



Rajasthan Public Service Commission

ASSISTANT ENGINEER EXAMINATION

**General
Knowledge
& Economic
Developments**

with

**Special
reference
to
Rajasthan**

**Comprehensive Theory with Practice questions
and Previous year solved questions**





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General Knowledge & Economic Developments with special reference to Rajasthan RPSC Assistant Engineer Examination

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Preface

The compilation of this book **General Knowledge & Economic Developments with special reference to Rajasthan** was motivated by the desire to provide a concise book which can benefit students who are preparing for Rajasthan Public Service Commission (RPSC) Assistant Engineer Examination.

It would be worth mentioning that the entire syllabus of General Studies for RPSC Assistant Engineer Examination consists of five subjects namely Current Affairs, History & Culture, General Science, G.K. & Economic Developments with special reference to Rajasthan, and Geography & Natural Resources. The textbook of all five subjects will have special focus to Rajasthan which will help the aspirants immensely.

This particular textbook provides all the requirements of the students, i.e. comprehensive coverage of theory, fundamental concepts and objective type questions articulated in a lucid language. The concise presentation will help the readers grasp the theory of this subject with clarity and apply them with ease to solve objective questions quickly. This book not only covers the syllabus of RPSC Assistant Engineer Examination in a holistic manner but is also useful for other examinations conducted by RPSC. All the topics are given the emphasis they deserve so that mere reading of the book clarifies all the concepts. We have put in our sincere efforts to present detailed theory and MCQs without compromising the accuracy of answers.

Our team has made their best efforts to remove all possible errors of any kind. Nonetheless, we would highly appreciate and acknowledge if you find and share with us any printing and conceptual errors.

It is impossible to thank all the individuals who helped us, but we would like to sincerely thank all the authors, editors and reviewers for putting in their efforts to publish this book.



B. Singh (Ex. IES)

With Best Wishes

B. Singh (Ex. IES)

CMD, MADE EASY Group

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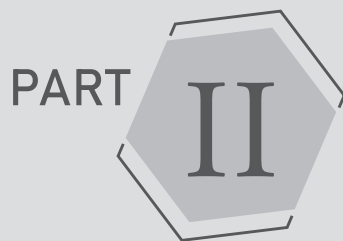
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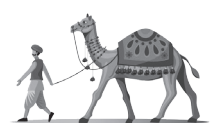
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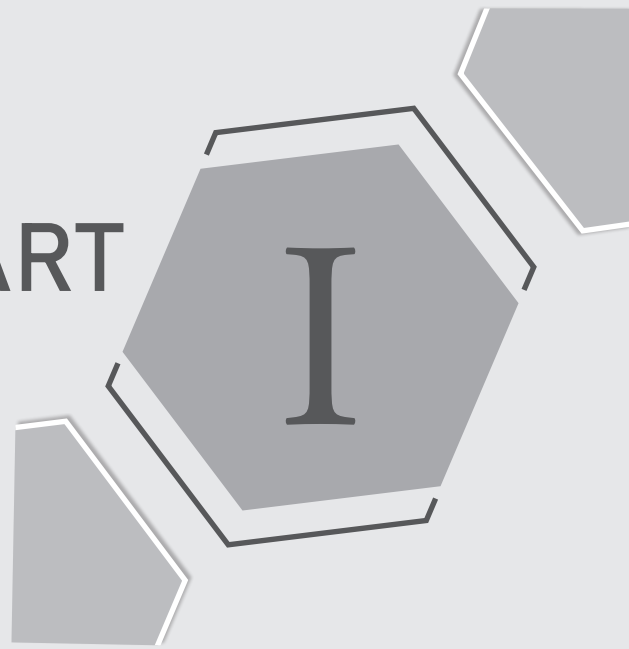
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PART



**General
Knowledge
of India &
the World**



Basic General Knowledge about India & the World

1

CHAPTER

NATIONAL SYMBOLS

National Flag

- The National Flag of India is a horizontal tricolour of deep saffron (Kesaria) at the top, white in the middle and dark green at the bottom in equal proportion. The ratio of width of the flag to its length is 2 : 3. In the centre of the white band a navy-blue wheel is located which represents the Chakra.
- It was adopted by Constituent Assembly of India on July 22, 1947.
- A tricolour flag was first accepted by the Indian National Congress in 1931, having Charkha in place of today's Chakra.
- The horizontal colour strip of deep Saffron at top represents courage, sacrifice and renunciation, White at middle shows truth and purity in thoughts and dark Green at the bottom is the symbol of life abundance and prosperity.
- A wheel (Chakra) in centre of the white strip is the symbol of progress and movement. It has 24 spokes.
- Supreme Court declared the right to hoist flag as a Fundamental Right under Article 19 (i) (a) of the Constitution in 2002. Flag hoisting in India is regulated by Flag Code of India, 2002.
- The Flag was designed by **Pingali Venkayya** and first time, the flag was hoisted by **Sachindra Prasad Bose** in 1906 in Calcutta and later on in the year 1907 another tricolour flag was unfurled by **Madam Bhikaji Cama** in Stuttgart, Germany.
- The first flag committee was headed by **Dr. Rajendra Prasad**.

National Emblem

- The National Emblem of India is an adaptation from the Sarnath Lion Capital of Ashoka. It was adopted by the Government of India on January 26, 1950.
- In this emblem, only three lions are visible, the fourth lion being hidden from view. The wheel appears in relief in the centre of the abacus with a **bull on right** and a **horse on left**. The bell shaped lotus (as in the original) has been omitted. The other animals present in the emblem are an Elephant and a Lion.
- The words *Satyameva Jayate* are inscribed below the abacus in Devanagiri script. These words are taken from *Mundaka Upanishad*.



National Anthem

- The song *Jana gana mana* is the National Anthem of India which was composed by **Rabindra Nath Tagore**, originally in Bengali.
- It was adopted by Constituent Assembly on January 24, 1950 in its Hindi version.
- The song *Jana gana mana* was first published in January, 1912 under the title '**Bharat Vidhata**' in *Tattva Bodhini Patrika*.
- The song was translated in English in 1919 with the title "**Morning Song of India**".
- It was first sung at the Calcutta Session of Congress on December 27, 1911.
- Playing time of full version of National Anthem is 52 seconds while it is 20 seconds for first and last lines of the stanza.

National Song

- “*Vande Mataram*” is the National song of India, which was composed by **Bankim Chandra Chatterjee**, originally in Sanskrit.
- It was adopted on January 24, 1950, providing it equal status with National Anthem *Jana gana mana*.
- It is taken from his novel **Anand Math** published in 1882. Its English translation was done by Sri Aurobindo.
- It was sung for the first time at the Congress Session of 1896.

National Calendar

- National Calendar is based on Saka Era (began on 78 A.D.) with Chaitra as its first month and Phalgun as its last month with a normal year of 365 days adopted from March 22, 1957 along with the Gregorian Calendar.
- First day of Chaitra normally falls on March 22 and on March 21 in leap year.

National Animal

- The Tiger (*Panthera Tigris*) is the National Animal of India. It has a thick yellow coat of fur with dark stripes.
- Lion was the National Animal of India till 1972. Later on, it was replaced by Tiger.



Other Indian National Symbols	
National Bird	Peacock (<i>Pavo Cristatus</i>)
National Flower	Lotus (<i>Nelumbo Nucipera Gaertn</i>)
National River	Ganga
National Tree	Banyan (<i>Ficus Benghalensis</i>)
National Fruit	Mango (<i>Mangifera Indica</i>)
National Aquatic Animal	Ganges River Dolphin
National Heritage Animal	Elephant
National Game (De-facto)	Hockey

National Emblems of Countries

Country	Emblem
India	Sarnath Lion Capital
Australia	Kangaroo
Bangladesh	Water Lily
Canada	White Lily
France	Lily
Germany	Corn flower
Iran	Rose
Italy	White Lily
Japan	Chrysanthemum
Pakistan	Crescent
Spain	Eagle
Sri Lanka	Sword & Lion
Russia	Sickle and Hammer
Norway	Lion
United Kingdom	Rose
USA	Golden Rod

Significance of Signs and Symbols

Symbol	Meaning
Red triangle	Family planning
Red cross	Hospital/Ambulance
Red light	Danger/Emergency
Green light	Line clear signal
Olive branch	Peace
Black arm-band	Sign of mourning/protest
Dove	Peace
Black flag	Demonstration of protest
Red flag	Sign of danger, revolution
Yellow Flag	Displayed by ship with infectious disease on board or ship in quarantine.
White Flag	Truce
Tricolour	National Flag of India

Significance of Signs and Symbols	
Symbol	Meaning
Union Jack	National Flag of UK
Lotus	Culture and civilization
Wheel	Progress
Flag flown half mast	National mourning
Flag flown upside down	Distress
A blind-folded woman holding a balance	Justice
Pen	Symbol of Culture and Civilization

Country Symbols	
Country	Symbol
India	Royal Bengal Tiger
China	Dragon
Russia	Brown Bear
USA	Bald Eagle
Spain	Red Carnation
Japan	Cherry Blossom
England	Rose
Australia	Golden Wattle Flower
South Africa	Blue Crane
Greece	Olive Branch

Official Publications of Countries/Organizations	
Publication	Issued/Released by
Blue Book	Report by the British Government
Green Book	Government of Italy and Iran
Grey Book	Japanese and Belgium Government
Orange Book	Government of the Netherlands
White Book	Official publication of Germany, Portugal and China
White Paper (Shwet Patrika)	Issued by the Government of India
Yellow Book	Issued by the Government of France
Economic Survey	Ministry of Finance (Government of India)
Report on Currency and Finance	Reserve Bank of India
Wholesale Price Index	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
National Accounts Statistics	Central Statistical Organization

FIRST AMONG INDIANS

Sl.	Particulars	Name
1	Chief Justice of India	Justice Harilal J. Kania
2	Indian origin woman Vice President of the USA	Kamala Harris
3	Indian Governor of a British Province	Lord S.P. Sinha
4	Indian Commander-in-Chief (Chief of Staff)	Field Marshal K.M. Cariappa
5	Indian to get the Bharat Ratna Award	C. Rajagopalachari
6	Indian Governor of the Reserve Bank of India	Dr. C.D. Deshmukh
7	Indian to become President of the UN General Assembly	Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
8	Woman Cabinet Minister of an Indian state	Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
9	Youngest woman Minister of a State	Sushma Swaraj (Haryana)
10	Woman to become a Union Cabinet Minister	Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
11	Indian C.A.G.	C.V. Narahari Rao
12	Attorney General of India	M.C. Setalvad
13	Indian woman Governor	Sarojini Naidu (UP, 1963-67)
14	Indian woman President of the Congress	Sarojini Naidu
15	Woman Chief Minister of an Indian State	Sucheta Kripalani (UP)
16	Indian woman High Court Judge	Anna Chandy (Kerala)
17	Indian woman Supreme Court Judge	M. Fathima Beevi
18	Indian woman to conquer the Everest	Bachhendri Pal
19	Indian in Space	Sqdn. Ldr. Rakesh Sharma
20	Indian woman to swim across the English Channel	Aarti Saha
21	Indian to become President of the International Court of Justice	Dr. Nagendra Singh (1970)
22	Indian to win an Oscar Award	Bhanu Athaiya
23	Indian woman to win an Olympic Medal	Karnam Malleswari
24	Indian to get the Booker Prize (Britain's top literary prize)	Salman Rushdie
25	Indian woman to get the Booker Prize	Arundhati Roy
26	Indian to receive the Ramon Magsaysay Award	Acharya Vinoba Bhave (1958)
27	Chief of Army Staff	Gen. Maharaj Rajendra Singhji
28	Woman to swim across the Strait of Gibraltar	Arti Pradhan
29	Indian actress to be awarded Padma Shri	Nargis Dutt (1958)
30	Musician to get Bharat Ratna, Padma Vibhushan and Padma Bhushan	M.S. Subbulakshmi
31	Woman Foreign Secretary of India	Chokila Iyer
32	Indian Captain of Independent India's Cricket team	Lala Amarnath
33	Indian woman candidate to contest elections (1926)	Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya

Sl.	Particulars	Name
34	Woman President of India.....	Pratibha Patil (2007-2012)
35	Woman Speaker of Lok Sabha.....	Meira Kumar (2009-2014)
36	Chief of RAW (Research & Analysis Wing).....	Rameshwar Nath Kao
37	Woman Chairperson of UPSC.....	Roze Millian Bethew
38	Woman to receive Bharat Ratna	Indira Gandhi
39	Woman to receive Ashoka Chakra	Neerja Bhanot
40	Indian ICS officer	Satyendra Nath Tagore
41	Woman to win an Asiad Gold.....	Kamaljit Sandhu (1970)
42	Indian Talkie Film	Alam Ara (1931)
43	Chief Election Commissioner	Sukumar Sen (1950-58)
44	Submarine	INS Kalyani (commissioned in 1967)
45	Aryabhatta Medal Winner	K.R. Ramanathan (1977)
46	Captain of Test Cricket	C.K.Nayudu (1932)
47	Century in Test Cricket	Lala Amarnath (1933-1934)
48	Chief of Naval Staff	R.D. Katari (1958-1962)
49	Cricketer to have batted in all positions (1 to 11)	Vinoo Mankad
50	Dada Saheb Phalke Award Winner	Devika Rani Roerich (1969)
51	Woman amputee to scale Mount Everest.....	Arunima Sinha
52	Deputy Prime Minister	Vallabhbhai Patel (1947-1950)
53	Woman Scientist to receive Fellowship in London's Royal Society	Gagandeep Kang
54	Elected President	S. Radhakrishnan (1962-1967)
55	Field Marshal of India	S.H.F.J. Manekshaw (1973)
56	Film Star Chief Minister	M.G. Ramachandran (Tamil Nadu, 1977)
57	Woman Chief Election Commissioner	V. S. Rama Devi (1990)
58	Home Minister.....	Vallabhbhai Patel (1946)
59	Lady of the Indian Film	Devika Rani Roerich
60	First Indian Female Physician	Anandibai Gopalrao Joshi
61	Man to climb Mount Everest	Tanqing Norgay (with Edmund Hillary, 1953)
62	Man to make solo flight (from US to India).....	Satish Soman (1994)
63	Man to swim across English Channel	Mihir Sen (1966)
64	Man to swim several Straits in one calender year.....	Mihir Sen (1966)
65	Member of British Parliament.....	Dadabhai Naoroji (1862)
66	Member of Viceroy's Executive Council	S.P. Sinha (1909)
67	Miss Universe	Sushmita Sen (1994)
68	Miss World	Reita Faria (1966)

Sl.	Particulars	Name
69	Woman to climb Mount Everest twice	Santosh Yadav
70	Musician to get Ramon Magsaysay Award	M.S. Subbulakshmi (1974)
71	Nishan-i-Pakistan Award Winner	Morarji Desai (1991)
72	Nobel Prize Winner	Rabindranath Tagore (for Gitanjali in 1913)
73	Olympic Medal Winner	Norman Pritchard (Silver, 1900)
74	Presentation of Budget	R.K. Shanmugham Chetty, Finance Minister (1947)
75	Presentation of General Budget.....	C.D. Deshmukh, Finance Minister (1952)
76	President.....	Rajendra Prasad (1950-1962)
77	President of Indian National Congress.....	W.C. Bannerjee (1885)
78	President to die in harness	Zakir Hussain (1967-1969)
79	Prime Minister	Jawaharlal Nehru (1947-1964)
80	Women Director General of Police (DGP)	Kanchan Chaudhary Bhattacharya (Uttarakhand)
81	Prime Minister to die in harness.....	Jawaharlal Nehru (1964)
82	Prime Minister to head a minority government.....	Ch. Charan Singh (July 28, 1979 – Jan. 14, 1980)
83	Prime Minister to resign from office.....	Morarji Desai(1979)
84	Prime Minister who did not face Parliament.....	Ch. Charan Singh (July 28, 1979-Jan 14, 1980)
85	Woman Railway Minister	Mamta Banerjee
86	Recipient of Stalin Peace Prize	Saifuddin Kitchlew (1954)
87	Recipient of World Food Prize	M.S. Swaminathan (1987)
88	Slave Ruler of India.....	Qutb-ud-din Aibak (1206-1210)
89	Speaker in Hindi at the UN	Atal Bihari Vajpayee (1977)
90	Speaker of Lok Sabha	Ganesh Vasudeo Mavalankar (1952-1957)
91	Test-tube Baby.....	Harsha or Indira (1986)
92	Vice-President.....	S. Radhakrishnan (1952-1962)
93	Woman Chief Justice (of High Court).....	Leila Seth (Himachal Pradesh, 1991)
94	Woman to go in Space.....	Dr.Kalpana Chawla (November 1997)
95	Woman IAS Officer.....	Anna Rajam George (1950)
96	Woman IPS Officer.....	Kiran Bedi (1974)
97	Woman Jnanpith Award Winner	Ashapura Devi (1976)
98	Woman Pilot (Commercial).....	Prem Mathur (Deccan Airways, 1951)
99	Woman Prime Minister	Indira Gandhi (1966-1977, 1980-1984)
100	Chief of Defence Staff	Bipin Rawat (2019 - till date)

First Chief Ministers of Indian States		
State	Name	Span
Andhra Pradesh	Tanguturi Prakasam	1 Oct. 1953-15 Nov. 1954
Arunachal Pradesh	Prem Khandu Thungon	13 Aug. 1975-18 Sep. 1979
Assam	Gopinath Bardoloi	15 Aug. 1947-6 Aug. 1950
Bihar	Sri Krishna Sinha	15 Aug. 1947-31 Jan. 1961
Chhattisgarh	Ajit Jogi	1 Nov. 2000-7 Dec. 2003
Goa	Dayanand B. Bandodkar	8 June 1962-2 Dec. 1966
Gujarat	Jivraj Mehta	1 May 1960-18 Sept. 1963
Haryana	Bhagwat Dayal Sharma	1 Nov. 1966-24 March 1967
Himachal Pradesh	Yashwant Singh Parmar	8 March 1952-31 Oct. 1956
Jharkhand	Babulal Marandi	15 Nov. 2000-18 Mar. 2003
Karnataka	K. Chengalaraya Reddy	25 Oct. 1947-30 Mar. 1952
Kerala	Patton Thanu Pillai	24 Mar. 1948-23 Oct. 1948
Madhya Pradesh	Ravi Shankar Shukla	1 Nov. 1956-31 Dec. 1956
Maharashtra	Yashwantrao Chavan	1 May 1960-19 Nov. 1962
Manipur	M. Koireng Singh	1 July 1963-12 Jan. 1967
Meghalaya	Williamson A. Sangma	2 Apr. 1970-8 March 1978
Mizoram	Ch. Chhunga	3 May 1972-10 May 1977
Nagaland	Shilu Ao	1 Dec. 1963-14 Aug. 1966
Odisha	Dr. Harekrushna Mahatab	15 Aug. 1947-12 May 1950
Punjab	Gopichand Bhargava	15 Aug. 1947-13 Apr. 1949
Rajasthan	Heera Lal Shastri	7 April 1949-05 Jan. 1951
Sikkim	Kazi Lhendup Dorjee	16 May 1975-17 Aug. 1979
Tamil Nadu	O.P. Ramaswamy Reddiyar	15 Aug. 1947-6 Apr. 1949
Telangana	K. Chandrashekhara Rao	02 June 2014 - 7 Dec. 2023
Tripura	Sachindra Lal Singh	1 July 1963-1 Nov. 1971
Uttar Pradesh	Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant	15 Aug. 1947-27 Dec. 1954
Uttarakhand	Nityanand Swami	9 Nov. 2000-30 Oct. 2001
West Bengal	Prafulla Chandra Ghosh	15 Aug. 1947-14 Jan. 1948
Union Territories		
Delhi	Chaudhary Brahma Prakash	17 Mar. 1952-12 Feb. 1955
Puducherry	Edward Goubert	1 July 1963-11 Sept. 1964
Jammu and Kashmir	Ghulam Muhammad Sadiq	30 March 1965-12 Dec. 1971

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE & ECONOMY OF RAJASTHAN

RPSC Assistant Engineer Examination

- Q.1** Why the Patwo-ki-Haveli is famous in Jaisalmer?
(a) Due to its Hugeness
(b) Due to Painting at Walls
(c) Due to Lattice Work in Stone
(d) Due to huge Courtyard in Middle of the Haveli
- Q.2** Which caste in Rajasthan has mostly contributed in art, literature and culture?
(a) Rajputs (b) Bhils
(c) Brahmins (d) Jains
- Q.3** To which god Dhosi Pahar is a famous place?
(a) Heek Mata (b) Deoji
(c) Pabu ji (d) Mansa Devi
- Q.4** Which is the biggest fair of Rajasthan?
(a) Pushkar fair (b) Mata Kundalini fair
(c) Kasheriya ji (d) Ram Dev ji
- Q.5** In which of the following district Quartzite is produced in Rajasthan?
(a) Alwar
(b) Bharatpur
(c) Dausa
(d) Ajmer
- Q.6** Which animal gets harm from the vegetation of western Rajasthan?
(a) Sheep (b) Camel
(c) Cow (d) Ox
- Q.7** At which place Rajasthan Agriculture University established in 1987 is situated?
(a) Udaipur (b) Bikaner
(c) Ajmer (d) Jodhpur
- Q.8** Which among the following states touch the northern boundary of Rajasthan?
(a) Punjab and Haryana
(b) Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh
(c) Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh
(d) Haryana and Madhya Pradesh
- Q.9** Which is the hottest district of Rajasthan?
(a) Jhalawar (b) Jaipur
(c) Kota (d) Bikaner
- Q.10** Which is known to be Glory of Rajasthan?
(a) Marwar (b) Jaipur
(c) Chittorgarh (d) Ajmer
- Q.11** Which Rajput dynasty had supremacy in Rajasthan from 8th to 10th century?
(a) Chawar dynasty (b) Pratihara dynasty
(c) Bhati dynasty (d) Parmar dynasty
- Q.12** Which state was merged to Rajasthan Sangh to give the name of United Rajasthan?
(a) Mewar (b) Matsya Sangh
(c) Jaipur (d) None of these
- Q.13** Where the maximum wheat is produced in Rajasthan?
(a) Udaipur
(b) Sri Ganganagar
(c) Ajmer
(d) Alwar
- Q.14** Where the Headquarter of Rajasthan Secondary Board is situated?
(a) Bharatpur (b) Ajmer
(c) Jaipur (d) Sirohi
- Q.15** In trade of Rajasthan which products have maximum role?
(a) Agriculture and its allied products
(b) Mineral stones
(c) Handicrafts articles
(d) Vegetation and animals related products
- Q.16** In which part of Rajasthan, Godwar bird is found?
(a) Eastern Plain
(b) Western Desert
(c) Southern Plateau
(d) Northern Plain

- Q.17** Which animal is maximum in Rajasthan?
(a) Cow
(b) Sheep
(c) Goats
(d) Camels
- Q.18** Chambal Valley Projects is developed in which of the following states?
(a) Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh
(b) Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan
(c) Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan
(d) Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh
- Q.19** Which project has been identified as impracticable by the Central Water Commission in views of the danger to the Karauli Canal?
(a) Chhapi (b) Peepalda
(c) Pachna (d) Bilas
- Q.20** Siddhumukh Scheme is proposed to provide irrigation facilities in which districts of Rajasthan?
(a) Sri Ganganagar and Churu
(b) Nagaur and Kota
(c) Churu and Sikar
(d) Bikaner and Hanumangarh
- Q.21** The North-western and South-eastern part of Rajasthan is divided by
(a) Chambal River (b) Aravalli Ranges
(c) Banas River (d) Thar Desert
- Q.22** In which of the following divisions, the maximum rivers of Rajasthan are?
(a) Kota division
(b) Bharatpur division
(c) Jaipur division
(d) Jodhpur division
- Q.23** What is the main purpose of Bari Basin project?
(a) To make available drinking water to Jaisalmer city.
(b) To supply drinking water to Sikar city
(c) To supply drinking water to Tonk district
(d) To make available drinking water to Chittorgarh.
- Q.24** Kanwar Sen Lift Canal System irrigates which of the following districts?
(a) Bikaner (b) Baran
(c) Kota (d) Bharatpur
- Q.25** Indira Gandhi Canal is originated from which of the following dams?
(a) Gandhi Sagar Dam
(b) Jawai Dam
(c) Harike Dam
(d) Meza Dam
- Q.26** Which one of the following factors extremely affects agriculture in western sandy areas?
(a) Desert topography
(b) Lack of rainfall
(c) Fertility of soil
(d) High temperature
- Q.27** Which of the following factors have their basic influence on the agricultural productivity of south-eastern and eastern tracts?
(a) Soil (b) Distribution of rains
(c) Temperature (d) Climate
- Q.28** Which of the following crops have their major cultivation in desert regions?
(a) Jawar (b) Bajra
(c) Maize (d) Linseed
- Q.29** In which of the following districts of Rajasthan the maximum mines of mica are found?
(a) Bhilwara (b) Alwar
(c) Sikar (d) Baran
- Q.30** Which of the following districts of Rajasthan ranks first in production and cultivation of sugarcane?
(a) Kota (b) Dausa
(c) Nagaur (d) Bundi
- Q.31** Kota, Bundi and Jhalawar are located in which of the following agricultural regions?
(a) Bazra-Jawar Region
(b) Maize-Wheat-Pulse-Cotton Region
(c) Wheat-Jawar-Maize-Gram-Oilseed Region
(d) Jawar, Wheat-Pulse-Linseed Region
- Q.32** The Seed Testing Laboratories in Rajasthan are situated at which of the following districts?
(a) Kota and Jaipur
(b) Udaipur and Pali
(c) Ajmer and Jodhpur
(d) Bikaner and Alwar
- Q.33** The Soil Testing Laboratories in Rajasthan are situated at which of the following districts?
(a) Bharatpur and Ajmer
(b) Jodhpur, Dungarpur and Jaipur
(c) Udaipur and Kota
(d) Bikaner and Bhilwara

ANSWER KEY

- | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (a) | 3. (d) | 4. (a) | 5. (d) | 6. (a) | 7. (b) | 8. (a) | 9. (d) |
| 10. (c) | 11. (b) | 12. (a) | 13. (b) | 14. (b) | 15. (a) | 16. (b) | 17. (c) | 18. (c) |
| 19. (c) | 20. (a) | 21. (b) | 22. (a) | 23. (b) | 24. (a) | 25. (c) | 26. (b) | 27. (a) |
| 28. (b) | 29. (a) | 30. (d) | 31. (c) | 32. (a) | 33. (b) | 34. (b) | 35. (b) | 36. (b) |
| 37. (b) | 38. (a) | 39. (a) | 40. (d) | 41. (c) | 42. (c) | 43. (b) | 44. (a) | 45. (d) |
| 46. (c) | 47. (c) | 48. (a) | 49. (a) | 50. (c) | 51. (b) | 52. (a) | 53. (a) | 54. (c) |
| 55. (d) | 56. (a) | 57. (a) | 58. (a) | 59. (b) | 60. (a) | 61. (b) | 62. (c) | 63. (b) |
| 64. (a) | 65. (c) | 66. (a) | 67. (d) | 68. (a) | 69. (d) | 70. (d) | 71. (d) | 72. (c) |
| 73. (a) | 74. (b) | 75. (a) | 76. (a) | 77. (b) | 78. (a) | 79. (b) | 80. (a) | 81. (a) |
| 82. (b) | 83. (d) | 84. (b) | 85. (a) | 86. (d) | 87. (a) | 88. (c) | 89. (d) | 90. (d) |
| 91. (c) | 92. (c) | 93. (a) | 94. (d) | 95. (b) | 96. (a) | 97. (b) | 98. (c) | 99. (b) |
| 100. (c) | 101. (a) | 102. (c) | 103. (c) | 104. (b) | 105. (d) | 106. (a) | 107. (d) | 108. (a) |
| 109. (a) | 110. (b) | 111. (b) | 112. (d) | 113. (b) | 114. (d) | 115. (a) | 116. (d) | 117. (b) |
| 118. (c) | 119. (d) | 120. (d) | 121. (c) | 122. (b) | 123. (a) | 124. (d) | 125. (b) | 126. (d) |
| 127. (a) | 128. (c) | 129. (d) | 130. (a) | 131. (d) | 132. (c) | 133. (a) | 134. (d) | 135. (d) |
| 136. (b) | 137. (c) | 138. (c) | 139. (a) | 140. (a) | 141. (b) | 142. (d) | 143. (c) | 144. (a) |
| 145. (c) | 146. (a) | 147. (a) | 148. (b) | 149. (a) | 150. (b) | 151. (d) | 152. (a) | 153. (d) |
| 154. (c) | 155. (c) | 156. (d) | 157. (b) | 158. (b) | 159. (a) | 160. (d) | 161. (a) | 162. (b) |
| 163. (a) | 164. (a) | 165. (d) | 166. (b) | 167. (a) | 168. (c) | 169. (d) | 170. (b) | 171. (a) |
| 172. (c) | 173. (a) | 174. (c) | 175. (c) | 176. (c) | 177. (b) | 178. (c) | 179. (c) | 180. (a) |
| 181. (c) | 182. (c) | 183. (a) | 184. (a) | 185. (c) | 186. (a) | 187. (b) | 188. (a) | 189. (d) |
| 190. (c) | 191. (d) | 192. (c) | 193. (c) | 194. (a) | 195. (b) | 196. (b) | 197. (a) | 198. (a) |
| 199. (a) | 200. (b) | 201. (b) | 202. (c) | 203. (c) | 204. (b) | 205. (a) | 206. (a) | 207. (a) |
| 208. (c) | 209. (b) | 210. (c) | 211. (b) | 212. (c) | 213. (c) | 214. (a) | 215. (b) | 216. (b) |
| 217. (a) | 218. (a) | 219. (c) | 220. (b) | 221. (a) | | | | |