

## RAJASTHAN GK 200 QUESTION

Q1. मान सागर झील किस शहर में स्थित है?

- (a) उदयपुर
- (b) जोधपुर
- (c) जयपुर
- (d) जैसलमेर

Q2. जल महल किस झील के बीच में स्थित है?

- (a) मान सागर झील
- (b) पिछोला झील
- (c) सांभर झील
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q3. मान साहेर झील का निर्माण किसने किया था?

- (a) जय सिंह
- (b) सरदूल सिंह
- (c) मान सिंह
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q4. मान सागर झील का निर्माण किस वर्ष में किया गया था?

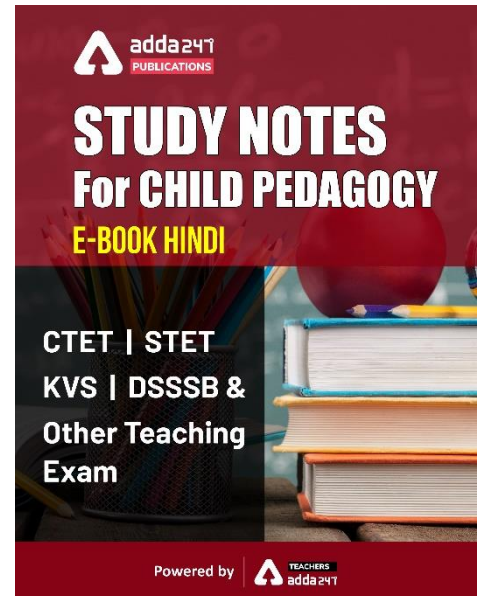
- (a) 1610
- (b) 1611
- (c) 1612
- (d) 1609

Q5. अल्बर्ट हॉल संग्रहालय कहाँ स्थित है?

- (a) जैसलमेर
- (b) जयपुर
- (c) जोधपुर
- (d) अजमेर

Q6. लक्ष्मी निवास पैलेस एक पूर्व आवासीय महल है जो बीकानेर में स्थित है. इसे किसने बनवाया ?

- (a) गंगा सिंह
- (b) मान सिंह
- (c) जय सिंह
- (d) सरदूल सिंह



Q7. ओम बिड़ला एक राजनेता हैं जो लोकसभा के 17 वें और वर्तमान अध्यक्ष हैं. वह राजस्थान के किस निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से हैं?

- (a) श्री गंगानगर
- (b) बीकानेर
- (c) कोटा
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q8. कोटा किस नदी के किनारे स्थित है?

- (a) लूनी
- (b) घाघरा
- (c) चंबल
- (d) माही

Q9. कोटा स्वतंत्र हुआ?

- (a) 1580
- (b) 1579
- (c) 1578
- (d) 1577

Q10. तिमन गढ़ किस ऐतिहासिक किले में स्थित है?

- (a) करौली
- (b) बीकानेर
- (c) डोसा
- (d) भीलवाड़ा

Q11. राजस्थान का कौन सा लोक नृत्य भीलों का विशिष्ट नृत्य है?

- (a) घूमर
- (b) कालबेलिया
- (c) आग
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q12. कालबेलिया नृत्य किस समुदाय की महिलाएं करती हैं?

- (a) गर्जर समुदाय
- (b) मीणा समुदाय
- (c) कालबेलिया समुदाय
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q13. भवाई नृत्य की थीम किस महान हिंदू महाकाव्य से ली गई है?

- (a) रामायण
- (b) महाभारत
- (c) A और B दोनों
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q14. भवाई नृत्य किस जाति द्वारा किया जाता है?

- (a) भवाई जाति
- (b) मेनना जाति
- (c) भील जाति
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q15. किस नृत्य में महिलाओं ने भाग नहीं लिया है?

- (a) कालबेलिया नृत्य
- (b) घूमर नृत्य
- (c) भवाई नृत्य
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q16. आग नृत्य प्रदर्शन करने के लिए बहुत मुश्किल नृत्य है और किस समुदाय द्वारा किया जाता है?

- (a) मीणा समुदाय
- (b) बंजारा समुदाय
- (c) भील समुदाय
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q17. कच्छी घोड़ी नृत्य किस त्योहार में किया जाता है?

- (a) होली
- (b) दिवाली
- (c) दशहरा
- (d) बसंत पंचमी

Q18. तेरह ताली नृत्य किसके द्वारा किया जाता है?

- (a) मीणा जनजाति
- (b) भील जनजाति
- (c) कामदा जनजाति
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q19. तेरहताली नृत्य में, महिलाएं क्या करती हैं?

- (a) बांसुरी
- (b) मंजीरा
- (c) ड्रम
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q20. आग नृत्य में, नृत्य राजस्थान के किस जिले के "जसनाथियों" द्वारा निष्पादित किया जाता है?

- (a) जयपुर और बीकानेर
- (b) बीकानेर और जोधपुर
- (c) जयपुर और चूरु

(d) बीकानेर और चूरु

Q21. औसत साक्षरता में, राजस्थान के जिलों में अजमेर किस स्थान पर है?

- (a) 8 वें
- (b) 7 वें
- (c) 6 वें
- (d) 9 वें

Q22. 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार अजमेर जिले की पुरुष साक्षरता दर क्या है?

- (a) 55.7%
- (b) 82.4%
- (c) 69.3%
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q23. 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार अजमेर जिले की महिला साक्षरता दर क्या है?

- (a) 55.7%
- (b) 69.3%
- (c) 82.4%
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q24. 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार अजमेर जिले की साक्षरता दर क्या है?

- (a) 55.7%
- (b) 82.4%
- (c) 69.3%
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q25. "ढाई दिन का झोपड़ा" का निर्माण किसने किया था?

- (a) सुल्तान इल्तुतमिश
- (b) बाबर
- (c) कुतुब-उद-दीन-ऐबक
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q26. अजमेर शरीफ दरगाह किस मुगल सम्राट द्वारा बनवाई गई थी?

- (a) अकबर
- (b) बाबर
- (c) हिमायु
- (d) शाहजहाँ

Q27. अजमेर शरीफ की दरगाह है?

- (a) ख्वाजा मोइनुद्दीन चिश्ती
- (b) कुतुबुद्दीन बख्तियार काकी

- (c) हजरतबल तीर्थ
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q28. अकबरी किले का निर्माण किया गया था?

- (a) 1571
- (b) 1570
- (c) 1576
- (d) 1575

Q29. अकबरी किला किसने बनवाया था?

- (a) औरंगजेब
- (b) शाहजहाँ
- (c) बाबर
- (d) अकबर

Q30. अकबरी किले को कहा जाता है?

- (a) पत्रिका
- (b) दौलत-खाना
- (c) दोनों a और b
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q31. गुगोर किला किस स्थान पर स्थित है?

- (a) चूरु
- (b) डोसा
- (c) बारां
- (d) टोंक

Q32. सिवाना किले का निर्माण किसने किया था?

- (a) सीवान सिंह
- (b) नारायण पंवार
- (c) राजा भीमल
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q33. सिवाना किला कहाँ स्थित है?

- (a) बाड़मेर
- (b) जैसलमेर
- (c) जोधपुर
- (d) सिरोही

Q34. कल्याण सिंह का मेला किस स्थान पर आयोजित किया जाता है?

- (a) बाड़मेर

- (b) जैसलमेर
- (c) जोधपुर
- (d) बीकानेर

Q35. कल्याण सिंह का मेला किस किले के पीछे स्थित है?

- (a) गोगर का किला
- (b) सिवाना किला
- (c) लोहागढ़ किला
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q36. वंकल माता मंदिर किस स्थान पर स्थित है?

- (a) हनुमानगढ़
- (b) जयपुर
- (c) जैसलमेर
- (d) बाड़मेर

Q37. श्री पार्श्वनाथ जैन मंदिर मूलतः किसका मंदिर था?

- (a) हनुमान
- (b) महावीर
- (c) शिव
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q38. श्री पार्श्वनाथ जैन मंदिर का जीर्णोद्धार किया गया था?

- (a) 15 वीं शताब्दी
- (b) 11 वीं शताब्दी
- (c) 17 वीं शताब्दी
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q39. किस मंदिर को राजस्थान के मिनी खजुराहो के नाम से जाना जाता है?

- (a) वंकल माता मंदिर
- (b) पार्श्वनाथ जैन मंदिर
- (c) भांड देवरा
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q40. भण्ड देवरा मंदिर स्थित हैं?

- (a) बारां
- (b) जैसलमेर
- (c) जयपुर
- (d) हनुमानगढ़

Q41. स्वरूप सागर झील का निर्माण किसने किया था?

- (a) मान सिंह
- (b) सरदूल सिंह

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- (c) स्वरूप सिंह
- (d) जय सिंह

Q42. स्वरूप सागर झील किस पर स्थित है?

- (a) उदयपुर
- (b) जयपुर
- (c) जैसलमेर
- (d) कोटा

Q43. स्वरूप सागर झील को कहा जाता है?

- (a) दूध का तालाब
- (b) कम्हारिया तालाब
- (c) बादी का तालाब
- (d) डेबर झील

Q44. रंगसागर को जोड़ने वाले चांदपोल के पास स्वरूप सागर झील के पीछे कौन सा मंदिर स्थित है?

- (a) जगदीश मंदिर
- (b) महालक्ष्मी मंदिर
- (c) श्री मंशापूर्णा करणी माता मंदिर
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q45. उदयपुर में जगदीश मंदिर किसने बनवाया था?

- (a) जगत सिंह
- (b) स्वरूप सिंह
- (c) मान सिंह
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q46. महाराणा जगत सिंह द्वारा उदयपुर में जगदीश मंदिर कब बनाया गया था?

- (a) 1652
- (b) 1655
- (c) 1661
- (d) 1651

Q47. मानसी वाकल बांध कहाँ स्थित है?

- (a) कोटा
- (b) जयपुर
- (c) जोधपुर
- (d) उदयपुर

Q48. मानसी वाकल नदी किस नदी पर स्थित है?

- (a) बनास नदी

- (b) बेरच नदी
- (c) मानसी नदी
- (d) सोम नदी

Q49. पिछोला झील कहाँ स्थित है?

- (a) जोधपुर
- (b) जयपुर
- (c) उदयपुर
- (d) चित्तौड़गढ़

Q50. पिछोला झील का निर्माण कब किया गया था?

- (a) 1364 ई
- (b) 1363 ई
- (c) 1361 ई
- (d) 1362 ई

Q51. भानगढ़ का किला, सरिस्का टाइगर रिजर्व और सिलिसेर झील किस स्थान पर स्थित हैं?

- (a) अलवर
- (b) जयपुर
- (c) जोधपुर
- (d) जैसलमेर

Q52. मौसी महारानी की छतरी किसके द्वारा बनवाई गई थी?

- (a) बख्तावर सिंह
- (b) मूसी महारानी
- (c) विनय सिंह
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q53. मूसी महारानी की छतरी कहाँ स्थित है?

- (a) भरतपुर
- (b) जयपुर
- (c) अजमेर
- (d) अलवर

Q54. भानगढ़ का किला किसने बनवाया था?

- (a) जय सिंह
- (b) माधोसिंह
- (c) भगवंत दास
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं



Q55. अलवर सिटी पैलेस भी कहा जाता है?

- (a) विनय विलास महल
- (b) मयूर महल
- (c) सूर्य महल
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q56. हिल फोर्ट केसरोली, 14 वीं शताब्दी का एक किला है, जिसे अब परिवर्तित कर दिया गया है?

- (a) विश्व विरासत स्थल
- (b) होटल
- (c) संग्रहालय
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q57. खानजादा अलावल खान ने निकुंभ राजपूतों से बाला किला कब जीता था?

- (a) 1489
- (b) 1490
- (c) 1491
- (d) 1492

Q58. अलवर किला को किस नाम से जाना जाता है?

- (a) केसरोली हिल फोर्ट
- (b) तिजारा का किला
- (c) बाला किला
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q59. बाला किला स्थित है?

- (a) अजमेर
- (b) अलवर
- (c) जयपुर
- (d) हनुमानगढ़

Q60. अलवर किला मूल रूप से किसके कब्जे में था?

- (a) निकुंभ राजपूत
- (b) कच्छवाह राजपूत
- (c) परमारस राजपूत
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q61. वह कौन सा स्थान है जहाँ जाट लोक-देवता तेजाजी की मृत्यु हुई?

- (a) परबतसर
- (b) रूपनगढ़
- (c) सुरसुरा
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q62. तेजाजी धाम "सुरसुरा" राजस्थान के किस जिले में स्थित है?

- (a) अजमेर
- (b) अलवर
- (c) कोटा
- (d) डोसा

Q63. जाट लोक-देवता तेजाजी की मृत्यु कैसे हुई?

- (a) युद्ध में
- (b) चेचक से
- (c) सर्पदंश से
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q64. गोगाजी का जन्म हुआ था?

- (a) 1000 ई
- (b) 1001 ई
- (c) 1002 ई
- (d) 1003 ई

Q65. गोगाजी की समाधि किसके द्वारा निर्मित है?

- (a) हनुमान सिंह
- (b) बीका सिंह
- (c) गंगा सिंह
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q66. गोगाजी की समाधि जिसे गोगामेड़ी कहा जाता है, किस जिले में स्थित है?

- (a) जयपुर
- (b) हनुमानगढ़
- (c) चूरु
- (d) सीकर

Q67. गोगाजी का जन्म किस जिले में हुआ था?

- (a) चूरु
- (b) हनुमानगढ़
- (c) सीकर
- (d) श्री गंगानगर

Q68. तेजाजी का जन्म किस वर्ष में हुआ था?

- (a) 1074 ई
- (b) 1075 ई
- (c) 1076 ई
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q69. तेजाजी का जन्म राजस्थान के किस जिले में हुआ था?

- (a) सीकर
- (b) नागौर
- (c) चूरु
- (d) हनुमानगढ़

Q70. पाबूजी का जन्म किस स्थान पर हुआ था?

- (a) अलवर
- (b) सुरसुरा
- (c) नागौर
- (d) फलोदी

Q71. थेवा कला के लिए कौन-सा स्थान प्रसिद्ध है?

- (a) हनुमानगढ़
- (b) जैसलमेर
- (c) जयपुर
- (d) प्रतापगढ़

Q72. राजस्थान में संभागीय प्रणाली किसके द्वारा शुरू की गई थी?

- (a) मोहनलाल सुखाड़िया सरकार
- (b) हीरालाल शास्त्री सरकार
- (c) हरि देव जोशी सरकार
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q73. राजस्थान में संभागीय प्रणाली कब शुरू की गई थी?

- (a) 1961
- (b) 1962
- (c) 1963
- (d) 1964

Q74. निम्नलिखित में से किसने राजस्थान में मंडल प्रणाली को समाप्त कर दिया था?

- (a) मोहनलाल सुखाड़िया सरकार
- (b) हीरालाल शास्त्री सरकार
- (c) हरि देव जोशी सरकार
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q75. राजस्थान में संभागीय प्रणाली को किसने फिर से प्रस्तुत किया?

- (a) मोहनलाल सुखाड़िया सरकार
- (b) हीरालाल शास्त्री सरकार
- (c) हरि देव जोशी सरकार

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(d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q76. हरि देव जोशी सरकार द्वारा विभाजन प्रणाली कब लागू की गई थी?

(a) 15 जनवरी 1987

(b) 15 अप्रैल 1987

(c) 15 मार्च 1987

(d) 15 जुलाई 1987

Q77. क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से राजस्थान का सबसे बड़ा विभाजन कौन सा है?

(a) जयपुर

(b) भरतपुर

(c) जोधपुर

(d) कोटा

Q78. क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से राजस्थान का सबसे छोटा संभाग कौन सा है?

(a) जयपुर

(b) भरतपुर

(c) जोधपुर

(d) कोटा

Q79. जनसंख्या की दृष्टि से राजस्थान का सबसे बड़ा संभाग कौन सा है?

(a) जयपुर

(b) भरतपुर

(c) जोधपुर

(d) कोटा

Q80. जनसंख्या की दृष्टि से राजस्थान का सबसे छोटा संभाग कौन सा है?

(a) जयपुर

(b) भरतपुर

(c) जोधपुर

(d) कोटा

Q81. गागरोन किला कहाँ स्थित है?

(a) झालावाड़

(b) उदयपुर

(c) जयपुर

(d) जोधपुर

Q82. किस किले को जलदुर्ग भी कहा जाता है?

(a) मेहरानगढ़ का किला

(b) गागरोन किला

(c) सोनार किला

(d) आमेर का किला

Q83. बाला क़िला को क्या कहा जाता है?

(a) गागरोन का किला

(b) आमेर का किला

(c) अलवर किला

(d) मेहरानगढ़ का किला

Q84. निकुंभ राजपूतों से बाला किला किसने जीता?

(a) राव सुजा

(b) कासिम खान

(c) खानजादा अलावल

(d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q85. जयगढ़ किला किस स्थान पर स्थित है?

(a) जयपुर

(b) जैसलमेर

(c) जोधपुर

(d) उदयपुर

Q86. जयगढ़ किला किसके द्वारा बनवाया गया था?

(a) मान सिंह I

(b) जय सिंह I

(c) जय सिंह II

(d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q87. जयगढ़ किला किस वर्ष में बनाया गया था?

(a) 1726

(b) 1728

(c) 1727

(d) 1725

Q88. जयपुर में अल्बर्ट हॉल संग्रहालय किसके द्वारा डिजाइन किया गया था?

(a) मीर तुजुमूल होसिन

(b) सैमुअल स्विंटन जैकब

(c) माधोसिंह द्वितीय

(d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q89. जयपुर का सिटी पैलेस किसके द्वारा स्थापित किया गया था?

(a) मान सिंह I

- (b) जय सिंह I
- (c) जय सिंह II
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q90. जयपुर में अल्बर्ट हॉल संग्रहालय सार्वजनिक संग्रहालय के रूप में खोला गया था?

- (a) 1888
- (b) 1885
- (c) 1886
- (d) 1887

Q91. राजस्थान का निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा जिला "हडौती क्षेत्र" के अंतर्गत नहीं आता है?

- (a) कोटा
- (b) बारां
- (c) बूंदी
- (d) पाली

Q92. निम्नलिखित में से कौन राजस्थान का राज्य पक्षी है?

- (a) भारतीय रोलर
- (b) ग्रेट इंडियन बस्टर्ड
- (c) एमरल्ड डोव
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q93. किस शासक की बेटी ने सम्राट अकबर से शादी की?

- (a) भारमल
- (b) मान सिंह
- (c) मालदेव
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q94. मरियम-उज़-ज़मानी किस मुगल सम्राट की पत्नी थी?

- (ए) बाबर
- (b) जहाँगीर
- (c) शाहजहाँ
- (d) अकबर

Q95. सी बी रमन द्वारा राजस्थान के किस शहर को ग्लोरी द्वीप कहा जाता था?

- (a) उदयपुर
- (b) जोधपुर
- (c) जयपुर
- (d) कोटा

Q96. किस जिले में पशुधन की संख्या सबसे अधिक है?

- (a) कोटा

- (b) बाड़मेर
- (c) धौलपुर
- (d) डोसा

Q97. राजस्थान का निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा जिला धुन्धार क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत नहीं आता है?

- (a) जोधपुर
- (b) जयपुर
- (c) सवाई माधोपुर
- (d) टोंक

Q98. द धुंदर पेंटिंग शैली का विकास किसने किया था?

- (a) कुश राजपूत
- (b) हाड़ा राजपूत
- (c) कछवा राजपूत
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q99 कालीबंगन प्राचीन सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता की खोज किसने की थी?

- (a) बी बी लाल
- (b) अमलानंद घोष
- (c) लुइगी पियो टेसिटोरी
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q 100 "कालीबंगन" एक पूर्व-ऐतिहासिक स्थल राजस्थान के किस जिले में स्थित है?

- (a) हनुमानगढ़
- (b) सीकर
- (c) चूरु
- (d) श्री गंगानगर

Q101. निम्नलिखित में से किस जिले में मीरपुर जैन मंदिर स्थित है?

- (a) जैसलमेर
- (b) जोधपुर
- (c) सिरोही
- (d) धौलपुर

Q102. राजस्थान के निम्नलिखित में से किस जिले को वर्ष 2014 में "स्वच्छ भारत अभियान" के लिए पहली रैंक मिली थी?

- (a) जोधपुर
- (b) सिरोही
- (c) हनुमानगढ़
- (d) जयपुर

Q103. सिरनवा पहाड़ी के पूर्वी ढलान पर शिवपुरी शहर की स्थापना किसने की?

- (a) राव सोभाजी
- (b) भारमल जी
- (c) सहस्त्रमल
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q104. जब राव शोभाजी ने शिवपुरी शहर की स्थापना की थी?

- (a) 1402
- (b) 1403
- (c) 1404
- (d) 1405

Q105. 1405 में, राव शोभाजी ने सिरनवा हिल के पूर्वी ढलान पर शिवपुरी शहर की स्थापना की, जिसे वर्तमान में कहा जाता है?

- (a) जोधपुर
- (b) जैसलमेर
- (c) सिरोही
- (d) डोसा

Q106। मीरपुर जैन मंदिर कब बनाया गया था?

- (a) 5वीं शताब्दी
- (b) 9वीं शताब्दी
- (c) 13वीं शताब्दी
- (d) 15वीं शताब्दी

Q107. मीरपुर जैन मंदिर को किसने नष्ट किया था?

- (a) महमूद बेगड़ा
- (b) महमूद आसिफ खान
- (c) जहाँगीर
- (d) बाबर

Q108. जगतपिता ब्रह्मा मंदिर कहाँ पर स्थित है?

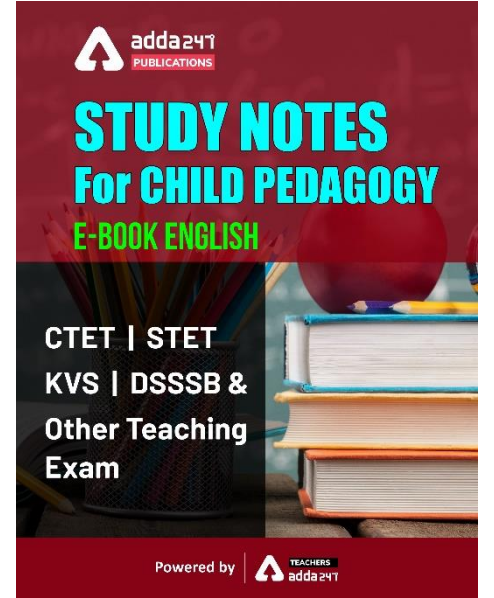
- (a) जोधपुर
- (b) जयपुर
- (c) पाली
- (d) पुष्कर

Q109. पुष्कर सरोवर किस स्थान पर स्थित है?

- (a) जैसलमेर
- (b) अजमेर
- (c) जयपुर
- (d) कोटा

Q110. पुष्कर झील कितने स्नान घाटों से घिरी है?

- (a) 51





- (b) 58
- (c) 54
- (d) 52

Q111. राजसमंद जिले का गठन कब किया गया था?

- (a) 11 मार्च 1991
- (b) 9 मार्च 1991
- (c) 10 अप्रैल 1992
- (d) 10 अप्रैल 1991

Q112. राजसमंद किस जिले से निकला था?

- (a) चित्तौड़गढ़
- (b) भीलवाड़ा
- (c) उदयपुर
- (d) कोटा

Q113. केवलादेव राष्ट्रीय उद्यान को राष्ट्रीय उद्यान के रूप में कब स्थापित किया गया था?

- (a) 1976
- (b) 1975
- (c) 1981
- (d) 1982

Q114. AFRI जोधपुर में स्थित एक अनुसंधान संस्थान है और इसका पूर्ण रूप है?

- (a) अकाल वन अनुसंधान संस्थान
- (b) शुष्क वन अनुसंधान संस्थान
- (c) एरे वन अनुसंधान संस्थान
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q115. शुष्क वन अनुसंधान संस्थान कहाँ पर स्थित है?

- (a) जोधपुर
- (b) जयपुर
- (c) जैसलमेर
- (d) कोटा

Q116. AFRI कब स्थापित किया गया था?

- (a) 1987
- (b) 1986
- (c) 1985
- (d) 1988

Q117. तांका किसके लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है?

- (a) वर्षा जल संचयन तकनीक

- (b) मवेशी अंकन तकनीक
- (c) कपड़े की सिलाई
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q118. CAZRI को स्थापित किया गया था?

- (a) 1957
- (b) 1959
- (c) 1958
- (d) 1960

Q119 CAZRI को पहले कहा जाता था?

- (a) मरुस्थलीय मृदा संरक्षण केंद्र
- (b) मरुस्थलीय मृदा अनुसंधान केंद्र
- (c) मरुस्थलीय वनीकरण और मृदा संरक्षण स्टेशन
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q120. CAZRI स्थित है?

- (a) हनुमानगढ़
- (b) जैसलमेर
- (c) उदयपुर
- (d) जोधपुर

Q121. CAZRI को किस रूप में जाना जाता है?

- (a) केंद्रीय शुष्क क्षेत्र अनुसंधान संस्थान
- (b) केंद्र शुष्क क्षेत्र अनुसंधान संस्थान
- (c) संरक्षण शुष्क क्षेत्र अनुसंधान संस्थान
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q122. आईसीएआर-केंद्रीय भेड़ और ऊन अनुसंधान संस्थान किसके प्रशिक्षण, अनुसंधान और विस्तार क्षेत्र गतिविधियों से संबंधित है?

- (a) भेड़
- (b) खरगोश
- (c) a और b दोनों
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q123. केंद्रीय भेड़ और ऊन अनुसंधान संस्थान स्थापित किया गया था?

- (a) 1961
- (b) 1962
- (c) 1963
- (d) 1964

Q124. केंद्रीय भेड़ और ऊन अनुसंधान संस्थान के कितने क्षेत्रीय केंद्र हैं?

- (a) एक
- (b) दो
- (c) तीन
- (d) चार

Q125. शुष्क क्षेत्र परिसर की स्थापना की गई थी??

- (a) 1971
- (b) 1972
- (c) 1973
- (d) 1974

Q126. शुष्क क्षेत्र परिसर कहाँ पर स्थित है?

- (a) बीकानेर
- (b) जोधपुर
- (c) बांसवाड़ा
- (d) डूंगरपुर

Q127. किस जिले में जैतसर केंद्रीय राज्य फार्म स्थित है?

- (a) श्री गंगानगर
- (b) हनुमानगढ़
- (c) चूरू
- (d) जैसलमेर

Q128. जैतस सेंट्रल स्टेट फार्म की स्थापना कब हुई थी??

- (a) 1954
- (b) 1955
- (c) 1956
- (d) 1957

Q129. जवाई बांध कहाँ पर स्थित है?

- (a) पाली
- (b) डोसा
- (c) जोधपुर
- (d) कोटा

Q130. जवाई बांध किसने बनवाया था?

- (a) जवाई सिंह
- (b) उम्मेद सिंह

- (c) जय सिंह
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q131. जवाई बांध का निर्माण कब शुरू हुआ था?

- (a) 1946
- (b) 1947
- (c) 1956
- (d) 1957

Q132. जवाई बांध कब बनाया गया था?

- (a) 1956
- (b) 1957
- (c) 1946
- (d) 1947

Q133. जवाई बांध का सहायक बांध कौन सा है?

- (a) सेई बांध
- (b) कालीबोर बांध
- (c) a और b दोनों
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q134. टोंक उल्कापिंड, एक दुर्लभ कार्बनलेस कोंडराईट उल्कापिंड है जो टोंक जिले में गिरा?

- (a) 1914
- (b) 1913
- (c) 1912
- (d) 1911

Q135. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय इंद्रपुरा कहाँ स्थित है?

- (a) जयपुर
- (b) कोटा
- (c) सीकर
- (d) झुंझुनू

Q136. खेतड़ी महल का निर्माण किसके द्वारा किया गया था?

- (a) सरदूल सिंह
- (b) भोपाल सिंह
- (c) प्रताप सिंह
- (d) मान सिंह

Q137. खेतड़ी महल किस स्थान पर स्थित है?

- (a) जयपुर
- (b) सीकर

- (c) झुंझुनू  
(d) हनुमानगढ़

Q138. कुम्भलगढ़ वन्यजीव अभयारण्य कहाँ पर स्थित है?

- (a) अजमेर  
(b) जोधपुर  
(c) जयपुर  
(d) राजसमंद

Q139. कीर्ति स्तम्भ का निर्माण किसने कराया था?

- (a) राणा साँगा  
(b) उदय सिंह  
(c) राणा कुंभा  
(d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q140. कीर्ति स्तम्भ कहाँ पर स्थित है?

- (a) चित्तौड़गढ़  
(b) उदयपुर  
(c) जयपुर  
(d) डोसा

Q141. राजस्थान के लगभग कितने प्रतिशत क्षेत्र में वन हैं?

- (a) 10.54  
(b) 8.54  
(c) 9.54  
(d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q142. राजस्थान में किस जिले में सर्वाधिक वन क्षेत्र है?

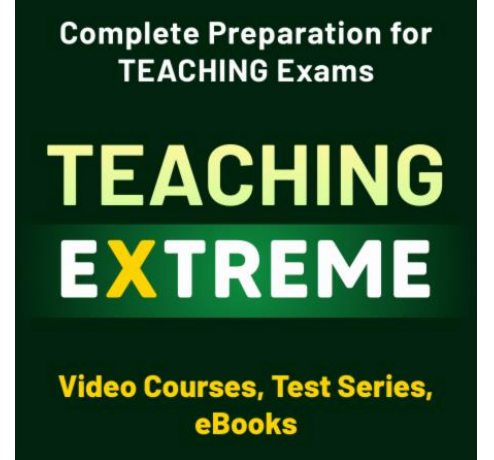
- (a) जयपुर  
(b) हनुमानगढ़  
(c) चूरू  
(d) उदयपुर

Q143. राजस्थान में किस जिले में न्यूनतम वन क्षेत्र है?

- (a) जयपुर  
(b) हनुमानगढ़  
(c) चूरू  
(d) उदयपुर

Q144. सलीम सिंह की हवेली किस वर्ष में बनी थी?

- (a) 1812  
(b) 1813  
(c) 1815



(d) 1814

Q145. सलीम सिंह की हवेली कहाँ स्थित थी?

- (a) जयपुर
- (b) जोधपुर
- (c) जैसलमेर
- (d) झुंझुन्

Q146. रोहिड़ा फूल को राजस्थान का राज्य पुष्प कब घोषित किया गया था??

- (a) 1992
- (b) 1983
- (c) 1982
- (d) 1993

Q147. रोहिड़ा का वानस्पतिक नाम क्या है?

- (a) टेकोमेला अंडरुलता
- (b) प्रोसोपिस सिनेरिया
- (c) कैपरिस डेसीडुआ
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q148. नथमल की हवेली कहां पर स्थित है?

- (a) सीकर
- (b) जोधपुर
- (c) जयपुर
- (d) जैसलमेर

Q149. निम्नलिखित में से किस जिले में कर्पूर चंद कुलिस स्मृति वन स्थित है?

- (a) जयपुर
- (b) जोधपुर
- (c) कोटा
- (d) अजमेर

Q150. किस के प्रयासों से जयपुर के झालाना वन प्रभाग में स्मृति वन विकसित किया गया है?

- (a) कर्पूर चंद
- (b) वेद व्यास मेहता
- (c) मीना लाल मेहता
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q151. किस राज्य को "खनिजों का संग्रहालय" कहा जाता है?

- (a) कर्नाटक
- (b) राजस्थान
- (c) गुजरात
- (d) महाराष्ट्र

Q152. देश के कुल खनिज उत्पादन में राजस्थान का कितना प्रतिशत योगदान है?

- (a) 22
- (b) 23
- (c) 27
- (d) 28

Q153. खनिज भंडार के मामले में राजस्थान किस स्थान पर है?

- (a) 1st
- (b) 3rd
- (c) 2nd
- (d) 4th

Q154. देश में सीसा जस्ता और चांदी की सबसे बड़ी खान कहाँ है?

- (a) घंडीनगर
- (b) तिरुवनंतपुरम
- (c) विशाखापत्तनम
- (d) उदयपुर

Q155. तांबे की राजस्थान में सबसे बड़ी खान कहाँ है?

- (a) जवर
- (b) बलदा
- (c) खेतड़ी
- (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q156. मंगला तेल कुं कहां पर स्थित है?

- (a) बाड़मेर
- (b) जोधपुर
- (c) जैसलमेर
- (d) सांचोर

Q157. राजस्थान में किस जिले में तेल का सर्वाधिक भंडार है?

- (a) जैसलमेर
- (b) जोधपुर
- (c) बीकानेर
- (d) बाड़मेर

Q158. राजस्थान में पहली राज्य बस सेवा शुरू की गई थी?

- (a) टोंक
- (b) जयपुर
- (c) बीकानेर
- (d) अजमेर

Q159. राजस्थान में पहली राज्य बस सेवा शुरू की गई थी?

- (a) 1950
- (b) 1951
- (c) 1952
- (d) 1953

Q160. राजस्थान में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की संख्या कितनी है?

- (a) 36
- (b) 37
- (c) 38
- (d) 39

Q161. हडोटी प्रजामंडल का पहला सत्र आयोजित किया गया था?

- (a) मांगरोल
- (b) खेरलीगंज
- (c) सामरिया
- (d) अटरू

Q162. 734 CE में चित्तौड़ किले पर किसने कब्जा किया था?

- (a) बप्पा रावल
- (b) अलाउद्दीन खिलजी
- (c) रत्नसिंह
- (d) चित्रांगद

Q163. 1303 में, दिल्ली सल्तनत के शासक अलाउद्दीन खिलजी ने आठ महीने की घेराबंदी के बाद चित्तौड़ पर कब्जा कर लिया, उस समय किले पर कौन शासन कर रहा था?

- (a) बप्पा रावल
- (b) रत्नसिंह
- (c) चित्रांगद
- (d) हम्मीर सिंह

Q164. किस वर्ष राजस्थान में प्रजामंडल आंदोलन शुरू हुआ?

- (a) 1924
- (b) 1927
- (c) 1934



(d) 1937

Q165. राजपुताना में अंग्रेजों के साथ संधि करने वाले पहले राज्यों में से कौन सा था?

- (a) जोधपुर
- (b) जयपुर
- (c) भरतपुर
- (d) बांसवाड़ा

Q166. चौरासी खंबों की छतरी या "84-स्तंभित सेनोटाफ" एक छतरी है जो स्थित है?

- (a) जैसलमेर
- (b) कोटा
- (c) बूंदी
- (d) अलवर

Q167. चौरासी खंबों की छतरी या "84-स्तंभित सेनोटाफ" का निर्माण किया गया था?

- (a) 1680
- (b) 1681
- (c) 1783
- (d) 1683

Q168. चौरासी खंबों की छतरी या "84-स्तंभित सेनोटाफ" का निर्माण किसके द्वारा किया गया था?

- (a) राव राजा अनिरुद्ध
- (b) महाराव राजा राम सिंह
- (c) भाओ सिंह
- (d) चत्तर साल सिंह

Q169. किस जिले में विशेष जापानी निवेश क्षेत्र स्थित है?

- (a) जोधपुर
- (b) अलवर
- (c) अजमेर
- (d) जयपुर

Q170. अकाल जीवाश्म पार्क संग्रहालय कहां स्थित है?

- (a) जैसलमेर
- (b) जोधपुर
- (c) पाली
- (d) कोटा

Q171. विश्व प्रसिद्ध पुष्कर झील किसमें स्थित है?

- (a) जयपुर जिला
- (b) जोधपुर जिला
- (c) अजमेर जिला

(d) कोटा जिला

Q172. चौरासी खंबों की छतरी या "84-स्तंभित सेनोटाफ" राजस्थान के किस जिले में स्थित है?

- (a) बूंदी
- (b) अलवर
- (c) जैसलमेर
- (d) जयपुर

Q173. राजस्थान राज्य के किस जिले को अनाज का कटोरा कहा जाता है?

- (a) चूरु
- (b) झालावाड़
- (c) हनुमानगढ़
- (d) श्रीगंगानगर

Q174. करणी माता मंदिर कहाँ स्थित है?

- (a) करौल
- (b) कोलायत
- (c) नोखा
- (d) देशनोक

Q175. अधिकतम वित्तीय सहायता देने के बाद बनारस हिंदू विश्वविद्यालय के आजीवन कुलपति कौन बने?

- (a) महाराजा गंगा सिंह
- (b) महाराज बीका सिंह
- (c) महाराजा सादुल सिंह
- (d) महाराजा अनूप सिंह

Q176. तीनों गोलमेज सम्मेलन में भाग लेने वाले राजस्थान के एकमात्र शासक कौन थे?

- (a) महाराजा गंगा सिंह
- (b) महाराज बीका सिंह
- (c) महाराजा सादुल सिंह
- (d) महाराजा अनूप सिंह

Q177. किस वर्ष में छप्पनिया नारी हुई?

- (a) 1819
- (b) 1899
- (c) 1856
- (d) 1896

Q178. किस समिति की सिफारिश पर उच्च न्यायालय को जोधपुर, राजस्थान स्थानांतरित किया गया था?

- (a) सत्यनारायण जाति समिति
- (b) चंद्रकांत खैरे समिति

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(c) सत्यनारायण राव समिति

(d) प्रेम दास राय समिति

Q179. जयपुर में संतोकबा दुरलभजी मेमोरियल अस्पताल का उद्घाटन किया गया?

(a) मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया

(b) सवाई मान सिंह

(c) खीलशंकर दुरलभजी

(d) श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी

Q180. राजस्थान सरकार के तहत स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री कौन हैं?

(a) रघु शर्मा

(b) बी.डी. कल्ला

(c) परसादी लाल मीणा

(d) डॉ हर्षवर्धन

Q181. उदयपुर के संस्थापक कौन थे?

(a) महाराणा उदय सिंह द्वितीय

(b) महाराणा गजसिंह द्वितीय

(c) महाराणा बीका सिंह II

(d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q182. जयसमंद झील कहां पर स्थित है?

(a) जयपुर

(b) उदयपुर

(c) राजसमंद

(d) अजमेर

Q183. राजस्थान की किस नदी को वन की आशा के नाम से जाना जाता है?

(a) बनास

(b) लूनी

(c) चंबल

(d) माही

Q184. राजस्थान राज्य निर्माण दिवस कब मनाया गया?

(a) 30 मार्च 1949

(b) 30 मार्च 1950

(c) 31 मार्च 1949

(d) 31 मार्च 1950

Q185. डेजर्ट नेशनल पार्क कहां पर स्थित है?

(a) बीकानेर

- (b) जैसलमेर
- (c) भीलवाड़ा
- (d) कोटा

Q186. फॉय सागर झील स्थित है?

- (a) भीलवाड़ा
- (b) जोधपुर
- (c) बीकानेर
- (d) अजमेर

Q187. जग मंदिर को जाना जाता है?

- (a) लेक गार्डन पैलेस
- (b) जाखू मंदिर
- (c) हनुमान मंदिर
- (d) गोवर्धन सेगर झील

Q188. जग मंदिर का निर्माण कब शुरू किया गया था??

- (a) 1549
- (b) 1550
- (c) 1551
- (d) 1552

Q189. जग मंदिर कहाँ पर स्थित है?

- (a) कोटा
- (b) उदयपुर
- (c) अजमेर
- (d) जोधपुर

Q190. जग मंदिर का निर्माण किसके द्वारा पूरा किया गया था?

- (a) 1655
- (b) 1654
- (c) 1653
- (d) 1652

Q191. राजस्थान दुनिया के कितने प्रतिशत ग्वार का उत्पादन करता है?

- (a) 73%
- (b) 72%
- (c) 68%
- (d) 67%

Q192. राजस्थान देश के कितने प्रतिशत जौ का उत्पादन करता है?

- (a) 60
- (b) 70

(c) 65

(d) 75

Q193. तराईन के प्रथम युद्ध में पृथ्वीराज चौहान ने हमलावर मुहम्मद गोरी को कब हराया था?

(a) 1191

(b) 1192

(c) 1291

(d) 1292

Q194. तराईन के द्वितीय युद्ध में मुहम्मद गोरी ने पृथ्वीराज को निर्णायक रूप से कब हराया था?

(a) 1190

(b) 1191

(c) 1192

(d) 1193

Q195. रणथंभौर राष्ट्रीय उद्यान किस वर्ष में प्रोजेक्ट टाइगर का हिस्सा बना?

(a) 1970

(b) 1971

(c) 1972

(d) 1973

Q196. ढोसी पहाड़ी कहाँ पर स्थित है?

(a) झुंझुनू

(b) सीकर

(c) हनुमानगढ़

(d) जयपुर

Q197. ढोसी पहाड़ी को किस नाम से जाना जाता है?

(a) चौहान ऋषि का आश्रम

(b) काव्य ऋषि का आश्रम

(c) राम ऋषि का आश्रम

(d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q198. हिंदू समाट, हेम चंद्र विक्रमादित्य का जन्म कहाँ हुआ था?

(a) पीपलसर

(b) दिलवाड़ा

(c) माछेरी

(d) लछेरी

Q199. हेम चंद्र विक्रमादित्य ने अफगानों के खिलाफ कितने युद्ध जीते?

- (a) 44
- (b) 33
- (c) 22
- (d) 11

Q200. हेम चंद्र विक्रमादित्य का जन्म हुआ था?

- (a) 1501
- (b) 1502
- (c) 1503
- (d) 1504

## SOLUTIONS

### S1. Ans.(c)

**Sol.** Man Sagar Lake is an artificial lake, situated in Jaipur, the capital of the state of Rajasthan in India.

### S2. Ans.(a)

**Sol.** The Jal Mahal is situated in the middle of the Man Sagar Lake.

### S3. Ans.(c)

**Sol.** Man Sagar Lake is an artificial lake, situated in Jaipur, the capital of the state of Rajasthan in India. It is named after Raja Man Singh, the then ruler of Amer, who constructed it in c. 1610 by damming the Dravyavati river.

### S4. Ans.(a)

**Sol.** Man Sagar Lake is an artificial lake, situated in Jaipur, the capital of the state of Rajasthan in India. It is named after Raja Man Singh, the then ruler of Amer, who constructed it in c. 1610 by damming the Dravyavati river.

### S5. Ans.(b)

**Sol.** The Albert Hall Museum in Jaipur is the oldest museum of the state and functions as the state museum of Rajasthan, India. The building is situated in Ram Niwas garden outside the city wall opposite new gate and is a fine example of Indo-Saracenic architecture.

### S6. Ans.(a)

**Sol.** The Laxmi Niwas Palace is a former residential palace built by Maharajah Ganga Singh, the ruler of the former state of Bikaner. It was designed by the British architect, Samuel Swinton Jacob in the year 1902. The style of architecture is Indo-Saracenic. It is now a luxury Heritage hotel owned by the royal family of Bikaner

### S7. Ans.(c)

**Sol.** Om Birla is an Indian politician who is the 17th and current Speaker of the Lok Sabha. He serves a Member of Parliament for the Kota-Bundi constituency in Rajasthan. Prior to parliament, he was elected thrice to the assembly of Rajasthan. He belongs to the Bharatiya Janata Party.

### S8. Ans.(c)

**Sol.** Kota is located along the banks of the Chambal River in the southern part of Rajasthan. It is the 3rd largest city of Rajasthan after Jaipur and Jodhpur.

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**S9. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Kota became independent in 1579, after Bundi state in Hadoti region had become weak. Then, Kota ruled the territory which now is Kota district and Baran district.

**S10. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Timan Garh is a historical fort situated near Hindaun Block in Karauli District the Indian state of Rajasthan.

**S11. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Ghoomar is a folk dance of Rajasthan and is characteristic dance of the Bhils. It is a community dance performed by groups of women on auspicious occasions. The name is derived from the word ghoomna (pirouetting).

**S12. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Kalbelia dance is performed by the women folk hailing from the Kalbelia (Snake charmers) community in Rajasthan. They pursue the centuries-old profession of catching snakes and trading snake venom. The dance movements and the costumes have an uncanny resemblance to the slithery creatures. Kalbelia dance has been included in UNESCO intangible cultural heritage list.

**S13. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** It is amongst the most famous dances of Rajasthan. The themes for the dance are derived from the great Hindu epics i.e. the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. These dances are performed by the Bhawai caste. Thought to have been originated from the Jats, these Bhawai castes perform the Khayal dance on heredity basis. They enact these dance-dramas and have numerous ballets; some of which are humorous and depict the comic characters of `baniyas`, barbers and moneylenders with bitterest satires. Women do not participate in Bhawai dances.

**S14. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Bhawai dance is amongst the most famous dances of Rajasthan. The themes for the dance are derived from the great Hindu epics i.e. the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. These dances are performed by the Bhawai caste.

**S15. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** These dances are performed by the Bhawai caste. Thought to have been originated from the Jats, these Bhawai castes perform the Khayal dance on heredity basis. Women do not participate in Bhawai dances.

**S16. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Fire dance is a unique dance famous in the desert region of Rajasthan. This folk dance describes the lifestyle of Jasnathis of Bikaner and Churu districts of Rajasthan India. This is a very difficult dance to perform and is carried out by the Banjara community.



**S17. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Kachchhi Ghodi dance, also spelled Kachhi Ghodi and Kachhi Gori, is an Indian folk dance that originated in the Shekhawati region of Rajasthan. Kacchi Ghodi dance is executed on Holi festival. Dancers wear novelty horse costumes, and participate in mock fights, while a singer narrates folk tales about local bandits.

**S18. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Terah Taali is one of the folk dances of the princely state, Rajasthan. This folk dance is performed by the Kamada tribes who are traditional snake charmers. Besides this it is also performed by the tribes of Mirasi, Bhand, Dholi, Bhat and Nat. It is also practiced by Pokhran and Deedwana, to honour their folk hero, Baba Ramdeo, it consists of women sitting on the floor before his image.

**S19. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Terah Taali Dance is generally performed by well skilled artists. Thirteen manjeeras ( little brass disc) are tied to various parts of their body, which they strike with the ones they hold in their hand.

**S20. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Fire dance is a unique dance famous in the desert region of Rajasthan. This folk dance describes the lifestyle of Jasnathis of Bikaner and Churu districts of Rajasthan India. This is a very difficult dance to perform and is carried out by the Banjara community.

**S21. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** According to the 2011 census, Ajmer has a population of around 551,360 in its urban agglomeration and 542,580 in the city. In average literacy, Ajmer occupies 8 position among districts of Rajasthan. It has male literacy rate is at 82.4 percent and female literacy rate of 55.7 percent to have combined rate of 69.3 percent.

**S22. Ans.(b)**

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**S24. Ans.(c)**

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**S25. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Adhai din ka Jhopra is actually a Masjid built by Qutub-ud-Din-Aibak, first Sultan of Delhi, in AD 1199. Sultan Iltutmish had subsequently beautified it in AD 1213 with a screen pierced by corbelled engrailed arches which appear in this country for the first time.

**S26. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Ajmer Sharif, situated at the foot of the Taragarh hill, is the shrine of Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti. It contains the domed tomb of the saint and several white marble buildings arranged around two courtyards, including a massive gate donated by the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Akbari Mosque, built by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan.

**S27. Ans.(a)**

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**S28. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Akbari fort was constructed in 1570 by Akbar and is also called as Daulat-khanna or Magazine. Plans for battle of Haldighati were finalized in this fort in 1576 and Jehangir camped in the fort for 3 years to bring Mewar under Mughal Control. This fort is a magnificent example of Mughal architecture.

**S29. Ans.(d)**

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**S31. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Gugor Fort is situated on the hill on the banks of the Parvati river near Gugor town in Baran district of Rajasthan. Fort Gugor is becoming ruins due to a lack of care and handling. The fort, divided into three parts, contains many heroic stories. The history of Fort Gugor is believed to be around 800 years old.

**S32. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Siwana Fort was constructed in 10<sup>th</sup> century by Narayan Panwar. In local Language its name is Gadh Siwana. After the battle of Giri Summel Rao Maldeo took refuge in this fort from Sher Shah. During 1308-09 under reign of Sataldev, The fort was attacked by Allaudin Khilji which resulted in first Jauhar/Saka. In 1597, Akbar with Motaraja Udai Singh attacked Siwana fort at the time of Kalyanmal which resulted in 2<sup>nd</sup> Jauhar.

**S33. Ans.(a)**

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**S34. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The ruined Siwana fort (Gadh Siwana) is situated on a hilltop. According to bardic tradition, Siwana was established by Vira-narayana, a son of the 11<sup>th</sup> century Paramara king Bhoja. In 1308, Alauddin Khalji of Delhi Sultanate defeated Sitala Deva, the local ruler. To commemorate Sitala Deva's heroic defence of the fort, an annual fair called the Kalyan Singh Ka Mela is still held within the precincts of the fort in the month of Shraavana (July-Aug).

**S35. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The Siwana fort (Gadh Siwana) is situated on a hilltop at Barmer. In 1308, Alauddin Khalji of Delhi Sultanate defeated Sitala Deva, the local ruler. To commemorate Sitala Deva's heroic defence of the fort, an annual fair called the Kalyan Singh Ka Mela is still held within the precincts of the fort in the month of Shraavana (July-Aug).

**S36. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Vankal Mata Temple is situated at the west end of the Barmer city on a 675 feet high hill, the ancient citadel of the 16<sup>th</sup> century ( fortress ), which was called Barmer citadel , whose remains still exist.

**S37. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Shri Parshwanath Jain temple was originally a temple of Mahavira. This temple was renovated in the fifteenth century. 120 idols were brought here from Kalidrah and this beautiful and miraculous idol was installed here as Mulnayak (main idol of the temple) in the year 1429 of the Vikram era (1373 AD). It is among the hills in the distant forest at a distance of 13 kilometers from Balotra.

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**S39. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Ramgarh-Bhand Devra temples are situated at Baran district. The Shiv Mandir of Ramgarh was built in 10<sup>th</sup> century on the Khajuraho style. Due to the Maithun Statues, the place is named as Bhand Devra. This temple is situated on the bank of pond and is now under the Archaeological department. This temple is known as Rajasthan's mini Khajuraho.

**S40. Ans.(a)**

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**S41. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Swaroop Sagar lake was built by Maharana Swarup Singh of Udaipur during 1857s. This lake was built to avoid water congestion, and to balance the water level in the connecting lakes, namely Fateh Sagar Lake and Pichola Lake.

**S42. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Swaroop Sagar lake is located in north-west of Udaipur, adjacent to the Fateh Sagar Lake and Lake Pichola. It is situated behind the Jagdish Temple near Chandpole connecting to Rangasagar.

**S43. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Swaroop Sagar Lake is situated in the city of Udaipur in the Rajasthan state of India. It is an artificially created lake, named after Maharana Swarup Singh of Udaipur. It is also known as Kumharia Talab, which is a combined water body comprising other nearby lakes Fateh Sagar Lake and Lake Pichola.

**S44. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Jagdish Temple is a large Hindu temple in the middle of Udaipur in Rajasthan, just outside the royal palace. It has been in continuous worship since 1651. The temple was originally called the temple of Jagannath Rai but is now called Jagdish-ji. It is a major monument in Udaipur.

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**S45. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Jagdish Temple was built by Maharana Jagat Singh in 1651. Jagdish Temple is a splendid example of either Māha Māru or Māru-Gurjara architecture, decorated by beautiful and ornate carvings.

**S46. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Jagdish Temple was built by Maharana Jagat Singh in 1651. The Jagdish Temple is raised on a tall terrace and was completed in 1651. It attaches a double-storey Mandapa (hall) to a double-storey saandhara (with a covered ambulatory) sanctum.

**S47. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Mansi Wakal is a dam on the Mansi River in Udaipur district. The reservoir primarily provides drinking water to the city of Udaipur, accounting for 23% of the city's drinking water supply. Additionally, the reservoir supplies drinking water to rural areas of Udaipur district and water for industrial uses to Hindustan Zinc.

**S48. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Mansi Wakal is a dam on the Mansi River in Udaipur district. The reservoir primarily provides drinking water to the city of Udaipur, accounting for 23% of the city's drinking water supply. Additionally, the reservoir supplies drinking water to rural areas of Udaipur district and water for industrial uses to Hindustan Zinc.

**S49. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Lake Pichola, situated in Udaipur city in the Indian state of Rajasthan, is an artificial fresh water lake, created in the year 1362 AD, named after the nearby Picholi village.

**S50. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Pichola Lake was built in 1362 AD by Banjara, a gypsy "Banjara" tribesman who transported grain, during the reign of Maharana Lakha. Later, Maharana Udai Singh, impressed by the charm of this lake with the backdrop of green hills, founded the city of Udaipur on the banks of the lake and also enlarged the Lake by constructing a stone masonry dam in the Badipol region on the shore of the Lake.

**S51. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Alwar is a hub of tourism with several forts, lakes, heritage havelis and nature reserves, including the Bhangarh Fort, the Sariska Tiger Reserve and Siliserh lake.

**S52. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Moosi Maharani ki Chhatri was built by Vinay Singh in the memory of King Bakhtawar Singh and his queen, Moosi, in 1815.

**S53. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Moosi Maharani ki Chhatri is located at Alwar. Moosi Maharani ki Chhatri was built by Vinay Singh in the memory of King Bakhtawar Singh and his queen, Moosi, in 1815.

**S54. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Bhangarh Fort is a 17th-century fort built in the Rajasthan state of India. It was built by Bhagwant Das for his younger son Madho Singh. The fort and its precincts are well preserved.

**S55. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The City Palace, also known as Vinay Vilas Mahal, built in 1793 CE by Raja Bakhtawar Singh, blends the Rajputana and Islamic architectural styles and has marble pavilions on lotus-shaped bases in its courtyard.

**S56. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Hill Fort Kesroli, a 14th-century fort, has now been converted into and is conserved as a heritage hotel. It is located at Alwar.

**S57. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** In 1492 Khanzada Alawal Khan won Bala Quila from Nikumbh Rajputs. Bala Quila is situated on a hill in the Aravalli Range, at Alwar.

**S58. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Bala Quila also known Alwar fort is a fort in Alwar in Indian state of Rajasthan. It is situated on a hill in the Aravalli Range, above the town of Alwar. The fort was originally occupied by Nikumbh Rajputs. In 1492 Khanzada Alawal Khan won Bala Quila from Nikumbh Rajputs.

**S59. Ans.(b)**

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**S61. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Sursara, also known as Sursura is a village in Kishangarh tehsil in Ajmer district in the Indian state of Rajasthan, situated 8 km south of Rupangarh town on Parbatsar - Kishangarh road. This is the place where the Jat folk-deity Tejaji died from a snakebite when he back on the way after fighting with the enemies on 28 August 1103.

**S62. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Sursara, also known as Sursura is a village in Kishangarh tehsil in Ajmer district of Rajasthan.

**S63. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Jat folk-deity Tejaji died from a snakebite when he back on the way after fighting with the enemies on 28 August 1103.

**S64. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Gogaji was born in 1003 A.D. at Dadrewa in the Churu district of Rajasthan.Saint Gogaji fought with Mahmood Gajnavi for protection of cows.Gogaji's samadhi called Gogamedi situated in Hanumangarh District.Gogaji's main Temple at Gogamedi, built by King Ganga Singh.

**S65. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Gogaji's samadhi called Gogamedi situated in Hanumangarh District.Gogaji's main Temple at Gogamedi, built by King Ganga Singh.

**S66. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Gogaji's samadhi called Gogamedi situated in Hanumangarh District.Gogaji's main Temple at Gogamedi, built by King Ganga Singh.

**S67. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Gogaji was born in 1003 A.D. at Dadrewa in the Churu district of Rajasthan.

**S68. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Tejaji was born in 1074 A.D. at Khadnaal in the Nagaur district of Rajasthan.Day was Magh Shukla Chaturdashi.Tejaji sacrificed life while recovering cows of Lachha Gujri from cluthes of meenas.

**S69. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Tejaji was born in 1074 A.D. at Khadnaal in the Nagaur district of Rajasthan.

**S70. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Pabuji was born in 1239 A.D. at Kolu Village, Phalodi in the Jodhpur district of Rajasthan.Pabuji is a folk-deity of Rajasthan in India who is also worshiped in parts of Gujarat and the Indus plain. He lived in the 14th century in Rajasthan.

**S71. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** In Theva art, gold is carved with green color on the glass. This is the famous hand art of Pratapgarh.

**S72. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The divisional system in Rajasthan was started by the Hiralal Shastri government in 1949. In April 1962, the divisional system was abolished by the Mohanlal Sukhadia government. On 15 January 1987, the divisional system was reintroduced by the Hari Dev Joshi government.

**S73. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The divisional system in Rajasthan was started by the Hiralal Shastri government in 1949. In April 1962, the divisional system was abolished by the Mohanlal Sukhadia government. On 15 January 1987, the divisional system was reintroduced by the Hari Dev Joshi government.

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**S77. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Rajasthan's largest division in terms of area is Jodhpur.

**S78. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Rajasthan's smallest division in terms of area is Bharatpur

**S79. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Rajasthan's largest division in terms of population is Jaipur

**S80. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Rajasthan's smallest division in terms of population is Jodhpur

**S81. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Gagron Fort is situated in Jhalawar district of Rajasthan, in the Hadoti region of India. It is an example of a hill and water fort. It is a hill and water fort, one of 12 kinds of Vedic fort architecture known as JalDurg.



**S82. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Gagron fort is an example of a hill and water fort. It is a hill and water fort, one of 12 kinds of Vedic fort architecture known as JalDurg.

**S83. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Bala Quila also known Alwar fort is a fort in Alwar in Indian state of Rajasthan. It is situated on a hill in the Aravalli Range, above the town of Alwar.

**S84. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Bala fort was originally occupied by Nikumbh Rajputs. In 1492 Khanzada Alawal Khan won Bala Quila from Nikumbh Rajputs.

**S85. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Jaigarh Fort is situated on the promontory called the Cheel ka Teela (Hill of Eagles) of the Aravalli range; it overlooks the Amer Fort and the Maota Lake, near Amer in Jaipur, Rajasthan, India. The fort was built by Jai Singh II in 1726 to protect the Amer Fort and its palace complex and was named after him.

**S86. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The fort was built by Jai Singh II in 1726 to protect the Amer Fort and its palace complex and was named after him.

**S87. Ans.(a)**

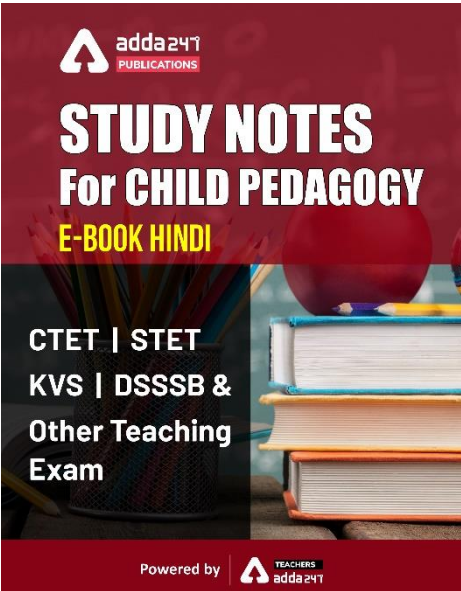
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**S88. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The building was designed by Sir Samuel Swinton Jacob, assisted by Mir Tujumool Hoosein, and was opened as public museum in 1887. Maharaja Ram Singh initially wanted this building to be a town hall, but his successor, Madho Singh II, decided it should be a museum for the art of Jaipur and included as part of the new Ram Nivas Garden.

**S89. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The City Palace, Jaipur was established at the same time as the city of Jaipur, by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II, who moved his court to Jaipur from Amber, in 1727.



The image shows the cover of an e-book titled 'STUDY NOTES For CHILD PEDAGOGY E-BOOK HINDI'. The cover is dark red with white and yellow text. At the top left is the Adda247 logo. The text 'adda247 PUBLICATIONS' is at the top. The main title 'STUDY NOTES For CHILD PEDAGOGY' is in large white letters, with 'E-BOOK HINDI' in yellow below it. The background features a stack of books and a pen holder with pens. At the bottom, it lists 'CTET | STET KVS | DSSSB & Other Teaching Exam' and 'Powered by adda247'.

**S90. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The building was designed by Sir Samuel Swinton Jacob, assisted by Mir Tujumool Hoosein, and was opened as public museum in 1887.

**S91. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Hadoti is a region of Rajasthan state in western India, which was once called the Bundi Kingdom. The biggest cities are Jhalawar and Kota. It includes the districts of Bundi, Baran, Jhalawar and Kota and is bounded on the west by the Mewar, on the northwest by Ajmer regions of Rajasthan, and on the south by the Malwa, on the east by the Gird regions of Madhya Pradesh state.

**S92. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Godawan or Great Indian Bustard is the official state bird of Rajasthan. Godawan was declared as State bird in 1981.

**S93. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Harkha Bai was offered in marriage to Akbar by her father, Raja Bharmal of Amber. The wedding, held in Sambhar, was a political one and was a sign of submission of her father to his imperial overlord. Her marriage to Akbar led to a gradual shift in his religious and social policy.

**S94. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Mariam-uz-Zamani was a wife of the Mughal emperor Akbar. She has also been referred to by several other names, including Hira Kunwari, Harkha Bai and Jodha Bai.

**S95. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Jaipur city was given the name of 'Island of Glory' by C. V. Raman.

**S96. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** As per the 19<sup>th</sup> Livestock census 2012, there are 577.32lacs Livestock (which include Cattle, buffalo, Sheep, Goat, Horse & Ponies, Mules, Donkeys, Camel, Pig) and Poultry 80.24lacs. The State accounts for about 6.98 per cent of cattle, 11.94 per cent of buffaloes, 16.03 per cent of goats, 13.95 per cent of Barmer has the highest number of livestock.

**S97. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Dhundhar is a historical region of Rajasthan state in western India. It includes the districts of Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur and Tonk. In ancient times, the regions in and around Jaipur were known as Dhundhar. Most parts of Alwar, Jaipur, and Shekhawati are still called Dhundhar Pradesh.

**S98. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The Dhundhar school of paintings was much popular for its exclusive folk art paintings. This painting style was developed by the Hada Rajput rulers in the Bundi and Kota regions. The miniature paintings of these two centers are superb creations and typically portraying beautiful women with round faces, large eyes, long neck and pointed nose. The haunting activities of the erstwhile ruler and emperor's are depicted in these paintings.

**S99. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Kalibangan is a part of the ancient Indus Valley Civilization, located in present Hanumangarh district. The site was discovered by Luigi Pio Tessitori, an Italian Indologist and linguist.

**S100. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Kalibangan is a part of the ancient Indus Valley Civilization, located in present Hanumangarh district. The site was discovered by Luigi Pio Tessitori, an Italian Indologist and linguist. After Independence in 1952, Amlanand Ghosh identified the site as part of Harappan Civilization and marked it for excavation. Later, during 1961-69, excavation carried out by B. B. Lal & Balkrishna Thapar.

**S101. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Mirpur Jain Temple is situated in Mirpur, a fortified village in the Sirohi district of Rajasthan, India. The village has four Jain temples.

**S102. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Sirohi got first rank in 33 districts of Rajasthan for “Swachha Bharat Abhiyaan” in year 2014.

**S103. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** In 1405, Rao Sobhaji founded the town of Shivpuri on the eastern slope of Siranwa Hill. Shivpuri today lies in ruins. In 1425, Sobhaji’s son and successor, Sehastramal (or Sainsmal), founded a fortress on the eastern slope of the same hill, which became his capital and grew into the present-day town of Sirohi.

**S104. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** In 1405, Rao Sobhaji founded the town of Shivpuri on the eastern slope of Siranwa Hill. Shivpuri today lies in ruins. In 1425, Sobhaji's son and successor, Sehastramal (or Sainsmal), founded a fortress on the eastern slope of the same hill, which became his capital and grew into the present-day town of Sirohi.

**S105. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** In 1405, Rao Sobhaji founded the town of Shivpuri on the eastern slope of Siranwa Hill. Shivpuri today lies in ruins. In 1425, Sobhaji's son and successor, Sehastramal (or Sainsmal), founded a fortress on the eastern slope of the same hill, which became his capital and grew into the present-day town of Sirohi.

**S106. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Mirpur Jain Temple was built in the 9<sup>th</sup> century AD, during the reign of the Rajputs. The Mirpur temple is generally thought to be the oldest marble monument in Rajasthan. It is devoted to the 23<sup>rd</sup> Jain tirthankara, Pārśva.

**S107. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Mirpur Jain Temple was destroyed by Mahmud Begada in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, and was rebuilt and renovated in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. These days only the main temple with its mandapa is standing, high on its pedestal with carved pillars and engraved parikrama representing every aspect of Indian mythology.

**S108. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Jagatpita Brahma temple is located in Pushkar, close to the spiritual Pushkar Lake. This temple is believed to be about 2000 years old and also is dedicated to Lord Brahma, the god of creation in Hinduism. The temple is built with marble and stone slabs. The sanctum sanctorum of the temple houses the statue of Lord Brahma together with his wife, Hayatri.

**S109. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Pushkar Lake or Pushkar Sarovar is located in the town of Pushkar in Ajmer district. Pushkar Lake is a sacred lake of the Hindus. The Hindu scriptures describe it as "Tirtha-Guru" – the perceptor of pilgrimage sites related to a water-body and relate it to the mythology of the creator-god Brahma, whose most prominent temple stands in Pushkar.

**S110. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Pushkar Lake is surrounded by 52 bathing ghats (a series of steps leading to the lake), where pilgrims throng in large numbers to take a sacred bath, especially around Kartik Poornima (October–November) when the Pushkar Fair is held.

**S111. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The district was constituted on 10 April 1991 from Udaipur district by carving out 7 entire tehsils – Bhim, Deogarh, Amet, Kumbhalgarh, Rajsamand, Nathdwara, and Railmagra.

**S112. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The district was constituted on 10 April 1991 from Udaipur district by carving out 7 entire tehsils – Bhim, Deogarh, Amet, Kumbhalgarh, Rajsamand, Nathdwara, and Railmagra.

**S113. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Keoladeo National Park was established as a national park on 10 March 1982. Previously the private duck shooting preserve of the Maharaja of Bharatpur since the 1850s, the area was designated as a bird sanctuary on 13 March 1976 and a Ramsar site under the Wetland Convention in October 1981.

**S114. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Arid Forest Research Institute (AFRI) is a research institute situated in Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India. The institute conducts scientific research in forestry in order to provide technologies to increase the vegetative cover and to conserve biodiversity in the hot arid and semi-arid regions of Rajasthan and Gujarat.

**S115. Ans.(a)**

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**S116. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Arid Forest Research Institute (AFRI) is a research institute situated in Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India. AFRI was established in 1985. It operates under the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India.

**S117. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** A taanka, are also known as a tanka or kunds, is a traditional rainwater harvesting technique, common to the Thar desert region of Rajasthan, India. It is meant to provide drinking water for and water security for a family or a small group of families.

**S118. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** It was reorganized as Desert Afforestation and Soil Conservation Station in 1957 and finally in its present form Central Arid Zone Research Institute in 1959 on recommendation of the UNESCO expert, Prof. C.S. Christian of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), Australia. In 1966, the institute was brought under the administrative control of ICAR, New Delhi.

**S119. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** It was reorganized as Desert Afforestation and Soil Conservation Station in 1957 and finally in its present form Central Arid Zone Research Institute in 1959 on recommendation of the UNESCO expert, Prof. C.S. Christian of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), Australia.

**S120. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI) is one of the biggest research institutes of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), an autonomous organization working under the aegis of the Department of Agriculture Research and Education (DARE) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare of Government of India. It is located at Jodhpur.

**S121. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI) is one of the biggest research institutes of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR).

**S122. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The ICAR-Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute (ICAR-CSWRI) is an Indian Council of Agricultural Research subsidiary commissioned for research, training and extension activities related to sheep and rabbits.

**S123. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute was established in 1962 at Malpura, presently known as Avikanagar in Rajasthan, India.

**S124. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The activities of the Institute are spread across three regional centres.

1. The North Temperate Regional Station (NTRS).
2. The Southern Regional Research Centre (SRRC).
3. Arid Region Campus (ARC).

**S125. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Arid Region Campus (ARC) was established in 1974 at Bikaner in Rajasthan with a land area of 636 hectares and has rearing facilities for Magra and Marwari sheep. It is one of the regional centre of Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute (CSWRI).

**S126. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Arid Region Campus (ARC) was established in 1974 at Bikaner in Rajasthan with a land area of 636 hectares and has rearing facilities for Magra and Marwari sheep. It is one of the regional centre of Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute (CSWRI).

**S127. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Jaitsar is a town in the Sri Ganganagar district of Rajasthan, India. Jaitsar Central State Farm was established in 1956. It is the Second largest Farm of ASIA. Jaitsar is also known as 1Gb-A Village who's census was 7297 in 2011.

**S128. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Jaitsar is a town in the Sri Ganganagar district of Rajasthan, India. Jaitsar Central State Farm was established in 1956. It is the Second largest Farm of ASIA. Jaitsar is also known as 1Gb-A Village who's census was 7297 in 2011.

**S129. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Jawai Bandh is a dam built across the Jawai river, a tributary of Luni river, in Rajasthan. The dam is situated near Sumerpur town in Pali District of Rajasthan. The dam was built by Maharaja Umaid Singh of Jodhpur. The work started on 12 May 1946 and it got completed in 1957. Total expenditure was Rupees 2 crore 7 Lakhs.

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**S130. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Jawai Bandh is a dam built across the Jawai river, a tributary of Luni river, in Rajasthan. The dam is situated near Sumerpur town in Pali District of Rajasthan. The dam was built by Maharaja Umaid Singh of Jodhpur. The work started on 12 May 1946 and it got completed in 1957.

**S131. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The dam is situated near Sumerpur town in Pali District of Rajasthan state in India. The dam was built by Maharaja Umaid Singh of Jodhpur. The work started on 12 May 1946 and it got completed in 1957.

**S132. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The dam is situated near Sumerpur town in Pali District of Rajasthan state in India. The dam was built by Maharaja Umaid Singh of Jodhpur. The work started on 12 May 1946 and it got completed in 1957.

**S133. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Sei dam and Kalibor dam are the feeder dams of the Jawai dam. The catchment area of the Luni River at the dam site is 720 square kilometres.

**S134. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The Tonk district is notable for the Tonk meteorite, a rare carbonaceous chondrite meteorite that fell in 1911.

**S135. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** JHUNJHUNU district was also in highlight due to Kendriya Vidyalaya Indrapura is the first KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA in the India which is made for top rural education. Actual, there is some reason for open this school in village, that's the Former President PERTHIBHA PATIL is the relative of indrapura. She was visited indrapura in 2009-10 and gifted this school to this village.

**S136. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Khetri Mahal was constructed by Bhopal Singh around 1770. Bhopal Singh was the grandson of Sardul Singh. Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh of Jaipur built his Hawa Mahal, also known as the Wind Palace, on the model of the Khetri Mahal, in 1799. Khetri in itself was considered to be the second wealthiest 'Thikana' under Jaipur.

**S137. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Khetri Mahal, also known as the Wind Palace, is a classic example of palace architecture in the state of Jhunjhunu. It is now a ruin, attracting tourists and locals alike.

**S138. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the Rajsamand District of Rajasthan State in western India. It surrounds the Kumbhalgarh fortress and covers an area of 610.528 km<sup>2</sup>. The sanctuary extends across the Aravalli Range, covering parts of Rajsamand, Udaipur, and Pali districts, ranging from 500 to 1,300 metres in elevation.

**S139. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Kirti Stambh, also known as the Tower of Fame, is a famous and an ancient tower built on the premises of the Fort of Chittorgarh by Rana Kumbha to commemorate his victory over the Khilji Dynasty. It is the oldest tower at the premises of the fort and it tower up to 22 meters from the base. Based on the Solanki style of architecture.

**S140. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The Kirti Stambh, also known as the Tower of Fame, is a famous and an ancient tower built on the premises of the Fort of Chittorgarh by Rana Kumbha to commemorate his victory over the Khilji Dynasty. It is the oldest tower at the premises of the fort and it tower up to 22 meters from the base. Based on the Solanki style of architecture.

**S141. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The state has forests on an area of 32649 sq km i.e. approximately 9.54 percent.

**S142. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The highest forest area in Rajasthan is 3118 sq km in Udaipur. Which is 23.24 percent?

**S143. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Churu district has minimum forest in the state.

**S144. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Salim Singh Ki Haveli was built in 1815 by Salim Singh, the prime minister of the kingdom when Jaisalmer was the capital. This mansion was not created with the help of cements and mortar- the stones are connected with strong iron rods. This mansion is famous for its distinctive architecture as it is constitutes 38 gracefully carved balconies.

**S145. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Salim Singh Ki Haveli was built in 1815 by Salim Singh, the prime minister of the kingdom when Jaisalmer was the capital. Salim Singh Ki Haveli is situated at Jaisalmer.

**S146. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Rohida is called the teak of the desert, Marushoubha of Rajasthan, Marwar Teeka, on which saffron flowers. These flowers were declared state flowers in 1983. Its botanical name is Tecomella undulata.



**S147. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Rohida is called the teak of the desert, Marushoubha of Rajasthan, Marwar Teeka, on which saffron flowers. Its botanical name is Tecomella undulata.

**S148. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Nathmal Ki Haveli was built by two Muslim jeweler brothers. Apart from its extraordinary outer carvings, this haveli is known for its beautiful interiors filled with paintings and equipped with modern facilities. An amalgamation of Islamic and Rajputana architecture, Nathmal Ki Haveli is well justified as being one of the most beautiful havelis in Jaisalmer.

**S149. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Smriti Van has been developed in Jhalana Forest Division in Jaipur with the efforts of former Chief Secretary Meena Lal Mehta. In March 20th 2006 its name has been changed to Karpoor Chand Kulis Smriti Van.

**S150. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Smriti Van has been developed in Jhalana Forest Division in Jaipur with the efforts of former Chief Secretary Meena Lal Mehta. In March 20th 2006 its name has been changed to Karpoor Chand Kulis Smriti Van.

**S151. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Rajasthan is a mineral-rich state. Rajasthan is called the "Museum of Minerals". About 67 (44 head + 23 minor) minerals are mined in Rajasthan. Rajasthan contributes 22 percent of the country's total mineral production. After Jharkhand, Rajasthan is on 2nd place in terms of mineral reserves.

**S152. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Rajasthan contributes 22 percent of the country's total mineral production.

**S153. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Rajasthan contributes 22 percent of the country's total mineral production. After Jharkhand, Rajasthan is on 2nd place in terms of mineral reserves.

**S154. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Lead and zinc mixed ores originate from the galena. Apart from this, calamine, zincite, willemite are the main ores. The Javar mine in Udaipur is the country's largest mine of lead zinc and silver.

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**S155. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Rajasthan is the second place in the production of copper after Jharkhand. Khetri- Singhana (district Jhunjhunu) is the largest mine in the country of copper. Here, the Government of India Enterprise Hindustan Copper Limited is located.

**S156. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The oil well, discovered by Cairn Energy Company of Britain in Jogsaria village of Barmer, was named Mangala maiden by the Union Petroleum Ministry.

**S157. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Barmer has the highest oil reserves in Rajasthan.

**S158. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The first state bus service in Rajasthan was started in Tonk in 1952.

**S159. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The first state bus service in Rajasthan was started in Tonk in 1952.

**S160. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Rajasthan is also a very prosperous state in terms of national highways. The number of national highways in Rajasthan is 39, whose length in Rajasthan is 8202 km. (As on 31 March 2017).

**S161. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** First session of Hadoti Prajamandal was held in Mangrol under the charimanship of Pt. Nayanuram Sharma.

**S162. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The Guhila ruler Bappa Rawal is said to have captured the fort in either 728 CE or 734 CE.

**S163. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** In 1303, the Delhi Sultanate ruler Alauddin Khalji led an army to conquer Chittor, which was ruled by the Guhila king Ratnasimha. Alauddin captured Chittor after an eight-month-long siege.

**S164. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Praja Mandals of Rajasthan Started in 1934.

**S165. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Bharatpur was the capital of Princely state of Bharatpur. City of Bharatpur witnessed a siege by the British during early 19th century. It was one of the first states in Rajputana to have treaty with British.

**S166. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Chaurasi Khambon ki Chhatri or "84-Pillared Cenotaph" is a chhatri located in Bundi town, Rajasthan, India.

**S167. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Chaurasi Khambon ki Chhatri or "84-Pillared Cenotaph" was constructed in 1683.

**S168. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Chaurasi Khambon ki Chhatri or "84-Pillared Cenotaph" was constructed in 1683 by the Maharaja of Bundi, Rao Raja Anirudh.

**S169. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Rajasthan is one of the only states in the country to have a special Japanese Investment Zone in Neemrana in Alwar district of the state.

**S170. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Akal Wood Fossil Park is a National Geological Monument of India located in Jaisalmer district, Rajasthan. It is also a Biodiversity Heritage Site.

**S171. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Pushkar lake is located at Ajmer district of Rajasthan.

**S172. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Chaurasi Khambon ki Chhatri or "84-Pillared Cenotaph" is a chhatri located in Bundi town, Rajasthan, India. It was constructed in 1683 by the Maharaja of Bundi, Rao Raja Anirudh, as a memorial to his foster brother, Deva.

**S173. Ans.(d) Sri Gangangar**

**Sol.** Sri Gangangar is known as the "bowl of grains" or the "food basket" of the Rajasthan.

**S174. Ans.(d) Deshnok**

**Sol.** Karni Mata Temple is a Hindu temple dedicated to Karni Mata at Deshnok, 30 km from Bikaner, in Rajasthan, India. It is also known as the Temple of Rats. The temple is famous for the approximately 25,000 black rats that live, and are revered, in the temple.

**S175. Ans.(a) Maharaja Ganga Singh**

**Sol.** Banaras Hindu University, formerly Central Hindu College, is a public central university located in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh. It was established in 1916.

**S176. Ans.(a)** Maharaja Ganga Singh

**Sol.** The three Round Table Conferences of 1930–32 were a series of peace conferences organized by the British Government and Indian political personalities to discuss constitutional reforms in India. These started in November 1930 and ended in December 1932.

**S177. Ans.(b)** 1899

**Sol.** Since the famine of 1899-1900 was in the Vikrami Samvat 1956, it is known as Chhappania Akal or Chhappania Kal.

**S178. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** In 1956 it was moved at Jodhpur with recommendation of satyanarayan rao committee.

**S179. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Santokba Durlabhji Memorial Hospital is a hospital in Jaipur city of Rajasthan state in India. The hospital was inaugurated by the then prime minister of India Late Smt. Indira Gandhi in 1971 and was then the first private hospital of State.

**S180. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Dr. Raghu Sharma is an Indian politician and current Cabinet Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Rajasthan and Member of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly from Kekri constituency Ajmer district.

**S181. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Udaipur was founded in 1558 by Udai Singh II of the Sisodia clan of Rajput, when he shifted his capital from the city of Chittorgarh to Udaipur after Chittorgarh was besieged by Akbar. It remained as the capital city till 1818 when it became a British princely state, and thereafter the Mewar province became a part of Rajasthan when India gained independence in 1947.

**S182. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Dhebar Lake also known as Jaisamand Lake is India's second-largest artificial lake, after Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar. It is located in the Udaipur District of Rajasthan State in western India.

**S183. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Banas (hope of the forest) is the longest river in Rajasthan having full flow. It originates from hills of aravalli range near kumbhalgarh (Rajsamand) and passing through Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Bhilwara, Ajmer and Tonk districts joins Chambal near Rameshwar in Sawai madhopur district.

**S184. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The state was formed on 30 March 1949 when Rajputana – the name adopted by the British Raj for its dependencies in the region was merged into the Dominion of India. Its capital and largest city is Jaipur.

**S185. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Desert National Park is a beautiful place, located in the **Jaisalmer district of the state of Rajasthan**. Desert National Park is one of the largest national parks in India. The Desert National Park is also a protected sanctuary. The Desert protected sanctuary was declared as a National park in 1980. Total area of the National park is about 3162 km<sup>2</sup>.

**S186. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Foy Sagar Lake is an artificial man-made lake located at the **west of Ajmer city**. Constructed by the English architect Mr. Foy in 1892 A.D, the lake was named after him.

**S187. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Jag Mandir is a palace built on an island in the Lake Pichola. Also known as the "Lake Garden Palace", it was constructed by three Maharanas of the Mewar kingdom.

**S8. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The construction started in 1551 of Jag Mandir and was completed by 1652. The royal family used the palace as a summer resort and pleasure palace.

**S189. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Jag Mandir is a palace built on an island in the Lake Pichola. It is situated at Udaipur.

**S190. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The construction started in 1551 and was completed by 1652. The royal family used the palace as a summer resort and pleasure palace.

**S191. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Rajasthan is the largest producer of barley, mustard, pearl millet, coriander, fenugreek and guar in India. Rajasthan produces over 72% of guar of the world and 60% of India's barley.

**S192. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Rajasthan is the largest producer of barley, mustard, pearl millet, coriander, fenugreek and guar in India. Rajasthan produces over 72% of guar of the world and 60% of India's barley.

**S193. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Prithviraj Chauhan defeated the invading Muhammad Ghori in the First Battle of Tarain in 1191. In 1192 CE, Muhammad Ghori decisively defeated Prithviraj at the Second Battle of Tarain. After the defeat of Chauhan in 1192 CE, a part of Rajasthan came under Muslim rulers. The principal centers of their powers were Nagaur and Ajmer.

**S194. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** In 1192 CE, Muhammad Ghori decisively defeated Prithviraj at the Second Battle of Tarain.

**S195. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Ranthambore National Park located in Sawai Madhopur, one of the well known tiger reserves in the country, became a part of Project Tiger in 1973.

**S196. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The Dhosi Hill located in the district of Jhunjunu, known as 'Chayvan Rishi's Ashram', where 'Chyawanprash' was formulated for the first time, has unique and rare herbs growing.

**S197. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The Dhosi Hill located in the district of Jhunjunu, known as 'Chayvan Rishi's Ashram', where 'Chyawanprash' was formulated for the first time, has unique and rare herbs growing.

**S198. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Hem Chandra Vikramaditya, the Hindu Emperor, was born in the village of Machheri in Alwar District in 1501. He won 22 battles against Afghans, from Punjab to Bengal including states of Ajmer and Alwar in Rajasthan, and defeated Akbar's forces twice.

**S199. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Hem Chandra Vikramaditya, the Hindu Emperor, was born in the village of Machheri in Alwar District in 1501. He won 22 battles against Afghans.

**S200. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Hem Chandra Vikramaditya, the Hindu Emperor, was born in the village of Machheri in Alwar District in 1501.

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