

Samyak

An Institute For Civil Services

RAS - 23 MAINS TEST SERIES

सिद्धि - 10/A10

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

पृथ्वी विज्ञान (भूगोल एवं भू-विज्ञान) (विश्व, भारत एवं राजस्थान)
Earth Science (Geography and Geology) (World, India and Rajasthan)

Paper - III (Unit-I)

Name :		MARKS	
Enroll. No.:	Part	Attempted Questions	Marks Obtained
Date of Birth :	Part - A	25	24.25
Medium :	Part - B	15	42
E-mail :	Part - C	7	23
Exam Date : 24/Dec/2023.	Total		89.25
Inviligator's Signature :			
ECN:	RCN:	Hindi: 9	English: 13.5

अनुदेश (Instructions)

- परीक्षा शुरू होने से पहले पुस्तिका को जाँच लें।
Please check the booklet before commencement of the exam.
- दिये गये रिक्त स्थान में निर्देशित शब्द सीमा में उत्तर दें।
Write the answers according to the prescribed word limit, in the space given.
- अंक योजना प्रत्येक खंड के प्रारम्भ में दी गई है।
The marking scheme is given at the start of every section.
- परीक्षा के पश्चात् उत्तर पुस्तिका हॉल अधीक्षक को सौंप दें।
Return the answer booklet to the hall superintendent after completing the paper.

	REVIEW PARAMETERS	SCALE			
		Good	Above Average	Average	Below Average
1.	DOES THE ANSWER ADDRESS THE DEMAND OF THE QUESTION?				
a.	Answer Relevancy		✓		
b.	Answer Enrichment points like use of: · Key Terms/ Subject Vocabulary. Use of Commission/ report/ government publication/ judgements, etc. Association with the Current Affairs and use of examples to explain the concept and idea			✓	
2.	HOW WELL IS THE ANSWER PRESENTED?				
a.	Structure - Intro, Body, Conclusion		✓		
b.	Presentation – Using Subheadings/ points/ highlighting/ flowcharts/ diagrams/ maps			✓	
c.	Language & Grammar		✓		
d.	Word limit		✓		

Detailed Comments / Feedback / Suggestions for Improvement
विस्तृत टिप्पणियाँ/फीडबैक/सुधार के लिए सुझाव :-

1. Strengths → legible handwriting, neat and clean presentation
2. → good use of Dijs and flow charts.
3. Try to add intro and conclⁿ in 5 marks
4. Que as well → one line intro
→ one line conclⁿ
5. Divide Ans as per demand of Que
6. try to be specific in Que, which asked
7. objectives, vision, strategy etc
→ these have difference within
8. gather data, report, facts, figs before exam
9. and use whenever necessary.
10. → to substantiate arguments.
- 11.

Note : Answer the following questions in 15 words. Each question carries 2 marks.

नोट : निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर 15 शब्दों में दीजिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंक का है।

1. रैट होल माइनिंग क्या है?

What is Rat Hole Mining?

Rat hole mining refers to naturally constructed (long) underground tunnels vertically in mining regions by workers. mostly prevalent in North Eastern states such as Meghalaya, Manipur etc.

①

ill-effects
for
Env

banned by
NAT

(Write above this line only)

2. 'गोलन हाइट्स' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए?

Write a comment on 'Golan Heights'?

Golan heights is a disputed territory between Israel and Egypt. It is located near Red sea in ^{North} Eastern African region.

②

Disputed b/w
Israel &
Syria
mountainous
region

(Write above this line only)

3. राजस्थान में निम्न वर्षा के लिए उत्तरदायी प्रमुख कारणों को लिखिए-

Write main reasons responsible for low rainfall in Rajasthan-

Reasons responsible for low rainfall in Rajasthan are:-

①.25

① High Temperature.

② Aravali Mountains obstructs the distribution of rainfall in western region.

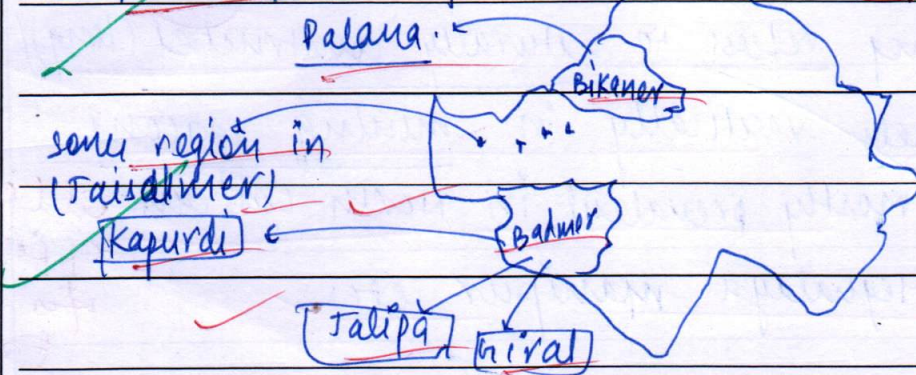
Drier
Bay of
Bengal
wind
reaching
Raj

③ Far from the influence of oceans or sea.

(Write above this line only)

4. राजस्थान में प्रमुख कोयला उत्पादक क्षेत्रों का नाम लिखिए-
Name the major coal producing areas in Rajasthan-

Major coal producing Areas:-



good use of map
lignite coal in Raj

(Write above this line only)

5. सेंडाई फ्रेमवर्क के अंतर्गत प्राथमिकता वाले चार क्षेत्र बतायें-
Name four priority areas under Sendai Framework-

→ risk reduction
→ st & non-st measures

understanding the disaster risk
→ Reducing mortality due to disaster

Four priority areas under sendai Framework

Promotion of international cooperation over disaster related matters

Promotion of 'Build Back Better' approaches to have disaster resilience

(Write above this line only)

6. भ्रंशघाटी क्या है? इसके दो उदाहरण दीजिए-
What is a Rift valley? Give two examples of this-

Rift valley refers to narrow valley located deep between two parallel faults.

formed due to divergent plate boundaries

Examples

- ① East African Rift Valley.
- ② Narmada-Rift valley zone in India.

(Write above this line only)

7. गोखुर झील का निर्माण किस अवस्था में होता है? भारत की सबसे बड़ी गोखुर झील (oxbow lake) कौनसी है?
 In which stage Ox-bow Lake is formed? Which is the largest oxbow lake of India?

Ox-bow lake is formed during early period of river formation or during mature phase due to meandering of rivers.

(eg) Kanwar Lake

largest oxbow lake of India is Wular lake located in Kashmir.

Draw Diagram

(Write above this line only)

8. फ्लाई ऐश (Fly Ash) क्या है? इसकी उपयोगिता बतायें-
 What is fly ash? Explain its usefulness-

Fly Ash refers to mixture of coal ash, silicate-Aluminium and other minerals.

1.25

effective utilization in cement industry

usefulness of fly Ash can be used in road, building construction

Extract of metal

releases low greenhouse gas emissions

brick making

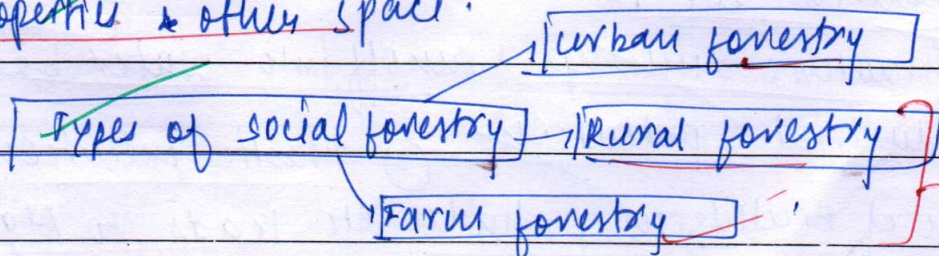
(Write above this line only)

9. 'सामाजिक वानिकी' की संकल्पना बतायें तथा प्रमुख प्रकारों को स्पष्ट करें-
 Explain the concept of 'Social Forestry' and explain its main types.

1.25

social Forestry refers to cultivation of trees for commercial or non-commercial purpose over public lands, private properties & other space.

outside commercial forest areas



Explain in brief

(Write above this line only)

10. 'मेघालय का पठार' विभाजन बताइये-
Tell the division of 'Meghalaya Plateau'.

1.5

*underline
pyrenees*

*Draw
Dig*

Meghalaya plateau is an extension of Peninsular plateau. ~~It is~~ Malda fault in west Bengal separates Meghalaya plateau from Deccan-Nagpur plateau. divisions

of Meghalaya plateau are - (a) Garo plateau region
(b) Khasi region (c) Jaintia

(Write above this line only)

11. बॉन चैलेंज
Bonn Challenge

1

*Conservation
of forest
area*

Bonn challenge is an initiative of Germany and GUCM. under this, India committed to reclaim 26 million hectare degraded land by 2030.

This challenge is an effort to reduce land degradation.

(Write above this line only)

12. 'विश्व के लगभग 10% महासागर अब मृत क्षेत्र हैं।' विकसित एवं विकासशील देशों में यूट्रोफिकेशन के प्रमुख कारणों को व्यक्त करें-
'About 10% of the world's oceans are now dead zones.' Express the main causes of eutrophication in developed and developing countries-

1.5

*Explain
Eutrophication*

*oil
Spills*

- main causes of eutrophication in developed & developing countries are :-
- ① Agriculture discharge & runoff into water bodies.
 - ② Industrial pollution.
 - ③ Plastic pollution.
 - ④ use of fertilizers, pesticides etc. leads to Algal bloom
 - ⑤ Global warming.

(Write above this line only)

13. ISRO की रिपोर्ट में "दिल्ली, गुजरात और राजस्थान की 50% से अधिक भूमि क्षरण" की स्थिति प्रकट की गई है। इस दिशा में भारत सरकार के प्रयास बतायें-
ISRO's report has revealed the situation of "more than 50% land degradation in Delhi, Gujarat and Rajasthan". Explain the efforts of the Government of India in this direction-

Efforts of Govt. of India to prevent land degradation!

① Signature to UN convention on combating desertification.

② Aravali Greenery Programme

③ Operation Khejadli

④ Soil Health Card Scheme

to promote Afforestation initiatives.

to reduce soil fertility infertile.

Green
wall
project
to
plant
Along
Aravali

(Write above this line only)

14. किशन गंगा जल विद्युत परियोजना
Kishan Ganga Hydroelectric Project

Kishan Ganga Hydroelectric Project is undertaken
on Chenab river in Jammu-Kashmir. It
will be used to harness hydro-electric power
generation potential.

75

Kishan
Ganga
Hydro
Electric
Project
on
Chenab
river

(Write above this line only)

15. 'हार्ट ऑफ नियोलिथिक ऑर्कनी'
'Heart of Neolithic Orkney'

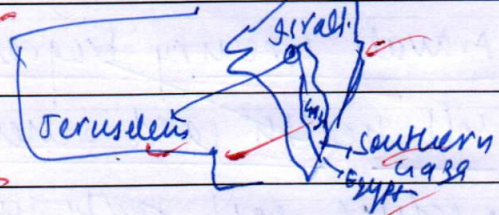
(Write above this line only)

16. राफा क्रॉसिंग
Rafa Crossing

1.5

Rafa crossing is a narrow strip located in southern Gaza through which ^{direct} passage to Egypt can be made. It's in the news due to Israel-Hamas conflict.

Lebanon
rit
will



(Write above this line only)

17. अशोधित जन्म दर से क्या अभिप्राय है? वर्तमान में भारत की CBR बतायें-
What is meant by crude birth rate? Explain the present situation of India-

1

Crude birth rate refers to number of live births per one thousand population in a particular year. Present situation of India as per sample registration survey is → around 30 in 2021.

16.9

main reasons behind

(Write above this line only)

18. भारत में प्रमुख लौह अयस्क उत्पादन क्षेत्र बतायें-
Name the major iron ore production areas in India-

1

Major iron ore producing areas in India are as follows: →

- ① Odisha-Jharkhand Belt (wholesome)
- ② Maharashtra-Goa Belt central belt
- ③ Durg-Bastar Chattisgarh Belt
- ④ Bellary Chitradurga Chikmagalur (Karnataka) Belt.

(Write above this line only)

Draw map of India

19. जिंस
Zings

(Write above this line only)

20. मिश्टी योजना (MISHTI) के उद्देश्य बतायें-
Explain the objectives of Mishti Yojana (MISHTI)-

1.5

write full form

MISHTI Yojana is announced recent in government of India's Budget 2023-24. Objectives of MISHTI

in all

Yojana is → ① To promote mangrove cultivation.

coastal States

② protection to mangrove forests.

③ promotion of livelihood opportunities through mangrove forests in eco-friendly manner. ④ utilising CAMPA funds.

(Write above this line only)

21. क्या राजस्थान में जनांकीय लाभांश की स्थिति मानी जा सकती है?
Can Rajasthan be considered in a situation of demographic dividend?

1

Rajasthan's population constitutes around 5.67% of India's population. It can also be considered in situation of demographic dividend because

large labor force

① most of Rajasthan's population is in the 15-59 age group.

hundreds in employ

② workforce rate is also high.

(Write above this line only)

22. 'सिर सांटे रूख रहे, तो भी सस्तो जाण' की धारणा से किया गया खेजड़ली आंदोलन की प्रासंगिकता बतायें-
Explain the relevance of the Khejadli movement which was carried out with the concept of 'Sir Sante Rukh Rahe To Bhi Sasto Jaan'.

1.25
Khejadli movement was organised under the leadership of Amrita Devi Vishnoi in 1734 against deforestation orders of Jodhpur Maharaja.

Relevance of Khejadli movement

③ It is in the spirit of our ancient tradition of Nature worship.

- ① Awares the citizens for environmental conservation.
- ② Inspiration for the future environmental movements such as Chipko movement.

(Write above this line only)

23. माही नदी तंत्र से संबंधित बांध परियोजनायें बतायें-
Tell the dam projects related to Mahi river system-

(a) Takhani Dam - located in Pratapgarh.

(b) Som Kagar Pariyojana.

(i) Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam - located in Banswara.

Kagdi pick up der
Kadana dam etc

(Write above this line only)

24. चौक/चौका प्रणाली के लाभ बताइये-
Explain the benefits of Chowk/Chauka system-

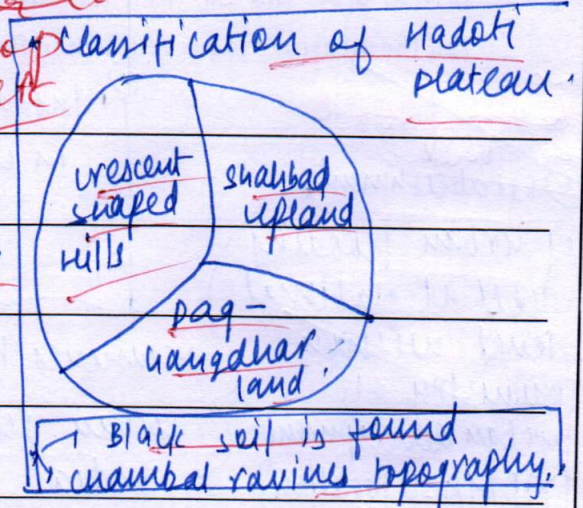
Benefits of chowk system

(Write above this line only)

25. हाड़ौती के पठार का वर्गीकरण करें-
Classify Hadoti Plateau-

Hadoti Plateau is extension of Vindhyan scarpland located in south of Eastern region of Rajasthan.

- Wescent shaped hills :- Baran & Bundi
- Shahbad upland - Baran
- Dag-Nagdhar land - located in Thalward



write → hardly plain
river plain etc

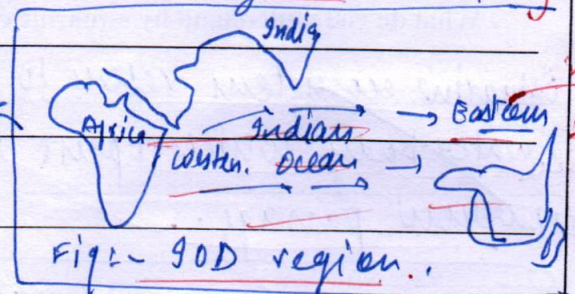
Note : Answer the following questions in 50 words. Each question carries 5 marks.

नोट : निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर 50 शब्दों में दीजिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंक का है।

1. इण्डियन ओशन डायपोल (IOD) का दक्षिणी पश्चिमी मानसून पर प्रभाव बताइए।
Explain the effect of Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) on the south-west monsoon.

Indian ocean ~~dipole~~ dipole refers to pressure difference or temperature difference between western Indian ocean region and Eastern Indian ocean.

Effect of IOD on south west monsoon



Positive IOD

- when cold water is accumulated in western Indian ocean then high pressure develops on west & low pressure on Eastern side.
- thus, increasing the intensity of trade winds.
- more rainfall received over Indian subcontinent ~~from~~ to south-west monsoon.

Negative IOD

- If the temperature of water in west side is high then low pressure develops.
- Reduces the intensity of trade winds.
- decline in rainfall received from south west monsoon.

fair to intro
also mark present
Temp diff & flow of air & current
concl²
relate with climate change

2. भारत में शहरी बाढ़ को रोकने के उपाय बताइए।

Tell the measures to prevent urban floods in India.

Define urban flood with help of urban flooding cell at national level within ministry of urban development [NDMA suggestion]

① Installation of early warning system in cities such as e-FLOWS, f-FLOWS etc.

② Mangrove conservation in coastal areas.

Measures to Prevent urban floods in India

③ Prevention of waterlogging during heavy rainfall.

④ Promote afforestation and green space in urban areas.

⑤ Improving Drainage system of cities.

write one line concl?

(Write above this line only)

3. ज्वारनदमुख पारितंत्र से आप क्या समझते हैं? ज्वारनदमुख पारितंत्र की समस्याओं का उल्लेख करें?

What do you understand by estuarine ecosystem? Mention the problems of estuaries ecosystem?

use definition
Estuarine ecosystem refers to ecosystem developed around a water-body which opens into lagoons & sea through narrow passage.

Problems of Estuarine ecosystem:

① Coral bleaching due to global warming.

② water pollution.

③ Environmental degradation due to *tourism related activities* & *recreational activities*.

④ Eutrophication leading to decline in number of marine species.

⑤ threat of submergence due to rising sea-level as the consequence of global warming.

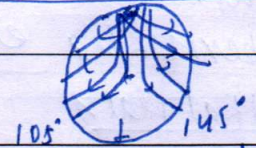

⑥ unsustainable fishing methods.

Concl? suggest way forward

(Write above this line only)

4. P-waves एवं S-waves में अन्तर लिखिए।
Write the difference between P-waves and S-waves.

P-waves and S-waves are sub-types of Body waves released during earthquakes.

P-waves	S-waves
are longitudinal waves.	are transverse waves.
can travel in all medium solid, liquid, gas.	can travel only through liquid medium.
speed is high so, arrives firstly.	low speed.
less destructive in comparison to S-waves.	highly destructive.
	

also write direct or propagat

label it

(Write above this line only)

(Write above this line only)

5. भारत में नाभिकीय या परमाणु ऊर्जा उत्पादन में सहायक प्रमुख खनिज पदार्थों के वितरण पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए-
Take a brief note on the distribution of major raw materials helpful in nuclear or atomic energy production in India-

Major raw materials helpful in production of nuclear energy are:-

① Thorium :- found in monazite sands of Kerala, KAN, TN etc

② Uranium :- found in Andhra Pradesh, Anavali region of Rajasthan, presence in Sikar's Khandela region.

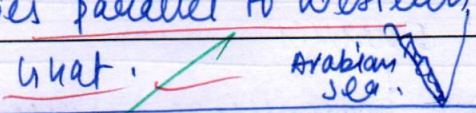
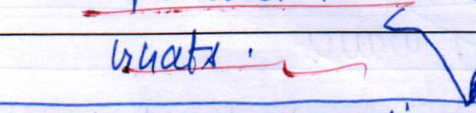


write cost zircon - Beryllium their deposits area

(Write above this line only)

6. पश्चिमी तटीय मैदान और पूर्वी तटीय मैदान की तुलना कीजिए।
Compare the western coastal plain and the eastern coastal plain.

2.5

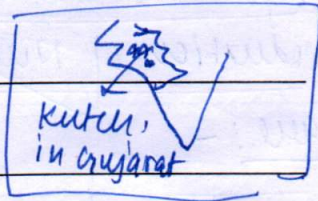
Western coastal plain	Eastern coastal plain
Lies parallel to western coast.	Lies parallel to eastern coast.
	
Extends from across Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Goa, Kerala.	Extends across Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.
→ submerged	→ Emergent
Estuaries are formed here by rivers.	Delta formation takes by rivers.
Major rivers - flowing are Narmada, Tapi, Sharavati etc.	Rivers - flowing. Godavari, Krishna, Subarnrekha etc.
Division: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malabar plain Konkan plain Saurashtra plain 	Division: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utkal plain Andhra plain Tamil Nadu plain

write notes in west part east narrow

7. कच्छ/मैंग्रोव वनस्पति का महत्व व चुनौतियां बतायें-
Explain the importance and challenges of Kutch/Mangrove vegetation-

2.5

- Kutch mangrove region is important due to:-
- ① unique as here mangroves are developed in landlocked area.
 - ② Biodiversity rich zone.
 - ③ Grasslands such as 'BANNE Grassland' and salt tolerant vegetation are found in this region.
- Challenges of mangrove (Kutch) vegetation:
- ① Environmental pollution & degradation.
 - ② Rising sea level due to global warming.
 - ③ Eutrophication leading to loss of biodiversity.



Define mangroves use examples salt etc write conclusion

(Write above this line only)

8. भारत के संदर्भ में जलोढ़ मिट्टी का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए-
Give a brief description of alluvial soil in the context of India-

Description of Alluvial soil in the context of India :-

- ① constitutes around 40% of India's soil profile.
- ② It is formed by sediments of rivers flowing in Northern plain or Himalayan region.
- ③ Mainly found in UP, Bihar, Eastern Rajasthan, West Bengal, Assam etc.
- ④ very fertile soil among all soil types.
- ⑤ Poor in Nitrogen + Phosphorous.

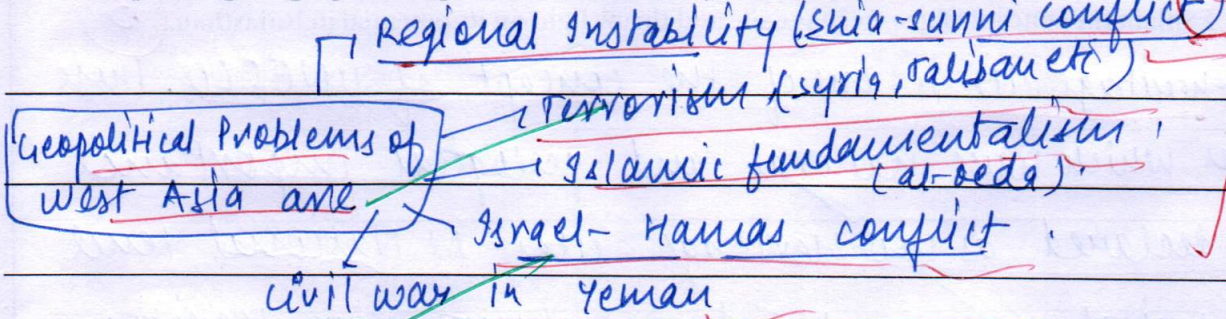


also write prob of this soil
write cons
Imp for Agri

- ⑥ Sub-types
- ↳ Khadar → new alluvium soil, more fertile.
 - ↳ Bhangar → old alluvial soil, high conc. of kankar layers.
- ⑦ Suitable for wheat, paddy cultivation

(Write above this line only)

9. पश्चिम एशिया की भू-राजनीतिक समस्या बताते हुए भारत पर इसके प्रभावों की समीक्षा कीजिए-
Explaining the geopolitical problem of West Asia, review its effects on India-



very relevant points
good points
write cons
to negotiat peace making process

- Effect of geo-political problems :-
- ① Problem in having diplomatic ties with Iran, Saudi Arabia, Israel etc. nations at same time.
 - ② Rising crude oil prices due to disruption in oil supply chain.
 - ③ Threat to Indian nation's security ~~is~~ working abroad in middle East countries.
 - ④ Question over projects such as SNETC and India Middle East Europe Economic project due to chaos.

(Write above this line only)

10. 'उष्ण कटिबंधीय पतझड़/पर्णपाती वन' का वर्गीकरण कीजिए-
Classify 'Tropical deciduous/deciduous forest'-

2.5

① Tropical deciduous forests are the most widespread forest of India.

Draw map to show distribution

② Found in Areas having rainfall between - 75-110 cm.

③ can be classified as

Tropical wet deciduous forest

Dry deciduous forest

Central India

found in areas receiving high rainfall.

→ rainland landscape

→ semi arid region.

ex - trees - Teak, Rosewood, Amul etc.

→ trees found - Teak, Sheesham, Neem, Amul, Kurro, Mango etc.

found mostly in western ghats, river deltas

④ Found in Rajasthan, UP, Punjab, Haryana, Bihar, MP etc.

⑤ Trees do not require shed their leaves in a particular region.

(Write above this line only)

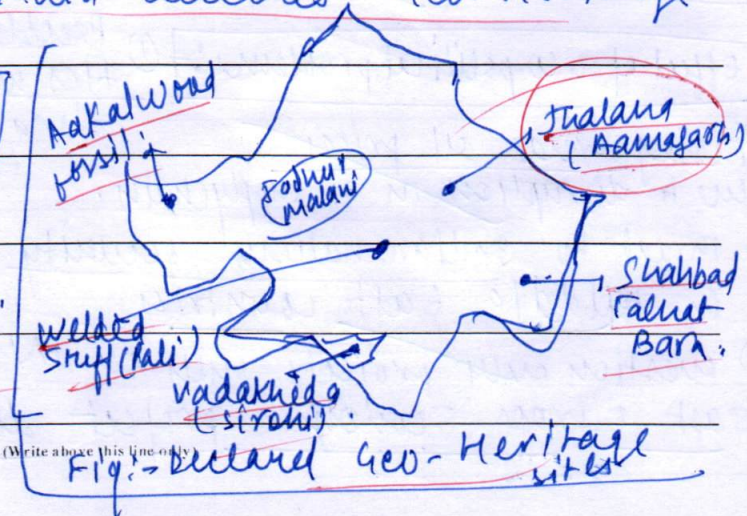
11. भू-धरोहर स्थल की अवधारणा स्पष्ट कीजिए तथा राजस्थान में इसकी संभाव्यता पर प्रकाश डालिये-
Explain the concept of geo-heritage site and throw light on its potential in Rajasthan. 3

Geo-heritage site is one of the concept of UNESCO. Those sites which have natural and geological importance are declared as geo-heritage sites. At National level Geological survey of India declares geo-heritage sites.

write range of craters, hot spots etc

Heritage geo-heritage sites in Rajasthan :-

- ① Mica-schist structure of Ajmer.
- ② Batholith structure (Mt Abu)
- ③ Chambal Ravines.



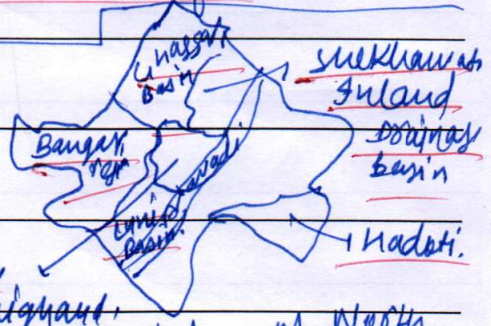
(Write above this line only)

google map

14. नागौर उच्च भूमि की विशेषताओं का संक्षिप्त वर्णन कीजिए-
Briefly describe the characteristics of Nagaur highland-

Nagaur highland is one of the sub-division of North western region.

2.5



Characteristics of Nagaur highland :-

- ① situated in witneut sandunes Area.
- ② semi Arid climate is found.
- ③ only small rivers flows in this region.
- ④ Rainfall :- 30-40 cm received annually.
- ⑤ Biodiversity -> khejadi, dhokra, sheesham etc are found.

(Write above this line only)

15. राजस्थान में जनजातीय विकास हेतु प्रमुख संस्थाएँ-
Major institutions for tribal development in Rajasthan-

2.5

Tribes in Rajasthan constitute around 13.3% of total population of state.

Institutions for tribal development in Rajasthan :-

- ① state commission for scheduled Tribes.
- ② RAJSECO -> provides training to workers in tribal Areas. also working for promotion of tribal artisan craft & products.
- ③ Establishment of Beneshwar Dham welfare Board.
- ④ Manikyalal Adim Jati shedh Sansthan (udaipur).

(Write above this line only)

16. राजस्थान में सौर ऊर्जा उत्पादन की अनुकूल संभावनायें बतायें एवं इस दिशा में राज्य की प्रगति का विवरण प्रस्तुत करें-

Explain the favorable possibilities of solar energy production in Rajasthan and present the details of the state's progress in this direction.

According to Economic survey of Rajasthan, the installed 3

solar power capacity of Rajasthan is around 3000 MW.

+ Favourable possibilities of solar energy production → solar radiation intensity of 617 per sq. km;
 sunny day (Maximum) → 320.

Availability of land in Jaisalmer & Jodhpur

+ State's progress in this direction :-

① World's largest solar park i.e. Bhadla solar park located in Rajasthan.

② Private players such as Adani, Reliance etc. working with state govt to establish solar parks.

③ Rajasthan became 1st state to have potential of harnessing 100GW solar energy. (Write above this line only)

④ Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Badmer declared as solar enterprising zone.



relevant content

write content

Solar energy policy targets RIPS-2017 etc

Note : Answer the following questions in 100 words. Each question carries 10 marks.

नोट : निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर 100 शब्दों में दीजिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 10 अंक का है।

1. पृथ्वी के भू-वैज्ञानिक समय मापक्रम का विवरण दीजिये-
Describe the geological time scale of the Earth.

20*5

Geological time scale is a system of chronological dating on the basis of which major events occurred since earth's formation are assessed.

Eon	Era	Period	Epoch	Major events
	Cenozoic 0-24 years ago	Quaternary (0-10,000) Tertiary (10,000-65)	Holocene 10,000 Anthropocene	Modern man Homo sapiens Ape Extinction of dinosaurs
	Mesozoic (2 million to 570 ml years ago)	Jurassic Triassic Cretaceous	Cretaceous Jurassic Triassic	
Proterozoic eon (570 ml years ago)	Paleozoic Proterozoic (570 to 540 ml years)	Silurian Devonian Carboniferous Permian	Permian	Age of fishes
Archaean				
Hadean				
origin of earth (4560 ml years)				
Big Bang (13.7 ml years ago)				

(Write above this line only)

Pre cambrian super eon

revise it
make complete
& correct

2. गंगा के मैदान पर विस्तृत चर्चा करें-
Discuss in detail on the Ganga plain-

Ganga plain is an important part of Northern plains formed by Ganga river and its tributaries such as Yamuna, Gomti, Son, Ghagra etc.

4-5

→ Details about Ganga plain :-

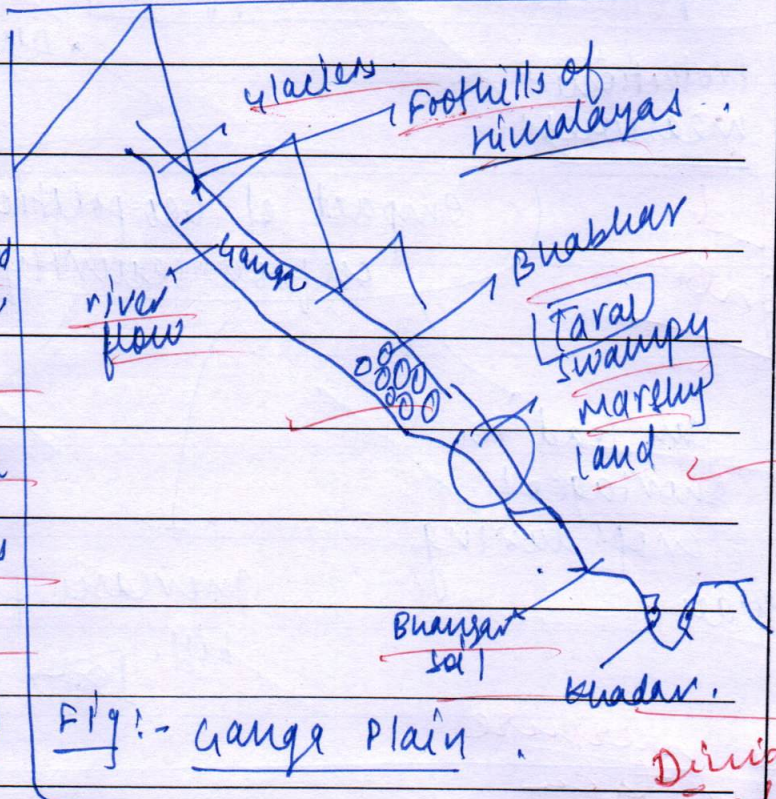


Fig:- Ganga Plain

Divided into three parts
① Upper gangetic plain
② Middle gangetic plain
③ Lower gangetic plain
write doabs, cities, plains etc

① Extends from ~~Uttarakhand~~ ^{Uttarakhand} to West Bengal.

② Rivers coming from the foothills of Himalayas disappear in the Bhabhar region (8-10km)

due to pebbles & major stones.

③ Then, again rivers emerges in narrow zone of 10km to form swamp-marshy land called Tarai

④ Alluvial soil is found here.

⑤ suitable for cultivation of wheat, Paddy, sugarcane etc.

⑥ Region having one of the highest population density,

⑦ well developed Transportation Network.

3. खाद्य सुरक्षा पर भू-राजनीति का प्रभाव बताते हुए, वर्तमान समय में उत्पन्न हो रही खाद्य असुरक्षा की संभावना से निपटने के लिए भारत द्वारा किए जा सकने वाले उपाय बताइए।

Explaining the impact of geopolitics on food security, explain the measures that can be taken by India to deal with the possibility of food insecurity arising at present.

Food security means having ⁹⁰⁵ ~~accessibility~~ ^{to} food grains at affordable rate.

Protectionist measures

disruption in supply chain.

Impact of geo-politics on food security

can lead to shortage of crop during war.

difficulty in accessing food grains due to conflict.

increases food subsidy import bill. ~~tax~~ Palm oil imports.

relevant points

write measure to be taken

at global level

strategy for global govt

multi-level institutional demand

problems arise

Measures taken by India :- ^{not asked in ques}

① Green Revolution :- to increase agri yield & productivity.

② Blue revolution - to meet the demand of fisheries domestically.

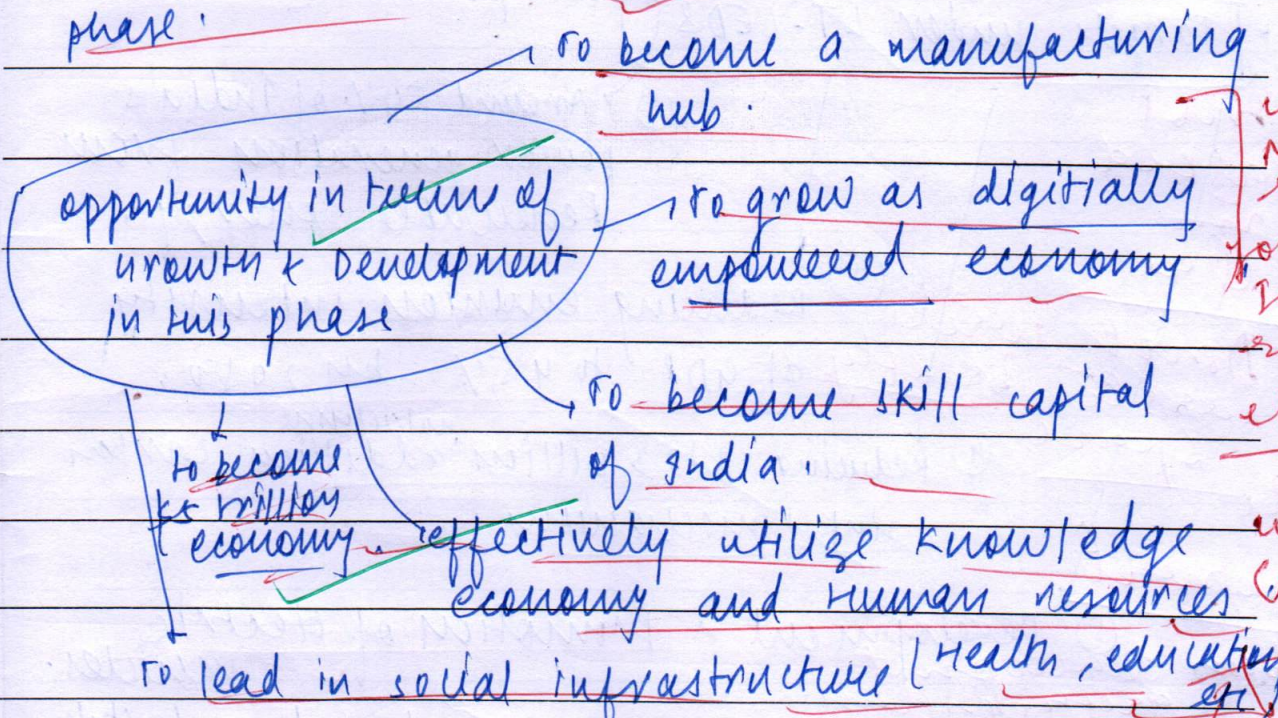
③ Ban on rice & wheat exports - to meet domestic demand.

④ Promotion of millets, cereals, oilseeds etc to diversify cropping pattern.

4. "भारत के जनसांख्यिकी लाभांश ने देश की वृद्धि और विकास के संदर्भ में अवसर की खिड़की खोली है और इस खिड़की के बंद होने से पहले इसका लाभ उठा लेने की आवश्यकता है।" टिप्पणी करें-
 "India's demographic dividend has opened a window of opportunity in terms of growth and development of the country and there is a need to take advantage of this window before it closes."
 Comment-

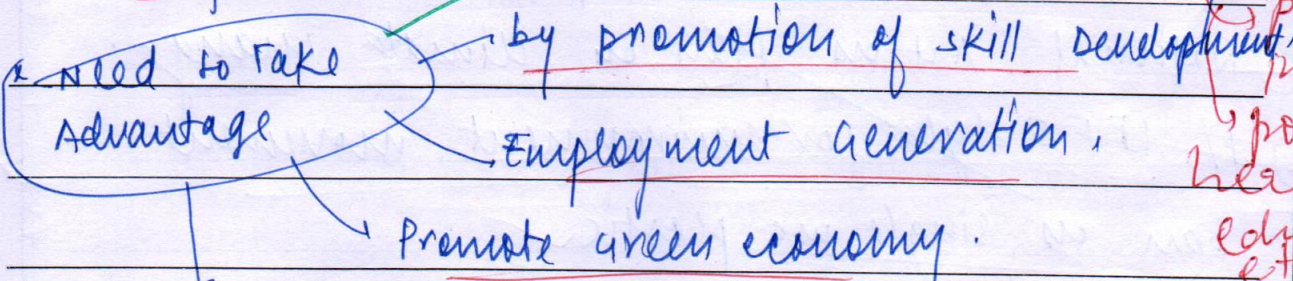
According to UN report, around 62.5% of India's population is in the working age bracket (15-59 year age group) i.e. in demographic phase.

4.5
fair interview



If these opportunities not used properly then the demographic dividend can become liability.

large informal economy, poverty, inequality, poor health, edn etc



Promotions & support to industrial development.

Thus, demographic dividend phase of India has immense potential to make India a self-reliant nation.

reliant

5. भारत की दीर्घकालिक 'निम्न उत्सर्जन विकास रणनीति' (LT-LEDS) पर प्रकाश डालिये-
 Throw light on India's long-term 'Low Emission Development Strategy' (LT-LEDS)-

3

PM Narendra Modi announced India's long term - low emission development strategy (LT-LEDS) during UNFCCC's COP-27 which occurred in Glasgow in 2021.

Targets under LT-LEDS

① Net zero emission target by 2070.

② Around 50% of India's power generation from Renewable energy.

③ Reducing emission intensity of GDP to 45% by 2050.

④ Reducing 2 to 3 Billion ^{substitution} addition carbon sink mechanism

⑤ Development & Promotion of electric vehicles.

To meet these targets :- Government had undertaken following initiatives :-
 ① E-Aurit portal - to promote E-vehicles.

② National Action Plan on climate change.

③ # LIFE style for environment movement.

④ Ban on single use plastic.

India's long term-LEDS is in align with India's aspiration of green growth in Aurit kaal.

not asked in Ques
 Don't write waste space
 write its component
 urban development
 green inclusion
 to meet these targets
 following initiatives
 efficient etc

fair core

6. राजस्थान खनिज सम्पदा की दृष्टि से सबसे समृद्ध राज्यों में से एक है तथ्यात्मक विवरण दीजिए तथा इस क्षेत्र से संबंधित समस्याओं को बिंदुवार स्पष्ट करें-

Rajasthan is one of the richest states in terms of mineral wealth. Give factual details and explain the problems related to this area point by point -

According to Economic survey of Rajasthan, 81 type of minerals are found in Rajasthan out of which 57 are mined.

* Factual details about Rajasthan's mineral wealth

- ① categorised as Museum of minerals.
- ② contributes around 5% in state's GDP.
- ③ Ranked 2nd across all states in terms of mineral diversity.
- ④ contributes around 2% in country's crude oil production.

⑤ Around 35% of non-ferrous minerals production takes place from Rajasthan.

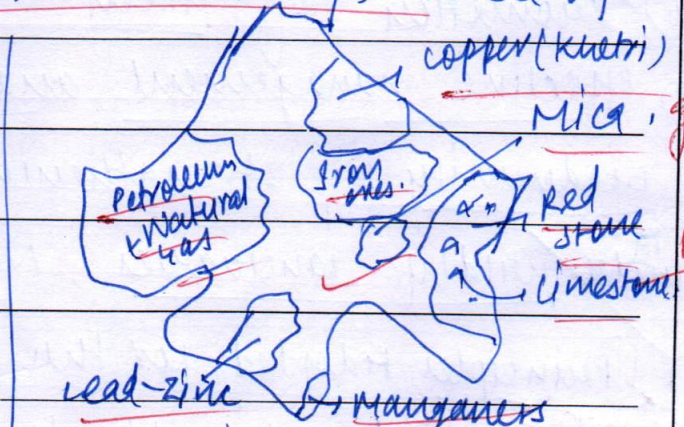


Fig: Major minerals in Rajasthan

* Problems :-

- ① Lack of modern technology
- ② Illegal mining activities
- ③ Environmental pollution
- ④ only few minerals are mined effectively i.e. low efficiency
- ⑤ Lack of ancillary mining industries

To solve these problems, M-sand policy and Rajasthan mineral policy 2015 are in right direction.

(Write above this line only)

5
fair
better

good
use
of
map

aligned
graph

7. राजस्थान राज्य वन नीति 2023 का विजन बतायें तथा इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति हेतु अपनाये जाने वाले सिद्धान्तों की व्याख्या करें-
- Explain the vision of Rajasthan State Forest Policy 2023 and explain the principles to be adopted to achieve this objective.

on 5th June 2023, state government of Rajasthan announced the Rajasthan state Forest policy 2023.

* Vision of Rajasthan state Forest policy :-

- ① Reduce deforestation activities.
- ② Promotion of efforts of land reclamation by reeling and reducing wasteland.
- ③ Bringing around 20% of geographical area under Forest cover by 2030.
- ④ Promotion of green Economy.
- ⑤ Effective management and conservation of biodiversity by strengthening protection mechanisms in wildlife sanctuaries, National Parks.

* Principles Adopted for this purpose :-

- ① Principle of sustainable development.
- ② Principle of Inclusive Growth.
- ③ Principle of wildlife conservation.
- ④ Principle of Afforestation.
- ⑤ Principle of climate Resilient Agriculture.

Thus, the vision of Rajasthan state forest

policy, is in alignment with vision of India's Aspiration of green growth pillar in Amrit Kaal,

1. पारिभाषिक शब्दावली

(i) Appellate –

अपीलाधीनी

4

अंक - 10

(ii) Custodian –

अभिरक्षक

(iii) Legal Adviser –

विधिक सलाहकार

(iv) Tribunal –

प्राधिकरण

(v) Witness –

मार्कट

(vi) Ultravires –

(vii) Rejoinder –

(viii) Misuse –

अनुपयोग

(ix) Permanency –

(x) Inconsistent –

2. प्राचार्य राजकीय महाविद्यालय अजमेर की ओर से महाविद्यालय परिसर में सभागार निर्माण कार्य हेतु निविदा का प्रारूप तैयार कीजिए। अंक- 10

राजस्थान सरकार

कार्यालय, प्राचार्य, राजकीय महाविद्यालय अजमेर

क्र: रफ4(4)/रा. महा. अज./2023

दिनांक 10 जुलाई, 2023

निविदा संख्या 05/2023

राजकीय महाविद्यालय अजमेर द्वारा सभागार निर्माण हेतु स्पर्धुक निविदादाताओं से निविदा आमंत्रित की जाती है। विवरण इस प्रकार है -

क्र.स.	कार्य का नाम/ विवरण	अनुमानित लागत	धरोहर राशि	कार्य अवधि
1.	सभागार भवन निर्माण	40,00,000/-	80,000	दस माह

निविदा प्रपत्र महाविद्यालय की लेखा शाखा से निविदा शुल्क 1000 रुपये जमा कर दिनांक 12 जुलाई 2023 से कार्यालय समय पर प्राप्त किये जा सकते हैं। प्रै हुए निविदा प्रपत्र धरोहर राशि के साथ दिनांक 25 जुलाई 1 बजे तक कार्यालय में जमा करवाए जा सकते हैं।

सभी निविदादाताओं के समक्ष दिनांक 25 जुलाई 2023 को 4 बजे महाविद्यालय कार्यालय में खोली जायेगी निविदाएँ

खोली जाएगी।

रूप रूत लिये
अत्रुद्धि सुधारें

निविदा रते निम्तासुद है :-

- ① किसी भी निविदा को पूर्ण रूप से / आंशिक रूप से स्वीकारने या स्वीकारने का अधिकार अधोलिखित अधिकारी का होगा।
- ② किसी भी विवाद का न्याय क्षेत्र जिला अजमेर होगा।
- ③ विस्तृत रते निविदा प्रपत्र में प्रेषित है।

प्राचार्य

राजकीय महाविद्यालय अजमेर

(A) Rewrite choosing the appropriate expression to form a meaningful sentence: (Q. No. 1-10) Marks 10

1. The meeting was put by/put off for Sunday.

the meeting was put by for Sunday.

2. We must root out/rule out corruption.

We must root out corruption.

3. The chief guest gave away/gave up the prizes.

The chief guest gave away the prizes.

4. Do you look on/look out him as a gentleman?

do you look on him as a gentleman?

5. She is running down/putting up weight these days.

she is putting up weight these days.

6. "Apple of discord" means cause of quarrel/a hypocrite.

apple of discord means cause of quarrel.

7. "At one's beck and call" means to show that one is ready to discuss peace-making/at one's service.

At one's beck and call means to show at one's service.

8. "Gift of the gab" means talent for speech/an honour or compliment.

~~gift~~

Gift of the gab means talent for speech.

9. "To bury the hatchet" means to discourage/to settle a quarrel.

to settle a quarrel

10. "A windfall" means an unexpected piece of good fortune/a sudden great and important change, improvement or development.

A windfall means a sudden great and important change.

(B) Write a paragraph on any one of the following in approximately 200 words.

Marks 10

- (1) Rajasthan Vision 2030
- (2) Health Tourism in Rajasthan

4-5

Health Tourism in Rajasthan

It's a well known saying that "Health is wealth". Rajasthan being the land of diverse culture, hub of investment, knowledge centre of traditional art & craft has immense opportunities for Health Tourism.

Meditation and Yoga camps can be well organised in peaceful areas having proximity to nature and ecological

good intro

richness. In this context, Mount Abu, hilly areas of Rajsamand, Ranthambore and Sariska region etc. can be developed as ^{Yoga.} ~~Health~~ Hubs.

good
use of
Example

Moreover, the global as well as domestic requirement of camel and goat's milk in severe diseases such as Parkinson and medical drugs formulation can be met

very
nice

flow

and
transit

by developing efficient supply chains and developing pharma industries in Rajasthan.

Further, state government's

3/10 intervention in health sector such as

para-
graphs

miranjevi Swasthya Bima Yojana, CM free drug distribution scheme etc. plus opening up of pediatric care centre, ~~AYUSH~~ in Jaipur, AYUSH research centre in Ajmer. All these

interventions helps in realising and achieving the goal of 'universal health coverage'. Thus, contributing in attracting tourists to look Rajasthan as 'Health and wellness hub'.

Apart from these public private partnership in health sector, reducing out

of per capita health expenditure, promotion of medicinal research & development with the help of private sector etc. steps are needed for growth of medical tourism in Rajasthan.

also write

Steps taken
by
govt in
this
direct

conclude
in syn with
~~the~~ into

of national, multi-agency research center for
 national research & development with the
 help of private sector in steps and weeks
 for development of medical tourism in Pakistan

also needs
 steps like
 1. to be
 2. to be
 3. to be
 4. to be

conclusion
 the report will
 be submitted