



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: 8 Nov 2020 Shift 1)

Total Time: 2 Hour

Total Marks: 75

Instructions

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

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

Your Personal Exams Guide

Full Test

1. Select the option 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)

Shirt : Apparel :: Table : ?

- a. Study
- b. Chair
- c. Furniture
- d. Ceramic pottery

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)

Cat : Meow :: Cuckoo : ?

- a. Roar
- b. Cu-ckoo
- c. Bird
- d. Flying

3. 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)

Lion : Lioness :: Nephew : ?

- a. Niece

- b. Uncle
 - c. Son
 - d. Man
-

4. In a certain code language, 'ROAR' is written as 'SsPpBbSs'. How will 'PIPE' be written in the same code language? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. DdGgHhLl
 - b. QJQF
 - c. QqJjQqFf
 - d. OoHhOoDd
-

5. In a certain code language, 'AMAZING' is coded as '7'. How will 'PIRATE' be coded in the same code language? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. 4
 - b. 5
 - c. 6
 - d. 7
-

6. In a certain code language, 'DRAW' is written as 'WARD'. How will 'OFFICE' be written in that code language? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. CEFIFO
- b. ICEOFF

c. ECIFOF

d. ECIFFO

7. The king started walking towards north. He walked 1009 m and turned to his right from a police station. From there he covered a distance of 1008 m. Now he turned left and walked 1007 m. Which direction is the king now facing? (+0.5, -0.125)

a. East

b. West

c. North

d. South

8. Assess the true nature of the relationship between event A and event B without any other assumptions and based only on the information given below. (+0.5, -0.125)

Event A: I have been diagnosed with type 2 diabetes.

Event B: My doctor prescribed me medicines for type 2 diabetes.

a. Event A is the effect and event B is its immediate and major cause.

b. Event B is the effect and event A is its immediate and major cause.

c. Event A is an effect but event B is not its immediate and major cause.

- d. Event B is an effect but event A is not its immediate and major cause.

-
9. Assess the true nature of the relationship between event A and event B (+0.5, -0.125) without any other assumptions and based only on the information given below.

Event A: Saru went to the amusement park with his classmates yesterday.

Event B: Saru's school organized a picnic in the amusement park yesterday.

- a. Event A is the effect and event B is its immediate and major cause.
- b. Event B is the effect and event A is its immediate and major cause.
- c. Event A is an effect but event B is not its immediate and major cause.
- d. Event B is an effect but event A is not its immediate and major cause.

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

Statement:

My boss told me, "If you want a promotion, finish your work by tomorrow."

Assumptions:

- I. I am interested in getting promotion.

II. I am not interested in getting promotion.

- a. Only Assumption I is implicit.
- b. Only Assumption II is implicit.
- c. Both assumptions I and II are implicit.
- d. Both the assumptions I and II are not implicit.

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

Statement:

A husband requested his wife, "Remind me to buy that furniture next month".

Assumptions:

I. Husband believes that he will probably forget to buy furniture in the next month.

II. Probably the wife will accept this request.

- a. Only Assumption I is implicit.
- b. Only Assumption II is implicit.
- c. Both assumptions I and II are implicit.
- d. Both the assumptions I and II are not implicit.

-
12. Given below are four pairs of words out of which three are alike in some way or the other, while one is different. Select the different word pair. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. High – Low
 - b. Easy – Hard
 - c. Brave – Coward
 - d. Black – Shiny
-

13. Given below are four pairs of words out of which three are alike in some way or the other, while one is different. Select the different word pair. **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. Engineer – Site
 - b. Chef – Kitchen
 - c. Teacher – School
 - d. Doctor – Patient
-

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

12, 37, 62, 87, 112, ?

- a. 127
 - b. 132
 - c. 137
 - d. 142
-

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

AZ, CX, EV, GT, ?

- a. IR
- b. IS
- c. IQ
- d. HR

16. Select the alphanumeric group that can replace the question mark (?) (+0.5, -0.125) in the following series.

2Z, 4X, 8V, 16T, 32R, ?

- a. 48P
- b. 48Q
- c. 64P
- d. 64Q

Your Personal Exams Guide

17. Select the combination of mathematical symbols which can be sequentially replaced by A in the given equation, then the given equation will be balanced. (+0.5, -0.125)

18 A 2 A 5 A 4

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

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

$$\{(18 \times 8) - (6 / 3)\}$$

- a. 12
- b. 28
- c. 40
- d. 142

19. Out of the given four equations, the first three are to be solved on the basis of a certain system, where the function of (+0.5, -0.125)



remains unchanged. What would be the correct answer for the unsolved fourth equation on the basis of the same system?

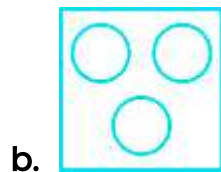
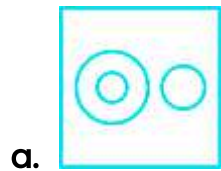
$$5 \circ 8 = 34 \quad 6 \circ 5 = 24$$

$$2 \circ 5 = 4 \quad 9 \circ 6 = ?$$

- a. 48
- b. 54
- c. 60
- d. 15

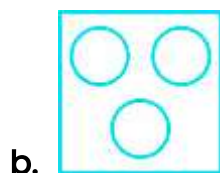
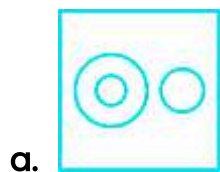
20. Select the Venn diagram that best represents the relationship between the following classes: (+0.5, -0.125)

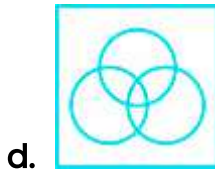
Stars, Planets, Comets



21. Select the Venn diagram that best represents the relationship between (+0.5, -0.125) the following classes:

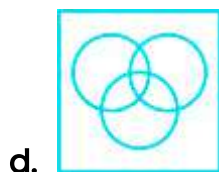
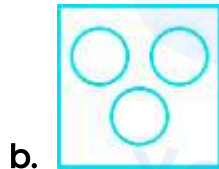
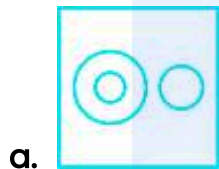
Mango, Fruit, Knife





22. Select the Venn diagram that best represents the relationship between the following classes: (+0.5, -0.125)

Athletes, Dancers, Female



23. Which of the following options represents the correct water image of the given figure? (+0.5, -0.125)

حزن

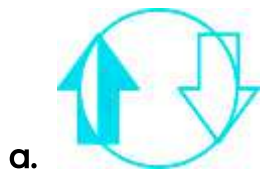
a. ننه

b. حزن

c. ننه

d. ننه

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





c.



d.

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



a.



b.



c.



d.

26. A girl walks 100 m towards North from her school. Now she turned left and walked 200 m. After that she took two consecutive right turns. In which direction is the girl standing now? (+0.5, -0.125)

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

27. Assess the true nature of the relationship between event A and event B without any other assumptions and based only on the information given below. (+0.5, -0.125)

Event A: I have decided to go to Goa this summer.

Event B: This summer my office is giving 3 days paid leave in Goa.

- a. Event A is the effect and event B is its immediate and major cause.
- b. Event B is the effect and event A is its immediate and major cause.
- c. Event A is an effect but event B is not its immediate and major cause.

- d. Event B is an effect but event A is not its immediate and major cause.

28. Assess the true nature of the relationship between event A and event B (+0.5, -0.125) without any other assumptions and based only on the information given below.

Event A: My school has closed all the school-clubs this year.

Incident B: Last year, most of the members of my school-clubs had a fight, in which some students suffered serious bodily injuries.

- a. Event A is the effect and event B is its immediate and major cause.
- b. Event B is the effect and event A is its immediate and major cause.
- c. Event A is an effect but event B is not its immediate and major cause.
- d. Event B is an effect but event A is not its immediate and major cause.

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

Statement:

The next meeting of the Board of Directors of ABC School will be after one month.

Assumptions:

- I. There will be no meeting in ABC school before one month.

II. There will be some meetings at ABC school.

- a. Only Assumption I is implicit.
- b. Only Assumption II is implicit.
- c. Both assumptions I and II are implicit.
- d. Both the assumptions I and II are not implicit.

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

- a. Belts - Leather
- b. Table - Wood
- c. Shirt - Fabric
- d. Shoe - Socks

31. Which of the following is Windows 10? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Operating System
- b. A type of computer
- c. An email software
- d. A word processing software

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

- a. iOS

- b.** MAC OS
 - c.** Android
 - d.** MS- DOS
-

33. Which of the following is not included in WIMP? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a.** Windows
 - b.** Icons
 - c.** Pointers
 - d.** Mouse
-

34. Which of the following term is not related to Internet? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a.** Broadband
 - b.** Recycle Bin
 - c.** Cloud Computing
 - d.** Modem
-

35. Which of the following service does not use the Internet? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a.** E-mail
- b.** Facebook
- c.** Disk Cleanup

d. YouTube

36. Which of the following is www.google.co.in? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Search Engine
 - b. Web Browser
 - c. Internet Cloud
 - d. Social Networking Site
-

37. Computer performs five basic operations which are input, _____, output, storage and control. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Compute
 - b. Process
 - c. Compile
 - d. Execute
-

38. What is the full form of ALU? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Additional Logic Unit
 - b. Applied Logic Unit
 - c. Arithmetic Logic Unit
 - d. Array Logic Unit
-

39. The place where programs, files and data are stored in the computer is called? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. CPU
- b. Hard Disk
- c. RAM
- d. Motherboard

40. Which of the following is not the main function of CPU? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Reading Optical Drive
- b. Performing Arithmetic and Logical Tasks
- c. Executing stored Program Instructions
- d. Close contact with Primary Storage or Main Memory

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

- a. Digital Camera
- b. Printer
- c. Projector
- d. Monitor

42. _____ acts as an interface connecting the computer user to the computer hardware. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Compiler Software
 - b. Operating System
 - c. Internet
 - d. Utility Software
-

43. Which of the following statements regarding operating systems is incorrect? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. It controls the execution of application programs.
 - b. This makes the computer more suitable for use.
 - c. It provides efficiency to computer system resources.
 - d. It is used to write computer application code.
-

44. In MS-Word document, _____ can be used to set predefined formatting of size on text, use color etc. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Smart Art
 - b. Styles
 - c. Ribbon
 - d. Word Art
-

45. In MS-Word and MS-Excel, which of the following is the shortcut key to paste content to /from clipboard: (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Ctrl + V

- b.** Ctrl + C
 - c.** Ctrl + X
 - d.** Ctrl + S
-

46. Which of the following is not a valid data source in mail merge? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a.** Excel Worksheet
 - b.** Outlook Contacts List
 - c.** MS Access Database
 - d.** Microsoft Powerpoint
-

47. Which of the following is a web browser? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a.** DropBox
 - b.** Windows
 - c.** Safari
 - d.** Facebook
-

48. Which of the following is usually not a possibility in a normal laptop for office use? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a.** 512 GB RAM
- b.** 512 GB hard disk
- c.** USB Port

d. Keyboard

49. The most commonly used primary input devices of a computer are (+0.5, -0.125)
_____ and _____.

a. Keyboard; Joystick

b. Printer; Mouse

c. TouchPad; Mouse

d. Joystick; Monitor

50. _____ is an input device, which acts like a photocopy machine. (+0.5, -0.125)
When an information is available on paper, it is used and needs to be transferred to the hard disk of the computer for further use/processing.

a. Light pen

b. Digital camera

c. Touchpad

d. Scanner

51. In computing, _____ peripherals (parts of computer hardware (+0.5, -0.125)
equipment) are used to provide data and control signals to systems that process information, such as computers or other information equipment.

a. Hard disk

b. Input device

- c. Output device
 - d. Processing device
-

52. _____ are special types of printers designed to produce large size engineering drawings and similar large graphics. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Laser printer
 - b. Scanners
 - c. Plotter
 - d. Data projector
-

53. A _____ is a standard output device that displays text, images, and user interface elements by illuminating thousands of pixels with different colors. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. monitor
 - b. projector
 - c. printer
 - d. plotter
-

54. _____ devices allow us to receive information from the computer. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Input
- b. Output
- c. Signaling

d. Scanning

55. Items are usually scanned in stores using which of the following techniques so that they are automatically entered in the bill and you are able to pay the value of it: (+0.5, -0.125)

a. Barcode

b. MICR

c. RFID

d. OCR

56. Which technology is used by banks for quick processing of bank cheques? (+0.5, -0.125)

a. MICR

b. OCR

c. OMR

d. IFSC

57. Which of the following is an operating system: (+0.5, -0.125)

a. Software

b. Device

c. Hardware

d. Peripheral

58. What is the short-cut key to launch the RUN command window? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Ctrl + R
 - b. Windows + R
 - c. Alt + R
 - d. Shift + R
-

59. The Forward and Back icons appear to scroll through pages in the _____ view of MS Word. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. print layout
 - b. outline
 - c. read mode
 - d. web layout
-

60. From where did the famous Dandi March route started by Mahatma Gandhi? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Sabarmati Ashram, Gujarat
 - b. Mahalaxmi Temple, Mumbai
 - c. Parliament House, Delhi
 - d. Jallianwala Bagh, Punjab
-

61. The Muslim Anglo-Oriental College of Aligarh was established in 1875 by ----- (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Aruna Asif Ali
- b. Syed Ahmed Khan
- c. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- d. Ashfaq Ullah Khan

62. With reference to the Mughal administration, which of the following options represents the numerical designations of the Mansabdar? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Najar and Peshkash
- b. Tajvij and Taswir
- c. Jaat and Sawar
- d. Namus and Deen

63. Who among the following was the first Indian woman to become the President of the Indian National Congress? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Hansa Mehta
- b. Sarojini Naidu
- c. Annie Besant
- d. Vijay Lakshmi Pandit

64. 1929 Congress session was held in _____. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Nagpur
 - b. Madras
 - c. Lahore
 - d. Karachi
-

65. The place named Chauri Chaura was notably related to which of the following? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Civil Disobedience Movement
 - b. Non-Cooperation Movement
 - c. Quit India Movement
 - d. Rowlatt Satyagraha
-

66. Which of the following is not a hill located in North-East India? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Mahendragiri
 - b. Garo
 - c. Khasi
 - d. Jayantia
-

67. In which state/UT is Rohtang Pass located? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Himachal Pradesh
 - b. Uttarakhand
 - c. Jammu and Kashmir
 - d. Ladakh
-

68. Which of the following river is known as 'Dakshin Ganga'? (+0.5, -0.125)

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

69. Which of the following city is popularly known as Silicon Valley of India? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Bangalore
 - b. Lucknow
 - c. Chandigarh
 - d. New Delhi
-

70. In which city is the headquarter of MIDHANI (MIDHANI-Alloy Nigam Limited) located? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Ahmedabad

- b. Kota
 - c. Hyderabad
 - d. Chennai
-

71. Green Revolution in India is related to which of the following? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Leather production
 - b. Food and agricultural production
 - c. Milk production
 - d. Petroleum production
-

72. Which of the following tribes is native to the Nilgiri Hills? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Toda
 - b. Jarawa
 - c. Kondh
 - d. Khadiya
-

73. According to the 2011 census, the literacy rate in India is approximately? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. 74.04%
- b. 72.02%
- c. 82.04%

d. 82.02%

74. According to the 2011 census, which of the following district is the most populous district of India? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Sambalpur
 - b. Ghaziabad
 - c. Thane
 - d. Jodhpur
-

75. In which state is the Indian National Waterway No. 2 located? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Maharashtra
 - b. Kerala
 - c. Arunachal Pradesh
 - d. Assam
-

76. In which year 'Project Tiger' was launched in India? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. In 1989
 - b. In 1985
 - c. In 1973
 - d. In 1976
-

77. In which state is the Gahirmatha Marine Life Sanctuary located? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Kerala
- b. Gujarat
- c. Odisha
- d. Karnataka

78. Which of the following National Park is **NOT** located in Madhya Pradesh? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Kanha
- b. Pench
- c. Bandhavgarh
- d. Tadoba

79. According to which article of the Indian Constitution, anyone has the right to choose any profession or practice? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Article 19(1)
- b. Article 32(2)
- c. Article 14(5)
- d. Article 16(6)

80. Which of the following is **NOT** a 'Fundamental Duty' under the Indian Constitution? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. To honor and protect the rich heritage of our mixed culture
- b. To develop scientific temper, humanism and spirit of inquiry and improvement
- c. Protection of public property and renunciation of violence
- d. Providing one-third reservation to women in Parliament

81. Which vitamin is produced in the human body by exposure to sunlight? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. D

82. Below are the locations of four nuclear plants in India: (+0.5, -0.125)

- (P) Tarapur
- (Q) Narora
- (R) Kaiga
- (S) Kakrapar

Which of the following options represents the correct sequence of their positions from north to south?

- a. PQRS

- b. QRPS
 - c. QSPR
 - d. QPSR
-

83. Famous painter Raja Ravi Varma belonged to Travancore, it comes under which state at present? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Karnataka
 - b. Kerala
 - c. Bihar
 - d. Rajasthan
-

84. In which state/UT is the Chaukhandi Stupa located? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Ladakh
 - b. Himachal Pradesh
 - c. Karnataka
 - d. Uttar Pradesh
-

85. The saffron color of the Indian national flag symbolizes _____. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. truth
- b. strength and courage
- c. prosperity

d. determination

86. With reference to the PRASAD scheme under the Ministry of Tourism, (+0.5, -0.125)
what does the second 'A' in PRASAD stand for?

- a. Approach
 - b. Assessment
 - c. Augmentation
 - d. Authority
-

87. Which team was the runner-up in the FIFA World Cup 2018? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Croatia
 - b. Uruguay
 - c. Sweden
 - d. Spain
-

88. Joshna Chinappa is related to which sport? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Badminton
 - b. Squash
 - c. Table tennis
 - d. Basketball
-

89. Which of the following is not an IPL cricket team? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Mumbai Indians
 - b. Sunrisers Hyderabad
 - c. Delhi Capitals
 - d. Bengal Warriors
-

90. In which of the following year did India's men's hockey team win the Asian Games gold? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. In 2006
 - b. In 2010
 - c. In 2014
 - d. In 2016
-

91. Who founded the city of Thanjavur in the middle of the ninth century? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Muttairyer
 - b. Raja Raj Chola I
 - c. Vijayalaya
 - d. Rajendra I
-

92. In which part of India are the Garo Hills located? (+0.5, -0.125)

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

93. The draft of the Indian Constitution was prepared in which of the following period? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. August 1945 to November 1945
 - b. December 1946 to November 1949
 - c. July 1946 to October 1948
 - d. November 1948 to January 1949
-

94. Which of the following is a synthetic fibre? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Cotton
 - b. Rayon
 - c. Jute
 - d. Silk
-

95. In which year the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act was enacted? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. In 1985

- b.** In 1986
 - c.** In 1987
 - d.** In 1988
-

96. What is the meaning of woman's wealth? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a.** Gifts and jewelery given to the boy(bridgroom) at the time of marriage
 - b.** Gifts and jewelery given to a girl (bride) at the time of marriage
 - c.** Gifts and jewelery given at the time of marriage to the boy (bridgroom) to the girl (bride)
 - d.** Gifts and jewelery given at the time of marriage to the father-in-law of the girl (bride)
-

97. In case of crime by woman, by which officer can a woman offender be arrested? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a.** Police officer
 - b.** Women special staff
 - c.** Women police officer
 - d.** Child development officer
-

98. In which year the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act was enacted? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a.** 2015

- b. 2018
 - c. 2016
 - d. 2019
-

99. What is the provision of punishment for any person who collects pornographic material in any form involving a child for commercial purposes? (+0.5, -0.125)
- a. Imprisonment up to one year and fine
 - b. Imprisonment up to two years and fine
 - c. Imprisonment up to three years and fine
 - d. Imprisonment up to four years and fine
-

100. In which year the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation Act (POCSO Act) was enacted? (+0.5, -0.125)
- a. In 2012
 - b. In 2013
 - c. In 2014
 - d. In 2015
-

101. Under the Human Trafficking (Prevention, Protection, and Rehabilitation) Bill, which of the following officers is appointed by the state government at the district level? (+0.5, -0.125)
- a. Anti trafficking police officer

- b. Nodal officer
 - c. National Anti-Trafficking Bureau
 - d. Police officer
-

102. Which of the following is not a case of child rights violation? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Child marriage arranged by parents
 - b. Child who worked in hotel
 - c. Child forced to go to school by parents
 - d. Abortion of female fetus, separate from legal methods
-

103. According to the 'Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act', which type of committee has been constituted in any organization in which 10 or more people work? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. internal complaints committee
 - b. internal dispute committee
 - c. internal settlement committee
 - d. internal justice committee
-

104. In which year the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act was passed by the Parliament of India? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. In 2001
- b. In 2003

c. In 2005

d. In 2007

105. Which of the following state does **not** share border with Rajasthan? (+0.5, -0.125)

a. Maharashtra

b. Gujarat

c. Punjab

d. Haryana

106. In which of the following cities the observatory was not built by the King of Jaipur? (+0.5, -0.125)

a. Varanasi

b. Ujjain

c. Delhi

d. Udaipur

107. The idol of which one of the following 'Kuldevi' was the inspiration in Marwar during the freedom struggle of 1857? (+0.5, -0.125)

a. Goddess Kali

b. Sugali Mata

c. kaila devi

d. Goddess Durga

108. Who among the following, under the pseudonym 'Amardas Vairagi' spent most of his time in the region of Malwa and Vagar? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Zorawar Singh Barath
 - b. Rao Gopal Singh Kharwa
 - c. Pratap Singh Barath
 - d. Arjun Lal Sethi
-

109. In which year did Maharana Pratap take over the throne of Mewar state? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. In 1572
 - b. In 1571
 - c. In 1573
 - d. In 1570
-

110. According to the Mahabharata, in which Mahajanapada did the Pandavas live during their exile? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. kuru
- b. kaushal
- c. mall
- d. matsya

111. Which was the capital of Matsya Mahajanapada? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Viratnagar
- b. Shaktimati
- c. Paatan
- d. Ujjayini

112. Which Ranthambore ruler defeated Jalaluddin Khilji of the Delhi Sultanate, but was eventually defeated by Alauddin Khilji in 1301? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Guga
- b. Hammir Dev Chauhan
- c. Sapaldaksha
- d. Raja Jayant

113. Which archaeological site is **not** correctly matched with its district? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Kalibanga - Hanumangarh
- b. Bagore - Bhilwara
- c. Ganeshwar - Sikar
- d. Bairat - Udaipur

114. The hot air that blows from the great desert of India during summer is called: (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Loo
 - b. Khejdi
 - c. Sukhovay
 - d. Karburan
-

115. Approximately what percentage of Rajasthan's land area is covered by deserts? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. 41%
 - b. 21%
 - c. 61%
 - d. 81%
-

116. In Rajasthan, _____ acts as a climatic division from South-West to North-East. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Raja Hills
 - b. Khasi Hills
 - c. Western Ghats
 - d. Aravalli Hills
-

117. Which canal is important for supplying water to the desert land of Rajasthan? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Gang Canal

- b. Indira Gandhi Canal
 - c. Bharatpur Canal
 - d. Hanumangarh Canal
-

118. The water of which river is used by Jaisamand Lake? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Gomti
 - b. Banas
 - c. Chambal
 - d. Som
-

119. Under the new system, most of the soils of Rajasthan belong to the order of ----- (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. 5
 - b. 10
 - c. 2
 - d. 9
-

120. Which district of Rajasthan is the largest producer of gram? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Hanumangarh
- b. Jaipur
- c. Udaipur

d. Jhalawar

121. Which of the following is the longest river of Rajasthan? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Luni
 - b. Chambal
 - c. Mahi
 - d. Ghaggar
-

122. In which area of Rajasthan black soil is found in abundance? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Hadoti region
 - b. Thar region
 - c. Eastern plains
 - d. Jaipur region
-

123. Which one of the following minerals, found in Rajasthan, contributes 100% to the production of this mineral in India? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Wollastonite
 - b. Gypsum
 - c. Asbestos
 - d. Rock phosphate
-

124. In 1874, the first train ran between Agra Fort (Uttar Pradesh) and which of the following stations in Rajasthan? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Bandikui (Dausa)
- b. Jaipur
- c. Jodhpur
- d. Kota

125. Where are the Jhamar Kotda Rock Phosphate Mines located? (+0.5, -0.125)

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

126. Where is the Directorate of Mines and Geology located? (+0.5, -0.125)

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

127. Rajasthan is **not** a major producer of _____ in India. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Gold
 - b. Silver
 - c. Gypsum
 - d. Calcite
-

128. Which city of Rajasthan is famous for yellow stone business? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Kota
 - b. Jaisalmer
 - c. Ajmer
 - d. Chittorgarh
-

129. Which of the following slogan is mentioned in the logo of Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. The Incredible State of India
 - b. The Golden State of India
 - c. The Magnetic State of India
 - d. The Blissful State of India
-

130. Which of the following district of Rajasthan is considered an ideal place for cement industry? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Hanumangarh

- b. Jaisalmer
 - c. Ajmer
 - d. Chittorgarh
-

131. As of December 2019, which constituency does Lok Sabha Speaker Om Birla represent? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. Kota-Bundi
 - b. Jaipur
 - c. Ajmer
 - d. Bikaner
-

132. Which of the following is the state animal of Rajasthan? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. Chinkara
 - b. Tiger
 - c. Sloth bear
 - d. Stork Crane
-

133. How many seats did the ruling Congress Party win in the Rajasthan Assembly Elections 2018? **(+0.5, -0.125)**

- a. 102
- b. 92

- c. 97
- d. 107

134. Which of the following is **not** a level of government in India? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. National level
- b. State level
- c. Local level
- d. District level

135. Jhum cultivation in Rajasthan is known as _____. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Migot
- b. Loaa
- c. Walra
- d. Nihar

136. What is the maximum number of membership of Lok Sabha fixed by the Constitution of India? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. 543
- b. 552
- c. 555
- d. 525

137. _____ season crop is grown in Rajasthan. (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. 3
- b. 4
- c. 5
- d. 6

138. What is the number of seats in the Lok Sabha representing the state of Rajasthan? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. 25
- b. 40
- c. 45
- d. 30

139. Who founded the 'Paropkarini Sabha' in Udaipur? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Jyotiba Phule
- b. Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- c. Swami Vivekananda
- d. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

140. Which of the following is **not** written by Chakrapani Mishra? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Vishwa Vallabh
 - b. Muhurta mala
 - c. Coronation system
 - d. Devmurti prakaran
-

141. Where is the National Mustard Research Center located in Rajasthan? (+0.5, -0.125)

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

142. In which city in Rajasthan is the chhatri of eighty-four pillars located? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Bundi
 - b. Alwar
 - c. Ramgarh
 - d. Jodhpur
-

143. Ajmer Sharif is the dargah of which famous Sufi saint? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Nizamuddin Auliya
- b. Sheikh hamiduddin

- c. Moinuddin Chishti
 - d. Sheikh Salim Chishti
-

144. Which of the following folk dance of Rajasthan has been listed in the heritage list by UNESCO (UNESCO)? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Bhavai dance
 - b. Teratali dance
 - c. Ghoomar dance
 - d. Kalbelia Dance
-

145. By whom was the 'Brahmasphut Siddhanta' propounded in 628 AD? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Chandbardai
 - b. Brahmagupta
 - c. Ramanuja
 - d. Chakrapani Mishra
-

146. Which of the following options is **not** correctly matched? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Barauli Temple - Rawatbhata
- b. Eklingji Temple - Jaipur
- c. Abhaneri Temple - Dausa
- d. Rishabhdev Temple - Udaipur

147. Which of the following industries is the main customer of limestone produced in Rajasthan? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Steel plant
- b. Power plant
- c. Brass construction
- d. Leather industry

148. Which of the following sports is the state sport of Rajasthan? (+0.5, -0.125)

- a. Basketball
- b. Hockey
- c. Cricket
- d. Kancha

149. The famous shooter Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore was born in _____ in Rajasthan. (+0.5, -0.125)

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

150. An operating system enables a person to communicate with a computer through the use of symbols, icons, visual metaphors and pointing devices. In which of the following will it be classified? (+0.5, -0.125)
- a. Graphical User Interface
 - b. Line Command Interface
 - c. Black User Interface
 - d. Tap User Interface

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Answers

1. Answer: c

Explanation:

The logic is:

Shirt : Apparel → Shirt is an apparel.

Similarly,

Table : ? → Table is a furniture.

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

★ Additional Information

Apparel comes from the meaning "to wear" so it includes **clothing and "outfitting"** (i.e. **equipment/accessories worn or carried for function or decoration**). Clothing is the "cloth" you wear as part of your apparel for body protection/modesty.

2. Answer: b

Explanation:

The logic is:

Cat : Meow → The sound made by cat is meow.

Similarly,

Cu-ckoo : ? → The sound made by Cuckoo is Cu-ckoo.

Hence, ' **Cu-ckoo** ' is the correct answer.

★ Additional Information

Animal/Bird	Sound
Lion, Leopard	Roar
Bird	chirp
Kangaroo	chortle

3. Answer: a

Explanation:

The logic is:

Lioness is the female form of the word Lion.

Similarly,

Niece is the female form of the word **nephew** and refers to the daughter of brother or sister or of one's brother-in-law or sister-in-law.

Male	Female
Lion	Lioness
Nephew	Niece

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

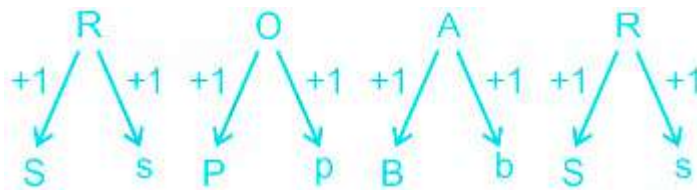
4. Answer: c

Explanation:

The pattern followed here is:

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

According to the alphabetical positions of the letters,



Similarly,



Hence, ' QqJjQqFf ' is the correct answer.

5. Answer: c

Explanation:

The logic is:

The number of letters in the word AMAZING is 7, so the code for the word AMAZING is 7.

Similarly,

The number of letters in the word PIRATE is 6.

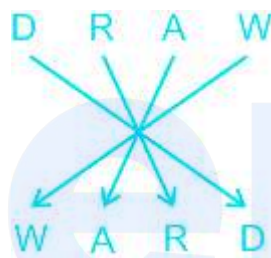
Hence, ' 6 ' is the correct answer.

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

The logic is:



Similarly,

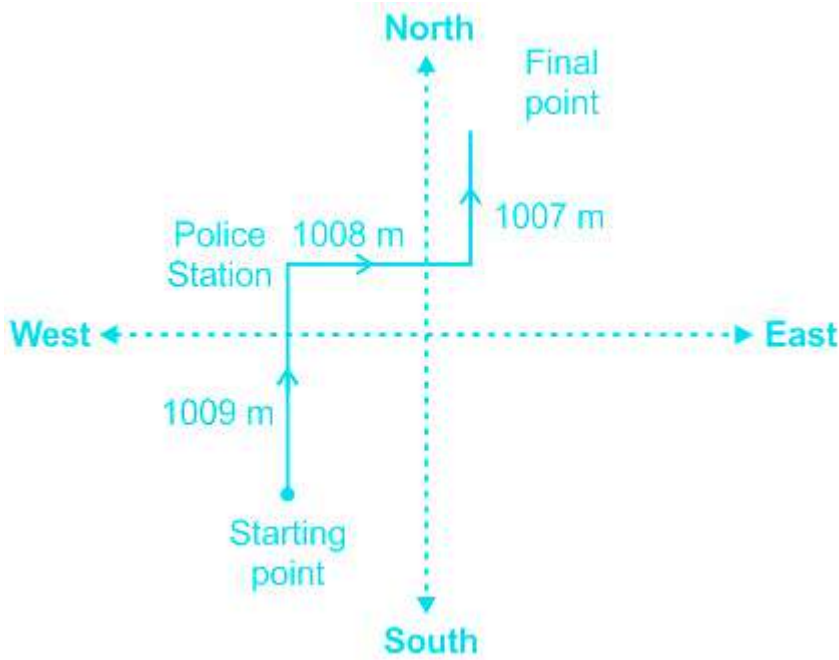


Hence, ' **ECIFFO** ' is the correct answer.

7. Answer: c

Explanation:

According to given conditions,



Clearly, the king is standing in North direction.

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

8. Answer: b

Explanation:

Event A: I have been diagnosed with type 2 diabetes.

Event B: My doctor prescribed me medicines for type 2 diabetes.

I have been diagnosed with type 2 diabetes for which my doctor prescribed me medicines for type 2 diabetes.

Clearly, Event B is the effect of Event A.

Hence, **Event B is the effect and event A is its immediate and major cause .**

★ Additional Information

What are Causes?

Causes are the conditions under which an event occurs.

For example, can you guess the causes for the following?

The police increased security around the President's house.

Lots of people buy a particularly expensive brand of washing machines around Diwali. Easily, we can guess the causes for the above events.

There were reports of threats against the President.

There was a high discount or sale for that brand during Diwali.

Sufficient & Necessary Conditions:

In a cause and effect question, the cause is the sufficient condition. It is assumed that the sufficient condition of the occurrence of the events must include the different necessary conditions as well.

A necessary condition is one that must be satisfied for the occurrence of an event.

E.g. You must adhere to the deadline to get your work appraised.

This means if you get your work appraised, you have to adhere to the deadline. Or; if you do not adhere to the deadline, you do not get your work appraised.

A condition is called a sufficient condition if in a certain event, you are satisfied with the results.

E.g. Being human is a sufficient condition for being a mammal. The act of being a human is not possible unless one is also a mammal. But it is not necessary that being human is a necessary condition for being a mammal.

9. Answer: a

Explanation:

Event A: Saru went to the amusement park with his classmates yesterday.

Event B: Saru's school organized a picnic in the amusement park yesterday.

Saru went to the amusement park with his classmates yesterday because Saru's school organized a picnic in the amusement park yesterday.

Clearly, Event A is the effect and event B is its immediate and major cause.

Hence, **Event A is the effect and event B is its immediate and major cause .**

★ Additional Information

What are Causes?

Causes are the conditions under which an event occurs.

For example, can you guess the causes for the following?

The police increased security around the President's house.

Lots of people buy a particularly expensive brand of washing machines around Diwali. Easily, we can guess the causes for the above events.

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A condition is called a sufficient condition if in a certain event, you are satisfied with the results.

E.g. Being human is a sufficient condition for being a mammal. The act of being a human is not possible unless one is also a mammal. But it is not necessary that being human is a necessary condition for being a mammal.

10. Answer: a

Explanation:

Statement:

My boss told me, "If you want a promotion, finish your work by tomorrow."

Assumptions:

I. I am interested in getting promotion.

Assumption I is implicit.

The boss told 'If you want a promotion' clearly suggests that 'I' is interested in getting promotion.

II. I am not interested in getting promotion.

Assumption II is not implicit.

'I' is clearly interested in getting promotion for which his boss told to finish his work by tomorrow if you want a promotion.

Hence, **Only Assumption I is implicit .**

★ Additional Information

1. Read the statement with an approach that the assumptions would be true with regard to the statement.
2. Do not go too logical with the statements. Analyze the given information and the assumption must only be made based on the information in the statement. Do not over-complicate it.

3. Common assumptions can always be followed but other than that do not align the statement with General Knowledge or other facts
4. Use the elimination method if you are unable to apprehend the answer. Read the statement and then the assumptions given in the options, you shall notice that a few of them will most definitely not follow. Eliminate them and then choosing from lesser options may prove to be more convenient
5. One thing to make a note of is that the assumption is something that the author believes to be true so while choosing the correct option, keep this thought in mind as well. If any option contradicts the statement, then that assumption will not follow.

11. Answer: c

Explanation:

Statement:

A husband requested his wife, "Remind me to buy that furniture next month".

Assumptions:

I. Husband believes that he will probably forget to buy furniture in the next month.

Assumption I is implicit.

The word '**Remind**' in the statement suggests that the Husband believes that he will probably forget to buy furniture in the next month, so he requested his wife to remind him.

II. Probably the wife will accept this request.

Assumption II is implicit.

A husband requested his wife suggests that he expected his wife will accept his request, so he made the request.

Hence, '**Both assumptions I and II are implicit**'.

★ Additional Information

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

12. **Answer: d**

Explanation:

The logic is:

1. High – Low → High is antonym of Low.
2. Easy – Hard → Easy is antonym of Hard.
3. Brave – Coward → Brave is antonym of Coward.
4. Black – Shiny → Black is not the antonym of Shiny.

Hence, ' **Black – Shiny** ' is the odd one out.

13. **Answer: d**

Explanation:

The logic is:

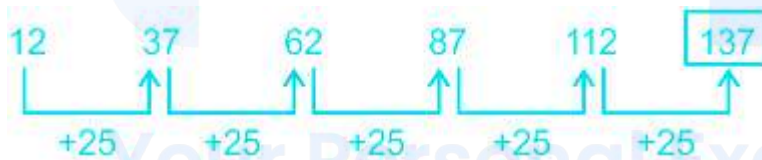
1. Engineer – Site → An Engineer works at a site.
2. Chef – Kitchen → A Chef works in a Kitchen.
3. Teacher – School → A Teacher works in a School.
4. Doctor – Patient → A Doctor treats a Patient.

Hence, ' **Doctor – Patient** ' is the odd one out.

14. Answer: c

Explanation:

The logic is:



Hence, ' **137** ' is the correct answer.

15. Answer: a

Explanation:

The pattern followed here is:

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

According to the alphabetical positions of the letters,

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 A & \xrightarrow{+2} & C & \xrightarrow{+2} & E & \xrightarrow{+2} & G & \xrightarrow{+2} & I \\
 Z & \xrightarrow{-2} & X & \xrightarrow{-2} & V & \xrightarrow{-2} & T & \xrightarrow{-2} & R
 \end{array}$$

Hence, 'IR' is the correct answer.

16. Answer: c

Explanation:

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

The logic is:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 2 & \xrightarrow{\times 2} & 4 & \xrightarrow{\times 2} & 8 & \xrightarrow{\times 2} & 16 & \xrightarrow{\times 2} & 32 & \xrightarrow{\times 2} & 64 \\
 Z & \xrightarrow{-2} & X & \xrightarrow{-2} & V & \xrightarrow{-2} & T & \xrightarrow{-2} & R & \xrightarrow{-2} & P
 \end{array}$$

Hence, '64P' is the correct answer.

17. Answer: b

Explanation:

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

1. ×, =, -

Given sequence: 18 A 2 A 5 A 4

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

$$\Rightarrow 18 \times 2 = 5 - 4$$

$$\Rightarrow 36 \neq 1$$

2. ÷, =, +

Given sequence: 18 A 2 A 5 A 4

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

$$\Rightarrow 18 \div 2 = 5 + 4$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 = 9$$

3. ×, -, =

Given sequence: 18 A 2 A 5 A 4

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

$$\Rightarrow 18 \times 2 - 5 = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow 36 - 5 = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow 31 \neq 4$$

4. ×, ÷, +

Given sequence: 18 A 2 A 5 A 4

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

$$18 \times 2 \div 5 + 4$$

$$= 18 \times 0.4 + 4$$

$$= 7.2 + 4$$

$$= 11.4$$

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

18. Answer: b

Explanation:

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

Symbol	$-$	$\times$	$/$
Meaning	$+$	$-$	$\times$

Given expression: $\{(18 \times 8) - (6 / 3)\}$

$$= \{(18 - 8) + (6 \times 3)\}$$

$$= (10 + 18)$$

$$= 28$$

Hence, ' **28** ' is the correct answer.

19. Answer: a

Explanation:

The logic followed here is:

$$\text{I}^{\text{st}} \text{ Figure: } 5 \times 8 - 6 = 40 - 6 = 34$$

$$\text{II}^{\text{nd}} \text{ Figure: } 6 \times 5 - 6 = 30 - 6 = 24$$

$$\text{III}^{\text{rd}} \text{ Figure: } 2 \times 5 - 6 = 10 - 6 = 4$$

Similarly,

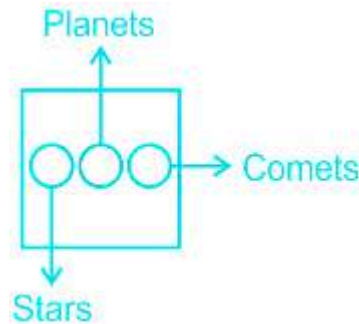
$$\text{IV}^{\text{th}} \text{ Figure: } 9 \times 6 - 6 = 54 - 6 = 48$$

Hence, ' **48** ' is the correct answer.

20. Answer: b

Explanation:

The Venn diagram that best represents the relationship Stars, Planets, and Comets is shown below:



A star is an astronomical object consisting of a luminous spheroid of plasma held together by its own gravity.

A planet is an astronomical body orbiting a star or stellar remnant that is massive enough to be rounded by its own gravity.

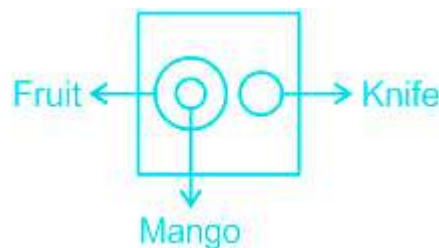
A comet is an icy, small Solar System body that, when passing close to the Sun, warms and begins to release gases, a process that is called outgassing.

Hence, ' **option 2** ' is the correct answer.

21. Answer: a

Explanation:

The Venn diagram that best represents the relationship between Mango, Fruit, and Knife is shown below:



Mango is a fruit.

A knife is a tool or weapon with a cutting edge or blade, often attached to a handle or hilt.

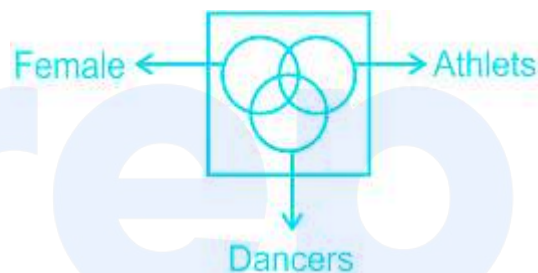
Hence, ' **option 1** ' is the correct answer.

22. Answer: d

Explanation:

- 1) Some female can either be athletes or dancers.
- 2) Some dancers can either be athletes or female .
- 3) Some athletes can either be female or dancers.

The Venn diagram that best represents the relationship between Athletes, Dancers, and Female is shown below:



Hence, ' option 4 ' is the correct answer.

23. Answer: b

Explanation:

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

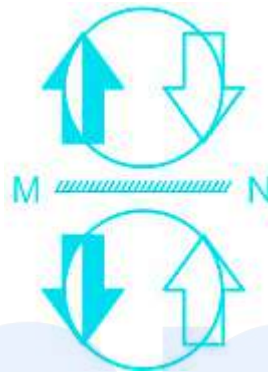


Hence, ' option 2 ' is the correct answer.

24. Answer: a

Explanation:

When the mirror is placed on the line MN, then the correct mirror image of the given figure is shown below:

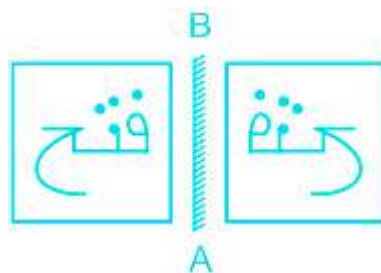


Hence, 'option 1' is the correct answer.

25. Answer: d

Explanation:

When a mirror is placed on the line AB, then the correct mirror image of the given figure is shown below:

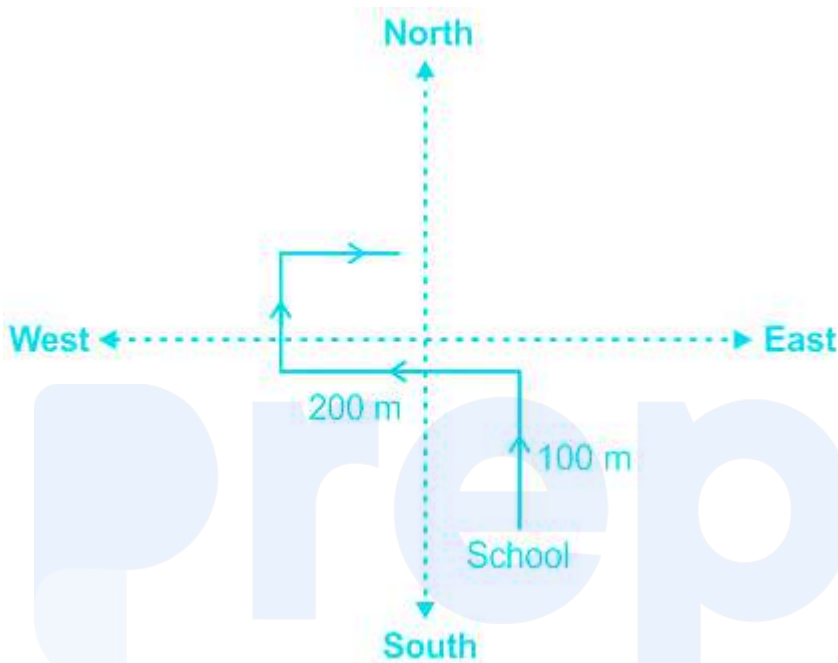


Hence, 'option 4' is the correct answer.

26. Answer: a

Explanation:

According to given conditions,



Clearly, East is the direction in which the girl is standing now.

Hence, 'East' is the correct answer.

27. Answer: a

Explanation:

The logic followed is:

Event A: I have decided to go to Goa this summer.

Event B: This summer my office is giving 3 days paid leave in Goa.

Clearly A is the effect.

I have decided to go to Goa this summer because my office is giving 3 days paid leave in Goa.

Hence, **Event A is the effect and event B is its immediate and major cause** .

★ Additional Information

What are Causes?

Causes are the conditions under which an event occurs.

For example, can you guess the causes for the following?

The police increasing security around the President's house.

Lots of people buying a particularly expensive brand of washing machines around Diwali. Easily, we can guess the causes for the above events.

There were reports of threats against the President.

There was a high discount or sale for that brand during Diwali.

Sufficient & Necessary Conditions:

In a cause and effect question, the cause is the sufficient condition. It is assumed that the sufficient condition of the occurrence of the events must include the different necessary conditions as well.

A necessary condition is one that must be satisfied for the occurrence of an event.

E.g. You must adhere to the deadline to get your work appraised.

This means if you get your work appraised, you have to adhere to the deadline. Or; if you do not adhere to the deadline, you do not get your work appraised.

A condition is called a sufficient condition if in a certain event, you are satisfied with the results.

E.g. Being human is a sufficient condition for being a mammal. The act of being a human is not possible unless one is also a mammal. But it is not necessary that being human is a necessary condition for being a mammal.

28. Answer: a

Explanation:

Event A: My school has closed all the school-clubs this year.

Incident B: Last year, most of the members of my school-clubs had a fight, in which some students suffered serious bodily injuries.

It is clear that school has closed all the school-clubs this year because of the fight in school-clubs last year.

Hence, **Event A is the effect and event B is its immediate and major cause .**

★ Additional Information

What are Causes?

Causes are the conditions under which an event occurs.

For example, can you guess the causes for the following?

The police increasing security around the President's house.

Lots of people buying a particularly expensive brand of washing machines around Diwali. Easily, we can guess the causes for the above events.

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E.g. Being human is a sufficient condition for being a mammal. The act of being a human is not possible unless one is also a mammal. But it is not necessary that being human is a necessary condition for being a mammal.

29. Answer: c

Explanation:

I. There will be no meeting in ABC school before one month.

Assumption I is implicit.

The statement clearly refers that the next meeting will be after one month.

II. There will be some meetings at ABC school.

Assumption II is implicit.

The next meeting of the Board of Directors of ABC School is after one month, which clearly indicates that there will be some meetings at ABC school.

Hence, **Both the assumptions I and II are implicit .**

★ Additional Information

1. Read the statement with an approach that the assumptions would be true with regard to the statement.
2. Do not go too logical with the statements. Analyze the given information and the assumption must only be made based on the information in the statement. Do not over-complicate it.

3. Common assumptions can always be followed but other than that do not align the statement with General Knowledge or other facts
 4. Use the elimination method if you are unable to apprehend the answer. Read the statement and then the assumptions given in the options, you shall notice that a few of them will most definitely not follow. Eliminate them and then choosing from lesser options may prove to be more convenient
 5. One thing to make a note of is that the assumption is something that the author believes to be true so while choosing the correct option, keep this thought in mind as well. If any option contradicts the statement, then that assumption will not follow.
-

30. Answer: d

Explanation:

The logic is:

1. Belts – Leather → Belts are made up of leather.
2. Table – Wood → Table is made up of wood.
3. Shirt – Fabric → Shirt is made up of fabric.
4. Shoe – Socks → Shoe and Socks are complementary items.

Hence, ' **Shoe – Socks** ' is the odd one out.

31. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Operating System.

★ Key Points

- Windows 10 is an operating system.
- Windows 10 is the successor to Windows 8.1.
- One of the primary aims of Windows 10 is to unify the Windows experience across multiple devices, such as desktop computers, tablets, and smartphones.
- In 1985, Microsoft's Windows operating system was first introduced.
- Microsoft introduced Windows as a graphical operating system shell for MS-DOS in response to the growing interest in graphical user interfaces.
- As of October 2021, the most recent version of Windows for PCs and tablets is Windows 11, version 21H2.

★ Additional Information

- 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.
- Some of the commonly used Operating Systems-
 - Microsoft Windows
 - Apple macOS
 - Linux
 - Android
 - Apple's iOS
 - UNIX

32. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is MS-DOS.

★ Key Points

- MS-DOS is not GUI-related.

- MS-DOS stands for Microsoft Disk Operating System. It offers a file system to organize, read and write files to the disk storage.
- **A graphical user interface (GUI) is a type of user interface through which users interact with electronic devices via visual indicator representations.**
- GUIs graphically display information and related user controls, unlike text-based interfaces, where data and commands are strictly in text.
- Today, each OS has its own GUI (such as Ubuntu for Linux). Software applications (Microsoft Word and Excel, or Adobe Photoshop) use these and add additional GUIs of their own.
- A GUI uses windows, icons, and menus to carry out commands, such as opening, deleting, and moving files.
- Hence, **iOS, Mac OS, and Android are related to GUIs.**

33. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Mouse.

★ Key Points

- **The mouse** is not included in WIMP.
- WIMP stands for "**windows, icons, menus, pointer**".
- WIMP is the style of graphical user interface that uses the above-mentioned common widgets.
- It was invented at Xerox PARC, popularized by the Apple Macintosh, and is now available in other varieties such as the Microsoft Windows operating system, the X Window System, OSF/Motif, NeWS, and RISC OS.
- **Characteristics of a WIMP system :**
 - A window isolates programs from each other, which allows a user to switch between running programs by giving focus to specific windows.
 - Icons act as shortcuts to various programs, locations, and actions possible in the OS.
 - A menu that can be text-based, icon-based, or a combination of both can be used as a selection system for various tasks.

- A pointer represents the location of a device's movement, typically a mouse used to make selections in the GUI.

34. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Recycle Bin.

★ Key Points

- **Recycle Bin** is a folder where deleted items are temporarily stored in Windows unless they are permanently deleted. We do not use the internet to delete any item on our computer screen.
- **Cloud Computing**:-
 - It is on-demand access, via the internet, to computing resources applications, servers (physical servers and virtual servers), data storage, development tools, etc.
 - It can be private or public.
 - A public cloud sells services to anyone on the internet.
 - A private cloud is a proprietary network or a data center that supplies hosted services to a limited number of people, with certain access and permissions settings.
 - An internet network connection links the front end (includes the accessing client device, browser, network and cloud software applications) with the back end, which consists of databases, servers and computers).
- **Broadband** is the transmission of wide bandwidth data over a high-speed internet connection.
- A **modem** is a network device that both modulates and demodulates analog carrier signals for encoding and decoding digital information for processing.
 - The most common use for modems is for both sending and receiving digital information between personal computers.
 - The speed of the modem is measured in bits per second (bps) .
 - A modem converts data to a signal so it can be easily sent and received over a phone line, cable, or satellite connection.

35. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Disk Cleanup.

★ Key Points

- Disk Cleanup does not use the Internet.
- YouTube which is a video streaming app, Facebook which is a social media app, and e-mail that literally means electronic mail require internet.
- Disk Clean-up is a computer maintenance utility included in Microsoft Windows designed to free up disk space on a computer's hard drive.
- Disk Cleanup searches your disk and then shows you temporary files, Internet cache files, and unnecessary program files that you can safely delete.

36. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Search Engine.

★ Key Points

- www.google.co.in is a search engine.
- Google is a fully automated search engine that uses software known as web crawlers that explore the web on a regular basis to find sites.
- Google Search works in essentially three stages:
 - **Crawling:** Google searches the web with automated programs called crawlers, looking for pages that are new or updated. Google stores those page addresses (or page URLs) in a big list to look at later.
 - **Indexing:** Google visits the pages that it has learned about by crawling, and tries to analyze what each page is about. Google analyzes the

content, images, and video files on the page, trying to understand what the page is about.

- **Serving search results** : When a user searches on Google, Google tries to determine the highest quality results. The "best" results have many factors, including things such as the user's location, language, device (desktop or phone), and previous queries.

37. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Process.

★ Key Points

- The computer performs five basic operations which are input, process, output, storage, and control.
- The major characteristics of a computer are high speed, accuracy, diligence, versatility, and storage.
 - **Input** : It captures the data from the user, or it is the process of accepting data or information, by using input the computer can do any process.
 - **Process** : It is the process to convert the input into output.
 - **Output** : It is the display or output of the result from processing.
 - **Storage** : It stores the data or information or instructions, for future use.
 - **Control** : It directs the manner and sequence of all the operations to performed in a computer system

38. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Arithmetic Logic Unit.

★ Key Points

- **Arithmetic Logic Unit** is the full form of ALU.
 - It is a major component of the central processing unit of a computer system.
 - It is also known as an integer unit (IU).
 - It is that part of the CPU that handles all the calculations the CPU may need.
- The main functions of the ALU are to do arithmetic and logic operations, including bit-shifting operations.
- ALUs routinely perform the following operations:
 - **Logical Operations** : These include AND, OR, NOT, XOR, NOR, NAND, etc.
 - **Bit-Shifting Operations** : This pertains to shifting the positions of the bits by a certain number of places to the right or left, which is considered a multiplication operation.
 - **Arithmetic Operations** : This refers to bit addition and subtraction. Although multiplication and division are sometimes used, these operations are more expensive to make. Addition can be used to substitute for multiplication and subtraction for division.

39. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Hard Disk**.

- The place where programs, files, and data are stored in the computer is called **Hard Disk**.
- Hard Disk Drives
 - An HDD is a data storage device that lives inside the computer.
 - It has spinning disks inside where data is stored magnetically.
 - The HDD has an arm with several "heads" (transducers) that read and write data on the disk. It is similar to how a turntable record player works, with an LP record (hard disk) and a needle on an arm (transducers).
 - They are available in two common form factors that are 2.5 inches (commonly used in laptops) and 3.5 inches (desktop computers).
- RAM: Random Access Memory

- It is a hardware device that allows information to be stored and retrieved on a computer.
- It is volatile.
- The data is erased even when the power is switched off.
- The programs and data that the CPU requires during the execution of a program are stored in this memory.
- CPU- Central Processing Unit
 - It is the portion of a computer that retrieves and executes instructions.
 - It is a piece of hardware that enables your computer to interact with all of the applications and programs installed.
 - It consists of an arithmetic and logic unit (ALU), a control unit, and various registers.
 - It performs basic arithmetic, logic, controlling, and input/output (I/O) operations specified by the instructions in the program.
 - The more powerful and updated your processor, the faster your computer can complete its tasks.
- A **motherboard** is the main printed circuit board (PCB) in a computer. It allocates power and allows communication to and between the CPU, RAM, and all other computer hardware components.

40. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Reading Optical Drive.

★ Key Points

- Reading Optical Drive is not the main function of the CPU.
- Optical storage devices save data as patterns of dots that can be read using light.
- The data on the storage medium is read by bouncing the laser beam off the surface of the medium.
- The drive uses the differences in reflectivity to determine the 0 and 1 bits that represent the data.

- **CPU- Central Processing Unit**

- It is the portion of a computer that retrieves and executes instructions.
- It is a piece of hardware that enables your computer to interact with all of the applications and programs installed.
- It consists of an arithmetic and logic unit (ALU), a control unit, and various registers.
- It performs basic arithmetic, logic, controlling, and input/output (I/O) operations specified by the instructions in the program.
- The more powerful and updated your processor, the faster your computer can complete its tasks.

41. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Digital Camera.

★ Key Points

- An input device is any hardware device that sends data to a computer, allowing us to interact with and control it.
- For instance- Keyboard, Mouse, Joy Stick, Light pen, Track Ball, Scanner, Graphic Tablet, Microphone.
- **A digital camera is an input device that captures images (and sometimes video) digitally .**
- Digital cameras use an image sensor chip to capture the image.
- However, it can also be used as an output device. The digital camera can send pictures to our computer.
- An output device is any hardware device used to send data from a computer to another device or user.
- Examples of output devices are-
 - monitors and projectors (video), headphones and speakers (audio), or printers and plotters (physical reproduction in the form of text or graphics).

42. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Operating System.

★ Key Points

- Operating System acts as an interface connecting the computer user to the computer hardware.
- It is system software that manages computer hardware, software resources, and provides common services for computer programs.
- It sits in between the applications you run and the hardware, using the hardware drivers as the interface between the two.
- For example, when an application wants to print something, it hands that task off to the operating system.
- Following are some of the important functions of an operating System: **Memory Management, Processor Management, Device Management, File Management, Security, Control over system performance, Job accounting, Error detecting aids, Coordination between other software and users.**
- Some of the commonly used Operating Systems-
 - Microsoft Windows
 - Apple macOS
 - Linux
 - Android
 - Apple's iOS
 - UNIX

43. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is It is used to write computer application code.

★ 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.
- It is not used to write computer application code.
- **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.
- Modern operating systems use a graphical user interface or GUI.
- Some of the commonly used Operating Systems-
 - Microsoft Windows
 - Apple macOS
 - Linux
 - Android
 - Apple's iOS
 - UNIX

44. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Styles.

★ Key Points

- In MS-Word document, styles can be used to set predefined formatting of size on text, use color, etc.
- Style sets allow you to format all elements in your document at once instead of modifying each element separately.

★ Additional Information

- **SmartArt** is a type of graphical tool included in the latest versions of Word. It is a way to make organized presentation art. There are many different layouts to choose from to make the effective communication.
- The **ribbon** is a set of toolbars at the top of the window in Office programs designed to help us quickly find the commands that we need to complete a task.
- **WordArt** is a gallery of text styles that you can add to your publications to create decorative effects, such as shadowed or mirrored (reflected) text.

45. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Ctrl + V.

★ Key Points

- Shortcut commands save time because it eliminates the need of using the mouse or tracker.
- Ctrl + V is the shortcut key to paste content to the clipboard.

★ Additional Information

- Shortcuts in MS Word –

Open a document.	Ctrl+O
Create a new document.	Ctrl+N
Save the document.	Ctrl+S
Close the document.	Ctrl+W
Cut the selected content to the Clipboard.	Ctrl+X
Copy the selected content to the Clipboard.	Ctrl+C
Paste the contents of the Clipboard.	Ctrl+V
Select all document content.	Ctrl+A
Apply bold formatting to the text.	Ctrl+B
Apply italic formatting to text.	Ctrl+I

Apply underline formatting to text.	Ctrl+U
Decrease the font size by 1 point.	Ctrl+[
Increase the font size by 1 point.	Ctrl+]
Center the text.	Ctrl+E
Align the text to the left.	Ctrl+L
Align the text to the right	Ctrl+R
Cancel a command.	Esc
Undo the previous action.	Ctrl+Z
Redo the previous action, if possible.	Ctrl+Y
Adjust the zoom magnification.	Alt+W, Q, then tab in Zoom dialogue box to the value you want.
Split the document window.	Ctrl+Alt+S

46. Answer: d

Remove the document window split.

Alt+Shift+C or Ctrl+Alt+S

Explanation:

The correct answer is Microsoft Powerpoint.

★ Key Points

- Microsoft Powerpoint is not a valid data source in a mail merge.
- **Mail merge** is a feature within most data processing applications that enables users to send a similar letter or document to multiple recipients.
- It primarily automates the process of sending bulk mail to customers, subscribers, or general individuals.
- Mail merge works with two documents, the data file, and the letter template.
 - The data file includes the information of the recipients to whom the letter is to be sent.
 - The second file is the word document or the letter template. The recipients' information on the letter template is kept empty. When the mail merge process is initiated, the recipients' data from the spreadsheet or database data file is fetched and placed within the empty field in the letter, one by one, until all letters are created.
- Excel Worksheet, Outlook Contacts List, and MS Access Database are valid data sources.
- **Microsoft PowerPoint is a presentation program** . It was released on April 20, 1987, initially for Macintosh computers only. Microsoft acquired PowerPoint three months later.
- The program uses slides to convey information rich in multimedia.

47. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Safari.

★ Key Points

- **Safari is a web browser.**
- Safari is the default web browser for all Apple devices: Macs, iPads, and iPhones.
- **Safari is the most popular mobile web browser in the US.**
- A web browser is application software for accessing the World Wide Web.
- In other words, it is an application used to access and view websites.
- Common web browsers include Microsoft Edge, Internet Explorer, Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, and Apple Safari.
- Google Chrome is the most popular web browser in the world.

★ Additional Information

- **Dropbox** is a cloud storage service that lets us save files online and sync them to our devices.
- **Windows** is a graphical operating system developed by Microsoft. It allows users to view and store files, run the software, play games, watch videos, and provides a way to connect to the internet.
- **Facebook (now called meta)** is a social networking site.

48. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is **512 GB RAM**.

★ Key Points

- **512 GB RAM** is usually not a possibility in a normal laptop for office use.
- RAM: Random Access Memory
 - It is a hardware device that allows information to be stored and retrieved on a computer.
 - It is volatile.
 - The data is erased even when the power is switched off.

- The programs and data that the CPU requires during the execution of a program are stored in this memory.
- **128GB is the highest amount of RAM available** in a single stick for computers right now.
- **For official use, 8GB RAM is more than enough .**

★ Additional Information

- **Hard Disk Drives**
 - An HDD is a data storage device that lives inside the computer.
 - It has spinning disks inside where data is stored magnetically.
 - The HDD has an arm with several "heads" (transducers) that read and write data on the disk. It is similar to how a turntable record player works, with an LP record (hard disk) and a needle on an arm (transducers).
 - They are available in two common form factors that are 2.5 inches (commonly used in laptops) and 3.5 inches (desktop computers).

49. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is TouchPad; Mouse.

★ Key Points

- The most commonly used primary input devices of a computer are Touchpad and Mouse.
- An input device is any hardware device that sends data to a computer, allowing us to interact with and control it.
- For instance- Keyboard, Mouse, Joy Stick, Light pen, Track Ball, Scanner, Graphic Tablet, Microphone.
- A **touchpad** is a device for pointing (controlling input positioning) on a computer display screen. It is an alternative to the mouse. Touchpads operate in one of several ways, including capacitive sensing or resistive touchscreen.
- A **computer mouse** is a hand-held pointing device that detects two-dimensional motion relative to a surface.

- It controls the movement of the cursor on the computer screen and allows users to move and select folders, text, files, and icons on a computer.

★ Confusion Points

Keyboard is the primary input device but joystick is not a primary input device.

A joystick is an input device because its primary purpose is to send movement data and control signals generated by the central pivot to a processing unit. A touchpad (also called a trackpad) is a type of input device for computers that does the same things as a computer mouse

50. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Scanner.

★ Key Points

- The scanner is an input device, which acts like a photocopy machine.
- When a piece of information is available on paper, it is used and needs to be transferred to the hard disk of the computer for further use/processing.
- Scanners can broadly be classified into several types. Some of them are-
 - **Flatbed Scanners**
 - These are mainly used to scan anything flat. Photos, Documents, etc. can be scanned.
 - **Automated Document Feeder**
 - The main advantage of this over the flatbed scanner is the speed at which the materials get scanned.
 - On average, an ADF can scan up to 100 PPM, while the flatbed is confined to a maximum of 5 ppm.
 - **Overhead Scanners**
 - The materials that are scanned are not limited to flat-shaped ones.
 - Stone Carvings can also be scanned.

51. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is

★ Key Points

- In computing, Input device peripherals (parts of computer hardware equipment) are used to provide data and control signals to systems that process information, such as computers or other information equipment.
- Examples of input devices include keyboards, mice, scanners, digital cameras, and joysticks.
- Many input devices can be classified according to:
 - modality of input (e.g. mechanical motion, audio, visual, etc.)
 - the input is discrete (e.g. key presses) or continuous (e.g. a mouse's position, though digitized into a discrete quantity, is fast enough to be considered continuous)

52. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Plotter.

★ Key Points

- Plotters are special types of printers designed to produce large size engineering drawings and similar large graphics.
 - Plotters are used to print graphical output on paper.
 - It actually draws point-to-point lines directly from vector graphics files.
 - The plotter was the first computer output device that could print graphics as well as accommodate full-size engineering and architectural drawings.

- It interprets computer commands and makes line drawings on paper using multicolored automated pens.
- It is capable of producing graphs, drawings, charts, maps, etc.

★ Additional Information

- **Laser printers** are machines that melt toner powder onto paper to create a print.
- A **scanner** is a device that captures images from photographic prints, posters, magazine pages, and similar sources for computer editing and display.
- A **data projector** is a projection device that takes a signal output by a computer and projects an image onto a projector screen via a lens system.

53. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is monitor.

★ Key Points

- A monitor is a standard output device that displays text, images, and user interface elements by illuminating thousands of pixels with different colors.
- The output devices of the computer are used to display results in electronic or paper medium.
- A monitor is a display device that can produce text and graphics as output. A monitor may use different display technologies like a Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) and Liquid Crystal Display (LCD).

54. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Output.

★ Key Points

- **Output devices** allow us to receive information from the computer.
- An output device is any hardware device used to send data from a computer to another device or user.
- Examples of output devices are–
 - monitors and projectors (video), headphones and speakers (audio), or printers and plotters (physical reproduction in the form of text or graphics).

55. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Barcode.

★ Key Points

- The technique used is Barcode.
 - **Barcode** is a printed series of parallel bars or lines of varying width that is used for entering data into a computer system.
 - The bars are used to represent the binary digits 0 and 1, sequences of which in turn can represent numbers from 0 to 9 and be processed by a digital computer.
 - A barcode scanner will read this pattern of black and white bars and translate them into a line of tests that your retail point of sale system can understand.
- **RFID– Radio Frequency Identification**
 - It refers to a wireless system comprised of two components: tags and readers.
 - RFID tags are a type of tracking system that uses radiofrequency to search, identify, track, and communicate with items and people.
- **MICR– Magnetic Ink Character Recognition**
 - It is a technology used primarily to identify and process checks.

- The MICR on a check is the string of characters that appears at the bottom left of the check.
 - It consists of three groups of numbers, including the bank routing number, the account number, and the check number.
 - OCR– Optical Character Recognition
 - It is a widespread technology to recognize text inside images, such as scanned documents and photos.
 - It is used to convert virtually any kind of image containing written text (typed, handwritten, or printed) into machine-readable text data.
-

56. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is MICR.

★ Key Points

- MICR– Magnetic Ink Character Recognition
 - It is a technology used primarily to identify and process checks.
 - The MICR on a check is the string of characters that appears at the bottom left of the check.
 - It consists of three groups of numbers, including the bank routing number, the account number, and the check number.

★ Additional Information

- OCR– Optical Character Recognition
 - It is a widespread technology to recognize text inside images, such as scanned documents and photos.
 - It is used to convert virtually any kind of image containing written text (typed, handwritten, or printed) into machine-readable text data.
- OMR– Optical Mark Recognition
 - It is the process of reading information that people mark on surveys, tests, and other paper documents.
- IFSC– Indian Financial System Code

- It represents the 11 digit character on our bank's cheque leaves, or other bank-sponsored material.
- This 11 character code helps identify the individual bank branches that participate in the various online money transfer options like NEFT and RTGS.

57. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Software.

★ Key Points

- Software is an 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.
- Some of the commonly used Operating Systems-
 - Microsoft Windows
 - Apple macOS
 - Linux
 - Android
 - Apple's iOS
 - UNIX

58. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Windows + R.

★ Key Points

- Windows + R is the short-cut key to launch the RUN command window.
- Shortcut commands save time because it eliminates the need of using the mouse or tracker.
- Ctrl+R- Align the text to the right.
- Alt + R- open the Review tab in the Office programs Ribbon.

★ Additional Information

- Shortcuts in MS Word –

Prepp

Your Personal Exams Guide

Open a document.	Ctrl+O
Create a new document.	Ctrl+N
Save the document.	Ctrl+S
Close the document.	Ctrl+W
Cut the selected content to the Clipboard.	Ctrl+X
Copy the selected content to the Clipboard.	Ctrl+C
Paste the contents of the Clipboard.	Ctrl+V
Select all document content.	Ctrl+A
Apply bold formatting to the text.	Ctrl+B
Apply italic formatting to text.	Ctrl+I

Apply underline formatting to text.	Ctrl+U
Decrease the font size by 1 point.	Ctrl+[
Increase the font size by 1 point.	Ctrl+]
Centre the text.	Ctrl+E
Align the text to the left.	Ctrl+L
Align the text to the right	Ctrl+R
Cancel a command.	Esc
Undo the previous action.	Ctrl+Z
Redo the previous action, if possible.	Ctrl+Y
Adjust the zoom magnification.	Alt+W, Q, then tab in Zoom dialogue box to the value you want.
Split the document window.	Ctrl+Alt+S

59. Answer: c

Remove the document window split.

Alt+Shift+C or Ctrl+Alt+S

Explanation:

The correct answer is read mode.

★ Key Points

- The Forward and Back icons appear to scroll through pages in the read mode view of MS Word.
- Read Mode automatically fits the page layout to our device, using columns and larger font sizes, both of which we can adjust.
- To activate "Read Mode" for the current document, click the "View" tab. In the "Views" section of the "View" tab, click "Read Mode".

★ Additional Information

- 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.

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60. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Sabarmati Ashram, Gujarat.

★ Key Points

- Mahatma Gandhi started the Dandi March from Sabarmati Ashram, Gujarat.
- Dandi March is also known as **Salt Satyagraha**.
- Mahatma Gandhi sent a letter on **March 2, 1930**, to inform the Viceroy **Lord Irwin** that he and the others would begin breaking the Salt Laws in **10 days**.

- The march spanned **240 miles (390 km)** , from **Sabarmati Ashram** to **Dandi** , which was called **Navsari** at that time (now in the state of Gujarat)
- He began his journey on **12th March** and broke the salt law by generating salt from seawater on **6th April 1930**.
- On **5th May** , Mahatma Gandhi was arrested.

★ Additional Information

- The Salt Satyagraha was initiated by Mahatma Gandhi against the **salt tax** that was imposed by the British Government in India.
- Salt was a commodity used by all people of every community and the poor people were affected more by the salt tax.
- Until the passing of the **1882 Salt Act**, Indians were making salt from seawater free of cost.
- But the Salt Act gave the British a monopoly over the production of salt and the authority to impose a salt tax.

61. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Syed Ahmed Khan.

★ Key Points

- Syed Ahmed Khan founded the **MuhammadanAnglo-Oriental college** in 1875 which later became Aligarh Muslim University.
- He considered competence in **English** and "**Western sciences**" necessary skills for maintaining Muslims' political influence, especially in Northern India.
- **Mahendra Pratap Singh** gave land for the university.
- On **9th September 1920**, the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College became '**Aligarh Muslim University**.'
- **Sultan Shah Jahan Begum** was the **first Chancellor** of the University.
- The work of Syed Ahmed Khan gave rise to a new generation of Muslim intellectuals and politicians who composed the Aligarh movement to secure the political future of Muslims in India.

- He was also a jurist for the British East India Company.
-

62. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Jaat and Sawar.**

★ **Key Points**

- **Akbar introduced the Mansabdari System** as a new administrative machinery and revenue system in 1571 AD.
 - The term 'Mansab' denotes the rank (position) of a Mughal military officer. Higher the Mansab, higher the salary, status, and position of the officer.
 - The mansab or rank was designated by dual representation - one by **personal rank (called zat/jaat)** and the other by **cavalry rank (called sawar)**. Every mansabdar was given the rank of both zat and sawar.
 - The Mansabdars were required to maintain a fixed number of troops and other equipment such as horses, elephants, camels, mules, crafts, etc.
 - Broadly, there were three categories among the mansabdars.
 - Those holding ranks below 500 zat/jaat (soldiers) were known as mansabdars.
 - Those holding ranks of more than 500 zat, but below 2,500 zat were named amirs and fell in the second category.
 - The third category was amir-i-umda or amir-i-azam or omrahs -those mansabdars who held the ranks of 2,500 zat and more.
 - Cavalrymen, Bowmen, and Musketeers formed a part of the contingents maintained by the mansabdars.
-

63. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Sarojini Naidu.

★ Key Points

- Sarojini Naidu was the first Indian woman to become the President of the Indian National Congress.
 - She was appointed as the President of the Indian National Congress in 1925 .
 - She was an Indian political activist and poet.
 - She earned the sobriquet '**the Nightingale of India**' , or '**Bharat Kokila**' by Mahatma Gandhi because of colour, imagery, and lyrical quality of her poetry.
 - She was the first woman to hold the office of Governor in the Dominion of India.

★ Additional Information

- The first session of the Indian National Congress was held in December 1885 in **Bombay** with **seventy-two delegates** .
- **The first president of the Indian National Congress was W.C. Banerjee.**
- **A.O Hume** assumed the office of INC as General Secretary.
- More than just a political party, Congress was an assembly for politically-minded individuals who were interested in reforms.
- The second session of the Congress took place under the leadership of **Dadabhai Naoroji** in **Calcutta** .
- The number of delegates had increased to **434** .

64. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Lahore.

★ Key Points

- The **1929 session of Congress** that formalized the demand for '**Purna Swaraj**' was held in Lahore. That is why it is also known as the **Lahore session**.
- As a result; On 26 January 1930, a public declaration was made to Indians to celebrate it as '**Independence Day**.'
- In 1929, Lord Irwin (then Viceroy of India) vaguely announced that India would be granted dominion status in the future. However, the announcement was met with a backlash in England.
- Lord Irwin thereafter told Indian leaders that he could not promise dominion status.
- As a result of this, the Indian National Congress changed its demand for dominion status to '**Purna Swaraj**' and passed a resolution in **1929**.
- **Jawaharlal Nehru** was the **president** in the **1929** session.

65. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Non-Cooperation Movement.

★ Key Points

- The place named Chauri Chaura was notably related to Non-Cooperation Movement.
 - The Chauri Chaura incident took place on **4 February 1922** in Chauri Chaura in the **Gorakhpur district** of the United Provinces (modern-day Uttar Pradesh) in British India, when a large group of protesters participating in the non-cooperation movement were fired upon by the police. In retaliation, the demonstrators attacked and set fire to a police station, killing all of its occupants.
 - The incident led to the death of **three civilians** and **22 policemen**.
 - Due to this incident, Mahatma Gandhi called off the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- The **Non-Cooperation movement** was launched on **4 September 1920**.
- Thousands of students boycotted Government schools and colleges.

- Gandhiji chalked out the following program for the Non-cooperation movement:-
 - Surrender of titles
 - Refusal to attend government functions
 - Boycott of law courts
 - Boycott of foreign goods
 - Not to vote in elections, etc.

66. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Mahendragiri.

★ Key Points

- Mahendragiri is a mountain in the Rayagada subdivision of the district of Gajapati, Odisha .
 - This is the second-highest mountain peak of Odisha after Deomali in the Koraput district.
 - Mahendragiri hill and its surrounding areas are recognized as a biodiversity hot spot due to numerous medicinal plants and other species that are found here.

★ Additional Information

- The **Garo Hills** are part of the Garo-Khasi range in Meghalaya, India.
 - The range is part of the Meghalaya subtropical forests ecoregion.
 - Garo Hills comprises 3 districts, Tura, Balpakram and Nokrek.
- The **Khasi Hills** are a low mountain formation on the Shillong Plateau in the Meghalaya state of India.
 - It connects with the Purvanchal Range and larger Patkai Range further east.
 - It is drained by tributaries of the Brahmaputra and Surma rivers.
- **Jaintia Hills** are a mountainous region that was mainly part of Assam and Meghalaya.

- The natural vegetation changes according to the topography of the land.

67. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Himachal Pradesh.

★ Key Points

- **Rohtang Pass**
 - It is a high mountain pass on the eastern end of the Pir Panjal Range of the Himalayas around 51 km from Manali.
 - It connects the Kullu Valley with the Lahaul and Spiti Valleys of Himachal Pradesh.
 - It links Manali and Leh by road.
 - The pass lies on the watershed between the Chenab and Beas basins.
 - It has polar climate Köppen (ET).

68. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Godavari.

★ Key Points

- Godavari river is known as 'Dakshin Ganga'.
- In terms of length, catchment area, and discharge, the Godavari is the largest in peninsular India.
- It is India's second-longest river after the Ganga.
- Its source is in Triambakeshwar, Maharashtra.
- It flows east for 1,465 kilometers (910 mi), draining the states of Maharashtra (48.6%), Telangana (18.8%), Andhra Pradesh (4.5%), Chhattisgarh (10.9%) and

Odisha (5.7%).

- The river ultimately empties into the Bay of Bengal through an extensive network of tributaries.

★ Additional Information

- Tributaries of Godavari – **Banganga, Kadva, Shivana, Purna, Kadam, Pranahita, Indravati, Nasardi, Pravara, Sindphan, etc .**
- Pranhita is the largest tributary of the Godavari River.

69. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Bangalore.

★ Key Points

- **Bangalore** is popularly known as the Silicon Valley of India.
- It is considered the centre of India's high-tech industry.
- ISRO, Infosys, Wipro, HAL and other Indian technological organisations have their headquarters in this city.
- Don Hoefler a journalist for the publication had titled a three-part series examining the history of the semiconductor "Silicon Valley U.S.A." The term rapidly became associated with technology.
- Additionally, Silicon Valley is a region in Northern California that serves as a global center for high technology and innovation.
- It is located in the southern part of the San Francisco Bay Area.

70. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Hyderabad.

★ Key Points

- In Hyderabad, the headquarter of MIDHANI (MIDHANI-Alloy Nigam Limited) is located.
- Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited (MIDHANI) was established in the year 1973 under the **Ministry of Defence** as Government of India Enterprise.
- MIDHANI has been set up with a view to achieving self-reliance in the production and supply of various superalloys, special steels, materials to Defence, other Strategic Sectors for Nuclear, aeronautical and Space applications.
- The guiding factors for setting up of MIDHANI were the demand for Defence oriented technologies, which come under the national priorities.
- Presently, more than seventy per cent of MIDHANI's products (value-wise) cater to strategic customers viz. Ordnance Factory Board (OFB), Defence Research & Development Organisation (DRDO), Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL), and Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) etc.
- In addition, MIDHANI also supplies special alloys and products to the commercial sector including Larsen & Toubro, BHEL, Titanium equipment etc.

71. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Food and agricultural production.

★ Key Points

- Green Revolution in India is related to Food and agricultural production.
- M.S. Swaminathan an Indian geneticist played a leading role in Green Revolution.
- Green Revolution is referred to the increase in production of food grains (especially wheat and rice) by the introduction of high-yielding variety seeds and modern methods.

- The use of tractors, irrigation facilities, pesticides, and fertilizers became dominant.
- Swaminathan helped in introducing Mexican semidwarf wheat plants to Indian fields and helped to bring about greater acceptance of modern farming methods.
- This was coupled with better and efficient irrigation and the correct use of fertilizers to boost the crop.
- The result of the Green Revolution was to make India self-sufficient when it came to food grains.

72. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Toda.

- Toda tribes are native to the Nilgiri Hills.

★ Key Points

- Toda Tribe –
 - It is listed as a **Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG)** .
 - They are the pastoral tribes of the **Nilgiri Hills of South India** , mainly concentrated in Tamil Nadu.
 - They speak Toda language which is Dravidian. They also speak in other languages like Kannada, Telugu and Malayalam etc.
 - They live in settlements of three to seven small thatched houses scattered on pasture slopes; Built on a wooden structure.
 - These tribes traditionally trade dairy products, as well as cane and bamboo items, with other Nilgiri peoples.

73. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is 74.04%.

★ Key Points

- The 15th Indian Census was conducted in two phases- house listing and population enumeration.
- The results of the 2011 census revealed that there has been an increase in literacy in the country.
- The literacy rate in India is 74.04 percent, 82.14 for males and 65.46 for females.

★ Important Points

- The literacy rates for the country as a whole increased from 18.33 percent in 1951 to 65.38 percent in 2001 with the literacy rate for males at 75.85 percent and that for females at 54.16 percent.
- Among the states in India, Kerala had the highest literary rate with 94 percent in 2011.
- Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh, and the capital territory of Delhi followed Kerala with above-average literacy rates.

74. Answer: c

Explanation: **Your Personal Exams Guide**

The correct answer is Thane.

★ Key Points

- The 15th Indian Census was conducted in two phases- house listing and population enumeration.
- The highest populated district in India was Thane, Pune in Census 2011 with a population of 1.1 Crore.
- **North 24 Parganas** was the second most populated district in India with a population of 1.08 Crore.

★ Important Points

- Some other important facts about Census 2011 are-
 - Bihar has the highest population density.
 - Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest population density.
 - Uttar Pradesh has the highest populated state.
-

75. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Assam.

★ Key Points

- The Brahmaputra river with a length of 891 km between Bangladesh border to Sadiya (in Assam) was declared as National Waterway No. 2
 - It was declared National Waterway-2 in 1988.
 - It has nine floating terminals – Dibrugarh, Saikhowa, Jogighopa, Dhubri Port, Silghat, Jamuguri, Bogibil, Tezpur and Sadia.
- Pandu port is the largest and most important port on National Waterway-2.
- In India, 111 waterways have been declared as National Waterways as per the National Waterways Act, 2016.

★ Additional Information

- **The Brahmaputra River** originates in the name of Siang or Dihang from the Chemayungdung Glacier of the Kailash range near Lake Mansarovar.
 - It enters India west of the town of Sadiya in Arunachal Pradesh.
 - Tributaries: Dibang, Lohit, Siang, Budhi Dihing, Teesta and Dhansari
 - The average width of the Brahmaputra valley is about 80 km.
-

76. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is 1973.

★ Key Points

- The Govt. of India had launched “Project Tiger” on 1st April 1973 to promote the conservation of the tiger.
 - Project Tiger has been the largest species conservation initiative of its kind in the world.
 - The **Project Tiger Directorate of the Ministry of Environment and Forests** was mandated with the task of providing technical guidance and funding support.

★ Important Points

- **Project Tiger has been converted into a statutory authority (NTCA)** by providing enabling provisions in the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 through an amendment, viz. Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 2006.
 - The NTCA addresses the ecological as well as administrative concerns for conserving tigers, by providing a statutory basis for the protection of tiger reserves, apart from providing strengthened institutional mechanisms for the protection of ecologically sensitive areas and endangered species.
 - The Authority also ensures enforcing of guidelines for tiger conservation and monitoring compliance of the same, apart from the placement of motivated and trained officers having a good track record as Field Directors of tiger reserves.

77. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Odisha.

★ Key Points

- **Gahirmatha Marine Life Sanctuary**
 - It is located in the Kendrapara district of Odisha.

- It is the **only marine sanctuary** of Orissa.
- It is very famous for its nesting beach for **Olive Ridley Turtles**.
- It is one of the most important nesting beaches for turtles.
- In 1997, the Government of Orissa declared the area as Gahirmatha Marine Sanctuary considering its ecological significance and diverse floral and faunal resources.

★ Important Points

- **Major Protected Areas in Odisha:**
 - **National Parks:** Bhitarkanika National Park. Simlipal National Park.
 - **Wildlife Sanctuaries:** Badrama WLS, Chilika (Nalaban island) WLS, Hadgarh WLS, Baisipalli WLS, Kotagarh WLS, Nandankanan WLS, Lakhari Valley WLS, Gahirmatha (Marine) WLS.

78. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Tadoba.

★ Key Points

- **Tadoba National Park** is not located in Madhya Pradesh.
 - The Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve is a wildlife sanctuary in Chandrapur district of **Maharashtra**.
 - It is Maharashtra's oldest and largest national park.
 - The park is known for its teak and crocodile bark which are the predominant tree species.
- **Kanha National Park**
 - The park was created in June 1955.
 - It is in **Madhya Pradesh**.
 - The park is located in two districts that are Mandla and Kalaghat.
 - It was given the status of a tiger reserve in 1973.
 - It is also known as Kanha-Kisli National Park.

- The park has animals like Bengal tiger, leopard, wild dog, foxes and jackals, Indian leopard, sloth bear, barasingha, and dhole.
- **Pench National Park**
 - It is situated in the districts of Seoni and Chhindwara in **Madhya Pradesh**.
 - It is named after the pristine river pence which flows through the park.
 - Since its inception in 1965 as a wildlife sanctuary, the park is serving as the cozy nest of numerous wild creatures including the Royal Bengal Tiger, Jackal, Barking Deer, etc.
 - Later in the year 1975 and 1992, the sanctuary got the recognition of National Park and Tiger Reserve respectively.
- **Bandhavgarh National Park**
 - It is located in **Madhya Pradesh**.
 - It is known for its large population of Royal Bengal Tigers.
 - It was declared a National Park in 1968 and then became Tiger Reserve in 1993.

79. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Article 19(1)**.

★ Key Points

- **Article 19(1)**– anyone has the right to choose any profession or practice.
- There are six fundamental rights enshrined in Part III (Articles 12 to 35) of the constitution of India. Fundamental rights apply universally to all citizens, irrespective of race, birthplace, religion, caste or gender.
- Under Part-III (article 12 – 35) of the constitution, every citizen has provided 6 fundamental rights.
- A total of seven rights were originally provided by the Constitution.
- 44th amendment (1978 A.D.) removed the right to property and made a legal right (300A).
- The fundamental rights secure the natural rights of all citizens and it was taken from the constitution of the U.S.A.

Fundamental Right	Article
Right to equality	(14 - 18)
Right to freedom	(19 - 22)
Right against exploitation	(23 - 24)
Right to freedom of religion	(25 - 28)
Cultural and educational rights	(29 - 30)
Right to constitutional remedies	(32)

★ Additional Information

- **Article 32(2)** provides that the Supreme Court shall have the power to issue directions or orders or writs.
- **Article 15** includes equality before the law.
- **Article 16(6)** - Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any economically weaker sections of citizens (with certain conditions).

80. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Providing one-third reservation to women in Parliament.

★ Key Points

- Providing one-third reservation to women in Parliament is not a 'Fundamental Duty' under the Indian Constitution.
 - The idea of Fundamental Duties is inspired by the **Constitution of Russia**.
 - These were incorporated in **Part IV-A** of the Constitution by the **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976** on the recommendations of the

Swaran Singh Committee.

- Originally **10 in number**, one more duty was added through the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002.
- **All the eleven duties are listed in Article 51-A of the Constitution (the sole Article in Part-IV-A).**
- However, like the Directive Principles, the duties are also non-justiciable in nature.
- **List of Fundamental duties:**
 - To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
 - To cherish and follow the noble ideals that inspired the national struggle for freedom;
 - To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India;
 - To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
 - To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic, and regional or sectional diversities and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
 - To value and preserve the rich heritage of the country's composite culture;
 - To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife, and to have compassion for living creatures;
 - To develop the scientific temper, humanism, and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
 - To safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
 - To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavor and achievement
 - To provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years (added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002).

81. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is D.

★ Key Points

- Vitamin D is produced in the **human body by exposure to sunlight**.
- **Vitamin D** is a group of fat-soluble secosteroids responsible for increasing intestinal absorption of calcium, magnesium, and phosphate, and multiple other biological effects.
- In humans, the most important compounds in this group are **vitamin D3 (also known as cholecalciferol) and vitamin D2 (ergocalciferol)**.
- The major natural source of the vitamin is the synthesis of cholecalciferol in the skin from cholesterol through a chemical reaction that is dependent on sun exposure (specifically UVB radiation).
- The **sun's ultraviolet B (UVB)** rays hit cholesterol in the skin cells, providing the energy for **vitamin D synthesis to occur**.
- Dietary recommendations typically assume that all of a person's **vitamin D** is taken by mouth, as sun exposure in the population is variable and recommendations about the **amount of sun exposure that is safe are uncertain in view of the skin cancer risk**.

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82. Answer: c

Explanation:

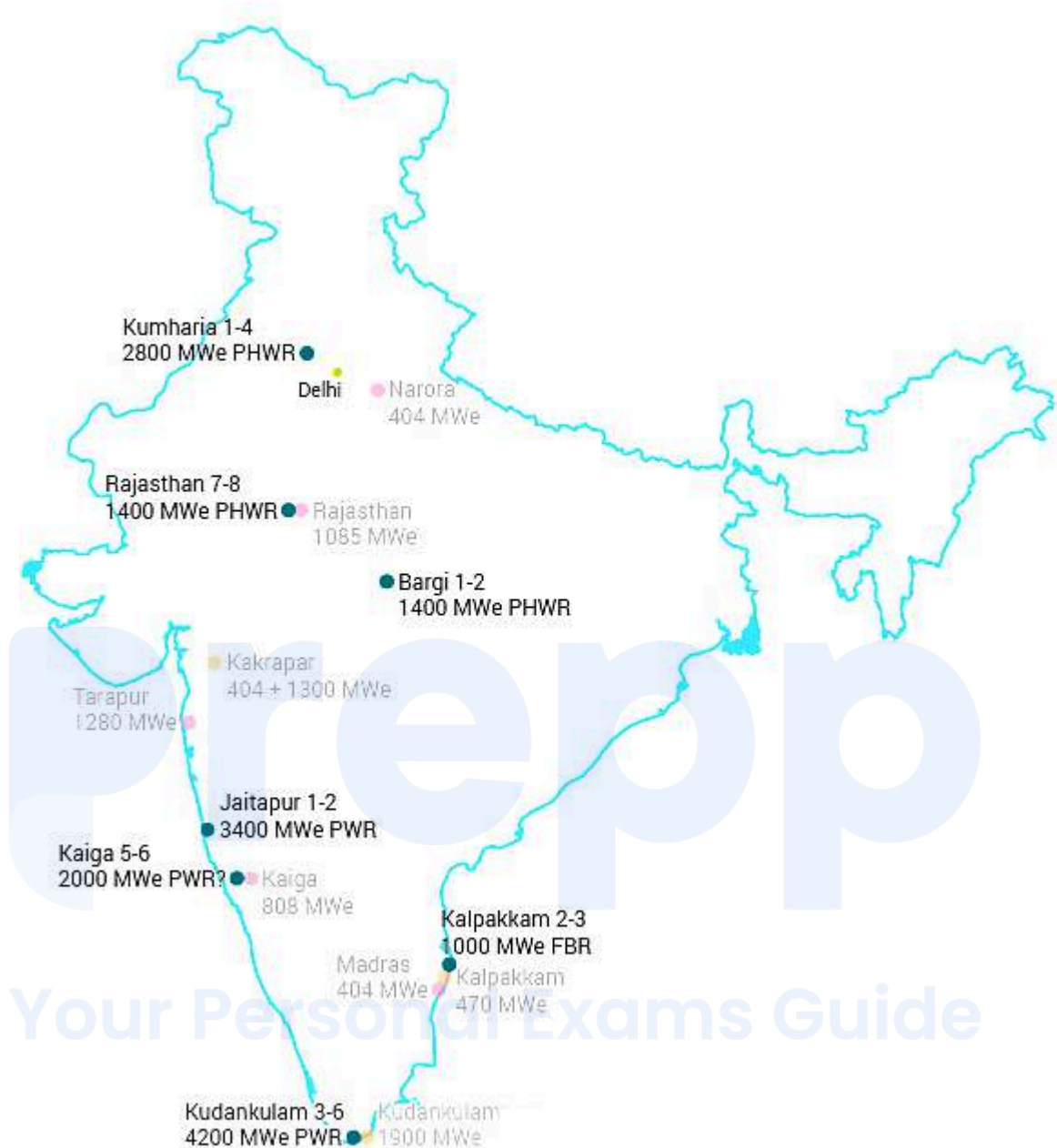
The correct answer is QSPR.

★ Key Points

- **Kaiga**
 - Kaiga Atomic Power Station (KAPS) is operated by the state-run Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd (NPCIL).
 - Kaiga Site is located on Kadra Reservoir on Kali river in **Uttar Kannada district** in the state of **Karnataka**.

- The plant services India's southern grid and provides power to five states (Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Pondicherry).
- **Kakrapar**
 - Kakrapar Atomic Power Station is a nuclear power station in India, which lies in the proximity of Surat and Tapi river in the state of Gujarat.
 - It has a comprehensive nuclear power production, fuel reprocessing, and waste treatment facility that includes plutonium fuel fabrication for fast breeder reactors. It is completely built indigenously.
 - It has two units generating 220 MW of electricity.
- **Tarapur**
 - It is located in Tarapur, **Maharashtra**.
 - It was the first commercial atomic power station of India commissioned on 28th October 1969.
 - It was commissioned under 123 agreements signed between India, the United States, and International Atomic Energy Agency.
 - The station is operated by the National power corporation of India.
- **Narora**
 - The power plant is located in Narora, Bulandshahar district in **Uttar Pradesh**.
 - The Narora Atomic Power Station (NAPS) services the northern power grid of India.
 - The station began commercial operations in the year 1991.

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83. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Kerala.

★ Key Points

- Famous painter Raja Ravi Varma belonged to Travancore, it comes under Kerala.
 - Viceroy Lord Curzon honored him with the Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal for his service in the furtherance of public interest.
 - Two of his granddaughters were adopted into the royal family later in life, and their descendants now make up the entirety of Travancore's current royal family, including the most recent three Maharajas (Marthanda Varma III, Balarama Varma III, and Rama Varma VII).
- A few prominent works of Ravi Varma are:
 - Arjuna and Subhadra
 - Shantanu and Matsyagandha Nair
 - Shakuntala
 - Mohini playing with a ball
 - A Lady Playing Swarbat

84. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Uttar Pradesh.

★ Key Points

- Chaukhandi Stupa is located in **Sarnath, Uttar Pradesh**.
 - It was built in the period of the 4th and 5th century A.D during the **Gupta period**.
 - It is believed that Buddha first time met his five disciples here.
 - It was built to mark the site where Lord Buddha and his first disciples met while traveling from Bodh Gaya to Sarnath.
 - It is declared as a 'protected area of national importance' in 2019.
- It was founded by Alexander Cunningham in 1861.
- The Archaeological Survey of India declared Chaukhandi Stupa as a monument of national importance in June 2019.

85. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is strength and courage.

★ Key Points

- The saffron color of the Indian national flag symbolizes courage and sacrifice.
- In 1921, Pingali Venkayya first presented a basic design of the national flag to Mahatma Gandhi.
- The white middle band indicates peace and truth with Dharma Chakra/Ashoka Chakra .
- In the center of the white band is a navy-blue wheel that represents the chakra .
- The green band shows the fertility, growth, and auspiciousness of the land.
- The National Flag of India was adopted during the meeting of the Constituent Assembly held on 22 July 1947.
- The ratio of the width of the flag to its length is 2:3.

86. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Augmentation.

★ Important Points

- PRASAD scheme–
 - The full form is Pilgrimage Rejuvenation And Spirituality Augmentation Drive.
 - This scheme focuses on developing and identifying pilgrimage sites across India for enriching the religious tourism experience.

- It aims to integrate pilgrimage destinations in a prioritized, planned, and sustainable manner to provide a complete religious tourism experience.
- The Ministry of Tourism has set up a **Mission Directorate for implementing the PRASAD scheme**.
- This scheme seeks to leverage the voluntary funding available for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) for improved sustainability of the projects under this scheme.

87. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Croatia.

★ Key Points

- **Croatia** was the runner-up in the FIFA World Cup 2018.
- The 21st edition of FIFA World Cup 2018 was held in Russia from 14 June to 15 July 2018.
- There were 32 teams divided into eight groups of four each for this edition of the World Cup.
- This was the first time since 2006 that the World Cup was held in Europe.
- There were a total of 64 matches played across 12 venues located in 11 cities.
- At an estimated cost of over \$14.2 billion, it was the most expensive World Cup to date.
- In the final, France played Croatia at the Luzhniki Stadium in Moscow.
- France won the match 4–2 to claim their second World Cup.
- Germany won FIFA 2014 and it was the defending Champion.
- Croatian player Luka Modrić was voted the tournament's best player winning the Golden Ball.

★ Additional Information

- **FIFA:**
 - It is a non-profit organization that describes itself as an international governing body of association football, futsal, and beach soccer.

Headquarters– Zurich, Switzerland

- President– Gianni Infantino.

88. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Squash.

★ Key Points

- Joshna Chinappa is related to **Squash** .
 - She was the youngest Indian women's national champion in Squash.
 - She was the first Indian to win the British Junior Squash championship title in the under-19 category.
 - She attained a career-high world ranking of World No.10 in July 2016.
 - She won a gold medal in South Asian Games held in 2016.
- **Notable squash players in India are:**
 - Saurav Ghosal
 - Dipika Pallikal
 - Ramit Tandon
 - Cyrus Poncha
 - Aparajitha Balamurukan.

89. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Bengal Warriors.

★ Key Points

- **Bengal Warriors** is not an IPL cricket team.
- The Indian Premier League (IPL) is a professional Twenty20 cricket league.

- The league was founded by the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) in 2007.
 - Name of IPL Cricket teams–
 - Chennai Super Kings
 - Delhi Capitals
 - Punjab Kings
 - Kolkata Knight Riders
 - Mumbai Indians
 - Rajasthan Royals
 - Royal Challengers Bangalore
 - Sunrisers Hyderabad
-

90. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is In 2014.

★ Key Points

- Indian Men's Team Finished in 9th place in World Cup 2014 held in The Hague, Netherlands.
- Indian team won a silver medal at the Commonwealth Games 2014, Glasgow.
 - They lost to Australia 4–0 in the Finals.
 - India hosted the 2018 World Cup.
- India won the 2014 Asian Games Gold Medal after 16 years (last won in 1998).
 - India won Asia Cup held in Dhaka in 2017.

★ Additional Information

- Pakistan is also the most successful nation in the men's Hockey World Cup, winning four titles .
- The Netherlands and Australia follow close behind with three World Cups each.
- The Netherlands was the first country to win the World Cup as hosts in 1973.
- Germany is the only other country with multiple World Cup titles two .
- India and Belgium have won one World Cup each.

- Belgium is the defending champion, having won the World Cup in 2018.

91. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Vijayalaya.

★ Key Points

- **Vijayalaya**, one of the Cholas from Uraiyur, captured the Kaveri delta which was under the control of the Muttaraiyar (subordinate to the Pallava kings of Kanchipuram), in the middle of the 9th century.
- **He built the town of Thanjavur and a temple for goddess Nishumbhasudeni there.**
- Thanjavur is the 7th biggest city in Tamil Nadu.
- **Thanjavur** is an important center of South Indian religion, art, and architecture. Most of the Great Living Chola Temples, which are UNESCO World Heritage Monuments, are located in and around Thanjavur.
- **The foremost among these, the Brihadeeswara Temple, is located in the center of the city.**
- Thanjavur is also home to Tanjore painting, a painting style unique to the region.

★ Additional Information

- **Rajaraja I (985 – 1014 A.D.)**
 - Rajaraja I is the most celebrated of the Chola kings.
 - He engaged in naval expeditions and emerged victorious on the West Coast, Sri Lanka, and conquered the Maldives in the Indian Ocean.
 - He defeated Cheras in the battle of Kandamur salai.
 - He was also successful in the expedition of western and Eastern Chalukyas.
 - **He installed Shaktiverma on Vengi Throne.**
 - He completed the construction of the famous **Rajarajeswara temple or Brihadeeswara temple** at Tanjore in 1010 A.D.

- His titles: Mummidì Chola, Jayankonda and Sivapadasekara.
- He abdicated his throne for his son Rajendra Chola I.
- **Rajendra I (1012–1044 A.D.)**
 - Rajendra I conducted the most striking military exploit after his accession in 1023 by his expedition to northern India.
 - He defeated Mahipala I of Bengal.
 - To commemorate this successful north-Indian campaign Rajendra founded the city of Gangaikondacholapuram and constructed the famous Rajesvaram temple in that city.
 - Another famous venture of Rajendra was his naval expedition to Kadaram or Sri Vijaya (Indonesia).
 - He got the title Kadaramgonda.
 - He called Bay of Bengal Chola Mandalam.
 - He annexed total Ceylon (Sri Lanka).
 - He established many educational institutes in his empire, for this he got the title Pandita Chola.
 - After the death of Rajendra I, his three successors were also killed in a short time.
- **Kulathunga Chola I**, grandson of Rajendra Chola preserved the legacy of Imperial Cholas.
 - He abolished many taxes and got the title sungam tavirtta.
 - He sent trade embassies to China
 - He united the Vengi kingdom with the Chola Empire.
 - He was contemporary to Ramanujacharya.
- **Rajendra III** was the last Chola king who was defeated by Jatavarman Sundarapandya II
 - On the ruins of the Chola empire, Pandya and Hoysala kingdom came into existence.

92. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is North-East.

★ Key Points

- **Garo Hills** , physiographic region, *western Meghalaya state, northeastern India.*
- It comprises the western margin of the **Shillong Plateau** and rises to a top elevation of about **4,600 feet (1,400 meters)**.
- Drained by various tributaries of the Brahmaputra River, it has extremely high rainfall and is heavily forested.
- They are inhabited mainly by tribal dwellers, the majority of whom are Garo people.
- **It is one of the wettest places in the world.**
- The range is part of the **Meghalaya subtropical forests ecoregion** .

★ Additional Information

- The Sivalik Hills , also known as the Shiwalik Hills and Churia Hills .
 - These are a mountain range of the outer Himalayas that stretches from the Indus River about 2,400 km eastwards close to the Brahmaputra River, spanning across the northern parts of the Indian subcontinent.
 - Shivalik region is located between **28 0 57' 16" and 34 0 10' 48" N latitudes and 73 0 29' 24" and 80 0 14' 23" E** longitudes in the north-western part of India stretching from Jammu & Kashmir in the north-west to Uttarakhand and it passes south-easterly through Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh.

★ Important Points

- Bundi is famous for its monuments and especially its fort , which preserves the glorious legacy of its erstwhile Rajput rulers.
 - The Taragarh fort, built-in 1354 , with its imposing structure of stone, is situated on a steep hill and has massive battlements and ramparts.
 - Bundi is famous for its waterworks.
 - Bundi takes its name from the Bando Naal or the narrow passage, between the rugged hills.
- The Siachen Glacier is a glacier located in the eastern Karakoram range in the Himalayas .
 - The Siachen glacier demarcates central Asia from the Indian subcontinent and separates Pakistan from China in the region.

- Due to its control over Saltoro Ridge, India is better placed to strike a bargain while settling bilateral territorial disputes with Pakistan in the future.
- Mahadeo Hills , sandstone hills located in the northern part of the Satpura Range , in southern Madhya Pradesh state, central India.
 - The hills have small plateaus and steep scarps that were formed during the Carboniferous Period.

93. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is December 1946 to November 1949.

★ Key Points

- At 11 am on **9 December 1946** the Assembly began its first session, with 211 members attending.
 - By early 1947, representatives of the Muslim League and princely states joined, and the Assembly approved the draft constitution on **26 November 1949** .
- On 9 December 1946 , the Constituent Assembly of India met for the first time in the Constitution Hall, now known as the **Central Hall of the Parliament House**.
 - 207 members were present who signed the register and presented their identity cards.
 - As of December **1947** , the Legislative Assembly had **299 members: 229 members** were elected from **12 Indian provinces** and **70 members** were nominated from **29** princely states.
 - The republic is governed according to the Constitution of India which was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26 November 1949 and came into force on 26 January 1950.

★ Additional Information

- 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.

- On 24 January 1950, The Indian Constituent Assembly adopted "Vande Mataram" as a national song.
- 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.

94. Answer: b

Explanation:

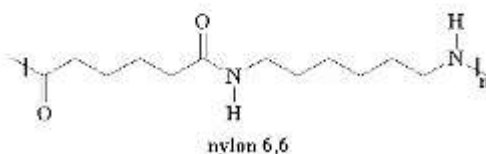
The correct answer is Rayon.

★ Key Points

- **Man-made fibres** which are modified natural fibres or produced in laboratories are known as synthetic fibres.
- Some natural fibres obtained from plants are cotton, jute, etc and natural fibres that are obtained from animals are wool, silk, etc.
- **Rayon**, Polyester, Nylon, Acrylic, and Plastic are the different types of synthetic fibres.
 - So, Rayon is a synthetic fibre.

★ Additional Information

- **Synthetic fibres** are obtained from chemicals and are stronger due to strong intermolecular forces.
- Nylon is a synthetic fibre composed of polyamide and cotton, jute, wool is natural fibres are they are naturally obtained.
- Cotton is naturally obtained from cotton plants while Jute is obtained from jute plants.
- Wool is obtained from sheep.
- The structure of the most common type of nylon fibre is as shown below



95. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is In 1986.

★ Key Points

- To put an end to this crime, the Central Government enacted the law- **Indecent Representation of Women Act, 1986** which prohibits the obscene and indecent representation of women and penalizes them for committing such offenses.
- The introduction of the Rajya Sabha Bill against Women's Indecent Representation in 1986 was in response to a women's movement which called for legislative action against the negative depiction of women in the country.
- The bill was **introduced by Margaret Alva** in the Rajya Sabha and became law in October 1987 by way of enactment.

★ Additional Information

- The objective of the Act
 - The law on obscenity is codified in sections in this country- The Indian Penal Code Section 292, Section 293, and Section 294.
 - Despite these provisions, in publications, especially in advertisements, there is a growing indecent representation of women or references to women, which has the effect to denigrate women but is also derogative of women.

- While there may be no specific intention, these advertisements, publications, etc. have a depraving or corrupting effect.
- Different legislation is, therefore, necessary to prevent the indeterminate representation of women effectively by means of advertisements, books, pamphlets etc.

96. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Gifts and jewelery given to a girl (bride) at the time of marriage.

★ Key Points

- A woman's wealth means Gifts and jewelery given to a girl (bride) at the time of marriage.
- Bride price, bridewealth, or bride token, is money, property, or another form of wealth paid by a groom or his family to the woman or the family of the woman he will be married to or is just about to marry.
- Dowry, the money, goods, or estate that a woman brings to her husband or his family in marriage.
 - Most common in cultures that are strongly patrilineal and that expect women to reside with or near their husband's family (patrilocality), dowries have a long history in Europe, South Asia, Africa, and other parts of the world.

★ Additional Information

- The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 consolidated the anti-dowry laws which had been passed on certain states.
- Penalty for demanding dowry:
 - This legislation provides for a penalty in section 4 If any person demands, directly or indirectly, from the parents or other relatives or guardian of a bride or bridegroom, as the case may be, any dowry, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six

months, but which may extend to two years and with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees.

- This legislation provides for a penalty in section 3 if any person gives, takes, or abets giving or receiving of dowry.
 - The punishment could be imprisonment for a minimum of 5 years and a fine of more than ₹15,000 or the value of the dowry received, whichever is higher.
- The payment of dowry has long been prohibited under specific Indian laws including the Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 and subsequently by Sections 304B and 498A of the Indian Penal Code.
- The dowry system in India refers to the durable goods, cash, and real or movable property that the bride's family gives to the groom, his parents, and his relatives as a condition of the marriage.
- There are also several state-level amendments to the Dowry Prohibition Act.

97. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Women police officer.

★ Key Points

- One of the prime motives of the legislature is to safeguard the woman during her arrest.
- The basic procedure regarding the arrest of a woman has been laid down in Section 46 of the Criminal Procedure code 1973, and Section 46(4) (amended under Section 6) of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005.
- Section 46(4) says that out of the ordinary circumstances, no women shall be arrested after sunset and before sunrise, and when such exceptional circumstances exist, the woman police officer, by making a written report, should obtain the prior permission of a first-class Judicial Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the offense is committed or the arrest is to be made.
- Moreover, as per **National Human Rights Commission Guidelines**, women police officers should be associated when a woman is being arrested.

★ Additional Information

- **Section 160(1)** – As per the provision of Section 160(1), women should not be called to the police station or to any other place other than their place of residence for questioning.
- It also says that neither a male under age 15 nor any woman shall be required to attend any place other than the place where they reside.
- In the **case of *Sheela Barse vs. State of Maharashtra(1983)***, the Hon'ble Supreme Court held that it is the duty of police officers making arrests to ensure that arrested females are segregated from men and kept in female lock-up in the police station.
- **In the absence of separate lock-ups, the women should be kept in a separate room.**

98. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is 2015.

★ Key Points

- **Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015** has been passed by the Parliament of India amidst intense controversy, debate, and protest on many of its provisions by the Child Rights fraternity.
- It replaced the Indian juvenile delinquency law, **Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, and allows for juveniles in conflict with Law in the age group of 16–18**, involved in Heinous Offences, to be tried as adults.
- The Act also sought to create a universally accessible adoption law for India, overtaking the **Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act (1956) (applicable to Hindus, Buddhists, Jains, and Sikhs)** and the **Guardians and Wards Act (1890) (applicable to Muslims)**, though not replacing them.
- The Act came into Enforcement on 15 January 2016.
- It was passed on 7 May 2015 by the Lok Sabha amid intense protest by several Members of Parliament.

- It was passed on 22 December 2015 by the Rajya Sabha.

★ Additional Information

- To streamline adoption procedures for the orphan, abandoned, and surrendered children, the existing Central Adoption Resource Authority (**CARA**) has been given the status of a statutory body to enable it to perform its function more effectively.
 - A separate chapter on Adoption provides detailed provisions relating to adoption and punishments for noncompliance.
 - Processes have been streamlined with timelines for both in-country and inter-country adoption including declaring a child legally free for adoption.
- As of 2019, the **Ministry of Women & Child Development** of the Government of India is working towards bringing an amendment, primarily to remove courts from the adoption process, to handover it over to Executive Magistrates/ District Magistrates, and make Child Welfare Committees administratively and judicially subordinate to District Magistrate, despite nationwide protest against such a move.

99. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Imprisonment up to three years and a fine.

★ Key Points

- **Any person, who stores or possesses pornographic** material in any form involving a child for the commercial purpose shall be punished on the first conviction with imprisonment of either description which **shall not be less than three years which may extend to five years, or with fine**, or with both and in the event of second or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment of either description which shall not be less than five years which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine.

★ Additional Information

- **Punishment for storage of pornographic material involving a child:**
 - Any person, who stores or possesses pornographic material in any form involving a child, but fails to delete or destroy or report the same to the designated authority, as may be prescribed, with an intention to share or transmit **child pornography**, shall be liable to fine, not less than five thousand rupees and in the event of a second or subsequent offense, with fine which shall not be less than ten thousand rupees.
 - Any person, who stores or possesses pornographic material in any form involving a child for transmitting or propagating or displaying or distributing in any manner at any time except for the purpose of reporting, as may be prescribed, or for use as evidence in court, shall be punished with **imprisonment** of either description which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

100. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is In 2012.

★ Key Points

- The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, (POCSO Act) and its corresponding rules were enacted with the objective of protecting children from a slew of sexual offences and introducing child-friendly judicial mechanisms for dealing with such offences.
 - Child sexual abuse laws in India have been enacted as part of the child protection policies of India.
 - **The Parliament of India passed the 'Protection of Children Against Sexual Offences Bill (POCSO), 2011' regarding child sexual abuse on 22 May 2012 into an Act.**
 - The rules formulated by the government in accordance with the law have also been notified in November 2012 and the law has become ready for

implementation.

- There have been many calls for more stringent laws.

★ Additional Information

- Protection of children by the state is guaranteed to Indian citizens by an expansive reading of Article 21[9] of the Indian constitution and also mandated given India's status as a signatory to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 was enacted to provide a robust legal framework for the protection of children from offenses of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and pornography, while safeguarding the interest of the child at every stage of the judicial process.

101. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

The correct answer is Anti trafficking police officer.

★ Key Points

- At the district level, the state government will appoint anti-trafficking police officers and set up anti-trafficking units for one or more districts to rescue individuals and investigate crimes.
 - The rescued persons will be produced before the Magistrate or Child Welfare Committee (in case of child victims).
 - The authorities are required to close the investigation of the offense within a period of 90 days from the date of registration of the FIR.
 - The work of the District Officers will be supervised by a District Police Nodal Officer, who will be appointed by the State Government.

★ Additional Information

- At the **state level**, the state government will appoint a nodal office to:
 - combat trafficking in the state

- monitor functioning of district anti-trafficking officers
- coordinate and monitor the inter-state and trans-border transfer of victims, witnesses, evidence, and offenders.
- The District Police Nodal Office will report to the state nodal officer.
- At the **national level**, the central government will constitute a National Anti-Trafficking Bureau, which may take over the investigation of cases referred to it by two or more states.

102. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is child forced to go to school by parents.

★ Key Points

- Child rights violations include child poverty, violence against children in all its forms as well as discrimination against girls, children born outside of wedlock, children with disabilities, and migrants, asylum-seeking, stateless, and refugee children.
- The **Committee** is the body of 18 independent experts that monitors implementation of the eponymous Convention by its State parties.
 - It also monitors the implementation of the treaty's Optional Protocols, on the involvement of children in armed conflict, and on sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography.
- On 19 December 2011, the UN General Assembly approved a third Optional Protocol on a communications procedure, which will allow individual children to submit complaints regarding specific violations of their rights under the Convention and its first two optional protocols.
 - The Protocol entered into force in April 2014.

★ Additional Information

- Children's rights are a subset of human rights with particular attention to the rights of special protection and care afforded to minors.

- The **1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)** defines a child as "any human being below the age of eighteen years unless, under the law applicable to the child, the majority is attained earlier."

103. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is internal complaints committee.

★ Key Points

- According to the 'Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, an internal complaints committee has been constituted in any organization in which 10 or more people work.
 - The Committee is required to complete the inquiry within a time period of 90 days.
 - On completion of the inquiry, the report will be sent to the employer or the District Officer, as the case may be, they are mandated to take action on the report within 60 days.
 - Every employer is required to **constitute an Internal Complaints Committee** at each office or branch with 10 or more employees.
 - The District Officer is required to constitute a Local Complaints Committee at each district, and if required at the block level.
 - **The Complaints Committees have the powers of civil courts for gathering evidence**

★ Additional Information

- **The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013** is a legislative act in India that seeks to protect women from sexual harassment at their place of work.
 - It was passed by the Lok Sabha (the lower house of the Indian Parliament) on 3 September 2012. It was passed by the Rajya Sabha (the upper house of the Indian Parliament) on 26 February 2013.
 - The Bill got the assent of the President on 23 April 2013.

- **The Act came into force on 9 December 2013.**
- This statute superseded the Vishaka Guidelines for Prevention Of Sexual Harassment (POSH) introduced by the Supreme Court (SC) of India.

104. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is In 2005.

★ Key Points

- **The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted to protect women from domestic violence.**
 - It was implemented on 26 October 2006 by the Government of India and the Ministry of Women and Child Development.
 - The Act provides the definition of "domestic violence" for the first time in Indian law, in which this definition is broad and includes not only physical violence but also other forms of violence such as emotional/verbal, sexual and economic abuse.
 - It is a civil law intended primarily for protection orders rather than criminal enforcement.

★ Additional Information

- **Domestic violence is defined by Section 3 of the Act as "any act, omission or commission or conduct of the respondent shall constitute domestic violence in case it:**
 - harms or injures or endangers the health, safety, life, limb or well-being, whether mental or physical, of the aggrieved person or tends to do so and includes causing physical abuse, sexual abuse, verbal and emotional abuse, and economic abuse; or
 - harasses, harms, injures, or endangers the aggrieved person to coerce her or any other person related to her to meet any unlawful demand for any dowry or other property or valuable security; or

- has the effect of threatening the aggrieved person or any person related to her by any conduct mentioned in clause (a) or clause (b); or
- otherwise injures or causes harm, whether physical or mental, to the aggrieved person.

105. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Maharashtra.

★ Key Points

- **Rajasthan** is a state in the northwestern part of India bordering Punjab, Haryana, New Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.
 - The state also shares a border with the neighboring country of Pakistan.
 - Among the given options, Maharashtra is the state of India with which Rajasthan does not share its border.

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★ Additional Information

- The Tropic of Cancer passes through eight states in India :
 - Mizoram (Champhai)
 - Tripura (Udaipur)
 - West Bengal (Krishnanagar)
 - Jharkhand (Lohardaga)
 - Chhattisgarh (Sonhat)
 - Madhya Pradesh (Shajapur)
 - Rajasthan (Kalinjarh)
 - Gujarat (Jasdan)
- The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through Orissa.
- Tropic of Cancer passes through the middle part of India.
- From the extends south to north, the mainland of India extends between $8^{\circ}4'N$ and $37^{\circ}6'N$ latitudes .

- From the other extends west to east, India extends between $68^{\circ}7'E$ and $97^{\circ}25'E$ longitudes.
- Due to the great longitudinal extent and difference of about 29° , a wide differences in local time of places located at two extreme points of the country.
- The difference between these two points would be approximately two hours.

106. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Udaipur.

★ Key Points

- **Jai Singh** noticed that the Zij, which was used for determining the position of celestial objects, did not match the positions calculated on the table.
 - He constructed five new observatories in different cities (Varanasi, Ujjain, Mathura, Delhi, and Jaipur) in order to create a more accurate Zij.
 - The astronomical tables Jai Singh created, known as the Zij-i Muhammad Shahi, were continuously used in India for a century.
 - Also, it was used to measure time.

★ Additional Information

- **Jantar Mantar:** Jaipur is a collection of 19 astronomical instruments built by the Rajput king Sawai Jai Singh II, the founder of Jaipur, Rajasthan.
 - The monument was completed in **1734**.
 - It has the largest stone solarium in the world and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
 - It is near City Palace and Hawa Mahal.
 - The instruments allow observation of celestial positions with the naked eye.
 - The observatory is an example of Ptolemaic positional astronomy that was shared by many civilizations.

107. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Sugali Mata.

★ Key Points

- The Kuldevi of Aauwa 'Sugali Mata' is worshiped throughout the Marwar region.
 - It has 10 heads and 54 arms.
 - The idol of Sugali Mata was the inspiration of the revolutionaries of the freedom struggle of 1857.
 - This goddess statue made of black stone was also the inspiration of freedom fighters in the freedom struggle of 1857.

★ Additional Information

- **Sugali Mata is Deity (Kuldevi) of the Thakur family of Aauwa.**
 - In the fort of Aauwa, a rare idol of Sugali Mata was installed. Sugali Mata has been the Kuldevi of Aauwa.
 - This Goddess statue made of black stone was also the inspiration of freedom fighters in the freedom struggle of 1857.
 - It is said that freedom fighters started their activities by seeing this goddess. After suppressing the freedom fighters and taking control of the fort of Aauwa, the British removed this statue of Mahavikral Maa Shakti from the fort of Aauwa.
 - The British feared that by believing in this idol of Goddess (Sugali Mata), the spirit of rebellion was awakened among the agitators there.

108. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Zorawar Singh Barath.

★ Key Points

- Zorawar Singh Barath under the pseudonym 'Amardas Vairagi' spent most of his time in the region of Malwa and Vagar.
 - He was a freedom fighter and revolutionary. his brother Kesari Singh Barath and his sons Pratap Singh Barath.
 - He was also a great revolutionary.
 - He gave up the splendor of palaces and chose an armed movement for independence.

★ Additional Information

- **Zorawar Singh Pratap Singh** got out safely from there **Kota-Bundi** came to the ravines of the forests.
 - After this Zorawar Singh, Madhya Pradesh K Karandia Ekalgarh (Mandsaur) lived in the name of Sadhu Amardas Bairagi.
 - He sometimes visited his family secretly.
 - He had no children.
 - The British government could not arrest Zorawar Singh in a period of 36 years from the year 1903 to 1939.
 - He died on October 17, 1939.
 - **There is a memorial to him in Ekal-Garh (MP).**

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109. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is In 1572.

★ Key Points

- In the year 1572, Pratap Singh had just become the Maharana of Mewar and after 1567 he had not returned to Chittor.
 - Akbar had authority over Chittor but not the kingdom of Mewar.

★ Additional Information

- During the year 1573, Akbar sent six diplomatic missions to Mewar to get Rana Pratap to agree to the suzerainty of the east but Rana Pratap rejected each of them.
 - The last of these missions was led by Raja Man Singh, Akbar's brother-in-law himself. Maharana Pratap was furious that his fellow Rajputs were forming an alliance with someone who had forced all Rajputs to subjugate, refusing to back down with Raja Man Singh.
 - The lines were now fully drawn – Akbar understood that Maharana Pratap would never bow down and would have to use his army against Mewar.

110. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is matsya.

★ Key Points

- Due to a decree from their uncle Dhritarashtra, the brothers were forced into exile.
 - He was taken to the barren land, however, he turned it into the splendid city of Indraprastha.
 - A spiteful Duryodhana invites Yudhishtira to assert his authority in the game of dice, which was one of the turning points of the epic.
 - Yudhishtira made bets and lost his wealth, kingdom, and property due to his gambling, which Shakuni attributed to the rigging of the dice game.
 - Therefore the Pandavas were sent to exile for thirteen years.
 - After spending twelve years of forest exile, they lived for a year in the form of the Matsya Empire, also known as the Virat Empire.

★ Additional Information

- The Virat Parva, also known as the "Book of Virata", is the fourth of the eighteen books of the Indian epic Mahabharata.
 - The Virata Parva traditionally has 4 sub-books and 72 chapters.

- The critical edition of Virata Parva consists of 4 sub-books and 67 chapters.
- It discusses the 13th year of exile, which the Pandavas will have to spend in secret to escape the 12 years of exile. They do this in the court of Virat.
- They hold many different identities.
- Yudhishtira recognizes the king as a sports entertainer and calls himself Kanka, Ballava's Bhima, a cook, Arjuna teaches dance and music as the eunuch Brihannala and dresses as a woman, Nakula wears horses as Granthika. , Sahadeva herded the cows as Tantipal, and in Draupadi, the name of Malini passed to Queen Shudeshna as Sairandhri.

111. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Viratnagar.

★ Key Points

(Mahajanpadas)	(Capitals of Mahajanpadas)
Matsya	Viratnagar
Chedi	Shaktimati
Gandhara	Taxila
Avanti	Ujjayini

★ Additional Information

- Political structure of these Sixteen Mahajanpadas :
 - The majority of these states were monarchical but some were also republics, known as "Ganasangha".
 - Ganasangha had an Oligarchic system for governance where the administration was headed by an elected king who had a large council for his aid.
 - The founders of Jainism and Buddhism came from republican states.
 - Most of them had forts built around them for protection from other kings.
 - Regular armies were maintained by these new kings or Rajas.
-

112. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Hammir Dev Chauhan.

★ Key Points

- Hammir Dev Chauhan ruler defeated Jalaluddin Khilji of the Delhi Sultanate but was eventually defeated by Alauddin Khilji in 1301.
 - In 1303, the Delhi Sultanate ruler Alauddin Khilji captured the Chittor Fort from the Guhila king Ratnasimha, after an eight-month-long siege.
 - Alauddin began what later came to be known as the Imperial period of the sultanate of Delhi.

★ Additional Information

- **Alauddin Khilji** was an emperor of the Khilji dynasty that ruled the Delhi Sultanate in the Indian subcontinent.
 - Alauddin made many important administrative changes related to revenue, price control, and society.
 - Alauddin was the nephew and son-in-law of his predecessor Jalaluddin.
 - When Jalaluddin became the Sultan of Delhi after overthrowing the Mamluks, Alauddin was given the rank of Amir-i-Tuzuk (equivalent to the lord of ceremonies).

- In 1296, Alauddin raided Devagiri and acquired loot to stage a successful revolt against Jalaluddin.

113. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Bairat – Udaipur.

★ Key Points

Archaeological site	District
Kalibanga	Hanumangarh
Bagore	Bhilwara
Ganeshwar	Sikar
Bairat	Jaipur

★ Additional Information

- The history of India begins with the birth of the Indus Valley Civilization (IVC), also known as the Harappan Civilization .
 - It flourished around 2,500 BC in the western part of South Asia, in contemporary Pakistan and western India.
 - The Indus Valley was the largest of the four ancient urban civilizations of Egypt, Mesopotamia, India and China.

- In the 1920s, the Archaeological Department of India excavated in the Indus Valley, which contained the ruins of two old cities, viz. Mohenjodaro and Harappa were discovered.
- In 1924, ASI Director General John Marshall announced to the world the discovery of a new civilization in the Indus Valley.

114. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Loo.

★ Key Points

- The wind blowing in the northern plains in summer is known as Loo.
 - A heatwave is a strong, hot and dry summer afternoon wind from the west that blows over the western Indo-Gangetic plain of north India and Pakistan.
 - It is especially strong in the months of May and June.
 - Because of its very high temperature, exposure to it can cause heatstroke.
 - Due to its extremely low humidity and high temperature, the heatwave has a severe drying effect on vegetation during the months of May and June, causing widespread browning of affected areas.

★ Additional Information

- Foehn or Fohn
 - Foehn is a hot wind of local importance in the Alps.
- Chinook
 - Chinook winds are two types of prevailing warm, generally westerly winds in western North America.
- Mistral
 - Mistral is one of the local names given to such winds that blow from the Alps over France towards the Mediterranean Sea.
 - It is channeled through the Rhine valley.
 - It is very cold and dry at a high speed.

- Sirocco
 - Sirocco is a Mediterranean wind that comes from the Sahara and reaches hurricane speeds in North Africa and Southern Europe.
-

115. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is 61%.

★ Key Points

- The Thar Desert is about **4.56%** of the total geographic area of India.
- **Approximately 61% of the desert lies in the Indian state of Rajasthan** ; the portion in India also extends into Gujarat, Punjab, and Haryana.

★ Additional Information

- The Aravalli Range is a mountain range in Northwestern India, running approximately 692 km in a southwest direction , starting near Delhi, passing through southern Haryana and Rajasthan, and ending in Gujarat .
 - The highest peak is Guru Shikhar at 1,722 meters.

Your Personal Exams Guide

116. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Aravali Hills.

★ Key Points

- The Aravalli hills in Rajasthan act as a climatic division from South-West to North-East.
 - About 61% of the desert is located in the Indian state of Rajasthan; a Part of India which is also spread over Gujarat, Punjab, and Haryana.

- The Aravalli Range and the lands east and south-east of the range are generally more fertile and well-watered.
- The region is home to the **Khathiyar-Gir dry deciduous forest ecoregion**, which consists of tropical dry broad-leaf forests consisting of teak, acacia, and other trees.
- The hilly Vagad region, home to the cities of **Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, and Banswara**, is located in southern Rajasthan on the border of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.
- The Hadoti region lies to the southeast on the border with **Madhya Pradesh. To the north of Hadoti and Mewar lies the Dhundar region, which is home to the state capital Jaipur**.
- Mewar, the easternmost region of Rajasthan, borders Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.
- The Banas and Chambal rivers, tributaries of the Ganges, flow in eastern and southeastern Rajasthan.

★ Key Points

- The Aravalli Range is a mountain range in Northwestern India, running approximately 692 km in a southwest direction, starting near Delhi, passing through southern Haryana and Rajasthan, and ending in Gujarat.
 - The highest peak is Guru Shikhar at 1,722 meters.

Your Personal Exams Guide

117. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Indira Gandhi Canal.

★ Key Points

- Indira Gandhi Canal is the longest in India.
 - It begins at Harike Barrage in Harike, a few kilometers below the confluence of the Sutlej and Beas rivers in the Indian state of Punjab, and ends at irrigation facilities in the Thar Desert in the northwest of the state of Rajasthan.

- **Previously known as the Rajasthan Canal** , it was renamed Indira Gandhi Canal on 2 November 1984 after the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.
- The state receives much water from the rivers of Punjab, from the Western Yamuna Canal in Haryana and the Agra Canal in Uttar Pradesh, and from the Sabarmati and Narmada Sagar projects in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, respectively.
- **Desert land in northwestern and western Rajasthan is irrigated by the Indira Gandhi Canal (formerly called the Rajasthan Canal), which carries water some 400 miles (640 km) from the Beas and Sutlej rivers in Punjab.**
- Rajasthan shares the Bhakra Nangal project with Punjab and Haryana and the Chambal Valley project with Madhya Pradesh; both are used to supply water for irrigation and drinking purposes.

118. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

The correct answer is Gomti.

★ **Key Points**

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

★ **Additional Information**

- **Chambal River** is a tributary of the Yamuna River in central India, and thus forms part of the greater Gangetic drainage system.
 - Chambal is the longest river in Rajasthan.

- The river enters Rajasthan in Bhensrod Garh and after flowing into the provinces of Kota, Bundi, Sawai Madhopur, Karauli and Dholpur drain its waters into the Yamuna River in Uttar Pradesh.
- Luni River : The Luni is the largest river in the Thar Desert of northwest India.
 - It originates in the Pushkar valley of the Aravalli Range, near Ajmer, passes through the southeastern portion of the Thar Desert, and ends in the marshy lands of Rann of Kutch in Gujarat.
 - It is first known as Sagarmati, then after passing Govindgarh, it meets its tributary Sarasvati, which originates from Pushkar Lake.
- Mahi River: The Mahi is a river in western India.
 - It rises in Madhya Pradesh and, after flowing through the Vagad region of Rajasthan, enters Gujarat and flows into the Arabian Sea.
- Ghaggar River :
 - The Ghaggar-Hakra River is an intermittent river in India and Pakistan that flows only during the monsoon season.
 - The river is known as Ghaggar in India, before the Ottu barrage, and as the Hakra in Pakistan, downstream of the barrage, ending in the Thar desert.
 - It was a tributary of the Sutlej.

119. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is 5.

★ Key Points

- New Soil taxonomy-based comprehensive system of soil classification was developed by Soil Survey Staff in 1976.
- This new soil system has 10 soil orders, which are subdivided into 47 suborders and then 230 great groups, these great subgroups are further divided into family and series.
- Under the new system, most of the soils of Rajasthan belong to the order of 5.
 - 5 Soil orders are aridsols, alfisols, entisols, inceptisols, and vertisols.

★ Additional Information

- The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) set up an All India Soil Survey Committee in 1953 which divided the Indian soils into eight major groups.
 - Alluvial Soil, Black Cotton Soil, Red Soil, Laterite Soil, Mountainous or Forest Soils, Arid or Desert Soil, Saline and Alkaline Soil, Peaty, and Marshy Soil are the categories of Indian Soil.
- Different criteria have been applied to classify Indian soils, the outstanding being geology, relief, fertility, chemical composition, and physical structure.
- Geologically, Indian soils can broadly be divided into two main types:
 - Soils of peninsular India :
 - The soils of Peninsular India are formed by the decomposition of rocks in situ, i.e. directly from the underlying rocks.
 - Soils of extra-peninsular India :
 - The soils of the Extra-Peninsula are formed due to the depositional work of rivers and wind.

120. Answer: a

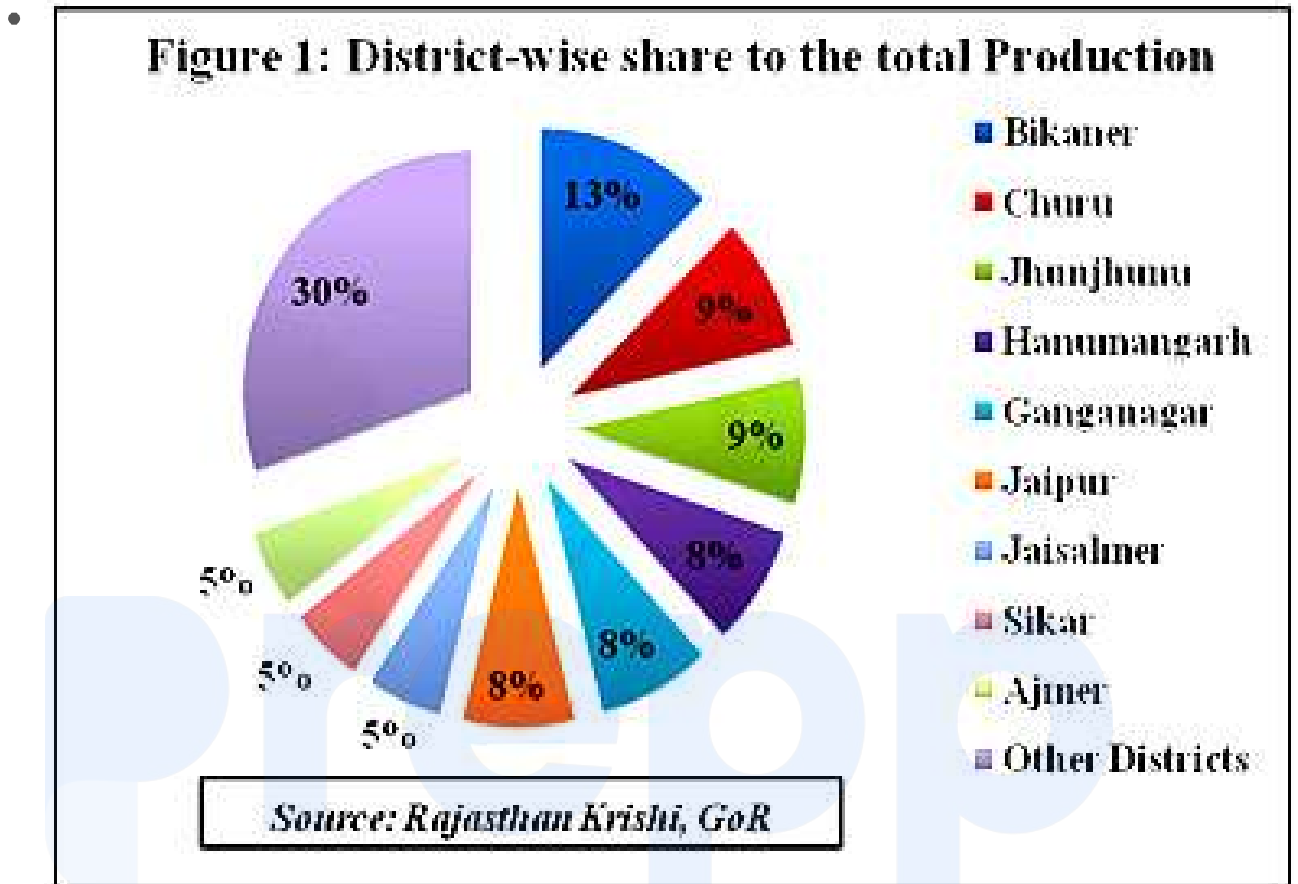
Explanation:

The correct answer is Hanumangarh.

★ Key Points

- **Chana** stands as an important pulses crop of Rajasthan, which plays a very important role in the agri-commodity market.
- India is the top chana producing country in the world, grown basically in dried regions.
- In the Hanumangarh district, chana production is likely to rise 7.81% compared to the previous season.
 - Hanumangarh district of Rajasthan is the largest producer of grams.
- In the district, the production is expected to rise due to the likely rise in yield rate, even when the overall area under chana has reduced.

★ Additional Information



- If we look at the district-wise contribution to overall chana production in the state, Bikaner leads, with a share of 13%, followed by Churu (9%), Jhunjhunu (9%), Hanumangarh (8%), Shri Ganganagar (8%), Jaipur (8%), Jaisalmer (5%), Sikar (5%), Ajmer (5%), and other remaining districts (30%).
In the Hanumangarh district, chana production is likely to rise 7.81% compared to the previous season.
- **The major chana-producing states in India are Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh (UP), Andhra Pradesh, and Telangana.**
- Rajasthan as the third major chana producing state contributes to around 14% of the country's total production.
- In the state, an area covered under chana cultivation is nearly 7% of the state's net sown area.

121. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Chambal.

★ Key Points

- The Chambal River is a tributary of the Yamuna River in central India, and thus forms part of the greater Gangetic drainage system.
 - Chambal is the longest river in Rajasthan.
- The 960 kilometers long Chambal River originates from the Singar Chouri peak on the northern slopes of the Vindhyan escarpment, 15 kilometers South-West of Mhow in Indore District, Madhya Pradesh, at an elevation of about 843 meters.
- The river flows first in a northerly direction through Madhya Pradesh for about 346 kilometers and then takes a north-easterly direction for 225 kilometers through Rajasthan.
- The river enters Rajasthan in Bhensrod Garh and after flowing into the provinces of Kota, Bundi, Sawai Madhopur, Karauli and Dholpur drain its waters into the Yamuna River in Uttar Pradesh.

★ Additional Information

- **Luni River** : The Luni is the largest river in the Thar Desert of northwest India.
 - It originates in the Pushkar valley of the Aravalli Range, near Ajmer, passes through the southeastern portion of the Thar Desert, and ends in the marshy lands of Rann of Kutch in Gujarat.
 - It is first known as Sagarmati, then after passing Govindgarh, it meets its tributary Sarasvati, which originates from Pushkar Lake.
- **Mahi River**: The Mahi is a river in western India.
 - It rises in Madhya Pradesh and, after flowing through the Vagad region of Rajasthan, enters Gujarat and flows into the Arabian Sea.
- **Ghaggar River** :
 - The Ghaggar-Hakra River is an intermittent river in India and Pakistan that flows only during the monsoon season.
 - The river is known as Ghaggar in India, before the Ottu barrage, and as the Hakra in Pakistan, downstream of the barrage, ending in the Thar

desert.

- It was a tributary of the Sutlej.

122. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Hadoti region.

★ Key Points

- The **Hadoti plateau** is fertile with black soil due to the presence of the Chambal River and its tributaries Kalisindh, Parvati, and Chakan.
 - The Hadoti region includes Bundi, Baran, Jhalawar, and Kota districts.
 - **Black soil is found in abundance in the Hadoti region of Rajasthan.**
 - The black soil, the depositional soil carried by rivers, is the predominant type of soil in the northern plains of the country, spread over the Gangetic plains and river valleys.
 - Black clay is a derivative of trapped lava.
 - Black soils are generally rich in potash but poor in phosphorous.

★ Additional Information

- Black soil are also known as the 'Regur Soil' or the 'Black Cotton Soil'.

123. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Wollastonite.

★ Key Points

- **Wollastonite** is a meta-silicate of calcium.

- Wollastonite mineral found in Rajasthan contributes 100% to the production of this mineral in India.
- It is mostly white in color and occurs in the form of a blade or needle-like crystals.
- It is primarily used in the ceramic industries and metallurgical applications.
- It is also used as a filler in wall tiles, paints, rubber, and plastics.

★ Additional Information

- **Rajasthan** is a state that is rich in minerals.
 - The Rajasthan state is sanctified with seventy-nine mineral varieties out of which fifty-eight minerals are commercially subjugated.
 - Rajasthan has effective domination in the manufacturing of major minerals like **Lead-Zinc, Wollastonite, Gypsum, Calcite, Ochre, Silver, Rock phosphate**, and other minerals like Sandstone, Serpentine, Marble, etc. that contributes around ninety percent to a hundred percent of national production.

124. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Bandikui.

★ Key Points

- The first train in Rajasthan ran from Bandikui Junction to Agra Fort, started in April 1874 by the colonial government in India.
 - It traveled from Bandikui (Dausa) to Agra Fort (Uttar Pradesh).
 - It is one of the earliest railway stations in northern India and also was the destination of steam locomotives.
 - Bandikui Junction railway station is a major railway station in Dausa district, Rajasthan.

★ Additional Information

- **Bandikui** was preferred for the tri-junction by British Railway surveyors over Rajgarh, Alwar, due to better alignment.
 - Rajgarh town, the erstwhile capital of Alwar state, is about 25 km north of Bandikui.
 - Sikandra is located about 17 km away, while the state capital Jaipur is 98 km by road.
-

125. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Udaipur.

★ Key Points

- Jhamar Kotda Rock Phosphate Mines are located in Udaipur.
 - Jhamarkotra mine of Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Limited (RSMML) accounted for 88% of the total production in India and the entire production of Rajasthan during 2009-10.
 - A Phosphate Mine in India owned by RSMM.
 - India produced 1547 thousand tons of phosphorite/rock phosphate in 2009-10.
 - Rock Phosphate mines at Jhamarkotra & Kanpur Group of Mines are complex deposits.
 - Jhamarkotra is probably the largest open cast mine in India outside the steel and coal sectors.

★ Additional Information

- **Udaipur :**
 - Asbestos – Rishabhdev
 - Gheya Stone / Soap Stone – Devpura-Saloj
 - Rock Phosphate – Jhamar Kotda (2nd place – Lathi Birmania Jaisalmer)
-

126. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Udaipur.

★ Key Points

- The Department of Mines and Geology (DMG) of the state of Rajasthan, headquartered at Udaipur.
 - It has the reputation of being one of the most well-organized DMGs in the country.
 - This includes a core team of 79 geoscientists, 61 mining engineers, 7 scientists in the chemical laboratory and 7 engineers in the drilling wing.
 - This extensive technical prowess is combined with state-of-the-art equipment and techniques for mineral exploration.
 - These include remote sensing and geophysical surveys while also providing chemical, ceramic, and ore dressing laboratories.

★ Additional Information

- **Functions of DMG Rajasthan:**
 - Mineral administration includes a grant of leases, collection of revenue, dead rent, ensuring systematic and environment-friendly mining, etc.
 - Adopt adequate measures for the protection of the environment in mines & restoration of mined-out areas.
 - Construct approach roads to mines and quarries.
 - Take adequate measures to promote the export of minerals & the establishment of export-oriented units (EOU).
 - Search, prospecting, and systematic development of mineral deposits.

127. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Gold.

- Rajasthan is not a major producer of gold in India.

★ Key Points

- **Rajasthan** is the richest state in the country in terms of availability and diversity of minerals and produces about 30 different minerals.
 - The state is a major producer of mica, copper, ocher, phosphorite, silver, steatite, ball clay, fluorite and feldspar.
 - The state is also an important producer of marble of various colors.
 - Makrana region is a world-famous center of marble mining.
 - Almost the entire production of calcite and natural gypsum in the country comes from Rajasthan.

★ Additional Information

- More than 85% of the country's potash, wollastonite, lead & zinc, and silver resources are located in Rajasthan.
- The State is said to possess a substantial share of the total resources of potash (94%), lead & zinc ore (89%), wollastonite (88%), silver (81%), gypsum (82%), fuller's earth (74%), diatomite (72%), marble (64%), asbestos (62%), copper ore (50%) and rock phosphate (30%).
- Rajasthan has deposits of 79 different types of major and minor minerals. Out of these, 57 minerals are being currently mined.
- **Rajasthan is the leading producer of both Cement grade & Steel Grade Limestone production in India.**

128. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Jaisalmer.

★ Key Points

- Jaisalmer city of Rajasthan is famous for its yellow stone business.

- The town of Jaisalmer has been built to the East and the North of the famous Jaisalmer fort which crowns the city.
- **Jaisalmer is also called the 'Golden City' because -**
 - The Yellowstone is the most common material one can find in the architecture of this city.
 - The yellow golden sand gives a golden shadow to the city and its neighboring areas.
- The peculiar yellow stone found in Jaisalmer is world-famous for its art, cultural and historical heritage.
- It has been used in the Sonar fort and many other historical monuments.

★ **Additional Information**

- The largest district of Rajasthan, Jaisalmer shares its borders with Pakistan on the West and on the South-West .

129. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is The incredible state of India.

★ **Key Points**

- Rajasthan Tourism has supplanted the trademark "The incredible state of India" with the state's old travel industry motto "Padharo Mhare Desh".
 - It appeals more in welcoming and giving imperial greetings to tourists from all over the world.
- The Corporation puts together bundle visits, fairs, celebrations, diversion, shopping, and transport administrations and has "The incredible state of India" as the designated logo of Rajasthan as assigned by the Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation.
- The past BJP government had supplanted the excellent old mission trademark 'Padharo Mhare Desh' (Welcome to my territory) and presented 'The Incredible State of India' as the new motto for Rajasthan the travel industry in 2016.

- The Tourism office's January 25 request additionally coordinates that the new logo is utilized.

★ Additional Information

- Rajasthan is one of the most popular tourist destinations in India for both domestic and international tourists.
- Rajasthan attracts tourists for its historical forts, palaces, art, and culture with its slogan " **Padharo mhare desh** ' , But now it's changed.
- The palaces of Jaipur, lakes of Udaipur, and desert forts of Jodhpur, Bikaner, and Jaisalmer are among the most preferred destinations of many tourists, Indian and foreign.

130. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Chittorgarh.

★ Key Points

- Chittorgarh district of Rajasthan is considered an ideal place for the cement industry.
 - The raw materials for making cement are lime, gypsum, and coal.
 - This raw material is easily available in the Chittorgarh district of Rajasthan.
 - **Rajasthan ranks second** in cement production in the country after Andhra Pradesh.
 - The first cement factory in Rajasthan was established by ACC in 1915 at Lakheri (Bundi).
 - Presently there are 19 large-scale cement factories, 4 medium size and 104 small-scale cement factories in Rajasthan.
 - **Chittorgarh and Sawai Madhopur** are the most suitable districts for the localization of the cement industry.

★ Additional Information

- The factories of white cement are situated in **Gotan (Nagaur) and Kharia Khangar (Jodhpur)**.
- **The number of cement factories is regularly increased in western districts of the state in the last several years.**
- The main reasons for this are the availability of enough water through canals and sufficient power supply through alternative sources.

131. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

The correct answer is Kota-Bundi.

★ Key Points

- As of December 2019, the Kota-Bundi constituency is represented by Lok Sabha Speaker Om Birla.
 - Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) leader and two-time Lok Sabha member Om Birla was unanimously elected Speaker of the Lok Sabha in the second term of the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) government led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi.
 - In Lok Sabha Elections 2019, Om Birla defeated Ramnarayan Meena of INC by a huge margin of 2.79 Lakh votes.
 - Om Birla has also served as the Parliamentary Secretary to the Government of Rajasthan led by Chief Minister Vasundhara Raje from 2003 to 2008.
 - Birla was the president of the Rajasthan unit of the Bharatiya Janata Yuva Morcha (BJYM).

★ Additional Information

- Lok Sabha is composed of representatives of the people chosen by direct election on the basis of adult suffrage.
 - **The speaker serves for a term of five years.**
 - The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is the presiding officer and the highest authority of the Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Parliament of India.

- The speaker is elected generally in the first meeting of the Lok Sabha following general elections.

132. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Chinkara.

★ Key Points

- The state government of Rajasthan declared camel and Chinkara as their state animals.
- The chinkara knew as the Indian gazelle.
- Chinkara mostly lives in hills plains, hills, and desert areas.
 - It is a gazelle species native to Iran, Pakistan, and India.
 - It stands at 65 cm tall and weighs about 23 kg.
 - It has a reddish-buff summer coat with smooth, glossy fur.

★ Important Points

- Symbols of Rajasthan:
 - Dance - Ghoomar
 - Bird - Godawan
 - Flower - Rohida
 - Tree - Khejri
 - Game - Basketball

★ Additional Information

- **Chinkara** lives in arid plains and hills, deserts, dry scrub, and light forests.
 - Chinkara is threatened by extensive hunting for meat and trophies in Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan.
- **Camel** is the official state animal of Rajasthan.
 - Camel is known as the " **ship of desert** ".

133. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is 107.

★ Key Points

- The ruling Congress Party won 107 seats in the Rajasthan Assembly Elections 2018.
 - On 16 September 2019, all six BSP MLAs joined the Congress, thus taking the strength of the Congress to 106 seats in the Assembly.
 - On 24 October 2019, INC won Mandawa assembly constituency and RLP won Khinvasar assembly constituency in the by-elections held on 21 October 2019, taking their numbers to 107 and 3 respectively.
 - **On 2 November 2021**, the INC won the by-elections to Dhariawad and Vallabh Nagar constituencies, taking their tally to 108.

★ Additional Information

- The Rajasthan Legislative Assembly or the Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha is the unicameral legislature of the Indian state of Rajasthan.
 - The assembly meets at Vidhana Bhavan situated in Jaipur, the capital of Rajasthan.
 - Members of the Legislative assembly are directly elected by the people for a term of 5 years.
 - **Presently, the legislative assembly consists of 200 members.**

134. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is District level.

★ Key Points

- The district level is not a level of government in India.
 - India is a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic with a Parliamentary form of government which is federal in structure with unitary features.
 - There is a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as its head to advise the President.
 - He is the constitutional **head of the country**.
 - Similarly, **in states, there is a Council of Ministers** with the Chief Minister as its head.
 - He advises the Governor.
 - This section provides insight into Indian governance and administration at the Central, state as well as local levels.
 - Information about the Constitution of India, Parliament and Legislature, Union administration, state, district, and local administration is given.

★ Additional Information

- Schedule 7 of the Indian Constitution categorizes the legislative powers into **Union List, State List, and Concurrent List** representing the powers conferred upon the Union, states, and shared powers, respectively.
- The subjects not mentioned in any of the three lists are residuary powers.
- Parliament shall legislate upon the subjects in the residuary list.
- Zila Parishad is the local government that works at the district level and it comes under the third tier of the Panchayati Raj system.
 - The Panchayati Raj system in India was formalized in 1992.
 - The elected bodies are at the village, taluka, and district levels.

135. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Walra.

★ Key Points

- Jhum cultivation also called Walra and burn agriculture is a form of crop-growing farming activity.
 - In the North-East states, agriculture is primarily based on Jhum cultivation.
 - It is an agricultural system where a farming community slashes secondary forests on a planned location, burns the slash, and cultivates the land for a limited number of years.
 - The land is then left unused and the farming community moves to the next location to repeat the process till they return back to the starting point.
 - It has frequently been claimed that jhum has led to the loss of valuable natural resources of the region.
 - The practice involves clearing vegetative/forest cover on slopes of hills, drying and burning it before the onset of monsoon, and cropping on it thereafter.

★ Additional Information

- **The shifting agriculture practiced by the tribes belonging to Dungarpur and Banswara districts in south Rajasthan.**
- During May and June, the existing vegetation is cleared by burning.
 - Then grains are shown before the monsoon arrives.
 - Thus cultivating a patch of land for a few years, they move to a new patch of land and the cycle continues.
 - Once the place is left after harvesting, it remains unattended for 10–20 years to have its vegetation back.
 - It is believed that soil fertility is restored during this fallow period.

136. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is 552.

★ Key Points

- 552 is the maximum number of members of Lok Sabha fixed by the Constitution of India.
 - Article 81 of the Constitution provides that not more than 530 members will be elected from the States and not more than 20 members from Union Territories.
 - Article 331 of the Constitution provides that not more than 2 members from the Anglo Indian Community may be nominated by the President of India.
 - If in his opinion that community is not adequately represented in that House.
 - Article 83 (2) of the Constitution stipulates that Lok Sabha shall have a normal term of 5 years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer.

★ Additional Information

- **The Lok Sabha was duly constituted for the first time on 17 April 1952 after the first General Elections held from 25 October 1951 to 21 February 1952.**
 - The Lok Sabha is composed of representatives of the people chosen by direct election on the basis of adult suffrage.
 - According to **Article 79** of the Constitution of India, the Parliament consists of the President of India and the two Houses of Parliament known as Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and House of the People (Lok Sabha).

137. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is 3.

★ Key Points

- 3 season crop is grown in Rajasthan .
- Rajasthan has three seasons of agriculture, Kharif (Rainy season), Rabi (winter season), and Zaid (summer season).

- Following are the main agricultural seasons of Rajasthan along with their crop:
 - **Kharif season (Rainy season):** The crops of this season are Bajra, Maize, Jowar, Groundnut, and Rice.
 - **Rabi season (Winter season):** The main crop of this season are Wheat, Barley, Gram, Mustard, etc.
 - **The Zaid** or the summer season crops of this season are mainly fruits, vegetables, etc.

★ Additional Information

- **Kharif season (Rainy season):** The crops of this season are Bajra, Maize, Jowar, Groundnut, and Rice.
 - The word “Kharif” is **Arabic for autumn** since the season coincides with the beginning of autumn or winter.
 - As cultivation of these crops happens in the monsoon season, another name for Kharif crop is monsoon crop.
 - The Kharif season differs in every state of the country but is generally from June to September.
- **Rabi season (Winter season):** The main crop of this season are Wheat, Barley, Gram, Mustard, etc.
 - The Arabic translation of the word “Rabi”, is spring.
 - As these crops harvest in the springtime hence the name.
 - The Rabi season usually starts in November and lasts up to March or April. Cultivation of Rabi crop is mainly through irrigation since monsoons are already over by November.
- **The Zaid or the summer season crops** of this season are mainly fruits, vegetables, etc.
 - There is a short season between Kharif and Rabi season in the months of March to July.
 - Zaid crops are summer season crops.
 - They grow for a long time period, mainly from March to June.
 - Some examples of Zaid crops are pumpkin, cucumber, bitter gourd.
 - They require warm dry weather as a major growth period and longer day length for flowering.

138. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is 25.

★ Key Points

- The 25 Lok Sabha seats represent the state of Rajasthan.
 - The entire country is divided into 543 parliamentary constituencies, each of which elects one member.
 - The members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the eligible voters.
 - The President of India can nominate a maximum of two members as representatives of the Anglo-Indians
 - Community.
 - Some seats in the Lok Sabha are reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

★ Additional Information

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139. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Swami Dayanand Saraswati.

★ Key Points

- 'Paropkarini Sabha' is a society founded by Swami Dayanand Saraswati.
 - He is founder of Arya Samaj.
 - It was constructed for the purpose that the printing and publication of the books of Arya Samaj should go on smoothly and the philanthropic works of religion-propaganda, orphan protection, abala salvation, etc.
 - **Its headquarter is in Ajmer.**
 - In 1883, Dayanand Saraswati founded Paropkarini Sabha in Udaipur.
 - Much work related to social reforms was done here influenced by Arya Samaj.

★ Additional Information

- **Dayananda Saraswati** was an Indian philosopher, social leader, and founder of the Arya Samaj.
 - He was a reform movement of the Vedic dharma.
 - He was the first to give the call for Swaraj as "India for Indians" in 1876, a call later taken up by Lokmanya Tilak

140. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Devmurti prakaran.

- **Chakrapani Mishra** had composed a total of four texts. The names of his texts are as follows:
 - Vishwa Vallabh
 - Muhurta Mala
 - Behavioral Model
 - Coronation system

★ Additional Information

- **Chakrapani Mishra** was a member of the Navarre Chobe Family and served as the Court Pandit in the Court of Maharana Pratap of Mewar.

- Mishra was a man of science and is credited with writing many texts in Sanskrit.
- He was an architect and a well-known botanist of the time.
- His famous works included Vishwavallabha, Muhurthamala, Rajyabhishekha paddhti etc.
- In the 16th century, when the Rajputana State was struggling against Mughal power, Charkrapani Mishra was assigned the task of writing treatises on different sciences.

141. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Bharatpur.

★ Key Points

- The National Mustard Research Center is located in Bharatpur Rajasthan.

★ Important Points

- **The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)** established the National Research Center on Zucchini-Mustard (NRCRM) on October 20, 1993.
 - It was established to conduct basic, strategic, and applied research on rapeseed mustard.
 - DRMR acts as a support for production systems research for a group of rapeseed and mustard crops through research and service.
 - DRMR has the responsibility of the planning, coordinating, and executing research programs through a wide network across the country to increase the production and productivity of rapeseed mustard.
 - The directorate is also engaged in developing ecologically sound and economically viable agricultural production and conservation techniques.

142. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Bundi.

★ Key Points

- Eighty-four pillared chhatra or "84-pillared cenotaph" is located in the Bundi district of Rajasthan.
 - It was built in 1740 by Rao Raja Anirudh, the Maharaja of Bundi, as a memorial to his foster brother Deva.
 - Under whose love and guidance the prince grew up.
 - He loved Dev very much, thus he built an 84-pillared cenotaph in his honor.
 - It is also widely known as the "Umbrella of the Music Queen".
 - It is said that all 84 beams cannot be counted at once.

★ Additional Information

- **Famous places in Bundi:**
 - Raniji's stepwell
 - Eighty four-pillar cenotaph
 - Nawal Sagar Lake
 - Chitrashala
 - Sukhmahal and Jetsagar Lake
 - Taragarh Fort
 - Keshvarayapatan

143. Answer: c

Explanation:

The correct answer is Moinuddin Chishti.

★ Key Points

- Ajmer Sharif Dargah is the tomb of Sufi saint Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti.

- Moinuddin Chishti was a 13th-century Sufi saint and philosopher.
- Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti was an extremely pious saint who devoted himself to providing relief to the poor.
- His idea behind doing this was to educate the public about the importance of selfless service.
- The teachings of Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti are so popular that visitors literally throng the dargah to pay their respects at his grave.

★ Additional Information

- **Ajmer Sharif Dargah** was built by the ruler **Humayun** during the rule of the **Mughal Empire**.
 - This Ajmer pilgrimage is one of the most important pilgrimage sites in India.
 - It was the residence of Sufi saint **Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti** between **1192 and 1236 AD** and houses his tomb.
 - It is the mausoleum of the revered Sufi saint, which is visited by people of all castes, creeds, and religions.
 - The white marble dome of Chishti's Dargah, as it is seen today, was built in 1532.
 - There are eight tombs in the complex besides those of Chishti belonging to his family members.

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144. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct answer is Kalbelia Dance.

★ Key Points

- Kalbelia dance
 - Kalbelia dance is a folk dance of the Rajasthan state of India. Also, known as It is well known as the 'Sapera Dance' or 'Snake Charmer Dance'.
 - It is mainly performed by a Rajasthani tribe called 'Kalbelia'.

- It is listed under UNESCO's representative list of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity from the year 2010.

★ Additional Information

- **Bhavai is a genre of folk dance popular in Gujarat state in western India .**
 - The first Bhavai Dancer of India was Mrs. Krishna Vyas Chhangani, who was born in Jodhpur (Rajasthan).
- Geendad Dance is a variation of the other popular Gair dance.
 - Geendad dance is one that is performed to express joy and happiness.
 - The Gair dance is basically a tribal dance.
 - It is performed by both men and women during the Holi festival.
- Mudi yettu, the ritual dance-drama annually performed after the harvest of summer crops in Kerala, is more than 250 years old.
 - This art form involves elaborate drawings on floors, masks made of areca nut fronds, and the playing of drums.
- **Ghoomar or Ghumar is a traditional folk dance of Rajasthan.**
 - It was Bhil tribe who performed it to worship Goddess Sarasvati which was later embraced by other Rajasthani communities.
 - The dance is chiefly performed by veiled women who wear flowing dresses called ghaghara.

145. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Brahmagupta.

★ Key Points

- **Brahmagupta** was one such genius Astronomer – Mathematician.
 - His father Jisnugupta was an Astrologer in the city of Bhinmal in Rajasthan.
 - Brahmagupta too considered himself an Astronomer however today he is remembered for his huge contributions to the field of Mathematics.

- Brahmagupta wrote many textbooks for mathematics and astronomy when he was in Ujjain.
 - These include 'Durkeamynarda' (672), 'Khandakhadyaka' (665), 'Brahmasphutasiddhanta' (628), and 'Cadamakela' (624).

★ Additional Information

- **Brahmasphutasiddhanta** was written by Brahmagupta in 628 and was his most famous work.
 - This book has twenty-five chapters and a total of 1008 stanzas.
 - Brahmagupta was the foremost Indian mathematician of his time.
 - He made advances in astronomy and most importantly in number systems including algorithms for square roots and the solution of quadratic equations.

146. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Eklingji Temple – Jaipur.

★ Key Points

- Eklingji Temple is one of the most famous temples in Udaipur region of Rajasthan.
 - north of Udaipur, on the national highway no. 8. Eklingji Temple is positioned at a distance of 22 km in the
 - Eklingnath Temple is dedicated to the Lord Shiva of the Hindu religion.
 - Eklingji has been the ruling deity of Mewar rulers.

★ Additional Information

- **Abhaneri Temple:** The temple is situated in Abhaneri village in the Dausa district of Rajasthan, India.
 - It is 95 km away from Jaipur and lies on Jaipur– Agra road.
 - The village is popular for Harsha Mata Temple and Chand Baori stepwell.

- The temple is dedicated to the goddess Harshat Mata who is considered to be the goddess of happiness and joy.
- **Barauli Temple:** The Baroli Temples Complex, also known as the Badoli Temple.
 - It is located in Baroli village in Rawatbhata City in Chittorgarh district of Rajasthan, India.
 - They are built in the Gurjara Pratihara style of temple architecture dated to the tenth century A.D.
 - The complex is located close to the rocky bank of the Chambal River, 45 kilometers (28 mi) southeast of Kota.
- **Rishabhdev Temple:**
 - Rishabhdev Jain Temple is called Kesariji Jain Temple, one of the most important pilgrimages of Jain Lord Adinath Temple is also called Kesariji.

147. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Steel plant.

★ Key Points

- Limestone is a sedimentary rock composed mainly of calcium carbonate (CaCO_3) in the form of the mineral calcite.
 - Steel plant industries is the main customer of limestone produced in Rajasthan.

★ Important Points

- **Limestone** in Tamil Nadu is consumed by various industries like Cement, Steel, Paper, Foundry, fertilizers, and Chemicals.
 - In the Iron & Steel Industry, limestone is used both in blast furnaces and steel melting shops as a flux after calcining.
 - Rajasthan was the leading producing State accounting for (22%) of the total production of limestone, followed by Madhya Pradesh (13%), Andhra

Pradesh & Chhattisgarh (11% each), Karnataka (9%), Telangana (8%), Gujarat (7%) and Tamil Nadu (6%).

- The remaining 13% was contributed by Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Jharkhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, and Bihar.
- Limestone is mainly used as a raw material in cement industries. It is used as a building material, and to purify iron in blast furnaces.
- **It's also used in the manufacture of glass, and of cement.**

148. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Basketball.

★ Key Points

- **Basketball sports is the state sport of Rajasthan.**
- In the first game of basketball in 1891, Naismith used as goals two half-bushel peach baskets, which gave the sport its name.

★ Additional Information

- **Rajasthan State Sports Council** is the supreme council in Rajasthan state which takes care of the youth and sports department of Rajasthan.
 - It was established in **1957** and from then many new talents have been discovered.

149. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Jaisalmer.

★ Key Points

- Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore was born on January 29, 1970, in a Rajput family of Jaisalmer, Rajasthan.
 - Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore is an Indian former shooter, retired from the Indian Army.

★ Additional Information

- **Rajyavardhan Rathore** entered Politics on 10 September 2013 by joining BJP, after voluntary retirement from the army.
- He was elected MP from the Jaipur Rural seat in the Lok Sabha elections in 2014.
- **Career achievements :**
 - The first Indian shooter to win a silver medal in an individual event in Men's Double Trap Shooting at the Olympic Games since 1900.
 - Five Gold Medals each in Double trap individual event at the Asian Clay Target Championships of 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 & 2011.
 - **Gold Medal in Double trap individual event at the Commonwealth Games of 2002 and 2006.**
 - Silver Medal in Men's Double Trap Shooting at the Athens Olympic Games in 2004.
 - He was awarded the "Padma Shri" in 2005, the "Arjuna Award" in 2003, "Khel Ratna Award" in 2004.

150. Answer: a

Explanation:

The correct answer is Graphical User Interface.

★ Key Points

- An operating system enables a person to communicate with a computer through the use of symbols, icons, visual metaphors, and pointing devices. It is classified in Graphical User Interface.

- A graphical user interface (GUI) is a type of user interface through which users interact with electronic devices via visual indicator representations.
- GUIs graphically display information and related user controls, unlike text-based interfaces, where data and commands are strictly in text.
- Today, each OS has its own GUI (such as Ubuntu for Linux). Software applications (Microsoft Word and Excel, or Adobe Photoshop) use these and add additional GUIs of their own.
- A GUI uses windows, icons, and menus to carry out commands, such as opening, deleting, and moving files.

★ **Additional Information**

- A Command Line Interface connects a user to a computer program or operating system. Through the CLI, users interact with a system or application by typing in the text (commands).

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