

1. **Answer-** (d)

**Shurasen**– Most of the regions of Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli of Rajasthan were included in the ancient Shurasen district. The capital of this district was Mathura.

**Arjunayan** – Arjunayan of Bharatpur-Alwar province were famous for their victories. Later, they spread to Ajmer, Tonk and Mewar region.

**Malava**- Tonk, Pratapgarh and Jhalawar region came under Malava country. The yupa inscription of Digvijay of Malavas is placed in Nandsa (Bhilwara).

**Vagad**- Two regions in Rajasthan were known as Vagad- one was Dungarpur, Banswara and the other was Narhad, Bhadra, Nohar and Kanna region near Pilani.

Jaisalmer is called Maad or Valla and the southern part of Jodhpur is called Gurjaratra.

2. **Answer-** (d)

In Rajasthan, Bagor and Ojhiyana of Bhilwara district, Sambhar and Jodhpura in Jaipur district, Nagar and Redh in Tonk district, Nagari in Chittor, Noh in Bharatpur, Bhinmal in Jalore, Pachmata and Gilund in Rajsamand etc. sites reveal the culture of Stone, Copper Stone and Copper-Iron Age.

3. **Answer-** (a)

**Balathal**

The civilization found in Balathal of Vallabh Nagar tehsil of Udaipur district is related to the Copper Age Ahad culture. Signs of a large building with 11 rooms and a fort have also been found here.

Copper knives, axes, chisels, arrows, and tools like earrings (karnaphool), necklace pendants, etc. have been found in Balathal.

Mixed economy was prevalent among the residents here. Agriculture, animal husbandry and hunting were the three means of livelihood.

Iron Age remains have also been found in Balathal. Signs of iron smelting furnaces have been found here.

Apart from Bairat, Balathal is the only place where woven cloth has been found.

4. **Answer-** (b)

In 1870, C.A. Hackett first discovered the stone made Paleolithic Hand-axe from Jaipur and Indragarh. Setankar discovered many tools of this era from Jhalawar.

The credit of discovering tools of this era from Jalore goes to B. Allchin.

5. **Answer:-** (b)

Initially, the Chauhans were vassals of the Gurjar Pratiharas, but Guvak I freed the Chauhans from the subjugation of the Gurjar Pratiharas.

Vaktiraj was a powerful ruler of the Chauhans, who also defeated the Pratiharas.

Vigraharaj IV defeated the Tomars and captured Delhi. He was the first Chauhan ruler to capture Delhi.

6. **Answer:-** (a)

Bijak Dungri, Bhim Dungri, Moti Dungri are famous as the archaeological hills of Bairath situated in present-day Jaipur.

Captain Burt discovered Ashoka's Bhabru stone inscription from Bijak Dungri here.

Evidences of Buddhist stupa, Buddhist temple and Ashoka pillar have been found from here.

Chinese traveller Xuanzang has mentioned Bairath in his travelogue.

7. **Answer-** (d)

From 'Dharmaghosha Stuti' written by Raviprabh Suri it is known that Chauhan ruler Ajaypal presided over the debate between Dharmaghosha and Gunchandra.

Devbodh and Dharmaghosha were great scholars of Arnoraj's time.

Vigraharaj composed Harkeli and his court scholar Somdev composed Lalit Vigraharaj Natak.

There were many scholars in Prithviraj's court, among whom Vidyapati Gaud, Vagishwar, Janardan, Jayanak, Vishwarup, Prithvibhatt (who was called Chandarbardai), Ashadhar etc. were prominent.

8. **Answer-** (c)

From Ghosundi inscription (Chittor) we come to know that the history of Rajasthan starts with the arrival of Aryans.

During the time of Aryans, we knew Rajasthan as 'Brahmavarta'.

9. **Answer:-** (a)

1. Thussi - Neck
2. Peepalpatra - Ear
3. Damna - Finger
4. Borla - Head

10. **Answer-** (c)

Rajasthani Bhasha Sahitya Evam Sanskrit Academy- Bikaner (1983)

Rajasthan Brajbhasha Academy- Jaipur (1986)

Rajasthan Hindi Granth Academy- Jaipur (1969)

Rajasthan Sanskrit Academy Jaipur- (1981)

Rajasthan Literature Academy- Udiapur

11. **Answer-** (c)

Most of Rajasthan is a desert, muddy and grey, while the costumes here are multicoloured.

The most prominent colour in Rajasthani clothes is red. And red colour is also not of one kind, it has many variations.

This saying of Rajasthan “Maru thaare desh me upjayi teen ratan, ek dhola, duji maravan, tejau kasumal rang” kasumal means red colour.

12. **Answer-** (a)

Pomcha means odhani with the motif of lotus flower.

There is a tradition of giving yellow pomcha on the birth of a son and pink pomcha on the birth of a daughter to the mother of a new born baby from the maternal side.

13. **Answer:-** (b)

To decorate clothes, under ‘Chatapati’, a shape was cut from a cloth and stitched on another cloth.

It is used to decorate animal clothes- camel, bull etc. swings, palanquins, chariot curtains etc. and tent curtains.

14. **Answer:-** (c)

**Copper Age culture of Rajasthan-** Ganeshwar (Sikar), Kalibanga (Hanumangarh), Gilund (Rajsamand), Ahar and Jhadol (Udaipur), Pind-Padaliyan (Chittor), Kurada (Nagaur), Sabaniya and Pugal (Bikaner), Nandlalpura, Kiradot and Cheethwadi (Jaipur), Elana (Jalore), Boodha Pushkar (Ajmer), Kol Maholi (Sawai Madhopur), Malah (Bharatpur)

15. **Answer-** (b)

**Maharana Pratap-** Gave the technology of water saving and making water reservoirs at low cost for the subjects and rulers who were facing famine after famine.

Defined security as the duty of every ruler and citizen. This contribution of Pratap is indicative of his global vision. With this objective, Pratap wrote a book on tree medicine named ‘Vishwavallabh’ (which is dear to the world).

Everyone expects a cultured life in the environment, for this purpose Pratap got a book like ‘Vyavahar Adarsh’ written.

The ‘Rajyabhishek Paddhati’ written under Pratap’s patronage became an ideal for Indian rulers. Maratha rulers including the rulers of Mewar and Gujarat also started getting their coronation done with this method.

16. **Answer-** (d)

**Major books written by Kumbha –** Sangeetraj, Sangeet-Mimansa, Sangeet-Deepika and Sood-Prabandh

**Five parts of Sangeetraj:** Pathratnakosh, Geetratnakosh, Vadyaratnakosh, Nrityaratnakosh and Rasaratnakosh.

**Books written by Mandan:** Devmurti Prakaran (Rupavatar), Prasadamandan, Rajvallabh (Bhoopativalabh), Ropmandan, Vastumandan, Vastushastra, Vastukar

**Natha** (brother of Mandan) - Vastumanjari

Books written by Govind (son of Mandan) - Uddharadhorini, Kalanidhi, Dwardeepika, ‘Saar Samuchaya’

Poet Meha - ‘Tirthmala’

17. **Answer-** (a)

**Sawai Jai Singh -**

He was the first Rajput Hindu ruler, who tried to stop the practice of Sati and made rules to recognize widow marriage. He was the ruler who oversaw the rule of 7 Mughal rulers.

He called Hurda conference on 17th July 1734.

He wrote the book on astrology “Jaisingh Karika”.  
Jij Muhammadshahi (Pure Table of Constellations)  
He built observatories in Jaipur, Delhi, Mathura, Ujjain, Banaras.  
The last Hindu king who performed Ashwamedh Yajna.

**18. Answer:- (a)**

James Todd has described Rajputs as descendants of Shakas or Scythians. Smith has described Rajputs as descendants of Huns.

Chandrabardai describes the origin of Rajputs from the fire pit of sage Vasishtha.  
Dr. D.R. Bhandarkar, Dr. Gopinath Sharma describe the origin of Rajputs from Nagar Brahmins.  
Rajputs themselves describe their origin from Sun and Moon.  
Historian C.V. Vaidya compares Bappa Rawal with Charles Martel.  
In Jaisingh Suri’s book “Hammir Madmardan”, the word Hammir has been used for Iltutmish.

**19. Answer:- (b)**

In 1182, Prithviraj III defeated the Chandela ruler of Mahoba, in which brave Alha-Udal were killed while fighting.  
In 1544, Maldev had to face the attack of Sher Shah Suri in which Jeeta and Kumpa attained martyrdom. Impressed by their bravery, Sher Shah said, “I would have lost the kingdom of Hindustan for a handful of millets.”  
In 1567, Akbar attacked Chittor. Udai Singh handed over the responsibility of defending the fort to Jaimal and Fatta and went to the hills. Jaimal and Fatta were martyred while defending the fort. Impressed by their bravery, Akbar installed their stone statues on the top of the fort outside the Agra Fort.  
In 1303, while fighting with Alauddin’s army, Ratan Singh and Generals Gaura and Badal were martyred and Rani Padmini committed Jauhar along with 1600 women.

**20. Answer:- (a)**

**Choodaman** – Founder of the independent Jat state of Bharatpur, established the state by building a fort at a place called Thun.

**Badan Singh** – Built Jalmahal in Deeg and also built forts in Kumher, Vaira and Bharatpur, received the title of Brijraj from Jai Singh; expanded the state by making friendship between Jats and Kachchwahas. **Maharaj Surajmal** - Made a new fort in Bharatpur and made it the capital; followed the policy of friendship and cooperation with Jaipur; after the death of Jai Singh, fought on the side of Ishwari Singh in the Jaipur succession war; after the defeat of Panipat, Surajmal gave shelter and help to the Marathas.

**21. Answer:- (c)**

Dhumraj was the founder of the Parmar dynasty of Abu.  
Dharavarsha (1163-1219) was the powerful ruler of the Parmars of Abu who commanded the army of Gujarat in the war against Mohammad Gauri.  
Dharavarsha was the great grandson of Vikramdev.  
During the reign of Dharavarsha’s son Som Singh, Tejpal built a temple of Neminath named “Lunvasahi” in Devda village of Abu.

**22. Answer:- (b)**

**Sajjangarh Fort**- Sajjangarh Fort situated on the Bansadara hill of Aravali mountain ranges in Udaipur was built by Mewar ruler Maharana Sajjan Singh.  
This fort is also famous as ‘Udaipur’s crown jewel’ and Monsoon Palace.

**23. Answer:- (c)**

In the Banswara-Dungarpur region of Rajasthan, the temple (Devi Tirtha) of Maa Tripura Sundari is known as ‘Taratai Mata’.  
The word ‘Taratai’ is the corrupt form of the word ‘Tritayi’, which means ‘comprising of trinity (three)’.  
In the present temple, a grand statue of Maa Tripura with eighteen arms made of black stone is installed in the sanctum sanctorum.

**24. Answer:- (c)**

Ram-Ravn fair is organized on chaitra shukla dashmi in Badisaddi, Chittorgarh.

**25. Answer:- (b)**

Navalkha Bawdi, Dungarpur - It was built by King Askaran’s queen Premal Devi.

Chand Bawdi Abhaneri, Dausa- It was built by Nikumbh King Chand. It is built in Gurjar Pratihara art.

Trimukhi Bawdi, Udaipur - It was built by Maharaja Rajsingh's queen Ramrasade.

Doodh Bawdi- Sirohi

Parcha Bawdi- Jaisalmer

Tapasi Bawdi- Dholpur

**26. Answer:- (a)**

His main place of worship is in Kolu (Phalodi).

His symbol is popular in the form of a horse rider with a spear in his hand.

Pabuji is worshipped as the god of camels.

Pabuji is credited with bringing camels to Marwar for the first time.

When the camels are healthy, 'Pabuji ki Phad' is sung by Bhopas and Bhopis.

The rural people consider him to be the incarnation of Laxmanji.

**27. Answer:- (b)**

The Kamadiya sect was established by Ramdevji.

The followers of this sect perform the Terhatali dance in the fair of Ramdevji.

Ramdevji was a brave man as well as a social reformer.

He opposed the caste system, idol worship and pilgrimage.

**28. Answer:- (b)**

Ghudla is a purely female dance of Jodhpur region, which is performed only by women from Sheetalashtami to Gangaur. In this dance, women dance by keeping a perforated pot on their head, in which a lamp keeps burning. This pot is called Ghudla.

Ghudla dance is performed in the memory of Raja Satal of Jodhpur. Komal Kothari and Devilal Samar encouraged the artists of this dance. In Marwar region, Jhaanji dance is a dance performed collectively by women by keeping lamps in small perforated pots (smaller than Ghudla dance).

**29. Answer- (c)**

This system was influenced by the Mughal Mansabdari system but was not completely in accordance with it, The Mansabdari system was a bureaucratic system. Which was determined on the basis of income, on the contrary, in Rajasthan the categories of feudal lords were determined according to the family prestige and position. In Marwar, there were four categories of feudal lords, Rajvi, Sardar, Ganayat and Mutsaddi.

Rajvi were close relatives of the king up to three generations, they were kept free from Rekh, Hukamnama tax and service.

In Mewar, there were three categories of feudal lords who were called Umrao.

The feudal lords of the first category were sixteen, the second category had thirty-two and the third category feudal lords had several hundred Umrao.

In Jaisalmer, during the reign of Bhati Rawal Harraj, the category system started among the feudal lords, there were two categories, one was Daavi (bai) and the other was Jeevani (dai).

**30. Answer- (d)**

There was a traditional justice system, the king was the supreme judge, the feudal lord held the position of the chief judge in his estate.

The basis of justice was the traditional social and religious system.

Dr. M.S. Jain has written that 'crime was considered a crime against a person, not against society. Not everyone was equal before the law. While giving punishment for the same crime, the social status of both the criminal and the person against whom the crime was committed was considered and the punishment was given.'

According to the justice system, the feudal lord had the right to take refuge. If someone went to the feudal lord for refuge, protecting him became a matter of prestige for the feudal lord. Many times, even criminals went to the feudal lord for refuge, which had a negative impact on society and the justice system.

The main feature of the medieval justice system was that justice was cheap and quick. The penal laws were also not strict at that time.

**31. Answer:- (a)**

Jagir land was of four types-

1. Samant Jagir
2. Hukumat Jagir
3. Jagir of Bhom
4. Sasan Jagir

**Jagir of Bhom** used to give their services to the state, and used to pay certain taxes.

**Sasan Jagir**- It was given as a grant to Charan and Bhaat etc. for charity, teaching work, literature writing work. It was also called Maafi Jagir because it was a tax free Jagir.

**Hukumat Jagir**- It was given to relatives. It was the responsibility of the ruler of the pargana to deposit the rent in the treasury. It was a Jagir given in the form of salary, which was made Khalsa after the death of that Jagirdar.

**Samant Jagir** was a hereditary Jagir, its rent was collected by the feudal lord.

**32. Answer:- (c)**

Farmers were mainly of two types – Bapidar and non-Bapidar

Bapidar farmers had many estates – They owned the wood and wells in their fields, – At the time of tax assessment, it was kept in mind that what means the Bapidar had used to increase agricultural production.

The land ownership of Bapidar farmers could not be abolished immediately, if during a famine the farmer left the village and went out for some time, even then the land remained with the farmer, on returning the farmer could plough his land. It is clear that the farmers owned the land.

Non-residents were also known as Shikmi tenants. They did not have hereditary rights and were not the owners of the land. They were agricultural labourers.

Colonel James Todd has mentioned a popular proverb in Rajasthan and has thrown light on the land revenue of the ruling farmers. The proverb was- ‘Bhog ra dhani raj ho, Bhom ra dhani ma chhau’. That is, the owner of the land (Bhom) is the tiller and the king is the officer of the revenue (Bhog).

The lease of the land given to the farmers was recorded in the register of the Jagirdar, which was called Dakhla.

**33. Answer:- (d)**

1. Laata or Batai method: In this, when the crop was ready for harvesting, the crop was harvested under the supervision of the officer appointed for collecting rent. After cleaning the paddy, the portion to be given for revenue from the crop was weighed and separated.

2. Kunta method:- According to this method, determining the estimated rent by looking at the standing crop. In Kunta method, weighing or measurement was not done.

3. Other system: - It can be divided into three parts- Mukata, Dori and Ghughri.

In Mukata, tax was determined in lump sum and cash tax was also taken.

In Dori tax determination, tax was collected by determining the land area measured.

According to the Ghughri tax system, the ruler, feudal lord and jagirdar took the same amount of grain as rent as the ghughri i.e. seed given to the farmer. According to the second Ghughri method, it depended on the yield per well or field.

**34. Answer:- (a)**

Jaisalmer was the only princely state where succession fee was not taken.

Succession fee:- After the death of the feudal lord and jagirdar, the said estate this tax was collected from the new heir of the heir.

Inheritance fee was a way of renewal of the lease of the said estate. On receiving the information of the death of the jagirdar, the king would send his Diwani officer with some employees to that estate. If the succession fee was not deposited, the Diwan was instructed to seize the estate.

**35. Answer:- (c)**

Katariyasar is the Tapabhoomi and Karmabhoomi of Jasnathji where a fair is held thrice a year.

Jasnathji is the founder of Jasnathi sect.

Its teachings are collected in Simbhudhada and Konda Granth.

**36. Answer:- (a)**

Extensive literature related to Pipa is available in handwritten book-repositories. The main ones among them are Pipa Ki Katha, Pipa-Parchi, Pipa Ki Vaani, Sakhiyan, Pad etc.

A book called Chitavani written by Pipa has also been found in a handwritten book of the 17th century.

The main poetic book of Sant Laldas Ji is “Laldas Ki Chetavaniyan”.

The spiritual thoughts of Sant Haridas are collected in Mantra Rajprakash and Haripurush Ki Vaani Granth.

The books written by Sant Mavji in the debate style are called Chopra.

**37. Answer:- (b)**

Sant Rana Bai of Marwar took initiation from Sant Chaturdas of Paldi.

She was a Krishna devotee, took Samadhi alive in Harnawa village.

38. **Answer:-** (c)

In 1818, the British Superintendent of Ajmer, F. Wilder, made an agreement with Jhaak, which was considered the center point of the Merwara region, according to which the Mers agreed not to loot.

In November, 1820, the massacre of the British police at a place called Jhaak frightened the British as well as the Mewar and Marwar states. Here the Mer rebellion was very widespread and terrible. The Mers had burnt the English police posts at many places and killed the soldiers.

In 1822, the Merwara battalion formed from the Mers was established at the headquarters of Beawar.

39. **Answer:-** (b)

James Todd took away these rights from the Bhils as part of his efforts to increase the income and revenue of the state and to establish strict control over the Bhils. This became the immediate cause of the Bhil revolt. The Bhils refused to give up their traditional rights and revolted against the British and the Udaipur state.

40. **Answer:-** (d)

In the beginning of 1911, he returned to his native place Bedsa in Dungarpur. There he established a Dhuni and started preaching the Bhils on modern methods.

In 1911, he organized his sect in a new form and along with religious teachings, he also started explaining to the Bhils the method of liberation from feudal and colonial exploitation.

He established his Dhuni in every Bhil village and Kotwals were appointed to protect them.

The Kotwals appointed by Govind Giri were not only religious heads but were in-charge of all the affairs of their region. They also settled disputes among the Bhils.

Thus, in other sense, Govind Giri's parallel government started functioning, but on the other hand, the oppression of his disciples by the king and the jagirdars continued.

41. **Answer:-** (a)

Diwan Ramakant Malviya, with the help of Gandhi, Pathik and the leaders of Rajasthan Seva Sangh, tried to end the tribal movement of Sirohi, but, frustrated by the failure of his efforts, decided to send the army to collect taxes from the main villages of the Girasis it was decided to send the army.

The state and British army attacked Siyawa village on 12 April 1922. In this military action, many Girasis lost their lives and the army caused heavy damage to them by burning their houses, grains and animals. Even after this, the military campaign continued.

On 5 May 1922, the army attacked Baloria village and burnt a large part of this village and 11 tribals lost their lives.

On 6 May, villages named **Bhula and Navavas** became victims of military attacks and most of the huts of these villages were burnt to ashes.

42. **Answer:-** (b)

In 1921, the 42nd Deoli Regiment and the 43rd Erinpura Regiment were disbanded.

In their place, the Meena Corps was established.

The formation of this army by Deoli can be said to be an extension of the British policy towards the tribals in Rajasthan.

43. **Answer:-** (b)

Colonel James Todd had called Rana Sanga 'part of a soldier' and a ruin of soldiers.

44. **Answer:-** (d)

The Sheetla Mata fair is held on Chaitra Krishna Saptami Ashtami in Sheel Ki Dungri village of Chaksu tehsil in Jaipur district.

The temple of Sheetla Mata is situated on a hill, which was built by Maharaj Madho Singh of Jaipur.

Villagers from far and wide come to this fair, famous as the 'Bullock Cart Fair', dressed in colorful clothes, in their decorated bullock carts. An animal fair is also held on this occasion.

Sheetla Mata is worshipped as the Mother Protector Goddess. It is known as 'Mahamai' in North India, 'Maai Anama' in West India and Sedha, Sheetala and Saidhal Mata in Rajasthan.

45. **Answer:-** (b)

Shraadh continues from Bhadrapad Purnima to Ashwin Amavasya.

Sanjhi is worshipped in Shraadh Paksha.

Matsyendra Nath temple of Udaipur is called the temple of Sanjhi.  
Thambuda fast is observed on the last day of Shraadh Paksha.  
Banana Sanjhi is made in Nathdwara.

46. **Answer:-** (b)

Shri Gomisagar Animal Fair - Jhalrapatan, Jhalawar  
Gogamedi Animal Fair - Hanumangarh  
Shri Tejaji Animal Fair - Parbatsar, Nagaur  
Jaswant Exhibition and Animal Fair - Bharatpur  
Kartik Animal Fair - Pushkar, Ajmer  
Shri Baba Ramdev Animal Fair - Manasar, Nagaur

47. **Answer:-** (a)

Vijay Singh Pathik called upon the farmers not to give donation for the war. The farmers declared that they would not do forced labour.  
Narayanji Patel of Govind Niwas Village refused to do forced labour in the Thikana. On this, the employees of the Thikana caught him and put him in prison.  
On receiving this information, as per the orders of the Kisan Panchayat, groups of farmers started reaching Bijolia. The administrator of the Thikana got frightened. He released Narayanji Patel from jail. This was the first victory of the farmers.

48. **Answer:-** (b)

Badayuni has described Maldev as the great hardworking prince of India.  
Maldev has the titles of Hindu Badshah, Hashmat Wala Raja.  
Chandrasen has the titles of the forgotten ruler of Marwar, Pratap of Marwar, Pratap's pioneer.  
Books like Aparoksh Siddhant Saar, Prabodh Chandrodaya, Anand Vilas and Bhasha Bhushan etc. are the works of Raja Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur.

49. **Answer:-** (d)

Jaipur State: the main centers of the Kisan movement in the state were the areas of Shekhawati, Toravti, Sambhar, Sikar and Khetri situated in the western part of the state. The beginning of the Kisan movement was in the Sikar area.  
In 1922, the new Raoraja Kalyan Singh of Sikar increased the land tax by 25 to 50 percent. He had assured the farmers that the taxes being collected from them would be waived next year. The Raoraja did not keep his promise. This made the farmers unhappy and they started a movement.  
The Kisan movement got encouragement when Ramnarayan Chaudhary and Hari Brahmachari came to Sikar.

50. **Answer:-** (c)

On 25th April, 1934, in protest against the misbehaviour of Thakur of Sihot with the peasant women in a village named Sotiya Ka Bas, Jat women organized a conference in which ten thousand women participated.  
This conference was presided over by Kishori Devi.

51. **Answer:-** (b)

One of the prominent figures of Bikaner's peasant movement is Kumbharam Arya, who blew the trumpet of not paying traditional taxes and forced labour.  
He was associated with Bikaner Praja Parishad.  
He also wrote the book "Kisan Union Kyon".  
His struggle against the feudal system and in the interest of farmers continued even after independence.

52. **Answer:-** (a)

From 30 June to 1 July, 1946, Praja Parishad organized a political meeting in Raisinghnagar. The police attacked this meeting with sticks, due to which many workers were injured.  
The violent mob surrounded the Government Rest House. To disperse the mob, the police fired bullets, as a result of which Birbal Singh was killed.  
On behalf of the All India Native Princely State Council, Hiralal Shastri, Gokulbhai Bhatt and Raghuvardayal Goyal of Bikaner reviewed the Raisinghnagar case.  
Munsif Magistrate Hardatt Singh Chaudhary appointed in Hanumangarh resigned from his government job inspired by national consciousness. He accepted membership of Praja Parishad.

53. **Answer:-** (c)

In April, 1935, the revenue officer of Sikar estate reached Koodan village with the help of police to collect land revenue. At that time violence broke out among the Jat farmers. Police opened fire, due to which Jat farmers were killed and 14 farmers were injured. The martyred farmers were Chetram, Tikuram and about 175 Jat farmers were arrested.

The echo of this massacre was heard in the British Parliament as well. Ultimately, Sikar estate had to start the work of regular land survey and settlement and had to accept some of the demands of the farmers.

The woman who inspired the farmers to organize for this movement was Dhaapi Dadi.

**54. Answer:- (b)**

Kuchamani Khayal was started by the famous folk dramatist Lachhiram. He incorporated his style in the Khayal tradition.

Among the Khayals composed by Lachhiram, Chand Nilgiri, Rao Ranmal and Meera Mangal are prominent. Ugamraj is also a major player of Kuchamani Khayal.

**The features of Kuchamani Khayal style are as follows-**

(i) Its form is like an opera.

(ii) Folk songs predominate in it.

(iii) It is performed on an open stage.

(iv) In these, female characters are played by males.

(v) In this khayal, the main contributors are the drummer, shehnai player, dholak and sarangi player.

(vi) The language of these khayals is simple and the topics chosen are based on social satire.

**55. Answer:- (c)**

Turra Kalangi khayal – The saints Shah Ali and Tuknagir of Mewar composed Turra Kalangi 400 years ago. Turra is considered to be the symbol of ‘Shiva’ and ‘Kalangi’ is considered to be the symbol of ‘Parvati’. Tuknagir was in favour of ‘Turra’ and Shah Ali was in favour of ‘Kulangi’.

The main medium of conveying their thoughts related to Shiva-Shakti to the people were poetic compositions, which are known as ‘Dangal’. Its dialogues are called ‘Bol’ and they are poetic. Its nature is non-commercial. Chang is played in it.

**56. Answer:- (d)**

Tamasha is a famous folk drama of Jaipur. It started during the period of Maharaja Pratap Singh. Bhatt family traditionally performs folk drama Tamasha even today.

Phoolji Bhatt, Gopikrishna Bhatt and Vasudev Bhatt are keeping this tradition alive.

‘Gopichand’ and ‘Heer Ranjha’ are the main Tamashas.

Tamasha is organized on an open stage, which is called ‘Akhada’.

Music, dance and singing, all these three are important in Tamasha. The basic energy of “Rammat” are ‘Teriya’.

**57. Answer:- (a)**

When the groom’s procession goes to the girl’s side, the drama performed by the women of the groom’s side from behind in imitation of the bride and groom is called Tootiya, Tootki or Khodya nikalna.

In this, one woman becomes the groom and the other the bride and a fake marriage is conducted.

Its sole purpose is to keep the real bride and groom free from diseases.

**58. Answer:- (c)**

In 1918, many people from Rajasthan participated in the Congress session held in Delhi, as a result of which they came in contact with the leaders of British India and other states.

After this session, a political organization called Rajputana Madhya Bharat Sabha was established in the Marwari Library located at Chandni Chowk in Delhi with the efforts of Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi, Vijay Singh Pathik, Jannalal Bajaj, Chandkaran Sharda, Girdhar Sharma, Swami Narsinghdev Saraswati etc.

During the Nagpur session of the Congress (1920), it was considered an associate organization of the Congress.

**59. Answer:- (c)**

In 1934, Pt. Nayanuram Sharma established Hadoti Prajamandal in Kota.

The first president of Hadoti Prajamandal was Haji Faiz Mohammad.

Prajamandal tried to awaken public consciousness through movements against forced labour, boycott of foreign clothes, opposition to MacDonald award etc.

**60. Answer:- (b)**

In 1910, Jwala Prasad and Yamuna Prasad established Aachar Sucharini Sabha and in 1911, Arya Samaj established and tried to awaken public consciousness.

In 1918, Arya Samaj started self-rule movement under the leadership of Swami Shraddhanand.

In 1934, Jwala Prasad and Johrilal established Nagari Pracharini Sabha in Dholpur.

In 1936, Jwala Prasad started Harijan upliftment movement in Dholpur due to which the government had to allow Harijan children to study in public schools.

In 1936, Krishna Dutt Paliwal, Moolchand, Jwala Prasad and Johrilal established Dholpur Praja Mandal.

**61. Answer:- (d)**

Vijaya Behen Bhavsar - Banswara Prajamandal

Ramadevi Deshpande - Jaipur Prajamandal

Surajdevi Mathur - Marwar Prajamandal

Narayani Devi - Mewar Prajamandal

**62. Answer- (c)**

1931 - Jaipur, Bundi

1934 - Marwar, Hadoti

1936 - Bikaner, Dholpur

1938 - Mewar, Shahpura, Karauli, Alwar, Bharatpur

1939 - Kota, Kishangarh, Sirohi

1942 - Kushalgarh

1943 - Banswara

1944 - Dungarpur

1945 - Jaisalmer, Pratapgarh

1946 - Jhalawar

**63. Answer:- (d)**

In 1920, Jayanarayan Vyas founded Marwar Seva Sangh which started the Tol movement.

In 1934, Marwar Prajamandal was formed and Bhanwarlal Sarraf was made the president.

In 1936, Krishna Day was celebrated in Bombay and Education Day in Jodhpur.

**64. Answer:- (c)**

Dhani Sarangi- It is played by the Jogis who narrate the story of Nihalde.

Gujarati Sarangi- It is used by singers of Langa caste.

Jogia Sarangi- Used by Bharthari Jogis of Alwar Bharatpur with Bhapang.

Sindhi Sarangi is played by professional Langa people of western Rajasthan.

Jadon ki Sarangi or Cup-shaped Sarangi is used by Manganiyars of Jaisalmer district.

**65. Answer:- (a)**

The founders of Bharatpur Prajamandal movement were Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi, Master Adityaendra, Gopilal Yadav, Kishan Lal Joshi.

The name of the newspaper of Bharatpur Prajamandal movement was Vaibhav. During the Bharatpur Prajamandal movement, Japan Day was celebrated on 16-17 August 1945 under the leadership of Maharaja Brijendra Singh and Indonesia Day was celebrated on 28 October 1945 under the leadership of Basant Kumar Sharma.

**66. Answer:- (b)**

On 18 April, 1938, Ramesh Chand Ojha, Ladu Ram Vyas and Abhay Singh established Praja Mandal in Shahpura. During the Quit India Movement, Praja Mandal in Shahpura also demanded responsible governance.

In 1946, Shahpura Maharaja Sudarshan Dev formed a constitution making committee under the chairmanship of Gokul Lal Asawa.

The committee recommended a completely democratic and responsible governance, which was approved by the Maharaja.

An interim government was formed under the leadership of Gokul Lal Asawa.

On 27 September, 1947, power was transferred to this government. Thus, Shahpura became the first native state, where a fully responsible governance was established.

**67. Answer:- (c)**

Raghunath Singh had established Maheshwari Nav Yuvak Mandal in Jaisalmer.

Sagarmal Gopa depicted the tyrannical nature of Maharawal Jawahar Singh's autocracy in the book 'Raghunath Singh Ka Mukadama' and 'Jaisalmer Ka Gundaraj'.

Shivshankar Gopa established Praja Parishad in Jaisalmer in 1939.

68. **Answer:-** (d)

Shekhawati Kisan Movement was started under the leadership of Ramnarayan Chaudhary and Hari Brahmachari. News of this movement was published in a newspaper named Daily Herald of London. Thakur Desraj of Bharatpur was associated with this movement. Rajasthan Jat Regional Mahasabha was formed in Bharatpur in 1931.

69. **Answer:-** (b)

On 26 October, 1946, in Bagawas (Jaipur) conference, 26,000 Chowkidar Meenas resigned and celebrated it as Mukti Diwas.

In the Neem Ka Thana conference, Jain saint Magan Sagar had exposed the glorious history of Meena society by writing 'Meen Puran'.

70. **Answer:-** (d)

Sadhu Sitaramdas had established an organisation called 'Mitra Mandal Bijolia Organizaion' in Bijolia to create awareness among the farmers of Bijolia and to protect their interests.

71. **Answer:-** (c)

In Ajmer, Munshi Samarthan Charan started Rajasthan Samachar as a weekly paper in 1889. This paper became a daily in 1904.

Initially, it used to publish a lot of material in praise of Arya Samaj but later, political issues and news of princely states started getting published prominently in it.

[Jhalawar ruler Jaleem Singh was dethroned.

This paper protested strongly against the removal of the newspaper (1896 AD).]

This was the first Hindi daily newspaper of Rajasthan.

72. **Answer:-** (c)

In the memory of Jannalal Bajaj, Lokwani Newspaper (1943 AD) was published by Devi Shankar Tiwari from Jaipur.

Prajasevak Newspaper was published by Achleshwar Prasad Sharma from Jodhpur. Jaihind was published from Kota.

Riyasati Newspaper was published by Sumanesh Joshi from Jodhpur. This newspaper had revealed the plan of Jodhpur joining Pakistan.

73. **Answer:-** (a)

In October, 1920, Rajasthan Kesari started being published from Wardha (Maharashtra) as a weekly paper.

Jannalal Bajaj provided financial assistance for the publication of this paper.

Vijay Singh Pathik was made its editor and publisher and Ramnarayan Chaudhary was made its assistant editor.

When Vijay Singh Pathik came to Ajmer, Satyadev Vidyalankar took over its editing work.

Rajasthan Kesari tried to make the rulers adopt a reformist approach and awaken the public towards their rights through news and editorial comments on the situation of native states.

After Wardha, this paper was published from Ajmer. This paper was closed in 1922.

74. **Answer:-** (d)

Desh Hitaishi Sabha was formed in Udaipur on 02 July, 1877 under the chairmanship of Maharana Sajjan Singh. The purpose of its establishment was to solve marital problems.

Pratap Sabha was established in Udaipur in 1915 in the memory of Maharana Pratap. Balwant Singh Mehta was the director of Pratap Sabha for many years. The purpose of this Sabha was to create a feeling of self-respect and love among the people.

In 1910, Kesari Singh Barhat established Veer Bharat Sabha to spread revolutionary activities. This organization worked as the provincial branch of the national revolutionary organization Abhinav Bharat.

In 1931, Jayanarayan Vyas established Marwar Youth League in Jodhpur. Its purpose was to demand civil rights and oppose the repressive policy of the state.

75. **Answer:-** (a)

Indumati Goenka- Calcutta migrant of Rajasthan origin; first woman from Rajasthan arrested from Bengal in 1930 during Civil Disobedience Movement.

Narayani Devi- Was imprisoned in Kumbhalgarh Fort during Bijolia Kisan Andolan. Participated in National Movement and went to jail (with 6 month old son Deenbandhu)

Sita Devi participated in Neemuchana Kisan Andolan in 1925.

Anjana Devi Chaudhary- She had to suffer six months imprisonment during Congress' Salt Satyagraha (1930 AD). She was the first woman from Rajasthan to be arrested and deported during the freedom movement in Rajasthan.

76. **Answer:-** (a)

In 1912, Jagannathdas Adhikari established Hindi Sahitya Samiti in Bharatpur.

In 1927, this organization organized Hindi Sahitya Sammelan in Bharatpur.

Gaurishankar Hirachand Ojha was the president of this Sammelan.

Tagore and Jannalal Bajaj also participated in this Sammelan.

77. **Answer:-** (b)

**Devikund (Sagar)** - Here the chhatris of the kings of Bikaner are built. Among these, the chhatris of Kalyanmal is the most prominent.

**Barabag chhatris** - Here the chhatris of the kings of Jaisalmer are built.

**Ksharbag (Chhatrivilas)** chhatris are the chhatris of the kings of Kota.

**Chhatris of Kesarvilas Bagh** – Bundi

78. **Answer:-** (a)

Ranganathji temple is located in Pushkar. Originally this Vishnu temple is adorned with idols of Lord Vishnu, Lakshmi and Narasimha. This temple was built in 1844 by Seth Purnamal.

79. **Answer:-** (c)

The Sun Temple of Budhadit is located in Digod (Kota). It is built in Panchayatan style. This temple is 9-10th century old.

80. **Answer:-** (b)

The founder of the Parmar dynasty of Abu was 'Dhoomraj', but their genealogy starts from Utpalraj.

Prahladan Dev wrote a play named 'Parth-Parakram-Vyayog' and established a city named Prahladanpur (Palanpur) in his name.

During the reign of Dharavarsha's son Somsingh, Tejpal built a temple of Neminath named 'Lunvasahi' in Delwara village of Abu.

During the time of Parmar ruler Dhandhuk, Bhimdev of Gujarat conquered Abu and appointed Vimalshah as the Dandapati there.

81. **Answer:-** (d)

82. **Answer:-** (a)

Manimadhukar's modern Rajasthani compositions are like Pagfero, Safed Memne, Sojati Gate, Alija Dhara Aajo etc.

83. **Answer:-** (b)

Jagrauti is a dialect of Dhundhari which is spoken in Karauli region.

Dhati is a dialect of Marwari which is spoken in Barmer region.

Nagarchol is a dialect of Dhundhari which is spoken in Tonk, Sawai Madhopur region.

Dhawadi is a dialect of Mewari which is spoken in Udaipur region.

84. **Answer:-** (a)

In Mahajani script or Vaniyavati script, Mahajani words without vowels are written in a folded form, which are called Mudia letters.

The credit for the invention of Mudia letters goes to Raja Todarmal, the head of the revenue department of Mughal emperor Akbar.

85. **Answer:-** (d)

In Theva art, women's jewellery is made by painting gold on glass.

Pratapgarh is the main centre of Theva art.

Nathuji Soni has been the founder of this art.

Maheshraj Soni has received Padma Shri for this.

86. **Answer:-** (d)

Statues, toys and decorative items are made from terracotta by baking clay.

One-fourth donkey dung is mixed in the clay and it is tamped on the ground and various figures are carved on it. After drying for a week, they are baked in fire at 800°C and painted ochre. In this way terracotta figures are made. Its main center is Molela (Rajsamand). Horses of the deity are made in Harji of Jalore.

Mohanlal Kumhar has been awarded the Padma Shri Award in the year 2012 for Molela art. Mohanlal Kumhar died in July, 2023.

87. **Answer:-** (a)

Koftagiri is the art of inlaying thin gold wires on iron objects. Koftagiri art was brought from Damascus to Punjab and from there it was brought to Gujarat and Rajasthan. Koftagiri is famous in Jaipur and Alwar.

In Tahnisha art, a design is dug deep on an object and a thin brass wire is filled in it.

In Rajasthan, the Talwar community of Alwar district and the Sikligar community of Udaipur are most famous for this art. This work is done on knives, dagger handles, boxes, paandaans, ugaaldaan, hookahs, lamps etc.

88. **Answer:-** (b)

According to the Princely Secretariat, only those states will be able to maintain their separate existence in independent India, whose population is ten lakhs and annual income is one crore rupees. According to this criterion, only Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Mewar were such states in Rajasthan, which could maintain their separate existence.

89. **Answer-** (a)

On 07 August, 1947, Shardul Singh of Bikaner signed the merger document, who was the first king of Rajasthan. Jodhpur and Dholpur states signed the merger document on 09 August and 14 August, 1947 respectively.

On 14 August, 1947, Maharaja Udaybhan Singh of Dholpur signed the merger document, who was the last king of Rajasthan.

90. **Answer:-** (d)

There was a dispute between Ajmer and Jaipur regarding the capital. Hence, a committee was formed under the chairmanship of Satyanarayan Rao to resolve this. Other members of this committee were B.K. Guha and V. Vishwanathan. On the basis of the recommendation of this committee, Jaipur was given the capital, Ajmer the revenue department, Bikaner the education department, Bharatpur the agriculture department, Kota the cooperative and forest department, Udaipur the mining department and Jodhpur the high court.

91. **Answer-** (d)

Todgarh of Ajmer was included in Rajasthan in the seventh phase (01 January, 1956).

92. **Answer:-** (d)

Matsya Sangh Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karauli, Neemrana (Thikan)

East Rajasthan Sangh – Kota, Bundi, Jhalawar, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Banswara, Kishangarh, Shahpura, Tonk, Kushalgarh (Thikan)

United Rajasthan – East Rajasthan Sangh Udaipur (Mewar)

Greater Rajasthan – United Rajasthan Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Bikaner

93. **Answer:-** (d)

During the seventh phase of Rajasthan integration, Sironj of Rajasthan was merged in Madhya Pradesh.

Sunel Tappa of Madhya Pradesh was merged in Rajasthan. Ajmer-Merwara was merged in Rajasthan.

Haribhau Upadhyaya opposed the merger of Ajmer-Merwara in Rajasthan. The seventh phase was completed on 01 November, 1956.

94. **Answer:-** (c)

In 1949, a committee was formed under the chairmanship of B.R. Patel to decide the capital in Jaipur and Jodhpur. Apart from the chairman, this committee included T.C. Puri and S.P. Sinha. On the basis of the recommendation of this committee, Jaipur was made the capital and Jodhpur was given the High Court.

95. **Answer:-** (d)

Golden age of Mewar painting – Jagat Singh I

Golden age of Jodhpur painting – Man Singh

Golden age of Bikaner painting – Anup Singh

Golden age of Kishangarh painting – Sawant Singh

Golden age of Bundi painting – Ummed Singh

96. **Answer:-** (a)

Alwar style is considered a sub-style of Jaipur painting. Saligram, Jamnadas, Chhotelal, Baksaram, Nandram were painters in the court of art-loving ruler Balwant Singh. These artists painted a lot of book paintings, miniatures and liptawaan patachitras.

97. **Answer:-** (b)

Devgarh painting style is a mixture of Mewar, Marwar and Dhundhari painting styles. The wall paintings are found in Motimahal and Ajara ki Ovari.

Natural surroundings, hunting scenes, royal pomp, makeup, rides etc. have been its main subjects.

98. **Answer:-** (c)

Under Samadhi Pratha, a person gives up his life by drowning himself in water and burying himself in the ground with the aim of accepting death.

In Rajasthan, this practice was first declared illegal by the Jaipur princely state in 1844 AD. This work was done by John Ludlow, the President of Jaipur Regency Council.

99. **Answer:-** (a)

In the Garasia tribe, the practice of cutting the umbilical cord of a newborn baby is called Anala Bhor Bhu Pratha.

100. **Answer:-** (c)

Gokul Bhai Bhatt was born in 1897 AD on the day of Mahashivratri in Hathal village of Sirohi district. At the time of integration, Abu merged with Rajasthan due to his efforts. He was the Prime Minister of Sirohi State and the first President of Rajasthan Pradesh Congress. He was popularly known as 'Gandhi of Rajasthan'.

101. **Answer:-** (c)

Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is a general index which widely expresses the fluctuations in prices at the level of economy and is an indicator of expressing the change in the price of goods in all types of trade and transactions. The base year of the Wholesale Price Index of Rajasthan is 1999-2000 (100).

102. **Answer:-** (b)

Per capita income is calculated by dividing the net state domestic product by the mid-year total population of the state. Per capita income is an indicator of the standard of living and welfare of the people.

The per capita income of the state at current prices is estimated to be Rs. 1,67,964 in the year 2023-24, which shows an increase of 11.49% as compared to the last year 2022-23.

The per capita income of all India at current prices is estimated at Rs 1,84,205, which shows an increase of 8.68% as compared to the last year 2022-23.

103. **Answer:-** (a)

The Wholesale Price Index is released on a monthly basis by the Government of Rajasthan. It includes 154 items, out of which 75 are in the primary item group, 69 in the manufactured product group and 10 in the fuel, power, light and lubricant category.

Primary item group has been given a weightage of 33.894, manufactured product group 49.853 and fuel, power, light and lubricant category 16.253.

104. **Answer:-** (a)

India's GDP at real/constant (2011-12) prices is estimated to be Rs. 173.82 lakh crore in the year 2023-24, showing a growth of 8.2%.

The state's share of Gross State Domestic Product at constant prices is 4.86% of the all-India GDP.

105. **Answer:-** (b)

Gross State Domestic Product at real/constant (2011-12) prices is estimated to be Rs 8.45 lakh crore in the year 2023-24. This shows a growth of 8.03% as compared to the year 2022-23.

106. **Answer:-** (a)

Four different types of consumer price indices are prepared every month-

1. Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) Base Year 2016

2. Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Workers (CPI-AL) Base Year 1986-87

3. Consumer Price Index for Rural Workers (CPI-RL) Base Year 1986-87

4. Consumer Price Index for Rural-Urban and Combined (CPI-R & U) Base Year 2012

The first three types of indices are prepared and released by Labour Bureau, Chandigarh and the fourth index is prepared and released by National Statistical Office (NSO), New Delhi.

107. **Answer:-** (c)

The contribution of private and public sector in gross fixed capital formation in the year 2022-23 has been 78.54% and 21.46% respectively.

**108. Answer-** (d)

Real Gross State Value Added at constant (2011-12) basic prices is estimated to be 7.81 lakh crore in 2023-24, showing a growth of 6.92% as compared to 2022-23.

The contribution of agriculture sector to Gross State Value Added at constant (2011-12) prices in 2023-24 is 26.21%.

The contribution of the Industry sector to the Gross State Value Added at constant (2011-12) prices in the year 2023-24 is 29.84%.

The contribution of the Service sector to the Gross State Value Added at constant (2011-12) prices in the year 2023-24 is 43.95%.

**109. Answer-** (a)

Gross State Value Added at current prices is estimated to be Rs 14.28 lakh crore in the year 2023-24, which shows an increase of 11.86% as compared to the year 2022-23.

The contribution of agriculture sector to Gross State Value Added at current basic prices in the year 2023-24 is 26.72%.

The contribution of industry sector to Gross State Value Added at current basic prices in the year 2023-24 is 28.21%.

The contribution of service sector to Gross State Value Added at current basic prices in the year 2023-24 is 45.07%.

**110. Answer:-** (b)

Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Workers (CPI-AL) is prepared and released by Labour Bureau, Chandigarh. Its base year is 1986-87.

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers is being prepared and released by Labour Bureau, Chandigarh.

**111. Answer:-** (d)

Currently, the new series of Consumer Price Index is being released by Labour Bureau Chandigarh from September, 2020 as per the new base year 2016 in which Alwar center was included in place of Ajmer center in the state.

At the national level, CPI (industrial workers) for the central series is constructed on the basis of data taken from 88 selected industrially developed centers across the country, out of which three centers are located in Rajasthan (Alwar, Bhilwara and Jaipur).

**112. Answer:-** (c)

Gross State Domestic Product at constant prices is calculated using prices of a particular year as the base year for calculating the value of goods and services in order to nullify the effect of price changes/inflation in the Gross State Domestic Product estimates.

Gross State Domestic Product at real/constant (2011-12) prices is estimated to be Rs. 8.45 lakh crore in the year 2023-24. This shows a growth of 8.03% as compared to the year 2022-23.

**113. Answer-** (a)

The current base year of state net domestic product in Rajasthan is 2011-12.

**114. Answer:-** (b)

The estimate of net state domestic product (NSDP) is obtained by subtracting fixed capital consumption from the gross domestic product figures.

Net State Domestic Product at current prices is estimated to be Rs 7.41 lakh crore in 2023-24 as compared to Rs 13.69 lakh crore in 2022-23. This shows an increase of 12.70% as compared to the year 2022-23.

Net State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices is estimated to be Rs 7.41 lakh crore in 2023-24. This shows an increase of 8.10% as compared to the year 2022-23.

**115. Answer:-** (d)

To find the estimate of Gross State Domestic Product at current prices, various products produced during the year are valued on the basis of prevailing prices.

Gross State Domestic Product at current prices is estimated to be Rs. 15.28 lakh crore in the year 2023-24.

This shows an increase of 12.56% as compared to the year 2022-23.

- 116. Answer-** (c)  
GFCF for 2022-23 at current prices is Rs. 3,99,594 lakh crore. The share of public sector in GFCF is 21.46%. The construction sector is one of the highest contributors to GFCF.
- 117. Answer:-** (a)  
NSDP of Rajasthan is 7.41 lakh crore at constant prices with a growth rate of 8.10%  
13.69 lakh crore at current prices
- 118. Answer-** (a)  
Service sector contributes more than 40% [45.07%] to Rajasthan's GSVA at current prices.
- 119. Answer-** (a)  
The growth of PCI of Rajasthan at current prices is more than the growth of PCI of India.
- 120. Answer-** (c)  
The base year of WPI for Rajasthan is 1999-2000.
- 121. Answer –** (b)  
Both the assumptions are correct based on the statement because local citizens can help the authority in preventing electricity theft and by doing so, the people who are involved in electricity theft can stop doing so due to the fear of social boycott.
- 122. Answer-** (b)  
Assumption I is not correct based on the statement because according to personal ideology it is not that the government can suspend all the striking teachers. But assumption II is correct because the government can revise the salary of teachers in the current year considering the situation and assumption II is speaking in favour of the statement. So only assumption II is implicit.
- 123. Answer:-** (c)  
Only assumption II is implicit because efforts are being made to control terrorist activities. This is true but it is not said anywhere in the statement that it is impossible to eliminate terrorist activities. Hence assumption I is not implicit.
- 124. Answer:-** (b)  
Argument 1 is not a strong argument because it is not necessary that fee hike will create a sense of seriousness among students, because sense of seriousness will be created among students by good studies and their quality will improve, Argument 2 is a strong argument because fee hike will drive talented poor students away from postgraduate courses.
- 125. Answer:-** (b)  
Argument 1 is not strong because free school education in India will not increase the literacy level, many more things will have to be done to increase the literacy level. Argument 2 is the strong argument because making school education free will increase the burden on the government.
- 126. Answer:-** (a)  
Argument 1 is strong because there is always a sense of competition in private institutions and they have to make their institutions better only then new students will come to their institutions, so they will strengthen the level of education further.
- 127. Answer:-** (a)  
It is clear from the statement that cosmetics have side effects, but the statement does not mention whether the cosmetics are cheap or expensive. Hence conclusion 2 does not follow.
- 128. Answer:-** (c)  
It is clear from the statement that both conclusions 1 and 2 are implicit.
- 129. Answer:-** (a)  
It is clear from the statement that education and small family are directly related to the prosperity of the nation. Hence conclusion 1 follows but there is no mention in the statement whether large families find it difficult to spend on education or not. Hence conclusion 2 does not follow.
- 130. Answer:-** (b)

It is clear from the statement that the old system changes and the new system takes its place i.e. the system is changeable and change is the law of nature, hence only conclusion 2 follows.

**131. Answer:- (a)**

Rajasthan Mineral Development Department has found iron ore deposits of over 840 million tonnes at Kheda, Dadroli, Todupura and Liloti near Hindaun in Karauli.

Preliminary exploration indicates that both magnetite and hematite of the iron ore have been found.

**132. Answer:- (b)**

On 23 December 2023, 'Lakhpatri Didi Sammelan' was organized in Jaisalmer, Rajasthan.

Scheme to economically empower women in Rajasthan.

Target to benefit 11.24 lakh women in Rajasthan.

**133. Answer:- (a)**

Rajasthan para athletics coach Mahavir Prasad has been awarded the Dronacharya Award.

Mahavir Prasad Saini belongs to Suratgarh, Sri Ganganagar district of Rajasthan.

**134. Answer:- (c)**

Scientists of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism studied high frequency plasma waves in the upper atmosphere of Mars using data from NASA's MAVEN spacecraft.

**135. Answer:- (d)**

Rajasthan secured fourth position in the All India Police Horse Riding Championship.

Rajasthan secured 4th position by winning 3 gold, 6 silver and 3 bronze medals.

Jitendra Singh Bhati (Deputy Superintendent of Police) was awarded the Best Rider of Championship and Mewar Challenge Trophy.

Rajasthan Police's mare Ruhi was awarded the Best Horse of the Championship and Chetak Trophy.

**136. Answer:- (a)**

Indian Post Payments Bank (IPPB) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) in January 2024 to improve the financial scenario of rural Rajasthan.

**137. Answer:- (a)**

Three cities of India have submitted for nomination for Wetland City Certification under Ramsar Convention on Wetlands in January 2024: Indore (Madhya Pradesh), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Udaipur (Rajasthan)

There are two wetlands in the state of Rajasthan which come under Ramsar Convention-

1. Keoladeo Ghana, Bharatpur (October 1981)

2. Sambhar Lake, Jaipur (March 1990)

The State Wetland Authority has proposed Khinchana Bird Sanctuary in Jodhpur, Chandlai in Jaipur, Kanwas Bird Sanctuary in Kota, Lunkaransar in Bikaner and Menar Lake in Udaipur district.

**138. Answer:- (b)**

Recently, the government has appointed leading motivational speaker and CSR icon, Amitabh Shah, founder of NGO Yuva Unstoppable, as the brand ambassador for its Develop India Abhiyan programme.

The initiative, spearheaded by PM Modi, aims to harness India's demographic dividend to boost national development.

Shah's youth-focused philanthropy aligns with the mission's emphasis on skilling youth and inculcating values for nation-building. His NGO has now skilled more than 100 young beneficiaries.

**139. Answer:- (c)**

Recently President Draupadi Murmu has approved four Padma Shri awards to five persons of Rajasthan.

**Award winners-**

Ali Mohammed and Gani Mohammed (Gani Brothers): For excellence in folk singing.

Laxman Bhatt Tailang (93 years old Dhrupad player): For writing books on Indian classical music and teaching hundreds of students.

Maya Tandon: For spreading awareness about road safety training to more than 1 lakh people in the field.

Janaki Lal Bhand (81 years): For keeping the art of Bahurupiya alive and performing in more than 10 countries.

**140. Answer:- (a)**

Dr. Jitendra Singh awarded the "Indian of the Year Award" to ISRO under the "Outstanding Achievement" category in 2023.

The award was received by ISRO Chairman Dr. S. Somnath and Chandrayaan-3 Mission Project Director Dr. P. Veeramuthuvel.

ISRO was given this award for their remarkable achievements in 2023 including the successful soft landing of Chandrayaan-3 mission.

**141. Answer:- (a)**

Former Chief of Army Staff (COAS) of Indian Army General Manoj Mukun Naravane has written his autobiography titled "Four Stars of Destiny: An Autobiography".

**142. Answer:- (b)**

The 11th India-Kyrgyzstan Joint Special Forces Exercise 'Khanjar' began at the Special Forces Training School in Bakloh, Himachal Pradesh.

Exercise 'Khanjar' will be conducted from 22 January to 3 February 2024.

**143. Answer:- (b)**

Under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) for 2023-24, the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has sanctioned Rs 1,974.07 crore to the Rajasthan government.

According to the Chief General Manager of NABARD Rajasthan, Rs 930.44 crore has been sanctioned for three rural drinking water supply projects in Ajmer, Jalore and Kota districts.

**144. Answer:- (b)**

The 19th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement was held in Kampala, Uganda.

**145. Answer:- (b)**

Rajasthan has been awarded the Bronze (Second Runner Up) award under the One District, One Product (ODOP) program by the Government of India in the Atmanirbhar Bharat Utsav 2024 program organized in Delhi on January 03, 2024.

At present, 41 products from Rajasthan have been selected in the ODOP category.

**146. Answer:- (a)**

On January 19, 2024, Rajasthan Assembly Speaker Vasudev Devnani released J. Nandkumar's book Rashtriya Swatva Ke Liye Sangharsh.

**147. Answer:- (c)**

On January 27, 2024, Isha Udavat of Digai village of Pali has been awarded the NCC's Best Cadet (Navy) Award by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in New Delhi.

Isha, a student of Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur, is the only cadet from the state to be awarded this award.

**148. Answer:- (a)**

On January 21, 2024, Union Minister of Road Transport and Highways Nitin Gadkari inaugurate the Ram Setu Railway Overbridge on National Highway 112 Jodhpur-Barmer Railway Section at Balotra.

**149. Answer:- (c)**

INS Sagardhwani Indian Navy's oceanographic research vessel, INS Sagardhwani, has set sail for Oman on Sagar Maitri Mission-4.

The mission aims to establish long term scientific partnerships and collaborations with Indian Ocean Rim countries for ocean research and development.

It will also showcase India's capabilities in marine science and technology.

**150. Answer:- (b)**

Virupaksha India is developing an advanced active electronically scanned array (AESA) radar system called 'Virupaksha' to upgrade its fleet of Su-30 MKI fighter aircraft.

Being indigenously built, it will be the most capable radar to equip any Sukhoi variant globally.

This airborne radar uses electronic rather than mechanical scanning, allowing for more versatile detection and tracking than the capabilities of the existing radars on the IAF's MKI jets.