RPSC RAS PRELIMS

RAS Pre 2016

Question paper with answer key and explanations · quorumias.com/ras-pre-2026-answer-key

1 **The ancient city which is mentioned in the Mahabharata and Mahabhashya both**

A Viratnagar (Bairath)

B Madhyamika (Nagari)

C Raidh

D Karkot

WHY

Madhyamika, identified with present-day Nagari near Chittorgarh, is the ancient city named in both the Mahabharata and Patanjali's Mahabhashya. It is an important early historical site of Rajasthan. The other places listed are also ancient sites of the region, but they are not the city referred to in both these texts.

2 **The inscription which proves the influence of Bhagwat cult in ancient Rajasthan is**

A Ghatiyala Incription

B Besnagar Inscription of Heliodorous

C Buchkala Incription

D Ghosundi Inscription

WHY

The Ghosundi inscription (near Chittorgarh) records the construction of a stone enclosure for the worship of Sankarshana and Vasudeva, which shows the influence of the Bhagavata (Bhagwat) cult in ancient Rajasthan. The Besnagar inscription of Heliodorus is from Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh, not Rajasthan, and it also relates to Vaishnavism. The Ghatiyala and Buchkala inscriptions are associated with other matters, so they are not the answer here.

3 **From the following temples of Rajasthan identify the temples of Rajasthan identify the temples which were built in the Gurjar-Pratihar period :**

(I) Adivarah temple of Ahad
(II) Harshat Mata temple of Abhaneri
(III) Neelkanth temple of Rajorgarh
(IV) Harihar temple of Osian

Codes :

A I and IV

B I, II and IV

C II and IV

D I, II, III and IV

WHY

All four temples are assigned to the Gurjar-Pratihar period. The Adivarah temple at Ahad, the Harshat Mata temple at Abhaneri, the Neelkanth temple at Rajorgarh and the Harihar temple at Osian are all early medieval temples of Rajasthan linked to Gurjar-Pratihar rule and patronage. Hence the correct code is I, II, III and IV.

4 **Who amongst the following scholars was not in the Court of Kumbha'**

A Tilla Bhatt

B Muni Sunder Suri

C Muni Jin Vijay Suri

D Natha

WHY

Muni Jin Vijay Suri was not in the court of Maharana Kumbha. Kumbha's court is known for scholars such as Tilla Bhatt, Muni Sunder Suri and Natha, who are associated with his patronage. Hence the odd one out is Muni Jin Vijay Suri.

5 **With which of the following areas of Rajasthan the Alibakshi Khayal is associated'**

A Karauli

B Chidawa

C Alwar

D Chittor

WHY

Alibakshi Khayal is a folk-theatre (khayal) style of the Alwar region of Rajasthan. It is named after Ali Bakhsh, its well-known exponent.

6 **Shankariya dance of Rajasthan is related to**

A Kalbeliya

B Bhil

C Sahariya

D Terahtali

WHY

Shankariya is a well-known dance of the Kalbeliya community of Rajasthan, counted among Kalbeliya dances such as Indoni and Pankhida. Bhil and Sahariya are tribes with their own dances, and Terahtali is a devotional dance of the Kamar community.

7 **Which of the following pairs is correctly matched' Name – Text (Music)**

A **Pundrik Vitala – Raagmala**

B Pandit Bhavbhatt – Sangeetraj

C Kumbha – Ragakalpadrum

D Ustad Chand Khan – Ragachandrika

WHY

Pundarik Vitthal is the author of the music text 'Raagmala', so this pair is correctly matched. In the other pairs the authors are wrong; for example, 'Sangeetraj' is the work of Maharana Kumbha, not of Pandit Bhavbhatt.

8 **Which of the following pair is not correctly matched' Peasant Movement – Leader**

A Begun – Ram Narayan Chaudhary

B Bundi – Naynu Ram Sharma

C Bijoliya – Vijay Singh Pathik

D **Bikaner – Narottam Lal Joshi**

WHY

The pair Bikaner – Narottam Lal Joshi is not correctly matched; the Bikaner peasant movement is associated with other leaders, not Narottam Lal Joshi. The other three pairs are correct: the Begun peasant movement is linked with Ram Narayan Chaudhary, the Bundi movement with Naynu Ram Sharma, and the Bijoliya movement with Vijay Singh Pathik. Hence option D is the mismatched pair.

9 **What is the meaning of ‘Patta Rekh’ in the history of Rajasthan'**

A **Expected revenue**

B Military tax

C Export-import tax

D Begar

WHY

In Rajasthan's history, 'Patta Rekh' meant the expected (estimated) revenue or income from a jagir or holding, as recorded for it. The other options - military tax, export-import tax and begar (forced labour) - are different things.

10 **Where was the Headquarter of Shekhawati Brigade located'**

A Sikar

B **Jhunjhunu**

C Khetri

D Fatehpur

WHY

The Shekhawati Brigade, raised in 1835 to keep order in the Shekhawati region, had its headquarters at Jhunjhunu. Sikar, Khetri and Fatehpur are important Shekhawati towns, but the brigade was not based there.

11 **Which one of the following newspapers of pre-independence Rajasthan was not the promoter of Arya Samaj ideology'**

A Desh Hiteshi

B Janhitkarak

C Paropkarak

D Rajputana Gazettee

WHY

Rajputana Gazette was not a promoter of Arya Samaj ideology, so it is the right choice. Paropkarak, the organ of the Paropkarini Sabha founded by Dayanand Saraswati, and the other two papers listed are counted among the Arya Samaj-linked papers of pre-independence Rajasthan.

12 **In which of the following area of Rajasthan, “Gulabi Gangaur” is celebrated on Chaitra Shukla Panchmi'**

A Nathdwara

B Udaipur

C Bundi

D Jodhpur

WHY

Gulabi Gangaur is celebrated at Nathdwara on Chaitra Shukla Panchami. Udaipur, Bundi and Jodhpur have their own Gangaur celebrations, but 'Gulabi Gangaur' is associated with Nathdwara.

13 **Match the following:**

Institution | Year of Establishment

(a) Rajasthan Seva Sangh | (I) 1921

(b) Desh Hiteshi Sabha | (II) 1927

(c) All India State People's Conference | (III) 1877

(d) Chamber of Princes | (IV) 1919

Code:

A **a-IV, b-III, c-II, d-I**

B a-II, b-IV, c-I, d-III

C a-I, b-II, c-IV, d-III

D a-IV, b-II, c-III , d-I

WHY

Rajasthan Seva Sangh was founded in 1919, so (a) matches (IV). Desh Hiteshi Sabha was established in 1877, so (b) matches (III). The All India State People's Conference was formed in 1927, so (c) matches (II), and the Chamber of Princes was set up in 1921, so (d) matches (I). Hence option A is the correct pairing.

14 **Who among the following was the first to emphasise the need to establish separate educational institution for the rulers of the princley states of Rajasthan'**

A Colonel Loch

B Lord Lansdowne

C **Captain Walter**

D Lord Mayo

WHY

Captain Walter was the first to stress the need for a separate educational institution for the rulers of the princely states of Rajasthan. This idea later took shape in institutions meant for the education of princes. The other names given are British officials associated with other matters, not with this first proposal.

15 **'Hansawali' an early work of Rajasthani literature was written by**

A Hemchandra Asayit

B Asayit

C Sirdhar Vyas

D Isardas

WHY

Hansawali, an early work of Rajasthani literature, was written by the poet Asayit. It is counted among the earliest compositions in the Rajasthani language tradition. The other names given are not its author.

16 **Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using codes given below:**

List-I (Mountain Peak) | List-II (Continent)

(a) Kosciuszko | (I) Europe

(b) Mckinley | (II) Africa

(c) Elbrus | (III) Australia

(d) Kilimanjaro | (IV) North America

Code:

A a-IV, b-III, c-II, d-I

B a-III, b-IV, c-I, d-II

C a-III, b-I, c-II, d-IV

D a-II, b-IV, c-III, d-I

WHY

Mount Kosciuszko is in Australia, Mount McKinley (Denali) is in North America, Mount Elbrus is in Europe, and Mount Kilimanjaro is in Africa, so the correct code is a-III, b-IV, c-I, d-II. Option A wrongly places Kosciuszko in North America and Elbrus in Africa, which is not correct.

17 **In acid rain, the rain water and snow is contaminated by which of the following pollutants'**

(I) Sulphur-di-oxide
(II) Nitrogen oxide
(III) Carbon-di-oxide
(IV) Methane

A I, II and IV

B I, III and IV

C Only II and III

D Only I and II

WHY

Acid rain forms when sulphur dioxide (I) and nitrogen oxides (II) released from burning fossil fuels react with water vapour in the atmosphere to give sulphuric and nitric acids, which then fall with rain and snow. Carbon dioxide (III) and methane (IV) are greenhouse gases and are not the pollutants that make rain acidic, so options that include them are not correct. Hence only I and II.

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18 **Which of the following can be threats to the biodiversity of a region'**

(I) Global Warming

(II) Fragmentation of habitat

(III) Invasion of alien species

(IV) Promotion of Vegetarianisam

Select the correct answer using code given below :

Codes :

A **I, II and III**

B II and III only

C I and IV

D II, III and IV

WHY

Global warming, habitat fragmentation and invasion of alien species are all recognised threats to biodiversity, so statements I, II and III are correct. Global warming disturbs climate and habitats, fragmentation breaks continuous habitat into small patches, and alien invasive species compete with or prey on native species. Promotion of vegetarianism is a dietary or cultural choice, not a threat to biodiversity, so statement IV is not included. Hence the answer is I, II and III.

19 **Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using codes given below:**

List-I (Industrial Regions) | List-II (Country)

(a) Lancashire Region | (I) United States of America

(b) Ruhr Region | (II) Germany

(c) Keihin Region | (III) United Kingdom

(d) Southern Appalachian Region | (IV) Japan

Code:

A a-I, b-II, c-III, d-IV

B a-III, b-II, c-I, d-IV

C a-III, b-II, c-IV, d-I

D a-III, b-IV, c-II, d-I

WHY

Lancashire is a textile industrial region of the United Kingdom (a-III), the Ruhr is the classic heavy-industry region of Germany (b-II), Keihin is the industrial belt around Tokyo in Japan (c-IV), and the Southern Appalachian region is an industrial region of the United States (d-I). Hence the code a-III, b-II, c-IV, d-I is correct. Option B wrongly places Keihin in the USA and the Southern Appalachians in Japan.

20 **Which of the following is not a correct match' Passes – Location is State**

A Shipki La – Jammu & Kashmir

B Jelep La – Sikkim

C Bom Di La – Arunachal Pradesh

D Mana and Niti – Uttarakhand

WHY

Shipki La is not in Jammu & Kashmir; it lies in Himachal Pradesh, on the border with Tibet, so this pair is wrongly matched. Jelep La is indeed in Sikkim, Bom Di La in Arunachal Pradesh, and Mana and Niti passes in Uttarakhand, so those matches are correct.

21 **Assertion (a) : Green Revolution has resulted in the growth of food grain production in India.**
Reason (r) : Regional disparities have aggravated due to the green revolution in India.
Codes :

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 the correct explanation of (a).

C (a) is true and (r) is false.

D (a) is false and (r) is true.

WHY
The Green Revolution raised India's food grain output sharply, so assertion (a) is true. It is also true that the Revolution spread mainly in irrigated areas like Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh, which widened regional disparities, so reason (r) is true. But this disparity is a consequence of the Revolution, not the cause of higher food grain production, so (r) does not explain (a). Hence option B is correct.

22 **Which is the correct sequence of following manganese producing States of India in terms of high to low production status in the year 2013-14'**

A Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan

B Rajasthan, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh

C Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh

D Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan

WHY
In 2013-14 Madhya Pradesh stood first among manganese-producing states, followed by Odisha, then Andhra Pradesh, with Rajasthan last among these four. So the high-to-low order is Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. Options that place Odisha or Rajasthan first do not match this order.

23 **Arrange the following cities located on North-South corridor in a sequence from North to South. Select the correct answer using code given below :**

(I) Nagpur,
(II) Agra,
(III) Krishnagiri,
(IV) Gwalior

Codes :

A II, III, I and IV

B **II, IV, I and III**

C IV, II, III and I

D I, II, IV and III

WHY

Going from north to south along the North-South corridor, the order of these cities is Agra (II), Gwalior (IV), Nagpur (I) and Krishnagiri (III, in Tamil Nadu). So the correct sequence is II, IV, I and III.

24 **Which of the following groups represent the correct sequence of mountain peaks of Rajasthan in descending order of their height'**

A Delwara, Sajjangarh, Jarga, Taragarh

B **Ser, Jarga, Sajjangarh, Taragarh**

C Jarga, Ser, Sajjangarh, Taragarh

D Jarga, Delwara, Taragarh, Sajjangarh

WHY

Ser is the highest of these peaks, followed by Jarga, then Sajjangarh and Taragarh, so the group Ser, Jarga, Sajjangarh, Taragarh gives the descending order. The other groups place Jarga or Delwara first, which does not match the height order of these peaks.

25 **Which of the following lakes of Rajasthan has been included in the list of Ramsar wetland sites'**

A Jaisamand Lake

B Anasagar Lake

C Rajsamand Lake

D Sambhar Lake

WHY

Sambhar Lake is a large saline wetland in Rajasthan and is recognised as a Ramsar site, so it appears in the Ramsar list of wetlands. Jaisamand, Anasagar and Rajsamand are freshwater lakes of Rajasthan but are not Ramsar sites, so they are not the answer.

26 **When did the Rajasthan Govt. approved first forest policy'**

A September 2011

B August 2010

C March 2011

D February 2010

WHY

Rajasthan's first forest policy was approved by the state government in February 2010. It was framed to increase forest cover and to manage the state's forests and wildlife in a planned way. The other months given in the options do not match this approval date.

27 **In which year the Government of Rajasthan made Rajasthan Biological Diversity Rules and established the Rajasthan State Biodiversity Board'**

A 2008

B 2010

C 2012

D 2014

WHY

Rajasthan Biological Diversity Rules were framed and the Rajasthan State Biodiversity Board was established in 2010, so option B is correct. These steps were taken under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, which requires states to set up such boards. The other years given do not match this event.

28 **The pair of districts benefitting from Choudhary Kumbha Ram Canal is**

A Hanumangarh-Jhunjhunu

B Bhilwara-Tonk

C Bikaner-Jodhpur

D Barmer-Jaisalmer

WHY

The Choudhary Kumbha Ram (Lift) Canal, which draws water from the Indira Gandhi Canal system, benefits Hanumangarh and Jhunjhunu districts. The other district pairs listed are not served by this canal.

29 **Identify the wrong pair : Mineral – Mine**

A **Gypsum – Palana**

B Pink Marble – Babarmal

C Garnet – Rajmahal

D Uranium – Kuradiya

WHY

Gypsum is not mined at Palana; Palana in Rajasthan is known for lignite (brown coal) deposits, so this mineral–mine pair is wrong. Pink marble is associated with Babarmal, garnet with Rajmahal and uranium with Kuradiya, which are correctly paired. Hence the wrong pair is Gypsum – Palana.

30 **Arrange the districts with maximum total population in Rajasthan in descending order as per Census 2011 :**

A Jaipur, Kota, Jodhpur, Bikaner

B **Jaipur, Jodhpur, Alwar, Nagaur**

C Jaipur, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner

D Jaipur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Udaipur

WHY

As per Census 2011, Jaipur has the highest total population in Rajasthan, followed by Jodhpur, Alwar and Nagaur. So the descending order is Jaipur, Jodhpur, Alwar, Nagaur. Kota and Bikaner are populous but do not stand above Alwar and Nagaur in total population, so the other orders are not correct.

31 **Which of the following two districts of Rajasthan are having lowest percentage of scheduled tribes to total population in 2011'**

A Churu and Sikar

B Ganganagar and Hanumangarh

C Bikaner and Nagaur

D Bharatpur and Dholpur

WHY

In Census 2011 the Scheduled Tribe share was lowest in Nagaur (about 0.3%) and Bikaner (about 0.34%). The other listed districts have higher shares: Churu about 0.54%, Sri Ganganagar about 0.66%, Hanumangarh about 0.79%, Jhunjhunu about 1.96%, Bharatpur about 2.11%, Sikar about 2.8% and Dholpur about 4.8%. So the two districts are Bikaner and Nagaur, option (C).

32 **Arrange the following districts of Rajasthan in correct order from East to West :**
(I) Bundi,
(II) Ajmer,
(III) Udaipur,
(IV) Nagaur

A I, II, III, IV

B II, I, III, IV

C I, II, IV, III

D I, III, II, IV

WHY

Bundi lies in eastern Rajasthan, Ajmer is to its west, Nagaur lies further west, and Udaipur is the westernmost of these four. So the east-to-west order is Bundi, Ajmer, Nagaur, Udaipur, i.e. I, II, IV, III. Option A places Udaipur before Nagaur, which is wrong because Udaipur lies west of Nagaur.

33 **The mines of Janakpura and Sarwar are known for the production of**

A Emerald

B Garnet

C Pyrite

D Barytes

WHY

The mines of Janakpura and Sarwar in Rajasthan are known for garnet production. Garnet is a gemstone and abrasive mineral mined in this region of the state. Emerald, pyrite and barytes are different minerals and are not the minerals associated with these mines.

34 **Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

List-I (Wildlife Conservation Reserve) | List-II (District)

(a) Jorbeed Gadhewal | (I) Jhunjhunu

(b) Gudha Vishnoi | (II) Nagaur

(c) Gogelav | (III) Jodhpur

(d) Beed | (IV) Bikaner

Code:

A a-IV, b-III, c-I, d-II

B a-IV, b-III, c-II, d-I

C a-I, b-III, c-IV, d-II

D a-I, b-II, c-III, d-IV

WHY

Jorbeed Gadhwala conservation reserve lies in Bikaner (IV), Gudha Vishnoi in Jodhpur (III), Gogelav in Nagaur (II) and Beed in Jhunjhunu (I), so the matching is a-IV, b-III, c-II, d-I.

35 **Consider the following statements :**

(I) Aravalli restricts the eastward expansion of desert.

(II) All the rivers of Rajasthan have their origin from Aravalli.

(III) Distributional pattern of rainfall in Rajasthan is not affected by Aravalli.

(IV) Aravalli region is rich in metallic minerals.

Select the correct answer using code given below :

Codes :

A I, II and III are correct.

B II, III and IV are correct.

C Only III and IV are correct.

D Only I and IV are correct.

WHY

Statement I is correct: the Aravalli acts as a barrier that checks the eastward spread of the Thar desert. Statement IV is correct: the Aravalli belt is rich in metallic minerals such as zinc-lead, copper and other ores. Statement II is wrong because not all rivers of Rajasthan rise in the Aravalli, and statement III is wrong because the Aravalli does influence the distribution of rainfall in the state. Hence only I and IV are correct.

36 **Identify the incorrect statement about Government of India Act 1919 :**

A The Government of India Act 1919 came into force in 1921.

B This Act is also known as Morley Minto Reforms Act.

C Montagu was the Secretary of State for India and Lord Chelmsford was the Viceroy of India.

D This Act separated the Central and Provincial Subjects.

WHY

The Government of India Act 1919 is known as the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, not the Morley-Minto Reforms; the Morley-Minto Reforms belong to the Indian Councils Act 1909. The 1919 Act did come into force in 1921, was framed when Montagu was Secretary of State and Lord Chelmsford was Viceroy, and it separated Central and Provincial subjects. So the statement calling it the Morley-Minto Reforms Act is the incorrect one.

37 **One of the following statements is incorrect. Point out :**

A The State of Bombay was split up into Gujarat and Maharashtra.

B State of Mysore was renamed as Tamil Nadu.

C Himachal Pradesh was previously in the list of Union Territories.

D Goa was separated from Daman and Diu.

WHY

The incorrect statement is that the State of Mysore was renamed Tamil Nadu. Mysore State was renamed Karnataka in 1973, while Tamil Nadu is the renamed Madras State (renamed in 1969). The other statements are correct: Bombay State was split into Gujarat and Maharashtra in 1960, Himachal Pradesh was earlier a Union Territory, and Goa was separated from Daman and Diu.

38 **When were the Fundamental Duties incorporated in the Constitution'**

A In 1975

B In 1976

C In 1978

D In 1979

WHY

The Fundamental Duties were added to the Constitution in 1976 by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, on the recommendation of the Swaran Singh Committee, as Part IVA (Article 51A). The years 1975, 1978 and 1979 are not the years of this amendment, so they are not the answer.

39 **The tenure of Central Information Commissioner is**

A 5 years or 62 years of age

B 6 years or 65 years of age

C **5 years or 65 years of age**

D 6 years or 62 years of age

WHY

Under the RTI Act, the Central Information Commissioner holds office for a term of 5 years or until attaining the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. So the tenure is 5 years or 65 years of age. Options giving 6 years or 62 years do not match the Act's provision.

40 **Which one of the following legislative house can be abolished'**

A Lok Sabha

B Rajya Sabha

C **Vidhan Parishad**

D Vidhan Sabha

WHY

The Vidhan Parishad (State Legislative Council) is the only legislative house that can be abolished; Parliament can abolish it or create it under Article 169 on the request of the concerned State Assembly. The Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Vidhan Sabha are permanent constitutional bodies that cannot be abolished. Hence the Legislative Council is the correct answer.

41 **In which of the following group of the States, PESA [Panchayats (Extension of Scheduled Areas) Act], 1996 is not enforceable'**

A **Assam-Meghalaya-Tamil Nadu**

B Rajasthan-Telangana-Maharashtra

C Himachal Pradesh-Gujarat-Chhattisgarh

D Andhra Pradesh-Jharkhand-Odisha

WHY

PESA, 1996 applies only to Fifth Schedule areas, which exist in ten states: Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Telangana. Assam, Meghalaya and Tamil Nadu have no Fifth Schedule areas, so PESA is not enforceable there. The other groups listed contain only Fifth Schedule states, where PESA does apply.

42 **Among the following which group of States/Union Territories have only one seat in the Lok Sabha'**

A Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Lakshadweep

B Goa, Meghalaya, Nagaland

C **Chandigarh, Sikkim, Mizoram**

D Manipur, Dadar and Nagar Haveli, Puducherry

WHY

Chandigarh, Sikkim and Mizoram each send only one member to the Lok Sabha, so this group is correct. Chandigarh is a Union Territory with a single seat, and Sikkim and Mizoram are small States with one seat each. Arunachal Pradesh has two seats and Lakshadweep one, so option A does not fit; Goa and Meghalaya have two seats each, so option B is not correct.

43 **Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:**

List-I | List-II

(a) Abolition of titles | (I) Article 29

(b) Freedom of manage religious affairs | (II) Article 21 A

(c) Protection of language of minorities | (III) Article 18

(d) Right to education | (IV) Article 26

Code:

A a-II, b-III, c-IV, d-I

B a-III, b-II, c-I, d-IV

C a-III, b-IV, c-I, d-II

D a-IV, b-III, c-II, d-I

WHY

Abolition of titles is dealt with in Article 18, freedom to manage religious affairs in Article 26, protection of the language of minorities in Article 29, and the right to education in Article 21A. So the correct pairing is a-III, b-IV, c-I, d-II. Article 29 protects the language, script and culture of minorities, while Article 26 gives religious denominations the right to manage their own affairs.

44 **One amongst the following was not a salient feature of the Government of India Act, 1935 :**

A It marked the beginning of the Provincial Autonomy.

B The Act provided for an All India Federation.

C It abolished Diarchy at the Provincial Level and introduced it at the Centre.

D Residuary subjects were allocated to Provincial Legislatures.

WHY

The Government of India Act, 1935 did not give residuary subjects to the provincial legislatures; residuary powers were kept with the Governor-General. The Act did introduce provincial autonomy, provided for an All India Federation, and abolished dyarchy in the provinces while introducing it at the Centre. Hence option D is not a feature of the Act.

45 **The procedure of Impeachment of the President of India is**

A Judicial Procedure

B Quasi-Judicial Procedure

C Legislative Procedure

D Executive Procedure

WHY

The impeachment of the President of India is a quasi-judicial procedure: Parliament charges the President with violation of the Constitution, and the process has a judicial character because the House investigating the charge examines evidence and the President has the right to be heard. It is not a purely legislative procedure, since it is not an ordinary law-making exercise, and it is not a court trial, so it is not a purely judicial procedure. The other options do not describe this special constitutional process.

46 **How many times President's rule has been imposed in the State of Rajasthan till 30 th June, 2016'**

A 5 times

B 3 times

C 6 times

D 4 times

WHY

President's rule was imposed in Rajasthan 4 times up to 30 June 2016. These spells came in 1967, 1977, 1980 and 1992, when the state government was dismissed and the Assembly dissolved or kept in suspension. So the count is four, not three, five or six.

47 **Delimitation Commission of 1952 had determined th strength of Rajasthan Legislative Assembly as**

A 200

B 160

C 188

D Three MLAs for each district.

WHY

The Delimitation Commission of 1952 fixed the strength of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly at 160 members. This figure was set for the Assembly as it existed in the newly reorganised state in that period. The other numbers given, such as 200 and 188, are not the strength determined by that Commission.

48 **Before the appointment of Shri Kalyan Singh as the Governor of Rajasthan who among the following was the Acting Governor of the State'**

A O.P. Kohli

B Ram Naresh Yadav

C Ram Naik

D Margaret Alva

WHY

Ram Naik, then Governor of Uttar Pradesh, held additional charge as acting Governor of Rajasthan before Kalyan Singh was appointed Governor in 2014. The other names given were not the acting Governor at that time.

49 **Among the following, whose tenure has been the longest as the Chairman of Rajasthan Public Service Commission'**

A Mohammad Yaqub

B Yatindra Singh

C D.S. Tewari

D C.R. Choudhary

WHY

RPSC's list of chairmen gives these tenures: D.S. (Devi Shankar) Tiwari 8 Aug 1951 to 17 Jan 1958 (about 6 years 5 months), Yatindra Singh 1990 to 1995 (about 5 years), Mohammad Yaqub 1975 to 1979 (about 4 years) and C.R. Choudhary 2006 to 2010 (about 3.5 years). D.S. Tewari held the post longest and is described as the longest-serving RPSC Chairman, option (C).

50 **How many elected and Ex-Officio members are there in District Planning Committee'**

A 20 and 5

B 20 and 3

C 20 and 2

D 20 and 10

WHY

Official answer: option B (20 and 3). This answer is being re-verified against reliable sources, and a full explanation will be added once it is confirmed.

51 **The powers of District Collector as a District Magistrate are :**

(I) To maintain law and order

(II) Control over police

(III) To check passports of foreigners

(IV) To control land revenue

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Codes :

A **I, II, III**

B I, III, IV

C II, III, IV

D I, II, IV

WHY

As District Magistrate, the Collector maintains law and order, exercises control over the police, and checks the passports of foreigners. Land revenue control is a function of the Collector in his revenue capacity, not as District Magistrate, so statement IV is not included. Hence only I, II and III are correct.

52 **Choose the correct answer : Governor of Rajasthan is Chancellor of**

A **All State Universities.**

B All State Universities and Central Universities in the State.

C All State Universities as well as Private Universities in the State.

D All State Universities, the Central Universities in the State and all Private Universities in the State.

WHY

By law the Governor of Rajasthan is the ex-officio Chancellor of the State Universities. Central Universities have the President of India as Visitor, and private universities are set up under separate Acts with their own arrangements, so options including them are not correct.

53 **When was Rajasthan Information Commission constituted'**

A April 18, 2008

B **April 18, 2006**

C April 18, 2007

D April 18, 2005

WHY

The Rajasthan Information Commission was constituted on April 18, 2006, under the Right to Information Act, 2005. The other dates given are not the date of its constitution.

54 **Choose the correct answer : The appointment of Lok Ayukta at the state level was first recommended by**

A Rajasthan State Administrative Reforms Committee

B **Administrative Reforms Commission of India (1966-70)**

C Second Administrative Reforms Commission

D Santhanam Committee

WHY

The Administrative Reforms Commission of India (1966-70) recommended setting up the institution of Lokpal at the Centre and Lok Ayukta in the states, so the state-level Lok Ayukta is traced to this Commission. The Santhanam Committee dealt with prevention of corruption, and the Second Administrative Reforms Commission came much later.

55 **Choose the correct alternative : The Chairman of a Joint Public Service Commission for two or more States is appointed by**

A The Governor of the largest State

B The President of India

C A committee of Governors of all the States concerned

D The President of India on the recommendation of the Governors concerned

WHY

Under Article 315 a Joint State Public Service Commission for two or more States is set up by Parliament by law, and under Article 316 its Chairman and members are appointed by the President of India. A Governor appoints members only for a single State's commission, so neither a Governor nor a committee of Governors appoints the Chairman of a joint commission.

56 **In the history of Rajasthan Legislative Assembly till 30 th June, 2016, how many times the confidence motion has been moved and discussed'**

A Once

B Twice

C Thrice

D Four times

WHY

The Rajasthan Legislative Assembly's official record lists confidence motions moved on 23-03-1990 and 08-11-1990 (9th House, Bhairon Singh Shekhawat), 31-12-1993 (10th House, Shekhawat) and 03-01-2009 (13th House, Ashok Gehlot). That makes four motions up to 30 June 2016. The fifth motion came only on 14-08-2020. So the answer is four times.

57 **Consider the following statements regarding Bhamasha Yojana :**

(I) With the consent of the family, any woman of the family, who has attained the age of 21 years, may be declared as the head of the family.

(II) First verification of Bhamashah enrollment is done by the Sarpanch of the concerned Gram Panchayat.

A **Only I is correct**

B Only II is correct

C Both I and II are correct.

D Both I and II are incorrect.

WHY

Statement I is correct: with the family's consent, any woman of the family who has attained the age of 21 years can be declared the head of the family under Bhamashah. Statement II is incorrect, as the first verification of Bhamashah enrolment is not done by the Sarpanch. Hence only I is correct.

58 **Which one of the following statements is true about Anuprati Yojana'**

A It is a scheme to give financial help to Scheduled Caste girl for marriage.

B **It is a scheme to give coaching for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students.**

C It is a scheme to give financial help to orphan children of Scheduled Caste.

D It is a scheme to give financial assistance to school going children of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe.

WHY

This question has been removed by Rajasthan Public Service Commission (RPSC) in the final answer key.

59 **Select the correct answer : State Election Commission of Rajasthan**

A a statutory authority

B an executive authority

C a constitutional authority

D a unit of Election Commission of India

WHY

The State Election Commission of Rajasthan is a constitutional authority, set up under Article 243K of the Constitution for conducting panchayat and municipal elections. It is not a unit of the Election Commission of India, which handles Lok Sabha and Assembly elections; the two bodies are separate.

60 **How many times election have been held for Panchayati Raj Institutions in Rajasthan till 2015'**

A 5 times

B 8 times

C 9 times

D 10 times

WHY

Panchayati Raj elections in Rajasthan were held in 1960, 1965, 1978, 1981, 1988, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015. Counting these up to 2015 gives 10 elections (the first five by the Panchayati Raj Department, the next five by the State Election Commission). So the answer is 10 times.

61 **Inflation rate based on consumer price index increases if**

A **Bank rate is decreased**

B Reverse repo rate is decreased

C Statutory Liquidity ratio is increased

D Repo rate is increased

WHY

A fall in the bank rate makes credit cheaper, so borrowing and spending rise and demand pushes consumer price inflation up. Raising the repo rate or the SLR does the opposite: it tightens liquidity and credit and tends to bring inflation down.

62 **As per the Human Development Report 2015, consider the following statements :**

(I) India ranks 130 out of 188 countries.

(II) HDI is based on the indices for life expectance, education and PCI.

(III) In comparison to other nations in the BRICS, India has the lowest rank.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct'

A I and II only

B II and III only

C II only

D **I, II and III**

WHY

In the Human Development Report 2015, India ranked 130 out of 188 countries, so statement I is correct. The HDI is built on indices of life expectancy, education and per capita income (PCI), so statement II is correct. Among the BRICS countries India had the lowest rank in this report, so statement III is also correct; hence all three statements are right.

63 **Unemployment and poverty estimates in India are based on**

A **NSSO household consumption expenditure survey**

B CSO household consumption expenditure survey

C Planning Commission's household consumption expenditure survey

D NSSO family income survey

WHY

Unemployment and poverty estimates in India are based on the NSSO household consumption expenditure survey, which collects data on household spending and employment status. The NSSO conducts these nationwide sample surveys, and bodies like the Planning Commission used this data to estimate poverty. The CSO does not conduct such household consumption surveys, and NSSO does not run a family income survey for these estimates.

64 **Consider the following important sources of tax revenue for the Central Government in India :**

(I) Union Excise Duty,
(II) Corporation Tax,
(III) Income Tax,
(IV) Service Tax

Which one of the following is the correct descending order in terms of Gross Tax Revenue'

A I, II, IV, III

B II, IV, I, III

C **II, III, I, IV**

D IV, I, II, III

WHY

Corporation Tax is the largest single source of the Centre's gross tax revenue, followed by Income Tax; Union Excise Duty comes next and Service Tax is the smallest of the four. Hence the descending order is II, III, I, IV. Options placing Union Excise Duty or Service Tax at the top do not match this ranking.

65 **Since 1997-98, which statement is correct regarding Minimum Support Price (MSP)'**

A MSP = C2 costs

B MSP > C2 costs

C MSP < C2 costs

D MSP is independent to C2 cost.

WHY

The question follows the standard textbook position that since 1997-98 the Minimum Support Price has been fixed above the C2 cost of production, i.e. MSP > C2. C2 is the comprehensive cost, which includes paid-out costs plus the imputed value of family labour and of owned land and capital. So the answer is that MSP is greater than C2 cost, not equal to, below or independent of it.

66 **Which of the following statements i correct about the balance of trade of India'**

A India’s trade balance remained negative for the entire period from 1949-50 to 2015-16.

B India’s trade balance remained positive for the entire period from 1949-50 to 2015-16

C India’s trade balance remained negative for the entire period from 1949-50 to 2015-16 except two years 1972-73 and 1976-77, when it was positive.

D India’s trade balance remained positive for the entire period from 1949-50 to 2015-16 except two year 1972-73 and 1976-77, when it was negative.

WHY

India's trade balance was in deficit (negative) throughout 1949-50 to 2015-16, with only two exceptions, 1972-73 and 1976-77, when exports exceeded imports and the balance was positive. So the statement naming these two years as the positive exceptions is correct. Option A ignores these two surplus years, while options B and D wrongly call the balance positive for the whole period.

67 **Choose the correct answer in the context of PAHAL scheme :**

A It is first variety of JAM.

B It transfers LPG subsidy via DBT.

C It directly transfers LPG subsidy into customer's bank accounts.

D All these are true.

WHY

PAHAL (Pratyaksh Hanstantrit Labh) is the scheme under which the LPG subsidy is transferred through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) straight into the consumer's bank account. It is also known as a major early application of the JAM (Jan Dhan-Aadhaar-Mobile) approach. All the given statements are therefore true.

68 **In which year the rate of growth of India's per capita income at constant prices was the highest during the period 1951-52 to 2015-16'**

A 2015-16

B 2010-11

C 2007-08

D 2014-15

WHY

As per the official key, 2007-08 is the year of the highest growth in per capita income at constant prices between 1951-52 and 2015-16; it fell in the mid-2000s boom, when the economy was growing at its fastest. The other years listed, 2010-11, 2014-15 and 2015-16, had lower growth in per capita income.

69 **The base year for Rajasthan's whole sale Price Index is :**

A 1986-87

B 1999-2000

C 2004-05

D 2011-12

WHY

The Wholesale Price Index of Rajasthan is published by the state's Directorate of Economics and Statistics with 1999-2000 as the base year (Base Year 1999-2000=100). So the correct option is 1999-2000.

70 **The growth targets in the 12 th Five Year Plan of Rajasthan for Agriculture, Industry and Service sectors are respectively**

A 3.5%, 8.0% and 9.4%

B 4.0%, 8.0% and 9.0%

C 4.0%, 8.5% and 9.0%

D 3.5%, 8.5% and 9.5%

WHY

Official answer: option A (3.5%, 8.0% and 9.4%). This answer is being re-verified against reliable sources, and a full explanation will be added once it is confirmed.

71 **Which of the following statements are correct about sex ratio (number of females per 1000 males) in Rajasthan according to Census 2011'**

(I) Sex ratio in Rajasthan in 2011 was less than National average.

(II) Sex ratio in all Districts of Rajasthan in 2011 was less than 1000.

(III) Sex ratio in rural areas of all Districts of Rajasthan in 2011 was less than 1000, except Pali District.

(IV) Sex ration in urban areas of All districts of Rajasthan in 2011 was less than 1000, except Dhaulpur District.

Select the correct answer using codes given below :

A Only I is correct.

B I and II are correct.

C **I, II and III are correct.**

D I, II, III and IV are correct.

WHY

Rajasthan's sex ratio in Census 2011 was 928, below the national average of 943, so statement I is correct. Every district of Rajasthan had a sex ratio below 1000 (the highest, Dungarpur, was about 990), so statement II is correct. As per the key, statement III is also correct and statement IV is not, so the answer is I, II and III.

72 **Consider the following statements about Jalipa-Kapurdi thermal power project of Rajasthan'**

(I) This power project is lignite based.

(II) It has been installed by private developer.

Which of the above statement is/are correct'

A **Both I and II are correct.**

B Both I and II are not correct.

C Only statement I is correct.

D Only statement II is correct.

WHY

The Jalipa-Kapurdi thermal power project in Barmer district is a lignite-based plant, so statement I is correct. It was set up by a private developer, so statement II is also correct. Hence both statements are right.

73 **Which of the following external agency is providing financial assistance for Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program'**

A World Bank

B Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA)

C **Asian Development Bank**

D KFW Germany

WHY

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is the external agency providing financial assistance for the Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program. ADB has supported this program through loans aimed at strengthening the state's transmission network to evacuate renewable energy. The World Bank, JICA and KfW are other funding agencies but are not the ones named for this particular program.

74 **'NAYA SAVERA' is**

A a programme to de-addict all the Doda Post users

B a programme to de-addict all the tobacco users

C a programme to de-addict all the wine users

D All of these

WHY

Naya Savera is a de-addiction programme meant to help users of intoxicants such as doda post (poppy husk), tobacco and alcohol give up their addiction, so 'All of these' is correct. Each of the other options names only one of these substances, so none alone covers the programme.

75 **Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojana in Rajasthan was launched on**

A 2th September, 2011

B 2th September, 2010

C 2th October, 2011

D 2th October, 2010

WHY

The Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojana of Rajasthan was launched on 2 October, 2011, so option C is correct. It was started to provide free essential medicines to patients through government health institutions. The other dates given do not match the launch date of this scheme.

76 **The main features of Bhamashah Yojana are**

(I) Each family is issued a Bhamashah card in the name of the female head of the family.

(II) Bhamashah card is linked to the bank account of the lady.

(III) Multiple cash benefits will be transferred to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries.

(IV) All non-cash benefits will also be transferred to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries.

Select correct answer using codes given below :

A Only I is correct.

B I and II are correct.

C **I, II and III are correct.**

D I, II, III and IV are correct.

WHY

Under Bhamashah Yojana each family gets a Bhamashah card in the name of the female head of the family, and this card is linked to her bank account, so statements I and II are correct. Cash benefits of various schemes are transferred directly to the beneficiaries' bank accounts, so statement III is also correct. Statement IV is wrong because non-cash benefits are not transferred to bank accounts; the card is used to identify the family for such benefits. Hence I, II and III are correct.

77 **Name the scheme being implemented in Rajasthan under which cash incentive is given to SC/ST/SBC/BPL of OBC & GEN candidate selected in the All India Civil Services Examination, the State Civil Services Examination and a candidate getting admission in IITs, IIMs and National Level Medical Colleges.**

A **Anuprati Yojana**

B Scholarship Scheme

C Merit-cum-Means Scheme

D Upper Merit Scholarship

WHY

Anuprati Yojana is the Rajasthan scheme that gives cash incentives to SC/ST/SBC candidates, BPL candidates of OBC, and General category candidates who are selected in the All India Civil Services Examination or the State Civil Services Examination, or who gain admission in IITs, IIMs and national-level medical colleges. The other options are general scholarship-type names and do not match this specific incentive scheme.

78 **Nodal Agency for generation of energy from non-conventional energy sources in Rajasthan is**

A **Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Ltd.**

B State Ministry of New Renewable Energy

C Centre for New and Renewable Energy Sources

D None of these

WHY

Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Ltd. (RRECL) is the state nodal agency for promoting and developing non-conventional and renewable energy sources in Rajasthan. It works under the state government to implement renewable energy schemes and projects. The other options are not the designated nodal agency.

79 **How many District Industries Centres are working in Rajasthan'**

A **36**

B 33

C 31

D 29

WHY

Rajasthan has 36 District Industries Centres (DICs) working across the state, so 36 is the correct figure. DICs are the district-level offices that handle registration and support for small and medium industries. The other numbers given are not the official count of working DICs.

80 **One of the following is not the objective of Chief Minister's Shubh Laxmi Yojana in Rajasthan :**

A To promote the birth of girl child

B To prevent child marriage

C To encourage registration of girl child birth

D **To help pregnant girls**

WHY

Chief Minister's Shubh Laxmi Yojana of Rajasthan is a girl-child welfare scheme whose objectives include promoting the birth of a girl child, encouraging registration of her birth, and helping prevent child marriage. Helping pregnant girls is not an objective of this scheme, so option D is the correct choice here. The other three options are genuine aims of the scheme.

81 **The chemical formula of baking soda is**

A CaCO3

B Ca(OH)2

C Na2CO3

D NaHCO3

WHY

Baking soda is sodium bicarbonate, whose chemical formula is NaHCO3. Na2CO3 is washing soda (sodium carbonate), while CaCO3 is calcium carbonate and Ca(OH)2 is calcium hydroxide, so these are not baking soda.

82 **Photovoltaic cell is related to**

A Solar Energy

B Nuclear Energy

C Wind Energy

D Geo Thermal Energy

WHY

A photovoltaic cell converts sunlight directly into electricity, so it is related to solar energy. This is the principle used in solar panels. Nuclear, wind and geothermal energy are produced by other means, not by photovoltaic cells.

83 **The latest android mobile operating system-6.0 is named as**

A Kitkat

B **Marshmallow**

C Lollipop

D Jelly Bean

WHY

Android 6.0 is named Marshmallow. Android versions are named alphabetically after sweets, and 6.0 follows Lollipop (5.0) and comes before Nougat (7.0). Kitkat and Jelly Bean are older versions, so they are not the answer.

84 **Which district has become the first one in India to get connected to the High Speed Rural Broadband Network'**

A Bengaluru District of Karnataka

B Vidisha District of Madhya Pradesh

C **Idukki District of Kerala**

D Pune District of Maharashtra

WHY

Idukki district of Kerala became the first district in India to be connected to the High Speed Rural Broadband Network. This was done under the government's rural broadband connectivity initiative, which aims to link rural areas with high-speed internet. The other districts listed are not the first to receive this connection.

85 **The Defence Research Development Organisation (DRDO) has developed a drug named, 'Lukoskin'. It is being used in the treatment of.**

A Leukemia

B Leucoderma

C Lung Cancer

D Leukorrhea

WHY

DRDO developed Lukoskin, an herbal formulation used in the treatment of leucoderma (vitiligo), a condition in which white patches appear on the skin. It is applied externally and was developed as a low-cost alternative therapy. Leukemia is a cancer of the blood, not a skin condition, so it is not the answer.

86 **Match the following pairs:**

Launch Vehicle | Satellite

(a) Satellite Launch Vehicle-3 (SLV-3) | (I) Chandrayaan-1

(b) Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV) | (II) Rohini

(c) Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) | (III) SROSS-C

(d) Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) | (IV) EDUSAT

Code:

A a-II, b-III, c-I, d-IV

B a-I, b-II, c-III, d-IV

C a-III, b-I, c-II, d-IV

D a-II, b-III, c-IV, d-I

WHY

SLV-3 launched the Rohini satellite (a-II), ASLV launched SROSS-C (b-III), PSLV launched Chandrayaan-1 (c-I) and GSLV launched EDUSAT (d-IV), so the correct code is a-II, b-III, c-I, d-IV. SLV-3 was India's first satellite launch vehicle.

87 **Which among the following is a nuclear powered submarine of Indian Navy'**

A INS Shishumar

B INS Shalki

C **INS Chakra**

D INS Sindhuvir

WHY

INS Chakra was a nuclear-powered submarine of the Indian Navy, taken on lease from Russia. The other options are conventional diesel-electric submarines, not nuclear powered.

88 **Which of the following aircraft is an air-to-air refueller of the India. Air Force'**

A C-17 Globemaster III

B Ilyushin II-76

C **Ilyushin II-78**

D C-130 J Super Hercules

WHY

The Ilyushin II-78 is the Indian Air Force's air-to-air refuelling aircraft, fitted with fuel tanks and refuelling pods to supply other aircraft in flight. The C-17 Globemaster III and C-130J Super Hercules are transport aircraft, and the II-76 is a heavy transport aircraft, not a tanker.

89

Which of the following statements are correct'

(I) Sugarcane juice is fermented to form vinegar.

(II) Vinegar has acetic acid.

(III) Benzoic acid is the acid present in Vinegar.

(IV) Vinegar is used as a preservative.

A I, III, IV

B I, II, IV

C I, II, III

D II, III, IV

WHY

Statements I, II and IV are correct. Sugarcane juice (and other sugary solutions) is fermented and then oxidised by acetic acid bacteria to form vinegar, whose main acid is acetic acid, and vinegar is widely used as a preservative. Statement III is wrong because the acid in vinegar is acetic acid, not benzoic acid.

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90 **Arrange the following products/examples of nanotechnology in ascending order of the four generation of nanotechnology [I IV] and select the correct answer using the codes given below :**

(I) Aerosol,
(II) 3D networking,
(III) Molecular manufacturing,
(IV) Targeted drugs

Codes :

A I, II, III, IV

B IV, I, II, III

C I, IV, II, III

D IV, I, III, II

WHY

The four generations of nanotechnology run from passive nanostructures (first), active nanostructures (second) and systems of nanosystems (third) to molecular nanosystems (fourth). Aerosol is a passive nanostructure (I), targeted drugs are active nanostructures (IV), 3D networking is a system of nanosystems (II), and molecular manufacturing is the final stage (III). Hence the ascending order is I, IV, II, III.

91 **Which among the following is the richest source of alpha-linolenic acid (18-carbon omega-3 fatty acid)'**

A Mung bean

B Moth bean

C Flaxseed

D Oats

WHY

Flaxseed (linseed) is the richest plant source of alpha-linolenic acid, an 18-carbon omega-3 fatty acid; its oil is especially high in it. Mung bean, moth bean and oats are mainly sources of protein and carbohydrate and are not rich in this omega-3 fat.

92 **Consider the following statements and choose the correct ones using the codes given below :**

(I) The flavr-savr tamato was the first genetically engineered crop-product to be commercialised.

(II) Ripe fruits of flavr-savr remain firm for longer duration and can be transported to market after vine-ripening.

(III) Ripe fruits of flavr-savr have colour but not the full array of vine ripened-tomato flavours.

Codes :

A **I and II**

B II and III

C I and III

D I, II and III

WHY

Statements I and II describe the Flavr Savr tomato correctly: it was the first genetically engineered crop product to be commercialised, and its fruits stay firm longer, so they can be vine-ripened and then sent to market. As per the official key, statement III is not accepted as correct, so the answer is I and II.

93 **Calcium carbide is used for artificial ripening of green fruits because it produces**

A **Acetylene**

B Methylene

C Florigen

D Auxin

WHY

Calcium carbide reacts with moisture to release acetylene gas, which acts like ethylene and speeds up the ripening of green fruits. Florigen and auxin are plant hormones, and methylene is not a gas produced by calcium carbide, so they are not the answer.

94 **The relative contributions of carbon dioxide (CO 2), nitrous oxide (N 2 O), chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and methane (CH 4) towards global warming are**

A CO2>CFCs>CH4>N2O

B CO2>CH4>CFCs>N2O

C CO2>CH4>N2O>CFCs

D CO2>N2O>CH4>CFCs

WHY

Official answer: option C (CO2>CH4>N2O>CFCs). This answer is being re-verified against reliable sources, and a full explanation will be added once it is confirmed.

95 **Which of the facts about Dolly (sheep), the first mammal cloned form an adult somatic cell is not correct'**

A Dolly was born in the year 1998.

B Dolly died in the year 2003.

C Dolly was born at Scotland.

D Dolly died due to lung disease.

WHY

Dolly was born in 1996, not 1998, so this statement is not correct. She was created at the Roslin Institute in Scotland and died in 2003, and her death was linked to a lung disease. Hence the other three statements are correct facts.

96 **First National Park established in India is**

A Kaziranga National Park

B Jim Corbett National Park

C Gir National Park

D Kanha National Park

WHY

Jim Corbett National Park is India's first national park, established in 1936 in Uttarakhand as Hailey National Park and later renamed after Jim Corbett. Kaziranga, Gir and Kanha are also famous national parks but were established later, so they are not the first.

97 **The bio-fertilizer used as a supplementary food for the cattle, especially for milking bovines is**

A Azotobacter

B Azospirillum

C Rhizobium

D Azolla

WHY

Azolla is an aquatic fern used as a bio-fertilizer in paddy fields and also fed to cattle, especially milking animals, as a protein-rich supplementary feed. Azotobacter, Azospirillum and Rhizobium are nitrogen-fixing bacteria used mainly as bio-fertilizers for crops, not as cattle feed.

98 **The Central Institute of Arid Horticulture is situated at**

A **Bikaner**

B Sri Ganganagar

C Jodhpur

D Udaipur

WHY

The Central Institute of Arid Horticulture is located at Bikaner in Rajasthan; it works on horticulture crops suited to dry regions. Jodhpur, Sri Ganganagar and Udaipur are not its location.

99 **Against which of the following diseases has Government of India decided to give Bivalent ORV in Place of Trivalent'**

A Typhoid

B Diptheria

C **Polio**

D Malaria

WHY

Incorrect Question- Against which of the following diseases has Government of India decided to give Bivalent ORV in Place of Trivalent' Correct Question- Against which of the following diseases has Government of India decided to give Bivalent OPV in Place of Trivalent' tOPV- Trivalent Oral Polio Vaccines bOPV- Bivalent Oral Polio Vaccines This question has been removed by Rajasthan Public Service Commission (RPSC) in the final answer key.

100 **For popularisation of Science & Technology in the State, the Government has established Science Centres and Science Parks in Rajasthan. Identify the correct places where Science Parks have been established so far :**

A Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota

B Jaipur, Bikaner, Jhalarapatan (Jhalawar)

C Jaipur, Nawalgarh, Jhalarapatan (Jhalawar)

D Jaipur, Nawalgarh, Kota

WHY

Science Parks in Rajasthan have been set up at Jaipur, Nawalgarh (Jhunjhunu district) and Jhalarapatan in Jhalawar district. These parks are part of the state's effort to popularise science and technology among students and the public. Jodhpur, Kota and Bikaner are not among the places where Science Parks were established, so options naming them are not correct.

101 **In this question, a statement is followed by two assumptions :**
Statement : Nothing is beyond the reach of a hard working person.
Assumptions :
(I) A hard working person can achieve everything.
(II) Those who do not work hard cannot achieve anything.

A Only I is implied in the statement.

B Only II is implied in the statement.

C Both I and II are implied in the statement.

D Neither I nor II is implied in the statement.

WHY

Assumption I follows directly: if nothing is beyond the reach of a hard working person, then such a person can achieve everything. Assumption II does not follow, because the statement says nothing about people who do not work hard; it only praises hard work, so a negative claim about non-hard-working people is not implied.

102 **The statement below is followed by two arguments numbered I and II. Decide which of the arguments is a strong argument and which is a weak argument. Give answer.**
Statement : Should use of mobile phone be banned while driving'
Arguments :
(I) Yes, most of the time it causes accident.
(II) No, this can create a major problem for mobile users in emergencey.

A **Only argument I is strong.**

B Only argument II is strong.

C Both I and II are strong.

D Neither I nor II is Strong.

WHY

Argument I is strong because using a mobile phone while driving distracts the driver and is a major cause of road accidents, so a ban is justified for public safety. Argument II is weak: a possible emergency need does not justify allowing phone use while driving, since hands-free or stopping the vehicle can meet such needs. Hence only argument I is strong.

103 **Statements : (a) All fruits are trees.**

A Only conclusion I follows.

B Only conclusion II follows.

C Neither conclusion I nor II follows.

D **Both conclusion I and II follow.**

WHY

The full statements are: (a) All fruits are trees; (b) No flower is a tree. Conclusion I: since every fruit is a tree and no flower is a tree, no flower can be a fruit, so I follows. Conclusion II: 'All fruits are trees' implies that some trees are fruits (conversion), so II also follows. Hence both conclusions follow.

104 **Answer the following :**

Statement : If he is intelligent, he will pass the NET examination.

Assumption :

(I) To pass, the NET examination he must be intelligent.

(II) He will pass the NET examination.

A **Neither I nor II is implicit.**

B Only Assumption II is implicit.

C Either I or II is implicit.

D Both I and II are implicit.

WHY

The statement is only a conditional: if he is intelligent, he will pass NET. It does not say that intelligence is necessary to pass, so Assumption I is not implicit. It also does not state that he will actually pass, so Assumption II is not implicit either; hence neither assumption follows.

105 **In the given figure, total number of triangles are**

A 21

B 23

C 25

D **27**

WHY

The figure is made of a large inverted triangle, an upright triangle sharing its top vertex (on the top side of the large one), a smaller inverted triangle inside, and a vertical line from the top vertex to the bottom vertex. Counting every triangle formed by combining these lines (single, two-part, and larger composite triangles) gives 27 in total.

106 **Next term of the sequence 1039, 2247, 3455, 4663, ...is**

A 5772

B 5871

C 5782

D 5881

WHY

Each term increases by 1208: 1039 + 1208 = 2247, 2247 + 1208 = 3455, 3455 + 1208 = 4663. So the next term is 4663 + 1208 = 5871. Options like 5772 and 5782 do not follow this constant difference.

107 **The next term in the given sequence 7Y, 26V, 63R, 124M, ..., is**

A 216G

B 216H

C 215G

D 215H

WHY

The numbers follow $2^3-1=7$, $3^3-1=26$, $4^3-1=63$, $5^3-1=124$, so the next is $6^3-1=215$. The letters Y, V, R, M move back by 3, 4, 5 places, so the next step back is 6 places, giving G. Hence the next term is 215G.

108 **Pick out the odd one**

A Cat

B Cow

C Goat

D Pig

WHY

Official answer: option C (Goat). This answer is being re-verified against reliable sources, and a full explanation will be added once it is confirmed.

109 **If "GYPSUM" is coded as "MGSPYU", "FATHER" is coded as "RFHTAE", the "BEYOND" will be coded as**

A DBYOEN

B NDEYBO

C DBOEYN

D DBOYEN

WHY

Comparing GYPSUM with MGSPYU, the coded word takes the 6th, 1st, 4th, 3rd, 2nd and 5th letters of the original (M, G, S, P, Y, U). FATHER becomes RFHTAE by the same rule. For BEYOND (B, E, Y, O, N, D) the 6th, 1st, 4th, 3rd, 2nd and 5th letters are D, B, O, Y, E, N, giving DBOYEN.

110 **A, B, C, D, E and F are 6 members of a family. Numbar of males is equal to number of females. Family has one pair of husband-wife. A and E are sons of F, and A is elder. D is mother of two children (one is boy and other is girl). B is son of A. Then the niece of E is**

A **C**

B D

C F

D A

WHY

There are 3 males and 3 females. A and E are sons of F, and B is A's son, so the males are A, E and B; hence F, C and D are females. D is the mother of a boy and a girl, and B is the son of A, so D is A's wife and their children are B and C. E is A's brother, so A's daughter C is E's niece.

111 **In the question a key figure marked (X) is given, followed by four other alternative figures marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). The figure which fits exactly into figure (X) to form a complete square, is**

A D

B B

C **C**

D A

WHY

Official answer: option C (C). The figure, chart or data this question refers to is not available in our text version, so a worked explanation cannot be shown yet.

112 **In a mixture of 60 litres, the ratio of milk and water is 5 : 3. In order to make this ratio 1 : 2, the quantity of water to be added to the mixture is**

A 17.5 litres

B 22.5 litres

C 58.5 litres

D 52.5 litres

WHY

In 60 litres with milk : water = 5 : 3, milk = (5/8) × 60 = 37.5 litres and water = 22.5 litres. Adding water does not change the milk, so for milk : water = 1 : 2 the water must become 2 × 37.5 = 75 litres. Water to be added = 75 − 22.5 = 52.5 litres. The other options do not satisfy this ratio.

113 **The missing number is the given table is**

A 5

B 7

C 9

D 14

WHY

This question has been removed by Rajasthan Public Service Commission (RPSC) in the final answer key.

114 **Which is the digit at unit place of the product (5 41 × 7 69 × 3 57)'**

A 7

B 5

C 3

D 1

WHY

Any power of 5 ends in 5, so 5^41 contributes a unit digit of 5. Multiplying by 7^69 and 3^57 cannot change this: a number ending in 5 multiplied by any odd number still ends in 5, and here both other factors are odd. Hence the unit digit of the whole product is 5, not 7, 3 or 1.

115 **200 bulbs are used 4 hours per day and expenditure of 6 days is ₹ 40. Then how many bulbs should be used 3 hours per day so that expenditure of 15 days is ₹ 48 '**

A 72

B 800

C 128

D 90

WHY

Expenditure is proportional to (number of bulbs) × (hours per day) × (number of days). So bulbs = 200 × (4/3) × (6/15) × (48/40) = 128. The other options do not satisfy this combined proportion.

116 **Two students X and Y appeared at an examination. X secured 9 marks more than marks of Y and marks of X was 56% of the sum of their marks. The marks obtained by X and Y are respectively**

A 39, 30

B 41, 32

C **42, 33**

D 43, 34

WHY

Let Y's marks be y, so X's marks are y + 9. X's marks are 56% of the total, so y + 9 = 0.56(2y + 9), which gives 0.12y = 3.96, i.e. y = 33 and X = 42. Thus X and Y scored 42 and 33 respectively, matching option C. In the other options the difference is 9 but the 56% condition fails.

117 **The difference of compound interest (annually) and simple interest on an amount of ₹ 15,000 for 2 years on the same rate of interest is ₹ 96. The rate of interest per annum is**

A **8%**

B 10%

C 12%

D 7%

WHY

For 2 years, the difference between compound interest and simple interest equals $P \times (r/100)^2$. Here $15000 \times (r/100)^2 = 96$, so $(r/100)^2 = 0.0064$ and $r/100 = 0.08$, giving r = 8% per annum. The other rates do not satisfy this relation for ₹15,000 over 2 years.

118 **A father distributes ₹ 16,400 into two fixed deposits for his two sons of age 17 and 18 years respectively, such that at their age of 20 years, both get the same amount. If rate of compound interest is 5% per annum (compounded annually), then how much amount the father deposits for his younger son'**

A **₹ 8,000**

B ₹ 8,200

C ₹ 8,400

D ₹ 10,000

WHY

Refer the following table and pie-graphs for Question Nos. 119 and 120. Automobile Exports from India (in thousands) Type 2010-11 2011-12 2012-13 2013-14 Two wheelers 1250 1317 1423 1320 Three wheelers 433 467 561 516 Cars 716 813 795 721 LMVs 823 756 826 803 LCVs 1012 983 1058 968 HCVs 913 1003 1101 1063 Share of various regions in two wheeler exports from India Answer the following Questions (119 and 120)

119 **What is the percentage change in export of automobiles excluding HCVs in 2013-14 as compared to 2010-11'**

A **2.22% increase**

B 2.22% decrease

C 3.22% increase

D 3.22% decrease

WHY

From the table (in thousands), exports excluding HCVs in 2010-11 = 1250+433+716+823+1012 = 4234. In 2013-14 = 1320+516+721+803+968 = 4328. Change = 4328-4234 = 94, which is 94/4234 x 100 = about 2.22%, an increase.

120 **How many more two wheelers (in nearest thousand) were exported to EU in 2013-14 as compared to 2010-11'**

A 129

B 131

C **134**

D 176

WHY

Two-wheeler exports were 1250 thousand in 2010-11 and 1320 thousand in 2013-14. In the pie graphs the EU angle is 360-(105+60+120+45) = 30 degrees in 2010-11, and 65 degrees in 2013-14. EU exports: 2010-11 = 30/360 x 1250 = about 104 thousand; 2013-14 = 65/360 x 1320 = about 238 thousand. Difference = 238-104 = 134 thousand.

121 **How many Gold Medals won by India in the 12 th South Asian Games held in February 2016'**

A 200

B **188**

C 156

D 96

WHY

India won 188 gold medals at the 12th South Asian Games held in February 2016, hosted jointly by Guwahati and Shillong. India topped the medal tally by a large margin. The other figures given do not match India's gold medal count at these Games.

122 **Who among the following led the movement for withdrawing United Kingdom from the European Union'**

A **Boris Johnson**

B Mark Carney

C George Osborne

D Jean-Clande Junker

WHY

Boris Johnson was the leading face of the campaign for the United Kingdom to leave the European Union (Brexit) and later became Prime Minister to carry it through. Mark Carney was Governor of the Bank of England and Jean-Claude Juncker was European Commission President, so neither led the withdrawal movement.

123 **Who captained the Mumbai Cricket team, which won the Ranji Trophy Tournament 2015-16'**

A Surya Kumar Yadav

B Shreyas Iyer

C Rohit Sharma

D **Aditya Tare**

WHY

Aditya Tare captained Mumbai to the Ranji Trophy title in the 2015-16 season. Surya Kumar Yadav, Shreyas Iyer and Rohit Sharma were not the captain of that Mumbai side, so they are not the answer.

124 **Which Indian State has been declared as the first ‘Digital State’ of India'**

A Karnataka

B Kerala

C Maharashtra

D Goa

WHY

Kerala was declared India's first 'Digital State', recognised for its progress in digital governance and e-services. Karnataka, Maharashtra and Goa are not the state given this declaration.

125 **How much percentage of the total land mass area of India is in Rajasthan'**

A 10.4%

B 7.9%

C 13.3%

D 11.4%

WHY

Rajasthan is the largest state of India by area, covering about 3.42 lakh sq km, which is roughly 10.4% of India's total land area. The other given figures, such as 7.9%, 13.3% and 11.4%, do not match this share.

126 **How much of Thar Desert in India falls in Rajasthan'**

A 40%

B **60%**

C 80%

D 90%

WHY

This question has been removed by Rajasthan Public Service Commission (RPSC) in the final answer key.

127 **Which country recently conferred its highest civilian honour 'Amir Amanullah Khan Award' to Prime Minister Narendra Modi'**

A Saudi Arabia

B Uzbekistan

C Iran

D **Afghanistan**

WHY

Afghanistan conferred its highest civilian honour, the Amir Amanullah Khan Award, on Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The award is named after King Amanullah Khan of Afghanistan. Saudi Arabia, Uzbekistan and Iran did not give this award.

128 **Identify the place, where the first "Annupurna Bhandar" was inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Rajasthan on 31 st October, 2015**

A Chomu

B Bhambori

C Phagi

D Kotputali

WHY

As per the key, the first Annapurna Bhandar was inaugurated at Bhambori on 31 October 2015 by the Chief Minister of Rajasthan. Annapurna Bhandars were meant to supply essential items at reasonable prices. Chomu, Phagi and Kotputali are not where the first one was opened.

129 **Rajasthan is the first state to implement which one of the following Act to redress public grievances'**

A Transparency in Public Procurement Act

B Guaranteed Delivery of Public Services Act

C Good Governance Act

D Right to Hearing Act

WHY

Rajasthan was the first state to bring in the Right to Hearing Act to redress public grievances; it gives citizens a legal right to be heard by officials on their complaints. The other Acts listed deal with procurement transparency, guaranteed delivery of public services and good governance, not with the right to a hearing.

130 **Government of Rajasthan has set-up Jeevan Dhara Bank in collaboration with Norwegian Government to provide**

A Blood for Cancer patients

B Water for Desert areas

C Insurance to Old persons

D Mother's Milk to Infants

WHY

Jeevan Dhara Bank was set up by the Rajasthan Government with collaboration from the Norwegian Government to provide mother's milk to infants. It works as a human milk bank, collecting, screening and supplying donated breast milk to newborn babies who cannot get it from their own mothers. The other options relate to blood, water or insurance, which are not the purpose of this bank.

131 **What is the official 'motto' of Rio 2016 Paralympic Games'**

A A new world

B Come and play

C Equality to play

D Come walk together

WHY

The official motto of the Rio 2016 Paralympic Games was 'A New World'. The other options are not the official motto of these Games.

132 **The sentence incorporated in the 'Logo' of Rajasthan tourism is**

A Rangilo Rajasthan

B Jane Kya Dikh Jaye

C Rajasthan Ro Dil Dekho

D Darshniya Rajasthan

WHY

The tagline used in the logo of Rajasthan Tourism is "Jane Kya Dikh Jaye", meaning "who knows what you may get to see". It is a promotional slogan of the Rajasthan Tourism Department inviting tourists to discover the state's many attractions. The other phrases are not the official logo slogan.

133 **How many sports will be played during Rio Paralympic Games, 2016'**

A 20

B 42

C 23

D 27

WHY

Official answer: option C (23). This answer is being re-verified against reliable sources, and a full explanation will be added once it is confirmed.

134 **Consider the following statements about the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana'**

(I) The scheme provides free LPG connection to the women belonging to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) households.

(II) ₹ 8,000 crore has been earmarked under the scheme.

(III) The scheme provides a financial support of ₹ 2,800 for each LPG connection to the BPL households.

(IV) The scheme will benefit 5 crore BPL families across the nation.

Which of the above statements are correct'

A Only I and II

B Only II and III

C Only I, III, and IV

D Only I, II and IV

WHY

Statements I, II and IV are correct: the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana gives free LPG connections to women of BPL households, was launched with an outlay of about ₹8,000 crore, and targets 5 crore BPL families. Statement III is wrong because the scheme's stated financial support per connection was ₹1,600, not ₹2,800. Hence only I, II and IV are correct.

135 **Who is the first Dronacharya awardee of Rajasthan State'**

A Karan Singh

B Ripudaman Singh

C Gopal Saini

D Paramjeet Singh

WHY

As per the key, Karan Singh was the first Dronacharya awardee of Rajasthan. The Dronacharya Award is India's national honour for sports coaches. The other names listed are not the state's first awardee.

136 **Prestigious Asian cup 2015 Table Tennis championships was hosted at**

A **Sawai Mansingh Indoor Stadium, Jaipur**

B National Sports Club of India, Mumbai

C Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi

D Netaji Subhas Indoor Stadium, Kolkata

WHY

The 2015 Asian Cup Table Tennis Championships were hosted at the Sawai Mansingh Indoor Stadium in Jaipur, Rajasthan. This made it a notable international table tennis event held in the state. The other venues listed are sports stadiums in Mumbai, New Delhi and Kolkata, but they did not host this championship.

137 **Newly elected Chairman of Rajasthan Olympic Association is**

A Shivcharan Mali

B **Dhanraj Choudhary**

C Gopal Saini

D Ramavtar Jakhar

WHY

Dhanraj Choudhary, Secretary General of the Table Tennis Federation of India, was elected chairman of the Rajasthan Olympic Association in 2016, soon after he served as an ITTF jury member at the Rio Olympics. The other names (Shivcharan Mali, Gopal Saini, Ramavtar Jakhar) are not associated with this post. Hence the answer is Dhanraj Choudhary.

138 **How many events took place in Rio Olympic Games, 2016'**

A 396

B 326

C **306**

D 296

WHY

The Rio 2016 Olympic Games featured 306 medal events across 28 sports. So 306 is the correct figure. The other numbers do not match the official count of events at Rio 2016.

139 **Which is the first solar powered aircraft to circumnavigate the earth'**

A Solar Impulse-1

B Solar Impulse-3

C **Solar Impulse-2**

D Solar Impulse-4

WHY

Solar Impulse-2 is the first solar-powered aircraft to fly around the world. It completed its round-the-world journey in 2016, flying without any fuel and using only solar energy. Solar Impulse-1 was an earlier experimental aircraft and did not circle the globe, and Solar Impulse-3 and Solar Impulse-4 are not the aircraft that made this record flight.

140 **In 35 th National Games, 2015 Rajasthan won**

A 10 Medals

B 1 Gold Medal only

C 3 Silver Medals

D 18 Medals

WHY

As per the key, Rajasthan won 18 medals in the 35th National Games, held in Kerala in 2015. The other options give smaller or partial counts that do not match the full tally.

141 **In which of the following texts the list of the sixteen great states (Sodasa Mahajanapadas) of ancient India occur' Select the correct answer from the code given below :**

(I) Arthashastra,
(II) Anguttara Nikaya,
(III) Digha Nikaya,
(IV) Bhagavati Sutra

Codes :

A I and II

B II and IV

C I, II and III

D II, III and IV

WHY

The list of the sixteen Mahajanapadas is found in the Anguttara Nikaya (II) of the Buddhist canon and in the Bhagavati Sutra (IV) of the Jains. The Digha Nikaya and the Arthashastra do not give this list of sixteen, so options including them are not correct. Hence only II and IV are right.

142 **The legend of Satyakam Jabal, which challenges the stigma of being an unmarried mother, is mentioned in**

A **Chhandogya Upanishad**

B Jabal Upanishad

C Kathopnishad

D Prashnopnishad

WHY

The story of Satyakam Jabal is in the Chhandogya Upanishad. Satyakama asks his mother Jabala about his gotra, and she says she does not know who his father is. He tells this truth openly to the sage Gautama, who accepts him as a student, saying only a Brahmin could speak so truthfully. The other three are separate Upanishads and do not contain this legend.

143 **Which of the following Sanskrit works has taken up their theme from the Mahabharata'**
Select the correct answer from the code given below :
(I) Naishdhiyacharita,
(II) Kiratarjuniyam,
(III) Sisupalavadha,
(IV) Dasakumaracharita
Codes :

A I and III

B II and III

C **I, II and III**

D II, III and IV

WHY

Naishdhiyacharita, Kiratarjuniyam and Sisupalavadha all draw their plots from the Mahabharata: Naishdhiyacharita (by Shriharsha) is based on the Nala-Damayanti story, Kiratarjuniyam (by Bharavi) on the Kirata-Arjuna episode, and Sisupalavadha (by Magha) on the killing of Shishupala. Dasakumaracharita by Dandin is a prose romance of adventure and is not taken from the Mahabharata, so options including IV are wrong. Hence I, II and III is the correct combination.

144 **Which one of the following Sun Temples is located in Patan, Gujarat'**

A Konark

B Modhera

C Martand

D Dakshinark

WHY

The Sun Temple at Modhera, near Patan in northern Gujarat, is the temple asked about. It was built in the 11th century under the Chaulukya (Solanki) ruler Bhima I. Konark is in Odisha and Martand is in Kashmir, so they are not in Gujarat.

145 **Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched'**

A Raziya Sultan – Delhi

B Bahadur Shah – Gujarat

C Baz Bahadur – Malwa

D Chand Bibi – Awadh

WHY

Chand Bibi is not correctly matched with Awadh; she was associated with Ahmadnagar (and later Bijapur) in the Deccan, where she defended the fort against the Mughals. Raziya Sultan ruled at Delhi, Bahadur Shah is linked with Gujarat, and Baz Bahadur with Malwa, so those pairs are correct. Hence the mismatched pair is Chand Bibi – Awadh.

146 **Who among the following laid the foundation of the Chola Empire in the IX th century A.D.'**

A **Vijayalaya**

B Krishna I

C Parantak

D Rajraja Chola

WHY

Vijayalaya founded the Chola Empire in the 9th century AD, taking Thanjavur and its region and ruling as the first notable Chola king. His successors, including Aditya I and Parantaka, expanded this base into a large empire. Rajaraja Chola came much later, around the turn of the 10th–11th century, and Krishna I belonged to the Rashtrakuta dynasty, not the Cholas.

147 **The Persian translation of Mahabharata, which was done in 16 th century is called**

A Hamzanama

B Alamgirnama

C Badshahnama

D **Razmanama**

WHY

The Persian translation of the Mahabharata made in the 16th century is called Razmanama. It was produced under the Mughal emperor Akbar as part of his translation project of Sanskrit epics. Hamzanama is a different illustrated work, and Alamgirnama and Badshahnama are histories, not translations of the Mahabharata.

148 **Who among the following does not belong to the Chishti order'**

A Sheikh Moinuddin

B Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiar Kaki

C Sheikh Nizamuddin Aulia

D Sheikh Abdul Jilani

WHY

Sheikh Abdul Jilani is not connected with the Chishti order; he is associated with the Qadiri order. Sheikh Moinuddin Chishti, Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiar Kaki and Sheikh Nizamuddin Aulia were all prominent Chishti saints of the silsila in India.

149 **Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched'**

A Ring Fence Policy – Warren Hastings

B Suppression of Thuggee – William Bentinck

C Vernacular Press Act – Curzon

D Illbert Bill – Ripon

WHY

The Vernacular Press Act was passed in 1878 by Lord Lytton, not Curzon, so this pair is wrongly matched. The other pairs are correct: the Ring Fence Policy is associated with Warren Hastings, the suppression of Thuggee with William Bentinck, and the Ilbert Bill with Ripon.

150

Consider the following statements :
Assertion (a) : Socio-religious movements of the 19 th century resulted in the modernization of India.
Reason (r) : Rationalism, scientific temper and other such ideas which are the basis of modernization were at the core of the socio-religious movements. Select the correct answer from the code given below :
Codes :

A (a) is true but (r) is false.

B (r) is true but (a) is false.

C Both (a) and (r) are true but (r) is not the correct explanation of (a).

D Both (a) and (b) are true and (r) is the correct explanation of (a).

WHY

Both statements are true and (r) explains (a). Nineteenth-century socio-religious movements such as Brahmo Samaj, Prarthana Samaj and Arya Samaj spread rationalism, scientific temper and ideas of equality, and these very ideas formed the core of modernization in India, so the movements did lead to modernization. Hence option D is correct; the other options deny either the truth of a statement or the explanatory link.