

RAS Prelims 2024

AAKALAN-I

DATE : 29/12/2024

Test Code:01292412

Answer Key

1.	(3)	26.	(2)	51.	(3)	76.	(3)	101.	(2)	126.	(2)
2.	(4)	27.	(2)	52.	(3)	77.	(4)	102.	(2)	127.	(2)
3.	(2)	28.	(3)	53.	(3)	78.	(2)	103.	(4)	128.	(4)
4.	(2)	29.	(3)	54.	(2)	79.	(3)	104.	(2)	129.	(4)
5.	(1)	30.	(3)	55.	(4)	80.	(4)	105.	(2)	130.	(3)
6.	(2)	31.	(2)	56.	(2)	81.	(1)	106.	(2)	131.	(2)
7.	(2)	32.	(3)	57.	(3)	82.	(1)	107.	(2)	132.	(2)
8.	(2)	33.	(3)	58.	(1)	83.	(2)	108.	(2)	133.	(1)
9.	(1)	34.	(2)	59.	(3)	84.	(3)	109.	(4)	134.	(4)
10.	(1)	35.	(1)	60.	(1)	85.	(1)	110.	(1)	135.	(2)
11.	(4)	36.	(3)	61.	(3)	86.	(1)	111.	(1)	136.	(2)
12.	(1)	37.	(1)	62.	(2)	87.	(1)	112.	(1)	137.	(3)
13.	(1)	38.	(2)	63.	(3)	88.	(3)	113.	(1)	138.	(4)
14.	(3)	39.	(4)	64.	(2)	89.	(2)	114.	(2)	139.	(4)
15.	(4)	40.	(1)	65.	(2)	90.	(3)	115.	(1)	140.	(3)
16.	(4)	41.	(3)	66.	(3)	91.	(2)	116.	(4)	141.	(4)
17.	(3)	42.	(2)	67.	(4)	92.	(4)	117.	(1)	142.	(1)
18.	(3)	43.	(2)	68.	(3)	93.	(3)	118.	(2)	143.	(2)
19.	(1)	44.	(2)	69.	(3)	94.	(3)	119.	(4)	144.	(1)
20.	(4)	45.	(4)	70.	(4)	95.	(2)	120.	(4)	145.	(2)
21.	(4)	46.	(4)	71.	(1)	96.	(4)	121.	(3)	146.	(2)
22.	(4)	47.	(1)	72.	(4)	97.	(4)	122.	(3)	147.	(2)
23.	(3)	48.	(3)	73.	(1)	98.	(3)	123.	(4)	148.	(4)
24.	(4)	49.	(1)	74.	(3)	99.	(3)	124.	(2)	149.	(2)
25.	(4)	50.	(1)	75.	(2)	100.	(4)	125.	(2)	150.	(4)

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AAKALAN-I

Prelims Test Series 2024 | Explanations

1. Ans. (3)

The Rock Edicts of Ashoka can be classified into Major & Minor rock Edicts.

- The Major Rock Edicts were 14 in number and were found in eight places: Mansehra, Shahbazgarhi, Kalsi, Dhouli, Jaugada, Sopara, Girnar, and Yerraguddi.
- Minor Rock Edicts : The Minor Rock Edicts were found at places like Maski, Gurjara, etc.
 - Ashoka appears only in copies of Minor Rock Edicts, while all other inscriptions mention him as Devanampiya, dear to the gods.
- 14 Major Rock Edicts of Ashoka

Edict 1	Prohibits animal slaughter. Ban festive gatherings and the killing of animals.
Edict 2	Providing care for man and animals describes Chola, Pandaya, kingdoms of south India.
Edict 3	Generosity to Brahmans.
Edict 4	Dhammaghosa over bherighosa.
Edict 5	Concerns over policy towards slaves.
Edict 6	Welfare measures
Edict 7	Requests tolerance for all religions
Edict 8	Describes Ashoka's first Dhammayatra to Bodh Gaya and Bodhi tree
Edict 9	Condemns popular ceremonies. Stress on ceremonies of dhamma.
Edict 10	Condemns the desire for fame and glory. It stresses the popularity of Dhamma.
Edict 11	Elaborates dhamma.
Edict 12	Directed and determined requests for tolerance among different religious sects.
Edict 13	Ashoka's victory over Kalinga
Edict 14	Describes engraving of inscriptions in different parts of the country.

2. Ans. (4)

- Orans are sacred forests situated in the arid and semi-arid regions across western India. Considered divine domains, Orans are places where land, water, and jungle peacefully cohabitate.
 - Orans serve as grazing areas for livestock and are venues for communal gatherings and festivals. They are also vital habitats for endangered species like the Great Indian Bustard.
 - They are community assets that lie at the centre of rural life, a land resource for all to share equally, and for all to protect under a communally enforced code.
 - ♦ Unlike other community conserved forests around the world that include a single large tract of forest, Orans are relatively small, with a range from 10 to 400 hectares.

- ◆ Their outstanding value, beyond serving individual communities, lies in their sheer number and the fact that they comprise a network of forests and semi-mobile agro-pastoral communities.
- ◆ It is estimated that there are over 25,000 Orans covering a total area of more than 600,000 hectares in Rajasthan.
- Other Sacred groves of Rajasthan :Banis of Mewar, the Kenkris of Ajmer, the Orans of Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, the Shamlat Dehs and Devbanis of Alwar and Baag in south eastern Rajasthan regions.

3. Ans. (2)

- Bagor is a town with Sub-Tehsil in Mandal tehsil of Bhilwara district of State of Rajasthan.
 - It is a Mesolithic site on the left bank of the Kothari River.&
 - It has provided evidence of domestication of animals.
 - ◆ The site has yielded the bones of domesticated dogs, pigs, and cattle.
 - ◆ These bones are dated to around 5500 BCE, which makes Bagor one of the earliest sites in India where evidence of animal domestication has been found.
 - It is the only site in the country which is horizontally excavated.
- It is spread across an area of about 10,000 m², and lies on a large and prominent sand dune locally known as ‘Mahasati’.
- Discovered by Dr. L.S Ileshnik of University of Heidelberg in 1967 & Excavated by VN Mishra & Vasant Shinde.

4. Ans. (2)

- The Department of Consumer Affairs, Government of India, is developing the National Legal Metrology Portal (eMaap) to integrate State Legal Metrology Departments and their portals into a unified National System.
 - This initiative aims to streamline processes for issuing licenses, conducting verifications and managing enforcement and compliance.
 - By creating a centralized database, eMaap eliminates the need for stakeholders to register on multiple State Portals, fostering ease of doing business and transparency in trade practices.
 - Presently, State Governments are using their own portals for registration of packaged commodities, issue of licenses and verification/stamping of weighing & measuring instruments.
 - However, the enforcement activities and compounding of offences, etc. are not online. Therefore, the Department of Consumer Affairs is integrating all the state portals in one as the National Legal Metrology Portal ‘eMaap’ which will include all functions of Legal Metrology including enforcement and help to get a unified database.

5. Ans. (1)

- The 33rd Summer Olympics, also known as the Games of the XXXIII Olympiad and Paris 2024, took place in Paris, France from July 26 to August 11, 2024.

2024 Olympics Games Medal Tally

POSITION	TEAMS	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE	TOTAL
1	 United States	40	44	42	126
2	 China	40	27	24	91
3	 Japan	20	12	13	45
4	 Australia	18	19	16	53
5	 France(host)	16	26	22	64
6	 Netherlands	15	7	12	34
7	 Great Britain	14	22	29	65
8	 South Korea	13	9	10	32
9	 Italy	12	13	15	40
10	 Germany	12	13	8	33
71	 India	0	1	5	6
11	 New Zealand	10	7	3	20
12	 Canada	9	7	11	27
13	 Uzbekistan	8	2	3	13
14	 Hungary	6	7	6	19

- The 13th ICC Men's Cricket ODI World Cup was held in India from October 5 to 19 November 2023. Australia won the 13th edition of the ICC ODI World Cup as they defeated India by 6 wickets at the Narendra Modi Stadium in Ahmedabad.
- 19th Asian Games also known as Hangzhou 2022 were a continental multi-sport event which was held from 23 September to 8 October 2023 in Hangzhou, China.
 - India achieved a historic milestone at the Asian Games held in Hangzhou, China, clinching a total of 107 Medals (28 Gold, 38 Silver, 41 Bronze Medals).
- The 2022 Winter Olympics were held in Beijing, China, and the surrounding areas from February 4–20, 2022.
 - Norway finished at the top of the medal table for the second successive Winter Olympics, winning a total of 37 medals, of which 16 were gold.

6. Ans. (2)

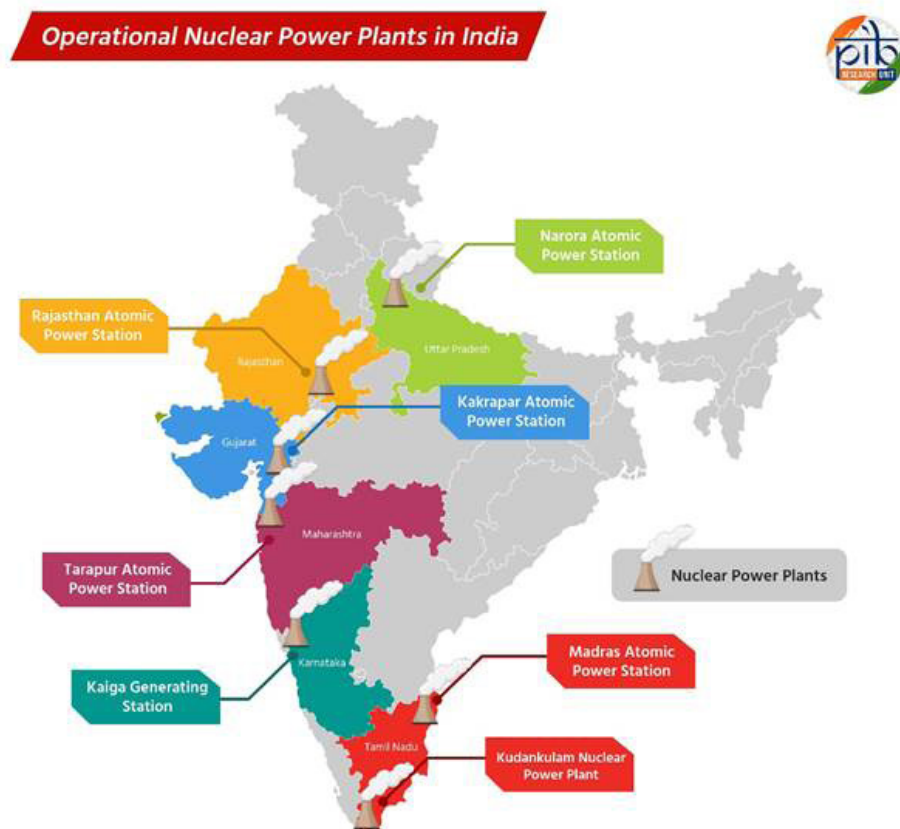
- Suratgarh Super Thermal Power Plant is a coal power plant operated by Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.
 - The power plant has 6 units that can produce 250 megawatt and 2 units can produce 660 MW. Therefore it has a total output of 2,820 MW.
- The Bhadla Solar Park is a solar power plant located in the Thar Desert of Rajasthan, India. It covers an area of 56 square kilometers and has a total installed capacity of 2,245 megawatts (MW), making it India's largest and the 11th-largest solar park in the world as of 2024.
- The Rajasthan Atomic Power Station is located at Rawatbhata (Chittorgarh).

- It currently has six pressurised heavy water reactor (PHWR) units operating with a total installed capacity of 1,180MW.
- The Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), the operator of the plant, is increasing the existing capacity by constructing two more reactors known as Units 7 and 8. (2×700MW=1400MW).
 - ♦ Recently Unit-7 (RAPP-7), one of the country’s largest nuclear reactors, quietly reached a milestone known as criticality.

Criticality in a nuclear reactor marks the moment when a steady and controlled chain reaction of nuclear fission begins. This means the reactor reaches a balance where the neutrons created by the fission process match the number lost, either through absorption or escape. At this point, the reactor can maintain a stable power output.

7. **Ans. (2)**

NPCIL currently operates 24 reactors across 7 power plants with a total capacity of 8180 MW.



8. **Ans. (2)**

Gujarat, Tamilnadu & Karnataka are the top three states with highest wind power installations. (as on 31.10.2024).

India’s total renewable energy installed capacity increased by a staggering 24.2 GW (13.5%) in a year, reaching 203.18 GW in October 2024 from 178.98 GW in October 2023. Including nuclear energy, the total non-fossil fuel capacity rose to 211.36 GW in 2024, compared to 186.46 GW in 2023.

- **Solar Power:** The solar sector saw a remarkable increase of 20.1 GW (27.9%), growing from 72.02 GW in October 2023 to 92.12 GW in October 2024.

- **Wind Power:** Wind energy also demonstrated steady growth, with installed capacity increasing by 7.8%, from 44.29 GW in October 2023 to 47.72 GW in 2024.
- **Large hydro projects contributed 46.93 GW to India's renewable portfolio, while nuclear power capacity contributed 8.18 GW.**

Renewable Energy	State-wise (Location based) installed capacity of Renewable Power (as on 31.10.2024)	Global Rank of Countries in Renewable Power
Solar Power	Rajasthan > Gujarat > TamilNadu > Karnataka > Maharashtra	China > USA > Japan > Germany > India
Wind Power	Gujarat > TamilNadu > Karnataka > Maharashtra > Rajasthan	China > USA > Germany > India > Spain
Bio Power	Maharashtra > UttarPradesh > Karnataka > Tamilnadu	China > Brazil > USA
Small-Hydro Power	Karnataka > HimachalPradesh > Maharashtra > Kerala	China > Brazil > Canada > USA
Large-Hydro Power	HimachalPradesh > Uttarakhand > Karnataka > J&K	
Total Power Capacity	Rajasthan > Gujarat > Tamil Nadu > Karnataka > Maharashtra	China > USA > Brazil > India > Germany

9. Ans. (1)

- **Gadsisar Lake, Jaisalmer** : It was constructed in the 14th century by Maharawal Gadsis Singh to meet the water needs of his arid lands. Considering its importance, many small temples and shrines were constructed around it, transforming it into a pilgrimage centre and a tourist attraction.
- **Balsamand Lake, Jodhpur** : Balsamand Lake is about 5 kilometres from Jodhpur on the Jodhpur-Mandore Road. Built in 1159 AD, it was planned as a water reservoir to cater to Mandore. The Balsamand Lake Palace was built on its shore later as a summer palace. It is surrounded by lush green gardens that house groves of trees such as mango, papaya, pomegranate, guava and plum. Animals and birds like the jackal and peacock also call this place home
- **Gaib Sagar Lake, Dungarpur** The lake is famous for the shrine of Shrinathji that rests on its banks. The shrine complex contains numerous exquisitely carved temples and one core temple, the Vijay Rajrajeshwar Temple. This temple of Lord Shiva displays the skilled craftsmanship of the famed sculptors or 'shilpkars' of Dungarpur.
- **Siliserh Lake, Alwar** : It lies 12 Kms. Southwest of Alwar. The water palace of Siliserh with a lake surrounded by low wooded hills is on route to Sariska. The tranquil lake is nestled in the hills; the sparkling ripples of the lake cover an area of about sq. Kms, surrounded by thick forest and magnificent cenotaphs on its embankment. A royal hunting lodge /palace was built by Maharaja Vinay Singh for his Queen Shila in 1845.

10. Ans. (1)

Crops/Products	Global Rank	States Ranking (Economic Survey 2023-24)
1. Rice	China > India > Bangladesh	Telangana > Uttar Pradesh > West Bengal
2. Wheat	China > India > Russia	Uttar Pradesh > Madhya Pradesh > Punjab

3. Milk	India > USA > Pakistan	Uttar Pradesh > Rajasthan > Madhya Pradesh
4. Total Pulses	India > Myanmar > Canada	Madhya Pradesh > Maharashtra > Rajasthan
5. Tea	China > India > Kenya	Assam > West Bengal > Tamil Nadu
6. Millets (Nutri/ Coarse Cereals)	India > Nigeria > China	Rajasthan > Karnataka > Madhya Pradesh
7. Maize	USA > China > Brazil (India 7th)	Karnataka > Bihar > Madhya Pradesh
8. Groundnut	China > India > Nigeria	Gujarat > Rajasthan > Madhya Pradesh
9. Rapeseed & Mustard	Rapeseed (China > Canada > India)	Rajasthan > Uttar Pradesh > Madhya Pradesh
10. Soybean	Brazil > USA > Argentina > China India(5th)	Madhya Pradesh > Maharashtra > Rajasthan
11. Total Oilseeds	USA > China > Brazil > India(4th)	Rajasthan > Madhya Pradesh > Gujarat
12. Sugarcane	India > Brazil > Thailand	Uttar Pradesh > Maharashtra > Karnataka
13. Cotton	India > China > USA	Gujarat > Maharashtra > Telangana
14. Jute & Mesta	India > Bangladesh > China	West Bengal > Bihar > Assam

11. Ans. (4)

The age groups of 0-14 and over 60 years are called dependent populations.

- Working population of 15 to 59 years are considered as independent, in the demographic dividend this age group is considered.
 - India has 62.5% of its population in the age group of 15-59 years.

12. Ans. (1)

- **Hindus** make up **88.49%** of the total population, with the highest concentration in Dausa. Jaipur, as a major urban center, also has the highest Hindu population in absolute numbers.
- **Muslims** account for **9.07%** of the population, with the highest population in Jaipur. However, Jaisalmer has the highest percentage of Muslims.
- **The Sikh** population is predominantly concentrated in Sri Ganganagar, which also has the highest percentage of Sikhs at **1.27%**.
- **Jains** form a small minority in Rajasthan, comprising **0.91%** of the population. The community is primarily centered in Jaipur and Udaipur.
- **Christians** make up **0.14%** of the population, with the highest concentration in Banswara.
- The Buddhist community is the smallest in the state, forming **just 0.02% of the population**, with Alwar having both the highest population and percentage of Buddhists.

13. Ans. (1)

Chandan Tubewell- There is a fresh water tubewell with a capacity of 2.30 lakh liters per hour at a shallow depth near the Lathi series in Jaisalmer, which is called 'Thar ka Ghada'.

14. Ans. (3)

Rajasthan holds the largest copper reserves in India, accounting for 52.25%. Madhya Pradesh is the largest producer of copper, contributing 57%, followed by Rajasthan, which produces approximately 43%.

15. Ans. (4)

Moomal, Jhorawa, Ghudla, and Jeero are some of the famous songs of Marwar.

- Patelya, Bhicchiyo, Lalar and Machar are some of the famous songs of Mewar.
- Hichki and Rasiya are some of the famous songs of Mewat.
- Bicchudo, Panchida, and Morni are some of the famous songs of Hadoti.

16. Ans. (4)

Nafithromycin, was officially launched on November 20, 2024, by Union Minister Dr. Jitendra Singh. Developed by Wockhardt with support from the Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC), Nafithromycin, marketed as “Miqnaf,” targets Community-Acquired Bacterial Pneumonia (CABP) caused by drug-resistant bacteria, which disproportionately affects vulnerable populations such as children, the elderly, and those with compromised immune systems.



About AMR : Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) occurs when bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites no longer respond to antimicrobial medicines. As a result of drug resistance, antibiotics and other antimicrobial medicines become ineffective and infections become difficult or impossible to treat, increasing the risk of disease spread, severe illness, disability and death.

- While AMR is a natural process driven by genetic changes in pathogens over time, its spread is significantly accelerated by human activities, particularly the overuse and misuse of antimicrobial drugs in humans, animals, and plants. Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) has become a major global health issue, with around 6 lakh lives lost in India each year due to resistant infections.

17. Ans. (3)

About Graphene : It is a two-dimensional form (allotrope) of carbon that consists of a single layer of carbon atoms arranged in a hexagonal lattice.

Properties:

- It is the world's thinnest, strongest, and most conductive material of both electricity and heat.
- It conducts electricity better than copper.

- It is 200 times stronger than steel but six times lighter.
- It is almost perfectly transparent as it absorbs only 2% of light.
- It is impermeable to gases, even those as light as hydrogen and helium.




Applications and Potential

- Graphene composites are used in automotive, sports equipment and construction.
- It is used for high-performance batteries and supercapacitors, touchscreens, and conductive inks.
- Graphene-based sensors are used for environmental monitoring, healthcare and wearable devices.
- Graphene oxide membranes are used for water purification and desalination.
- Graphene-based masks were made during COVID.
- Graphene is important for defence and aerospace as well. Its exceptional strength makes it a promising material for armour and ballistic protection.
- Graphene has the potential to absorb and dissipate electromagnetic waves, making it valuable for developing stealth coatings and materials that reduce radar signatures and electromagnetic interference.
- Graphene is highly sensitive to environmental changes, which makes it an excellent candidate for sensing chemical and biological agents, explosives, radiation, and other hazardous substances.
- Besides, graphene-based materials can also protect us against chemical and biological attacks.

18. Ans. (3)

- The Joint air exercise was conducted in collaboration with the Royal Malaysian Air Force (RMAF) from 05 to 09 August 2024 at Kuantan, Malaysia. The IAF participated with Su-30MKI fighter jets.
 - Aimed at bolstering operational efficiency, technical experts of both Air Forces engaged in exchange of their maintenance practices.
 - During the exercise, IAF’s Su-30MKI fighter jets engaged in air combat missions alongside the RMAF’s Su-30MKM fighters, enabling the crew of both air forces to familiarize with each other’s operational protocols, thereby enhancing interoperability, commonality and overall effectiveness in Su-30 aircraft operations.

19. Ans. (1)

Muvendar	Garland	Port	Capital	Symbols
Cheras	Palmyra flower	Muziri/ Tondi	Vanchi/ Karur	 Bow and arrow
Cholas	Fig (Athi) flower	Puhar	Uraiyur/ Puhar	 Tiger
Pandyas	Margosa (neem) flower	Korkai	Madurai	 Two Fish

20. Ans. (4)

- **Panchratna : Govardhan, Sharan, Jaydev, Umapatidhara, Dhoyi**
- **Navratna of Akbar :** Abu'l-Fazl, Faizi, Birbal, Todar Mal, Raja Man Singh, Abdul-Rahim-Khan-I-Khana, Fakir Aziao-Din, Mullah Do Piyaza, and Tansen.
- **Navratna of Vikramaditya :** Amarsimha, Dhanvantri, Harisena, Kalidasa, Kahapanaka, Sanku, Varahamihira, Vararuchi and Vetalbhatta.
- **Ashtapradhan of Shivaji :** Peshwa (Prime Minister), Amatya or Mazumdar (Finance Minister) Waqia-Navis (like a home minister), Samant or Dabir (dealing with the outsiders), Sachiv (The official correspondence), Pandit Rao (The official religious officer), Sar-e-nabuwat (army affairs), Nyayadhish (judiciary)
- **Ashtadiggajas of Krishnadevaraya :** AshtaDiggaja, which means “eight elephants,” refers to the eight great scholars and poets who were the pillars of the court of the Vijayanagara Empire.
 - Allasani Peddana was the greatest and he was often described as Andhrakavita Pitamaha.
 - ◆ His important works include Manucharitam and Harikatha-saramsamu.

21. Ans. (4)

- An Iqta was an Islamic tax farming practice that spread throughout Muslim Asia during the Buyid dynasty.
- Iqta is defined in Nizam-al-Mulk's Siyasatnama.
- Administrators of an Iqta were known as muqti or walis. They collected land revenue and oversaw general administration.
- Iltutmish (1210-36) is reported to have assigned in lieu of salaries “small Iqtas” in the Doab to the soldiers of the Sultan's army.
- In the context of the Iqta system, the holders of Iqtas in India were known as Muqti or wali.
- In the context of the Iqta system, sometimes, Iqtadars collected additional land revenue above their quota, known as **Fawazil**.
 - These additional revenues were to be turned over to the state treasury and played a significant role in the fiscal administration of the state.

22. Ans. (4)

- **Sadr-us-Sadr, also known as the Chief Qazi,** was the highest religious official and head of the Diwan-i-Risalat.
 - The term “Qazi” denoted the judge, with the chief Qazi presiding over the judicial department. Additional judges or qazis were appointed throughout the Sultanate.
 - Civil matters adhered to Muslim personal law or sharia, while Hindu cases were under the jurisdiction of village panchayats, governed by their own personal law. Criminal law was established by the Sultans' regulations.
- **Dabir-i-Khas :** Diwan-i-Insha was headed by the Dabir-i-Khas, who was the chief secretary and personal assistant to the Sultan.
 - The Diwan-i-Insha was the department that managed all communication between the rulers and officials in the Delhi Sultanate.
- **Barid-i-Mumalik :** He was the head of the state news gathering and dealt with intelligence. He had to keep information of all that was happening in the Sultanate.

- At local level there were barids who used to send regular news concerning matters of the state to the central office
- **Wazir** : The most important office under Delhi Sultanate was the Diwan-i-Wizarat, headed by the wazir. It was a key position in the royal court and his role was of a general supervisor over all departments, though he was one of the four important departmental heads. He was the chief advisor to the Sultan.
 - The main functions of the wazir were to look after the financial organization of the State, give advice to the Sultan, and on occasions to lead military expeditions at Sultan's behest.
- Under the Delhi Sultanate, the country was divided into several tracts known as Iqtas(governed by Muqtis or walis).
 - The tracts were later known as provinces or Subas.
 - ♦ The provinces were divided into Shiqs.
 - ♦ The Shiqs were further divided into Parganas (headed by Amil).
 - ♦ The village was the smallest unit of administration. The main village functionaries were Khut, Muqaddam and Patwari. They worked in close coordination with the muqti in the collection of revenue and in maintaining law and order etc.
- Patwari was a village accountant who looked after the village revenue records.

23. Ans. (3)

A,C & D Only , Statement B.) is incorrect, The post of Mansabdar was not hereditary and after his death or dismissal, his personal estate could be confiscated by the emperor.

- Akbar provided a systematic and centralised system of administration which contributed to the success of the empire. He introduced the Mansabdari system.
 - The nobles, civil and military officials combined into one single service with each officer receiving the title of Mansabdar.
- Mansabdar rank was divided into Zat and Sawar. The former determined the number of soldiers each Mansabdar received ranging from 10 to 10,000. The latter determined the number of horses under Mansabdar.
 - Each officer could rise from the lowest to the highest ranks. Promotions and demotions were made through additions or reductions of Mansabs. The Mansabdari system diversified the ethnic base of his nobility.

24. Ans. (4)

- **Kharaj** was the **land tax** and revenue officials -khot, muqaddam, and chaudhuri collected land revenue (kharaj) from the peasants on behalf of the State, and deposited the same with the officials of the diwan-i-wizarat.
- **Zakat** was a **property tax** imposed on the wealthy Muslims. It is of the rate of two and a half per cent tax on property of Muslims.
- **Khams** was a **tax imposed on war booty**.
 - As prescribed by Shariat, Feroz Shah distributed four-fifths of Khums to soldiers, keeping one-fifth for the state. This increased the morale of the army.
- Firuz Tughlaq (1351-88) introduced an **irrigation tax (haqq-i-sharb) in Haryana where he dug up canals**.
 - **Haqq-i-Sharb, also known as Hasil-i-Sharb**

25. Ans. (4)

Daulatabad was located in the Deccan, and it was a strategic location for controlling the region. Gujarat was also an important trading region, and Muhammad bin Tughlaq wanted to be closer to the coast.

- Daulatabad was located on the banks of the Godavari River, which gave it access to the Western and Southern ports. This was important for trade and commerce.
- Delhi was located in the North-Western frontier, and it was vulnerable to Mongol invasions. Daulatabad was located further south, and it was thought to be more secure from Mongol attacks.

26. Ans. (2)

The national movement, from its very beginning, stood for the freedom of press. The Indian newspapers became highly critical of Lord Lytton's administration especially regarding its inhuman treatment to victims of the famine of 1876-77.

The Government struck back with the Vernacular Press Act, 1878. The Vernacular Press Act (VPA) was designed to 'better control' the vernacular press and effectively punish and repress seditious writing.

- The district magistrate was empowered to call upon the printer and publisher of any vernacular newspaper to enter into a bond with the government undertaking not to cause
 - disaffection against the government or antipathy between persons of different religions, caste, race through published material;
 - The printer and publisher could also be required to deposit security which could be forfeited if the regulation were contravened, and press equipment could be seized if the offence re-occurred.
- As per the Vernacular Press Act, 1878, the magistrate's action was final, and no appeal could be made in a court of law.
- Amrita Bazar Patrika turned overnight into an English newspaper to escape the Vernacular Press Act.
- The Vernacular Press Act was finally repealed by Lord Ripon in 1882 and not by Lord Curzon .

27. Ans. (2)

- The Anglicists, who advocated for the promotion of English education and western knowledge, sought to reduce the expenditure on printing Sanskrit and Arabic texts.
 - They believed that resources should be allocated towards promoting English education and modern sciences instead.
- The Orientalists believed that Sanskrit and Arabic were important cultural and intellectual traditions, and that they should be preserved and studied. They argued that the stipends for students of Arabic and Sanskrit were a good investment.
 - The Orientalists started a new Sanskrit College in Banaras. The Banaras Sanskrit College was founded by Jonathan Duncan in 1791.

28. Ans. (3)

Dr B. R. Ambedkar represented the depressed class, Tej Bahadur Sapru represented Liberals and Begum Jahanara Shahnawaz represented women in all three Round Table Conferences.

- Madan Mohan Malaviya participated only in the second Round Table Conference and did not participate in all three Round Table Conferences.

- Muhammad Ali Jinnah participated only in the 1st and 2nd Round Table Conference but was absent in the 3rd Round Table Conference.

First Round Table Conference : Held in London from November 1930 to January 1931, chaired by Ramsay MacDonald.

- Represented the first official engagement between British and Indian delegates on an equal footing.
- Limited achievements; discussions centered on India's future development into a federation with safeguards, but little progress was made in implementation due to continued civil disobedience.

Second Round Table Conference: Held in London from September to December 1931.

- Gandhi-Irwin Pact (Delhi Pact) was reached prior to the conference, leading to Gandhi's participation. Limited progress made, and the conference ended with announcements regarding Muslim majority provinces, expert committees, and the threat of a British Communal Award.

Third Round Table Conference: Held from November to December 1932.

- Similar to previous conferences, little was achieved, and the recommendations were debated in the British Parliament. Eventually led to the formulation of the Government of India Act of 1935, enforced in July 1935.

29. Ans. (3)

Pandita Ramabai was among the pioneers of the women's reforms movement. Early in her life, she joined the reformist body Brahmo Samaj which opposed the deeply entrenched caste system.

- In 1881, Ramabai founded Arya Mahila Samaj to promote the education of women and their deliverance from the oppression of child marriage. In 1882, when the then Government of India appointed a committee to examine the education sector, Ramabai suggested that teachers be trained, women school inspectors be appointed and Indian women be admitted to medical colleges.
- Pandita Ramabai wrote a book titled "The High Caste Hindu Woman", in 1887.
 - Ramabai also highlighted social evils of the time such as child marriage, the plight of child widows and the oppression of women in British India.
- The University of Calcutta invited her to give a lecture and also awarded her the title of 'Pandita' because of her erudition in Sanskrit.
 - She was also conferred with the title of 'Saraswati' owing to her knowledge and interpretations of the various Sanskrit texts.
- In 1889, She founded Sharada Sadan to educate young and widow women. The British government presented her with the Kaiser-i-Hind medal in 1919.

30. Ans. (3)

A payment to royal families for their agreement to merge with India.

Explanation : Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel with the assistance of V.P Menon was given the task of integrating the princely states. From invoking the patriotism of the princes to remind them of the possibility of anarchy in the event of their refusal to join, Patel kept trying to convince them to join India. He also introduced the concept of "privy purses"— a payment to be made to royal families for their agreement to merge with India.

- Territorial autonomy was not given as an option to the rulers of princely states.
- Some of the princely rulers were appointed as governors of some states but this was not a privilege given to join India.

- Membership of the upper house was not given as a privilege to the rulers of the princely states, although they were free to contest elections or get nominated for the membership.

31. Ans. (2)

Uddyotana Suri's work on Kuvalayamala Kaha is a very exhaustive work on social and cultural history of Rajasthan.

- It is a religious tale narrated in Prakrit prose and verse on the pattern of the Sanskrit Champu Kavya.
- It gives description of 34 Janpads, 47 towns, 7 villages, 21 mountains, 8 rivers, 2 seas and 20 states of India.

32. Ans. (3)

Culture Period	Location
Palaeolithic	Didwana (earliest site), Jayal (Nagaur), Bhangarh (Alwar), Indragarh (Kota), Dar (Bharatpur), Jhalawar, Pushkar (Hokra Basin)
Mesolithic (Microlithic)	Bagaur (Bhilwara), Tilwara (Balotra), Viratnagar (Kotputli-Behror), Sojat, Dhaneri
Chalcolithic	Ahar (Udaipur), Gilund (Rajsamand), Kalibanga (Hanumangarh), Jhar (Jaipur- discovery by Dr. B. Alchin), Bagor (Bhilwara), Tilwara (Balotra), Balathal (Udaipur)
Copper Age	Ganeshwar (Neemkathana), Beneshwar (Dungarpur), Jhadol (Udaipur) Jodhpura, Nandlalpura (Dudu), Kiradot, Cheethawadi (Jaipur Rural), Sabnia, moongal (Bikaner), Old Pushkar (Ajmer), Kurada (Parbatsar), Pind Padliya (Chittorgarh), Palana (Jalore), Kol Maholi (Sawaimadhampur), Malah, Noh (Bharatpur) etc.
Iron Age	Noh (Bharatpur), Viratnagar (Kotputli-Behror), Jodhpur, Sambhar (Jaipur Rural), Sunari (Neemkathana), Raidh, Nagar, Nainwa (Tonk), Bhinmal (Jalore), Nagri (Chittorgarh), Chak-84, Tarkhanwala (Ganganagar)

33. Ans. (3)

The Battle of Haldighati

- The Battle of Haldighati took place on 18th June 1576 CE near Khamnor.
 - It was a conflict between Maharana Pratap and the Mughal army.
 - ♦ Maharana Pratap's army was led by Hakim Khan Sur.
 - ♦ The Mughal army was led by Jagannath Kachhwaha.
- During the battle, when Maharana Pratap's life was in danger, Jhala Bida donned his crown and fought, allowing Pratap to escape.
 - The battle ended without a decisive result.
- This battle was called the "Battle of Khamnor" by Abul Fazl, "Battle of Gogunda" by Badauni, and "Battle of Haldighati" & "Battle of Thermopylae" by James Tod.

34. Ans. (2)

- The Court Scholar of Hammir Dev was Kavi Vijayaditya.
 - Hammira Mahakavya is a 15th-century Indian Sanskrit epic written by Jain scholar Nayanchandra Suri. This is a biography of 13th century Jalore king Hammir Dev Chauhan.
 - Hammiradeva was the last ruler from the Ranthambore branch of the Chauhans (Chahamanas).

- The Court Scholar of Arno Raj was Dharma Ghosh.
 - Arnoraja (1135–1150 CE) was the ruler of Shakambhari Chahamanana dynasty. He ruled the Sapadalaksha, which included parts of present-day Rajasthan in north-western India.
- The Court Scholar of Vighararaja IV was Somdev.
 - Vighararaja IV ruled the Sapadalaksha kingdom, comprising parts of Rajasthan and north-western India, from 1150 CE to 1164 CE. He was from the Shakambhari Chahamanana dynasty.
 - He defeated Ghaznavid rulers Bahram Shah and Khusrau Malik. The Delhi-Shivalik pillar inscription describes him as the destroyer of mlechchhas (foreigners).
 - The Sanskrit play ‘Lalita Vighararaja Nataka’, also called ‘Harakeli Nataka’, was written by Vighararaja IV in the style of 6th-century poet Bharavi’s epic poem ‘Kirātārjunīya’. It is also attributed to his court poet Somadeva.
- The Court Scholar of Prithviraj III was Chandbardai.
 - Prithviraj III (1168-1192) was a Chahamanas, later known as Chauhan ruler. He ruled over the regions around Delhi and Ajmer. He defeated Sultan Muhammad Ghori.

35. Ans. (1)

Bairat or ancient Viratnagar, the capital of Matsyadesa, is said to have been founded by king Virat, in whose kingdom the five Pandavas spent the thirteenth year of exile in disguise.

- The place is well-known for two Asokan inscriptions and important ancient Buddhist relics found here.
- Excavations carried out on the different terraces of this hill known as **Bijak-ki-Pahari** have yielded remains of a Mauryan circular stupa-shrine made of lime-plastered panels of brickwork alternating with twenty-six octagonal pillars of wood, preceded by monastic remains with a double row of cells arranged around an open square courtyard.

36. Ans. (3)

Bhainsrorgarh Fort is an architectural wonder, perched precariously atop a 200-foot steep ridge and encircled by the Chambal and Brahmani rivers.

- The history of Bhainsrorgarh Fort is legendary. According to popular belief, it was built by Rawat Lal Singh-II of Salumber who received it as a jagir (estate) from Maharana Jagat Singh II of Mewar in 1741 AD. Though passed through various hands before eventually joining Mewar’s Kingdom in 1764 AD, Allauddin Khilji may have besieged and destroyed all temples and buildings related to the early history of this fort.
- Bhainsrorgarh Fort has often been described as the ‘Scotland of Rajasthan’. British historian Colonel James Todd was so charmed by its beauty that if given the choice - and given an offer - to pick any jagir in Rajasthan, it would definitely be Bhainsrorgarh!
- According to legend, Bhainsrorgarh Fort was originally built by Baniya merchant Bhainsa Sah and trader Rora Charan as protection from marauding bandits; thus, its name being composed from “Bhainsa” and “Rora.”

37. Ans. (1)

Sant Dadu Dayal Ji (1544–1603) was born on Phalguni Sudi Ashtami Thursday 1544 AD in Ahmedabad city of Gujarat state. “Dadu” means brother, and “Dayal” means “the compassionate one”. Dadu Dayal ji Maharaj was an expert in several languages Hindi, Gujarati, Rajasthani etc. He wrote Shabad

and Sakhi. His creation is romantic. Their posts on the issues of caste-related dismantling, Hindu-Muslim unity, etc. are heart-inspired rather than logic-driven.

- He was known as the ‘Kabir of Rajasthan,’.
 - He promoted religious harmony i.e. God is one who doesn’t differentiate between hindu-muslim.
 - He gave his teachings on Brahma, jiva, jagat and moksha in a simple language (Sadhukkadi).
 - He strongly opposed rituals, caste-system, idol worship, orthodoxy etc.

38. Ans. (2)

In 1888, when the Allahabad session of Congress was held, Gopinath Mathur, Kishan Lal and Harvilas Sharda of Ajmer from Rajasthan went to the Congress session as representatives of Rajasthan. All three of them were among the distinguished people of Rajasthan. The Indian National Congress was becoming a representative organization of the people of India at that time.

39. Ans. (4)

Jaswant Singh’s Thada : Beautiful memorial in marble often described as the “Taj Mahal of Marwar” was built in memory of Maharaja Jaswant Singhji of Jodhpur (1873-1895) by his son Maharaja Sardar Singhji (1895-1911) completed in 1906 A.D. The main hall has been built like a temple where puja (ritual) is also performed. The worship of ancestors is common to the Rajput clans.

- Today, Jaswant Thada is managed and looked after by the Mehrangarh Museum Trust (MMT) and is open to the public.

Chhatris of Rulers and Paliwals in Bada Bagh, Jaisalmer : The architecture of these chhatris is a blend of Paliwal, Mughal, and Rajput styles of architecture. Each cenotaph contains inscribed tablets with names of the King and Queen. Some of the cenotaphs have a statue of the King on a horse along with his queen standing nearby. The size of the chhatri varies according to the status of the person.

Chaurasi Khambon Ki Chhatri (84 PILLARED CENOTAPH) : As the name suggests, the 84 Pillared Cenotaph is a structure supported by 84 columns or pillars.

- Commissioned by Rao Anirudh, the Maharaja of Bundi, this cenotaph is a tribute to his beloved wet nurse, Deva, whom he loved dearly. A popular tourist attraction, this impressive structure is decorated with carvings of deer, elephants and apsaras.

Fateh Gumbad : The Tomb of Fateh Jung is also known as the Fateh Jang Gumbad or Fateh Jang ka Gumbad. The monument is a historical treasure that showcases the region’s rich cultural heritage and stands as a prominent tourist destination within the city of Alwar in the state of Rajasthan.

- Dedicated to Fateh Jung, a minister to Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan and former governor of Alwar. Khanzada rulers of Alwar were also related to Fateh Jung.
- Fateh Jung’s bravery and loyalty are immortalised in this tomb, serving as a fitting tribute to his memory. This remarkable structure built in 1647 AD holds significant historical and architectural value, attracting visitors from near and far to appreciate its splendour and learn about its intriguing past.

40. Ans. (1)

- The set of Ragamala paintings associated with the emergence of the **Mewar School was painted at Chawand in 1605 by an artist named Nisardin.**
 - The reign of Jagat Singh I (1628–1652) is recognised as the period when pictorial aesthetics got reformulated under virtuoso artists Sahibdin and Manohar, who added new vitality to the style and vocabulary of Mewar paintings.

- ◆ Sahibdin painted the Ragamala (1628), Rasikapriya, Bhagavata Purana (1648) and the Yuddha Kanda of Ramayana (1652).
- ◆ Manohar's most significant work is that of Bal Kanda of Ramayana (1649).
- ◆ Another exceptionally gifted artist, Jagannath, painted the Bihari Satsai in 1719, which remains a unique contribution of the Mewar School.
- Baramasa is a popular theme of **Bundi paintings**. It is an atmospheric description of the 12 months by Keshav Das that is part of the tenth chapter of Kavipriya written for Rai Parbin, a celebrated courtesan of Orchha.
- A prevailing practice in **Bikaner** was to set up studios called Mandi, where a group of artists worked under the supervision of a master artist. From Inscriptions, it can be gathered that Ruknuddin, Ibrahim and Nathu managed these studios. Several Mandis existed in Anup Singh's reign.

41. Ans. (3)

Noted ecologist, academic and writer Madhav Gadgil is among the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)'s six 'Champions of the Earth' for the year 2024, a statement by the UN body declared on December 10, 2024.

- Gadgil has spent decades protecting people and the planet through research and community engagement, the statement noted.
 - His work has greatly influenced public opinion and official policies on the protection of natural resources.
 - This includes landmark environmental impact assessments of state and national policies to grassroots environmental engagement.
 - "He is renowned for his seminal work in the ecologically fragile Western Ghats region of India, which is a unique global biodiversity hotspot."

Purnima Devi Barman, an Assam-based wildlife biologist, PM Narendra Modi, Tulsi Tanti, Chairman of the Suzlon Group, and Afroz Alam Sahil were earlier awarded Champions of Earth Award in different categories.

42. Ans. (2)

Alok Shukla, convenor of the Chhattisgarh Bachao Andolan and founding member of the Hasdeo Aranya Bachao Sangharsh Samiti, has been awarded the 2024 Goldman Prize from Asia.

- Alok Shukla led a successful community campaign that saved 445,000 acres of biodiversity-rich forests from 21 planned coal mines in the central Indian state of Chhattisgarh. In July 2022, the government canceled the 21 proposed coal mines in Hasdeo Aranya, whose pristine forests—popularly known as the lungs of Chhattisgarh—are one of the largest intact forest areas in India.

The Goldman Environmental Prize

- The Goldman Environmental Prize honors the achievements and leadership of grassroots environmental activists from around the world, inspiring all of us to take action to protect our planet.
 - Goldman Environmental Prize was founded in 1989 by Richard and Rhoda Goldman.
- It recognizes grassroots environmental heroes from roughly the world's six inhabited continental regions: Africa Asia Europe Islands & Island Nations North America South & Central America

- The Prize recognizes individuals for sustained and significant efforts to protect and enhance the natural environment. The Goldman Prize views “grassroots” leaders as those involved in local efforts, where positive change is created through community or citizen participation.

43. Ans. (2)

The award, presented by the Lokmanya Tilak Smarak Trust, recognizes Murty’s contributions to rural development, literature, and social work. Recently she has been nominated to the Rajya Sabha by President Droupadi Murmu.

- It is given annually by the Trust on the occasion of Lokmanya Tilak’s death anniversary.
- Prime Minister Narendra Modi was the 41st recipient of the Lokmanya Tilak National Award in 2023. Socialist S.M. Joshi was the first recipient of this award.

44. Ans. (2)

- **Divyakriti Singh: India’s first woman winning Arjuna Award in Equestrian. She won a gold medal in team event in Equestrian Dressage at the 2022 Asian Games held at Hangzhou, China.**
 - She is a resident of a small village in Nagaur district of Rajasthan. Divyakriti has studied from Jaipur and Ajmer.
- **Maheshwari Chauhan :** She is from Jalore Rajasthan, represented India in mixed event category in Shooting at Olympics 2024.
- **Bhawna Jat :** She is Race Walker from Rajsamand District of Rajasthan.
- **Jyoti Choudhary :** She is Cricketer (Wicket Keeper) from Rajasthan.

45. Ans. (4)

While Japan at the 2nd place with 188 medals which included 52 gold medals.

46. Ans. (4)

It is the first initiative of its kind anywhere in the country launched in 2019 and ensures the requirements of section 4(2) of RTI ACT, 2005 (suo moto disclosure of information to the public).

- Information related to the availability of food grains & ration shops, implementation of schemes and their beneficiaries, land records and social security pensions, inter alia, will be available on a real-time basis on this platform.
- **Information kiosks** in village panchayats and self-service **e-Mitra centres** in the towns will be established to enable the people to access the information.
- **The Department of Information Technology** will serve as the **nodal department** for the development, operationalization, and maintenance of the JSP.
- The norms and standards are laid down through the digital dialogue by the advisory group. And, to ensure that the responsibilities are carried out smoothly, the advisory group will be the monitoring agency.
- **Grievance redressal officers** will be appointed so that citizens can keep a check upon the accountability aspect of the State government.

Jansoochna Stats	
Name	Count
Department	117
Schemes	348
Information of Schemes	743
Visitor Counter	18.16 Cr
Information Access Counter	38.33 Cr

Eligibility & Penetration Stats	
Name	Count
Total Eligibility Department	19
Total Eligibility Scheme	192
Total Eligibility Verified Through JanAadhar	3.18 L
Total Eligibility Module Hit Count	0.64 Cr
Total Scheme Penetration Hit Count	14.79 L

47. Ans. (1)

- Shudh Ke Liye YudhAbhiyan:** In order to make pure food commodities available to all the consumers of the State, a campaign “ Shudh Ke Liye Yudh Abhiyan” is being conducted by the Rajasthan government from **26th October, 2020**. Currently, the “**Shudh Aahar Milavat par war**” campaign is running continuously from 15th February, 2024.
- Nirogi RajasthanAbhiyan :** It was launched on **18th December, 2019** as a preventive measure for the State health problems of all the citizens of Rajasthan.

 - Under which the following activities are being performed: Population control (Family Welfare Programme),Health care in old age (Geriatric Centre),Female health (Anemia, Malnutrition, Breast and Uterine Cancer, Menstruation),Seasonal Communicable diseases,Adolescent Health (Anemia, Malnutrition,Obesity, Menstruation and Hygiene).Non-communicable diseases (Lifestyle & Obesity, Diabetes, Blood Pressure, Psychological Problems, Heart Disease,Stroke, Cancer, Lung Disease). Vaccination and Adult Immunization (Full Immunization),Drug Addiction & Disease (Alcohol, Drug and Tobacco),Food substances and adulterations,Pollution etc.
- Indira Rasoi Yojana :** It was launched on **20 August, 2020** but now it is running under the name of **Shri Annapurna Rasoi Yojana**.

 - It is currently being run in urban bodies by the State Government, dedicated to good governance, which is realizing the concept of ‘Lakshya Antyodaya-Pran Antyodaya-Path Antyodaya’ in the State.
 - Under the scheme, pure and nutritious food is being provided to the general public by respectfully sitting in permanent kitchens for two meals (lunch and dinner) at ₹8 per plate and a State grant of ₹22 per plate is being given by the State Government.
- Shri Annapurna Rasoi Yojana (formerly Indira Rasoi Yojana)** was also started in rural towns on **10th September, 2023**. Through the scheme, nutritious and healthy food is being provided as per local taste at affordable rates. Shri Annapurna Rasoi Yojana (Rural) is being operated by women SHGs through Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (Rajeevika) in all the identified rural towns of the State.
- Indira Gandhi Urban Credit Card Scheme:** Under the, ₹50,000 interest free loan is being made available to 5 lakh street vendors in urban areas.

48. Ans. (3)

Rajasthan Institute for Transformation and Innovation was established on 3rd March, 2024 in place of the Chief Minister’s Rajasthan Economic Transformation Advisory Council (CMRETAC).

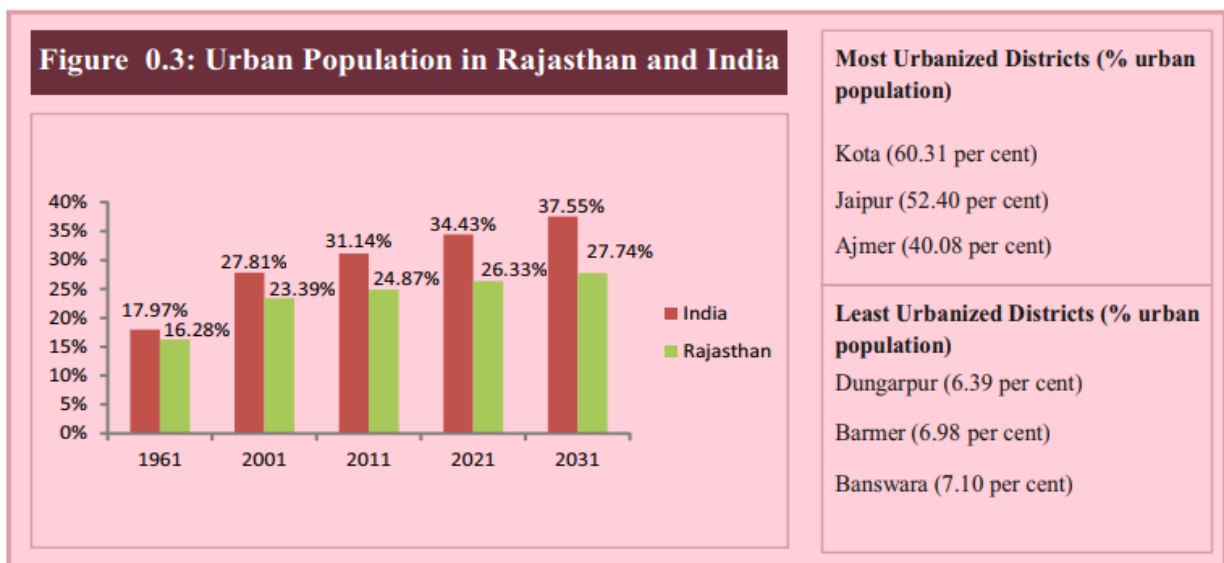
- It is constituted on the lines of NITIAayog, which will prepare a roadmap to make Rajasthan a developed State.

Objectives and Functions of RITI:

1. **Resource Utilization:** It will help in estimating and optimize the use of state resources (physical, financial, and manpower) for development.
2. **Policy Recommendations:** It proposes short-term and long-term measures, addressing regional imbalances, aligned with national priorities and state needs.
3. **Sustainable Development:** Guide departments in planning with a focus on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Apano Agrani Rajasthan-Sankalp Patra-2023.
4. **State Vision-2047:** It will help to formulate and implement a comprehensive long-term vision and policies.
5. **Evaluation and Improvement:** It will Review and enhance government schemes and programs for better outcomes.
6. **Learning from Success:** It will adapt successful national and international policies for state implementation.
7. **Living Standards:** It will Identify and address barriers to economic and social development to improve living standards.
8. **Public-Private Partnership (PPP):** It maximizes financial resource utilization and assess development outcomes through PPP models.
9. **Tech and Knowledge Hub:** It will promote IT, modern communication tools, and coordinate with high-tech institutions for knowledge transfer and development.
10. **Continuous Guidance:** It will provide ongoing advice to departments for implementing RITI’s recommendations and suggest necessary improvements.

49. Ans. (1)

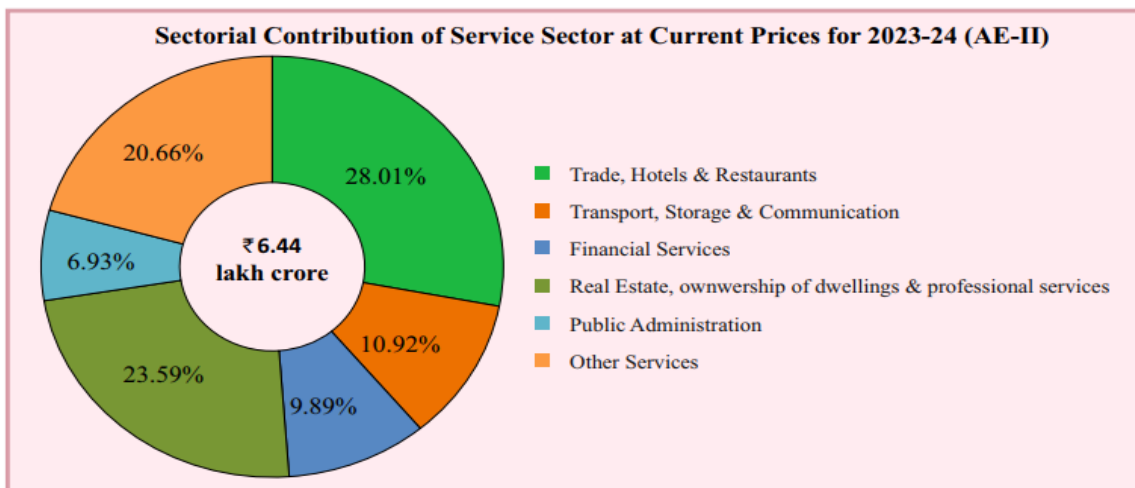
The figure 0.3 shows the percentage share of urban population in total population of both Rajasthan and India according to Census 1961, 2001, 2011 and population projection for the years 2021 and 2031.



50. Ans. (1)

In the year 2023-24, Service Sector continued to be the largest sector in the State with a share of 45.07 per cent in Rajasthan’s Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices

- In 2023-24, Trade , Hotels & Restaurants contributed around 28.01 per cent of the GSVA in the Service Sector, followed by Real Estate Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services with a share of 23.59 per cent.



51. Ans. (3)

Under the Sindhu Darshan Pilgrimage Scheme, a trip to the Sindhu Darshan pilgrimage site in Ladakh, India, is provided.

- **Mukhyamantri Senior Citizen Tirtha Yatra Yojana** It has been renamed as Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Senior Citizen Tirth Yatra Yojana.
 - Free travel and darshan facility is provided to senior citizens of the state to different religious places of the country such as Rameswaram, Jagannath Puri & Gangasagar Vaishno Devi, Shirdi, Dwarkapuri, Tirupati, Kamakhya, Ujjain, Varanasi, Amritsar, Shraavanabelagola, Sammed Shikhar, Bihar Sharif, Gaya (Bihar), Haridwar, Kochi, Lucknow, Mathura-Vrindavan by train.
 - Through the airline to Pashupatinath, Kathmandu (Nepal).
- **Moksh kalash Yojana** : Free travel for 2 family members to Haridwar for immersion of ashes.
 - Under this scheme all expenses made by RSRTC are reimbursed by the Devasthan Department.
- **Sindhu Darshan Pilgrimage Scheme** : A trip to the Sindhu Darshan pilgrimage site located in Ladakh, India.
 - 50% of the total expenditure or maximum ₹10,000 is given to the residents of Rajasthan.

52. Ans. (3)

The RBI Governor is appointed for a term **not exceeding five years**, with the possibility of extension or reappointment by the central government.

- Its term is initially set for three years but can be extended by two more years if required.

RBI Governor Appointment process : The appointment of the RBI Governor follows a set process defined under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Below is an overview of how the governor is selected:

- **Selection committee:** A financial sector regulatory appointment search committee is responsible for shortlisting candidates.
 - This committee includes the Cabinet Secretary, the current RBI Governor, the Financial Services Secretary, and two independent members.
- **Shortlisting and Interviews:** After compiling a list of eligible candidates, the committee interviews them before forwarding the list to the Cabinet Committee on Appointments, headed by the Prime Minister.
- **Final appointment:** Once the Cabinet Committee approves the candidate, the appointment is confirmed by the central government.
- **Tenure:** The RBI Governor is appointed for a term not exceeding five years, with the possibility of extension or reappointment by the central government.

Note : Recently, Sanjay Malhotra has been appointed as the 26th Governor of RBI, succeeding his role as the former Revenue Secretary.

- He will serve a three-year term as the head of India's central bank. Malhotra succeeds Shaktikanta Das who completed his term as the RBI chief.

53. Ans. (3)

The operational responsibilities, including allocation within the state, identification of eligible households, issuance of ration cards, and monitoring the functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPS), primarily rest with the State Governments. Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.

- The National Food Security Act (NFSA) of 2013 governs the Public Distribution System (PDS) in India. The NFSA aims to provide food security to a large portion of the population by making food grains available to eligible households at subsidized prices.
 - Up to 75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population will be covered under TPDS under the Act, thus covering about two-thirds of the population of the country.

54. Ans. (2)

Human labour and land contribute to production. So, statements A and B are correct.

Capital goods are machines which are used to produce other goods. So, statement D is also correct.'

Consumer goods are finished products. They are not factors of production, but products. So, statement C is wrong.

- It describes the inputs that are used in the production of goods or services
- In the attempt to make an economic profit. The factors of production include land, labor, capital and entrepreneurship.
 - Capital can be further divided into fixed (machines etc) and working capital (money, raw material etc).

55. Ans. (4)

- Increasing the CRR and SLR means that banks are required to park GREATER amounts of their assets with the Central Bank. This reduces the bank's ability to lend to the clients. Thus, the overall money supply in the economy reduces.
- Reducing the fiscal deficit may signify that consumption expenditure has been reduced by the government. This can also reduce the amount of money in the economy.
- When the reverse repo rate is high, banks are encouraged to deposit their excess funds with the central bank instead of lending them out. This reduces the amount of money in circulation.

56. Ans. (2)

Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman in the Interim Budget announced a strategy for the country to be Atmanirbhar (self-sufficient) in oil seeds such as **mustard, groundnut, sesame, soybean and sunflower.**

- This announcement comes even as low import duty has led India to become a major destination for imported edible oil- a fact which has drastically affected the realization of the oilseed growers.

Recently the Union Cabinet has approved the **National Mission on Edible Oils – Oilseeds (NMEO-Oilseeds)**, a landmark initiative aimed at boosting domestic oilseed production and achieving self-reliance (Atmanirbhar Bharat) in edible oils. The Mission will be implemented over a seven-year period, from 2024-25 to 2030-31, with a financial outlay of Rs 10,103 crore.

- The newly approved NMEO-Oilseeds will focus on enhancing the production of key primary oilseed crops such as Rapeseed-Mustard, Groundnut, Soybean, Sunflower, and Sesamum, as well as increasing collection and extraction efficiency from secondary sources like Cottonseed, Rice Bran, and Tree Borne Oils.
- The mission aims to increase primary oilseed production from 39 million tonnes (2022-23) to 69.7 million tonnes by 2030-31. Together with NMEO-OP (Oil Palm), the Mission targets to increase domestic edible oil production to 25.45 million tonnes by 2030-31 meeting around 72% of our projected domestic requirement.
 - This will be achieved by promoting adoption of high-yielding high oil content seed varieties, extending cultivation into rice fallow areas, and promoting intercropping.
 - The Mission will harness ongoing development of high-quality seeds by using cutting-edge global technologies such as genome editing.
- To ensure the timely availability of quality seeds, the Mission will introduce an Online 5-year rolling seed plan through the ‘**Seed Authentication, Traceability & Holistic Inventory (SATHI) Portal**’, enabling states to establish advance tie-ups with seed-producing agencies, including cooperatives, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), and government or private seed corporations. 65 new seed hubs and 50 seed storage units will be set up in the public sector to improve the seed production infrastructure.

57. Ans. (3)

Union Budget 2024-25

Budget Priorities
Path of strong development and all-round prosperity

Productivity and resilience in Agriculture	Employment & Skilling	Inclusive Human Resource Development and Social Justice
Manufacturing & Services	Urban Development	Energy Security
Infrastructure	Innovation, Research & Development	Next Generation Reforms

58. Ans. (1)

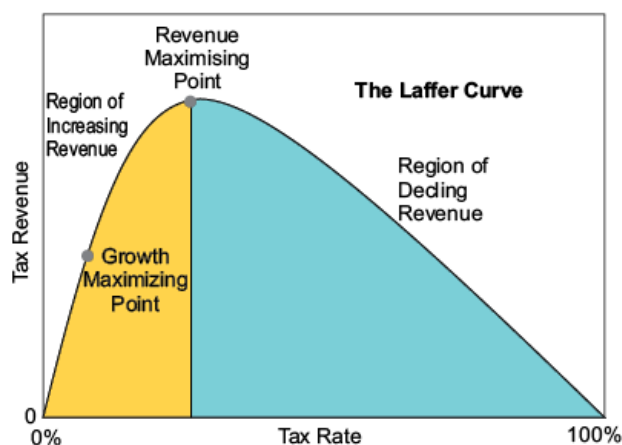
- Economists usually distinguish between inflation and a relative price increase, 'Inflation' refers to a sustained, across-the-board price increase, whereas 'a relative price increase' is a reference to an episodic price rise pertaining to one or a small group of commodities.
 - This leaves a third phenomenon, namely one in which there is a price rise of one or a small group of commodities over a sustained period of time, without a traditional designation. 'Skewflation' is a relatively new term to describe this third category of price rise.
- **Stagflation** is a situation in an economy when **inflation and unemployment both are at higher levels**, contrary to conventional belief. Such a situation first arose in the 1970s in the US economy.
- **Reflation** is a situation often deliberately brought by the government to reduce unemployment and increase demand by going for higher levels of economic growth.
- **Deflation** is a decrease in the general price level of goods and services.
 - Deflation increases the real value of money.
- **Disinflation** is a slow-down in the inflation rate (i.e. when inflation declines to lower levels).

59. Ans. (3)

A rise in 'SENSEX' means an overall rise in prices of shares of a group of companies registered with Bombay Stock Exchange.

- Sensex is the benchmark index of the BSE in India. It was launched on January 1, 1986 as a basket of 30 stocks representing the country's largest, financially-sound companies listed on the BSE.
 - The term 'Sensex' is a blend of words 'Sensitive' and 'Index' and was coined by stock market expert Deepak Mohini.
 - The Sensex reflects the movements in the Indian stock market. It is considered the benchmark index of the Indian stock market. It is the oldest index in India and provides time series data from 1979, BSE, which was previously known as Bombay Stock Exchange, says on its website.

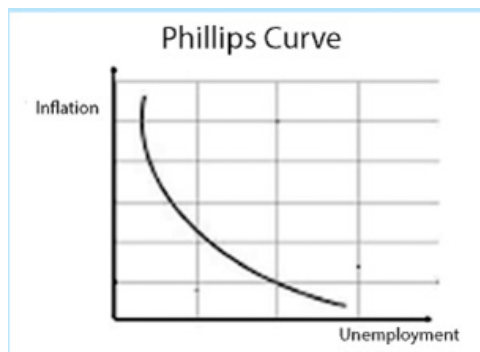
60. Ans. (1)



Laffer Curve : It was invented by Arthur Laffer.

- It shows the relationship between Tax Rates and Tax Revenue collected by the government.
- The shape of the Laffer Curve is inverted U, which depicts that:
 - At a 0% tax rate, the government collects no tax revenue (represented by the leftmost point of the curve at the bottom).

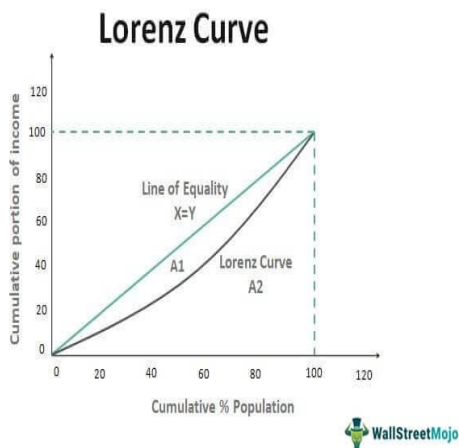
- As the tax rate increases from 0%, government tax revenue initially increases. There’s a theoretical sweet spot on the curve where the tax rate generates the maximum amount of tax revenue for the government.
- This point is often referred to as the Optimum Tax Rate. Beyond the optimal point, if tax rates continue to rise, government tax revenue starts to decrease.
 - ◆ This is because high tax rates can discourage economic activity, incentivize tax avoidance, or lead to reduced income levels.



Phillips Curve : It represents the inverse relationship between the unemployment rate and inflation.

- It says that there is an inverse relationship between the rate of inflation and the rate of unemployment in an economy. In other words, if unemployment decreases, inflation will increase and vice-versa.
- This curve is named after the economist A.W. Phillips, who first put forward this theory in 1958.

A Lorenz curve : It is a graphical representation of income inequality or wealth inequality developed by American economist Max Lorenz in 1905.



The Kuznets curve : It is a U-shaped graph that shows the relationship between economic growth and income inequality, environmental quality, or forest cover.

- The curve was developed by Russian-American economist Simon Kuznets in the 1950s and 1960s.

61. Ans. (3)

It is a folk dance of Rajasthan state of India. It is well known by other names like ‘Sapera Dance’ or ‘Snake Charmer Dance’.

- Kalbelia dance is particularly performed by a Rajasthani community called ‘Kalbelia’.

UNESCO’s intangible heritage list : As per UNESCO, Intangible Cultural Heritage includes traditions or living expressions inherited from our ancestors and passed on to our descendants, such

as oral traditions, performing arts, social practices, rituals, festive events, knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe or the knowledge and skills to produce traditional crafts.

- UNESCO established its Lists of Intangible Cultural Heritage with the aim of ensuring better protection of important intangible cultural heritages worldwide and the awareness of their significance.
- The list was established in 2008 when the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage took effect.

62. Ans. (2)

Tropic of cancer passes through 8 states in India namely, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura, Mizoram.

- Sabarmati enters Gulf of Khambhat after passing through Tropic of Cancer in Gujarat state near Mehsana district
- Mahi cuts the Tropic of Cancer twice. It cuts first in Madhya Pradesh, and then it flows to Gujarat, where it cuts the second time.
- Luni is an example of an inland drainage system and is not able to enter the sea thus traveling very short distances. It vanishes into Rann of Kutch. This location is above the Tropic of Cancer thus it does not touch the Tropic of Cancer.
- Damodar cuts the Tropic of Cancer in West Bengal and originates in Chota Nagpur Plateau.

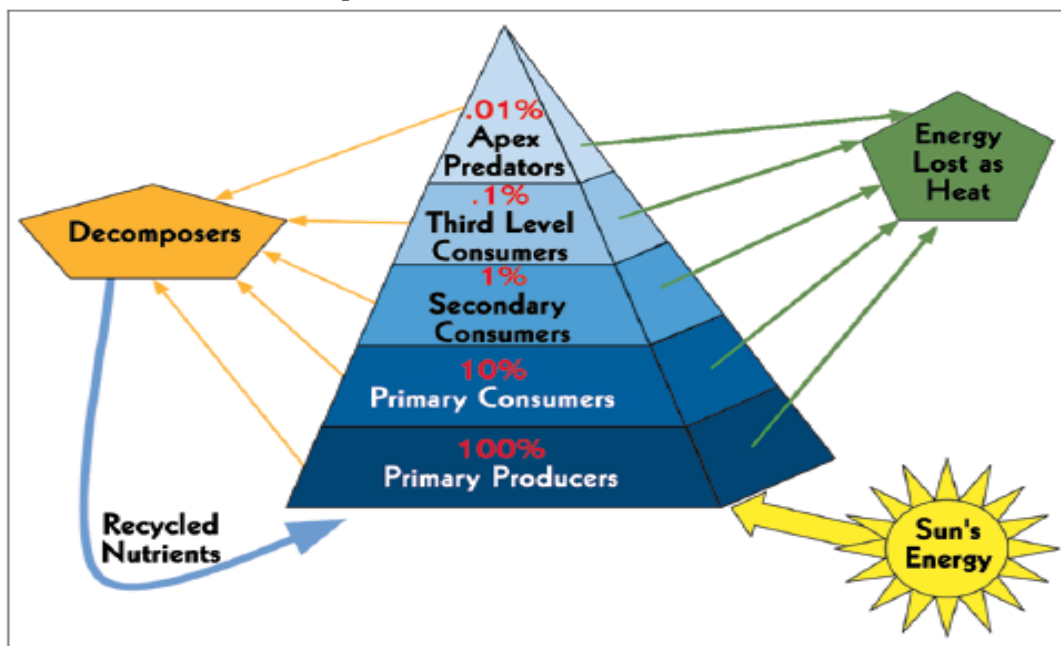
63. Ans. (3)

Except Vosges, which is a Block Mountain Range, others are Fold Mountains.

- Fold mountains are created due to the compressive forces generated by endogenetic forces.
- Block mountains are created when large areas are broken and displaced vertically.

64. Ans. (2)

The energy pyramid is always upright as the flow of energy is always unidirectional from lower trophic level to higher trophic level. Only 10% energy is transferred from lower to higher trophic level. This is called the ten percent rule.



65. Ans. (2)

- The Kanto region is considered to be the main engine of Japan's economy. The region accounts for approximately 45% of Japan's GDP.
 - The region is home to multiple Science hubs and R&D centers which explains the accumulation of many Japanese large corporations and human resources.
- The Lancashire industrial region is located in the county of Lancashire in northwestern England.
 - It is known for docks and the cotton mills.
- Lorraine is famous worldwide for its quiche, macarons, Mirabelle plum and madeleine. It is home to more than 2,3 million inhabitants (Lorrains and Lorraines).
 - For many years, the region was synonymous with coal, iron and steel industries and was in 1960 the 3rd economical region in France.
- The Kuznetsk Basin, also known as Kuzbass, is a region in Russia that is famous for its coal production and other industries.

66. Ans. (3)

Kanwar lake is located in Bihar's Begusarai district. It is a residual oxbow lake and is Asia's largest freshwater oxbow lake. Formed by the meandering of the Gandak river, a tributary of the Ganga.

- Vembanad, one of the Ramsar sites, is a coastal lagoon. It has a single, relatively narrow opening to the sea and must have been formed by the detritus dumped by six perennial rivers forming a narrow sand bar in the sea further west of the seashore.
- Tectonic lakes are lakes formed as a result of the deformation of the Earth's crust and the resulting lateral and vertical motions. These motions include faulting, tilting, folding, and warping. Wular Lake is one of Asia's largest freshwater lakes, having been produced by geological action. Hence, it is a type of tectonic lake.

67. Ans. (4)

A cold wave is a rapid fall in temperature within a 24-hour period. A cold wave is a weather phenomenon that is distinguished by the cooling of the air. Cold wave conditions develop if the temperature falls rapidly much below normal.

- Foggy weather developed during the day which inhibits day warming and provides favorable conditions for cold wave conditions to linger on.
- Clear sky conditions during the night further facilitate lowering of temperature by radiation cooling.
- Occasionally, in the absence of western disturbances and persistent clear sky conditions, intense nocturnal radiation cooling may also cause night temperatures to fall below normal and result in cold wave conditions.

68. Ans. (3)

- Mishmi Hills- Dafla Hills - Patkai bum- Mikir Hills-Lushai Hills
 - **Mishmi Hills:** These are located at the north-eastern tip of India, in north-eastern Arunachal Pradesh
 - **Dafla Hills:** These are located on the border of western Arunachal and Assam occupied by an independent tribe called Daphla.
 - **The Pat-kai or Patkai Bum** (meaning "to cut (pat) chicken (Kai)" in Tai-Ahom language) are the hills on India's north-eastern border with Myanmar.



- **Mikir Hills:** These are a group of hills located to the south of the Kaziranga National Park, Assam. The easternmost Meghalaya comprising the detached Mikir Hills is partly isolated being surrounded by three sides. Karbi plateau or Mikir Hills is known oldest landform in Assam
- **Lushai Hills :** Mizo Hills, formerly Lushai Hills, mountain range in southeastern Mizoram state.

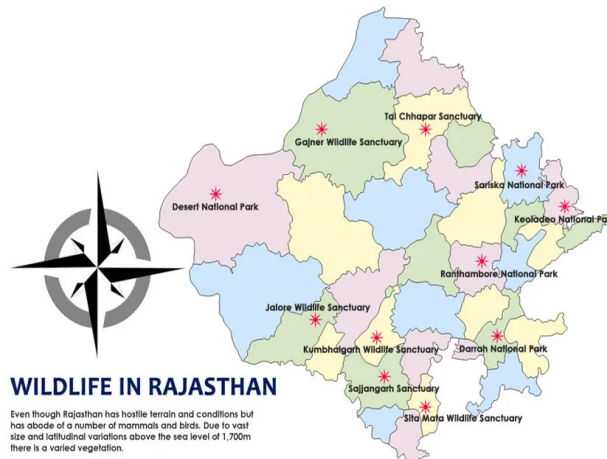
69. Ans. (3)

Famous Grasses of Rajasthan -

- Mochia Grass - Tal Chhappar Sanctuary, Churu.
- Sewan/ Leelon Grass- Jaisalmer.
- Dhaman Grass- Jaisalmer.
- Khas and Bur Grasses are fragrant grass found in Eastern Rajasthan.

70. Ans. (4)

Tal Chhappar Wildlife Sanctuary, located in the Sujangarh tehsil of Rajasthan’s Churu district, covers 7.1977 square km and lies on the edge of the Great Indian Thar Desert. Established as a “Reserved Area” in 1962 and declared a sanctuary in 1966, the sanctuary features flat terrain with low-lying regions.



- **Fauna:** Home to over 4,500 Blackbucks, Chinkaras, and 250+ bird species, including migratory raptors, it is a key stopover for birds migrating from Central Asia and Europe. The sanctuary is renowned for its population of the graceful Blackbuck.
- **Flora:** The landscape consists of open grasslands dotted with Acacia and Prosopis trees, giving it the appearance of a typical savanna.
- The Ashram of Guru Dronacharya is located here.
- Wildlife management and Desert Ecosystem Institute has been established here. (4th place in Rajasthan, where Wildlife management and Desert Ecosystem Institute has been established).
- The Blackbuck (*Antelope cervicapra*), or the Indian Antelope, is a species of antelope.
 - **Habitat :** Native to India and Nepal. It is widespread in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, and other areas throughout peninsular India.
 - ♦ It is considered as the epitome of grassland.
 - It has been declared as the State Animal of Punjab, Haryana, and Andhra Pradesh.
 - The blackbuck is a diurnal antelope (active mainly during the day).
 - Cultural Significance: It is a symbol of purity for Hinduism & regarded as a sacred object in Bishnoi Community of Rajasthan.
 - ♦ For Buddhism, it is a symbol of good luck.
 - Protection Status:
 - ♦ Wildlife Protection Act 1972: Schedule I IUCN Status: Least Concern
 - ♦ CITES: Appendix III
 - Threat: Habitat Fragmentation, Deforestation, Natural Calamities, Illegal Hunting.

71. Ans. (1)

National Achievement Survey 2021: National Achievement Survey 2021 has been conducted by NCERT Delhi on 12th November 2021 across the country to assess educational quality.

- The State report card of student assessment based on class wise learning outcomes in this survey has been released by NCERT. In the National Achievement Survey 2021, the average score of educational quality in Rajasthan's classes 3, 5, and 8 has been higher than the national score.

72. Ans. (4)

The separate Directorate for Sanskrit language has been functioning since its establishment in the year 1958. Sanskrit University was established in the year 1998.

- The Directorate has been working for promoting Sanskrit language through its institutions from school level to Post Graduation level.

73. Ans. (1)

Tonk 985 > Banswara 964 > Pratapgarh 963 > Dungarpur 951 > Rajsamand

Sex Ratio in urban regions of Rajasthan was 914 females per 1,000 males in 2011, as compared to 890 females in 2001 which shows that the sex ratio in urban regions has increased by 24 females per 1,000 males.

- The sex ratio in rural areas stands at 933 females per 1,000 males in the year 2011 which is marginally higher than the urban areas. In 2001, the sex ratio in rural areas was 930 females per 1,000 males in 2001.

Table 7.1: Districts with The Highest and Lowest Urban Sex Ratio in Rajasthan

Districts with Highest Urban Sex Ratio			Districts with Lowest Urban Sex Ratio		
S.No.	Districts	Sex Ratio	S.No.	Districts	Sex Ratio
1.	Tonk	985	1.	Jaisalmer	807
2.	Banswara	964	2.	Dholpur	864
3.	Pratapgarh	963	3.	Alwar	872
4.	Dungarpur	951	4.	Ganganagar	878
5.	Rajsamand	948	5.	Bharatpur	887

Source : Census 2011

74. Ans. (3)

- Western Ghats are comparatively higher in elevation and more continuous than the Eastern Ghats. Their average elevation is about 1,500 m with the height increasing from north to south. Eastern Ghats comprising the discontinuous and low hills are highly eroded by the rivers such as the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna, the Kaveri, etc.
- Eastern Ghats are older than the Western Ghats and have a complex geologic history. Eastern Ghats were formed during the breakup of the supercontinent Rodinia 600 - 700 million years ago, while the Western Ghats were formed more recently when the supercontinent Gondwana broke up about 150 million years ago. The Western Ghats are on average several thousand feet higher than the Eastern Ghats primarily because they are hundreds of millions of years younger.
- Western Ghats has an exceptionally high level of biological diversity and endemism and is recognized as one of the world’s eight ‘hottest hotspots’ of biological diversity. The forests of the site include some of the best representatives of non-equatorial tropical evergreen forests anywhere and are home to at least 325 globally threatened flora, fauna, bird, amphibian, reptile and fish species.

75. Ans. (2)

Bisalpur Dam-Tonk, Som Kamla Amba-Dungarpur, Jakhm-Pratapgarh, Mahi Bajaj Sagar-Banswara

76. Ans. (3)



Botanical name – *Tecomella undulata*

- Other names – Desert teak, Marwar teak.

- Rohida is called ‘Marushobha’ of Rajasthan.
- It was declared the state flower by the Rajasthan government on 21 October 1983.
- In Rajasthan, it is found mostly in the districts of Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Pali, Ajmer, Nagaur, Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Sikar etc

77. Ans. (4)

Rajasthan’s wildlife mascots are animals that represent each district of the state. The Rajasthan Forest Department introduced the mascots in 2016 to raise awareness about the state’s wildlife and the need to conserve it. The mascots are based on the animals found in each district.

- Mascot of Kota district is Mongoose, Indian Crocodile(mugger) is the mascot of Baran.

District Mascots of Rajasthan

District	Mascots	District	Mascots
Ajmer	Kharmor bird	Jaisalmer	Great Indian Bustard
Alwar	Sambar deer	Jhalawar	Gagrani Parrot
Banswara	Bronze winged Jacana	Jhalore	Bear
Baran	Indian Crocodile(Mugger)	Jhunjhunu	Kala teetar
Barmer	Fox	Jodhpur	Demoiselle Cranes
Bharatpur	Sarus Crane	Karauli	Gharyal
Bikaner	Sandgrouse	Kota	Mongoose
Bhilwara	Peacock	Nagaur	Rajhans
Bundi	Golden Pheasant	Pali	Panther
Chittorgath	Chousingha	Pratapgarh	Flying Squirrel
Churu	Blackbuck	Rajsamand	Wolf
Dausa	Rabbit	Sawai Madhopur	Tiger
Dholpur	Indian Screamer	Sikar	Shahen
Dungarpur	Painted Stork	Sirohi	Jungli Murgi
Hanumangarh	Little KingFisher	SriGanganagar	Chinkara
Jaipur	Cheetal Deer	Tonk	Hans
Udaipur	Kabar Bicchu (Tomb Brock)		

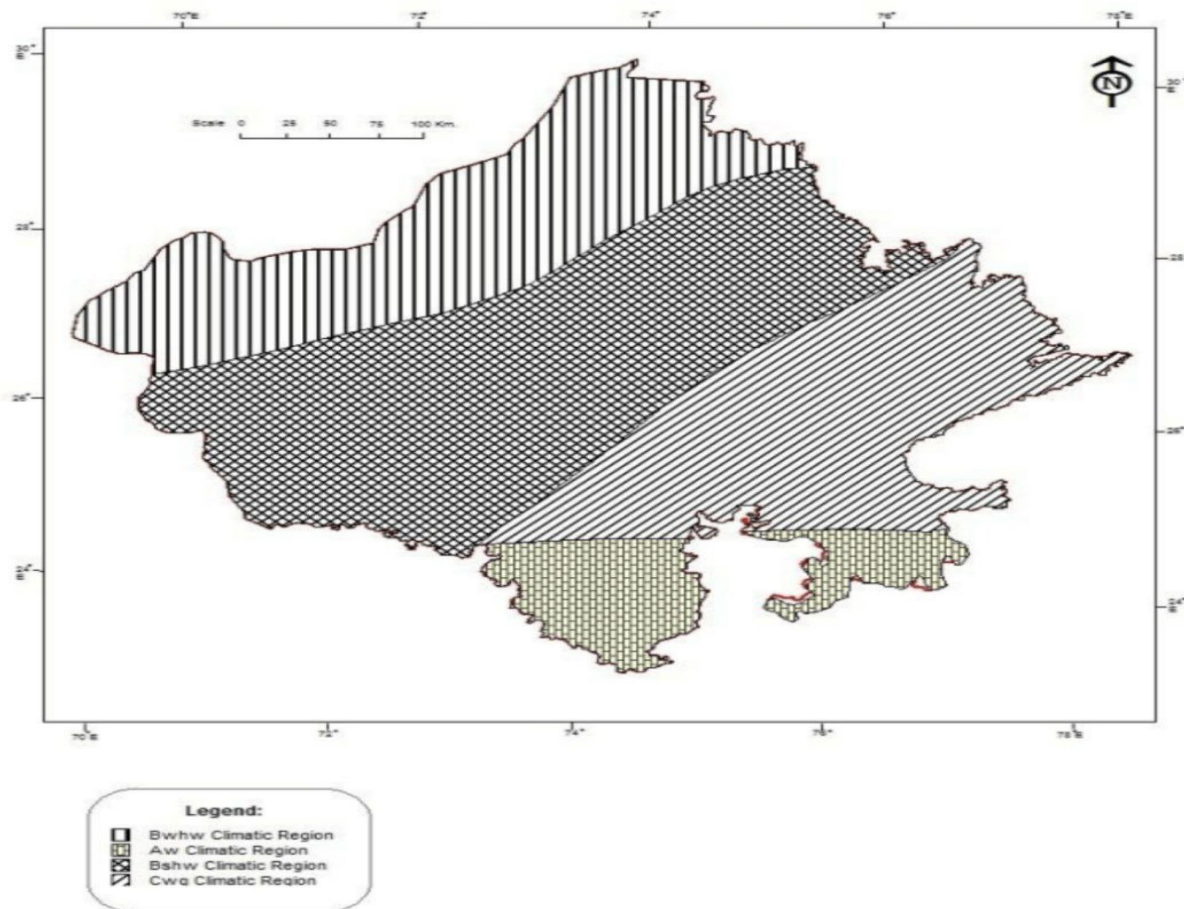
78. Ans. (2)

The 960 kilometres long Chambal River originates from the **Singar Chouri peak** on the northern slopes of the Vindhyan escarpment, 15 kilometres West-South-West of Mhow in Indore District, Madhya Pradesh state, at an elevation of about 843 metres (2,766 ft).

- The river flows first in a northerly direction through Madhya Pradesh (M.P.) for about 346 kilometres and then in a generally north-easterly direction for 225 kilometres through Rajasthan. The Chambal flows for another 217 kilometres between M.P. and Rajasthan and a further 145 kilometres between M.P. and Uttar Pradesh(U.P.). It enters U.P. and flows for about 32 kilometres before joining the Yamuna River in Jalaun District at an elevation of 122 metres, to form a part of the greater Gangetic drainage system.
- **Tributaries:** The main tributaries of Chambal include the Banas and Mej rivers on the left and the Parbati, KaliSindh, and Shipra rivers on the right.
- **Major Dams:** Gandhi Sagar Dam, Rana Pratap Sagar Dam, and Jawahar Sagar Dam.

79. Ans. (3)

The BShw climate Zone is the largest climate zone in Rajasthan according to Koppen classification.



S.No.	Climatic Regions	Characteristics
1.	Aw (Tropical Humid Region): Found in the southern parts of Dungarpur, Banswara, Sirohi, South Chittorgarh & Jhalawar.	Arid tropical grasslands, savanna-like areas, and monsoon-type deciduous trees. Winters are arid and cool; summers are extremely hot. Rainfall primarily occurs in the summer. Average temperature in the coldest month exceeds 18°C.
2.	Bshw (Semi-Arid Region): Barmer, Jalore, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Churu, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, and Hanumangarh. Most of the state's area comes in this region.	Winters are dry, and summers receive minimal rainfall. Vegetation is steppe-like, with thorny bushes and grasses
3.	Bwhw (Arid Hot Desert Region): Found in the western parts of the Thar Desert, including north-western Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, western Bikaner, south-west part of Ganganagar and some parts of Churu District.	Desert climate with very little rainfall and high evaporation rates.
4.	Cwg (Subtropical subhumid Climate): Alwar, Bharatpur, Karauli, Dholpur, Ajmer, Bhilwara, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Dausa, Rajsamand, Tonk, Sawai-madhopur i.e. in the south-eastern Aravallis.	Rainfall is confined to the monsoon months, with dry seasonal winds in winter.

80. Ans. (4)

Explanation: As per provision of Section 22 of this Act, the State Government (s) shall establish State Biodiversity Board for the purpose of this Act. Accordingly the Government of Rajasthan has established the Rajasthan State Biodiversity Board, vide Government order number : F.4 (8) Forest/2005/Part 1 Jaipur dated: 14 September, 2010.

- In exercise of the powers conferred under sub-section (1) of Section 63 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, the Government of Rajasthan framed ‘Rajasthan Biological Diversity Rules, 2010’, vide notification dated 02 March, 2010.

Functions of the Board :

- (a) Advise the State Government, subject to any guidelines issued by the Central Government, on matters relating to the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of biological resources;
- (b) Regulate by granting of approvals or otherwise requests for commercial utilization or bio-survey and bio-utilization of any biological resource by Indians;
- (c) Perform such other functions as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 or as may be prescribed by the State Government.

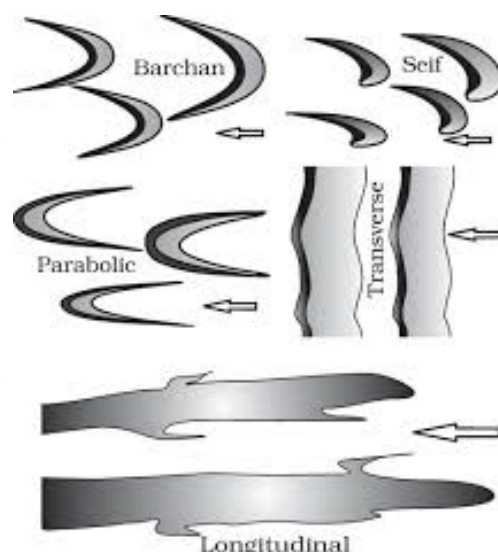
81. Ans. (1)

- The North to South extent of Rajasthan state is 826 km
 - Extension is from Kona village (Ganganagar) in the north to the Borkund village (kushalgarh, Banswara) in the south.
- The width from east to west is 869 km.
 - Extension is from Silana village (RajKheda, Dholpur) in the east to Katra (Fatehgarh, Sam, Jaisalmer) in the west.

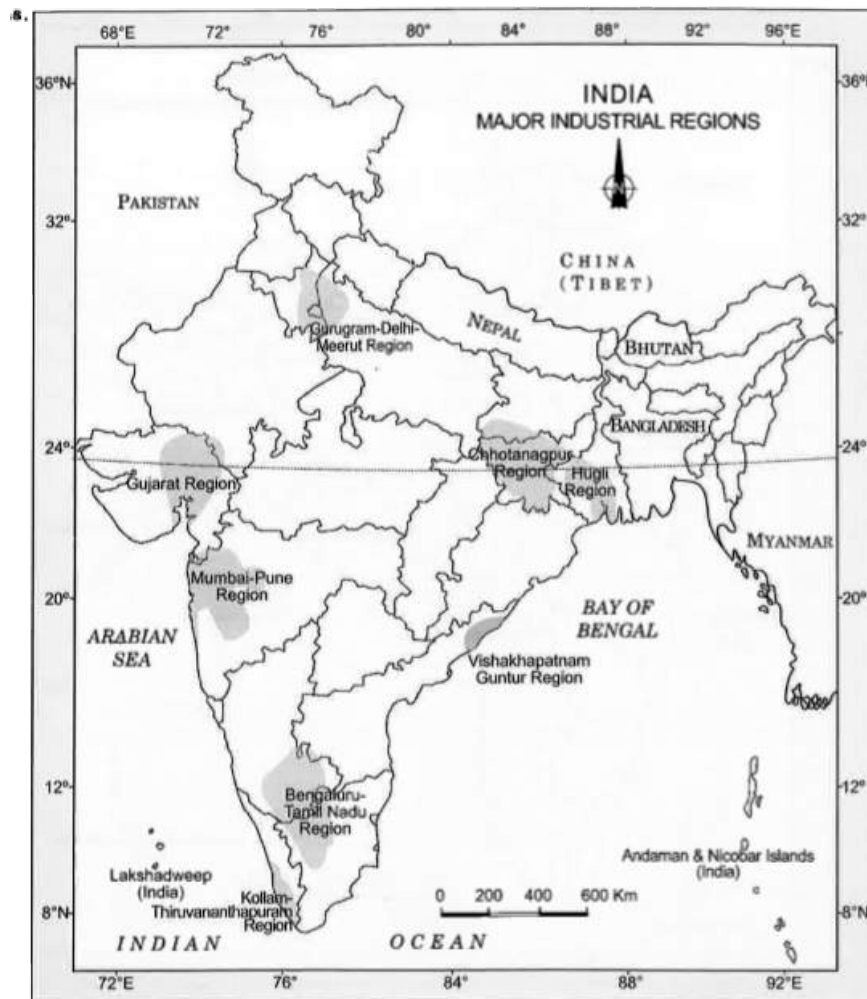
82. Ans. (1)

A dune is a mound of sand this is formed by the wind, usually along the beach or in a desert. Dunes form when wind blows sand into a sheltered area behind an obstacle.

- Sand deposited parallel to the wind is Longitudinal/ Linear Sand dune.
- Sand deposited at the right angle of wind is the Transverse Sand dune.
- Sand deposited in crescent shape are Barkhan sand dunes.
- Sand deposited near bushes are Scrub coppies Sand dunes or Nebkha.
 - Nebkha dunes (also known as coppice dunes) are simple dunes that form around vegetation, primarily on the sand sheet.



83. Ans. (2)



84. Ans. (3)

Ganga Safed-2, Mahi Dhawal, D-765, Navjot, Surya, Mahi Kanchan are the varieties of Maize.

85. Ans. (1)

- Sheetala Ashtami is celebrated on the Ashtami of Krishna Paksha of Chaitra month i.e it comes seven days after Holi.
 - Sheetala Mata is worshiped on the day of Shitalashtami.
 - Shitalashtami worship is also called Basoda.
 - A fair is organized at Chaksu (near Jaipur) on Sheetla Ashtami at the Sheetla Mata Temple located on Sheel ki Dungri.
- The festival of Kajli Teej is unique to the city of Bundi. It is a dazzlingly theatrical and lively event, held every year in the Hindi month of Bhadra (July-August). These two day-long celebrations filled with gaiety and fanfare pays homage to Goddess Uma by the seekers of marital bliss and love.
- Akshaya Tritiya, observed by both Jains and Hindus, marks a significant spring festival in India. It derives its name from the third lunar day of the Vasant or Vaisakha month in the Hindu Panchang.
 - Akshaya Tritiya also known as Akha Teej is an auspicious day as per Hindu scriptures. On the day of the festival, Lord Vishnu, Lord Ganesha, and Goddess Lakshmi are worshipped.

- Gangaur is one of the most important festivals in Rajasthan. In some form or the other, it is celebrated all over Rajasthan. “Gan” is a synonym for Lord Shiva & “Gauri” or “Gaur” stands for Goddess Parvati, the heavenly consort of Lord Shiva. Gangaur celebrates the union of the two and is a symbol of conjugal & marital happiness.
 - Gangaur is celebrated in the month of Chaitra (March-April), the first month of the Hindu calendar. This month marks the end of winter & the onset of spring. This festival is celebrated especially by women, who worship clay idols of “Gan” & “Gauri” in their houses. These idols are worshipped by unmarried girls who seek the blessings of Gan & Gauri for a good husband, while the married women pray for the good health and long life of their husbands.
 - This worship which starts from the first day of the chaitra month culminates on the 18th day into Gangaur festival with a great religious fervor.

86. Ans. (1)

Largest viable deposits are found in Kazakhstan>Canada>Australia.

In Terms of Production Australia is first

- Kazakhstan has 15% of the world’s uranium resources and an expanding mining sector.
 - Chu-Sarysu basin/ province of Kazakhstan has more than half the country’s known resources.
- Canada’s Athabasca Basin hosts several of the highest-grade uranium deposits on the planet.
 - It covers an area of almost 100,000 square kilometers and hosts the world’s largest producing uranium mine, Cigar Lake.
- The McArthur River mine is the world’s largest high-grade uranium mine located in northern Saskatchewan, Canada.

87. Ans. (1)

In Rajasthan, saka is a ritualistic march of men to the battlefield during war when defeat is certain. It was performed to show that the men valued their honor over their lives. Saka was often accompanied by the ritual of jauhar, where Hindu Rajput women would commit suicide with their valuables in a fire to avoid capture and abuse.

- The first saka in Rajasthan’s history, which took place in 1301 during the invasion of Alauddin Khilji. Hammir Dev Chauhan, the ruler, gave shelter to rebellious generals of Alauddin, and his wife Rangadevi committed jauhar.
- There were three sakas in Chittorgarh: First Saka: In 1303, during the reign of Rana Ratan Singh, when the Khalji dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate invaded Chittor.
- Saka of Jalore took place in 1311 AD. Jaitalde committed Jauhar in Sake of Jalore. Kanhaddev and Veeramdev wore saffron. Alauddin Khilji attacked Jalore.
- The first Saka of Gagron took place in 1423 AD. Leela Mewari performed Jauhar in the first Sake of Gagron. Achaldas Khagi did saffron. Hoshangshah attacked Gagron.

88. Ans. (3)

Biogas is a mixture of gases, which includes :

- Methane (50-75%) (not 90-95%), Carbon Dioxide (25-50%), and also contain small amounts of other gases, such as nitrogen (N₂), hydrogen (H₂), oxygen (O₂), and hydrogen sulfide (H₂S), depending on the feedstock and the conditions of the anaerobic digestion process
- Biogas is a type of gas that is produced by the anaerobic (in absence of air or oxygen) digestion of organic matter such as plant material, animal waste, and food scraps by bacteria.

89. Ans. (2)

Lala Lajpat Rai was one of the most prominent leaders during India's struggle for freedom. He was among the first in India to link capitalism with imperialism and emphasize the crucial role of the working class in fighting this combination. He said on 7 November 1920: 'India has been bled by the forces of organized capital and is today lying prostrate at its feet. Militarism and Imperialism are the twin children of capitalism; they are one in three and three in one. Their shadow, their fruit and their bark are all poisonous. It is only lately that an antidote has been discovered and that antidote is organized labour'.

90. Ans. (3)

Shifting sand dunes are known as Dhariyan, whereas wavy type sand dunes are Dhore.

- **Akal Wood Fossil Park** : Akal Wood Fossil Park holds the unique stature of being both a national geological monument and a biodiversity heritage site in Jaisalmer, Rajasthan.
 - It was discovered in 1947 by a geologist named Dr Amni, who noticed the presence of fossilised wood in the area. Sprawling across 21 hectares, Akal Wood Fossil Park opens the door to a time when giant creatures walked the earth.
 - The fossils found in this park are in fact from the Jurassic Period. Various pieces of evidence of life activity, footprints, trails, and tracks of dinosaurs have been confirmed here.
- **Lathi Series** : These are underground aquatic remains of Saraswati river called 'Water Belt'.
 - It is located between Pokhran and Mohangarh in Jaisalmer.
 - In this area, Sewan grass is found in abundance, which is said to be the refuge of the Great Indian Bustard.
 - In this region, tube wells are found in Chandan village, which are called 'Pot of Thar'.
- **Hump Belt (Kubad Patti)** : It is situated on the borders of Nagore and Ajmer. Due to the prevalence of Fluorosis disease in the area it is called hump belt.

91. Ans. (2)

The district administration has issued a circular to make the farmers aware of hazards that indiscriminate use of pesticides poses to ground water and plead with them to refrain from the same. So, II is implicit. However, I cannot be assumed from the statement and so it is not implicit.

92. Ans. (4)

Privatization would no doubt lead to better services. But saying that this is the 'only way' is wrong. So, the argument I do not hold. Argument II also seems to be vague.

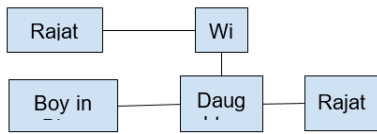
93. Ans. (3)

According to the statement, monitoring and evaluation of social development programmes - their function, performance and efficiency - is absolutely essential. So, both I and II follow.

94. Ans. (3)

The situation can be tackled by periodic cuts in supply, and urging people to conserve water. So both the courses follow.

95. Ans. (2)

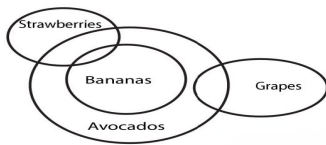


96. Ans. (4)

The series follows the following pattern: The previous number $\times 2 + 1$ The previous number $\times 2 + 2$
 The previous number $\times 2 + 3$ and so on thus, we can see: $34 \times 2 + 1 = 69$, $69 \times 2 + 2 = 140$, $140 \times 2 + 3 = 283$, $283 \times 2 + 4 = 570$, $570 \times 2 + 5 = 1145$

97. Ans. (4)

We can draw the following diagram from the given info:

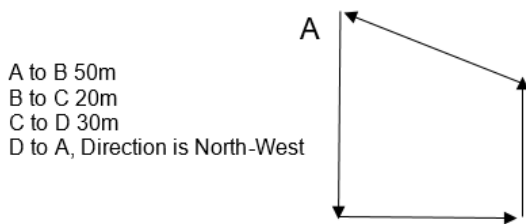


- I. Some grapes are bananas - Does not follow - (As they have not mentioned the relationship between grapes and bananas. This is not true)
- II. Some avocados are strawberries - Follow - (As some strawberries are bananas and all bananas are avocados. So, some avocados can be strawberries. This is true)

98. Ans. (3)

In the first and second statements, the common code word is gnr and the common word is Olympic. So, gnr means Olympic. In the second and third statements, the common code is hyto and the common word is games. So, hyto means games. Thus, in the second statement, emf means Summer.

99. Ans. (3)



100. Ans. (4)

Te29EKP
 Te29EKP

101. Ans. (2)

Explanation : First, the letters in the words are raised to the power of their position in the word. Then the sum of that is taken out which is on the R. H. S.

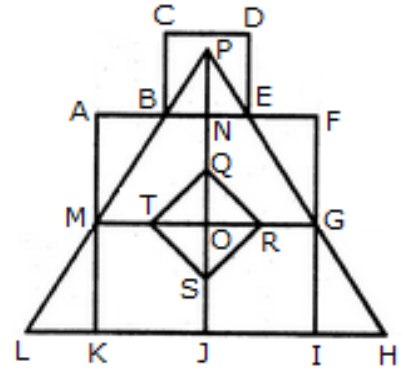
- DCHB = $4^1 + 3^2 + 8^3 + 2^4 = 541$
- RMKF = $18^1 + 13^2 + 11^3 + 6^4 = 2814$
- WYJH = $23^1 + 25^2 + 10^3 + 8^4 = 5744$

102. Ans. (2)

The figure may be labelled as shown.

Triangles:

- The simplest triangles are BPN, PNE, ABM, EFG, MLK, GHI, QRO, RSO, STO and QTO i.e. 10 in number.
- The triangles composed of two components each are BPE, TQR, QRS, RST and STQ i.e. 5 in number.
- The triangles composed of three components each are MPO and GPO i.e. 2 in number.
- The triangles composed of six components each are LPJ, HPJ and MPG i.e. 3 in number.
- There is only one triangle LPH composed of twelve components.



Therefore, Total number of triangles in the figure = 10 + 5 - 2 + 3 + 1 = 21.

Squares :

- The squares composed of two components each are KJOM and JIGO i.e. 2 in number.
- The squares composed of three components each are ANOM, NFGO and CDEB i.e.3 in number.
- There is only one square i.e. QRST is composed of four components.
- There is only one square i.e. AFIK is composed of ten components.

Therefore, Total number of squares in the figure = 2 + 3 + 1 + 1 = 7.

103. Ans. (4)

Total matches played = 25

- Matches won = 17
- Therefore, Matches lost = 25 – 17 = 8
- Required Ratio = Matches won : Matches lost = 17 : 8
 - Ratio of the number of matches won by Rohan to the number of matches he lost is 17:8.

104. Ans. (2)

Effective Cost Price = Cost price + Repair Price = 10,000 + 800 = 10,800

- Selling price = Rs 12,000, Therefore, profit amount = (Rs 12,000 – Rs 10,800) = Rs 1200
 - Thus, profit percent = (1200/10,800) * 100 = 11.11%

105. Ans. (2)

Let the initial amount be x.

- In 5 years the amount gets doubled, i.e. total amount = 2x
- In the next 5 years, i.e 10 years amount gets doubled again, i.e. total amount = 4x
- Similarly, in the next 5 years, i.e 15 years the total amount = 2 × 4x = 8x.

106. Ans. (2)

The number of arrangement in which A and B are not together

= Total number of arrangement – Number of arrangement in which A and B are together

= 4! – 3! x 2! = 24 – 12 = 12.

107. Ans. (2)

Probability of getting Spade = $1/4$

- Probability of getting a King card = $1/13$
- Probability of getting King spade = $1/52$
- The probability of drawing a spade or a king
 $= 1/4 + 1/13 - 1/52$
 $= (13+4-1)/52$
 $= 16/52 = 4/13$

108. Ans. (2)

Given, Total number of students in all the schools together is 30000 and the ratio of boys to girls is 3:2.

Therefore,

- Total students = $30000 * 0.18 = 5400$
 - Girls among them = $12000 * 0.14 = 1680$
- Therefore, number of boys = $5400 - 1680 = 3720$
 - Thus, difference = $3720 - 1680 = 2040$

109. Ans. (4)

Boys in school A = $(30000 * 0.10) - (12000 * 0.15) = 1200$

Boys in school B = $(30000 * 0.09) - (12000 * 0.12) = 1260$

Boys in school C = $(30000 * 0.23) - (12000 * 0.18) = 4740$.

Therefore, average = $(1200+1260+4740)/3 = 2400$.

110. Ans. (1)

Given that height = 3 m.

Given that length is double its breadth i.e., if the breadth is x and length will be 2x.

Given that, four walls area = 108 m².

$$2 (1 + b) \times h = 108$$

$$2 (2x + x) \times 3 = 108$$

$$6x \times 3 = 108$$

$$18x = 108$$

$$\therefore x = 6$$

If breadth = 6, then the length will be $2 \times 6 = 12$

$$\text{Volume} = l \times b \times h = 12 \times 6 \times 3 = 216 \text{ m}^3$$

111. Ans. (1)

Name of memory	Equal to	Capacity in bites
Bit (b)	1 bit	1/8
Nibble	4 bits	1/2
Byte (B)	8 bits	1
Kilobyte (KB)	1024 bytes	1024
Megabyte (MB)	1024 kilobytes	1,048,576
Gigabyte (GB)	1024 megabytes	1,073,741,824
Terabyte (TB)	1024 gigabytes	1,099,511,627,776
Petabyte (PB)	1024 terabytes	1,125,899,906,842, 624
Exabyte (EB)	1024 petabytes	1,152,921,504,606,846,976
Zettabyte (ZB)	1024 exabytes	1,180,591,620,717,411,303,424
Yottabyte (YB)	1024 zettabytes	1,208,925,819,614,629,174,706,176

112. Ans. (1)

Joint Exercise of Indian Army	Participating Country
Ajeya Warrior	India-Uk
Al Nagah	India-Oman
Austra Hind	India-Australia
Ekuverin	India-Maldives
Garuda Shakti	India-Indonesia
Khanjar	India-Kyrgyzstan
Lamitiye	India-Seychelles
Maitree	India-Thailand
Prabal Dostykk	India-Kazakhstan
Shakti	India-France
Sampriti	India-Bangladesh
IMBEX	India-Myanmar
SuryaKiran	India-Nepal

- **Mitra Shakti** : It is a joint military exercise between India and the Sri Lankan army.
- **Yudh Abhyas** is a joint military exercise between the Indian and US armies that focuses on warfare-related activities. The exercise aims to improve interoperability and synergy between the two armies, and to enhance their joint military capabilities.
- **The Hand-in-Hand exercise** is a joint military training exercise between India and China that focuses on counter-terrorism and disaster relief.
- **Exercise Indra** is a joint military exercise between India and Russia that focuses on improving cooperation and interoperability between the two countries' militaries.

113. Ans. (1)

The blood group of the parents are AB and O; the child's blood group may be A or B and since the boy is adopted it is given in the question that " the blood group of the three sons are A+, B+, O+".

One of the parent's blood group is AB⁺,

During reproduction, one parent's cell divides to form single-chromosome cells (A⁺ or B⁺), while the other parent, with O⁻ blood group, remains unchanged. The offspring may inherit the following configurations.

- A⁺ and O⁻ results in A⁺
- B⁺ and O⁻ results in B⁺

Therefore, the correct answer is option '1' - the blood group of the adopted son is O positive.

114. Ans. (2.)

- Malaria is caused by protozoa of the genus Plasmodium. Four species cause disease in humans: P falciparum, P vivax, P ovale and P malariae.
- Dengue is a viral infection transmitted to humans through the bite of infected mosquitoes.
- Dengue viruses are spread to people through the bites of infected Aedes species mosquitoes (Ae. aegypti or Ae. albopictus).
- Peptic ulcers are sores in the lining of the stomach, lower esophagus, or small intestine caused by inflammation from the bacteria Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) and stomach acid erosion.
- Elephantiasis or lymphatic filariasis, is caused by thread-like parasitic worms called filarial worms.

115. Ans. (1)

A satellite or spacecraft is most often placed in one of several particular orbits around Earth.

- **Geostationary Earth Orbit (GEO)** : These are widely used for telecommunication purposes because it allows the satellite to remain in a fixed position relative to a point on Earth's surface.
 - It can also be used by weather monitoring satellites, because they can continually observe specific areas to see how weather trends emerge there.
- **Sun-synchronous orbit (SSO)** : It is a type of polar orbit where a satellite travels over the polar regions and is synchronous with the Sun.
 - This is useful for monitoring areas, taking a series of images to investigate weather patterns, predict storms, monitor emergencies such as forest fires or flooding, and accumulate data on long-term problems like deforestation or rising sea levels.
- **Low Earth Orbit (LEO)** : It is a close proximity orbit commonly used for satellite imaging and is also used for the International Space Station (ISS) due to the ease of travel for astronauts.
 - However, LEO satellites are less useful for telecommunication tasks as they move too fast across the sky and require significant effort to track from ground stations.
- **Geo Transfer orbits (GTO)** are a type of orbit that is used to move a satellite or spacecraft from one orbit to another.
 - Satellites launched into space are often placed on a transfer orbit to reach their final orbit using built-in motors and relatively little energy.

116. Ans. (4)

- Sodium carbonate is popularly known as Washing soda.
 - It is used in water softening, laundering, cleaning, manufacture of glass, etc,

- Sodium hydrogen carbonate is known as baking soda.
 - It is used for baking purposes, as mild antiseptic and in fire extinguishers .
- Common salt/ table salt is sodium chloride.
- Sodium hydroxide is a strong base which is also known as caustic soda.
 - Caustic soda is perfect for cleaning drains and is often used in drain cleaners, both for domestic and industrial purposes..

117. Ans. (1)

The minimum height of a plane mirror to see the full size image of a person is equal to half the height of the person.

118. Ans. (2)

Recently, Belgium has become the first European Union country to recognise ‘ecocide’ as a national as well as an international crime.

- Ecocide, derived from Greek and Latin, translates to ‘killing one’s home’ or ‘environment’. Such ‘killing’ could include port expansion projects that destroy fragile marine life and local livelihoods; deforestation; illegal sand mining ; polluting rivers with untreated sewage.

119. Ans. (4)

- The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer is a global treaty that promotes international cooperation to protect the ozone layer.
 - The convention was signed in 1985 and went into effect in 1988.
- The Montreal Protocol is an international agreement that aims to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODS).
 - The Montreal Protocol was signed in 1987 and entered into force in 1989. It aims to reduce the concentration of ODS in the atmosphere by limiting their production and import.
- The Kigali Amendment is an international agreement that aims to reduce the production and consumption of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs):
 - The amendment was adopted in Kigali, Rwanda on October 15, 2016 by 197 countries.
 - It aims to reduce HFC production and consumption by more than 80% over the next 30 years.

120. Ans. (4)

The Brundtland Report, also known as Our Common Future, is related to sustainable development, which it defines as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations.

- The report also highlights the importance of equity for both current and future generations.
- It focuses on the three pillars of sustainability – economy, environment, and social equity.
 - It states that sustainable development is not possible without equitable policies for economic growth, environmental protection, and social equity.

121. Ans. (3)

The Constituent Assembly of India was elected to frame the Constitution of India. It was elected by the ‘Provincial Assembly’. Following India’s independence from the British Government in 1947, its members served as the nation’s first Parliament.

- Of the 389 members of the Indian Constituent Assembly, 15 were women.

Ammu Swaminathan Ammukutty, Annie Mascarene, Dakshayani Velayudhan : Only Dalit woman & also one of the youngest members), **Begum Aizaz Rasul Begum** (Only Muslim woman member), **Durgabai Deshmukh, Hansa Jivraj Mehta, Kamla Chaudhry, Leela Roy, Malati Choudhury, Purnima Banerjee, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Renuka Ray, Sarojini Naidu, Sucheta Kriplani, Vijayalakshmi Pandit.**

122. Ans. (3)

Statement-I : Constitution Day also known as ‘Samvidhan Divas’, is celebrated in our country on 26th November every year to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of India.

- The **Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment** on 19th November 2015 notified the decision of Government of India to celebrate the 26th day of November every year as ‘Constitution Day’ to promote Constitution values among citizens.

Statement-II : On 29 August 1947, the Constituent Assembly set up a Drafting Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, to prepare a Draft Constitution for India.

- On 26th November 1949, the Constituent Assembly of India adopted the Constitution of India, which came into effect from 26th January 1950.

123. Ans. (4)

Amendment by Simple Majority of the Parliament : It means a majority of the members present & voting. These amendments are outside the purview of article 368 of the constitution.

- **Fundamental Rights** : It can be amended by the Special Majority of the Parliament. (It means a majority of the House’s total membership and two thirds of the members who are present & voting).
- **Election of the President & Representation of states in parliament : its provision can be amended by the Special Majority of the parliament & rectification by the states.**

124. Ans. (2)

In the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), the Supreme Court for the first time affirmed that the Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution and hence can be amended, subject to the condition that no amendment is done to the ‘Basic Structure’ of the Constitution.

- In the LIC of India case (1995), the Supreme Court reaffirmed that the Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution.

About Preamble : The Preamble of Indian Constitution is a concise and comprehensive introduction that outlines the philosophy and objectives of the Constitution.

- It highlights India’s commitment to being a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, and Democratic Republic, ensuring independence, equality, and secular governance.
- The Preamble guarantees justice (social, economic, and political), liberty (of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship), equality (of status and opportunity), and promotes fraternity to maintain national unity and individual dignity.
- It reflects the ideals and aspirations of the people and serves as the soul and guiding principle of the Constitution.
- As an integral part of the Constitution, it represents its spirit and purpose.

125. Ans. (2)

Statement (a) is Incorrect : The right to vote is a constitutional right (not fundamental right) guaranteed under Article 326 of the Indian Constitution.

- It ensures that that the elections to the House of the People and the legislative assemblies of the States shall be on the basis of adult suffrage i.e. every person who is a citizen of India and who is not less than 18 years of age on a date specified by law shall be entitled to be registered as a voter at any such election, with a further stipulation that such a right is subject to disqualifications prescribed under the Constitution, or by or under any law made by the appropriate legislature.

Statement (b) is Correct : The right to property was initially included as a fundamental right under Article 19(1)(f) of the Indian Constitution. However, it was later removed as a fundamental right by the 44th Amendment Act in 1978. Now, **it is considered a legal right under Article 300-A.**

Statement (c) is Incorrect : The Indian Constitution does not explicitly guarantee the right to privacy. However, in 2017, the Supreme Court recognized it as a fundamental right under Articles 14, 19, and 21 in *Puttaswamy v. Union of India*.

- The court ruled that the state must protect citizens' privacy from arbitrary interference. Since Article 21 applies to both citizens and foreigners, it is incorrect to claim this right is exclusive to Indian citizens.

126. Ans. (2)

Statement (d) : The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 added a new Directive Principle of State Policy (DPSP) to the Constitution of India. The new DPSP is Article 38(2) and requires the state to reduce inequalities in income, status, facilities, and opportunities.

The 42nd Amendment of the Indian Constitution, passed in 1976, added four new Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP),

1. Section in Article 39 i.e. to ensure opportunities for children's healthy development. The article emphasizes the importance of providing opportunities and a healthy environment for children to develop and reach their full potential.
2. Article 39A of the Indian Constitution was added through the 42nd CAA and states that everyone has the right to free legal aid and access to the legal process. It also states that the state has a duty to ensure that citizens have access to justice, and to provide free legal aid to the poor and weaker sections of society.
3. Article 43A, brought in through the 42nd CAA, is a provision that emphasizes the participation of workers in the management of industries. It states that the government should take steps to ensure the participation of workers in the management of undertakings, establishments, or other organizations engaged in any industry.
4. Article 48A states that the State shall endeavor to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country. This Article was added by the 42nd Amendment, 1976 and places an obligation on the State to protect the environment and wildlife.

127. Ans. (2)

Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.

Fundamental duties help the courts in examining and determining the constitutional validity of a law. The Supreme Court ruled that if a law aligns with a fundamental duty, the court may consider it

“reasonable” concerning Article 14 (equality before law) or Article 19 (six freedoms), thus preventing it from being deemed unconstitutional.

- **Statement-II is correct but does not explain Statement-I:** Fundamental duties, like Directive Principles, are non-justiciable and cannot be directly enforced by courts.
 - However, lawmakers and policymakers can utilize them in shaping laws and policies for the betterment of society.
 - Therefore This does not explain Statement-I, as the judiciary can still reference fundamental duties to assess a law’s constitutionality, even without specific legislation.

128. Ans. (4)

Chairperson of National Commission for Elderly

Ex-officio Members (Deemed Members) : The Chairpersons of the National Commission of Backward Classes, the National Commission for Minorities, the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, the National Commission for Scheduled Castes, the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes; the National Commission for Women and the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities.

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) :

- **Statutory Establishment :** The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India was established on 12 October, 1993. The statute under which it is established is the Protection of Human Rights Act (PHRA), 1993 as amended by the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2006. & It was further Amended in 2019.
- **Composition :** The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) consists of a chairperson, five full-time Members and seven deemed Members.
- **Chairperson :** The retired Chief Justice of India or a judge of the Supreme Court serves as the Chairperson of NHRC
- **Its members are :**
 - One Member who is, or has been, a Judge of the Supreme Court
 - One Member who is, or has been the Chief Justice of a High Court
 - Three Members, to be appointed from amongst persons having knowledge and practical experience in matters of human rights, one of whom shall be a woman.
- **Appointment :** The Chairperson and members of the National Human Rights Commission are appointed by the President on the recommendation of a committee consisting of the Prime Minister (Chairperson of this committee), the Union Home Minister, the Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, and the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
- **Term :** The term of office for the chairperson and members was reduced from five years to three years, or until the age of 70, whichever is earlier.

129. Ans. (4)

- The President is elected by an Electoral College, which consists of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of all the States and also of NCT of Delhi and the Union Territory of Puducherry. [Article 54 of the Constitution of India].
 - It does not consist of the members either elected or nominated from the State Legislative councils.

- As per Article 55(3) of the Constitution of India, Presidential election is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, every elector has as many preferences as candidates contesting the elections. The winning candidate has to secure the required quota of votes to be declared elected, i.e., 50% of valid votes polled +1.
- The value of votes of electors is basically determined on the basis of population of the States in accordance with the manner laid down in Article 55(2) of the Constitution.

<p>Value of the vote of an MLA =</p> $\frac{\text{Total population of state}}{\text{Total number of elected members in the state legislative assembly}} \times \frac{1}{1000}$	<p>Value of the vote of an MP =</p> $\frac{\text{Total value of votes of all MLAs of all states}}{\text{Total number of elected members of Parliament}}$
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130. Ans. (3)

Statement A.) : The constitution does not classify the members of a council of ministers into different ranks. All the ranks have been done informally and have got legislative sanction. For e.g. Salaries and Allowance of Ministers Act, 1952 uses two terms: Ministers and Deputy Ministers.

Statement B.) : Nature of advice tendered by ministers to the President cannot be enquired by any court (Article 74 of the Constitution).

- This provision underscores the confidential nature of the advice given by ministers to the President, preventing any court from inquiring into its details.

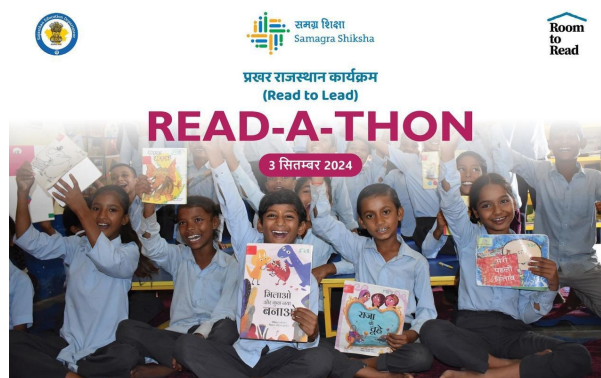
Statement C.) Supreme Court's ruling in the V.N.R. Rao case (1971) held that as per Article 74 of the Indian Constitution, the Council of Ministers remains in office even after the dissolution of the Lok Sabha.

- This continuity ensures that the executive power of the President is exercised with the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers, as mandated by Article 74.

Statement D.) The 91st Constitutional amendment in 2003, the total number of Ministers including PM/CM in the COM was limited to 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha/State Legislative Assembly.

- There is no minimum requirement at the Central level whereas even the smaller States should have a minimum of 12 Ministers. For Union Territories of NCT of Delhi and Jammu & Kashmir (J&K), the maximum limit is 10% of the total strength of its Assembly.

131. Ans. (2)



Prakhar Rajasthan: Read to Lead

To enhance reading skills among students, the campaign “PRAKHAR RAJASTHAN” (Proficiency in Reading and Numeracy with Knowledge & Holistic Advancement in Rajasthan) was organized in government schools from September 9 to October 2, 2024.

- The program was designed for students of classes 1 to 8.
- A “Read-a-Thon” event was also organized on September 3.

132. Ans. (2)

Mohanlal Sukhadia, Ashok Gehlot, Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, Vasundhara Raje

- Mohan Lal Sukhadia has held the position for the longest time. He was chief minister for a total of 17 years (1954-1971).
 - Sukhadia’s first stint as the chief minister lasted from November 13, 1954 to March 12, 1967, in which he was elected CM for three successive terms.
 - Rajasthan was under President’s rule from March 13, 1967 to April 26, 1967.
 - After this, Sukhadia again ruled the state as chief minister from April 26, 1967, to July 9, 1971.
- After him, Ashok Gehlot, Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, Vasundhara Raje have had the longest tenures respectively.
- **Shortest-ruling chief minister :** The shortest-ruling chief minister of Rajasthan was Hira Lal Devpura, who held the position for a mere 15 days.
 - His reign as CM lasted from February 23, 1985, to March 10, 1985.
 - Devpuraji was made the Chief Minister of Rajasthan owing to a constitutional vacuum made by Shiv Charan Mathurji’s resignation.
 - ♦ He later served as the Speaker of the Rajasthan Assembly.

133. Ans. 1

Explanation : The Chief Justice of the High court of Rajasthan is Mr. Justice Manindra Mohan Shrivastava.

- The motto of the Rajasthan State Lokayukta is ‘Satyameva Jayate’.
- The motto of the Rajasthan State Information Commission is ‘Avada Ni Janebhyah’.
- The motto of the Chief Accountant General Rajasthan is ‘Lokhitarth Satyanishtha’.



134. Ans. (4)

President Rule	Imposed during Chief Minister	Imposed during Governor
1st (13/03/67 to 26/04/67)	Mohanlal Sukhadia	Dr. Sampurnanand
2nd (30/04/77 to 21/06/77)	Haridev Joshi	Sardar Joginder Singh, Vedpal Tyagi (Acting), Raghukul Tilak
3rd (17/02/80 to 05/06/80)	Bhairon Singh Shekhawat	Raghukul Tilak
4th (15/12/92 to 03/12/93)	Bhairon Singh Shekhawat	M. Chennareddy

135. Ans. (2)

Before the inauguration of the State of Rajasthan these princely States had their own High Courts and subordinate Judicial setup. A committee consisting of Shri B.R.Patel, Lt. Col. T.C.Puri and Shri S.P.Sinha recommended that Jaipur should be made capital of the new State and the High Court should be located at Jodhpur.

- State of Rajasthan was inaugurated on March 30, 1949 and at that time five High Courts functioning at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Udaipur and Alwar were abolished by the Rajasthan High Court Ordinance, 1949 and High Court of Judicature for Rajasthan was inaugurated at Jodhpur by Rajpramukh His Highness Maharaja Sawai Man Singh on 29.08.1949 and oath was administered to 11 Hon'ble Judges.
- Initially High Court also sat at Jaipur, Udaipur, Bikaner and Kota. Rajasthan High Court Principal Seat Jodhpur On 26th day of January, 1950 the Constitution of India was enforced and the strength of Judges was reduced to 6. Further benches at Bikaner, Kota and Udaipur were abolished from 22.05.1950 but Jaipur Bench continued to function.
- Subsequently, under section 49 of States Reorganization Act, 1956 a new High Court came into being as the High Court of Rajasthan with Principal Seat at Jodhpur.
 - On the report of a committee consisting of Sarva Shri P.Satyanarain Rao, V.Viswanathan and B.K.Gupta the Jaipur Bench was abolished in the year 1958.
 - ♦ Vide the High Court of Rajasthan (Establishment of a Permanent Bench at Jaipur) Order, 1976, the Bench of Rajasthan High Court was again established at Jaipur and started functioning from 30.01.1977.
- Rajasthan High Court has a sanctioned strength of 50 Hon'ble Judges.

136. Ans. (2)

Out of 200 constituencies, 34 are reserved for candidates belonging to Scheduled castes while 25 are reserved for Scheduled tribes candidates.

- There are 25 Lok Sabha seats from Rajasthan. Out of these, 7 are reserved (4 for SCs: Bharatpur, Bikaner, Ganganagar, Karauli-Dholpur; and 3 for STs: Banswara, Dausa, Udaipur).

137. Ans. (3)

Tikaram Julliy is the present Leader of opposition in the State assembly of Rajasthan.

138. Ans. (4)

The State Election Commissioner (SEC) is indeed removed by the President rather than the Governor. This is to ensure the independence of the SEC from the state government's influence.

- The removal process for the SEC is similar to that of a Judge of a High Court, which means it requires a thorough and justifiable process. Hence, the reason why the President removes the SEC is because the Constitution mandates a removal process similar to that of a Judge of a High Court, which typically involves the President's authority.

139. Ans. (4)

Article 243-I of the Constitution of India lays down that the Governor of state shall, as soon as may be within one year from the commencement of the Constitution (seventy third amendment) Act, 1992, and thereafter at the expiration of every fifth year, constitute a Finance Commission to review the financial position of the Panchayats and make recommendations to the Governor.

- Similarly, Article 243-Y of the Constitution has a provision for the municipalities. Article 243-I and 243-Y have a provision that the State Finance Commission shall recommend the principles governing the distribution between the state and the panchayats and the municipalities of the net proceeds of the taxes, duties, tolls and fees leviable by the State, which may be divided between them.
- The Commission shall also recommend about the grants to the Panchayats and Municipalities from the Consolidated Fund of the State and measures to improve the financial position of these local bodies.
- The Governor shall cause every recommendation made by the Commission under Article 243-I and 243-Y together with an explanatory memorandum as to the action taken thereon to be laid before the legislature of the State.

The 6th State Finance commission was constituted under the chairmanship of Pradyuman Singh on April 12, 2021.

- Dr. Lakshman Singh Rawat, Dr. Ashok Lahoti are its members
- Sh. S. C. Derashri is the member Secretary

State Finance Commission	Chairman	No. of members including Member Secretary	Award Period
First	Shri K. K. Goel	Three	1995-1996 to 1999-2000
Second	Shri Hira Lal Devpura	Three	2000-2001 to 2004-2005
Third	Shri Manik Chand Surana	Three	2005-2006 to 2009-2010
Fourth	Shri B.D. Kalla	Three	2010-2011 to 2014-15
Fifth	Dr. Jyoti Kiran	Two	2015-2016 to 2019-2020

140. Ans. (3)

According to the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, it is mandatory for every municipality to constitute a Ward Committee consisting of one or more wards within the territorial area of a municipality having a population of three lakhs or more, as stipulated in Article 243S of the Indian Constitution.

- The intention behind this provision is to ensure closer representation and more participatory local governance.

141. Ans. (4)

The present day district administration and the office of District Collector came into existence in India under the British East India Company. This office was created in 1772 by Warren Hastings, the

then Governor-General of India. In 1787, the Collector was made responsible for civil justice and magistracy in addition to revenue collection. He was a very powerful functionary and was described as a 'Little Napoleon'.

142. Ans. (1)

The definition of a "Village" is specified by the Governor of the state as per the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of Panchayati Raj, because it is an important aspect of rural administration and development in India.

- Having a clear definition of what constitutes a "Village" helps in the effective implementation of the provisions of the Panchayati Raj system.
- The definition lays down the parameters to determine the geographical and administrative boundaries of a village, and ensures that the provisions of the Panchayati Raj system apply uniformly across the country.

143. Ans. (2)

It is based on the 'Division of Power'.

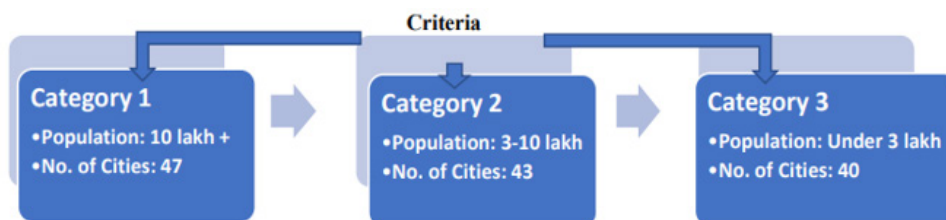
Federalism is a system of government in which entities such as states or provinces share power with a national government.

- The Constitution establishes an independent judiciary headed by the Supreme Court to settle the disputes between the Centre and the states or between the states.
- Indian Constitution establishes a dual polity consisting the Union at the Centre and the states at the periphery.
- Powers have been clearly divided between the Centre and the States under Schedule 7 of the Constitution.
- States are given representation in the Rajya Sabha on the basis of population.
 - Unlike the United States of America, there has been no agreement between the federating units in India viz. Union and the states.

144. Ans. (1)

The Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board hosted the 5th International Day of Clean Air for Blue Skies or Swachh Vayu Diwas on 7 September 2024 in Jaipur.

- The Theme of 2024 is "Invest in clean air now."
- Swachh Vayu Survekshan Awards were presented to the best performing NCAP cities at the event.
 - "Swachh Vayu Survekshan" is an initiative by MoEF&CC to rank cities on the basis of implementation of activities approved under city action plan and air quality in 130 NCAP cities.



Swachh Vayu Survekshan 2024 Results			
Category	Rank	Cities	Award Cash prize (₹ in crores) for FY 2023-24
Category 1	1 st	Surat, Gujarat	1.50
	2 nd	Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	1.00
	3 rd	Agra, Uttar Pradesh	0.50
Category 2	1 st	Firozabad, Uttar Pradesh	0.75
	2 nd	Amravati, Maharashtra	0.50
	3 rd	Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh	0.25
Category 3	1 st	Raebareli, Uttar Pradesh	0.375
	2 nd	Nalgonda, Telangana	0.25
	3 rd	Nalagarh, Himachal Pradesh	0.125

145. Ans. (2)

146. Ans. (2)

For the computational protein design & advancements in protein structure prediction.

List of Nobel Prize Winner 2024

Field	Recipient	Awarded For
Physics	John Hopfield and Geoffrey Hinton	John Hopfield and Geoffrey Hinton have been awarded for their foundational discoveries and inventions that have paved the way for machine learning through artificial neural networks. Their work has significantly advanced the field, leading to transformative applications in artificial intelligence.
Chemistry	David Baker, Demis Hassabis, and John Jumper	David Baker is recognized for his contributions to computational protein design, while Demis Hassabis and John Jumper are honored for their advancements in protein structure prediction. Their work has significantly impacted the understanding of protein functions and has implications for various fields, including medicine and biotechnology.
Medicine	Victor Ambros and Gary Ruvkun	Victor Ambros and Gary Ruvkun are recognized for their groundbreaking discovery of microRNA and its crucial role in gene regulation. Their research has transformed our understanding of genetic control mechanisms and has significant implications for developmental biology and disease research.
Literature	Han Kang	Han Kang awarded for her intense poetic prose that confronts historical traumas and reveals the fragility of human life. Her powerful narratives explore profound themes of existence, memory, and resilience, resonating deeply with readers.
Peace	Nihon Hidankyo	Nihon Hidankyo is honored for its relentless efforts to create a world free of nuclear weapons and for demonstrating through witness testimony the imperative that nuclear weapons must never be used again. Their advocacy emphasizes the importance of peace and the devastating consequences of nuclear warfare.

E c o n o m i c Science	Daron Acemoglu, Simon Johnson, and James Robinson	Daron Acemoglu, Simon Johnson, and James Robinson awarded for their studies on how institutions are formed and how they influence prosperity. Their research has significantly enhanced our understanding of the relationship between political and economic institutions and their impact on development and inequality.
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147. Ans. (2)

Baran (-33.29 km²), Pratapgarh (-30.79 km²), Ajmer (-18.34 km²), Bikaner (-14.85 km²)

Maximum Increase(+) : Sikar (+19.14 km²), Barmer (+19 km²), Alwar (+16.39 km²), Udaipur (+12.46 km²)

• **Forest Cover (Area wise)**

- **Maximum** : Udaipur 2766.30 km² > Alwar 1198.74 km² > Pratapgarh 996.86 km² > Baran 975.13 km²
- **Minimum** : Churu 62.73 km², Hanumangarh 92.29 km², Jodhpur 111.23 km², Shriganganagar 113.46 km²

• **In terms of Forest Cover Percentage (%) (in proportion to their area) :**

- **Maximum** 1.) Udaipur- 23.60 % 2.) Pratapgarh- 22.48% , 3.) Sirohi- 17.50 % 4.) Karauli- 15.18%
- **Minimum** : 1.) Churu (0.45 %), 2.) Jodhpur (0.49 %), 3.) Bikaner (0.86%), 4.) Jaisalmer (0.89%)

The latest 18th biennial assessment ISFR of India's forests by the Forest Survey of India was delayed by over a year. It was supposed to be released by last year.

- India's total forest and tree cover has increased to 25.17 per cent in 2023 from 24.62 per cent as per the latest India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2023.
 - The total forest cover was 7,15,342.61 sq km which is 21.76 per cent of the geographical area of the country and the tree cover is 3.41 per cent of the geographical area of the country.
- The forest cover has minimally increased, compared to tree cover in the country.
- First-time trees grown under agroforestry have also been covered.
- The maximum increase in forest and tree cover has been observed in the States of Chhattisgarh (683.62 km²) followed by Uttar Pradesh (559.19 km²), Odisha (558.57 km²) and Rajasthan (394.46 km²).
- The maximum decrease in forest and tree cover has been noticed in the state of Madhya Pradesh (612.41 km²) followed by Karnataka (459.36 km²), Ladakh (159.26 km²) and Nagaland (125.22 km²).

148. Ans. (4)

According to latest ISFR report 2023, The Forest and Tree cover of the country is 8,27,357 sq km which is 25.17 percent of the geographical area of the country, consisting of 7,15,343 sq km (21.76%) as forest cover and 1,12,014 sq km (3.41%) as tree cover.

- As compared to assessment of 2021, there is an increase of 1445 sq km in the forest and tree cover of the country which includes 156 sq km increase in the forest cover and 1289 sq km increase in tree cover.
 - Top four states showing maximum increase in forest and tree cover are Chhattisgarh (684 sq km) followed by Uttar Pradesh (559 sq km), Odisha (559 sq km) and Rajasthan (394 sq km).

- Top three states showing maximum increase in forest cover are Mizoram (242 sq km) followed by Gujarat (180 sq km) and Odisha (152 sq km).
- Area wise top three states having largest forest and tree cover are Madhya Pradesh (85,724 sq km) followed by Arunachal Pradesh (67,083 sq km) and Maharashtra (65,383 sq km).
 - Area wise top three states having largest forest cover are Madhya Pradesh (77,073 sq km) followed by Arunachal Pradesh (65,882 sq km) and Chhattisgarh (55,812 sq km).
- In terms of percentage of forest cover with respect to total geographical area, Lakshadweep (91.33 percent) has the highest forest cover followed by Mizoram (85.34 percent) and Andaman & Nicobar Island (81.62 percent).
- The present assessment also reveals that 19 states/UTs have above 33 percent of the geographical area under forest cover. Out of these, eight states/UTs namely Mizoram, Lakshadweep, A & N Island, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Manipur have forest cover above 75 percent.

149. Ans. (2)

The three new criminal laws which will come into effect from July 1, 2024 are Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023, Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita 2023 and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam 2023.

- The laws will replace the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (IPC), the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (CrPC), and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (IEA) respectively.

150. Ans. (4)

India is the home of rich camel genetic resources.

There are nine breeds of camel registered by the ICAR-National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources (ICAR-NBAGR).

Other than the listed nine breeds, some other breeds are expected to be listed in future (e.g., Sindhi).

- In india both Dromedary = & Bactrian = found, Bactrian in Nubra Valley of Ladakh.

No.	Breed	Home Tract	Remarks
1.	Bikaneri	Rajasthan	Highest in population in India and is a good draught animal
2.	Jaisalmeri	Rajasthan	Well known for riding and race potential; Second highest in number
3.	Jalori	Rajasthan	It is a medium sized breed of camel with an active temperament
4.	Kutchi	Gujarat	Highest milk producer
5.	Malvi	Madhya Pradesh	Light or off-white colour and small body size
6.	Marwari	Rajasthan	Used for carrying heavy loads and performing heavy agricultural operations
7.	Mewari	Rajasthan	Fit for the hot climate of the Arawali mountain range; Considered as a high milk producer
8.	Mewati	Rajasthan and Haryana	Mainly used as draught animals
9.	Kharai	Gujarat (Predominantly in Coastal belt of Lakhpat, Abdasa, Mundra & Bhachau taluka)	Well-adapted to both dryland as well as coastal ecosystems in Kachchh; Excellent swimming capacity in seawater; This breed can tolerate water with high TDS of up to 10000 ppm.

- Camels are an integral part of the Thar Desert of Rajasthan and Kachchh of Gujarat.
 - Raika/ Rabari, Fakirani Jats, Hajiyani Jats and some other communities rely greatly on camels for their livelihood.

- **Types of Camels** : Old World & New World
 - **Old World** are Dromedary = & Bactrian =
 - **New World Camel** : Llama, Alpaca, Guanaco, Vicuna

Camel : Nickname – **Ship of the Desert**

- It was accorded the status of state animal of Rajasthan(Livestock) on 30 June 2014. & later announced on **19 September 2014**.
- **Geographical Habitat of Camels In Rajasthan** : highest number of camels is **Barmer** and the district with the least number of camels is **Pratapgarh**.
- **Religious & Cultural Significance** : Pabuji, the folk deity of Rajasthan, is also called the god of camels.
 - Rebari caste is famous for rearing camels in Rajasthan.
- The art done on camel skin is called **Usta art** and the cold water vessels made from camel skin are called **kapi**. **Gorband** is a song of camel adornment of Rajasthan. The wooden ornament put in the nose of a camel is called **Girban**.

