

- e
r
- B. Jaisalmer area
 - C. Bikaner area
 - D. Jalore area

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: (a) Jalore area

Explanation:

Gir breed is one of the best dairy cattle breeds in India, originating from **Gujarat**.

It is well adapted to **hot and dry climatic conditions** and is known for its **high milk production**.

The Gir breed of cattle is primarily known as a prominent milk cattle breed of India, originating from the Gir hills and forests of Kathiawar in Gujarat.

In the state of Rajasthan, this breed is most commonly found and considered appropriate for the south-eastern region, particularly in districts like **Ajmer** (specifically Kishangarh), Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, and Bundi.

Information Booster:

- **Characteristics of Gir Cattle:**

- Origin: **Gujarat (India)**
- Average Milk Yield: **1200-1800 liters per lactation**
- Color: **Red or spotted white and red**
- Special Feature: **High resistance to diseases**
- Used for: **Dairy farming and crossbreeding with exotic breeds for high milk yield**



Q.2 Milk production potential of good breed of ‘Gir’ cattle is:

- A. 1000-2000 litre
- B. 2000-2500 litre
- C. 2500-4500 litre
- D. 5000-8000 litre

Answer: B

Sol: Based on the provided search results, the milk production potential of a good breed of ‘Gir’ cattle typically ranges from **2000 to 2500+ litres** per lactation.

Average Performance: The average lactation yield for Gir cows is commonly reported around 2,000–2,100 litres, with good-quality or well-managed mature cows often producing 1,800–2,000+ litres per lactation.

- **High Producers:** Under high-level management (e.g., intensive farming or specialized breeding), some Gir cows can yield 3,000–4,200+ litres over a 280–320 day lactation period, though the 2,000–2,500 range is often cited as the typical "good" average.
- **Daily Yield:** A good Gir cow generally produces 10-15 liters daily in ideal conditions.

Therefore, the most accurate option from the list for a "good" breed is:
B: 2000-2500 litre (with potential for higher under superior management).

Q.3 The most variable constituent of milk is:

- A. Protein
- B. Fat
- C. Lactose
- D. Minerals

Answer: B

Sol: Fat is the most variable constituent of milk, influenced by factors such as diet, breed, and lactation stage.

Q.4 The best crop for silage making is_____

- A. Wheat
- B. Barley
- C. Maize
- D. Oats

Answer: C

Sol: Maize is the best crop for silage making due to its high nutritional value and ease of fermentation.

Q.5 The temperature of the artificial vagina is:

- A. 37°C
- B. 40°C
- C. 42°C
- D. 65°C

Answer: C

Sol: The artificial vagina is maintained at a temperature of 42°C to mimic the natural conditions for semen collection.

Q.6 The disease in which animals abort or give birth to weak calves is:

- A. Anthrax
- B. Brucellosis
- C. Foot and Mouth Disease
- D. Mastitis

Answer: B

Sol: Brucellosis is a bacterial disease that causes abortion or weak calves in affected animals.

Q.7 Sirohi is native to:

- A. Kerala

- B. Rajasthan
- C. Punjab
- D. Haryana

Answer: B

Sol: Sirohi goats originate from Sirohi in Rajasthan and are valued for their milk and adaptability.

Q.8 About 80% of wool produced in the world comes from:

- A. Rambouillet and its crosses
- B. Merino and its crosses
- C. Karakul and its crosses
- D. Dorset and its crosses

Answer: B

Sol: Merino and its crosses contribute to 80% of the wool production globally due to their fine wool quality.

Q.9 The most commonly used cryoprotectant for freezing of semen is:

- A. Ethanol
- B. Glycerol
- C. Methanol
- D. Propylene glycol

Answer: B

Sol: Glycerol is the most commonly used cryoprotectant for freezing semen as it protects sperm cells during freezing and thawing.

Q.10 The first clone of an adult sheep was:

- A. Sagar
- B. Dolly
- C. Polly
- D. Jack

Answer: B

Sol: Dolly was the first cloned sheep, created in 1996 through somatic cell nuclear transfer.

Q.11 The state second in milk production is:

- A. Maharashtra
- B. Punjab
- C. Rajasthan
- D. Gujarat

Answer: C

Sol: Rajasthan ranks second in milk production after Uttar Pradesh.

Q.12 Anthrax, a disease of sheep, is caused by:

- A. Virus

- B. Bacteria
- C. Fungi
- D. Parasites

Answer: B

Sol: Anthrax is caused by bacteria and is highly contagious to both animals and humans.

Q.13 Scientific castration is done using an instrument known as:

- A. Burdizzo castrator
- B. Scalpel
- C. Clamp
- D. Emasculator

Answer: A

Sol: Scientific castration is carried out using the Burdizzo castrator, which is a bloodless method.

Q.14 What is the average lifespan of a goat?

- A. 8 years
- B. 5 years
- C. 12 years
- D. 22 years

Answer: C

Sol: The average lifespan of a goat is 12 years.

Q.15 Important viral diseases of poultry include:

- A. Ranikhet and Marek's disease
- B. Coccidiosis and Rickets
- C. Fowl Cholera and Diarrhea
- D. Nutritional roup and Curled toe paralysis

Answer: A

Sol: Ranikhet and Marek's disease are significant viral diseases in poultry that can cause high mortality rates if not managed.

Q.16 Cracked feet in poultry are caused by deficiency of:

- A. Calcium
- B. Biotin
- C. Vitamin E
- D. Zinc

Answer: B

Sol: Cracked feet in poultry are caused by a deficiency of biotin, a crucial vitamin for maintaining healthy skin and feet.

Q.17 Sickle shaped horn is the characteristic feature of?

- A. Mehsana

- B. Surti
- C. Murrah
- D. Godavari

Answer: B

Sol:

- Characteristics of Surti buffalo are:
- The breeding tract of this breed is Kaira and Baroda district of Gujarat.
 - Coat colour varies from rusty brown to silver-grey. Skin is black or brown.
 - The body is well shaped and medium sized; the barrel is wedge shaped.
 - The head is long with prominent eyes.
 - The horns are sickle shaped, moderately long and flat.
 - The colour is black or brown
 - The peculiarity of the breed is two white collars, one round the jaw and the other at the brisket.
 - The milk yield ranges from 900 to 1300 kg.
 - The age at first calving is 40-50 months with a intercalving period of 400-500 days.
 - The peculiarity of this breed is very high fat percentage in milk (8-12per cent).

Q.18 The mango nut weevil is a specific pest of mango variety:

- A. Alphonso
- B. Totapari
- C. Neelum
- D. Totapari & Neelum

Answer: A

Sol:

Alphonso mango variety is notably affected by the mango nut weevil.

Q.19 Mango rich in vitamin A and what is the chromosomes number of mango?

- A. 40
- B. 30
- C. 42
- D. 12

Answer: A

Sol: Mango (*Mangifera indica*) is a diploid species with 40 chromosomes in its somatic cells. Chromosome count serves as a genetic identifier for plant species. and Mango is Rich in vitamin A

Q.20 ‘Amrapali’ mango is a hybrid between:

- A. Langra × Neelum
- B. Dashehari × Neelum
- C. Alphonso × Totapuri
- D. Neelum × Totapuri

Answer: B

Sol:

‘Amrapali’ is a dwarf, regular-bearing, high-density-suited hybrid developed at IARI, New Delhi by crossing Dashehari (female) × Neelum (male). It has small fruit size but excellent keeping quality.

Q.21 FlavrSavr tomato was developed to:

- A. Ripen faster
- B. Reduce PG activity

- C. Boost seed number
- D. Improve ethylene use

Answer: B

Sol:  Option (b) is correct because the FlavrSavr tomato was genetically engineered using an antisense gene construct to reduce the expression of the enzyme polygalacturonase (PG). PG degrades pectin, a key component of the fruit cell wall. This degradation causes softening of fruits and leads to reduced shelf life. By suppressing PG activity, FlavrSavr tomatoes show slower softening and longer shelf life (about 2 weeks more than normal tomatoes). This also allows fruits to ripen naturally on plants, improving taste and total soluble solids (TSS).  Option (a) is incorrect because FlavrSavr tomatoes ripen slower, not faster.  Option (c) is incorrect as seed production is not the target trait here.  Option (d) is incorrect since FlavrSavr avoids reliance on ethylene-based artificial ripening used in conventional tomatoes. Conclusion: The correct answer is Option (b) – Reduce PG activity.

Q.22 Leaf curl of tomato is transmitted through:

- A. White fly
- B. Jassid
- C. Aphid
- D. Mite

Answer: A

Sol: • Correct Option (a) – White fly: Tomato Leaf Curl Virus (ToLCV) is transmitted by the whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci*), a well-known vector for several begomoviruses. • (b), (c), (d) – Not involved in ToLCV transmission.

Q.23 Most commonly used solution for osmotic dehydration is:

- A. Sugar solution
- B. KMS solution
- C. Benzoic acid solution
- D. All the above

Answer: A

Sol: Sugar solution is most commonly used for osmotic dehydration, as it helps in preserving fruits and vegetables by drawing out water through osmosis.

Q.24 The Toggenburg goat breed originated in which country?

- A. Germany
- B. France
- C. Switzerland
- D. Italy

Answer: C

Sol: The Toggenburg breed originated in the Toggenburg Valley of Switzerland and is one of the oldest known dairy goat breeds.

Q.25 Which government scheme supports dairy entrepreneurship in India?

- A. RKVY
- B. PM-KISAN
- C. DEDS
- D. PMFBY

Answer: C

Sol: Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) promotes self-employment and infrastructure for dairy farming.

Q.26 What is the primary objective of the “Pashudhan Bima Yojana” in Rajasthan?

- A. To provide free fodder to cattle
- B. To insure livestock against disease or death
- C. To distribute exotic breeds of cows
- D. To promote organic animal farming

Answer: B

Sol: Pashudhan Bima Yojana is a livestock insurance scheme that provides compensation to farmers in case of loss of insured animals due to disease, accident, or natural causes.

Q.27 Important constituent of jelly is:

- A. Sugar
- B. Acid
- C. Water
- D. Pectin

Answer: D

Sol: Pectin is the important constituent of jelly that enables it to set and gives it its gel-like texture.

Q.28 The perennial variety of chilli is:

- A. Arka lohit
- B. Pusa Jwala
- C. Pusa Sadabahar
- D. Pant C-1

Answer: C

Sol:  (c) Pusa Sadabahar: • Developed by IARI, New Delhi, Pusa Sadabahar is a perennial chilli variety that produces throughout the year. • It is known for its continuous flowering and fruiting habit, making it suitable for long-term cultivation. • It offers moderate resistance to common chilli diseases like powdery mildew and leaf curl.
 Other varieties are either annual or semi-perennial in growth habit.

Q.29 Chilli belongs to family ____

- A. Solanaceae
- B. Rosaceae
- C. Rutaceae
- D. Anonaceae

Answer: A

Sol: Chilli belongs to family Solanaceae. Chilli originated from Mexico. Mostly used as fresh vegetable. Chilli is an important vegetable and spice in every Indian cuisine and is grown throughout the country. Pungent forms are used as green chilli, whole dry chilli, chilli powder, chilli paste, chilli sauce, chilli oleoresin or as mixed curry power. Dried fruits are extensively used in spice.

Q.30 Which is the most serious disease of Okra?

- A. Root rot

- B. Powdery mildew
- C. Yellow vein mosaic
- D. Downey mildew

Answer: C

Sol:  (c) Yellow vein mosaic: • Most severe and economically damaging disease in Okra. • Caused by Yellow vein mosaic virus, transmitted by whiteflies. • Leads to chlorosis and reduced fruit yield. • Highly prevalent in Okra-growing areas.  (a) Root rot: • Important but not as destructive.  (b) Powdery mildew: • Occasional, less severe.  (d) Downey mildew: • Rarely affects Okra seriously.

Q.31 Little leaf of brinjal is caused by:

- A. Mycoplasma like organism
- B. Fungi
- C. Bacteria
- D. Viruses

Answer: A

Sol: • Correct Option (a) – Mycoplasma like organism (MLO): Little leaf disease is caused by a phytoplasma transmitted by leafhoppers, leading to stunted leaves and reduced fruiting in brinjal. • (b), (c), (d) – Not associated with this disorder.

Q.32 Pomegranate is commercially propagated by:

- A. Air layering
- B. Hard wood cutting
- C. Wedge grafting
- D. Semi hard wood cutting

Answer: B

Sol:
Pomegranate is commercially propagated by hardwood cutting, a technique that helps in quick establishment of plants for fruit production.

Q.33 Bacterial leaf spot of pomegranate is caused by:

- A. Xanthomonas axanopodis pv. punicae
- B. Xanthomonas campestris pv. translucens
- C. Xanthomonas arboricola pv. pruni
- D. Xanthomonas campestris pv. pruni

Answer: A

Sol: • Correct Option (a) – *Xanthomonas axanopodis* pv. *punicae*: This bacterium causes bacterial leaf spot in pomegranate, resulting in dark brown irregular leaf lesions, defoliation, and reduced yield. • (b), (c), (d) – Pathovars associated with other crops, not pomegranate.

Q.34 Disease of papaya at nursery stage is:

- A. Anthracnose
- B. Damping off
- C. Powdery mildew
- D. Papaya mosaic virus

Answer: B

Sol: Damping off is a serious seedling disease in papaya nurseries, caused by fungi such as Pythium and Rhizoctonia. It leads to rotting at the base of the stem, causing collapse and death of young seedlings.

Q.35 Yellow colour of papaya is due to the presence of:

- A. Carotene
- B. Caricaxanthin
- C. Quercetin
- D. Lycopene

Answer: B

Sol:

The yellow colour in papaya is primarily due to the pigment Caricaxanthin.

Q.36 Internal fruit necrosis of aonla can be controlled by spray of:

- A. Zinc sulfate 0.2%
- B. Borax 0.6%
- C. Urea 1%
- D. Calcium chloride 0.4%

Answer: B

Sol:

Internal fruit necrosis in aonla (Indian gooseberry) is a physiological disorder caused by boron deficiency. Spraying Borax at 0.6% corrects this deficiency and prevents tissue darkening in fruits.

Q.37 Crystallization in jam occurs due to:

- A. Excess of water
- B. Lack of sugar
- C. Excess of acid
- D. Excess of sugar

Answer: D

Sol: Excess sugar in jam causes crystallization as sugar molecules form crystals when the concentration exceeds the saturation point.

Q.38 A date palm is a?

- A. Monoecious plant
- B. Dioecious plant
- C. Bisexual plant
- D. Asexual plant

Answer: B

Sol:

Date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*) is a dioecious plant, meaning it has separate male and female plants. The male plants produce pollen, and the female plants produce flowers, which develop into dates after pollination. Artificial pollination is often carried out in commercial cultivation to ensure a high yield. Date palms are commonly cultivated in arid and semi-arid regions.

Q.39 Which variety of onion is tolerant to salinity?

- A. N-53
- B. Pusa Red
- C. Pusa White
- D. Hisar-2

Answer: D

Sol:

Onion (*Allium cepa*) is sensitive to soil salinity, which affects bulb size, yield, and quality. However, certain varieties have been developed with **better salinity tolerance** to suit problematic soils.

Key Points:

- **Hisar-2:**
- It is a **variety developed at CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar.**
- Specifically **bred for tolerance to salinity and sodic soils.**
- Performs better under **high electrical conductivity (EC) conditions** compared to other commercial onion varieties.
- Produces **moderate-sized, good quality bulbs** even in saline environments where other varieties struggle.
- **Importance:**
- Expands onion cultivation to **marginal and saline-prone lands.**
- Provides farmers in affected areas a viable option to sustain production.

Other Options Explained:

- **(a) N-53:**
- A popular variety for Kharif season, but **not specifically bred for salinity tolerance.**
- **(b) Pusa Red:**
- Early maturing, good for Rabi season, but **normal sensitivity** to saline conditions.
- **(c) Pusa White:**
- Grown for white onion requirements, but **not salt-tolerant.**

Q.40 Area need in nursery for one hectare Planting of tomato?

- A. 150m²
- B. 250m²
- C. 500m²
- D. 1000m²

Answer: B

Sol: The area needed in the nursery for one hectare of tomato planting is approximately 250m². This space is required to raise enough seedlings to transplant over one hectare of field.



Q.41 The scientific name of the maize stem borer, a common pest in maize crops, is_____

- A. Helicoverpa armigera
- B. Chilo partellus
- C. Spodoptera frugiperda
- D. Heliothis virescens

Answer: B

Sol:

Chilo partellus is the scientific name of the maize stem borer, a significant pest of maize crops. It bores into the stems and tunnels through the plant tissues, which can cause considerable damage to maize and reduce yield. Effective control measures, including resistant crop varieties and biological control, are essential to manage this pest.

Q.42 Rice consumes approximately how many liters of water to produce 1 kg of rice grain?

- A. 2000 liters
- B. 3000 liters
- C. 4000 liters
- D. 5000 liters

Answer: D

Sol: Rice cultivation is water-intensive, requiring about 5000 liters of water to produce 1 kg of rice grain. This high-water requirement is due to the flooded conditions in which rice is typically grown, making efficient water management essential for sustainable rice production.

Q.43 Type of inflorescence in Jowar?

- A. Spike
- B. Panicle
- C. Caryopsis
- D. Axillary Raceme

Answer: B

Sol:
The type of inflorescence in Jowar (Sorghum) is a Panicle. Panicles are branched clusters of flowers, each bearing a small grain, and this is the characteristic inflorescence seen in Jowar plants.

Q.44 Botanical name of Bajra is –

- A. *Sorghum bicolor*
- B. *Pennisetum glaucum*
- C. *Zea mays*
- D. *Triticum aestivum*

Answer: B

Sol:
The botanical name of Bajra (pearl millet) is *Pennisetum glaucum*.

Q.45 Test weight of wheat is?

- A. 40g
- B. 50g
- C. 55g
- D. 60g

Answer: A

Sol: The test weight of wheat refers to the weight of a specific volume of wheat, usually considered as a quality indicator. A test weight of 40g is considered a standard measure, indicating the density and quality of the wheat grains.

Q.46 Botanical name of six-row barley is?

- A. *Hordeum vulgare*
- B. *Hordeum distichon*
- C. *Hordeum irregular*
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

Sol:

Hordeum vulgare is the botanical name for six-row barley. It is widely grown for fodder, food, and malt production.

Q.47 Nipping in chickpea is done at:

- A. 10-20 DAS
- B. 30-40 DAS
- C. 40-50 DAS
- D. 20-30 DAS

Answer: B

Sol:

Gram nipping is a special cultivation practice of plucking the apical buds of crops. It is done at about 30-40 DAS. It stops the apical growth and promotes lateral branching; hence the plant produces more pods and flowers, and yield is increased

Q.48 Shelling percentage in groundnut is –

- A. 33%
- B. 50%
- C. 70%
- D. 60%

Answer: C

Sol:

The shelling percentage in groundnut is approximately 70%, representing the proportion of kernels obtained after shelling.

Q.49 Sesame phyllody disease is caused by:

- A. Bacteria
- B. Virus
- C. Fungi
- D. Phytoplasma

Answer: D

Sol:

Phytoplasma is the causal agent of phyllody disease in sesame.
· It causes floral parts to transform into leafy structures, leading to sterility and severe yield losses.
· The disease is transmitted by insect vectors like leafhoppers.

Q.50 soybean is is originated from_____

- A. India
- B. USA
- C. Japan
- D. China

Answer: D

Sol:

Soybean was originally domesticated in China, with historical records dating back thousands of years, underscoring its long-standing importance in Chinese agriculture.

Q.51 Project Directorate of Mustard Research is located at:

- A. Bharatpur
- B. Jobner
- C. Jodhpur
- D. Udaipur

Answer: A

Sol:

The Project Directorate of Mustard Research, ICAR-Directorate of Rapeseed-Mustard Research (ICAR-DRMR), is located in **Sewar, Bharatpur, Rajasthan, India.**

Q.52 Linseed is a crop from which family?

- A. Polygonaceae
- B. Linaceae
- C. Poaceae
- D. Malvaceae

Answer: B

Sol:

Linseed belongs to the family Linaceae.

Q.53 Castor belongs to the family:

- A. Solanaceae
- B. Convolvulaceae
- C. Euphorbiaceae
- D. Chenopodiaceae

Answer: C

Sol:

Castor (*Ricinus communis*) belongs to the **Euphorbiaceae family**.
This family includes plants that are often used for oil extraction, and castor oil is widely used in various industries.

Q.54 Sunflower belongs to which family?

- A. Poaceae
- B. Asteraceae
- C. Chenopodiaceae
- D. Solanaceae

Answer: B

Sol:

Sunflower belongs to the family Asteraceae.

Q.55 Breeder seed is the progeny of which seed?

- A. Certified seed
- B. Foundation seed
- C. Nucleus seed
- D. Hybrid seed

Answer: C

Sol:

Breeder seed is the progeny of Nucleus seed.
It is produced under the supervision of plant breeders in research institutions.
It serves as the source of Foundation seed.
The quality and genetic purity of breeder seeds are of utmost importance in seed production programs.

Q.56 What is the cropping intensity in mono cropping?

- A. 50%
- B. 100%
- C. 150%
- D. 200%

Answer: B

Sol:

Cropping intensity in monocropping is 100% because only one crop is grown on the same land during a single growing season.

Q.57 Soil erosion due to rainfall is called _____.

- A. Sheet erosion
- B. Splash erosion
- C. Rill erosion
- D. Gully erosion

Answer: B

Sol: **Splash erosion** occurs when raindrops hit bare soil, dislodging soil particles. Other types of erosion involve water flow after rainfall.

Q.58 Soil conservation is a process where soil is _____.

- A. Aerated
- B. Protected from erosion/loss
- C. Made infertile
- D. Drained out

Answer: B

Sol: **Soil conservation** aims to prevent erosion and maintain fertility. Soil conservation refers to the practices and methods used to protect soil from degradation and erosion, ensuring its long-term health and productivity. It involves managing the soil to prevent loss of topsoil, maintain fertility, and mitigate the negative impacts of natural and human-induced factors.

Q.59 Suitable fertilizer used in fertigation?

- A. Organic manure
- B. Compost
- C. Liquid fertilizer
- D. Green manure

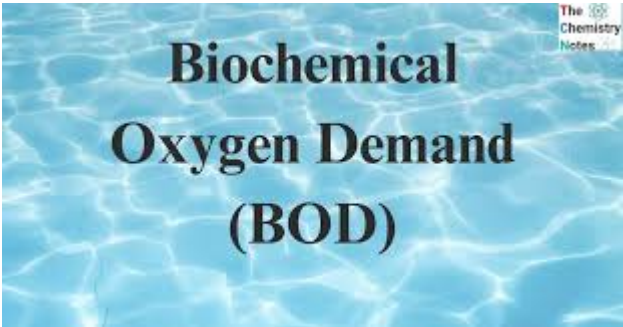
Answer: C

Sol: • Liquid fertilizers are ideal for fertigation (fertilizer + irrigation). • Easily soluble and directly available to plants. • Applied through drip or sprinkler irrigation systems. • Enhances nutrient uptake efficiency. • Reduces fertilizer losses and increases yield.

- Q.60** What is the major indicator of organic water pollution?
- A. pH value
 - B. Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD)
 - C. Dissolved Oxygen (DO)
 - D. Turbidity

Answer: B

- Sol:** 1. **Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD)** is a key indicator of organic water pollution.
2. Higher BOD indicates higher levels of organic matter, which depletes oxygen in water.
3. This adversely affects aquatic life and water quality.



-
- Q.61** The Tharparkar breed of livestock of Rajasthan is associated with ____.
- A. Horse
 - B. Camel
 - C. Goat
 - D. Cow

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is option (d) **Cow**.

Explanation

The **Tharparkar** breed is a **cow breed** that is primarily found in the Rajasthan region of India. It is a dual-purpose breed, raised for both milk and draught purposes. The Tharparkar cows are known for their hardy nature and adaptability to harsh climates, making them ideal for regions like Rajasthan. They have a light to medium body structure and are considered good for milk production, particularly in areas with water scarcity.

Information Booster

- **Tharparkar Cow:** A breed found in Rajasthan, known for its resilience in harsh climates.
- **Dual-purpose breed:** The Dharparkar cow is raised for both milk production and draught work.
- **Adaptability:** The breed is particularly suited for arid and semi-arid regions, making it common in Rajasthan.

-
- Q.62** Which of the following two districts of Rajasthan has the highest area under irrigation by ponds?
- A. Alwar and Jaipur
 - B. Bharatpur and Pali
 - C. Sawai Madhopur and Jaipur
 - D. Udaipur and Tonk

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is option (a) **Alwar and Jaipur**.

Explanation

According to the State Irrigation Plan (SIP) and various water management studies in Rajasthan, **Alwar and Jaipur** have the highest area under irrigation by ponds. These two districts have significant water management systems, including numerous farm ponds (also known as Khet Talai) that help in irrigation during dry seasons. Pond irrigation is vital in these areas due to their semi-arid climate.

Jaipur and Alwar, both of which have extensive agricultural activities, rely heavily on these water resources to sustain their farming practices.

Information Booster

- **Alwar and Jaipur:** Both districts have a substantial area under irrigation through ponds, making them prominent in the state.
- **Bharatpur and Pali:** These districts are agriculturally significant but not primarily known for irrigation by ponds.
- **Sawai Madhopur and Jaipur:** Sawai Madhopur is notable for its wildlife reserves and forested areas, not for pond-based irrigation.
- **Udaipur and Tonk:** While Udaipur is important for irrigation, it does not lead in pond-based irrigation compared to Alwar and Jaipur.

Q.63 Who among the following Pratihara rulers of Mandore was skilled in grammar, logic, astrology, art and poetry composition and was, apparently, acknowledged as a poet of repute in more than one language?

- A. Jhota
- B. Bhiladitya
- C. Kaksha
- D. Bauka

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(b) Bhiladitya**.

Explanation:

Bhiladitya was a notable Pratihara ruler of **Mandore** who was highly skilled in various intellectual fields, including **grammar, logic, astrology, art,** and **poetry composition**. He was also recognized as a poet of repute in more than one language. His contributions to literature and scholarship earned him a prominent place in history, particularly during the Pratihara dynasty's reign.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Pratihara Dynasty:** The Pratiharas were one of the prominent dynasties in medieval India, particularly in Rajasthan. They were patrons of the arts and learning, and several of their rulers were also great scholars and poets.
- **Intellectual Contributions:** Bhiladitya's involvement in literature and various scholarly pursuits made him a significant figure, enhancing the cultural and intellectual life of his time.

Q.64 Which of the following species found in Rajasthan is one of the critically endangered species in the IUCN Red List and National Wildlife Action Plan (2002-2016)?

- A. Chinkara
- B. Blackbuck
- C. Great Indian Bustard
- D. Great Indian Spotted Eagle

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c) **Great Indian Bustard**.

Explanation

The **Great Indian Bustard** (*Ardeotis nigriceps*) is one of the critically endangered species listed in the **IUCN Red List** and also featured in the **National Wildlife Action Plan (2002-2016)**. This bird, which is native to Rajasthan, is severely threatened due to habitat loss, hunting, and disturbance caused by human activities. Rajasthan, particularly the Thar Desert region, is home to a small population of the Great Indian Bustard. Conservation efforts are underway to protect this species, but it remains critically endangered.

Information Booster

- **Great Indian Bustard:** Critically endangered according to IUCN Red List and National Wildlife Action Plan.
- **Habitat:** Found primarily in the dry grasslands of Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Maharashtra.

- **Conservation efforts:** Protected under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, and efforts are being made to establish breeding programs.
- **Threats:** Habitat destruction, hunting, and powerlines that pose a threat to the birds' survival.

Q.65 Berach, Kothari and Khari are tributaries of which of the following rivers?

- A. Ghaggar
- B. Banas
- C. Luni
- D. Beas

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option (b) **Banas**.

Explanation

The **Berach**, **Kothari**, and **Khari** are tributaries of the **Banas River**, which is an important river in Rajasthan. The Banas River is a major tributary of the **Chambal River** and flows through the eastern part of Rajasthan. These tributaries contribute to the water flow in the Banas River, which eventually merges into the Chambal River.

Information Booster

- **Berach, Kothari, and Khari:** These are tributaries of the **Banas River**.
- **Banas River:** The Banas is one of the key rivers in Rajasthan, flowing from the Aravalli Range and eventually joining the Chambal River.
- **Other major rivers in Rajasthan:** The **Luni** and **Ghaggar** are significant rivers in the region but do not have the tributaries mentioned above.

Additional Knowledge

- **Chambal River:** The Banas River is a tributary of the Chambal River, which is part of the Yamuna River system.
- **Luni River:** The Luni is another important river in Rajasthan, but it is not connected to Berach, Kothari, or Khari.

Q.66 The highest peak of the Aravalli mountain range 'Guru Shikhar' is located near _____ in Rajasthan.

- A. Bikaner
- B. Jodhpur
- C. Pali
- D. Mount Abu

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is option (d) **Mount Abu**.

Explanation

The highest peak of the **Aravalli Mountain Range**, known as **Guru Shikhar**, is located near **Mount Abu** in Rajasthan. Guru Shikhar is the highest point of the Aravalli range, standing at an elevation of **1,722 meters** (5,650 feet) above sea level. Mount Abu is the only hill station in Rajasthan and is a popular tourist destination due to its cool climate and scenic views.

Information Booster

- **Guru Shikhar:** The highest peak in the Aravalli Range, located near **Mount Abu**.
- **Mount Abu:** Famous for its pleasant climate and as a popular tourist spot, it is located in the southern part of Rajasthan.
- **Aravalli Range:** One of the oldest mountain ranges in the world, extends from Delhi to Gujarat.

Additional Knowledge

- **Guru Shikhar** is a popular pilgrimage site due to the Guru Shikhar temple at the peak, dedicated to Lord Dattatreya.
- **Mount Abu** is well-known for its **Dilwara Temples**, which are renowned for their exquisite marble carvings.

Q.67 At which place was the All India State People's Conference (AISPC) held in 1945-46 in which it was stated that only those states or groups of states having a minimum population of fifty lakhs and revenue of three crore rupees or more should be given the status of independent unit in free and federal India?

- A. Udaipur
- B. Jaipur
- C. Bikaner
- D. Jodhpur

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is option (a) **Udaipur**.

Explanation

The **All India State People's Conference (AISPC)** was held in **Udaipur** in **1945-46**. During this conference, it was stated that only those states or groups of states, which had a minimum population of **fifty lakhs** and a revenue of **three crore rupees** or more, should be granted the status of an independent unit in a free and federal India. This conference played a significant role in the discussion about the future of princely states in India, especially regarding their integration into the Indian Union after independence.

Information Booster

- **AISPC in Udaipur (1945-46):** The conference was an important political event where discussions were held about the role of princely states in post-independence India.
- **Minimum population and revenue:** The proposal outlined the criteria for the status of independent states based on their population and revenue.
- **Princely States:** The conference reflected the growing sentiment among Indian leaders and the public to address the political status of princely states in the context of India's independence and federal structure.

Additional Knowledge

- The **All India State People's Conference** was a platform for the princely states to discuss their future in a post-British India and to advocate for greater autonomy and rights within the federal structure of the Indian Union.
- **Udaipur:** Located in the southern part of Rajasthan, Udaipur is known for its rich history and political importance in the context of India's freedom struggle.

Q.68 According to the 2011 Census of India, which district of Rajasthan had the highest rate of population growth?

- A. Baimer
- B. Bikaner
- C. Jaisalmer
- D. Jodhpur

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) **Barmer**

Explanation:

- According to the **2011 Census of India**, the district of **Barmer** recorded the highest decadal population growth rate in Rajasthan at **32.52%**.
- This rate was significantly higher than the state's average decadal growth rate of **21.31%**, which was **21.31%**.

- The population of Barmer increased from **1,964,835 in 2001** to **2,603,751 in 2011**.
- This high growth is often attributed to factors such as high fertility rates in the region and increased economic activity due to the discovery of oil and gas.
- Following Barmer, the district with the second-highest growth rate was **Jaisalmer** at **31.81%**.

Information Booster:

- In contrast to Barmer, **Ganganagar** district recorded the lowest decadal population growth rate in Rajasthan at just **10.0%**.
- Rajasthan's overall population grew by approximately **1.2 crore** people between the 2001 and 2011 census.

Additional Knowledge:(b) Bikaner (Option b)

- Bikaner recorded a decadal growth rate of approximately **24.3%**, which is above the state average but lower than Barmer and Jaisalmer.
- It is the fourth largest district in Rajasthan by area.

(c) Jaisalmer (Option c)

- Jaisalmer had the second-highest growth rate in the state at **31.81%**.
- Despite high growth, it remains the district with the **lowest population density** in Rajasthan (17 persons per sq. km) due to its vast desert area.

(d) Jodhpur (Option d)

- Jodhpur recorded a growth rate of **27.7%**.
- It is the second most populous district in Rajasthan after Jaipur and is known as the **"Sun City"** or **"Blue City."**

Q.69 In India, Rajasthan is the only producer of which of the following minerals?

- A. Uranium
- B. Quartz
- C. Wollastonite
- D. Magnetite

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c) **Wollastonite**.

Explanation

Rajasthan is the **only producer** of **Wollastonite** in India. Wollastonite is a mineral that has various industrial uses, including in ceramics, paints, plastics, and as a raw material in the production of special steels. The state of Rajasthan, especially areas like Udaipur, is rich in this mineral and contributes significantly to its production in India.

Information Booster

- **Wollastonite:** A unique mineral that is primarily mined in Rajasthan, which has significant deposits.
- **Uses:** It is used in the manufacturing of ceramics, friction products, paints, plastics, and as a raw material for special steels.
- **Other minerals:** Rajasthan is also a major producer of **Quartz**, **Magnetite**, and **Uranium**, but is not the only producer of these minerals in India.

Additional Knowledge

- **Uranium:** While Rajasthan has uranium deposits, it is not the only pr India. Uranium is also mined in other states like Jharkhand and Andhra Pradesh.

- **Quartz:** Rajasthan is a major producer of quartz, but it is not the only state in India with significant deposits of this mineral.
-

Q.70 The ancient city of Shakambhari (now Sambhar) in Rajasthan was founded in the seventh century by a Chauhan king named _____.

- A. Vasudev
- B. Samantdev
- C. Someshwar
- D. Vighraharaj

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) Vasudev
Explanation:

- The ancient city of **Shakambhari** (present-day Sambhar in Rajasthan) was founded by the **Chauhan king Vasudev**.
- He is considered the **founder of the Chahamana (Chauhan) dynasty** of Shakambhari.
- According to historical records, he established the kingdom in the **6th or 7th century CE**.
- The **Bijolia inscription** (dated 1170 CE) credits Vasudev with the founding of the dynasty and states that he created the **Sambhar Lake**.
- He is described as the earliest ruler of the dynasty in various genealogies, including those found in the **Prithviraja Vijaya**.

Information Booster:

- The Chahamanas of Shakambhari ruled parts of the present-day **Rajasthan** and neighboring areas between the **6th and 12th centuries**.
- Their initial capital was **Shakambhari** (Sambhar), but it was later shifted to **Ajayameru (Ajmer)** by **Ajayaraja II** in the 12th century.
- The dynasty reached its zenith under **Vighraharaja IV** and **Prithviraja III** (Prithviraj Chauhan).
- **Shakambhari Devi** is the tutelary deity (Kuldevi) of the Chauhan clan.
- The territory ruled by them was historically known as **Sapadalaksha**.

Additional Knowledge:Samantdev (Option b)

- He was a successor in the Chahamana lineage, often listed as a descendant of Vasudev.
- He ruled significantly **later than the 7th-century** founding period.

Someshwar (Option c)

- **Someshvara** was a ruler of the Chahamana dynasty who reigned from roughly **1169 to 1177 CE**.
- He was the **father of the famous king Prithviraja III**.

Vighraharaj (Option d)

- This name refers to several rulers of the dynasty, most notably **Vighraharaja IV** (also known as **Visaladeva**).
- Vighraharaja IV ruled in the **mid-12th century** (c. 1150–1164 CE).
- He is famous for capturing **Delhi (Dhillika)** from the Tomaras and for writing the drama **Harikeli Nataka**.

Q.71 Which of the following districts of Rajasthan has the lowest population density?

- A. Sri Ganganagar
- B. Pali
- C. Churu
- D. Jalore

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c) Churu.

Explanation

The population density of a region is defined as the number of people living per square kilometer. According to the 2011 Census data, the population density of the districts in question are as follows:

- **Churu:** 148 persons per square kilometer
- **Sri Ganganagar:** 179 persons per square kilometer
- **Jalore:** 172 persons per square kilometer
- **Pali:** 164 persons per square kilometer

Among these, **Churu** has the lowest population density with just **148 persons per square kilometer**.

Additional Knowledge

- **Churu:** Churu is located in the Shekhawati region of Rajasthan. It is known for its rich cultural heritage, particularly its frescoes and havelis. Despite being a part of the historic Shekhawati region, it has a relatively low population density due to its vast arid regions and limited urbanization. Churu's economy is primarily based on agriculture, particularly wheat and mustard farming, along with some livestock rearing. Its large rural areas contribute to the lower density.
- **Sri Ganganagar:** Situated in the northernmost part of Rajasthan, Sri Ganganagar is often called the "Food Basket of Rajasthan" due to its extensive irrigation system, which is supported by the Ganga Canal. This region, while fertile and agriculturally rich, has a slightly higher population density (179 people/km²) compared to Churu, thanks to its role in food production and higher levels of urbanization.
- **Jalore:** Known as the "Granite City," Jalore is an important industrial hub, especially for granite mining. Its population density is 172 people/km², which is higher than Churu but still lower than Sri Ganganagar and Pali. The district has been developing rapidly due to its mining and industrial sectors, contributing to its growth in urban areas.
- **Pali:** Pali, located in the western part of Rajasthan, is an industrial center known for its textile industry. The district has a population density of 164 people/km², which is lower than Sri Ganganagar but higher than Churu. Pali's population density reflects its industrialization and urbanization.

Q.72 One of the major chemical industrial complexes of Rajasthan is located in which of the following places?

- A. Bikaner
- B. Kota
- C. Jalore
- D. Baimer

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option (b) **Kota**.

Explanation

Kota is home to one of the major **chemical industrial complexes** in Rajasthan. It is a significant industrial city known for its large-scale chemical production and manufacturing activities. Kota's chemical industry mainly includes the production of fertilizers, chemicals, and related products.

The presence of large industries, including chemical plants, in Kota has contributed to its industrial growth, making it one of the prominent industrial hubs in Rajasthan. It is also home to several major chemical companies and industries engaged in the production of phosphatic and nitrogenous fertilizers.

Information Booster

- **Kota:** Known for its major chemical industrial complex, including fertilizer and chemical manufacturing.
- **Bikaner:** Known for its contribution to agriculture and textiles but lacks a significant chemical industrial presence.
- **Jalore:** Primarily known for its granite industry, not a major chemical industry hub.
- **Barmer:** Known for its oil and mineral extraction industries but does not have a major chemical industrial complex.

Q.73 According to the 2011 Census of India, what was the sex ratio (number of females per 1000 males) in urban areas of Rajasthan?

- A. 888
- B. 914
- C. 928
- D. 921

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) **914**

Explanation:

- According to the **2011 Census of India**, the sex ratio in the **urban areas** of Rajasthan was **914** females per 1000 males.
- In comparison, the **rural areas** of Rajasthan recorded a significantly higher sex ratio of **933**.
- The **overall sex ratio** of the state (combining both rural and urban areas) was recorded at **928** in 2011, which was an improvement from the 2001 figure of 921.
- The lower sex ratio in urban areas is often attributed to **male-selective migration** from rural to urban regions for employment and education.
- Among the districts, **Tonk** recorded the highest urban sex ratio in Rajasthan at **985**, while **Jaisalmer** recorded the lowest at **807**.

Information Booster:

- The **Child Sex Ratio (0–6 years)** in urban Rajasthan was even lower, recorded at **874** females per 1000 males.
- Nationally, the urban sex ratio of India was **929**, meaning Rajasthan's urban sex ratio (914) was lower than the national average.

Additional Knowledge:888 (Option a)

- This figure represents the **Child Sex Ratio (0–6 years)** for the entire state of Rajasthan as per the 2011 Census.
- It showed a decline from the 2001 child sex ratio, which was 909.

928 (Option c)

- This is the **Total (Overall) Sex Ratio** of Rajasthan state as per the 2011 Census.
- It is the average of both rural (933) and urban (914) populations.

921 (Option d)

- This was the **Overall Sex Ratio of Rajasthan** according to the **2001 Census**.
- The state saw an increase of 7 points in its overall sex ratio between 2001 and 2011.

- Q.74** What is the road density (per kilometer per total area) in Rajasthan?
- A. 50.5
 - B. 65.78
 - C. 78.61
 - D. 152.04

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c) 78.61.

Explanation

As of March 2020, Rajasthan's road density was recorded at **78.61 kilometers per 100 square kilometers** of total area. This metric indicates the extent of road infrastructure relative to the state's geographical size, reflecting the accessibility and connectivity within the region. Road density is a crucial indicator of infrastructure development, influencing economic activities, accessibility to services, and overall regional development.

Information Booster

- **Road Density:** Measures the total length of roads per unit area, typically per 100 square kilometers.
- **Rajasthan's Road Density:** As of March 2020, it stood at **78.61 km/100 sq. km**, indicating a moderate level of road infrastructure development.
- **National Comparison:** The national average road density is higher, approximately **152.04 km/100 sq. km**, suggesting that Rajasthan's road infrastructure is less dense compared to the national average.
- **Implications:** Higher road density often correlates with better connectivity, facilitating trade, mobility, and access to services.
- **Development Goals:** Enhancing road density is a focus area in Rajasthan's infrastructure development plans to improve connectivity and support economic growth.

Additional Knowledge

(a) 50.5:
A road density of **50.5 km/100 sq. km** would be relatively low, indicating limited road infrastructure. Rajasthan's actual road density is higher, at **78.61 km/100 sq. km**, reflecting better connectivity.

(b) 65.78:
While **65.78 km/100 sq. km** represents a moderate road density, it is still below Rajasthan's actual road density of **78.61 km/100 sq. km**.

(c) 78.61:
This is the correct figure, representing Rajasthan's road density a

-
- Q.75** Which of the following was established in 1929 in Banasthali village by Hiralal Shastri, the first Chief Minister of Rajasthan state, to train a group of dedicated social workers to implement the programme of rural reconstruction?
- A. Gram Kutir
 - B. Jeevan Kutir
 - C. Jeevan Ashram
 - D. Gandhi Ashram

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b)**Jeevan Kutir**.

Explanation:
In **1929**, **Hiralal Shastri**, the first **Chief Minister of Rajasthan**, established **Jeevan Kutir** in **Banasthali**, a remote and backward village 72 km from **Jaipur**. The purpose of **Jeevan Kutir** was to train social workers dedicated to **rural reconstruction**. This initiative aimed to empower rural communities through education, vocational training, and social reforms.

Later, in **1935**, in memory of Hiralal Shastri's daughter **Shantabai**, who passed away at an early age, **Hiralal Shastri** and **Ratan Shastri**, along with the active support of fellow freedom fighters like **Durgadutt Harit**, founded **Banasthali Vidyapith**. The **Vidyapith** was established to promote **women's education** and serve as a beacon for rural development and social progress, continuing the legacy of rural empowerment that began with **Jeevan Kutir**.

Key Points:

- **Jeevan Kutir** was established in **1929** by **Hiralal Shastri** in **Banasthali**, focusing on **rural reconstruction** and training social workers.
- **Banasthali Vidyapith** was founded in **1935** to honor the memory of **Shantabai**, Hiralal Shastri's daughter, and to continue the work of rural development and women's education.

Q.76 What is the minimum percentage of the total annual allocated amount that should be recommended for development of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe (SC/ST) settlements under MLA Local Area Development Programme (MLALAD) in Rajasthan?

- A. 10
- B. 20
- C. 30
- D. 40

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option (b) 20.

Explanation

Under the **MLA Local Area Development Programme (MLALAD)** in Rajasthan, a minimum of **20%** of the total annual allocated amount is recommended for the development of **Scheduled Caste (SC)** and **Scheduled Tribe (ST)** settlements. This allocation ensures that the marginalized communities receive adequate attention and funding for their development needs, including infrastructure, basic services, and other welfare initiatives.

Information Booster

- **MLALAD** is a program aimed at ensuring the development of constituencies with the help of the local elected members (MLAs).
- The **20%** recommendation for SC/ST settlements is intended to address the needs of these communities and improve their living conditions through targeted development efforts.
- This initiative is part of Rajasthan's broader focus on social welfare and ensuring equitable development across all segments of society, especially historically disadvantaged communities.

Q.77 Rajasthan State Judicial Academy is located in _____.

- A. Jaipur
- B. Jodhpur
- C. Bikaner
- D. Alwar

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option (b) Jodhpur.

Explanation

The **Rajasthan State Judicial Academy** is located in **Jodhpur**, Rajasthan. It plays a key role in training judicial officers and law professionals in the state. The academy provides educational programs, workshops, and seminars to enhance the skills and knowledge of judges and other members of the legal community, contributing to the betterment of the judicial system in Rajasthan.

Information Booster

- The academy is situated **near Jhalamand Circle**, Old Pali Road, Jodhpur.
- It offers training to judicial officers to improve their efficiency in administering justice.
- The Rajasthan State Judicial Academy aims to promote modern practices and keep the judiciary well-informed about changes in laws and judicial procedures.

Q.78 Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission has provision for an investigation agency of its own headed by ____.

- A. A police officer not below the rank of Additional Superintendent of Police
- B. A police officer not below the rank of Superintendent of Police
- C. A police officer not below the rank of Deputy Inspector General
- D. A police officer not below the rank of Inspector General

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option (b) A police officer not below the rank of Superintendent of Police.

Explanation

The **Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission** (RSHRC) has provisions for an **investigation agency**, which is responsible for conducting inquiries related to human rights violations. The agency is headed by a **police officer not below the rank of Superintendent of Police**. This ensures that the investigation is carried out by a senior and competent officer, capable of handling sensitive and serious matters related to human rights.

Information Booster

- The **Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission** is a statutory body that works to safeguard human rights and investigate complaints of violations.
- The investigation agency within the RSHRC is tasked with probing allegations of human rights abuses in the state, under the supervision of a senior police officer.
- The role of the **Superintendent of Police** ensures the independence and authority of the investigation, making sure it is conducted fairly and thoroughly.
- The Commission has the authority to take suo-motu cognizance of human rights violations and also acts on petitions submitted by the public.

Additional Knowledge

(a) A police officer not below the rank of Additional Superintendent of Police:

While an **Additional Superintendent of Police (ASP)** is a senior officer, the provision specifically states that the **investigation agency** of the **Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission** is headed by a **Superintendent of Police**, not an Additional Superintendent.

(b) A police officer not below the rank of Superintendent of Police:

This is the correct provision. The **Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission** has a dedicated investigation agency headed by a **Superintendent of Police**. The rank ensures that the officer has adequate experience and authority to handle serious human rights violations.

(c) A police officer not below the rank of Deputy Inspector General:

A **Deputy Inspector General (DIG)** is a very senior officer, and there is no such requirement for this rank to head the investigation agency of the **Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission**. A **Superintendent of Police** is the designated rank.

(d) A police officer not below the rank of Inspector General:

An **Inspector General (IG)** is a higher rank than a **Superintendent of Police**, and there is no need for an IG to be heading the investigation agency of the **Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission**.

Q.79 After independence, a new state Rajasthan was formed by the integration of princely states. Five High Courts were functioning at different places in the newly created state. Which of the following places is not one of them?

- A. Jaipur
- B. Jodhpur
- C. Kota
- D. Bikaner

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c) Kota.

Explanation

After the formation of the state of **Rajasthan** in **1949**, several **princely states** were integrated to form the new state. Initially, **five High Courts** were functioning in different regions to serve the legal needs of the new state. These High Courts were located in the following places:

1. **Jaipur**
2. **Jodhpur**
3. **Bikaner**
4. **Udaipur**
5. **Ajmer**

However, **Kota** was not one of the places where a High Court was functioning after the formation of Rajasthan. Kota, although an important city in Rajasthan, was not designated as a place for a separate High Court during that time.

Information Booster

- The **five High Courts** initially functioning in Rajasthan were based in **Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Udaipur**, and **Ajmer**.
- These High Courts were later merged, and **Jaipur** and **Jodhpur** became the main judicial hubs for the state.
- The **High Court of Rajasthan** was later consolidated in **Jodhpur**, which remains the present location of the state's judicial authority.

Additional Knowledge

(a) Jaipur:

Jaipur, as the capital of Rajasthan, was one of the main centers for the judicial system after the integration of the princely states. The Jaipur High Court was one of the functioning courts.

(b) Jodhpur:

Jodhpur was also an important center for the legal system in the newly formed state of Rajasthan. The Jodhpur High Court played a significant role in the early years of the state's judicial process.

(c) Kota:

Kota, though an important industrial city and a growing educational hub, did not have a High Court in the early years of Rajasthan's formation. Thus, **Kota** was not one of the cities where a High Court functioned after independence.

(d) Bikaner:

Bikaner was one of the cities where a High Court was functioning in the early years of Rajasthan's formation. It was one of the **five High Courts** before the judicial system was consolidated.

Q.80 Karni Mata Temple which is situated very close to Bikaner is dedicated to Goddess ____.

- A. Kali
- B. Saraswati
- C. Durga
- D. Lakshmi

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c) Durga.

Explanation

The **Karni Mata Temple**, located near **Bikaner** in Rajasthan, is dedicated to **Goddess Karni Mata**, who is often regarded as an incarnation of **Durga**. The temple is famous for its large population of **rats**, which are considered sacred and worshipped as the manifestations of the goddess herself. It is believed that Karni Mata had the power to control life and death, and the rats in the temple are believed to be the souls of her devotees who were reincarnated in rat form. The temple is a significant pilgrimage site in Rajasthan and is widely revered for its association with the goddess and the belief in reincarnation.

Information Booster

- **Karni Mata Temple** is known for its **rat population**, which is a unique aspect of the temple.
- The **rats** in the temple are revered, and pilgrims consider it auspicious to see a **white rat**.
- The temple is located in **Deshnok**, about 30 km south of **Bikaner**.
- The goddess **Karni Mata** is considered a form of **Durga**, worshipped for her power over life and death.
- The temple is also known for its beautiful architecture and intricately carved walls.

Q.81 The 'Basta Mukht Diwas (No Bag Day)' initiative in Rajasthan is related to which of the following sectors/schemes?

- A. Education
- B. Health
- C. Public Distribution System
- D. Mahatma Gandhi Rashtriya Gramin Rozgar Yojana (MGNREGA)

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is option (a) Education.

Explanation

The '**Basta Mukht Diwas (No Bag Day)**' initiative in **Rajasthan** is part of the **education sector**. This initiative was launched to reduce the academic stress on students, particularly in schools. On this designated day, students do not carry their school bags and instead engage in **creative and recreational activities**. The objective is to give students a break from the routine burden of carrying heavy books and promote holistic development through activities like **art, culture, sports, and life skills**, which complement traditional classroom learning.

Information Booster

- The **No Bag Day** is aimed at reducing **academic pressure** and encouraging **co-curricular activities**.
- It provides an opportunity for students to **explore different learning methods** outside the formal curriculum.
- The initiative is part of Rajasthan's effort to make **education** more **engaging** and **balanced** for students.

Q.82 'Ranthambhore National Park' is located in which of the following districts?

- A. Sawai Madhopur
- B. Bharatpur
- C. Alwar
- D. Kota

Answer: A

Sol: Ans. (a)
Sol.

The correct answer is **(a) Sawai Madhopur**. **Ranthambhore National Park** is located in the **Sawai Madhopur** district of **Rajasthan**. It is one of the most famous national parks in India and is renowned for its **tiger sanctuary**, wildlife, and scenic beauty. The park is situated at the **confluence of the Aravalli and Vindhya ranges** and is known for its rich biodiversity and historic significance, including the **Ranthambhore Fort** within its boundaries.

Information Booster:

1. **Ranthambhore National Park** is a **tiger reserve** and one of the best places to spot the **Bengal tiger** in its natural habitat.
2. The park is spread over an area of around **1,334 square kilometers** and is a popular **tourist destination** for wildlife enthusiasts.

3. The park is also known for its **ancient fort**, which is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and stands as a testament to Rajasthan's royal history.
4. **Flora and fauna** in the park include species like **leopards, sloth bears, crocodiles**, and various species of **birds**.
5. The **Ranthambhore Fort** inside the park adds historical significance, with a history dating back to the **10th century**.

Q.83 Which is the largest district of Rajasthan in terms of area?

- A. Nagir
- B. Jalore
- C. Jaisalmer
- D. Jodhpur

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c) Jaisalmer

Explanation

Jaisalmer is the **largest district** of Rajasthan by area, covering approximately **38,401 sq km**. Located in the **western part** of Rajasthan, it lies almost entirely in the **Thar Desert**. Despite its vast size, it is **sparsely populated**, owing to its arid climate and desert terrain.

Jaisalmer is also famous for its **golden sandstone architecture, Jaisalmer Fort**, and **desert tourism**.

Information Booster

- Area: **Approx. 38,401 sq km**
- Location: **Western Rajasthan**
- Known for: **Thar Desert, Jaisalmer Fort**
- Borders: **Pakistan to the west**
- Population density: **Very low**
- Rich in **limestone and gypsum**

Additional Knowledge

- **(a) Nagir:** No such district. Possibly a typo.
- **(b) Jalore:** Located in southwest Rajasthan; smaller in area.
- **(d) Jodhpur:** Large and populous, but **smaller than Jaisalmer** in area.

Q.84 What is the 'farming' of the 'Bhil community' called in Rajasthan?

- A. Bewar
- B. Dajia
- C. Dandia
- D. Jhum

Answer: A

Sol: Ans. (a)

Sol.

The correct answer is **(a) Bewar**. The **Bhil community** in Rajasthan practices **Bewar**, a type of **shifting cultivation** or **slash-and-burn agriculture**. In this method, a patch of land is cleared by cutting down and burning vegetation. After cultivating the land for a few years, it is left fallow for regeneration, and the process is repeated in a different area.

Information Booster:

1. **Bewar** is similar to **Jhum cultivation** but specifically refers to the practice of the **Bhil** community in Rajasthan, particularly in the **hilly and forested regions** like **Dungarpur, Banswara**, and **Udaipur**.
2. The primary crops grown through Bewar are **millets, gram**, and **pulses**, suited for the arid and semi-arid climate of Rajasthan.
3. The practice of Bewar is closely linked to the **Bhil culture**, and this agricultural method is well adapted to the region’s landscape and climate.
4. It is a **sustainable** technique if managed well, but increasing land pressure and environmental degradation pose challenges to its continuation.

- Q.85

Which of the following statements about Chittaurgarh is not correct?
- A. Bappa Rawal was the founder of the Sisodia dynasty. Bappa and his Vanbhas ruled over Chittaurgarh till the 16th century.

B. It has a reservoir and is currently known as Bhimlat.

C. In the 15th century, it was ruled by Maurya Rajputs and remained the capital of the Mewahs till 1568 AD. Rahula Mewah shifted his capital to Udaipur.

D. Chittaurgarh was invaded by Bahadur Shah in 1303 AD.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is option (d) Chittaurgarh was invaded by Bahadur Shah in 1303 AD

Explanation

The statement is **factually incorrect** because **Chittaurgarh was invaded in 1303 AD by Alauddin Khilji**, not Bahadur Shah. **Bahadur Shah of Gujarat** attacked Chittaurgarh much later in **1535 AD**, leading to the **second Jauhar** in its history. The **first Jauhar** occurred during Khilji’s invasion in 1303.

Thus, this option misplaces the historical figure and the timeline. The rest of the statements, while partially debatable, are factually closer to truth.

Information Booster

- **1303 AD:** Invasion by **Alauddin Khilji**, not Bahadur Shah.
- **1535 AD:** Invasion by **Bahadur Shah of Gujarat**.
- **1568 AD:** Akbar’s siege; third and final Jauhar.
- **Capital shifted** to Udaipur after 1568 by **Udai Singh II**.
- **Bhimlat** is indeed a famous reservoir near Chittaurgarh.

Additional Knowledge

- **(a)** True. **Bappa Rawal**, considered the founder of the **Sisodia dynasty**, captured Chittaur and made it a stronghold.
- **(b)** True. The **Bhimlat Kund**, also called **Bhimlat Mahadev**, is associated with the fort.
- **(c)** True with minor naming inaccuracy. It was **ruled by the Guhilot/Sisodia Rajputs**, who descended from Bappa Rawal, not the **Maurya Rajputs** in the 15th century.
- **(d)** False. It was **Alauddin Khilji**, not **Bahadur Shah**, in 1303 AD.

- Q.86

निम्नलिखित में से 'भूतकाल' को प्रकट करने वाले वाक्यों की पहचान कीजिए –
1. मैंने पत्र लिखा।

2. वह स्कूल जाएगा।

3. वे गाना गा रहे थे।

4. उसने फिल्म देखी थी।

5. तुम पुस्तक पढ़ रहे हो।

- A. केवल 1 और 4

B. केवल 2 और 3

C. केवल 1, 3 और 4

D. केवल 4 और 5

Answer: C

Sol: सही उत्तर: **(C)** केवल **1, 3 और 4**
विवेचन:
अतिरिक्त जानकारी:

वाक्य	काल का प्रकार	विवरण
1. मैंने पत्र लिखा।	सामान्य भूतकाल	कार्य अतीत में सामान्य रूप से पूरा हुआ।
2. वह स्कूल जाएगा।	भविष्यकाल	भविष्य में होने वाला कार्य।
3. वे गाना गा रहे थे।	अपूर्ण भूतकाल	कार्य भूतकाल में शुरू हुआ, लेकिन पूरा नहीं हुआ था।
4. उसने फिल्म देखी थी।	पूर्ण भूतकाल	कार्य अतीत में पूरी तरह से संपन्न हुआ।
5. तुम पुस्तक पढ़ रहे हो।	वर्तमान काल	क्रिया वर्तमान में हो रही है।

काल के भेद, परिभाषा और उनके उदाहरण:

काल का प्र
कार

भेद

परिभाषा/पहचान और उदाहरण

सामान्य वर्तमान काल	क्रिया का वह रूप जिससे क्रिया का वर्तमान में होना पाया जाता है उसे 'सामान्य वर्तमान काल' कहते हैं। क्रिया जो भी वर्तमान में सामान्य रूप से होती हैं, वह क्रिया सामान्य वर्तमान काल की कहलाती है। उदाहरण - राम पढ़ता है।
अपूर्ण वर्तमान काल	क्रिया के जिस रूप से यह बोध हो कि वर्तमान काल में कार्य अभी पूर्ण नहीं हुआ है बल्कि अभी वह चल रहा है वह अपूर्णवर्तमान काल कहलाता है। उदाहरण - मैं अभी पढ़ रहा हूँ।
पूर्ण वर्तमान काल	क्रिया के जिस रूप से कार्य के अभी पूरे होने का पता चलता है, उसे पूर्ण वर्तमान काल कहते हैं। उदाहरण - वह आया है।
वर्तमान काल	
संदिग्ध वर्तमान काल	क्रिया के जिस रूप से वर्तमान काल क्रिया के होने या करने पर शक हो, उसे संदिग्ध वर्तमान काल कहते हैं। जिन वाक्यों के अंत में ता होगा, ती होगी, ते होंगे आदि आते हैं, उसे संदिग्ध वर्तमान काल कहते हैं। उदाहरण - राम पढ़ता होगा।
तत्कालिक वर्तमान काल	तत्कालिक वर्तमान काल हिंदी व्याकरण में एक विशेष प्रकार के वर्तमान काल को दर्शाता है, जिसमें क्रिया का प्रयोग उस कार्य को व्यक्त करने के लिए होता है जो तुरंत वर्तमान में हो रहा होता है। उदाहरण - मैं अभी खा रहा हूँ।
संभाव्य वर्तमान काल	संभाव्य वर्तमान काल हिंदी व्याकरण में एक विशेष प्रकार के वर्तमान काल को दर्शाता है, जिसमें क्रिया का प्रयोग उस कार्य को व्यक्त करने के लिए होता है जो अभी तक निर्धारित नहीं हो चुका है, लेकिन जिसका होने का सम्भावना होता है। उदाहरण - वह आज शायद पढ़ रहा होगा।
सामान्य भूतकाल	क्रिया के जिस रूप से काम के सामान्य रूप से बीते समय में पूरा होने का बोध हो, उसे सामान्य भूतकाल कहते हैं। उदाहरण - मोहन गया।
आसन्न भूतकाल	क्रिया के जिस रूप से पता चले कि कोई काम अभी-अभी पूरा हुआ है, उसे आसन्न भूतकाल कहते हैं। उदाहरण - वह आ चुका है।
पूर्ण भूतकाल	जिस क्रिया रूप से यह पता चले कि कोई काम बहुत समय पहले पूरा हो चुका था, उसे पूर्ण भूतकाल कहते हैं। उदाहरण - वह सो चुका था।
भूतकाल	
अपूर्ण भूतकाल	जिन शब्दों से यह पता चले कि काम भूतकाल में शुरू हो चुका था और अभी समाप्त नहीं हुआ है, उसे अपूर्ण भूतकाल कहते हैं। उदाहरण - वह सो रहा था।
संदिग्ध भूतकाल	भूतकाल की जिस क्रिया से कार्य होने में अनिश्चितता अथवा संदेह प्रकट होता है वह क्रिया संदिग्ध भूतकाल कहलाती है। उदाहरण - कल शायद वह स्कूल गया था।
हेतुहेतुमद भूतकाल	यदि भूतकाल में एक क्रिया के होने या न होने पर दूसरी क्रिया का होना या न होना निर्भर करता है, तो वह हेतुहेतुमद् भूतकाल क्रिया कहलाती है। उदाहरण - मैं खाना खा लेता, परन्तु मुझे जाना था।

	सामान्य भविष्यकाल	क्रिया के जिस रूप से उसके सामान्य रूप में भविष्य में होने का पता चले, उसे सामान्य भविष्य काल कहते हैं। उदाहरण - सुधांशु कल घर जाएगा।
भविष्यकाल	संभाव्य भविष्यकाल	क्रिया के जिस रूप से आगे कार्य होने या करने की संभावना का पता चले, उसे संभाव्य भविष्य काल कहते हैं। उदाहरण - रमेश शायद कल दिल्ली से आएगा।
	हेतुहेतुमद भविष्यकाल	यदि भूतकाल में एक क्रिया के होने या न होने पर दूसरी क्रिया का होना या न होना निर्भर करता है, तो वह हेतुहेतुमद् भूतकाल क्रिया कहलाती है। उदाहरण - राधा विद्यालय आएगी तो मैं भी आऊँगी।

Q.87 सूची I और सूची II से पर्यायवाची शब्दों का मिलान कीजिए एवं नीचे दिए गए कूट से सही उत्तर चुनिए:

सूची I	सूची II
---------------	----------------

- a. चंद्र

i. अमृत
- b. विष

ii. रवि
- c. धन

iii. शशि
- d. सूर्य

iv. कुबेर

- A. a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii
- B. a-i, b-iii, c-iv, d-ii
- C. a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-iv
- D. a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i

Answer: A

Sol: सही उत्तर है: (A) a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii
विस्तार:
a. **चंद्र** का पर्यायवाची **शशि** है, क्योंकि शशि चंद्रमा का दूसरा नाम है।
मिलान: **a-iii**
b. **विष** का पर्यायवाची **अमृत** के विपरीत होता है, इसलिए विष और अमृत का मिलान सही है।
मिलान: **b-i**
c. **धन** का पर्यायवाची **कुबेर** है, क्योंकि कुबेर को धन का देवता कहा जाता है।
मिलान: **c-iv**
d. **सूर्य** का पर्यायवाची **रवि** होता है, क्योंकि रवि सूर्य का दूसरा नाम है।
मिलान: **d-ii**
निष्कर्ष:प्रत्येक शब्द के सही पर्यायवाची का मिलान किया गया है, जिससे सही उत्तर विकल्प (A) है।

Q.88 सूची-I को सूची-II के साथ सुमेलित कीजिए:

सूची-I	सूची-II
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- a. कनक, सुवर्ण, हिरण्य

ii. स्वर्ण
- b. एकरूप, तुल्यरूप, अनुरूप

i. समानता
- c. कौआ, वायस, काक

iv. करकट
- d. उत्थान, उत्कर्ष, आरोहण

iii. उत्क्रमण

नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सुमेलित उत्तर का चयन कीजिए:

- A. a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii
- B. a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i
- C. a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
- D. a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii

Answer: A

Sol: सही उत्तर: a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii

समाधान:

सूची-I और सूची-II का सुमेलित विवरण:

कनक, सुवर्ण, हिरण्य (a):

- 1.
 - कनक, सुवर्ण, और हिरण्य सभी का अर्थ है **स्वर्ण**। ये सोने के लिए प्रयुक्त पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं।
 - सही मिलान: **ii. स्वर्ण**

एकरूप, तुल्यरूप, अनुरूप (b):

- 1.
 - ये सभी शब्द समानता, समरूपता, और अनुरूपता को दर्शाते हैं।
 - सही मिलान: **i. समानता**

कौआ, वायस, काक (c):

- 1.
 - कौआ, वायस, और काक का अर्थ है कौआ। इनका पर्यायवाची करकट भी है।
 - सही मिलान: **iv. करकट**

उत्थान, उत्कर्ष, आरोहण (d):

- 1.
 - ये सभी शब्द उन्नति, प्रगति, और ऊपर उठने की प्रक्रिया को व्यक्त करते हैं। इनका अर्थ **उत्क्रमण** से संबंधित है।
 - सही मिलान: **iii. उत्क्रमण**

सारणी में सुमेलित विवरण:

सूची-I	सूची-II
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- a. कनक, सुवर्ण, हिरण्य ii. स्वर्ण
- b. एकरूप, तुल्यरूप, अनुरूप i. समानता
- c. कौआ, वायस, काक iv. करकट
- d. उत्थान, उत्कर्ष, आरोहण iii. उत्क्रमण

अन्य विकल्प क्यों गलत हैं:

- 1. **a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i:**
 - "कनक" का सही पर्यायवाची "स्वर्ण" (ii) है, न कि "करकट" (iv)। इसलिए यह गलत है।
- 2. **a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv:**
 - "कनक" का सही पर्यायवाची "स्वर्ण" (ii) है, लेकिन इसे "समानता" (i) से जोड़ा गया है, जो गलत है।
- 3. **a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii:**
 - "उत्थान" का सही पर्यायवाची "उत्क्रमण" (iii) है, लेकिन इसे "स्वर्ण" (ii) से जोड़ा गया है, जो गलत है।

Q.89 सूची I और सूची II से सही विलोम शब्द का मिलान कीजिए एवं नीचे दिए गए कूट से सही उत्तर चुनिए:

सूची I	सूची II
--------	---------

- a. आदि i. दुराचरण

सूची I	सूची II
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b. इहलोक ii. अंत

c. उत्कर्ष iii. परलोक

d. आचरन iv. अपकर्ष

- A. a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii
B. a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i
C. a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
D. a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-iv

Answer: B

Sol: सही उत्तर है: (B) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i
विस्तार:

a. आदि – अंत (ii)

"आदि" का विलोम शब्द "अंत" होता है। जहाँ आदि किसी चीज की शुरुआत को दर्शाता है, वहीं अंत उस चीज की समाप्ति को।

b. इहलोक – परलोक (iii)

"इहलोक" का अर्थ इस संसार या इस जीवन से है, जबकि "परलोक" का अर्थ उस संसार या जीवन से है जो मृत्यु के बाद आता है। ये दोनों शब्द एक-दूसरे के विपरीत हैं।

c. उत्कर्ष – अपकर्ष (iv)

"उत्कर्ष" का अर्थ होता है उन्नति या प्रगति, जबकि "अपकर्ष" का मतलब होता है पतन या अवनति। ये दोनों शब्द एक-दूसरे के विपरीत भाव प्रकट करते हैं।

d. आचरण – दुराचरण (i)

"आचरण" का अर्थ है किसी व्यक्ति का नैतिक या उचित व्यवहार, जबकि "दुराचरण" का मतलब होता है अनैतिक या बुरा व्यवहार। यह भी विलोम शब्द का उदाहरण है।

Q.90 किस विकल्प में विलोम युग्म सही नहीं है?

- A. समास-व्यास
B. वरदान-अभिशाप
C. रुक्ष-स्निग्ध
D. सधवा-निर्धवा

Answer: D

Sol: सही उत्तर: (D) सधवा – निर्धवा

उत्तर की व्याख्या:

विलोम शब्द वे होते हैं जिनका आपस में अर्थ विपरीत होता है।

यहाँ "सधवा" का अर्थ है – सौभाग्यवती स्त्री (जिसका पति जीवित है),

जबकि "निर्धवा" शब्द का कोई मान्य अथवा प्रचलित अर्थ नहीं है।

इसलिए यह युग्म त्रुटिपूर्ण है।

अन्य विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प	विलोम युग्म	सही / गलत	कारण
A	समास – व्यास	सही	समास = संक्षेप में, व्यास = विस्तार में; यह विलोम भाव दर्शाता है।
B	वरदान – अभिशाप	सही	दोनों विपरीत प्रभाव वाले शब्द हैं।
C	रुक्ष – स्निग्ध	सही	रुक्ष = शुष्क / रूखा, स्निग्ध = चिकना / मृदु; स्पष्ट विलोम।
D	सधवा – निर्धवा	गलत	"निर्धवा" शब्द शुद्ध या मान्य नहीं है, इसका कोई स्थापित विलोम अर्थ नहीं मिलता।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी:

विलोम शब्द दो शब्दों के बीच अर्थ की विपरीतता को दर्शाते हैं।

सधवा का सही विलोम विधवा होना चाहिए।

निष्कर्ष:

विकल्प D में विलोम युग्म सही नहीं है क्योंकि 'निर्धवा' एक त्रुटिपूर्ण या अप्रचलित शब्द है।

सही उत्तर है – (D) सधवा – निर्धवा।

Q.91 निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, चार विकल्पों में से, उस विकल्प का चयन करें जो दिए गए शब्द के अनेकार्थी रूप वाला सही विकल्प नहीं है।
लहर

- A. तरंग
- B. उमंग
- C. प्रहार
- D. झोंका

Answer: C

Sol: सही उत्तर: विकल्प (C) है - प्रहार।

व्याख्या:

"लहर" शब्द का अर्थ होता है 'तरंग', 'झोंका', या 'उमंग'। यह शब्द किसी वस्तु या पानी की गति, हरकत या लहरों से संबंधित होता है।

- "तरंग" इसका पर्यायवाची है, क्योंकि यह लहरों की तरह किसी तरह की गति या हलचल का संकेत है।
- "उमंग" भी लहर का अनेकार्थी शब्द हो सकता है, क्योंकि इसका अर्थ उत्साह या आनंद हो सकता है, जो एक प्रकार की लहर की तरह महसूस हो सकती है।
- "झोंका" भी लहर का अनेकार्थी शब्द है, क्योंकि यह भी हलचल या गति को दर्शाता है, जैसे हवा का झोंका।

लेकिन "प्रहार" का अर्थ 'आघात' या 'मार' होता है, जो "लहर" के अर्थ से मेल नहीं खाता। यह शब्द लहरों या हलचल से संबंधित नहीं है, इसलिए यह लहर का सही अनेकार्थी शब्द नहीं है।

सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प	विश्लेषण
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- A

"तरंग" - यह "लहर" का अनेकार्थी शब्द है।
- B

"उमंग" - यह भी "लहर" का अनेकार्थी शब्द है।
- C

"प्रहार" - यह गलत है, क्योंकि "प्रहार" का अर्थ "लहर" से मेल नहीं खाता।
- D

"झोंका" - यह "लहर" का अनेकार्थी शब्द है।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी:

"लहर" का सामान्य अर्थ तरंग, उमंग, और झोंका से मेल खाता है, जबकि "प्रहार" इसका अनेकार्थी शब्द नहीं है।

Q.92 'जिसके पास कम ज्ञान या गुण होते हैं, वह अधिक दिखावा करता है' के लिए निम्नलिखित में से उपयुक्त मुहावरा है।

- A. अपना राग अलापना
- B. थोथा चना बाजे घना
- C. अत्यधिक गुणी होना
- D. अत्यधिक विश्वास पात्र न होना

Answer: B

Sol: सही उत्तर: (B) थोथा चना बाजे घना

उत्तर की व्याख्या:

मुहावरा: "थोथा चना बाजे घना"

अर्थ: जिसके पास कम ज्ञान या गुण होते हैं, वह अधिक दिखावा करता है।

वाक्य प्रयोग:

- "वह हमेशा अपनी सफलता का बहुत बड़ा प्रचार करता है, लेकिन असल में उसके पास कुछ भी खास नहीं है, जैसे 'थोथा चना बाजे घना'।"
- "राहुल ने जब से नया मोबाइल खरीदा है, वह लगातार उसकी तारीफ कर रहा है, लेकिन सच तो यह है कि उसके पास इतना अच्छा मोबाइल नहीं है, यह बिलकुल 'थोथा चना बाजे घना' जैसा है"।

अन्य विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प	अर्थ	उपयुक्तता	कारण
A. अपना राग अलापना	अपनी बात बार-बार कहना	नहीं	बात से कोई संबंध नहीं
B. थोथा चना बाजे घना	जिसके पास कम ज्ञान या गुण होते हैं, वह अधिक दिखावा करता है	है	अर्थ से पूरी तरह मेल खाता है
C. अत्यधिक गुणी होना	बहुत अधिक योग्य होना	नहीं	अर्थ भिन्न है

Sol: सही उत्तर: **(B) अच्छे-बुरे का अंतर न करना**
उत्तर की व्याख्या:
‘एक लाठी से हाँकना’ एक प्रसिद्ध हिंदी मुहावरा है, जिसका अर्थ है –
“सबके साथ एक जैसा व्यवहार करना, बिना यह देखे कि कौन सही है और कौन गलत।”
यह मुहावरा अक्सर तब प्रयोग किया जाता है जब कोई व्यक्ति हर किसी के साथ एक जैसे कठोर या बिना सोचे समझे व्यवहार करता है – बिना परिस्थितियों का विश्लेषण किए।
अन्य विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प	सही / गलत	कारण
A. तानाशाह होना	गलत	यह मुहावरे का अर्थ नहीं है, भले ही तानाशाह एक जैसा व्यवहार करे, पर यह मुहावरे का मुख्य अर्थ नहीं।
B. अच्छे-बुरे का अंतर न करना	सही	यही इस मुहावरे का सटीक अर्थ है।
C. मूर्ख बनाना	गलत	यह मुहावरे का कोई संबंध नहीं है।
D. बात बिगाड़ना	गलत	यह अर्थ किसी और मुहावरे से संबंधित हो सकता है, न कि ‘एक लाठी से हाँकना’ से।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी:

मुहावरा	अर्थ	वाक्य में प्रयोग
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एक लाठी से हाँकनाअच्छे-बुरे का अंतर न करनाशिक्षक ने पूरे वर्ग को डाँट दिया, यह तो एक लाठी से हाँकना हुआ।

आँखों का तारा	बहुत प्रिय होना	वह अपनी माँ की आँखों का तारा है।
नाक में दम करना	बहुत परेशान करना	बच्चों ने आज नाक में दम कर दिया।

निष्कर्ष:
‘एक लाठी से हाँकना’ का अर्थ है – “बिना फर्क किए सबके साथ एक जैसा व्यवहार करना।”
इसलिए सही उत्तर है – (B) अच्छे-बुरे का अंतर न करना।

Q.94 'गाल बजाना' मुहावरे का अर्थ क्या है?

- A. डींग मारना
- B. खुशियाँ मनाना
- C. थप्पड़ मारना
- D. अपमानित करना

Answer: A

Sol: सही उत्तर: **(A) डींग मारना**
व्याख्या:
"गाल बजाना" एक मुहावरा है, जिसका अर्थ होता है "डींग मारना" या "अपने किसी काम या गुण के बारे में बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर बोलना"।
यह मुहावरा अक्सर किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा अपनी महिमा का ढिंढोरा पीटने के संदर्भ में प्रयोग किया जाता है।
विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प	विश्लेषण	सही / गलत
(A) डींग मारना	"गाल बजाना" का सही अर्थ "डींग मारना" होता है।	सही
(B) खुशियाँ मनाना	"गाल बजाना" का अर्थ खुशियाँ मनाने से नहीं होता।	गलत
(C) थप्पड़ मारना	"गाल बजाना" का अर्थ थप्पड़ मारने से नहीं है।	गलत
(D) अपमानित करना	"गाल बजाना" का अर्थ अपमानित करने से नहीं होता।	गलत

अतिरिक्त जानकारी :
मुहावरा:
मुहावरा एक ऐसा वाक्य होता है, जो वाक्य की रचना करने पर अपना एक अलग अर्थ या विशेष अर्थ प्रकट करता है
इनका प्रयोग करने से भाषा, आकर्षक, प्रभावपूर्ण तथा रोचक बन जाती है।
कुछ महत्वपूर्ण मुहावरा, अर्थ और उनके वाक्य प्रयोग:-

धोबी का कुत्ता घर का न घाट का- जिसका कहीं ठिकाना न हो, निरर्थक व्यक्ति
वाक्य प्रयोग- जब से रामू की नौकरी छूटी है, उसकी दशा "धोबी का कुत्ता घर न घाट का" जैसी है।
पाँचों उँगलियों घी में होना- पूरे लाभ में
वाक्य प्रयोग- अनमोल का बेटा विदेश से बहुत पैसे भेजता है अब तो उसकी "पाँचों उँगलियों घी" में हैं।
घाव पर नमक छिड़कना- दुखी को और दुखी करना
वाक्य प्रयोग- उसको समझ नहीं आता क्या की किसी के "घाव पर नमक छिड़कना" कितना बुरा है।
निष्कर्ष:
मारना" है।
ना

Q.95 'एक से इक्कीस होना' मुहावरे का अर्थ क्या होगा?

- A. हर प्रकार का अनुभव होना
- B. उन्नति करना
- C. कहीं जाने में अशक्त होना
- D. सचेत होना

Answer: B

Sol: सही उत्तर: B. उन्नति करना
स्पष्टीकरण:

- 'एक से इक्कीस होना' का अर्थ है उन्नति करना। यह मुहावरा इस बात को इंगित करता है कि किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु, या स्थिति ने एक साधारण स्थिति से बेहतर, उन्नत, या उच्च स्थिति तक प्रगति की है।

विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प	अर्थ
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(A) हर प्रकार का अनुभव होना यह 'एक से इक्कीस होना' का अर्थ नहीं है। इस मुहावरे का अनुभव से कोई संबंध नहीं है।

(B) उन्नति करना सही उत्तर है। यह मुहावरा उन्नति या तरक्की को दर्शाता है।

(C) कहीं जाने में अशक्त होना यह अर्थ गलत है। इस मुहावरे का अशक्तता से कोई संबंध नहीं है।

(D) सचेत होना यह अर्थ भी गलत है। 'सचेत होना' किसी व्यक्ति के सतर्क या जागरूक होने को दर्शाता है।

मुहावरे से संबंधित अन्य जानकारी:

- मुहावरा: 'एक से इक्कीस होना'
- अर्थ: साधारण स्थिति से बेहतर स्थिति में पहुँचना।
- उदाहरण: उनकी मेहनत रंग लाई, और उनकी कंपनी एक से इक्कीस हो गई।

Q.96 निम्नलिखित वाक्यों पर विचार कीजिए और उसके आधार पर सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए

- (I) खेत जोतने के पारम्परिक उपादान हल का स्थान अब ट्रैक्टर ने ले लिया है।
- (II) श्रीमती रेड्डी जिस स्तर की नृत्यांगना हैं, उनके पति उस स्तर के नृत्यांगन नहीं हैं।
- (III) शिक्षा प्रणाली जनोपयोगी होनी चाहिए।
- (IV) निरपराधी के विरुद्ध दण्डनात्मक कार्यवाही का किया जाना दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है।

- A. सिर्फ वाक्य (I) शुद्ध है।
- B. सिर्फ वाक्य (II) शुद्ध है।
- C. सिर्फ वाक्य (III) शुद्ध है।
- D. उपर्युक्त सभी वाक्य अशुद्ध हैं।

Answer: C

Sol: सही उत्तर: (C) सिर्फ वाक्य (III) शुद्ध है।
व्याख्या:

- विकल्प (C) "शिक्षा प्रणाली जनोपयोगी होनी चाहिए" वाक्य शुद्ध है। क्योंकि इसमें सभी शब्दों का सही प्रयोग किया गया है और वाक्य का संरचनात्मक अर्थ भी सही है।
- जबकि अन्य विकल्पों के वाक्य अशुद्ध हैं।

वाक्यों के विश्लेषण:

वाक्य	विश्लेषण	शुद्ध वाक्य	शुद्ध / अशुद्ध
(I) खेत जोतने के पारम्परिक उपादान हल का स्थान अब ट्रैक्टर ने ले लिया है।	"उपादान" शब्द का प्रयोग अनुचित है। इसे "साधन" होना चाहिए।	खेत जोतने के पारम्परिक साधन हल का स्थान अब ट्रैक्टर ने ले लिया है।	अशुद्ध
(II) श्रीमती रेड्डी जिस स्तर की नृत्यांगना हैं, उनके पति उस स्तर के नृत्यांगन नहीं हैं।	"नृत्यांगन" शब्द का प्रयोग गलत है। सही रूप "नर्तक" होना चाहिए।	श्रीमती रेड्डी जिस स्तर की नृत्यांगना हैं, उनके पति उस स्तर के नर्तक नहीं हैं।	अशुद्ध
(III) शिक्षा प्रणाली जनोपयोगी होनी चाहिए।	यह वाक्य शुद्ध है, इसमें सभी शब्दों का सही प्रयोग किया गया है।	---	शुद्ध
(IV) निरपराधी के विरुद्ध दण्डनात्मक कार्यवाही का किया जाना दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है।	"निरपराधी" शब्द का प्रयोग गलत है, इसे "निरपराध" होना चाहिए।	निरपराध के विरुद्ध दण्डनात्मक कार्यवाही का किया जाना दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है।	अशुद्ध

निष्कर्ष:

- अन्य विकल्पों में व्याकरणिक त्रुटियाँ हैं।
- इसलिए सही उत्तर है: **(C) सिर्फ वाक्य (III) शुद्ध है।**

Q.97 निम्नलिखित में से किस वाक्य में अनावश्यक-शब्द-प्रयोग दोष है?

- A. सब मंत्रियों में रामदयाल श्रेष्ठ है।
- B. उसे सब जानते हैं।
- C. पत्र किसके नाम पर लिखा गया है?
- D. आप किसी समय वहाँ हो आते।

Answer: C

Sol: सही उत्तर: विकल्प (C)

व्याख्या:

दिए गए वाक्यों में विकल्प (C) में 'अनावश्यक-शब्द-प्रयोग दोष' है। इस वाक्य में 'पर' शब्द का प्रयोग पूरी तरह से निरर्थक या अनावश्यक है। पत्र किसी व्यक्ति के 'नाम' लिखा जाता है, 'नाम पर' नहीं। 'नाम पर' का प्रयोग सामान्यतः संपत्ति या अधिकार (जैसे- जमीन राम के नाम पर है) के संदर्भ में होता है। पत्राचार के संदर्भ में 'नाम' ही पर्याप्त है। अतः शुद्ध वाक्य होगा— "पत्र किसके नाम लिखा गया है?"

सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प	विश्लेषण
(A)	शुद्ध: यहाँ 'सब' का प्रयोग तुलनात्मक समूह को स्पष्ट करने के लिए हुआ है। 'श्रेष्ठ' शब्द समूह में उत्तमता को दर्शाता है, जो व्याकरणिक रूप से सही है।
(B)	शुद्ध: यह एक सरल और स्पष्ट वाक्य है। इसमें किसी भी अनावश्यक पद का प्रयोग नहीं किया गया है।
(C)	अशुद्ध (सटीक उत्तर): यहाँ 'पर' कारक चिह्न (परसर्ग) अनावश्यक है। क्रिया 'लिखना' का संबंध सीधे 'नाम' से होना चाहिए, 'नाम पर' से नहीं।
(D)	शुद्ध: यहाँ 'किसी समय' शब्द कालवाचक क्रिया विशेषण के रूप में सही प्रयुक्त हुआ है, जो भविष्य या संभावना की ओर संकेत करता है।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी:

हिन्दी व्याकरण में 'अनावश्यक-शब्द-प्रयोग' (Redundancy) तब होता है जब हम वाक्य में ऐसे शब्दों का प्रयोग करते हैं जिनके बिना भी वाक्य का अर्थ पूर्ण और स्पष्ट रहता है। यहाँ कुछ अन्य उदाहरण दिए गए हैं:

- अशुद्ध: वह स-कुशलतापूर्वक पहुँच गया। $\rightarrow$ शुद्ध: वह सकुशल पहुँच गया। (स और पूर्वक दोनों का अर्थ 'सहित' है)।
- अशुद्ध: ठंडा बर्फ लाओ। $\rightarrow$ शुद्ध: बर्फ लाओ। (बर्फ हमेशा ठंडी ही होती है)।
- अशुद्ध: विंध्याचल पर्वत हरा-भरा है। $\rightarrow$ शुद्ध: विंध्याचल हरा-भरा है। (विंध्याचल स्वयं एक पर्वत का नाम है)।
- अशुद्ध: शायद ही वह अवश्य आएगा। $\rightarrow$ शुद्ध: शायद वह आएगा। (शायद और अवश्य परस्पर विरोधी हैं)।

Q.98 नीचे दिए गए समास और उनके उदाहरण का मिलान कीजिए।

सूची-I	सूची-II
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- a. अव्ययीभाव समास i. रोगमुक्त
- b. तत्पुरुष समास ii. सप्तसिंधु
- c. कर्मधारय समास iii. यथानियम
- d. द्विगु समास iv. चन्द्रमुख

नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए:

- A. a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii
- B. a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv
- C. a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i
- D. a-i, b-iv, c-ii, d-iii

Answer: A

Sol: सही उत्तर:

a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii

स्पष्टीकरण:

यहाँ प्रत्येक समास और उसके उदाहरण का मिलान निम्नलिखित प्रकार से किया गया है:

1. A. अव्ययीभाव समास - यथानियम = नियम के अनुसार
 - अव्ययीभाव समास में मुख्यतः अव्यय शब्दों का प्रयोग होता है, और इसका अर्थ मुख्य संज्ञा के अनुसार होता है। यहाँ "यथानियम" का अर्थ है "नियम के अनुसार", जो अव्ययीभाव समास का उदाहरण है।
 - मिलान: a-iii
2. B. तत्पुरुष समास - रोगमुक्त = रोग से मुक्त
 - तत्पुरुष समास में पहला पद प्रधान होता है और दूसरा पद उसका कारण होता है। "रोगमुक्त" में "रोग से मुक्त" का अर्थ निकलता है, इसलिए यह तत्पुरुष समास का उदाहरण है।

- मिलान: b-i
- 3. **C. कर्मधारय समास - चन्द्रमुख = चंद्र जैसा मुख**

- **कर्मधारय समास** में विशेषण और विशेष्य का संबंध होता है। "चन्द्रमुख" में "चंद्र जैसा मुख" है, जो विशेषण और विशेष्य का संबंध दिखा रहा है। इसलिए यह कर्मधारय समास का उदाहरण है।
- मिलान: c-iv

4. **D. द्विगु समास - सप्तसिंधु = सात सिंधुओं का समूह**

- **द्विगु समास** में संख्या का उल्लेख होता है और यह किसी समूह का बोध कराता है। "सप्तसिंधु" का अर्थ है "सात सिंधुओं का समूह," जो द्विगु समास का उदाहरण है।
- मिलान: d-ii

निष्कर्ष:
प्रत्येक समास का मिलान उसके उदाहरण से किया गया है, और इस आधार पर सही उत्तर है:
सही उत्तर:
a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii

Q.99 विग्रह का समास के साथ मिलान कीजिए ।

सूची-I	सूची-II
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- a. ऋण से युक्त

I. द्वंद्व समास
- b. मुख्य है जो मंत्री

II. अव्ययी भाव समास
- c. समय के अनुसार

III. कर्मधारय समास
- d. सीता और राम

IV. तत्पुरुष समास

- A. a-III, b-I, c-II, d-IV
B. a-I, b-II, c-III, d-IV
C. a-IV, b-III, c-II, d-I
D. a-IV, b-III, c-I, d-II

Answer: C

Sol: सही उत्तर:(C) **a-IV, b-III, c-II, d-I**
सही मिलान:

सूची-I	सूची-II	व्याख्या:
a. ऋण से युक्त	IV. तत्पुरुष समास	इस समास में एक शब्द दूसरे से संबंधित होता है, जैसे "ऋण से युक्त" (ऋण + युक्त) में 'ऋण' और 'युक्त' का मिलन है, जो तत्पुरुष समास का उदाहरण है।
b. मुख्य है जो मंत्री	III. कर्मधारय समास	'मुख्य' और 'मंत्री' का मिलन 'कर्मधारय समास' को दर्शाता है, जिसमें पहला शब्द किसी विशेषता का द्योतक होता है और दूसरा उस विशेषता का विस्तार करता है।
c. समय के अनुसार	II. अव्ययी भाव समास	समय के अनुसार - यथासमय, व्याख्या = अव्ययीभाव समास में पहला पद प्रधान होता है, जो एक अव्यय की तरह कार्य करता है तथा दूसरा पत्र गौण होता है।
d. सीता और राम	I. द्वंद्व समास	'सीता-राम' का समास विग्रह करने पर 'सीता और राम' होगा। इसमें 'और' योजक का प्रयोग किए जाने के कारण 'द्वंद्व समास' है।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी:
समास के प्रकार निम्नलिखित हैं:

समास का नाम	परिभाषा	उदाहरण
तत्पुरुष समास	जिस समास में उत्तरपद प्रधान हो तथा समास करने के उपरांत विभक्ति (कारक चिह्न) का लोप हो।	गृहस्वामी = घर का मालिक , विद्यादाता = विद्या का दाता

समास का नाम	परिभाषा	उदाहरण
बहुव्रीहि समास	जिस समास में दोनों पद प्रधान नहीं होते हैं और दोनों पद मिलकर किसी अन्य विशेष अर्थ की ओर संकेत करते हैं।	चक्रपाणि = जिसके हाथ में चक्र हो, चतुर्वेदी = चार वेद जानने वाला
कर्मधारय समास	जिस समास में विशेषण और विशेष्य के रूप में दोनों पद का संबंध हो।	श्वेतपुष्प = सफेद रंग का फूल, महानगर = महान है जो नगर
द्विगु समास	जिस समास में पूर्वपद (पहला पद) संख्यावाचक विशेषण हो।	चतुर्दिक = चार दिशाओं का समूह, सप्तसागर = सात समुद्र का समूह
अव्ययीभाव समास	जिस समास में पहला पद प्रधान हो और समस्त पद अव्यय का काम करें।	शीघ्रागमन = जल्दी आने वाला, प्रत्यक्ष = सामने रखे हुए
द्वन्द्व समास	द्वन्द्व समास में समस्तपद के दोनों पद समान रूप से प्रधान होते हैं। "और," "या," "एवं" आदि शब्दों का लोप होने पर बनता है।	रामलक्ष्मण = राम और लक्ष्मण, सूर्यचंद्र = सूर्य और चंद्रमा

तत्पुरुष समास के भेद:

भेद	परिभाषा	विभक्ति का लोप
कर्म तत्पुरुष	क्रिया के कर्म का बोध होता है।	"को"
करण तत्पुरुष	क्रिया के साधन या उपकरण का बोध होता है।	"से" या "द्वारा"
संबंध तत्पुरुष	दो पदों के बीच संबंध का बोध होता है।	"का," "की," "के"
अपादान तत्पुरुष	"से," "द्वारा," या "किससे" का बोध होता है।	"से"
सम्प्रदान तत्पुरुष	"के लिए" या "को" का बोध होता है।	"के लिए," "को"
अधिकरण तत्पुरुष	"में," "पर," "अंदर" आदि का बोध होता है।	"में," "पर"

Q.100 निम्नलिखित का उचित मिलान कीजिए।

सूची-i	सूची-ii
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a. अदृश्य i. जिसमें प्राण न हो

b. श्रव्य ii. जिसमें जीवन हो

c. निर्जीव iii. जो दिखाई न दे

d. सजीव iv. जो सुना जा सके

नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए:

- A. a-i, b-ii, c-iv, d-iii
- B. a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii
- C. a-ii, b-i, c-iii, d-iv
- D. a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i

Answer: B

Sol: सही उत्तर: B (a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii)

विश्लेषण:

प्रत्येक विकल्प का विश्लेषण करके सही मिलान ढूंढा गया है। नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों के अ

पर उचित व्याख्या की गई है:

1. **a. अदृश्य - iii. जो दिखाई न दे**
 - **अदृश्य** का अर्थ है 'जो आंखों से न दिखे'। इसलिए, यह **iii. जो दिखाई न दे** से मेल खाता है।

2. **b. श्रव्य - iv. जो सुना जा सके**
 - **श्रव्य** का अर्थ है 'जो सुनने योग्य हो'। इसलिए, यह **iv. जो सुना जा सके** से मेल खाता है।

3. **c. निर्जीव - i. जिसमें प्राण न हो**
 - **निर्जीव** का अर्थ है 'जिसमें जीवन या प्राण न हो'। इसलिए, यह **i. जिसमें प्राण न हो** से मेल खाता है।

4. **d. सजीव - ii. जिसमें जीवन हो**
 - **सजीव** का अर्थ है 'जिसमें जीवन हो'। इसलिए, यह **ii. जिसमें जीवन हो** से मेल खाता है।

विस्तृत उत्तर:

सूची-i	सूची-ii
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- a. अदृश्य iii. जो दिखाई न दे
- b. श्रव्य iv. जो सुना जा सके
- c. निर्जीव i. जिसमें प्राण न हो
- d. सजीव ii. जिसमें जीवन हो

अन्य विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

- **A (a-i, b-ii, c-iv, d-iii)**
 - **गलत:** अदृश्य को 'i. जिसमें प्राण न हो' से जोड़ा गया है, जो गलत है।
- **B (a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii)**
 - **सही:** यह सभी सही मेल प्रदान करता है।
- **C (a-ii, b-i, c-iii, d-iv)**
 - **गलत:** अदृश्य को 'ii. जिसमें जीवन हो' से जोड़ा गया है, जो गलत है।
- **D (a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i)**
 - **गलत:** अदृश्य को 'iv. जो सुना जा सके' से जोड़ा गया है, जो गलत है।

जानकारी बूस्टर:

- **अदृश्य:** जो दिखाई न दे।
- **श्रव्य:** जो सुनाई दे।
- **निर्जीव:** जिसमें जीवन न हो।
- **सजीव:** जिसमें जीवन हो।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी:

- यह प्रश्न सही उत्तर के चयन के लिए शब्दार्थ और संदर्भ का सही ज्ञान मांगता है।
- विकल्पों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर मिलान करने से वाक्य और संदर्भ के अर्थ बेहतर समझ में आते हैं।