

## TOP 200 RAJASTHAN GK QUESTION

**Q1. Man Sagar Lake is situated in which city?**

- (a) Udaipur
- (b) Jodhpur
- (c) Jaipur
- (d) Jaisalmer

**Q2. The Jal Mahal is situated in the middle of which lake?**

- (a) Man Sagar lake
- (b) Pichola lake
- (c) Sambher lake
- (d) None of these

**Q3. who constructed Man Saher lake?**

- (a) Jai Singh
- (b) Sardul Singh
- (c) Man Singh
- (d) None of these

**Q4. Man Sagar Lake was constructed in which year?**

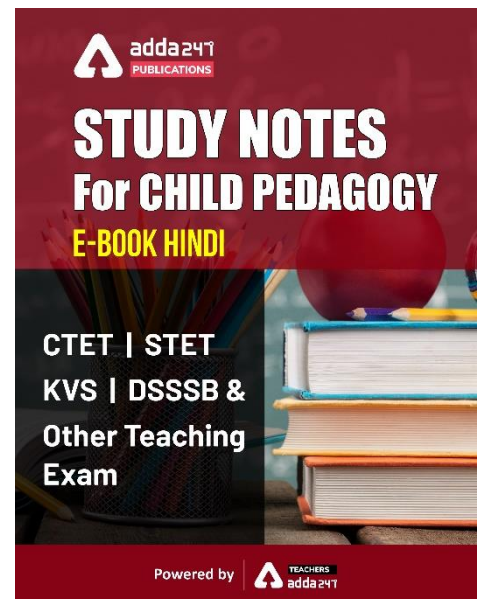
- (a) 1610
- (b) 1611
- (c) 1612
- (d) 1609

**Q5. The Albert Hall Museum is situated in?**

- (a) Jaisalmer
- (b) Jaipur
- (c) Jodhpur
- (d) Ajmer

**Q6. The Laxmi Niwas Palace is a former residential palace which located in Bikaner built by?**

- (a) Ganga Singh
- (b) Man Singh
- (c) Jai Singh
- (d) Sardul Singh



**Q7. Om Birla is an politician who is the 17th and current Speaker of the Lok Sabha belong from which constituency in Rajasthan?**

- (a) Sri Ganganagar
- (b) Bikaner
- (c) Kota
- (d) None of these

**Q8. Kota is located along the banks of which river?**

- (a) Luni
- (b) Ghaghaer
- (c) Chambal
- (d) Mahi

**Q9. Kota became independent in?**

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

**Q10. Timan Garh is a historical fort situated in?**

- (a) Karauli
- (b) Bikaner
- (c) Dosa
- (d) Bhilwara



**Q11. Which folk dance of Rajasthan is characteristic dance of the Bhils?**

- (a) Ghoomar
- (b) Kalbeliya
- (c) Fire
- (d) None of these

**Q12. The women of which community perform the Kalbelia dance?**

- (a) Gurjar Community
- (b) Meena Community
- (c) Kalbelia Community
- (d) None of these

**Q13. The themes for Bhawai dance are derived from the great Hindu epics ?**

- (a) Ramayana
- (b) Mahabharata
- (c) Both A and B
- (d) None of these

**Q14. Bhawai dance are performed by which caste?**

- (a) Bhawai caste
- (b) Menna Caste
- (c) Bhil Caste
- (d) None of these

**Q15. In which dance women are not participated?**

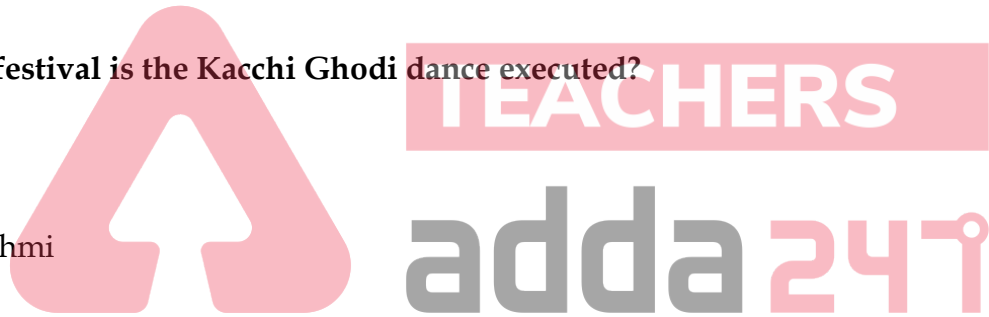
- (a) Kalbelia Dance
- (b) Ghoomar Dance
- (c) Bhawai dance
- (d) None of these

**Q16. Fire dance is a very difficult dance to perform and is carried out by which community?**

- (a) Meena community
- (b) Banjara community
- (c) Bhil community
- (d) None of these

**Q17. In which festival is the Kacchi Ghodi dance executed?**

- (a) Holi
- (b) Diwali
- (c) Dushera
- (d) Basant Panchmi



**Q18. Terah Taali Dance is performed by?**

- (a) Meena tribes
- (b) Bheel tribes
- (c) Kamada tribes
- (d) None of these

**Q19. In Terahtali Dance, what do the women carry?**

- (a) Flutes
- (b) Manjeera
- (c) Drums
- (d) None of these

**Q20. In Fire dance, the dance is executed by the 'Jasnathis' of which district of Rajasthan?**

- (a) Jaipur and Bikaner
- (b) Bikaner and Jodhpur
- (c) Jaipur and Churu
- (d) Bikaner and Churu

**Q21. In average literacy, Ajmer occupies which position among districts of Rajasthan?**

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

**Q22. What is the male literacy rate of Ajmer district according to the 2011 census?**

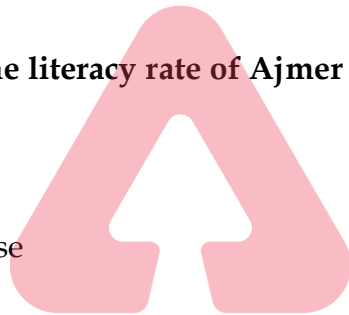
- (a) 55.7%
- (b) 82.4%
- (c) 69.3%
- (d) None of these

**Q23. What is the female literacy rate of Ajmer district according to the 2011 census?**

- (a) 55.7%
- (b) 69.3%
- (c) 82.4%
- (d) None of these

**Q24. What is the literacy rate of Ajmer district according to the 2011 census?**

- (a) 55.7%
- (b) 82.4%
- (c) 69.3%
- (d) None of these



**Q25. Who was build Adhai din ka Jhopra?**

- (a) Sultan Iltutmish
- (b) Baber
- (c) Qutib-ud Din-Aibak
- (d) None of these

**Q26. Ajmer Sharif dargah built by the which mughal emperor?**

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Baber
- (c) Himayu
- (d) Shah Jahan

**Q27. Ajmer Sharif is the shrine of?**

- (a) Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti
- (b) Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki
- (c) The Hazratbal Shrine
- (d) None of these

**Q28. Akbari fort was constructed in?**

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

**Q29. Who was built Akbari fort?**

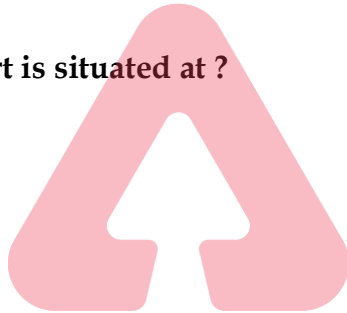
- (a) Aurangzeb
- (b) Shah Jahan
- (c) Baber
- (d) Akbar

**Q30. Akbari fort is also called as?**

- (a) Magazine
- (b) Daulat-khanna
- (c) Both a And b
- (d) None of these

**Q31. Gugor Fort is situated at ?**

- (a) Churu
- (b) Dosa
- (c) Baran
- (d) Tonk



**Q32. Who was constructed Siwana Fort?**

- (a) Siwan Singh
- (b) Narayan Panwar
- (c) Raja Bhimal
- (d) None of these

**Q33. Where is Siwana fort located?**

- (a) Barmer
- (b) Jaisalmer
- (c) Jodhpur
- (d) Sirohi

**Q34. Kalyan Singh Ka Mela is held at?**

- (a) Barmer
- (b) Jaisalmer
- (c) Jodhpur
- (d) Bikaner

**Q35. Kalyan Singh Ka Mela is held within the precincts of which fort?**

- (a) Goger fort
- (b) Siwana fort
- (c) Lohagarh fort
- (d) None of these

**Q36. Vankal Mata Temple is situated at?**

- (a) Hanumangarh
- (b) Jaipur
- (c) Jaisalmer
- (d) Barmer

**Q37. Shri Parshwanath Jain temple was originally a temple of?**

- (a) Hanuman
- (b) Mahavira
- (c) Shiv
- (d) None of these

**Q38. Shri Parshwanath Jain temple was renovated in?**

- (a) 15<sup>th</sup> Century
- (b) 11<sup>th</sup> Century
- (c) 17<sup>th</sup> Century
- (d) None of these



**Q39. Which temple is known as Rajasthan's mini Khajuraho?**

- (a) Vankal mata temple
- (b) Parsavnath Jain Temple
- (c) Bhand Devra
- (d) None of these

**Q40. Bhand Devra temples are situated at?**

- (a) Baran
- (b) Jaisalmer
- (c) Jaipur
- (d) Hanumangarh

**Q41. Who was built Swaroop Sagar lake?**

- (a) Man Singh
- (b) Sardul Singh
- (c) Swarup Singh
- (d) Jai Singh

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**Q42. Swaroop Sagar lake is located at?**

- (a) Udaipur
- (b) Jaipur
- (c) Jaisalmer
- (d) Kota

**Q43. Swaroop Sagar lake is also known as?**

- (a) Milk Pond
- (b) Kumharia Talab
- (c) Badi Ka Talab
- (d) Dhebar Lake

**Q44. Which temple is situated behind the Swaroop Sagar lake near Chandpole connecting to Rangsagar?**

- (a) Jagdish Temple
- (b) Mahalaxmi Temple
- (c) Shri Manshapurna Karni Mata Temple
- (d) None of these

**Q45. Who was built Jagdish Temple at Udaipur?**

- (a) Jagat Singh
- (b) Swarup Singh
- (c) Man Singh
- (d) None of these



**Q46. When was built Jagdish Temple by Maharana Jagat Singh at Udaipur?**

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

**Q47. Where is Mansi Wakal dam situated?**

- (a) Kota
- (b) Jaipur
- (c) Jodhpur
- (d) Udaipur

**Q48. On which river Mansi Wakal dam is situated?**

- (a) Banas River
- (b) Berach River
- (c) Mansi River
- (d) Som River

**Q49. Where is Lake Pichola situated?**

- (a) Jodhpur
- (b) Jaipur
- (c) Udaipur
- (d) Chittorgarh

**Q50. When was Pichola Lake built?**

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

**Q51. The Bhangarh Fort, the Sariska Tiger Reserve and Siliserh lake are located in?**

- (a) Alwar
- (b) Jaipur
- (c) Jodhpur
- (d) Jaisalmer

**Q52. Moosi Maharani ki Chhatri was built by?**

- (a) Bakhtawar Singh
- (b) Moosi Maharani
- (c) Vinay Singh
- (d) None of these



**Q53. Where is located Moosi Maharani ki Chhatri?**

- (a) Bharatpur
- (b) Jaipur
- (c) Ajmer
- (d) Alwar

**Q54. Who was built Bhangarh Fort ?**

- (a) Jai Singh
- (b) Madho Singh
- (c) Bhagwant Das
- (d) None of these

**Q55. Alwar City Palace is also known as?**

- (a) Vinay Vilas Mahal
- (b) Mayur Mahal
- (c) Surya Mahal
- (d) None of these



**Q56. Hill Fort Kesroli, a 14th-century fort, has now been converted into?**

- (a) World Heritage Site
- (b) Hotel
- (c) Museum
- (d) None of these

**Q57. When was Khanzada Alawal Khan won Bala Quila from Nikumbh Rajputs?**

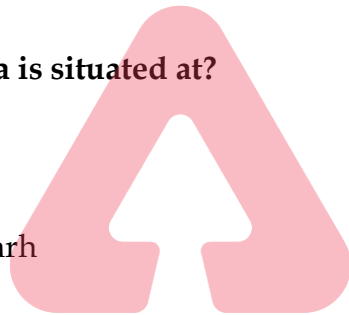
- (a) 1489
- (b) 1490
- (c) 1491
- (d) 1492

**Q58. Alwar fort is also known as ?**

- (a) Kesroli Hill Fort
- (b) Tijara Fort
- (c) Bala Quila
- (d) None of these

**Q59. Bala Quila is situated at?**

- (a) Ajmer
- (b) Alwar
- (c) Jaipur
- (d) Hanumangarh



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**Q60. Alwar fort was originally occupied by?**

- (a) Nikumbh Rajputs
- (b) Kachchhwaha Rajputs
- (c) Paramaras Rajputs
- (d) None of these

**Q61. Which is the place where the Jat folk-deity Tejaji died?**

- (a) Parbatsar
- (b) Rupangarh
- (c) Sursura
- (d) None of these

**Q62. Tejaji Dham 'Sursura' is located in which district of Rajasthan?**

- (a) Ajmer
- (b) Alwar
- (c) Kota
- (d) Dosa

**Q63. Jat folk-deity Tejaji died from?**

- (a) In the Battle
- (b) Chicken Pox
- (c) Snakebite
- (d) None of these

**Q64. Gogaji was born in?**

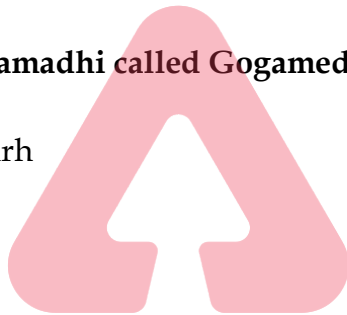
- (a) 1000 A.D.
- (b) 1001 A.D.
- (c) 1002 A.D.
- (d) 1003 A.D.

**Q65. Gogaji's samadhi built by?**

- (a) Hanuman Singh
- (b) Bika Singh
- (c) Ganga Singh
- (d) None of these

**Q66. Gogaji's samadhi called Gogamedi situated in which District?**

- (a) Jaipur
- (b) Hanumangarh
- (c) Churu
- (d) Siker



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**Q67. Gogaji was born at which district?**

- (a) Churu
- (b) Hanumangarh
- (c) Siker
- (d) Sri Ganganagar

**Q68. Tejaji was born in which year?**

- (a) 1074 A.D.
- (b) 1075 A.D.
- (c) 1076 A.D.
- (d) None of these

**Q69. Tejaji was born in which district of Rajasthan?**

- (a) Siker
- (b) Nagaur
- (c) Churu
- (d) Hanumangarh

**Q70. Pabuji was born at which place?**

- (a) Alwar
- (b) Sursura
- (c) Nagaur
- (d) Phalodi

**Q71. Which place is famous for Theva art?**

- (a) Hanumangarh
- (b) Jaisalmer
- (c) Jaipur
- (d) Pratapgarh

**Q72. The divisional system in Rajasthan was started by?**

- (a) Mohanlal Sukhadia Government
- (b) Hiralal Shastri Government
- (c) Hari Dev Joshi Government
- (d) None of these

**Q73. When was started the divisional system in Rajasthan?**

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



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**Q74. Which of the following was abolished the divisional system in Rajasthan?**

- (a) Mohanlal Sukhadia Government
- (b) Hiralal Shastri Government
- (c) Hari Dev Joshi Government
- (d) None of these

**Q75. Who was reintroduced the divisional system in Rajasthan?**

- (a) Mohanlal Sukhadia Government
- (b) Hiralal Shastri Government
- (c) Hari Dev Joshi Government
- (d) None of these

**Q76. When was the divisional system reintroduced by the Hari Dev Joshi government?**

- (a) 15 January 1987
- (b) 15 April 1987
- (c) 15 March 1987
- (d) 15 July 1987

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**Q77. Which is Rajasthan's largest division in terms of area?**

- (a) Jaipur
- (b) Bharatpur
- (c) Jodhpur
- (d) Kota

**Q78. Which is Rajasthan's smallest division in terms of area?**

- (a) Jaipur
- (b) Bharatpur
- (c) Jodhpur
- (d) Kota

**Q79. Which is Rajasthan's largest division in terms of population?**

- (a) Jaipur
- (b) Bharatpur
- (c) Jodhpur
- (d) Kota

**Q80. Which is Rajasthan's smallest division in terms of population?**

- (a) Jaipur
- (b) Bharatpur
- (c) Jodhpur
- (d) Kota



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**Q81. Where is situated Gagron fort ?**

- (a) Jhalawar
- (b) Udaipur
- (c) Jaipur
- (d) Jodhpur

**Q82. Which fort is also called Jaldurg?**

- (a) Mehrangarh fort
- (b) Gagron fort
- (c) Sonar fort
- (d) Amer fort

**Q83. Bala Quila also known as?**

- (a) Gagron fort
- (b) Amer fort
- (c) Alwar fort
- (d) Mehrangarh fort

**Q84. Who won Bala Quila from Nikumbh Rajputs?**

- (a) Rao Suja
- (b) Qasim Khan
- (c) Khanzada Alawal
- (d) None of these

**Q85. Jaigarh Fort is situated at?**

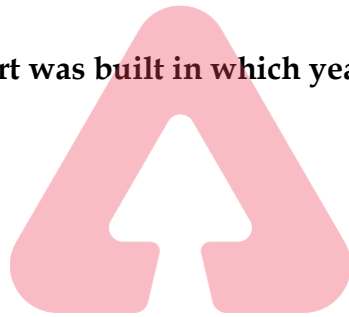
- (a) Jaipur
- (b) Jaisalmer
- (c) Jodhpur
- (d) Udaipur

**Q86. Jaigarh fort was built by?**

- (a) Man Singh I
- (b) Jai Singh I
- (c) Jai Singh II
- (d) None of these

**Q87. Jaigarh fort was built in which year?**

- (a) 1726
- (b) 1728
- (c) 1727
- (d) 1725



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**Q88. The Albert Hall Museum in Jaipur was designed by?**

- (a) Mir Tujumool Hoosein
- (b) Samuel Swinton Jacob
- (c) Madho Singh II
- (d) None of these

**Q89. The City Palace of Jaipur was established by ?**

- (a) Man Singh I
- (b) Jai Singh I
- (c) Jai Singh II
- (d) None of these

**Q90. The Albert Hall Museum in Jaipur was opened as public museum in?**

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

**Q91. Which of the following district of Rajasthan does not come under 'Hadauti region'?**

- (a) Kota
- (b) Baran
- (c) Bundi
- (d) Pali

**Q92. Which of the following is the state bird of Rajasthan?**

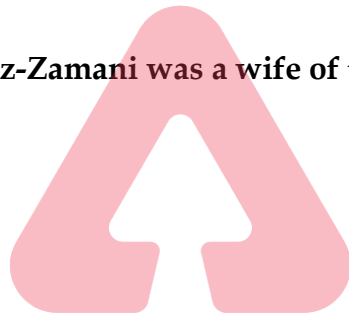
- (a) Indian Roller
- (b) Great Indian Bustard
- (c) Emerald Dove
- (d) None of these

**Q93. Which ruler's daughter married to emperor Akbar?**

- (a) Bharmal
- (b) Man Singh
- (c) Maldev
- (d) None of these

**Q94. Mariam-uz-Zamani was a wife of the which Mughal emperor?**

- (a) Baber
- (b) Jahangir
- (c) Shah Jahan
- (d) Akbar



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**Q95. Which city in Rajasthan was called the Island of Glory by C. B. Raman?**

- (a) Udaipur
- (b) Jodhpur
- (c) Jaipur
- (d) Kota

**Q96. Which district has highest number of livestock?**

- (a) Kota
- (b) Barmer
- (c) Dholpur
- (d) Dosa

**Q97. Which of the following district of Rajasthan does not come under Dhundhar region?**

- (a) Jodhpur
- (b) Jaipur
- (c) Sawai Madhopur
- (d) Tonk

**Q98. Who was developed The Dhundar painting style?**

- (a) Kush Rajput
- (b) Hada Rajput
- (c) Kachhawa Rajput
- (d) None of these

**Q99. Who was discovered Kalibangan the ancient Indus Valley Civilization?**

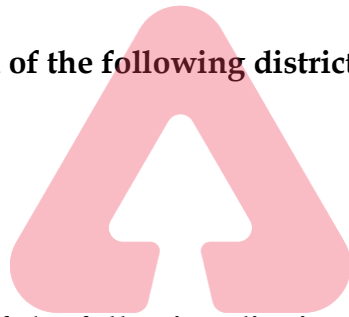
- (a) B. B. Lal
- (b) Amlanand Ghosh
- (c) Luigi Pio Tessitori
- (d) None of these

**Q100. 'Kalibangan' a pre-historic site is located in which district of Rajasthan?**

- (a) Hanumangarh
- (b) Siker
- (c) Churu
- (d) Sri Ganganagar

**Q101. In which of the following district Mirpur Jain Temple is located?**

- (a) Jaisalmer
- (b) Jodhpur
- (c) Sirohi
- (d) Dholpur



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**Q102. Which of the following district of Rajasthan got first rank for "Swachha Bharat Abhiyaan" in year 2014?**

- (a) Jodhpur
- (b) Sirohi
- (c) Hanumangarh
- (d) Jaipur

**Q103. Who founded the town of Shivpuri on the eastern slope of Siranwa Hill?**

- (a) Rao Sobhaji
- (b) Bharmal Ji
- (c) Sehastramal
- (d) None of these

**Q104. When was Rao Sobhaji founded the town of Shivpuri?**

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

**Q105. In 1405, Rao Sobhaji founded the town of Shivpuri on the eastern slope of Siranwa Hill , present day known as?**

- (a) Jodhpur
- (b) Jaisalmer
- (c) Sirohi
- (d) Dosa

**Q106. Mirpur Jain Temple was built in?**

- (a) 5th Century
- (b) 9th Century
- (c) 13th Century
- (d) 15th Century

**Q107. Who destroyed Mirpur Jain Temple?**

- (a) Mahmud Begada
- (b) Mahmud Asif Khan
- (c) Jahangir
- (d) Baber

**Q108. Jagatpita Brahma temple is located at?**

- (a) Jodhpur
- (b) Jaipur
- (c) Pali
- (d) Pushkar



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**Q109. Pushkar Sarover is located at?**

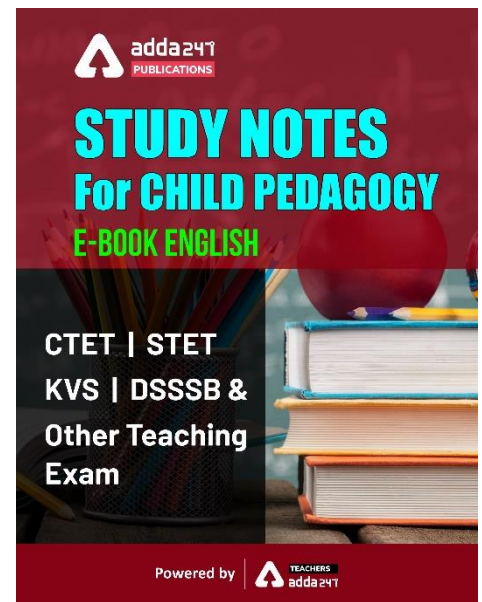
- (a) Jaisalmer
- (b) Ajmer
- (c) Jaipur
- (d) Kota

**Q110. Pushkar Lake is surrounded by how many bathing ghats?**

- (a) 51
- (b) 58
- (c) 54
- (d) 52

**Q111. When was Rajsamand district constituted?**

- (a) 11 March 1991
- (b) 9th March 1991
- (c) 10 April 1992
- (d) 10 April 1991





**Q112. From which district Rajsamand was carving out?**

- (a) Chittorgarh
- (b) Bhilwara
- (c) Udaipur
- (d) Kota

**Q113. When was Keoladeo National Park established as a national park?**

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

**Q114. AFRI is a research institute situated in Jodhpur and its full form?**

- (a) Akal Forest Research Institute
- (b) Arid Forest Research Institute
- (c) Arre Forest Research Institute
- (d) None of these

**Q115. Arid Forest Research Institute is situated at?**

- (a) Jodhpur
- (b) Jaipur
- (c) Jaisalmer
- (d) Kota



**Q116. When was AFRI established?**

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

**Q117. Taanka is used for?**

- (a) rainwater harvesting technique
- (b) cattle marking technique
- (c) clothes stitching
- (d) None of these

**Q118. CAZRI was established in?**

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

**Q119. CAZRI was earlier known as?**

- (a) Desert Soil Conservation Center
- (b) Desert Soil Research Center
- (c) Desert Afforestation and Soil Conservation Station
- (d) None of these

**Q120. CAZRI is located at?**

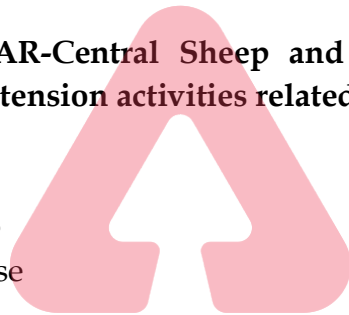
- (a) Hanumangarh
- (b) Jaisalmer
- (c) Udaipur
- (d) Jodhpur

**Q121. CAZRI is known as?**

- (a) Central Arid Zone Research Institute
- (b) Center Arid Zone Research Institute
- (c) Conservation Arid Zone Research Institute
- (d) None of these

**Q122. The ICAR-Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute is commissioned for research, training and extension activities related to?**

- (a) Sheep
- (b) Rabbit
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) None of these



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**Q123. The Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute was established in?**

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

**Q124. How many regional centres of The Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute?**

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) Four

**Q125. Arid Region Campus was established in?**

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

**Q126. Arid Region Campus is located at?**

- (a) Bikaner
- (b) Jodhpur
- (c) Banswara
- (d) Dungarpur

**Q127. In which district Jaitsar Central State Farm is located?**

- (a) Sri Ganganagar
- (b) Hanumangarh
- (c) Churu
- (d) Jaisalmer

**Q128. Jaitsar Central State Farm was established in?**

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

**Q129. Jawai Dam is located at?**

- (a) Pali
- (b) Dosa
- (c) Jodhpur
- (d) Kota



**Q130. Who was built Jawai dam?**

- (a) Jawai Singh
- (b) Umaid Singh
- (c) Jai Singh
- (d) None of these

**Q131. When was Jawai dam's construction started?**

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

**Q132. Jawai Dam was built in?**

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

**Q133. Which is the feeder dams of the Jawai dam?**

- (a) Sei dam
- (b) Kalibor dam
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) None of these

**Q134. Tonk meteorite, a rare carbonaceous chondrite meteorite that fell in tonk district in?**

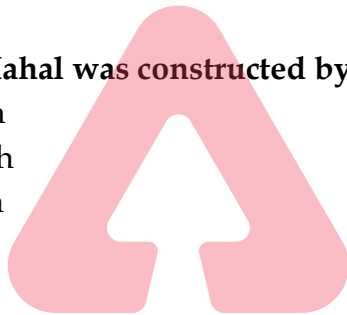
- (a) 1914
- (b) 1913
- (c) 1912
- (d) 1911

**Q135. Kendriya Vidyalaya Indrapura is located at?**

- (a) Jaipur
- (b) Kota
- (c) Siker
- (d) Jhunjhunu

**Q136. Khetri Mahal was constructed by?**

- (a) Sardul Singh
- (b) Bhopal Singh
- (c) Partap Singh
- (d) Man Singh



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**Q137. Khetri Mahal is located at?**

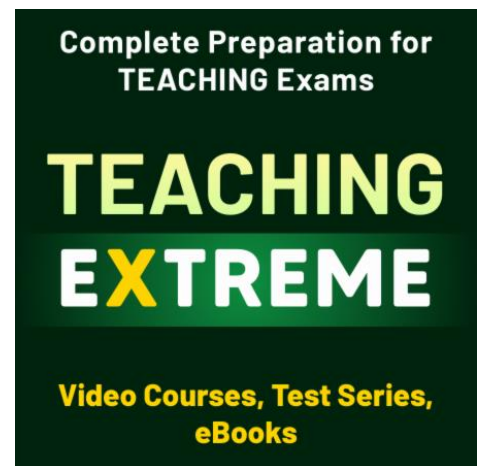
- (a) Jaipur
- (b) Siker
- (c) Jhunjhunu
- (d) Hanumangarh

**Q138. Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary is located at?**

- (a) Ajmer
- (b) Jodhpur
- (c) Jaipur
- (d) Rajsamand

**Q139. Who built Kirti Stambh?**

- (a) Rana Sanga
- (b) Udai Singh
- (c) Rana Kumbha
- (d) None of these



**Q140. Kirti Stambh is located at?**

- (a) Chittorgarh
- (b) Udaipur
- (c) Jaipur
- (d) Dosa

**Q141. Approximately what percent Rajasthan has forests on its area?**

- (a) 10.54
- (b) 8.54
- (c) 9.54
- (d) None of these

**Q142. Which district has the highest forest area in Rajasthan?**

- (a) Jaipur
- (b) Hanumangarh
- (c) Churu
- (d) Udaipur

**Q143. Which district has the minimum forest area in Rajasthan?**

- (a) Jaipur
- (b) Hanumangarh
- (c) Churu
- (d) Udaipur



**Q144. In which year Salim Singh Ki Haveli was built?**

- (a) 1812
- (b) 1813
- (c) 1815
- (d) 1814

**Q145. Where was Salim Singh Ki Haveli situated?**

- (a) Jaipur
- (b) Jodhpur
- (c) Jaisalmer
- (d) Jhunjhunu

**Q146. When was Rohida flower declared as state flower of Rajasthan?**

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

**Q147. What is botanical name of Rohida?**

- (a) Tecomella Undulata
- (b) Prosopis Cineraria
- (c) Capparis Decidua
- (d) None of these

**Q148. Nathmal Ki Haveli is situated at?**

- (a) Siker
- (b) Jodhpur
- (c) Jaipur
- (d) Jaisalmer

**Q149. In which of the following district Karpoor Chand Kulis Smriti Van is situated?**

- (a) Jaipur
- (b) Jodhpur
- (c) Kota
- (d) Ajmer

**Q150. Smriti Van has been developed in Jhalana Forest Division in Jaipur with the efforts of?**

- (a) Karpoor Chand
- (b) Ved Vyas Mehta
- (c) Meena Lal Mehta
- (d) None of these

**Q151. Which state is called the "Museum of Minerals"?**

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Gujarat
- (d) Maharashtra

**Q152. How Much percent Rajasthan contributes of the country's total mineral production?**

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

**Q153. Rajasthan is on which place in terms of mineral reserves?**

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

**Q154. Where is the country's largest mine of lead zinc and silver?**

- (a) Ghandinagar
- (b) Thiruvananthapuram
- (c) Visakhapatnam
- (d) Udaipur

**Q155. Where is the largest mine in Rajasthan of copper?**

- (a) Javar
- (b) Balda
- (c) Khetri
- (d) None of these

**Q156. Mangala oil well situated at?**

- (a) Barmer
- (b) Jodhpur
- (c) Jaisalmer
- (d) Sanchore

**Q157. Which district has the highest oil reserves in Rajasthan?**

- (a) Jaisalmer
- (b) Jodhpur
- (c) Bikaner
- (d) Barmer



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**Q158. The first state bus service in Rajasthan was started at?**

- (a) Tonk
- (b) Jaipur
- (c) Bikaner
- (d) Ajmer

**Q159. The first state bus service in Rajasthan was started in?**

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

**Q160. The number of national highways in Rajasthan is?**

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

**Q161. First session of Hadoti Prajamandal was held at?**

- (a) Mangrol
- (b) Kherliganj
- (c) Samariya
- (d) Atru

**Q162. Who captured the Chittor Fort in 734 CE?**

- (a) Bappa Rawal
- (b) Alauddin Khalji
- (c) Ratnasimha
- (d) Chitrangad

**Q163. In 1303, the Delhi Sultanate ruler Alauddin Khalji captured Chittor after an eight-month-long siege, who was ruling the fort at that time?**

- (a) Bappa Rawal
- (b) Ratnasimha
- (c) Chitrangad
- (d) Hammir Singh

**Q164. In which Year Prajamandal Movement started in Rajatshan?**

- (a) 1924
- (b) 1927
- (c) 1934
- (d) 1937



**Q165. Which was one of the first states in Rajputana to have treaty with British?**

- (a) Jodhpur
- (b) Jaipur
- (c) Bharatpur
- (d) Banswara

**Q166. Chaurasi Khambon ki Chhatri or "84-Pillared Cenotaph" is a chhatri located in?**

- (a) Jaisalmer
- (b) Kota
- (c) Bundi
- (d) Alwar

**Q167. Chaurasi Khambon ki Chhatri or "84-Pillared Cenotaph" was constructed in?**

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



**Q168. Chaurasi Khambon ki Chhatri or "84-Pillared Cenotaph" was constructed by?**

- (a) Rao Raja Anirudh
- (b) Maharao Raja Ram Singh
- (c) Bhao Singh
- (d) Chattar Sal Singh

**Q169. In which district Special Japanese Investment Zone is situated ?**

- (a) Jodhpur
- (b) Alwar
- (c) Ajmer
- (d) Jaipur

**Q170. Akal Fossil Park Museum is Situated in ?**

- (a) Jaisalmer
- (b) Jodhour
- (c) Pali
- (d) Kota

**Q171. The world famous Pushkar Lake is located in?**

- (a) Jaipur District
- (b) Jodhpur District
- (c) Ajmer District
- (d) Kota District

**Q172. Chaurasi Khambon Ki Chhatri or "84-Pillared Cenotaph" is located in which district of Rajasthan?**

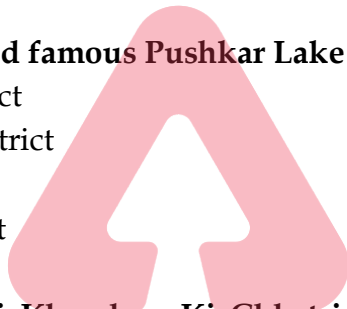
- (a) Bundi
- (b) Alwar
- (c) Jaisalmer
- (d) Jaipur

**Q173. Which district of the Rajasthan state is called a grain bowl?**

- (a) Churu
- (b) Jhalawar
- (c) Hanumangarh
- (d) Sriganganagar

**Q174. Where is Karni Mata temple located?**

- (a) Karauli
- (b) Kolayat
- (c) Nokha
- (d) Deshnok



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**Q175. Who became the lifetime vice chancellor of Banaras Hindu University after granting maximum Financial aid ?**

- (a) Maharaja Ganga Singh
- (b) Maharaj Bika Singh
- (c) Maharaja Sadul Singh
- (d) Maharaja Anup Singh

**Q176. Who was the only ruler of rajasthan to take part in all three round table conference ?**

- (a) Maharaja Ganga Singh
- (b) Maharaj Bika Singh
- (c) Maharaja Sadul Singh
- (d) Maharaja Anup Singh

**Q177. In which year Chappania femine occurred ?**

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

**Q178. On which committee's recommendation the high Court was moved to Jodhpur, Rajasthan?**

- (a) Satyanarayan Jatiya Committee
- (b) Chandrakant Khaire Committee
- (c) Satyanarayan Rao Committee
- (d) Prem Das Rai Committee



**Q179. Santokba Durlabhji Memorial Hospital in Jaipur was inaugurated by?**

- (a) Mohan Lal Sukhadia
- (b) Sawai Man Singh
- (c) Khailshankar Durlabhji
- (d) Smt. Indira Gandhi

**Q180. Who is the Minister of Health and Family Welfare under Government of Rajasthan ?**

- (a) Raghu Sharma
- (b) B.D. Kalla
- (c) Parsadi Lal Meena
- (d) Dr. Harsh Vardhan

**Q181. Who was founder of Udaipur?**

- (a) Maharana Udai Singh II
- (b) Maharana Gaj Singh II
- (c) Maharana Bika Singh II
- (d) None of these

**Q182. Jaisamand lake is situated at?**

- (a) Jaipur
- (b) Udaipur
- (c) Rajasamand
- (d) Ajmer

**Q183. Which river of Rajasthan is known as Van Ki Asha?**

- (a) Banas
- (b) Luni
- (c) Chambal
- (d) Mahi

**Q184. Rajasthan State Formation day was celebrated on?**

- (a) 30th March 1949
- (b) 30th March 1950
- (c) 31st March 1949
- (d) 31st March 1950

**Q185. Desert National Park is situated at?**

- (a) Bikaner
- (b) Jaisalmer
- (c) Bhilwara
- (d) Kota



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**Q186. Lake Foy Sagar located at?**

- (a) Bhilwara
- (b) Jodhpur
- (c) Bikaner
- (d) Ajmer

**Q187. Jag Mandir is also known as?**

- (a) Lake Garden Palace
- (b) Jakhu Mandir
- (c) Hanuman Mandir
- (d) Goverdhan Sagar Lake

**Q188. When was started construction of Jag Mandir?**

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

**Q189. Jag Mandir is situated at?**

- (a) Kota
- (b) Udaipur
- (c) Ajmer
- (d) Jodhpur

**Q190. The construction of Jag Mandir was completed by?**

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

**Q191. How much percent of guar is Rajasthan produces over of the world?**

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

**Q192. How much percent of barley is Rajasthan produces over of the country?**

- (a) 60
- (b) 70
- (c) 65
- (d) 75

**Q193. When was Prithviraj Chauhan defeated the invading Muhammad Ghori in the First Battle of Tarain?**

- (a) 1191
- (b) 1192
- (c) 1291
- (d) 1292

**Q194. When was Muhammad Ghori decisively defeated Prithviraj at the Second Battle of Tarain?**

- (a) 1190
- (b) 1191
- (c) 1192
- (d) 1193

**Q195. In which year The Ranthambore National Park became a part of Project Tiger?**

- (a) 1970
- (b) 1971
- (c) 1972
- (d) 1973

**Q196. The Dhosi Hill is located at?**

- (a) Jhunjunu
- (b) Siker
- (c) Hanumangarh
- (d) Jaipur

**Q197. The Dhosi Hill is also known as?**

- (a) Chayvan Rishi's Ashram
- (b) Kavya Rishi's Ashram
- (c) Ram Rishi's Ashram
- (d) None of these

**Q198. Hem Chandra Vikramaditya, the Hindu Emperor, was born at?**

- (a) Pipalsar
- (b) Dilwara
- (c) Machheri
- (d) Lachheri

**Q199. How many battles Hem Chandra Vikramaditya won against Afghans?**

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

**Q200. Hem Chandra Vikramaditya was born in?**

- (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)**

**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.

**S23. 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.



**S24. Ans.(c)**

**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. Its male literacy rate is at 82.4 percent and female literacy rate of 55.7 percent to have a combined rate of 69.3 percent.

**S25. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Adhai din ka Jhokra 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)**

**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.

**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)**

**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.

**S30. Ans.(c)**

**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.

**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)**

**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.

**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 16th 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.

**S38. Ans.(a)**

**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.

**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)**

**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.

**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)**

**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.

**S60. Ans.(a)**

**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.

**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.

**S74. Ans.(a)**

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**S76. Ans.(a)**

**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.

**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)**

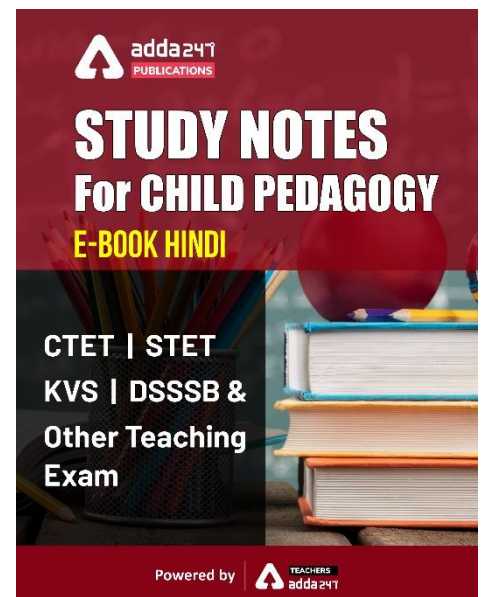
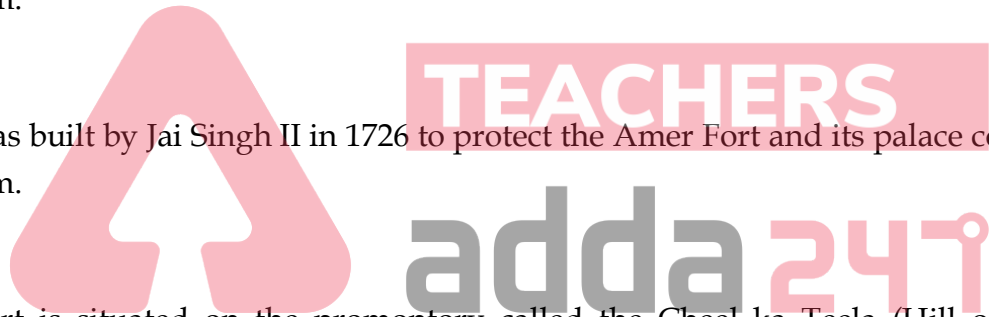
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**S88. Ans.(b)**

**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.





**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 Dhundar. Most parts of Alwar, Jaipur, and Shekhawati are still called Dhundar Pradesh.

**S98. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The Dhundar 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)**

**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.

**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 kund, 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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