuja himself wrote influential texts, such as bhasya on the Brahma Sutras and the Bhagavad Gita, all in Sanskrit.
- **Harihara :**
 - Harihara was a noted Kannada poet and writer in the 12th century.

87. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Razia Sultana.

★ Key Points

- Razia Sultana was a ruler of the Delhi Sultanate in the northern part of the Indian subcontinent.
 - She was the first female Muslim ruler of the subcontinent and the only female Muslim ruler of Delhi.
 - Razia Sultana was the ruler of the Delhi Sultanate in the northern part of the Indian subcontinent.
 - She was the fifth Mamluk sultan, one of the few female sovereigns in the entire history of Islamic civilizations around the world.
 - Razia Sultan was born in the year 1205 and ruled the country from 1236–1240.

★ Additional Information

- **Maham Anga** was the foster mother and chief wet nurse of the Mughal emperor Akbar.
 - She was the political adviser of the teenage emperor and the de facto regent of the Mughal Empire from 1560 to 1562.

- **Died: 24 June 1562, Agra**
- Place of burial: Adham Khan's Tomb, New Delhi
- **Mirza Altunia**
 - **Malik Ikhtiyar-ud-din Altunia** was the governor of Bhatinda in India under the rule of the Delhi Sultanate under the Mamluk dynasty.
 - He was the husband of Razia Sultana.
- **Noorjahan**
 - Nur Jahan was born Mehr-un-Nissa, the daughter of a Grand Vizier (Minister) who served under Akbar.
 - She was the only Mughal empress to have coinage struck in her name.

88. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Uttar Pradesh.**

★ Key Points

- **In the district of Mathura, there is located a sacred destination in Uttar Pradesh – Govardhan Parvat, a hill which is believed to be lifted by Lord Krishna on his finger.**
- Lord Krishna lifted the Govardhan Hill during his childhood on one finger to save his village of Mathura from fierce rains and thunderstorms.
- The name of Govardhan Hill has two interpretations.
 - 'Gau' (Go) is the Hindi word for the holy cow, and 'Vardhan' is the shelter where cows are kept.
- Govardhan Hill or the Giri Raj is situated at a distance of 22 km from Vrindavan.
 - It has been stated in the Holy Bhagwat Gita that according to Lord Krishna, Govardhan Parvat is not different from him.

★ Additional Information

- **Kusum Sarovar Lake:**
 - Kusum Sarovar is a historical monument on the holy Govardhan Hill made out of sandstone.

- This is also the place known for the memorial chhatri of Jat ruler Maharaja Suraj Mal.
- Kusum Sarovar set beautifully on the Govardhan Hill is also known as Lake of Flowers.
- **Radha Kund Temple:**
 - Radha Kund Mandir is placed in Radha Kund, the place where Lord Krishna killed Arista, the bull demon after which he took a bath in the Radha Kund pond for purification.
 - The temple attracts many devotees all year round.
 - It is believed to be the place where Radha and Krishna shared a lot of happy times.
- **Mansi Ganga Lake:**
 - This is known to be the largest lake in the central Govardhan.
 - The myth goes that one who takes a bath in Mansi Ganga is relieved of his sins and attains the purest devotion of Lord Krishna.
- **Danghati Temple:**
 - A prominent temple on Govardhan Hill is the Danghati temple.
 - The names come from the words 'Daan' which means donation and 'ghati' which means Valley.
 - The specialty about this temple is that the deity here is made in the form of a rock dressed up by the priests to resemble Lord Krishna holding Govardhan Parvat on his little finger.

89. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Camel.

★ Key Points

- Camel is called the "Ship of Desert" because it is the only means of transport found in deserts.
 - It has humps on its back and can survive without water for up to 7 months.

- The body of a camel has undergone various modifications that help it to survive in the hot and dry conditions of the deserts.
- Camels have very long legs that help them to walk in the sand and prevent the heat of the sand from reaching their bodies.
- Camels are able to withstand ambient temperatures of 44°C without sweating.
- Another important adaptation that helps the camel to survive in the desert is its ability to conserve water.
- They do not sweat and excrete only small amounts of water through urine.
- The camel dung is dry and devoid of water.
- In India, they are found in the northwestern region which includes Rajasthan and Gujarat.

★ Important Points

- **CAMEL – NATURAL PHARMACY :**
 - **First WORLD CAMEL DAY was celebrated on the 22nd of June, 2008.**
 - Camel is one of the most important livestock for food security under climatic calamities.
 - It is sustainable livestock with the lowest ecological footprints and produces one of the unique food, camel milk.
 - Camel milk is considered a natural pharmacy.
 - The camel is rarely admired for its incredible roles and it is still hiding from the eyes of the policymakers.

90. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Marathi.

★ Key Points

- According to the 2011 census, Marathi (6.86%) is the third most spoken language in India.
 - Marathi has replaced Telugu as the third most spoken language in the nation.

- Marathi is an Indo-Aryan language spoken predominantly by the Marathi people of Maharashtra, India.
- It is the official language and co-official language in the Maharashtra and Goa states of Western India.
- It is one of the 22 scheduled languages of India.
- Marathi has the third-largest number of native speakers in India, after Hindi and Bengali.

★ Additional Information

- **Urdu** is the 7th most spoken language in India, while Sanskrit was the least spoken of the country's 22 scheduled languages.
- According to data on language released by the Union government as part of Census 2011, Hindi is the most spoken language in India.
 - As per data, the percentage of the Indian population with Hindi as their mother tongue has risen to 43.63% from 41.03% in 2001.
 - Hindi is the mother tongue of 43.63% of Indians, making it the country's most spoken language, followed by Bengali, according to the language data of Census 2011.
- Southern languages such as Telugu (-0.49%), Tamil (-0.21%), Kannada (-0.08%), and Malayalam (-0.33%) are decreasing gradually, over the last decade, according to the data.
- Out of unscheduled languages, the most spoken language was Bhili or Bhilodi, native to Rajasthan with 1.04 crore speakers and is followed by Gondi with 29 lakh speakers.
- **Gujarati, with 4.74% speakers, replaced Urdu in the sixth spot.**

91. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

The correct answer is Mandala.

★ Key Points

- Mandla district

- Mandla Plant Fossils National Park is situated in the Mandla district of Madhya Pradesh in India.
- This national park has plants in fossil form that existed in India anywhere between 40 million and 150 million years ago spread over seven villages of Mandla District.

★ Additional Information

- Kaziranga National Park is a protected area in the northeast Indian state of Assam.
 - Spread across the floodplains of the Brahmaputra River, its forests, wetlands, and grasslands are home to the world's largest population of tigers, elephants, and the Indian one-horned rhinoceros.
 - The one-horned rhinoceros, Royal Bengal tiger, Asiatic elephant, bison, and swamp deer are collectively known as the 'Big Five' of Kaziranga.
 - In the year 1985, the park was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.
 - It has been declared a national park in 1974 .
- Simlipal National Park :
 - Similipal National Park is a national park and a tiger reserve in the Mayurbhanj district in the Indian state of Odisha.
 - It has some beautiful waterfalls like Joranda and Barehipani.
- Guindy National Park :
 - Guindy National Park is a beautiful place, located in the Chennai district of the state of Tamil Nadu.
 - The park is home to spotted deer, blackbucks, white bucks, river otter, hyena, bonnet monkey, civet cat, jackals, pangolin, hedgehog and common mongoose, etc.
 - Guindy National Park was established in the year of 1976.
- Ranthambore National Park :
 - Ranthambore National Park is located about 13.5 kilometers from the city of Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan.
 - It is a former royal hunting ground and home to tigers, leopards, and marsh crocodiles.

92. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is in December 1946.

★ Key Points

- The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly of India was held on 9 December 1946 at the Constitutional Hall, New Delhi.
 - Dr. Satchidanand Sinha was the first president of the Constituent Assembly.
 - The constitution-making body was elected by the Provincial Legislative Assembly consisting of **389 members, 93 from princely states, and 296 from British India** .
 - In the first meeting, the Assembly adopted an ' **Objectives Resolution** ' which later became the Preamble to the Constitution.
 - It was passed by the Constituent Assembly on 26 November 1949.
 - The Constitution came into force on 26 January 1950 which became the Republic Day of India.
 - The members were to be indirectly elected by the members of the provincial assemblies, which themselves were elected on limited suffrage.
 - Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held from July–August 1946 for the 296 seats allocated to the British Indian Provinces.
 - The **Indian National Congress won 208 seats, the Muslim League won 73 seats** .

★ Important Points

- In 1934 , M N Roy first proposed the idea of a constituent assembly . Under the Cabinet Mission plan of 1946 , elections were held for the formation of the constituent assembly.
- Drafting Committee:
 - The Drafting Committee had seven members :
 - Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, N. Gopalaswami, B.R. Ambedkar, K.M. Munshi, Mohammad Saadulla, B.L. Mitter, and D.P. Khaitan.
 - At its first meeting on 30th August 1947, the Drafting Committee elected B.R Ambedkar as its Chairman.

93. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Fructose.

★ Key Points

- Fructose is the main source of sugar and you can find high levels of fructose in fruits which helps to make the fruit more sweet and flavorful.
 - It also occurs naturally in other plant foods such as honey, beets, sugarcane and vegetables.
 - Fructose is a type of sugar known as a monosaccharide or "single" sugar, such as glucose.
 - Monosaccharides can combine to form disaccharides, the most common of which is sucrose or "table sugar".
 - Sucrose is 50% fructose and 50% glucose.
 - Fructose and glucose have the same chemical formula ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) but different molecular structures, making fructose 1.2–1.8 times sweeter than sucrose.

★ Additional Information

- **Glucose**
 - Glucose occurs freely in nature as well as in the combined form.
 - It is present in sweet fruits and honey. Ripe grapes also contain glucose in large amounts.
 - Glucose is an aldohexose [An aldohexose is a hexose with an aldehyde group on one end] and is also known as dextrose.
 - **It is the monomer of many of the larger carbohydrates, namely starch, cellulose.**
- **Galactose**
 - Galactose is a monosaccharide. When combined with glucose (monosaccharide), through a condensation reaction, the result is the disaccharide lactose.

- The hydrolysis of lactose to glucose and galactose is catalyzed by the enzymes lactase and β -galactosidase.
- **Sucrose**
 - One of the common disaccharides is sucrose which on hydrolysis gives an equimolar mixture of glucose and fructose.
- **Maltose**
 - **Another disaccharide, maltose is composed of two α -D-glucose units**
- **Lactose**
 - It is more commonly known as milk sugar since this disaccharide is found in milk. It is composed of β -D-galactose and β -D-glucose.

94. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Distance.

★ Key Points

- A light-year is a unit of distance.
 - The distance traveled by light in one year is called a light-year.
 - It is used to measure large distances.
 - A light-year is also related to astronomy and parsec.
 - These units are also used to measure very large distances.
 - It is the distance a light photon travels in the vacuum in one Julian year.

★ Additional Information

SI base units

Base quantity	Name	Symbol
Length	meter	m
Mass	kilogram	kg
Time	second	sec
Electric current	ampere	A
Temperature	kelvin	K
Amount of substance	mole	mol
Luminous intensity	candela	cd

95. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Lavani.

★ Key Points

- The word Lavani is derived from Lavanya, which means beauty.
 - The dance forms of Lavani and Koli entertained Maharashtrians with their mesmerizing music and rhythmic movements.
 - It is a combination of traditional song and dance, typically performed to the beat of a percussion instrument, the Dholki.
 - It is noted for its powerful rhythm and has contributed significantly to the development of Marathi folk theatre.
 - In Maharashtra and southern Madhya Pradesh, it is performed by female artists wearing saris nine yards long.

★ Additional Information

- Geendad Dance is a variation of the other popular Gair dance.
 - The Gair dance is basically a tribal dance.

- It is performed by both men and women during the Holi festival.
- This dance is usually performed in the Mewar region of Rajasthan by the women and menfolk of the Bhil tribe.
- There are different variations of this dance performed in the Marwar region known as Dandi Gair and in the Shekhawati region known as Geendad dance.
- **Jhumar dance**
 - Jhumar is a folk dance performed during the harvest season in Punjab. It is a living demonstration of the happiness of men.
 - The dance is mostly performed by the tribal Sikh (like Labanas) professional acrobats and has yet not been taken to heart by all Punjabis.
- The Mudi yettu, the ritual dance-drama annually performed after the harvest of summer crops in Kerala, is more than 250 years old.
- The Chhau dance, known for its crafted masks and mock combat movements, is prevalent in the tribal parts of Orissa, Jharkhand, and West Bengal.

96. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is section - 372.

★ Key Points

- Selling children for prostitution comes under section 372.
 - According to section 372, when a woman under the age of eighteen years is sold, hired, or otherwise disposed of to a prostitute or any person who owns or operates a brothel, such woman shall be disposed of. The person, unless the contrary is proved, is presumed to have housed her with the intention that she would be used for the purpose of prostitution.
 - Sections 372 and 373 make the sale and purchase of minor girls for the purpose of prostitution an offense punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to 10 years and also with a fine.
 - Metropolises such as Mumbai, Delhi, and Kolkata are major players in the prostitution industry.

- The Ministry of Home Affairs produced a report in 2016 titled National Crime Records Statistics, which depicts crimes against women among other crimes.

★ Additional Information

- **According to Section 361-** kidnapping from lawful guardianship means, whoever takes or entices any minor under (sixteen) years of age if, without the permission of any guardian, a male or under-(eighteen) year of a child, or any adult of unsound mind, is said to have kidnapped any minor or adult from legal guardianship.
 - The purpose of this section is to protect minors and unsound-minded persons from being exploited and to protect the rights of guardians who have their wards' lawful charge or custody.
- **According to section 398 of the Indian penal code** , If, at the time of attempting to commit robbery or dacoity, the offender is armed with any deadly weapon, the imprisonment with which such offender shall be punished shall not be less than seven years.
 - The punishment for IPC 398 is Rigorous Imprisonment for not less than 7 Years.
- **Section 376 – Punishment for rape:**
 - Whoever, except in the cases provided for in subsection (2), commits rape, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than seven years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.
 - IPC 376 is a Non-bailable offence.

97. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is section 8B.

- Dowry Prohibition Officer can be appointed under Section 8B.

★ Key Points

- **Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961:**

- The State Government may appoint such Dowry Prohibition Officers as it thinks fit and specify the areas in respect of which they shall exercise their jurisdiction and powers under this Act.
- Under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, District Officers may utilize the services of Women Protection Officers or any other officer authorized by the Government to collect information, make inquiries or assist in inquiries relating to complaints or petitions.
- The Director of the Women and Child Development Department will act as the Chief Dowry Prohibition Officer for the administration and coordination of works related to Dowry Prohibition across the State.

★ **Additional Information**

- **Section 4 of the Mental Health Act is an emergency application for detention in a hospital for up to 72 hours.**
 - It requires only one medical recommendation from a doctor and the application is usually by an Approved Mental Health Professional, on very rare occasions it can be applied by the Nearest Relative.
- **Section 6 of the Income-tax Act, 1961** contains provisions relating to the residency of a person.
- The status of an individual as to whether he is resident in India or a non-resident or not ordinarily resident is dependent, inter-alia, on the period for which the person is in India during a year

98. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is **section-354B**.

- **Section 354 B of the IPC provides for punishment in the case of forcibly stripping a woman.**

★ **Key Points**

- **Section 354 B** – If a man assaults or uses criminal force on any woman or abets such act with the intention of disrobing or compelling her to be naked in any public place, he commits an offense under section 354B.
 - which is punishable with imprisonment between three and seven years.
- This is a welcome provision in view of the fact that many cases have been reported in the news of women being stripped in public as an instrument of punishment mostly in backward areas.

★ **Additional Information**

- **Section 354A** – Sexual harassment is bullying or coercion of a sexual nature or the unwelcome or inappropriate promise of rewards in exchange for sexual favors.
 - According to the Indian Constitution, sexual harassment infringes the fundamental right of a woman to gender equality under Article 14 and her right to life and live with dignity under Article 21.
- **Section 354C** – Voyeurism is the act of watching a person engage in private activities.
 - If a man watches a woman engaged in private activities, when the woman does not expect anyone to be watching, he has committed the offense of voyeurism.
- The **Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013** that came into force on the 3rd of February, 2013 amended as well as inserted new sections in the IPC with regard to various sexual offenses.
- The new Act has expressly recognized certain acts as offenses that were dealt with under related laws.
- New offenses like acid attack, sexual harassment, voyeurism, stalking have been incorporated into the Indian Penal Code.

99. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is **section 376**.

★ Key Points

- **Section 376 – Punishment for rape:**
 - Whoever, except in the cases provided for in **subsection (2)**, commits rape, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than seven years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.
- **IPC 376 is a Non-bailable offense.**

★ Additional Information

- **Section 317:** Whoever being the father or mother of a child under the age of twelve years, or having the care of such child, shall expose or leave such child in any place with the intention of wholly abandoning such child, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.
 - The punishment for IPC 317 is 7 Years or Fine or Both.
- **Section 318 :** Whoever, by secretly burying or otherwise disposing of the dead body of a child whether such child dies before or after or during its birth, intentionally conceals or endeavors to conceal the birth of such child, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.
 - The punishment for IPC 318 is 2 Years or Fine or Both.
- **Section 355:** Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any person, intending thereby to dishonor that person, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation given by that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.
 - The punishment for IPC 355 is 2 Years or Fine or Both.

100. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

The correct answer is **section 376 D.**

★ Key Points

- **Section 376 D**
 - The offender shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than twenty years, but which may extend to life which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, and with fine.
 - A woman is 'raped' by one or more in a group of persons in furtherance of their common intention, each of the persons shall be deemed to have committed gang rape.
- Section 375, 376, 376 A-D of the Indian Penal Code deals with Rape.

★ Additional Information

- **Section 376A** – Punishment for causing death or resulting in a persistent vegetative state of victim
 - The offender shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than twenty years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, or with death.
- **Section 376B** – Sexual intercourse by husband upon his wife during separation
 - The offender shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than two years but which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.
- **Section 376AB** – Punishment for rape on women under twelve years of age
 - The offender shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than twenty years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, and with fine or with death.

101. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

The correct answer is Provision of punishment for gang rape of a woman below the age of 12 years.

★ Key Points

- **Section 376 D-B**

- Where a woman under twelve years of age is raped by one or more persons constituting a group or acting in furtherance of a common intention, each of those persons shall be deemed to have committed the offense of rape and shall be punished with imprisonment for life.
 - Which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, and with fine, or with death.
- Provided that such fine shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses and rehabilitation of the victim.
- Provided further that any fine imposed under this section shall be paid to the victim.
- It has the provision of punishment for gang rape of a woman below the age of 12 years.

★ Additional Information

- **Criminal Law Act 2013** has come into force wherein Section 370 of the Indian Penal Code has been substituted with Section 370 and 370A IPC which provide for comprehensive measures to counter the menace of **human trafficking including trafficking of children for exploitation in any form including physical.**
- The central government passed the ordinance to amend the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act to grant the death penalty for the rape of children under the age of 12.
 - The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (**POCSO** Act) 2012 was formed to protect children from offenses of sexual abuse, sexual harassment, and pornography and to provide a child-friendly system for the trial of these offenses.
- **Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006** has a threefold purpose i.e. prevention of child marriages, protection of children involved, and prosecution of offenders.

- This law has declared child marriage to be a cognizable and non-bailable offence.
- According to Indian law, is a marriage where either the woman is below the age of 18 or the man is below the age of 21.

102. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Sex determination before birth.

★ Key Points

- **Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act, 1994** is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted to stop female foeticides and arrest the declining sex ratio in India.
 - The act banned prenatal sex determination.
 - Every genetic counseling center, genetic laboratory or genetic clinic engaged in counseling or conducting pre-natal diagnostics techniques, like in vitro fertilization (IVF) with the potential of sex selection before and after conception comes under the preview of the PCPNDT Act and are banned.
- The Act was enacted in 1994, amended and effectively implemented in 2003, and strictly amended in 2011.
- The main purpose of enacting the act is to ban the use of sex selection techniques before or after conception and prevent the misuse of prenatal diagnostic techniques for sex-selective abortion.
- Social discrimination against women and a preference for sons have promoted female foeticide in various forms skewing the sex ratio of the country towards men.

★ Additional Information

- **The main provisions in the Act are:-**
 - The Act provides for the prohibition of sex selection before or after conception.

- It regulates the use of prenatal diagnostic techniques, such as by allowing their use of ultrasound machines to detect only: genetic abnormalities, metabolic disorders, chromosomal abnormalities, certain congenital malformations, hemoglobinopathies, sex-linked disorders
- No laboratory or center or clinic shall conduct any test, including ultrasonography, for the purpose of determining the sex of a fetus.
- No person, including the person conducting the procedure in accordance with law, shall communicate to a pregnant woman or her relatives the sex of the fetus by words, signs or any other means.

103. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Section 366 B.

★ Key Points

- A girl child can be punished under section 366B for importing a girl child from abroad.
 - Kidnapping or inducing women to compel a marriage, purchase of minor girl child and import of minor girl from abroad and punishable under **Indian Penal Code Sections 366, 366A and 366B of the Indian Penal Code 1860 defined under .**
 - **According to section 366B** of the Indian penal code, Whoever imports any girl under the age of twenty-one years from any country outside India or from the State of Jammu and Kashmir with the intention that she may be, or knowing that she may be likely to compel or seduce to have unlawful intercourse with any other person, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

★ Additional Information

- **According to section 366A of the Indian penal code** , Whoever, by any means whatsoever, induces any minor girl under the age of eighteen years to go from any place or to do any act with the intent that such girl maybe, or knowing

that it is likely that she will be, forced or seduced to illicit intercourse with another person.

- Importation of girl from a foreign country – 10 Years + Fine (Punishment)
- **According to section 372 of the Indian penal code**, Whoever sells, lets to hire, or otherwise disposes of any person under the age of eighteen years with the intent that such person shall at any age be employed or used for the purpose of prostitution or illicit intercourse with any person or for any unlawful and immoral purpose.
- **Section 363** talks about punishments for kidnapping Whoever kidnaps any person from India or from lawful guardianship, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

104. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is in April 2018.

- In view of the increasing crime against the girl child, in April 2018 year did the cabinet approve the proposal put forward by the government to amend the POCSO Act.

★ Additional Information

- The Union Cabinet has approved amendments to the Protection of Children from **Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012** to make punishment more stringent for committing sexual crimes against children.
- The earlier amendment allowed the death penalty only in cases of sexual assault of girls below 12 years but now it will be applicable to boys also.
- **More stringent punishment:**
- The amendments extend the punishment for aggravated penetrative sexual assault from a minimum of 10 years to a minimum of 20 years, up to a maximum of life imprisonment, and even the death penalty under Section 6 of the POCSO Act.

- The cabinet approved amendments in sections 4, 5, 6, 9, 14, 15, and 42 of the POCSO Act.

★ Important Points

- **Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012:**
 - It was enacted to protect the children from offenses of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and pornography with due regard for safeguarding the interest and well-being of children.
 - **It was amended in August 2019 to provide more stringent punishment, including the death penalty, for sexual crimes against children.**
 - It defines a child as any person below eighteen years of age and regards the best interests and welfare of the child as a matter of paramount importance at every stage, to ensure the healthy physical, emotional, intellectual, and social development of the child.
 - It deems a sexual assault to be “aggravated” under certain circumstances, such as when the abused child is mentally ill or when the abuse is committed by a person in a position of trust or authority like a family member, police officer, teacher, or doctor.
 - It also casts the police in the role of child protectors during the investigative process.

105. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is 10.

★ Key Points

- Under Section 6 (Sexual Assault) of the POCSO Act, whoever commits sexual assault, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a minimum term of 10 years.
- The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 came into force with effect from 14 November 2012.

- The POCSO Act, 2012 is a comprehensive law to provide for the protection of children from the offenses of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and pornography while safeguarding the interests of the child at every stage of the judicial process by incorporating child-friendly mechanisms for reporting, recording of evidence, investigation and speedy trial of offenses through designated special courts.
- **Section 44 (1) of POCSO Act, 2012 provides that the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) shall monitor the implementation of the provisions of the Act.**
- The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (Amendment) Bill, 2019 was introduced in Lok Sabha by the Minister of State for Women and Child Development, Mr. Virendra Kumar on January 8, 2019.

★ Additional Information

- **Section 2 (Definitions)** was amended to incorporate the definition of child pornography.
- **Section 4** (Punishment for penetrative sexual assault) amended to increase the quantum of punishment from a minimum of seven years to a minimum of 10 years, and a minimum of 20 years in case of a child below 16 years.
- **Section 5** (Aggravated penetrative Sexual Assault) was amended to include penetrative sexual assault during natural calamity and similar situations and causing the death of a child.
- **Section 6** (Punishment for Aggravated penetrative Sexual Assault) was amended to increase the quantum of minimum punishment from 10 years to a minimum of 20 years and introduce the death penalty as an option.

106. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

The correct answer is Lal Chand Usta.

- Hawa Mahal was designed by Lal Chand Usta.

★ Key Points

- **Hawa Mahal:**
 - The name literally means the **Palace of Winds**.
 - It was designed by **Lal Chand Usta**.
 - It was built by **Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh** in the year **1799** and is the most recognizable monument of Jaipur.
 - It is constructed using **pink sandstone**.
 - It reflects a fusion of **Hindu Rajput architecture and Islamic Mughal architecture**.
 - Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh was also the **founder of Jaipur**.

★ Additional Information

- Jai Singh-I was a senior general of the Mughal Empire.
- **Ratnasimha** was the ruler of the **Mewar**.
 - Rajasthani legends mention him as the **Ratan Singh**.
- **Hari Singh** was the last ruler of the princely **state of Jammu and Kashmir**.

107. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Veer Singh Deo**.

- **Veer Singh Deo built the Jahangir Mahal.**

★ Key Points

- **Jahangir Mahal:**
 - It is located in **Orchha, Madhya Pradesh**.
 - It was built by **Vir Singh Deo** in the 17th century A.D.
 - The structure was built as a **symbol of the warm reception** of the **Mughal Emperor Jahangir**, during his first visit to the city.
 - The complex consists of the **Citadel of Jahangir, Orchha Palace, Mahal-e-Jahangir Orchha and Jahangir Citadel**.

★ Additional Information

- **Jahangir (1605 AD–1627 AD):**
 - He was the son of **Akbar** .
 - His real name was **Salim** .
 - In 1608 AD, **Captain William Hawkins** , a representative of East India Company, came to Jahangir's court.
 - **Sir Thomas Roe** , an ambassador of King James I of England, also came to his court had hence Jahangir granted permission to the English to establish a trading port at **Surat** .
 - **Pietxa Valle**, a famous traveller came during his reign.
 - He wrote his memories *Tuzuk-i-Jahangir* in **Persian** .
-

108. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is 1857.

- The battle of Auwa took place in 1857.

★ Key Points

- **The Battle of Auwa:**
 - Auwa is a village in the **Pali district in Rajasthan**.
 - The siege of the Auwa fort by British forces took place in **1857** .
 - The resistance from Auwa village was given by various Rajputs of the Pali region under the stewardship of **Thakur Kushal Singh Rathore** of Auwa.
 - The battle is often known as the ' Battle of Blacks and Whites ' .
 - The village of Auwa had a temple of **Lord Shiva**.
 - The temple was constructed in the **11th century AD**.
-

109. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Rao Bika.

- In the kingdom of Rao Bika, the Junagadh Fort was built.

★ Confusion Points

- Rao Bika built a fort in this region in 1478 AD. The fort is famous by the name of Junagarh Fort .
- After Rao Bika, the major development that happened in Bikaner was under the rule of Raja Rai Singh who ruled from 1571 AD to 1611 AD. Raja Rai Singh won many wars including one which was to conquer the Mewar Kingdom and got rewards from the Mughal emperors including Gujarat and Burhanpur.
 - Rai Singh rebuilt the Junagarh fort (Chintamani Durg) at an elevation of 760 feet .

★ Key Points

- Junagarh Fort:
 - it is located in **Bikaner, Rajasthan**.
 - It was originally called *Chintamani*.
 - It was later renamed **Junagarh** which means an **Old Fort**.
 - **Rao Bikaji** built the fort in the year **1478** during his reign.
 - He was the one to **establish the city of Bikaner in 1472**.

★ Additional Information

- **Kamran Mirza** attacked **Bikaner** in the year **1534** .

110. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Chittorgarh Fort.

- Fateh Prakash Mahal was built in Chittorgarh Fort.

★ Key Points

- **Fateh Prakash Mahal:**
 - It was constructed by **Rana Fateh Singh**.
 - It was built within the **Chittorgarh Fort**.
 - The palace has numerous **corridors and pillars** built in **Rajasthani style**.
 - It is **beautifully decorated with wall paintings** showcasing stories from Rajasthan belonging to the **17th and 19th centuries**.
 - A portion of Fateh Prakash Palace was **converted into a museum in 1968**.
 - The mahal also houses a big lord Ganesh idol, a large fountain, and some frescos.
- **Chittorgarh Fort** is a **UNESCO World Heritage Site**.

★ Additional Information

- **Mehrangarh Fort** was built by **Rao Jodha** in the year **1459**.
- **Jaisalmer Fort** was built by **King Rawal Jaisal** in the year **1156**.
- **Nahargarh Fort** was built by **Sawai Jai Singh** in the year **1734**.

111. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Duke of Connaught.

- Maharana Fateh Singh built Connaught Dam on Deoli Lake in 1889 to commemorate the visit of the Duke of Connaught.

★ Key Points

- **Connaught Dam:**
 - **Maharana Jai Singh** first constructed the lake in **1687**.
 - It was built in the year **1889** and is built on **Deoli Lake**.
 - It was built by **Maharana Fateh Singh**.
 - It was built to mark the visit of **Duke of Connaught**, son of Queen Victoria.

- The **dam and the lake** were later called **Fateh Sagar Lake**.

★ Additional Information

- **Maharana Fateh Singh:**
 - He was a king of **Shivrati branch** of the **Mewar dynasty**.
 - He became the Maharaja of Udaipur in 1884.
 - He built **Fateh Prakash Palace** in **Chittorgarh fort**.
 - He also built **Shiv Niwas Palace** at Udaipur.

112. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

The correct answer is January.

- **Bikaner camel festival is celebrated in the month of January.**

★ Key Points

- **Bikaner camel festival:**
 - The festival is a two-day fair that takes place in January every year.
 - It is organized by the **Department of Tourism, Art and Culture of Rajasthan**.
 - It is celebrated in honor of the camel, the ship of the desert.
 - The festival includes spectacular camel performances like camel dance, camel race, neck shaking camel ride etc.

★ Additional Information

- **Bikaner** shares its boundaries with the districts of **Churu, Sri Ganganagar and Hanumangarh**.

113. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

The correct answer is 1921.

- The Begun Kisan Andolan was started in 1921.

★ Key Points

- **Begun Kisan Andolan:**
 - It was one of the farmer's movements of Rajasthan during British Raj in India.
 - It was started in **Menal village** in 1921.
 - **Begun** is a village in the **Chittorgarh district**.
 - **Vijay Singh Pathik** was the leader of this movement to Ramnarayan Chaudhary.
 - In 1923, an agreement was made between **Rajasthan Sewa Sangh** and **Rawat Sawai Anup Singh Ji** to settle the dispute but it was opposed by the government naming it a **Bolshevik agreement** and the government appointed a government employee in the place of Thikanedar under its **Munsarmat policy**.
 - The leadership of this movement was later handed over to **Vijay Singh Pathik**.

Your Personal Exams Guide

114. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is January.

- In Rajasthan, the kite festival is celebrated in the month of January.

★ Key Points

- Kite festival:
 - The festival is celebrated every year in the month of January in Jaipur.
 - The festival is associated with Makar Sankranti.

- People fly kites during Makar Sankranti because of the benefits of sun exposure.
- During winter, the body gets infected and suffers from cough and cold and the skin also gets dry during this season.
- When Sun moves in Uttarayana, the rays act as medicine for the body.
- During kite flying the body is exposed to sun rays, which in turn eradicates most of the infections and insanitation.
- In Gujarat the festival is known as Uttarayan .

115. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Mt. Abu.

- In Rajasthan, the annual winter festival is celebrated in Mt. Abu.

★ Key Points

- **Winter Festival :**
 - It is celebrated every year at **Mount Abu**.
 - The usual dates of celebrations are from **29–31 December**.
 - The Festival features various cultural events like **traditional dancing, concerts, fairs, and a fireworks display**.
 - Participants in this festival include folk artists from majorly Rajasthan and also from Haryana, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.
 - The festival also includes performances of **Sufi Kathak and folk dances** such as **Ghoomar, Daph and Gair** and entertainments such as **kite-flying cricket, Gilli danda, hot air ballooning, poetry reading and music performances**.
 - The festival opens with a procession to Nakki Lake.

116. Answer: c

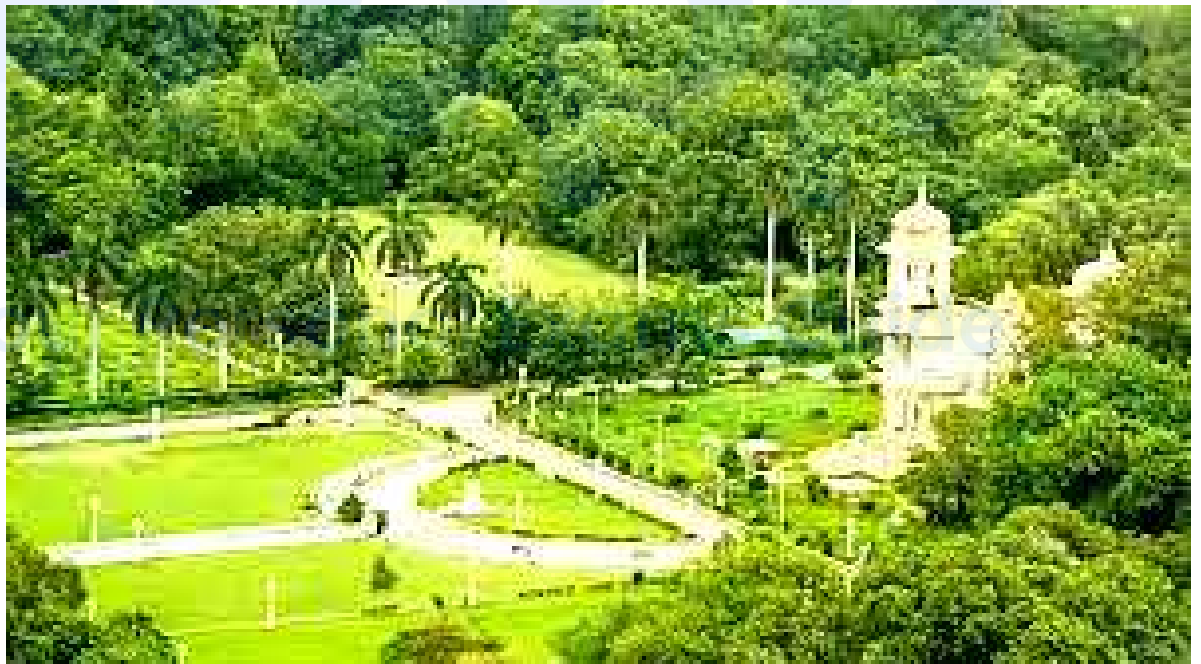
Explanation:

The correct answer is Udaipur.

- Gulab Bagh (also known as Sajjan Niwas Garden) is located in Udaipur.

★ Key Points

- **Gulab Bagh:**
 - It is located in **Udaipur, Rajasthan**.
 - It is the **largest garden** in Udaipur.
 - The garden is named so because of the **abundance of roses and the innumerable varieties** of it.
 - It was constructed by **Maharana Fateh Singh** in **1887**.
 - It was earlier known as **Sajjan Niwas Garden**.
 - It also houses a museum called **Victoria museum**.
 - The museum is now called **Saraswati Bhawan Library**.



117. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Six.

- The number of districts in the Udaipur division of Rajasthan is 6.

★ Key Points

- Udaipur division comprises six districts that are **Banswara, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Rajsamand, Udaipur and Pratapgarh** .

★ Additional Information

- **Rajasthan :**
 - **Capital** : Jaipur.
 - It shares borders with the states of **Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat** .
 - **International borders** with the provinces of **Sindh and Punjab** in Pakistan.

118. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is 2004.

- The Darra Wildlife Sanctuary was declared a National Park (Mukundara Hills (Darra) National Park) in the year 2004.
 - 1955 – Darrah has declared a wildlife sanctuary ((Protected area)
 - 2004 – Declared as Mukundra Hills National Park
 - 2013 – Got approval from NTCA & declared as Tiger Reserve.
 - 2020 – Moefcc notifies MHTR Eco-Sensitive Zone

★ Key Points

- **Mukundara Hills National Park**
 - It was established in the year **2004** .
 - It comprises three wildlife sanctuaries that are **Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary, National Chambal Sanctuary, and Jawahar Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary**.
 - The National Park is located in the **Khathiar-Gir dry deciduous forests**.

- Rivers **Chambal, Kali, Ahu and Ramzan** flow in the region of Mukundara Hills National Park.

119. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Sundha Hills.

- The first ropeway of Rajasthan was built in Sundha Hills.

★ Key Points

- **Sundha Hills:**
 - The hills are famous for **Sundha Mata temple**.
 - The temple is devoted to the **goddess Chamunda**.
 - It is located in the **Jalore District of Rajasthan**.
 - The hills are located in the **Aravalli ranges**.
 - The **first ropeway of Rajasthan** was built here.
 - The temple was constructed by **Dewal Pratiharas** with the help of **Chauhans of Jalore**.

Your Personal Exams Guide

120. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Marwar.

- Marwar was originally known as Maand Mahotsav.

★ Key Points

- **Marwar Festival:**
 - it is the most popular festival celebrated in Jodhpur.
 - It is held every year in the **memory of the heroes of Rajasthan**.

- The festival was originally known as the **Maand Festival** .
- The festival is held in the month of **Ashwin** i.e. the Hindu month between **September–October**.
- The festival is celebrated during the full moon of **Sharad Poornima**.
- The festival also boasts the **music and dance of the Marwar region**
- The folk artists gives a peek into the **days of yore, of battles and the stories of heroes** who still live on through their songs.
- Other main attractions of the festival are the **camel tattoo show and polo**.
- The venue of this festival includes **Umaid Bhawan Palace, Mandore and Mehrangarh Fort**.

121. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is 1956.

- Rajasthan Geographical Union was formed in the year 1956.

★ Key Points

- **Rajasthan :**
 - It shares borders with the states of **Punjab and Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat**.
 - **International borders** with the provinces of **Sindh and Punjab in Pakistan**.
 - The first stage of the merger took place in the year **1948** with four princely states of **Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli** forming the **Matsya Union**.
 - The second stage of the merger **was separate from the Matsya union** which was known as the **Rajasthan union** consisting of **Banswara, Bundi, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kishangarh, Pratapgarh, Shahapur, Tonk and Kota**.
 - The formation of the final Rajasthan Geographical Union took place in the year 1956 by the States Reorganization Act of 1956.
 - **Mohanlal Sukhadia** became the **first chief minister** of this state and **Gurumukh Nihal Singh** became the **governor**.

122. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is 98%.

- The approximate level of sodium chloride in the salt of Pachpadra lake is 98%.

★ Key Points

- **Pachpadra Lake:**
 - The Pachpadra Lake is located near Pachpadra in Barmer District, Rajasthan
 - It is a salt lake and the **sodium chloride** level in this lake is marked at **98%**.

★ Additional Information

- **Other salt lakes of Rajasthan:**
 - **Sambhar Lake:**
 - It is located in **Jaipur**.
 - The lake produces **8.7% of salt** in India.
 - It comes under the Ramsar wetland site.
 - Lunkaransar Lake
 - Deedwana Lake
 - Tal Chappar

123. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is 1955.

- Rajasthan Financial Corporation was constituted in 1955.

★ Key Points

- **Rajasthan Financial Corporation :**
 - The Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) was constituted on **17 January 1955** under the **SFCs Act, 1951**.
 - The **headquarter** of RFC is located at **Jaipur** .
 - The RFC provides long term financial support to tiny, small and medium scale industries in the State of Rajasthan.
 - The Rajasthan Financial Corporation has **37 branches** and **5 sub-offices** in **33 districts** of the State.
-

124. **Answer: d**

Explanation:

The correct answer is Lead & Zinc.

- Rajasthan is the largest producer of Lead & Zinc in India.

★ Key Points

- Lead-Zinc-silver:-
 - Udaipur – Jawar, Debari
 - Rajsamand – Rajpura Dariba
 - Bhilwara (1st place) – Rampura Agucha, Gulabpura Agucha.
 - **Lead-Zinc Storage Areas:**
 - Chauth Ka Barwara – Sawai Madhopur
 - Guda Kishoridas Pura – Alwar

★ Additional Information

- Rajasthan :
 - Capital : Jaipur.
 - It shares borders with the states of Punjab and Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat.
 - International borders with the provinces of Sindh and Punjab in Pakistan.

- **Rajasthan** is the largest producer of **Lead & Zinc**.
-

125. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Baran.

- NTPC Anta is a natural-gas-powered power station, it is located in Baran, Rajasthan.

★ Key Points

- NTPC Anta:
 - It is located in **Baran, Rajasthan**.
 - It is a **natural gas-powered power station**.
 - The natural gas for the power station is sourced from **GAIL HBJ Pipeline – South Basin Gas field**.
 - The water for the plant is taken from the **Right Canal of the Chambal River**.

★ Additional Information

- **National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC):**
 - It is a **statutory corporation** under the Government of India.
 - It was founded by the Government of India in **1975**.
 - It was incorporated under the **Companies Act 1956**.
 - Its **headquarters** is situated in **New Delhi**.
 - **Gurdeep Singh** is the **current chairman and MD**.
-

126. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is lignite.

- Giral mine in Rajasthan is famous for producing lignite.

★ Key Points

- **Giral Lignite Mines:**
 - The mines are located in the **Barmer district of Rajasthan.**
 - Giral mines are the first modern **opencastLignite** mine of Rajasthan
 - It was started by the erstwhile RSMDC in the year 1994.
 - Prior to this Palana underground mine in 1967 was a lignite mine.
 - The commercial production of Lignite from this mine was 300,000 MT per year, which was started in **May 1995** .
- A power plant name **Giral lignite power plant** is also situated near the mines.
- The plant is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited.

★ Additional Information

- **Coal :**
 - It is formed by the slow carbonization of plant, trees, and vegetable matter buried underneath the earth centuries ago, in a limited supply of air under high temperature and pressure prevailing there.
 - Bituminous is the most common variety of coal.
 - On the basis of carbon % and calorific value, there are four types of coal.

★ Important Points

Nature	% of carbon
Peat	50–60%
Lignite	60–70%
Bituminous	75–80%
Anthracite	90–95%

127. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is 1978.

- Rajasthan State Seed Corporation Limited (RSSCL) was established under the National Seed Project in 1978.

★ Key Points

- **Rajasthan State Seed Corporation Limited (RSSCL):**
 - It was established under National Seed Project on **28th March 1978** under the **Indian companies act, 1956**.
 - It is located in **Jaipur, Rajasthan**.
 - The total share capital of the company is **Rs. 758.30 lakhs**.
 - Out of these, the **Government of Rajasthan** holds **84% shares**.
 - The **National seed corporation limited** holds **14% shares**.
 - and the **rest 2%** is held by **Seed growing farmers** of the state.
 - It has **22 processing units** which have a seed processing capacity of **16.09 lacs quintals per year** and a storage capacity is **8.26 lac quintals**.

128. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is industrial capital.

- Kota is also known as the industrial capital in Rajasthan.

★ Key Points

- **Kota, Rajasthan:**
 - The city is situated on the banks of the **Chambal River**.
 - It is the **third most populous city of Rajasthan** preceded by Jaipur and Jodhpur.
 - It was earlier a part of the **Rajput kingdom of Bundi**.
 - It is known as the **industrial capital of Rajasthan**.

- Industries like **chemical, cement, engineering and power plants** are based there.
- Around **12910** industries are registered here.
- It is also known **the coaching capital of India**.

129. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is South West.

130. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is 9.

- Rajasthan is divided into 9 regions; Ajmer State, Hadoti, Dhundar, Gorwar, Shekhawati, Mewar, Marwar, Vagad and Mewat which are equally rich in their heritage and artistic contribution.

★ Key Points

- Rajasthan :
 - **Capital** : Jaipur.
 - It shares borders with the states of **Punjab and Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat**.
 - **International borders** with the provinces of **Sindh and Punjab in Pakistan**.

131. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Kalyan Singh.

★ Key Points

- Gulab Chand Kataria
 - **Gulab Chand Kataria is an Indian politician belonging to the BJP.**
 - Kataria served as the Home Minister of Rajasthan from 2004 to 2008 and again from 2014 to 2018.
 - He served as education minister in the Bhairon Singh Shekhawat government between 1993 to 1998.
 - He was MLA of Barisadri from 1993 to 2003.
 - **He was booked by the C.B.I. in the Sheikh fake encounter killing.**
- Kalyan Singh
 - **He was an Indian politician and a member of the Bharatiya Janata Party(BJP).**
 - He served twice as the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and as a Member of Parliament.
 - **He became Chief Minister for a second term in 1997, but was removed by his party in 1999, and left the BJP, forming his own party.**
 - He was considered an icon of Hindu nationalism, and of the agitation to build a Ram temple in Ayodhya.

★ Additional Information

- Protem speaker
 - **The speaker of the Lok Sabha/ state legislative assembly quits the office immediately before the first meeting of the newly elected assembly.**
 - President or Governor appoints the Pro-tem speaker to lead the sittings of the house.
 - The office of the protem speaker is a short-lived one which will be in continuation for a few days.

132. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is cooperative Department.

★ Key Points

- Uday Lal Anjana
 - He is a senior Indian National Congress leader who currently serves as the Minister of Co-operation in the Rajasthan government and as the Vice President of the Rajasthan Pradesh Congress Committee.
 - He has represented the Nimbahera assembly seat in Rajasthan thrice.
 - Apart from politics, he is a prominent businessman; director of a AA class construction company, Chetak Enterprises LTD and UB Group and a social worker.
- Cooperative Department
 - The Ministry of Co-operation is a ministry under the Government of India which was formed in July 2021.
 - The ministry provides a separate administrative, legal and policy framework for strengthening the cooperative movement in the country.
 - The ministry works in strengthening co-operatives at the grassroots level, working to streamline processes for Ease of doing business for co-operatives and enabling the development of Multi-state Co-operatives.

★ Additional Information

- Minority Affairs Department
 - The Ministry of Minority Affairs is a ministry of the Government of India which was carved out of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and created on 29 January 2006.
 - The ministry is also involved with the linguistic minorities and of the office of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, representation of the Anglo-Indian community, protection and preservation of non-Muslim shrines in Pakistan and Muslim shrines in India in terms of the Pant-Mirza Agreement of 1955, in consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs.
- Woman and Child Development Department
 - The Ministry of Women and Child Development, a branch of the Government of India, is an apex body for formulation and administration

of the rules and regulations and laws relating to women and child development in India.

- The current minister for the Ministry of Women and Child Development is Smriti Irani having held the portfolio since 31 May 2019.

133. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is 34.

★ Key Points

- At present, 34 constituencies are reserved for candidates belonging to the Scheduled castes and 25 are reserved for the candidates belonging to the Scheduled tribes.
- There are a total of 200 seats have been reserved in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly.

★ Additional Information

- State Legislature – Legislative Assembly
 - The Legislative Assembly is the popularly elected chamber and is the real Centre of power in a state.
 - The maximum strength of an assembly must not exceed 500 or its minimum strength fall below 60. But some of the States have been allowed to have smaller Legislative Assemblies, e.g. Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, etc.
 - The territorial constituencies demarcation should be done as far as possible, such that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it is the same all over the State.
 - Apart from these general provisions, there are also special provisions with respect to the representation of SC and ST. In case the Governor feels that the Anglo-Indian community is not adequately represented, he can nominate one member of that community to the assembly.
- Scheduled Caste

- **Scheduled castes are those castes that are notified as Scheduled Castes as per provisions contained in Article 341 of the Constitution.**
- They suffer from extreme social, educational and economic backwardness arising out of the age-old practice of untouchability.
- They also suffer because of the traditional lack of infrastructure facilities and geographical isolation.

134. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Zero.

★ Key Points

- **There is a total of 10 seats reserved for Rajasthan in the Rajya Sabha, But there are no women candidates from Rajasthan who are members of Rajya Sabha.**
- Currently, BJP has 7 members and Congress INC have 3 members in Rajya Sabha from Rajasthan.
- Rajya Sabha
 - **Rajya Sabha is the second house and upper house of the Parliament and represents the states and union territories of the country.**
 - It has the right to protect the interests of the States and Union Territories when there is interference in their work by the Center.
 - The maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha is 250 members (current strength - 245) .
 - The President of India nominates a total of 12 members to the Rajya Sabha.
 - The Fourth Schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with the seat allocation of the Rajya Sabha.
 - The election process of Rajya Sabha involves a method of proportional representation.
 - **The Vice President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.**

★ Additional Information

- Rajasthan
 - Chief Minister – Shri Ashok Gehlot
 - Governor – Kalraj Mishra
 - National bird – Godawan or Great Indian Bustard
 - National animal – Camel
 - National flower – Rohida
 - National tree – Khejri
 - National Parks – Mukundra Hills National Park, Desert National Park, Keoladeo Ghana National Park, Ranthambhore National Park, Sariska National Park.

135. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is 19.

★ Key Points

- District Court in Rajasthan
 - Under the Rajasthan High Court, there is a hierarchy of courts that are referred to in the Indian constitution as subordinate courts. There are two kinds of Subordinate Courts: the District Courts and others.
 - The state is divided into districts and each district has a district court that has an appellant jurisdiction in the district. These courts are under the administrative control of the High Court. **There are 19 district courts under Jodhpur Bench and 16 district courts under Jaipur Bench.**

★ Additional Information

- High Court
 - There shall be a High Court in each State (Article 214) but Parliament. The High Court has the power to establish a common High Court for two or more States. The High Court stands at the head of the Judiciary in the State.

- Every High Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and such other Constitution of Judges as the President of India may from time to time appoint.
- No appointment of any Judge of a High Court can be made unless it is in conformity with the opinion of the Chief Justice of India.
- **Rajasthan High Court Chief Justice** : Justice Akil Kureshi

136. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is In 1986.

★ Key Points

- Ghoomer folk dance
 - It is a traditional folk dance of Rajasthan.
 - The dance is chiefly performed by veiled women who wear flowing dresses called Ghaghara.
 - **Ghoomer is often performed on special occasions such as weddings, festivals and religious occasions.**
 - The dance typically involves performers pirouetting while moving in and out of a wide circle.
 - Gangaur Ghoomar Dance Academy was established by Maharani Rajmata Goverdhan Kumari of Santrampur in 1986, to preserve and promote Ghoomar folk dance.
- Maharani Rajmata Goverdhan Kumari
 - **She promotes the authentic style of Ghoomar, a folk dance form of Rajasthan.**
 - She heads the Gangaur Ghoomar Dance Academy, a Mumbai-based dance institution.
 - **The Government of India awarded her the fourth highest civilian Honour of the Padma Shri, in 2007 for her contributions to arts.**

137. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Udaipur.

★ Key Points

- Sahasrabahu temple
 - Saas-Bahu Temple is also known as "Sahastrabahu Temple".
 - Shastrabahu Temple is located on the eastern side of Gwalior Fort in Gwalior city of Madhya Pradesh.
 - The Bateshwar temple at Morena is an excellent specimen of eighth-century workmanship and is dedicated to Lord Shiva and Vishnu.
 - Bhojeshwar Temple is 32km from the capital Bhopal.
 - **The Shivling present here is the largest Shivling in the world .**
 - The Shiva temple was built by the famous king Bhoja (1010E-1055E) of the Paramara dynasty.
 - People also know the temple as the 'Unfinished Temple'.

★ Additional Information

- Rajasthan
 - Chief Minister – Shri Ashok Gehlot
 - Governor – Kalraj Mishra
 - National bird – Godawan or Great Indian Bustard
 - National animal – Camel
 - National flower – Rohida
 - National tree – Khejri
 - National Parks – Mukundra Hills National Park, Desert National Park, Keoladeo Ghana National Park, Ranthambhore National Park, Sariska National Park.

138. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is during 1985-86.

★ Key Points

- Guru Vashisht Award
 - The teachers are honoured under the Guru Vahisht Award are presented with 100000 rupee cash, a citation, a copper statue of Guru Vashista weighing 8kg, 800 grams, a blazer and a tie.
 - So far 25 trainers have been honoured with this award.
- Vashistha
 - Vashistha is one of the oldest and most revered Vedic rishis or sages.
 - Vashistha is credited as the Chief author of Mandala 7 of the Rigveda.
 - He is famous in Hindu stories for his legendary conflicts with sage Vishvamitra.

139. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Kisan Kaleva Scheme.

★ Key Points

- Kisan Kaleva Scheme
 - Kisan Kaleva Yojana has been introduced for farmers to provide them quality food on subsidised rates in 'Super', 'A' and 'B' class Krishi Upaj Samities of the State.
- Rajasthan
 - Agricultural Minister: Lalchand Kataria (Oct 2021)
 - Chief Minister: Ashok Gehlot

140. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Ek Kahani Yeh Bhi.

★ Key Points

- Manu Bhandari
 - He is an Indian author.
 - She is most known for her two Hindi novels, Banti and Mahabhoj.
 - She is often credited as one of the pioneers of the Nayi Kahaani Movement, a Hindi literary movement initiated by authors including Nirmal Verma, Rajendra Yadav, Bhisham Sahni, Kamleshwar, etc.
 - Bhandari is one of the post-Independence writers who portray women in a new light, as independent and intellectual individuals.

★ Additional Information

- Vyas Samman Award
 - The Vyas Samman is a literary award in India, first awarded in 1991.
 - It is awarded annually by the K.K. Birla Foundation and includes.
 - It includes a cash payout of Rs 4,00,000.
 - To be eligible for the award, the literary work must be in the Hindi language and have been published in the past 10 years.

141. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is 16th.

★ Key Points

Mirabai

- **Meerabai was a 16th-century Hindu mystic poet and devotee of Krishna.**
- She is a celebrated Bhakti saint, particularly in the North Indian Hindu tradition.
- **She was widely known and a cherished figure in the Bhakti movement culture by about 1600 CE.**
- Many poems attributed to Meera were likely composed later by others who admired Meera.
- **One of her most popular compositions remains "Paayoji Maine Ram Ratan dhan paayo".**
- There are no surviving manuscripts of her poetry from her time and the earliest records with two poems credited to her are from the early 18th century, more than 150 years after she died.

142. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Mame Khan.

★ Key Points

- Mame Khan
 - **Mame Khan is an Indian playback and folk singer from Rajasthan, India.**
 - He has been a playback singer for numerous Hindi films such as Luck By Chance, I Am, No One Killed Jessica, Mirzya and Sonchiriya.
 - **He received the Best Folk Single Award at Global Indian Music Academy Awards 2016.**

★ Additional Information

- Tulsidas
 - **Tulsidas was a Ramanandi Vaishnava Hindu saint and poet, renowned for his devotion to the deity Rama.**
 - He was known as Goswami Tulsidas.
 - He wrote several popular works in **Sanskrit and Awadhi** but is best known as the author of the epic Ramcharitmanas, a retelling of the Sanskrit Rama's life in the vernacular Awadhi.

- He founded the Sankatmochan Temple dedicated to Lord Hanuman in Varanasi, believed to stand at the place where he had the sight of the deity.
- **Zubeen Garg**
 - He is an Indian singer, music director, composer, lyricist, music producer, actor, film director film producer, scriptwriter and philanthropist.
 - He is also an instrumentalist and plays 12 instruments.
 - He is Assam's highest-paid singer.

143. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is IIT Jodhpur.

★ Key Points

- **Catalytic Converter for cars using Rajasthani Clay**
 - A catalytic converter is a device that is fitted to a vehicle's exhaust to reduce the pollutants coming from it.
 - A catalytic converter uses a chamber called a catalyst to change the harmful compounds from an engine's emissions into safe gases, like steam.
 - The catalytic converter is located on the underside of a vehicle and looks like a large metal box.
 - Catal
 - Catalytic converters are often the target of thieves because the part contains valuable precious metals.
 - The Catalytic converter was developed by extracting Iron-Nickel-Cobalt nanoparticles from Rajasthani clay.
 - The clay acts as an oxygen reservoir and makes the pollutants less harmful.
 - The team was led by Rakesh Sharma, an IIT Jodhpur professor.

★ Additional Information

- Rajasthan
 - Chief Minister – Shri Ashok Gehlot
 - Governor – Kalraj Mishra
 - National bird – Godawan or Great Indian Bustard
 - National animal – Camel
 - National flower – Rohida
 - National tree – Khejri
 - National Parks – Mukundra Hills National Park, Desert National Park, Keoladeo Ghana National Park, Ranthambhore National Park, Sariska National Park.

144. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Bundi.

★ Key Points

- Keshavrao temple
 - Keshavrao temple is a temple on the Chambal River in Keshavrayapatan, India.
 - It was built in 1641 by Rao Raja Chattar Sal of the Bundi district.
 - Many devotees take bath in the Chambal River during Kartik Poornima and take part in the Kartik fair.
 - A beautifully charming idol of Lord Keshavaraiji is seated in a posture of Padmasana or a lotus-like seating position.
- Rao Chhatrasal
 - He was one of the more prominent rulers of the kingdom of Bundi.
 - He built the temple of Keshavarao at Keshoraipatan and chathra Mahal at Bundi.
 - Rao Bhao Singh the eldest son of Chattar Sal succeeded his father to the throne of Bundi.

★ Additional Information

- **Rajasthan**

- Chief Minister – Shri Ashok Gehlot
- Governor – Kalraj Mishra
- National bird – Godawan or Great Indian Bustard
- National animal – Camel
- National flower – Rohida
- National tree – Khejri
- National Parks – Mukundra Hills National Park, Desert National Park, Keoladeo Ghana National Park, Ranthambhore National Park, Sariska National Park.

145. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Social Justice & Empowerment Department.

★ **Key Points**

- **Master Bhanwarlal Meghwal**

- He was an Indian politician from the Indian National Congress.
- He served as the Cabinet Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment in the Government of Rajasthan.
- He also served as the Education Minister in the Government of Rajasthan.
- He was a Member of Rajasthan Legislative Assembly constituency Sujangarh Churu, Rajasthan, serving on 5 different occasions.
- Meghwal died on 16 November 2020 after a long illness and brain haemorrhage at the age of 72.

- **Social Justice & Empowerment Department.**

- The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is a Government of India ministry.
- The Ministry has the responsibility for the welfare, social justice, and empowerment of marginalized and disadvantaged sections of society.
- It includes various schemes like Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana; Sugamaya Bharat Abhiyan/ Accessible India Campaign, etc .

★ Additional Information

- Woman and Child Development Department
 - The Ministry of Women and Child Development, a branch of the Government of India, is an apex body for formulation and administration of the rules and regulations and laws relating to women and child development in India.
 - The current minister for the Ministry of Women and Child Development is Smriti Irani having held the portfolio since 31 May 2019.
-

146. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Lal Singh Shastri.

★ Key Points

- Deputy Speaker
 - Article 178 contains the corresponding position for the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of a state.
 - The Deputy Speaker is elected by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members right after the election of the Speaker has taken place.
 - **The date of election of the Deputy Speaker is fixed by the Speaker** (the date of election of the Speaker is fixed by the President).
 - Once elected, the Deputy Speaker usually continues in office until the dissolution of the House.
 - The position of the speaker is not one of enormous power but it is certainly of dignity and prestige.
 - **An important responsibility of the Speaker is to see that the opposition gets enough scope to criticize the Government.**
 - **Current Speaker of Rajasthan Legislative Assembly:** C.P Joshi
-

147. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is In 1948.

★ Key Points

- Basketball
 - Basketball is a game played between two teams of five players each on a rectangular court, usually indoors.
 - Each team tries to score by tossing the ball through the opponent's goal, an elevated horizontal hoop and net called a basket.
 - The basketball was invented by James Naismith on or about December 1, 1891, at the International Young Men's Christian Association Training School.
 - Basketball grew steadily but slowly in popularity and importance in the United States and internationally in the first three decades after World War II.
- Rajasthan(Nov2021)
 - Chief Minister – Shri Ashok Gehlot
 - Governor – Kalraj Mishra
 - National bird – Godawan or Great Indian Bustard
 - National animal – Camel
 - National flower – Rohida
 - National tree – Khejri
 - National Parks – Mukundra Hills National Park, Desert National Park, Keoladeo Ghana National Park, Ranthambhore National Park, Sariska National Park.

148. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Rewari (Haryana) – Madar (Rajasthan) Section.

★ Key Points

- Double-stack freight train
 - Double-stack rail transport is a form of intermodal freight transport in which railroad cars carry two layers of intermodal containers .
 - It is invented in the United States in 1984 it is now being used for nearly seventy per cent of the United States intermodal shipments.
 - Using double-stack technology, a freight train of a given length can carry roughly twice as many containers, sharply reducing transport.
- Rewari (Haryana) – Madar (Rajasthan) Section
 - 306 km long Madar-Rewari section of Western Dedicated Freight Corridor.
 - It has been virtually inaugurated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi.
 - The New Rewari-New Madar section of the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor is located in the states of Haryana (nearly 79 kilometres, in the districts of Mahendragarh and Rewari) and Rajasthan (nearly 227 km, in the districts of Jaipur, Nagaur, Ajmer, Alwar, Sikar).

149. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Maha Singh Rao.

★ Key Points

- Maha Singh Rao
 - He is a wrestler and wrestling coach from Chirawa, Rajasthan in India.
 - In 2006, he was awarded the Dronacharya Award by the Government of India.
 - He started training disciples in both freestyle wrestling and Indian style also known as pehlwani.

★ Additional Information

- **Dronacharya Award**

- It was instituted in 1985 by the Government of India to recognise excellence in sports coaching.
- **It is given to coaches for doing outstanding and meritorious work on a consistent basis and enabling sportspersons to excel in International events.**
- It carries a cash prize of Rs 15 lakh, a bronze statue of Dronacharya and a scroll of honour.

150. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore.**

★ **Key Points**

- **Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore**

- He is an Indian politician, Olympic medalist, former shooting athlete and retired Indian Army officer.
- **He is a Member of Parliament in the 17th Lok Sabha from Jaipur Rural seat.**
- **He won 25 international medals at various championships for Double Trap Shooting including a silver medal at the 2004 Summer Olympics in Men's Double Trap event.**
- He was appointed as a Cabinet minister with independent charge for the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports in 2017.

★ **Additional Information**

- **Karnam Malleswari**

- She is a retired Indian weightlifter.
- **She is the first Indian woman to win a medal at the Olympics in 2000.**
- **In 1994, she received the Arjuna Award and in 1999, she received the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna award, India's highest sporting honour, and the civilian Padma Shri award.**

- Her medal was the only medal that India secured in the 2000 Olympics.
- **Leander Paes**
 - He is an Indian former professional tennis player.
 - He holds the record for the most doubles wins in the Davis Cup.
 - He has won eight men's doubles and ten mixed doubles Grand Slam titles.
 - His mixed doubles Wimbledon title in 2010 made him the second man to win Wimbledon titles in three decades.
- **Sushil Kumar**
 - He is a former Indian wrestler.
 - In July 2009 he received the Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna.
 - Sushil won the gold medal in the 74kg division at the 2014 Commonwealth Games.
 - He won a silver medal in the 2012 London Olympics.

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