



**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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**E-mail:** infomep@madeeasy.in | **Web:** www.madeeasypublications.org

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

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# Preface

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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.

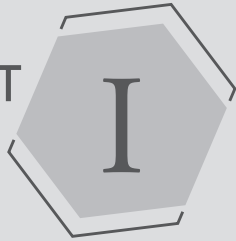
Our team has made their best efforts to remove all possible errors of any kind. Nonetheless, we would highly appreciate and acknowledge if you find and share with us any printing and conceptual errors.

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.



With Best Wishes  
**B. Singh (Ex. IES)**  
CMD, MADE EASY Group

**PART**



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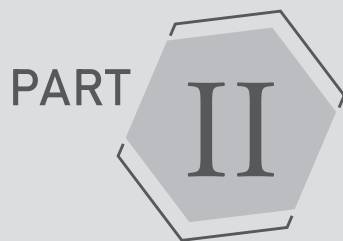
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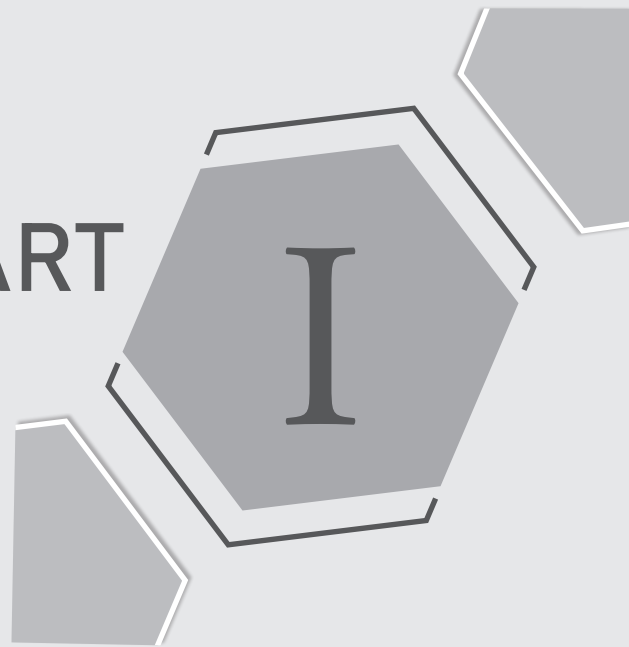
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PART



**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 Devanagari 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 Phalguna 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

# PRACTICE QUESTIONS

## GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF INDIA & THE WORLD

### RPSC Assistant Engineer Examination

- Q.1** Where is Secretariat of SAARC located?  
(a) Delhi (b) Kathmandu  
(c) Lahore (d) Colombo
- Q.2** 'World Development Report' is an annual publication of  
(a) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  
(b) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)  
(c) World Trade Organization (WTO)  
(d) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- Q.3** SAARC was formed in  
(a) 1984 (b) 1990  
(c) 1988 (d) 1985
- Q.4** The first summit of NAM was held at  
(a) Cairo (b) Lusaka  
(c) Belgrade (d) New Delhi
- Q.5** The first regular session of the General Assembly of the UN was held at  
(a) New York (b) Paris  
(c) London (d) Moscow
- Q.6** The latest official language of the UN is  
(a) Chinese (b) Spanish  
(c) Russian (d) Arabic
- Q.7** The number of Judges in the International Court of Justice is  
(a) 12 (b) 15  
(c) 18 (d) 22
- Q.8** The first month of Indian National Calendar is  
(a) Phalgun (b) Magha  
(c) Jaishtha (d) Chaitra
- Q.9** How many spokes are there in the Dharma Chakra of the National Flag?  
(a) 22 (b) 24  
(c) 14 (d) 18
- Q.10** The National Anthem of India (Jana gana mana) was first sung in  
(a) 1912 (b) 1919  
(c) 1929 (d) 1911
- Q.11** Which of the following is correctly matched with regard to thermal power projects?  
(a) Korba .....UP  
(b) Ramagundam..... MP  
(c) Talcher ..... AP  
(d) Kawas .....Gujarat
- Q.12** Which of the following is not correctly matched with regard to Project Tiger Reserves?  
(a) Valmiki..... Hazaribagh  
(b) Sariska ..... Alwar  
(c) Nagarjunasagar ..... Srisailam  
(d) Pench..... Seoni
- Q.13** The nearest planet to the sun is  
(a) Venus (b) Mars  
(c) Mercury (d) Jupiter
- Q.14** The biggest planet in the solar system is  
(a) Jupiter (b) Saturn  
(c) Uranus (d) Venus
- Q.15** The brightest planet is  
(a) Jupiter (b) Mars  
(c) Venus (d) Mercury
- Q.16** Which one of the following is not correctly matched?  
(a) Indian Rare Earths Ltd. – Mumbai  
(b) Uranium Corporation of India – Jaduguda  
(c) Radio Astronomy Centre – Mysore  
(d) Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics – Kolkata
- Q.17** India's first heavy water plant was set up in 1962 at  
(a) Talcher (b) Tuticorin  
(c) Baroda (d) Hazira

- Q.18** India's first satellite 'Aryabhata' was launched in  
(a) 1972 (b) 1976  
(c) 1974 (d) 1975
- Q.19** Nomadic elephant is the exercise between?  
(a) India-Mangolia (b) India-US  
(c) India-Japan (d) India-China
- Q.20** START (Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty) is a treaty between/among  
(a) China and Japan  
(b) USA and Russia  
(c) USA and European Union  
(d) China, India, USA and Russia
- Q.21** What is KAVERI?  
(a) Missile (b) Cryogenic engine  
(c) Tank (d) Satellite
- Q.22** What is Nishant?  
(a) Tank (b) UAV  
(c) Engine (d) Missile
- Q.23** Defence Services Staff College is located at  
(a) Dehradun (b) Pune  
(c) Wellington (d) Khadakvasla
- Q.24** Indian Navy's nuclear powered submarine is  
(a) INS Nilgiri (b) INS Chakra  
(c) INS Dunagiri (d) INS Sindhurakshak
- Q.25** Pinaka is a  
(a) Multi barrel Rocket Launcher System  
(b) Unmanned Aerial Vehicle  
(c) Anti Tank Missile System  
(d) Nuclear Submarine
- Q.26** The first Asian Games were held at  
(a) Manila (b) Tokyo  
(c) Jakarta (d) New Delhi
- Q.27** Which Indian cricket player made first test century in test cricket?  
(a) Lala Amarnath (b) Nawab Pataudi  
(c) Mohinder (d) Amarnath
- Q.28** The number of players on each side in the case of rugby football is  
(a) 12 (b) 15  
(c) 11 (d) 9
- Q.29** With which one of the following games is the Hopman Cup associated?  
(a) Badminton (b) Lawn Tennis  
(c) Hockey (d) Football
- Q.30** Mohiniattam is folk dance of  
(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Andhra Pradesh  
(c) Kerala (d) Karnataka
- Q.31** Who was the first Indian lady actress to receive the Padma Shri Award?  
(a) Smita Patil (b) Nargis Dutt  
(c) Meena Kumari (d) Madhubala
- Q.32** Which of the following Indian States has the largest number of Scheduled Tribe population?  
(a) Bihar (b) Odisha  
(c) MP (d) Assam
- Q.33** Rial is the currency of  
(a) Sudan (b) Yugoslavia  
(c) Jordan (d) Iran
- Q.34** The first recipient of the Jnanpith Award was  
(a) T. S. Bandopadhyay  
(b) Uma Shankar Joshi  
(c) G. Shankar Kurup  
(d) Sumitra Nandan Pant
- Q.35** The first recipient of the Dada Saheb Phalke Award was  
(a) B. N. Sarkar (b) Prithvi Raj Kapoor  
(c) Devika Rani (d) Kanan Devi
- Q.36** The first recipient of Bharat Ratna was  
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(b) Govind Vallabh Pant  
(c) B. C. Roy  
(d) C. V. Raman/C. Rajagopalachari/  
S. Radhakrishnan
- Q.37** In India, Book Royalty is given upto  
(a) 50 years  
(b) 60 years  
(c) Life + 50 years  
(d) Life + 60 years
- Q.38** Which of the following is busiest airport of India?  
(a) Delhi (b) Mumbai  
(c) Bengaluru (d) Chennai
- Q.39** The name 'Xerox', was basically the name of  
(a) person (b) company  
(c) city (d) none of these
- Q.40** In Paddy crop field, the mainly found gas is  
(a) Methane (b) Ethane  
(c) Ethylene (d) Propane

**Q.212** In which country is the committee which selects winners for Nobel Peace Prize located?

- (a) Norway (b) Sweden  
(c) Finland (d) Denmark

**Q.213** Mekong Ganga Co-operation Project is  
(a) an irrigation project involving India and Myanmar  
(b) a joint tourism education, culture, communication and transportation initiative of some Asian countries

(c) a hydroelectric power project involving India, Bangladesh and Myanmar

(d) a defence and security agreement of India with its Eastern neighbours

**Q.214** What was the pre-Korean War boundary between North Korea and South Korea?

- (a) 17th Parallel  
(b) 38th Parallel  
(c) 49th Parallel  
(d) Radcliffe Line



## ANSWER KEY

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



PART

II

# **Economic Developments**

*with*

**Special Reference to  
Rajasthan**



# Rajasthan Specific General Knowledge

# 1

## CHAPTER

### Introduction

- Rajasthan is a vibrant, exotic state set against the vast backdrop of sand and desert. It has an unusual diversity in its entire form – people, customs, culture, music, dialects, cuisines and physiography.
- The state has not only survived with all its ethnicity, but also contributed in giving a heritage and cultural identity to India. Rajasthan today has embarked on a journey for growth and has emerged as an attractive destination, driving investments and growth in sync with the aspirations of over 50 million people.
- Rajasthan is situated in North-Western part of India in between 23°3' North latitude to 30°12' North latitude and 60°30' East longitude to 78°17' East Longitude. The Tropic of Cancer passes through the state touching Banswara, the southern boundary of the state.
- The state of Rajasthan, before its formation consisted of **19 princely States**, the centrally administered territory of **Ajmer-Merwara** and **two chiefships**. The entire territory was then known as '**Rajputana**'. After integration, the territory came to be known as Rajasthan.



- It is the largest State in terms of geographical area (3,42,239 Sq. Km) .Rajasthan accounts for 10.4 percent of the total geographical area of the country and 5.67% percent of national population.
- It is located on northwest part of the country and bounded on the west and north-west by Pakistan, on the north-east by Punjab and Haryana, on the east by Uttar Pradesh, on the south-east by Madhya Pradesh and on the south-west by Gujarat. Rajasthan has varying topographic features with major part dominated by parched and dry region.
- Rajasthan is administratively divided into 10 divisions and 50 districts.

Important Facts of Rajasthan		
Sl.	Particulars	Name/Data
1	Capital	Jaipur (Established by Sawai Jai Singh in 1727)
2	Border States of Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh (in East), Punjab (in North; smallest boundary with Rajasthan) and Haryana (in North), Gujarat (in South) and Madhya Pradesh (in South-East; largest boundary with Rajasthan)
3	International boundary with the state	Pakistan
4	Districts touching the boundary of Pakistan	Sri Ganganagar, Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Barmer
5	District with longest international boundary (with Pakistan)	Jaisalmer
6	District with smallest International boundary	Bikaner
7	District with largest area	Jaisalmer (38401 km <sup>2</sup> )
8	District with smallest area	Dholpur (3033 km <sup>2</sup> )
9	Highest Peak	Gurushikhar (1727 metre)
10	Hottest district	Bikaner
11	Wettest district	Jhalawar
12	Longest river in the state	Chambal (966 km)
13	Longest river with drainage area	Banas
14	Biggest Salty Lake	Sambhar
15	Biggest Sweet water Lake	Jai Samand
16	Rajasthan Foundation Day	1st Nov., 1956
17	First Chief Minister	Sri Heera Lal Shastri
18	First Elected Chief Minister	Teeka Ram Paliwal
19	First Governor	Sri Gurumukh Nihal Singh
20	First Chief Justice	Kamal Kant Verma
21	First Speaker of Vidhan Sabha	Sri Narottam Joshi
22	Number of Seats in Lok sabha	25
23	Number of Seats in Vidhan Sabha	200
24	Number of Seats in Rajya Sabha	10
25	First Rajasthani film	Nijarano (1942)
26	Rajasthan Public Service Commission Headquarters	Ajmer



### Important Facts of Rajasthan

Sl.	Particulars	Name/Data
27	Rajasthan High Court	Jodhpur (A bench of Rajasthan High Court is in Jaipur)
28	Atomic Explosion test of 1974 and 1998	Pokhran (Jaisalmer)

### Basic Statistics of Rajasthan

Sl.	Particulars	Name/Data
1	Population of State (2011)	6,85,48,437 (Male: 3,55,50,997, Female: 3,29,97,440 )
2	Place (rank) in the country as per population	7th
3	Percentage of total population of the country (2011)	5.67%
4	Total Rural population (2011)	5,15,00,352
5	Total Urban population (2011)	1,70,48,085
6	Percentage of rural population (2011)	75.1
7	Percentage of urban population (2011)	24.9
8	District with maximum population (2011)	Jaipur (66,26,178)
9	District with minimum population (2011)	Jaisalmer (6,69,919)
10	District with highest decadal growth (2011)	Barmer (32.55%)
11	District with lowest Decadal growth (2011)	Sri Ganganagar (10.06%)
12	No. of children aged 0-6 years (2011)	1,06,49,504
13	Decadal growth between (2001-11)	21.3%
14	District with highest density of population (2011)	Jaipur (595 person/km <sup>2</sup> )
15	District with lowest density of population (2011)	Jaisalmer (17 person/km <sup>2</sup> )
16	Sex-Ratio in the State (2011)	928 female per 1000 male.
17	District with maximum Sex Ratio	Dungarpur (994)
18	District with minimum Sex Ratio	Dholpur (846)
19	Percentage of total literacy in the state (2011)	66.10%
20	Percentage of male literacy	79.20%
21	Percentage of female literacy	52.10%
22	District having maximum literacy in the state	Kota (76.6%)
23	District having the maximum male literacy in the state	Jhunjhunu (86.9%)
24	District having maximum female literacy in the state	Kota (65.9%)
25	District having total minimum literacy	Jalore (54.9%)
26	District with minimum male literacy	Banswara (69.5%)

## Basic Statistics of Rajasthan

Sl.	Particulars	Name/Data
27	District with minimum female literacy	Jalore (38.5%)
28	Percentage of Rural Literacy in the State (2011)	62.34%
29	Percentage of Urban literacy in the State (2011)	80.73%
30	No. of Districts in the State	50
31	No. of Municipal Corporations	10
32	No. of Municipalities	172
33	No. of Statutory Towns	185
34	No. of Divisions	10
35	Deserted area in Rajasthan	60%
36	Population in Deserted area	40%

## Sobriquets and Symbols of Rajasthan

Sl.	Particular	Name
1	Glory of Rajasthan	Chittorgarh
2	Heart of Rajasthan	Ajmer
3	Khajuraho of Rajasthan	Jagat (Udaipur)
4	Pink City	Jaipur
5	Golden City of India	Jaisalmer
6	Blue City/Sun City	Jodhpur
7	City of Lakes/White City	Udaipur
8	State Animal	Camel and Chinkara
9	State Bird	Great Indian Bustard (Godawan)
10	State Flower	Rohida
11	State Tree	Khejari

## Divisions and Districts of Rajasthan

Sl.	Divisions	Districts
1	Jaipur	Alwar, Dausa, Dudu, Jaipur, Jaipur Rural, Khairtal, Kotputli-Behror

## Divisions and Districts of Rajasthan

Sl.	Divisions	Districts
2	Udaipur	Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Rajsamand, Salumbar, Udaipur
3	Jodhpur	Balotra, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur Urban, Jodhpur Rural, Phalodi
4	Bharatpur	Bharatpur, Deeg, Dholpur, Gangapur City, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur
5	Kota	Kota, Baran, Bundi, Jhalawar
6	Bikaner	Anupgarh, Bikaner, Hanumangarh, Sri Ganganagar
7	Ajmer	Ajmer, Beawar, Deedwana-Kuchaman, Kekri, Nagaur, Shahpura, Tonk
8	Banswara	Banswara, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh
9	Pali	Pali, Jalore, Sanchore, Sirohi
10	Sikar	Jhunjhunu, Neem ka Thana, Sikar, Churu

**▶ GENERAL KNOWLEDGE & ECONOMY OF RAJASTHAN**

- Q.1** The Rajasthan Govt. Instituted the 'Rajasthan Ratna' award for person who have made distinguish contributions in the field of  
(a) Environment  
(b) Games  
(c) Art, Culture and Literature  
(d) Social Service
- Q.2** Deepika Rathore of Rajasthan is famous for  
(a) Swimming  
(b) Scaling Mount Everest  
(c) Wrestling  
(d) Archery
- Q.3** Founder of 'Marwar Youth League' was  
(a) Jai Narayan Vyas  
(b) Bal Mukund Bissa  
(c) Ganesh Lal Vyas  
(d) Manikya Lal Verma
- Q.4** "Swatantra Bawani" is composed by  
(a) Tej Kavi  
(b) Tulsiram  
(c) Maniram Vyas  
(d) Fhagu Maharaj
- Q.5** The well-known place "Mangarh Dham", which is called the "Jalia Wala Bagh" of Rajasthan is situated in:  
(a) Banswara (b) Sirohi  
(c) Dungapur (d) Udaipur
- Q.6** Magra Area Development Programme has been introduced in 2005 – 06 in Rajasthan, to improve the social and economic status of the residents of  
(a) Ajmer, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Kota and Pali  
(b) Ajmer, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Pali and Rajasamand  
(c) Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Udaipur, Sirohi and Abu  
(d) Chittorgarh, Pali, Udaipur, Rajsamand and Sirohi
- Q.7** Rajasthan Foundation was established on 30-03-2001 with an objective  
(a) To motivate Indians to contribute towards the socio-economic development of Rajasthan.  
(b) To motivate non-resident Rajasthanis to contribute towards the socio-economic development of their motherland.  
(c) To motivate foreign institutional investors to contribute towards the development of Rajasthan.  
(d) To increase foreign direct investment in the State.
- Q.8** Match the following  
A. Malka Fort (I) Sikar  
B. Desert National Park (II) Ajmer  
C. Varah Temple (III) Jaisalmer  
D. Omal-Somal Devi Temple (IV) Nagaur
- | A         | B     | C     | D    |
|-----------|-------|-------|------|
| (a) (IV)  | (III) | (II)  | (I)  |
| (b) (III) | (I)   | (II)  | (IV) |
| (c) (I)   | (IV)  | (III) | (II) |
| (d) (II)  | (III) | (I)   | (IV) |
- Q.9** The sex – ratio of Rajasthan in 2011 was  
(a) 928  
(b) 922  
(c) 923  
(d) 921

**ANSWER KEY**

1. (c)    2. (b)    3. (a)    4. (a)    5. (a)    6. (b)    7. (b)    8. (a)    9. (a)