

**PRESTORMINGTM 2021
GS MOCK TEST 3 (SOLUTION)**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Forest Conservation

| Statutes | Value addition |
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| 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 | Article 48A under DPSP and a Fundamental Duty under Article 51A were added to the Indian Constitution for the conservation of forest. |
| Indian Forest Act, 1927 | The main objective of the Indian Forest Act (1927) was to secure exclusive state control over forests to meet the demand for timber. Most of these untitled lands had traditionally belonged to the forest dwelling communities |
| Forest Rights Act, 2006 | The objective of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 is to recognize the forest rights of the Scheduled tribes and traditional forest dwellers. It also aims to protect the culture of the schedule tribes living in these areas. The act also provides the right to occupation to them |
| Environmental Protection Act, 1986 | The Environment (Protection) Act was enacted in the year 1986. It was enacted with the main objective to provide the protection and improvement of environment and for matters connected therewith. The Act is one of the most comprehensive legislations with a pretext to protection and improvement of the environment. |

10. Correct Answer B
EXPLANATION

Overhanging enclosed balcony (Jharokha) used in Architecture of Rajput style in Rajasthan. Jharokhas jutting forward from the wall plane could be used both for adding to the architectural beauty of the building itself or for a specific purpose. One of the most important functions it served was to allow women to see the events outside without being seen themselves. Alternatively, these windows could also be used to position archers and spies. **So, statement 1 is correct.**

The foundation of Jaipur, the fabled “pink city”, in 1727 A.D. represents the final phase of Rajput architecture. Built by Jai Singh, the city is enclosed by a wall and has bastions and towers at regular intervals. The City Palace is at the centre of the walled city and is a spectacular synthesis of the Rajput and Mughal architectural styles. **So, statement 2 is correct.**

The **Rumi Darwaza** is an imposing gateway build by Nawab Asaf-Ud-Daula and Chattr Manzil build by Nawab Ghazi Uddin Haider in 1784 are both in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India. Both are an example of Awadhi architecture (**not Rajput architecture**). **So, statement 3 is not correct.**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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| <u>Rajputs</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The term Rajput covers various patrilineal clans historically associated with warriorhood The Rajput Period is 647A.D-1200 A.D From the death of Harsha to the 12th century, the destiny of India was mostly in the hands of various Rajput dynasties <p>The major clans were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Palas of Bengal The Chauhans of Delhi and Ajmer The Rathors of Kanauj The Guhilas or Sisodiyas of Mewar The Chandellas of Bundelkhand |
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Paramaras of Malwa The Senas of Bengal The Solankis of Gujarat |