

Rajasthan RVUNL

General Awareness

Top 100 Most Expected Questions



1. What is the meaning of 'PattaRekh' in the history of Rajasthan?

- A. Expected revenue
- B. Military tax
- C. Export-import tax
- D. Begar

Ans. A

Sol.: The lease article was written while providing land. In this lease article, the estimated revenue received from the land was written.

2. Which tree is called "Flame of Forest in Rajasthan?"

- A. Khejri
- B. Neem
- C. Palas
- D. Paras peepul

Ans. C

Sol.: The 'blood coloured' flowers on the palas tree blossom in Pushyakal. This shows like "Flame of Forest".

3. Where is "SUNDA" Mountain situated in Rajasthan?

- A. Jalore
- B. Jaipur
- C. Jaisalmer
- D. None of these

Ans. A

Sol.: 1) Jalore---SUNDA Mountain (Jasvantpur Hills)

2) Jaipur---Bhirath hills

3) Jaisalmer---Trekut Hills

4. Where is the first wrestling academy of Rajasthan has been opened?

- A. Dholpur
- B. Karoli
- C. Bharatpur
- D. Jaipur

Ans. C

Sol.: The first wrestling Academy of Rajasthan has been opened in Lohagarh stadium of Bharatpur district of Rajasthan.

Here, 30 children of the state will be going to have the residential wrestling training.

5. Whose reign was called the golden age of Sapadalaksha (Nagaur)?

- A. Vimal Shah
- B. Rana Sanga
- C. Vigraharaj Chauhan IV
- D. Prithviraj Chauhan

Ans. C

Sol.: Chauhan ruler Vigraharaj's reign was called the golden age of Sapadalaksha. He was also called 'Visaldeva' and 'Kavi Bandhav'. He was a great ruler and did many reforms in his administration for the welfare of the people. He was a winner by born.

6. Who built a Canopy of 80 pillars in Alwar?

- A. Vinay Singh
- B. Pratap Singh
- C. Jay Singh
- D. Tej Singh

Ans. A

Sol.: Vinay Singh built a Canopy of 80 pillars in the remembrance of his mother Moosi Maharani. This canopy is of two floors. Red sandstone and white marble are used. On its second floor, pictures from the incidents of Ramayana and Mahabharata are drawn. The term "chhatri"

- A. Jaipur
C. Bharatpur
- B. Ajmer
D. Bikaner

Ans. B

Sol.: Rajasthan's first mega food park, inaugurated at Roopangarh village near Ajmer earlier this week, will benefit thousands of farmers by providing them with the primary and central processing and storage facilities and enabling them to get remunerative prices for their produce. The park has been set up at a cost of Rs. 113.57 crore, while its annual turnover is likely to be Rs. 450 crore.

Inaugurating the food park, Union Minister for Food Processing Industries Harsimrat Kaur Badal said that it would connect the farmers with the e-national agricultural market and enable them to sell their produce directly in 550 mandis.

This food park will earn an identity for itself within three years by ensuring the growth of food processing industry for the benefit of farmers, growers, processors and consumers," Ms. Badal said.

12. Which of the following exercise was conducted by South Western Command in Rajasthan?
- A. Prabal Dostyk
C. Hand in Hand
- B. Vajra Prahar
D. Vijay Prahar

Ans. D

Sol.: Formations of South Western Command are carried out Exercise VIJAY PRAHAR employing more than 20000 troops, cutting edge equipment and state of the art force multipliers in the Mahajan Field Firing Ranges close to Suratgarh in Rajasthan. The exercise is aimed to orchestrate wide spectrum of threats which are planned to be tackled through high tempo joint air and land operation involving hundreds of aircrafts, thousands of tanks and artillery pieces supported by real time intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance and just in time logistic support.

The month-long exercise is essentially to practice the troops in penetrative manoeuvres across the obstacle ridden terrain under a nuclear umbrella.

13. Who was the first fully independent king of Jodhpur?
- A. Maldev
C. Rao Jodha
- B. Durgadas Rathore
D. Rao Sihaji

Ans. C

Sol.: Rao Jodha, the son of Ranmal was the ruler of Mandore. He became the first independent king of Jodhpur. He is known for founding the city of Jodhpur in the year 1459. Rao Jodha reconquered Mandore from Rana Kumbha (Sisodia of Mewar). He began the construction of Mehrangarh Fort.

14. Who broke the tradition of primogeniture in Marwar?
- A. Rao Jodha
C. Chadrasen
- B. Maldev
D. Uday Singh

Ans. B

Sol.: Maldev Rathore broke the tradition of primogeniture by coronating his younger son Chandrasen as the ruler of Marwar. Ram and Udaysingh the elder brothers of Chandrasen were not crowned, this infuriated them and they went to Akbar for help. Akbar then attacked Jodhpur in exchange of loyalty from Udaysingh after he becomes the king of Jodhpur. Thus, Chandrasen fled away to Bhadrajun.

15. Lead and Zinc Deposits are found in which place of Rajasthan?

- A. Rampura-Aguicha (Bhilwara district)
- B. Zawar (Udaipur)
- C. Rajpura-Dariba and Sindesar Khurd (Rajsamand district)
- D. All of above

Ans. D

Sol.: Rajasthan contributes 80% Lead and 90% Zinc production in India.
Uses:

Lead- Lead-acid batteries, colouring agent in stained glasses, fishing sinkers.

In electronics its uses as soldering agent shielding from X-ray in laboratories.

16. Rajasthan Government has established the first Skill University in the state. Where was it established?

- A. Ajmer
- B. Sikar
- C. Kota
- D. Jaipur

Ans. D

Sol.: **Rajasthan ILD Skills University (RISU)**

- Rajasthan ILD Skills University (RISU) is **the first Government Skill University of India.**
- The university was established in **Jaipur, Rajasthan.**
- Former RPSC Chairman, former IAS and Ex-Secretary, Govt. of India, **Dr. Lalit K. Panwar**, has been appointed as the **first Vice Chancellor of the university.**
- There are Fifty-eight skill related institutions, which have been affiliated with the university.

17. Which of the following pairs is not matched correctly about Lok Devi's of Rajasthan?

- A. Shila Devi Temple - Amer (Jaipur)
- B. Jeen Mata Temple – Hills of Harsha (Sikar)
- C. Tripura Sundari Temple - Talwara (Pratapgarh)
- D. Karni Mata Temple - Deshnok (Bikaner)

Ans. C

Sol.: • Shila Devi Temple - Amer (Jaipur) Isht Devi (Favorite deity) of Kachawaha clan of Amer; her statue was brought by Mansingh I from East Bengal to Amer.

- Jeen Mata Temple – Hills of Harsha (Sikar) Family deity (Kuldevi) of Chauhan Rajputs.
- Tripura Sundari Temple - Talwara (Banswara)

- Karni Mata Temple - Deshnok (Bikaner) Family deity (Kuldevi) of Charans; her temple is known for rats; white rats in the temple are called "Kaba".

18. Which of the following is correct descending order of given hills of Rajasthan in terms of height?

- A. Dilwara, Jarga, Sajjangarh, Taragarh B. Jarga, Dilwara, Sajjangarh, Taragarh
C. Dilwara, Jarga, Taragarh, Sajjangarh D. Taragarh, Jarga, Sajjangarh, Dilwara

Ans. A

Sol.: • Details of given hills of Rajasthan

Name	Location (District)	Height (In meter)
Dilwara	Mount abu (Sirohi)	1442
Jarga	Plateau of Bhorat (Udaipur)	1431
Sajjangarh	Udaipur	938
Taragarh	Ajmer	873

19. Which of the following pairs is not matched correctly regarding President rule in Rajasthan?

- A. The **first** President rule - During the tenure of Mohanlal Sukhadia
B. The **Second** President rule - During the tenure of Haridev Joshi
C. The **Third** President rule - During the tenure of Bhairon Singh Shekhawat
D. The **Fourth** President rule - During the tenure of Shiv Charan Mathur

Ans. D

Sol.:

- The **First** President rule - During the tenure of Mohanlal Sukhadia
- The **Second** President rule - During the tenure of Haridev Joshi
- The **Third** President rule - During the tenure of Bhairon Singh Shekhawat
- The **Fourth** President rule - During the tenure of Bhairon Singh Shekhawat

20. Which of the given hills is an extension of vindhyas ranges in Rajasthan?

- A. Mukhandara hills B. Dora mountain
C. Alwar hills D. Girwa hills

Ans. A

Sol.:

- The Central Highlands are located on the south of Vindhyan range and the Aravalis are on the northwest end.
- **It extends from Jobat (Gujarat) to Sasaram (Bihar).**
- **Mukhandara hills are an extension of Vindhyan ranges in Rajasthan.**
- **Darrah National Park** is also located here.
- It is also the **Third Tiger Reserve** of Rajasthan, declared in the year 2013.

21. In which part historians have divided Indian history?

- A. Medieval, Modern, Colonial B. Ancient, Medieval, Colonial

- C. Ancient, Medieval, Modern D. None of these

Ans. C

22. Who has written 'The History of Indian Agriculture'?

- A. M.S. Swaminathan B. S. Ayyapan
C. K.B. Thomas D. M.S. Randhawa

Ans. D

Sol.: M. s. Randhawa (Mohinder Singh Randhawa) was born on 2 February 1909 in a Sikh family of Ferozpur district, Punjab province. In 1934, he joined the ICS. In 1946, he was appointed as Deputy Commissioner of Delhi. In 1980-86 he wrote a book called "The History of Indian Agriculture".

23. Prabhavati Gupta was the daughter of _____ (c. 375-415 CE), one of the most important rulers in early Indian history.

- A. Chandragupta II B. Sri Gupta I
C. Vishnu Gupta I D. Samudra Gupta

Ans. A

Sol.: Prabhavati Gupta was queen and regent of the Vakataka dynasty. The queen consort of Rudrasena II was Prabhavati Gupta. She ruled as regent during the minority of her sons, Divakarasena, Damodarasena, and Pravarasena, from 38. She was daughter of Chandragupta II who was Emperor and her mother was Kuberanaga, of the Naga. She married with Rudrasena II of the Vakataka. She ruled as regent for her young sons, Divakarasena, Damodarasena, and Pravarasena, for twenty years after the death of her husband in 385. In this, she was supported by her father and the Vakatakas were practically part of the Gupta empire.

24. Poona Pact, in modern history refers to

- A. An agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and Babasaheb Ambedkar on reservation of electoral seats.
B. An agreement between British Government and MK Gandhi on release of political prisoners.
C. British Government official invitation to the Indian National Congress to participate in Round Table Conferences.
D. None of the above.

Ans. A

Sol.: The Poona Pact was an agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and Babasaheb Ambedkar on behalf of depressed classes and upper caste Hindu leaders on the reservation of electoral seats for the depressed classes in the legislature of British India government in 1930. It was signed by Ambedkar on behalf of the depressed classes and Madan Mohan Malviya on behalf upper caste Hindus and Gandhi as a means to end the fast that Gandhi was undertaking in jail as a protest against the Macdonald awards announced by British Prime Minister.

25. According to book, 'A History of British India', history of India is divided as
- A. British and Modern
 - B. Ancient, Medieval and British
 - C. Ancient, Hindu and Muslim
 - D. Hindu, Muslim and British

Ans. D

Sol.: * James Mills, a Scottish economist published a work 'A History of British India'
 * He divided the history of India into 3 periods – Hindu, Muslim and British

26. With reference to colonial period of Indian history , match List-I (person) with List-II (event) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.

List I (person)	List II(event)
A. Macdonald	1. Doctrine of Laplace
B. Linlithow	2. Communal Award
C. Dalhousie	3. August ofer
D. Chelmsford	4. Dyachy

- A. A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
- B. A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1
- C. A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4
- D. A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1

Ans. C

Sol.: The Communal Award was announced by Ramsay Macdonald in 1932. Linlithgow offered the August Offer in 1940.

Dalhousie captured a lot of states on the basis of Doctrine of Lapse and Chelmsford introduced dyarchy in the Indian Council Act of 1919.

27. Consider the following statements.
- Assertion (A): In the ancient period of Indian history, urbanisation was followed by pastoral life.
- Reason (R): The Harrapan culture was an urban one.
- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - B. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
 - C. A is true but R is false.
 - D. A is false but R is true.

Ans. A

Sol.: * In India, urban culture started during Harappam culture.
 * The pastoral life started during Vedic period.

28. Kalhana's 'Rajatarangini' is a history of—
- A. Kashmir
 - B. Harsha's reign
 - C. Rajasthan
 - D. Chandragupta's reign

Ans. A

Sol.: Rajatarangini is a historical chronicle of the north-western Indian subcontinent, particularly the kings of Kashmir and was written in Sanskrit by Kashmiri historian Kalhana in the 12th century CE.

29. Manikarnika Tambe is known in history as _____.
- A. Jodhabai
 - B. Ahilyabai Holker
 - C. Rani Laxmibai
 - D. Rani Padmini

Ans. C

Sol.: * **Rani Lakshmi Bai was born in Varanasi and her original name was Manikarnika.**

* She married to Maharaja of Jhansi in 1842. Maharaja and she adopted a son named Anand Rao.

* After the death of the Maharaja in November 1853, because Damodar Rao (Anand Rao) was an adopted son, the British East India Company, under Governor-General Lord Dalhousie, applied the Doctrine of Lapse. This led to war conflict between Jhansi and British.

30. Who wrote History of Hindu chemistry
- A. R.C. Dutta
 - B. P.C. Roy
 - C. Dayananda Saraswati
 - D. Swami Sadananda

Ans. B

Sol.: P.C. wrote history of Hindu chemistry.

31. With reference to the Ancient History of South Asia the term, "Tamraparnis" refers to:
- A. the people of Sri Lanka.
 - B. the Copper utensils.
 - C. the foot soldiers of the Chola Empire.
 - D. priest of the South Indian temples.

Ans. A

Sol.: Tamraparnis were the people of Sri Lanka. It got mentioned in the Ashokan inscription.

32. What is the significance of Sabarmati ashram in the modern history of India?
- A. It served as the last residence of Mahatma Gandhi.
 - B. Salt Satyagraha was started from this ashram.
 - C. It has been declared a national monument by the Indian government.
 - D. None of these

Ans. B

Sol.: The Sabarmati ashram was home to Mahatma Gandhi from 1917 to 1930 and served as one of the main centres of the Indian freedom struggle. Salt satyagraha was started from Sabarmati ashram.

33. Define relation between History and Dates?
- A. There is no relation between history and dates
 - B. History does not requires dates
 - C. Dates play a crucial role in defining history
 - D. Dates have no relevance in study of past

Ans. C

Sol.: Dates play a crucial role in construction of past and helps us to understand the chronology of events.

34. With reference to the history of modern India, the Chatfield Committee was associated with:
- A. Modernising and streamlining Indian defence
 - B. British policy towards Princely states
 - C. Reforming Civil Services
 - D. Regulating rupee-sterling exchange ratio
 - E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Ans. A

Sol.: The period of the 1930s was a period of severe financial crisis for Indian defence. The continued financial stringency over the years had made India's position extremely vulnerable and general war reserves were running dangerously low. Also, new equipment was not easy to come by, the coastal defence remained neglected and the deficiency of officers was more than serious. It was in these conditions that the Chatfield Committee was set up to suggest a plan for modernising and streamlining Indian defence.

35. The "79th Indian History Congress" meet was held in ____?
- A. Indore
 - B. Bhopal
 - C. Jaipur
 - D. Ranchi
 - E. Pune

Ans. B

Sol.: * After Pune University allegedly backed out from hosting the event, the Congress government in MP organized the 79th Indian History Congress in Bhopal on 26th Feb 2019.

* The Indian History Congress was held in Madhya Pradesh for the second time, earlier it was held at 2011.

* Over 1,000 delegates including prominent historians participated in the IHC in Bhopal.

36. The people of Indus Valley Civilization was the first people in the Indian history to go for international trade. They made various exports and imports. With reference to the some imports, match the following:

Place

- I. Egypt
- II. Greece
- III. Mesopotamia
- IV. Sumeria
- V. Mongolia

Items

- a. Lapis lazuli, sandstones
- b. Silver

- c. Diamonds
- d. Gold
- e. Perfumes
- A. I-a II-b III-c IV-d V-e
- B. I-c II-e III-d IV-b V-a
- C. I-e II-d III-b IV-a V-c
- D. I-e II-a III-d IV-c V-b

Ans. B

Sol.: They were the first people to trade at an international level. They traded with Mesopotamia, Sumeria, Greece, Egypt and Mongolia. They imported several items from different places-

Mesopotamia- Gold
Greece- Perfumes
Sumeria-Silver
Egypt- Diamonds
Mongolia- Lapis lazuli, sandstones.

37. Who authored the book Glimpses of world history?
- A. Gandhi
 - B. Nehru
 - C. BR Ambedkar
 - D. Savarkar

Ans. B

Sol.: Nehru other books Glimpses of World History and The Discovery of India are also his significant work in order to understand the ideas and personalities that shaped India. It's a collection 196 letters written between 1930-1933 from various prisons of India by Nehru which was published in 1934.

38. With respect to Ancient Indian History, consider the following pairs:

Title -Role

- 1) Bhojaka : Village Headman
- 2) Grihapati : Rich Peasant
- 3) Balisadhakas : Tax Collector

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- A. 3 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Ans. D

Sol.: As per Pali texts, Village headmen were called Bhojaka.

Grihapati was the term for rich peasants or Vaisyas.

They formed a major taxpaying community. Balisadhakas collected the Bali, i.e. tax.

39. What is the need to divide history into different periods?
- A. To capture characteristic of time
 - B. To demarcate the difference between periods
 - C. To see the significance of the change from one period to the next
 - D. All of the above

Ans. D

Sol.: We divide the history into periods to capture the characteristic of a time, its central features as they appear to us. They demarcate the difference between periods and they reflect our ideas about past. They show how we see the significance of the change from one period to the next.

40. B.C.E. is used with the dates in history; it means

- A. Before Christian Empire
- B. Before Common Era
- C. Before Christ entity
- D. Before Century Era

Ans. B

Sol.: B.C.E. is used with the dates in history; it means Before Common Era. Before Common Era (BCE) is the system for the years "Before the Common Era". BCE uses the same numbering as BC (Before Christ). "CE" and "BCE" are placed after the year number. Thus we write "Right now our year is 2017 CE" or "Artaxerxes III of Persia was born in 425 BCE."

41. Who is supreme in the Indian polity?

- A. The Supreme Court
- B. The Constitution
- C. The Parliament
- D. Religion

Ans. B

Sol.:

- The **Constitution of India** is the supreme law of India.
- It is a living document, an instrument which makes the government system work.
- Constitution is supreme because of reason that parliament works according to constitution and not just parliament every union state and executive body works according to the constitution of India.

42. What is the significance of May 13, 1952 with regard to Indian polity?

- A. First sitting of the Lok Sabha
- B. First sitting of the Rajya Sabha
- C. First sitting of the Supreme Court of India
- D. Formation of the Election Commission of India

Ans. B

Sol.:

- On May 13, 1952, first sitting of Rajya Sabha takes place.
- The First Lok Sabha was constituted on 17 April 1952 after India's first general election.
- Dr. S Radhakrishnan, Chairman of the first Rajya Sabha session, talked about the Upper House on 13 May 1952.
- 13 May 1952, is remembered with pride and joy as the newly constituted "Council of States" sat together for the first time.
- This "Second Chamber" of the Parliament of India, was later named as the Rajya Sabha, on 23 August 1954.

- Since, India’s independence in 1947, the government had a vision of creating a democratic infrastructure that would represent people from all walks of life and all ages.
- Creation of a Second Chamber, was also in sync with the ideals of bicameralism.
- Today, the Rajya Sabha is an important part of the Indian Parliament, that provides the necessary deliberations on important matters of the nation, with the Lok Sabha.

43. Who among the following characterized the Indian polity as being stable not in the sense of a stationary unresponsive state but in terms of a 'regulated movement'?

- A. Myron Weiner
- B. W.H. Morris Jones
- C. James Manor
- D. Atul Kohli

Ans. B


Sol.: The constant dilemma faced by those who write on Indian politics is how to present a coherent and comprehensible view of a complicated and often very confusing political scene without falling into the trap of basing their analyses on unproven assumptions for facile generalizations, It is refreshing to find that **Morris Jones** has taken deliberate care to avoid this trap. He overcomes the dilemma by viewing Indian politics as an inter-action of 'government' and 'movement' within a 'mediating framework'. 'Government', as understood by him, means mainly the British Indian bureaucracy before Independence: after Independence the term implies the entire personnel and machinery of administration and development from Cabinet Minister to Block Development Officer, from Planning Commission to public corporation. 'Movement' implies the independence movement based largely on the struggle of the Indian National Congress to oust the British Raj.




44. Which was the first written document in the constitutional history of India?

- A. The Regulating Act 1773
- B. Pitt's India Act 1784
- C. Government of India Act 1858
- D. Indian Council act 1861

Ans. A

Sol.:

Historical Background		
Constitution of India		
Regulating Act, 1773	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor of Bengal to Governor General(GG) of Bengal (Lord Warren Hastings) • Executive council was created with four members • Governor of Madras and Bombay presidencies were 	

	<p>made Subordinate to GG of Bengal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Supreme Court of Calcutta • First step towards Centralisation 	
Pitts India Act, 1784	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First time recognized Company's territories as British possessions in India • Distinguished between commercial and political functions of the Company and assigned it to Court of Directors and Board of Control Respectively. • This system was termed "Double Government" 	
Charter Act, 1833	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor General of Bengal to Governor General of India (Lord WIlliam Bentick) • Deprived the legislative powers of Governors of Madras and Bombay presidencies • Ended the commercial activities of East India Company 	
Charter Act, 1853	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seperated the legislative and executive functions of Governor General's council. • Governor General's Legislative Council was established, With 6 Members • Open Competition for recruitment of Civil Services • Macaulay's Committee on Indian Civil Service was formed 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local Representation in Indian Legislative council	
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45. Which one of the following is not a feature of India polity?

- A. A Government following the Constitution
- B. Democratic Government
- C. Rule of Law
- D. Authoritarian Government

Ans. D

Sol.: India is democratic country with elected government and Executive responsible to legislature.

46. Which of the following are the essential features of a federal polity:

- 1). Dual Government
 - 2). Distribution of powers
 - 3). Separation of powers
 - 4). Constitutional supremacy
 - 5). Judicial authority
- A. 1, 2, 4
 - B. 1 and 4 only
 - C. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
 - D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans. A

Sol.: All except separation of powers are essential features of federal polity. Though none option contains all four features that is 1, 2, 4 and 5 thus option A having three essential features is most appropriate answer.

Don't get confused between separation and distribution of powers. Separation of powers phrase is used for separation between executive, legislature and judiciary, while division or distribution of powers phrase is used for federal division between Union and State governments.

In a federal State, there are two governments—the national or federal government and the government of each component unit. But in a unitary State there is only one government, namely the national government. Second as a natural corollary to dual government in a federation, there should be clear distribution of powers so that the units and the centre are required to enact and legislate within their sphere of activity and none violates its limits and tries to encroach upon the functions of others.

Then constitutional supremacy is sine qua non as federal state or all the branches of government derive their very existence from the constitution. Lastly judicial authority is vested with highest court to interpret the constitution and declare any acts of federal or state government as ultra vires if such acts violate the constitutional provisions.

47. In the context of polity, which of the following case deals with the judgment that three prerequisites must be satisfied, before a Magistrate can order use of force to disperse a crowd?
- A. Karam Singh VS Hardayal Singh
 - B. Sharad Birdi Sarda VS State of Maharashtra
 - C. Bhajan Lal VS State of Haryana
 - D. Ak Gopalan VS State of Madras

Ans. A

Sol.: In Karam Singh v. Hardayal Singh (1979 SCC OnLine P&H 180), the Hon'ble Punjab & Haryana High Court held that three prerequisites must be satisfied before a Magistrate can order use of force to disperse a crowd:

First, there should be an unlawful assembly with the object of committing violence or an assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace.

Second, an Executive Magistrate should order the assembly to disperse.

Third, in spite of such orders, the people do not move away.

All of the above-mentioned powers of the police come into play if an assembly is "unlawful" within the meaning of Section 141 of IPC.

48. The Indian Contract Act was enacted in which year?
- A. Indian Contract Act of 1872
 - B. Indian Contract Act of 1947
 - C. Indian Contract Act of 1955
 - D. Indian Contract Act of 1908

Ans. A

Sol.: **Rationale:** The Indian Contract Act was enacted in the year 1872.

49. Which of the following are characteristics of Democratisation in post-colonial countries?
- i. Establishment of representative institutions
 - ii. Despotism
 - iii. Constitutional polity
 - iv. Dominance of state media

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. (i) and (iii)
- B. (ii) and (iii)
- C. (i) , (ii) and (iii)
- D. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Ans. A

Sol.: Democratisation post-colonial societies was a major challenge. For establishing durable after years of past violence, and repression they decided to established structure of representative institutions, constitutional polity, increased and proactive role of civil society, free media, and free and fair elections.

50. In which year fast track court was established in Madhya Pradesh?
- A. 1993
 - B. 1999
 - C. 2001
 - D. 2003

Ans. C

Sol.: **Fast track courts** were set up for speedy disposal of pending cases in Madhya Pradesh, They started with effect from **April 1, 2001**, with **85** such courts.

51. Where was the first village court of Madhya Pradesh established?

- A. Katani
- B. Neemach
- C. Gwalior
- D. Sagour

Ans. B

Sol.: The first village court of Madhya Pradesh was established in Neemuch.

52. 'Mithun' is the state symbol of which of the following state of India?

- A. Andhra Pradesh
- B. Arunachal Pradesh
- C. Assam
- D. Uttarakhand

Ans. B

Sol.: **Mithun** or **gayal** is the state symbol of **ΑρυναχηαλΠραδεση**. The **gayal** is a large domestic bovine distributed in **Northeast India, Bangladesh, northern Burma** and in **Yunnan, China**.

53. Which of the following statements is correct about Jharkhand's polity?

- A. Bihar Reorganisation Act was passed in the year 1995 to create Jharkhand.
- B. Jharkhand has a bicameral legislature.
- C. The 5th Jharkhand Legislative Assembly was formed in 2014.
- D. There are six Rajya Sabha seats and 14 Lok Sabha seats in the State.

Ans. D

Sol.: Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000 was passed by the parliament in 2000 to create a new State of Jharkhand from a portion of Bihar. Jharkhand has a unicameral legislature meaning it doesn't have Legislative Council. There are six Rajya Sabha seats and 14 Lok Sabha seats in the State. The present 5th Jharkhand Legislative Assembly was formed in 2019, the other four were formed in 2000, 2005, 2009 and 2014.

54. Who is the Governor of Bihar?

- A. Ram Nath Govind
- B. Jagdish Mukhi
- C. Mridula Sinha
- D. Phagu Chauhan

Ans. D

Sol.: **Phagu Chauhan** is currently Governor of Bihar, he assumed office on 29th July 2019.

55. Who is the Governor of Meghalaya?

- A. Keshari Nath Tripathi
- B. Balram Das Tandon
- C. Tathagata Roy
- D. Kaptan Singh Solanki

Ans. C

Sol.: Tathagata Roy is an Indian politician, currently serving as Governor of Meghalaya since August 2018.

56. Who is the Deputy Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh?

- A. Rajesh Sharma
- B. Ram Naik
- C. Keshav Prasad & Dinesh sharma
- D. Rajiv Kumar

Ans. C

Sol.: The two deputy CM's in UP are-

1. Dr. Dinesh Sharma
2. Keshav Prasad Maurya.

57. The State Reorganization Act, 1956 divided the country in 5 zones. In which zone Rajasthan was placed?

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A. Northern Zone | B. Western Zone |
| C. Central Zone | D. South Zone |

Ans. A

Sol.: Rajasthan is a northern state as zoned by State Reorganization Act, 1956.

58. Which of the following digital giants recently launched two insurance companies in India?

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| A. Amazon | B. Flipkart |
| C. Paytm | D. Airtel |

Ans. C

Sol.: Digital payments startup Paytm has launched two insurance companies, Paytm Life Insurance and Paytm General Insurance.

59. Where is the headquarter of Samajwadi Party?

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| A. Lucknow | B. New Delhi |
| C. Rajasthan | D. None of the above |

Ans. B

Sol.: **Samajwadi Party** is a political party in India headquartered in **New Delhi** and a recognised state party in **Uttar Pradesh**, a northern state in India. It describes itself as a **democratic socialist** party.

60. A person to be eligible for election as President should be qualified for election as a Member of _____

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| A. Legislative Assembly of States | B. Loksabha |
| C. Supreme Court of India | D. Both 'A' & 'B' |

Ans. B

Sol.: Under **Article 58**, A Person to be eligible for election as President should be qualified for election as a **Member of the Lok Sabha**.

- He should be a citizen of India.
- He should have completed **35** years of age.
- He should not hold any office of profit under the Union Government or any State Government or any Local Authority or any other Public Authority.

61. The Panna National Park is located in which Indian state?

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| A. Uttar Pradesh | B. West Bengal |
| C. Madhya Pradesh | D. Rajasthan |

Ans. C

Sol.: The **Panna National Park** is located in **Panna** and **Chhatarpur** districts of **Madhya Pradesh** in India.

- It is the second largest port in the state of Tamil Nadu and one of the largest container terminal in India after Chennai Port.

67. The Beach is the national emblem of which of the following countries?

- A. France
- B. Canada
- C. Belgium
- D. Denmark

Ans. D

Sol.:

- The **Beach is the national emblem of Denmark**. The 3 crowned blue lions with 9 red hearts in the golden shield National Motto has which means God's help, the love of people, Denmark's strength.
- The national emblem of
- France is "Lily"
- Canada is "White Lily or Maple Leaf"
- Belgium is "Lion".

68. Which part of Madhya Pradesh is known as rice region?

- A. Eastern Region
- B. Eastern and South-Eastern Region
- C. Southern and North-Western Region
- D. Southern Region

Ans. B

Sol.: **Eastern and South Eastern** part of Madhya Pradesh is mainly known as **Rice region**, which includes **Sidhi, Shahdol, Balaghat, Mandla** and **Jabalpur** districts.

69. From where Mahadayi river originates?

- A. Bhimgad
- B. Arabian Sea
- C. Belagavi
- D. Divadi

Ans. A

Sol.: The **Mahadayi** or **Mandovi River** is described as the lifeline of the Indian state of **Goa**. It originates from a cluster of 30 springs at **Bhimgad** in the Western Ghats in the **Belagavi** district of Karnataka. The river has a length of **77 kilometres, 29 kilometres in Karnataka** and **52 kilometres in Goa**.

70. The Sargasso Sea is the only sea on the Earth without a coastline. It is situated in which of the following oceans?

- A. Pacific Ocean
- B. North Atlantic Ocean
- C. South Atlantic Ocean
- D. Arctic Ocean

Ans. B

Sol.:

- The Sargasso Sea is the only sea on the Earth without a coastline. **It is situated in the North Atlantic ocean.**
- It is located in the midst of Gulf Stream on the west, North Atlantic Current in the north, Canary Current on the east and the North Atlantic Equatorial Current on the south.
- It has very clear water with underwater visibility of up to 200 feet.

71. During the Indian monsoon season

- A. the westerly jet stream alone exists in the Indian region
- B. the easterly jet stream alone exists in the Indian region
- C. both westerly and easterly jet streams exist in the Indian region
- D. both westerly and easterly jet streams disappear

Ans. C

Sol.: The monsoon of South Asia is among several geographically distributed global monsoons. It affects the Indian subcontinent, where it is one of the oldest and most anticipated weather phenomena and an economically important pattern every year from June through September. Yet it is only partly understood and notoriously difficult to predict. Several theories have been proposed to explain the origin, process, strength, variability, distribution, and general vagaries of the monsoon, but understanding and predictability are still evolving.

72. Which one of the following causes rainfall during winters in north-western part of India?
- A. Cyclonic depression
 - B. Western disturbances
 - C. Retreating monsoon
 - D. Southwest monsoon

Ans. B

Sol.:

- The **western cyclonic disturbances** are weather **phenomena** of the winter months brought in by the westerly flow from the **Mediterranean region**.
- They usually influence the weather of the **north & north-western** regions of **India** .
- **Tropical cyclones** occur during the **monsoon** as well as in **October–November**, and are part of the **easterly flow**.

73. In which year Supreme Court ban on mining in the airarea of Sariska Tiger Reserve?
- A. 1991
 - B. 1990
 - C. 1992
 - D. 1993

Ans. A

Sol.:

- In **1991** Supreme Court ban on mining in the air area of Sariska Tiger Reserve.
- Sariska Tiger Reserve is a national park and tiger reserve located in the Alwar district of the state of **Rajasthan**, India.
- It was declared a **wildlife reserve** in 1955.
- It was given the status of a tiger reserve making it a part of India's Project Tiger in 1978.

74. On the basis of prominent relief features, the peninsular plateau can be divided into how many groups?
- A. Three
 - B. Four
 - C. Five
 - D. Six

Ans. A

Sol.:

Ans. B

Sol.: O_2 and O_3 absorb almost all wavelengths shorter than **300 nanometers**. Different molecules absorb different wavelengths of **radiation**.

79. Taj Mahal represents the which of the following architectural style?

- A. Persian
- B. Islamic
- C. Turkish
- D. All of the above

Ans. D

Sol.: A mausoleum commissioned for the wife of Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan, the Taj Mahal was built between 1632 and 1648.

- Taj Mahal actually represents a number of architectural styles, including Persian, Islamic, Turkish and Indian.
- The Taj Mahal also encompasses formal gardens of raised pathways, sunken flower beds and a linear reflecting pool.

80. Which are the best times for tiger sightings at Ranthambore National Park?

- A. November and May
- B. January and June
- C. July and August
- D. February and September

Ans. A

Sol.: The best times for tiger sightings at **Ranthambore National Park** are in **November** and **May**.

- **Ranthambore wildlife sanctuary** is known for its **Bengal tigers**, and is one of the best places in India to see these animals in their natural jungle habitat.
- Tigers can be easily spotted even in the daytime.

81. Debenture holders of a company are its

- A. shareholders
- B. creditors
- C. debtors
- D. directors

Ans. B

Sol.: Debenture holders or bondholders are the persons, firms or companies who purchase the debentures of other company.

Hence option B is the right answer.

82. Mission Indradhanush is related to

- A. Health mission
- B. Revamping public sector banks
- C. Irrigation
- D. Self help groups

Ans. A

Sol.: Mission Indradhanush is a health mission of the government of India. It was launched by Union Health Minister J. P. Nadda on 25 December 2014. It aims to **immunize all children** under the age of 2 years, as well as all pregnant women, against seven vaccine preventable diseases.

83. Liberalisation Privatisation and Globalisation are the aims of
- A. Economic planning
 - B. Socialistic pattern of society
 - C. Land reforms
 - D. Economic reforms

Ans. D

Sol.:

- These are the economic reforms to transform Indian economy from closed to open market economy. These are generally abbreviated as LPG, i.e. Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization.

84. The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) scripted history by successful launch of a record 104 satellites in a single mission by which of the following Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV)?
- A. PSLV-C35
 - B. PSLV-C36
 - C. PSLV-C37
 - D. PSLV-C38
 - E. PSLV-C39

Ans. C

Sol.: The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has successfully launched a record 104 satellites from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC) in Sriharikota. **PSLV-C37 carrying the 104** satellites lifted off from the first launch pad at Satish Dhawan Space Centre in Sriharikota on 15th February 2017 at 9.28am. It was PSLV's 39th flight.

85. Inflation is a situation characterised by
- A. Too much money chasing too few goods
 - B. Too few money chasing too much goods
 - C. Too many people chasing too few goods
 - D. Too many people chasing too little money

Ans. A

Sol.: Demand-Pull Inflation – Inflation is caused by the overall increase in demand for goods and services, which bids up their prices. This theory can be summarized as "too much money chasing too few goods".

86. What was the estimated cost of Census 2011?
- A. 11 Billion Rupees
 - B. 22 Billion Rupees
 - C. 11 Million Rupees
 - D. 1 Billion Rupees

Ans. B

Sol.: **22 Billion Rupees**

87. Which Indian Armed force has tied up with CSIR for joint research programme?
- A. Indian Navy
 - B. Indian Air Force
 - C. Indian Army
 - D. BSF

E. Indian Coast Guard

Ans. A

Sol.: * Indian Navy has signed a (MoU) with Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)
* The aim is to undertake joint research and development of advanced technologies for the Indian Navy.
* This would facilitate R&D activities in fields of Mechanical, Electronics, Communication, Computer Science, Propulsion systems, Metallurgy etc.

88. Use of energy requirements (caloric) as a measure of poverty in India was made for the first time by

- A. Amartya Sen
B. Dandekar and Rath
C. T.N. Srinivasan
D. Dada Bhai Naroji

Ans. B

Sol.: V.M. Dandekar and N. Rath made the first systematic assessment of poverty in India in 1971 based on National sample survey (NSS) data from 1960 – 61.

89. Which Indian institute has developed an artificial leaf recently?

- A. IIT Kharagpur
B. Indian Agriculture Research Institute
C. IIT Bombay
D. Indian Institute of Science

Ans. D

Sol.: • Indian Institute of Science has developed an artificial leaf which can release oxygen and absorb carbon dioxide in the atmosphere to generate fuel, stimulating the photosynthesis process.

90. Which Indian enterprise has the Motto "ENERGY FOREVER"?

- A. Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency
B. Indian Non-Renewable Energy Development
C. Indian Agricultural Development
D. Indian Biotechnology Development

Ans. A

Sol.: Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency established in 1987 as Non-Banking Financial Institution. It is engaged in promoting, developing and extending financial assistance for setting up projects which are relating to new and renewable sources of energy.

91. When was National Seed Policy implemented in India?

- A. 2005
B. 1980
C. 2001
D. 2002

Ans. D

Sol.: **The National Seed Policy 2002** was launched to:

- provide intellectual property protection to new varieties of seeds
- usher agricultural sector into planned development
- protect the interest of farmers
- encourage the conservation of **agro-biodiversity**

92. What is the current GST Rate on the Lottery?

- A. 12% B. 15%
C. 20% D. 28%

Ans. D

Sol.: Lotteries will attract **28 per cent** uniform Goods and Services Tax (GST) from March 1.

93. Production refers to

- A. Destruction of utility B. Creation of utilities
C. Exchange value D. Use of a product

Ans. B

Sol.: Production refers to "Creation of utilities having value in exchange" The process of production may create six types of utilities.

1. Form utilities
2. Time utilities
3. Place utilities
4. Onership utilities
5. Service utilities
6. Knowledge utilities

Hence, option is C correct.

94. The Hybrid Vacuum Toilets in Indian Railway system has been developed by which of the following Indian Organization?

- A. ISRO B. DRDO
C. Indian Railways D. Indian Organic Chemicals Ltd
E. None of these

Ans. C

Sol.: **Indian Railways** has developed a '**Hybrid Vacuum Toilet**' design that combines the advantages of **Vacuum toilets** and **Bio toilets**. It will help to maintain **hygiene** and cleanliness in **toilets** or tracks of Indian Railways as there will have **no direct evacuation** of human waste.

95. Price theory is also known as

- A. Macro Economics B. Development Economics
C. Public Economics D. Micro Economics

Ans. D

Sol.: **Microeconomics** is price theory because prices are central to how these theories are developed and because prices explain why agents act the way they do.

96. Which is the best measure of economic growth of a country?

- A. GNP B. GDP

- C. Net revenue
D. None of the above

Ans. B

Sol.: The gross domestic product (GDP) is one of the primary indicators used to gauge the health of a country's economy. It represents the total dollar value of all goods and services produced over a specific time period; you can think of it as the size of the economy.

97. Which Indian enterprise has the Motto "ENERGY FOREVER"?

- A. Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency
B. Indian Non-Renewable Energy Development
C. Indian Agricultural Development
D. Indian Biotechnology Development

Ans. A

Sol.: Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency established in 1987 as Non-Banking Financial Institution. It is engaged in promoting, developing and extending financial assistance for setting up projects which are relating to new and renewable sources of energy.

98. Who introduced the concept of Five Year Plan in India?

- A. Lal Bahadur Shastri
B. Jawaharlal Nehru
C. Indira Gandhi
D. B. R. Ambedkar

Ans. B

Sol.:

99. Linnaeus is considered as the 'Father of Taxonomy' because he

- A. authored many books on Taxonomy
B. was the First Person to classify plants
C. coined the term 'Taxonomy'
D. proposed binomial nomenclature

Ans. D

100. First five year plan in India was from

- A. 1947 - 1952
B. 1949 - 1954
C. 1950 - 1955
D. 1951 - 1956

Ans. D
