

Rajasthan VDO Important GK Questions and Answers

Q1. Nahargarh fort was built by which one of the following rulers?

- (a) Ram Singh
- (b) Jai Singh
- (c) Surajmal
- (d) Ganga Singh

Q2. In which of the following farmers movement, Rupaji and Kripaji were martyred?

- (a) Marwar Peasant Movement
- (b) Bengu Kisan Movement
- (c) Alwar farmers movement
- (d) Bhil Movement

Q3. Which of the following rulers is known in history as Prithviraj Chauhan?

- (a) Prithviraj I
- (b) Prithviraj II
- (c) Prithviraj III
- (d) All of them

Q4. The second Battle of Panipat was fought between Hemu and

- (a) Babar
- (b) Humayun
- (c) Akbar
- (d) Ibrahim Lodhi

Q5. Who among the following is considered as a political guru of Mahatma Gandhi?

- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Q6. Which of the following Act introduced separate electorates (communal representation) for Muslims?

- (a) Indian Council Act 1892
- (b) Indian Council Act 1909
- (c) Government of India Act 1919
- (d) Government of India Act of 1935

Q7. Where was the "Azad Hind Fauj" founded?

- (a) Singapore
- (b) Thailand
- (c) Britain
- (d) Italy

Q8. Mohammad Shah, Shaligram, Lakshman Ram all these painters belong to which one of the following styles of Rajasthani painting?

- (a) Jodhpur style
- (b) Shahpura style
- (c) Alwar style
- (d) Jaipur style

Q9. Lalgah fort was built by which one of the following rulers?

- (a) Maharaja Ganga Singh
- (b) Sawai Jai Singh
- (c) Maharaja Lal Singham
- (d) Raja Jai Singh

Q10. Which one of the following rulers of Rajasthan is known as "Karna of Rajputana"?

- (a) Ravabika
- (b) Karan singh
- (c) Raisingh
- (d) Anup Singh



Q11. Identify the true statements from the following -

- 1) There are six major forms of Rajasthani language in terms of language style.
 - 2) The poetic style of Rajasthani language used by Charan and Bhanto is Dingle and Pingal.
- (a) Only 1
(b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) None of these

Q12. The Birthplace of Mirabai comes under which of the following districts of Rajasthan?

- (a) Ajmer
(b) Pratapgarh
(c) Chittorgarh
(d) Nagaur

Q13. In which of the following year did Rana Pratap become the ruler of Mewar?

- (a) 1570
(b) 1571
(c) 1572
(d) 1573

Q14. In which of the following year Jaisalmer Praja Mandal was established?

- (a) December 1945
(b) January 1945
(c) December 1946
(d) January 1946

Q15. Rajasthani painting was given the name of Rajput painting by which of the following?

- (a) Kundan Lal Mistry
(b) Anand Kumar Swamy
(c) Colonel James Todd
(d) None of the above

Q16. Taragarh fort was built by which of the following?

- (a) Maharaja Ram Singh
(b) Ajaypal
(c) Rana Sanga
(d) Rawal Jaisal

Q17. Who among the following conferred the title of Mirza Raja to Amir Ruler Jai Singh?

- (a) Jahangir
(b) Shah Alam
(c) Aurangzeb
(d) Shahjahan

Q18. Which of the following causes rainfall during winters in the northwestern part of India?

- (a) Western disturbances
(b) Cyclonic depression
(c) Southwest monsoon
(d) Retreating monsoon

Q19. Which country is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar?

- (a) Bangladesh
(b) Myanmar
(c) Sri Lanka
(d) Pakistan

Q20. Where do the Western and Eastern Ghats meet?

- (a) Nilgiri hills
(b) Cardamom hills
(c) Palani hills
(d) Annamalai hills

Q21. The natural habitat of Rhinoceros in India is -

- (a) Bharatpur
(b) Gir forest
(c) Kaziranga
(d) Nilgiris

Q22. India shares longest international boundary with which country?

- (a) Bangladesh
(b) China
(c) Nepal
(d) Bhutan

Q23. Identify the true statements from the following-

1. Aravalli Mountain was formed 100 million years ago
 2. Aravalli Mountain is known as Nag Pahari in Alwar
- (a) Only 1
(b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) None of these

Q24. Which one of the following rivers does not fall into the Arabian Sea?

- (a) Luni River
(b) Mahi river
(c) Khari River
(d) Sabarmati River

Q25. Which one of the following states is at the top position in terms of total livestock population?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
(b) Rajasthan
(c) Madhya Pradesh
(d) West Bengal

Q26. Which are the top three states in terms of production of gypsum?

- (a) Rajasthan> Jammu and Kashmir> Jharkhand
(b) Rajasthan> Madhya Pradesh> Andhra Pradesh
(c) Madhya Pradesh>Rajasthan>Andhra Pradesh

(d) Andhra Pradesh > Rajasthan > Madhya Pradesh

Q27. With reference to Rajasthan, which of the following is the largest brackish water lake?

- (a) Anasagar Lake
(b) Sambhar Lake
(c) Phalodi Lake
(d) Lunkaransar Lake

Q28.Where is Rajasthan's second Spice Park is being developed?

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

Q29.In which year Livelihood Mission was started in Rajasthan?

- (a) 2001
(b) 2002
(c) 2004
(d) 2005

Q30. Which place is famous for blue pottery in Rajasthan?

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

Solutions

S1. Ans.(b)

Sol. Nahargarh fort was built in the year 1734 by Raja Jai Singh in the north-west of Jaipur. The Hawa Mandir built in this fort was built by Maharaj Ram Singh for the famine relief work.

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. In the year 1921, Bengu farmers movement was started under the leadership of Ram Narayan Choudhary. On July 13,1923, the Mewar government opened fire on the farmers' conference in Govindpura, in which farmers named Kripa ji and Roopa ji were martyred.

S3. Ans.(c)

Sol. In 1177, Prithviraj III became the ruler of Ajmer at the age of 14, at that time his kingdom was looked after by his mother Karpoori Devi while the army chief was Bhuvanamalla. Prithviraj III is known in history as Prithviraj Chauhan.

S4. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Second Battle of Panipat was fought on November 5, 1556, between the forces of Hemu, the Hindu general and Chief Minister of Adil Shah Suri, and the army of the Mughal emperor Akbar.

S5. Ans.(b)

Sol. Gopal Krishna Gokhale is considered as a political guru of Mahatma Gandhi. Gokhale was a senior leader of the Indian National Congress.

S6. Ans.(b)

Sol. Indian Council Act of 1909 also called Morley-Minto reform introduced a system of communal representation for Muslims by accepting the concept of 'separate electorate'. Under this, the Muslim members were to be elected only by Muslim voters.

S7. Ans.(a)

Sol. Azad Hind Fauj was an Indian provisional government established in Singapore in 1943.

S8. Ans.(d)

Sol. In Rajasthani painting, the maximum influence of Mughal style is seen in Jaipur style. Among the prominent painters of this style are Mohammed Shah, Shaligram, Laxman Ram etc.

S9. Ans.(a)

Sol. Lalgah Fort was built in the memory of Maharaja Lal Singh by his son Maharaja Ganga Singh.

S10. Ans.(c)

Sol. In the year 1574, Raisingh became the ruler of Bikaner. Munshidevi Prasad has called Rai Singh as the "Karna of Rajputana". Bikaner Fort was built by Rai Singh between 1589 and 1594.

S11. Ans.(b)

Sol. From the point of view of language, the following four main forms of Rajasthani language are found - Jain style, Charan style, Sant style, and laukik style. The poetic styles of Rajasthani language used by Charan and Bhant are called Dingal and Pingal respectively.

S12. Ans.(d)

Sol. Mirabai was born in the year 1498 in a village called Kudki (Nagaur district). His father's name was Ratan Singh. Mirabai was married in 1516 AD to Bhojraj, the eldest son of Maharana Sanga.

S13. Ans.(c)

Sol. After the death of Rana Udai Singh, his grand son Rana Pratap became the ruler of Mewar on 28 February 1572. Rana Pratap was born on 9 May 1540 in Kumbhalgarh.

S14. Ans.(a)

Sol. Jaisalmer Praja Mandal was established in December 1945 by Mithalal Vyas. Whereas in January 1945, Dungarpur Praja Mandal was established by Motilal Pandya.

S15. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Rajasthani painting was named Rajput painting by Anand Kumar Swami. And published it through his book "Rajput Painting" in the year 1916.

S16. Ans.(b)

Sol. Taragarh Fort was built in the year 1194 by Ajay Pal on a hill of Aravalli near Ajmer. This fort was named Taragarh by Kunwar Prithviraj, son of Maharana Raimal of Mewar, after his wife Tarabai.

S17. Ans.(d)

Sol. Man Singh became the ruler of Amer in 1621 AD. It provided its services to three Mughal emperors Jahangir, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb. Pleased with his merit and services, Shah Jahan conferred on him the title of Mirza Raja.

S18. Ans.(a)

Sol. Western Disturbances causes rainfall during winters in the northwestern part of India.

S19. Ans.(c)

Sol. Srilanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar.

S20. Ans.(a)

Sol. Western ghats and Eastern ghats meet at Nilgiri hills.



S21. Ans.(c)

Sol. Kaziranga National Park is a national park in the Golaghat and Nagaon districts of the state of Assam, India. The sanctuary, which hosts two-thirds of the world's great one-horned rhinoceroses, is World Heritage Site.

S22. Ans.(a)

Sol. India share 4,096 km long international border with Bangladesh. India shares longest border with Bangladesh

S23. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Aravalli Mountains were formed 350 million years ago in the Caledonian era. Presently the Aravalli Mountain is situated as a residual mountain. Its expansion is in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Delhi. Aravalli mountain in Alwar is known as Harsh Nath hill and in Ajmer as Nag Pahari.

S24. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Luni River, Mahi River and Sabarmati River fall into the Arabian Sea, while the Khari, a tributary of the Banas River, originates in Udaipur district. This river joins the Banas River.

S25. Ans.(a)

Sol. According to the statistics of the year 2019, Uttar Pradesh has the top position in terms of the total number of livestock. While Rajasthan is in second place and Madhya Pradesh is in third place.

S26. Ans.(a)

Sol. Rajasthan ranks top in the production of gypsum in India, while Jammu and Kashmir rank second in the production of gypsum.

S27. Ans.(b)

Sol. Located 65 km west of Jaipur on the Jaipur-Jodhpur rail route, Sambhar Lake is the largest brackish water lake in India. Sambhar Lake is situated at an altitude of about 367 meters above sea level. Its catchment area is about 7800 square kilometres.

S28. Ans.(a)

Sol. Ramganj Mandi is a city and a municipality in Kota district in the Indian state of Rajasthan. It is known as stone city, coriander city. It has the largest grain market of coriander with around 6500 tons of coriander seeds arriving on a single day during season. A new spice park (second in Rajasthan after Jodhpur) is being constructed here.

S29. Ans.(c)

Sol. Livelihood Mission was started in Rajasthan in 2004.

S30. Ans.(b)

Sol. Blue Pottery is widely recognized as a traditional craft of Jaipur, though it is Turko-Persian in origin. The name 'blue pottery' comes from the eye-catching blue dye used to color the pottery.

