

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)

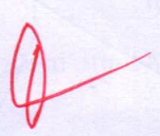
| Name : | | MARKS | |
|---------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Enroll. No.: | Part | Attempted Questions | Marks Obtained |
| Date of Birth : | Part - A | 22 | 39 1/2 |
| Medium : | Part - B | 16 | 50 1/2 |
| E-mail : | Part - C | 7 | 36 1/2 |
| Exam Date : 24/12/2023 | Total | 45 | 116.5 116.5 |
| Inviligator's Signature : | | | |
| ECN: | RCN: | Hindi: 1 | English: 13 |

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. निरन्तर अभ्यास करें
2. निष्ठा पर विशेष ध्यान
3. Copy में लाइन में ही लिखें
4. दिए ~~के~~ outline बनाइए
5. All the best.
6. Excellent answer writing skill.
- 7.
8. 
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.

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

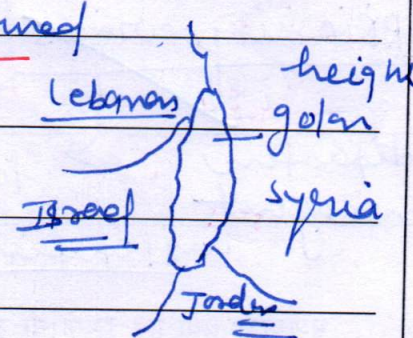
नोट : निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर 15 शब्दों में दीजिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंक का है।

1. रैट होल माइनिंग क्या है?
What is Rat Hole Mining?

its illegal mining
Rat hole mining means workers digging a 1/2
short tunnel with hand or small tool to
~~do~~ no extract minerals specially coals
Banned by NUT in 2014 ✓ - also threat to
prevalent in Meghalaya ✓ the life of miners

(Write above this line only)

2. 'गोलन हाइट्स' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए?
Write a comment on 'Golan Heights'?

Golan Height is region in middle east 1/2
→ was syrian territory but captured
by Israel in 1967


(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-

Average rainfall in Rajasthan is about 1 1/2
55cm. Reason for low rainfall
away from oceanic coast →
Aravali act as barrier to Bay of Bengal branch
more evaporation

(Write above this line only)

monsoon coming from the bay of Bengal become weak

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

Major coal producing areas in Rajasthan
 → lignite coal found in Btate.
 → Kapurdi (Barmer), Palana (Bikaner)
 → Jalipa, Giral (Barmer), Barsingar,
 Inadha (Bikaner) merter (Nagaur)

(Write above this line only)

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

Sendai framework: Disaster management framework
 for period 2015-2030.
 priority areas → disaster resilient infrastructure
 participation of community
 disaster management local authority
 institutional

(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 are formed due to divergent
 of plates during plate tectonic movement
 eg African Rift valley.
 Red sea

Marneale
 River valley

(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 are formed in old stage or last stage, when meanders of river cut off from main stream.
Largest oxbow lake of India: Kanwar lake (Bihar)

(Write above this line only)

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

Fly ash is waste product of thermal plant using coal as a fuel.
in construction → use → construction of road, concrete making, brick making, light embankment for flood control

(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.

Social forestry means growing trees outside the conventional forest area, eg. on barren land, or field boundary, road etc.

types: National Commission on Agriculture:

- ① Urban forestry, ② Rural forestry, ③ Farm forestry

(Write above this line only)

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

Meghalaya plateau is part of Deccan plateau
divided by Maldah fault
Division is 3 part: Gara hills, Khasi hills, Jaintia hills and extends to Karbi anglong of Assam.

Extends beyond the Rajmahal hills 2 Chotanagpur Plateau

11/4

(Write above this line only)

11. बॉन चैलेंज
Bonn Challenge

Bonn challenge: global effort to bring 150mha of degraded land in restoration by 2020 and 350mha by 2030.

India's pledge: 13mha by 2020 + 8mha by 2030.

(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-

Dead zones means oxygen deficient region
unwanted waste disposal by industries
excessive fertilizer runoff from field
dumping of municipal waste in water bodies

Causes of eutrophication

11/2

(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-

Land degradation means decline in fertility and productivity of land. ① Green Wall project.

effort of India } pledged to bring 13mha + 8mha land under restoration under
promoting organic farming ✓ barn challenge ✓

(Write above this line only)

14. किशन गंगा जल विद्युत परियोजना
Kishan Ganga Hydroelectric Project

NA ✓

(Write above this line only)

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

NA ✓

(Write above this line only)

16. राफा क्रॉसिंग
Rafa Crossing

Linkage route between Egypt and Gaza strips. ✓

Controlled by Egypt and req movement of good requires Israel's approval.

(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-

Crude birth rate: means living birth per 1000 people in a given year. ✓

$$CBR = \frac{\text{live birth}}{\text{mid year population}} \times 1000 \quad \checkmark$$

Census 2011: 21.8 / 1000 people ✓

(Write above this line only)

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

Iron ore production area in India ✓

Odisha: Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj and Jharsuda ✓

Jharkhand: Moosi, Uma ✓

Chhattisgarh: Durg, Dantewada ✓

Other: State Tamilnadu, Rajasthan, Karnataka ✓

(Write above this line only)

19. जिंस
Zings

(Write above this line only)

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

MISHTI yojana. : mangrove initiative for
shoreline habitats and Tangible incomes
objectives: to conserve mangroves
convergence of MNREWA, CAMPA
and other source to protect mangroves

(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?

Demographic dividend means economic benefit
because of age structure of population
Yes: Rajasthan with improving education
level, health level and young population
is in a situation of demographic dividend.

(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'.

Khejadi movement: 1730 in Jodhpur to
 conserve forest and trees ✓

theme: Relevance → forest conservation
 giving nature more importance than life ✓
 environment sustainable projects ✓

(Write above this line only)

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

Dams on Mahi river

Mahi Bajaj Sagar, Banswara
 Kargi dam in Banswara] = Rajasthan
 Kadana Dam in Gujarat

(Write above this line only)

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

Chauka system: water harvesting system
 practiced in Rajasthan ✓

Benefits → water conservation
 self-sufficiency in water
 economically cheaper
 eco-friendly

(Write above this line only)

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

Eastern part of Bent of River Chammal

Area: Kota, Bundi, Baran, Jhalawar

Division Deccan Highlands: Bundi, Kota

Vindhyan Range: Kuruvi, Jamwainmedhapur,

Bundi Kota

(Write above this line only)

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.

IOD is phenomenon similar to El-nino, it
led to fluctuation in sea surface temperature
in Indian Ocean region.

positive IOD: water in western Indian
Ocean along African coast become warmer
and colder along Indonesian coast: bring rain
to India, Africa, but drought in southeast ^{Asia}

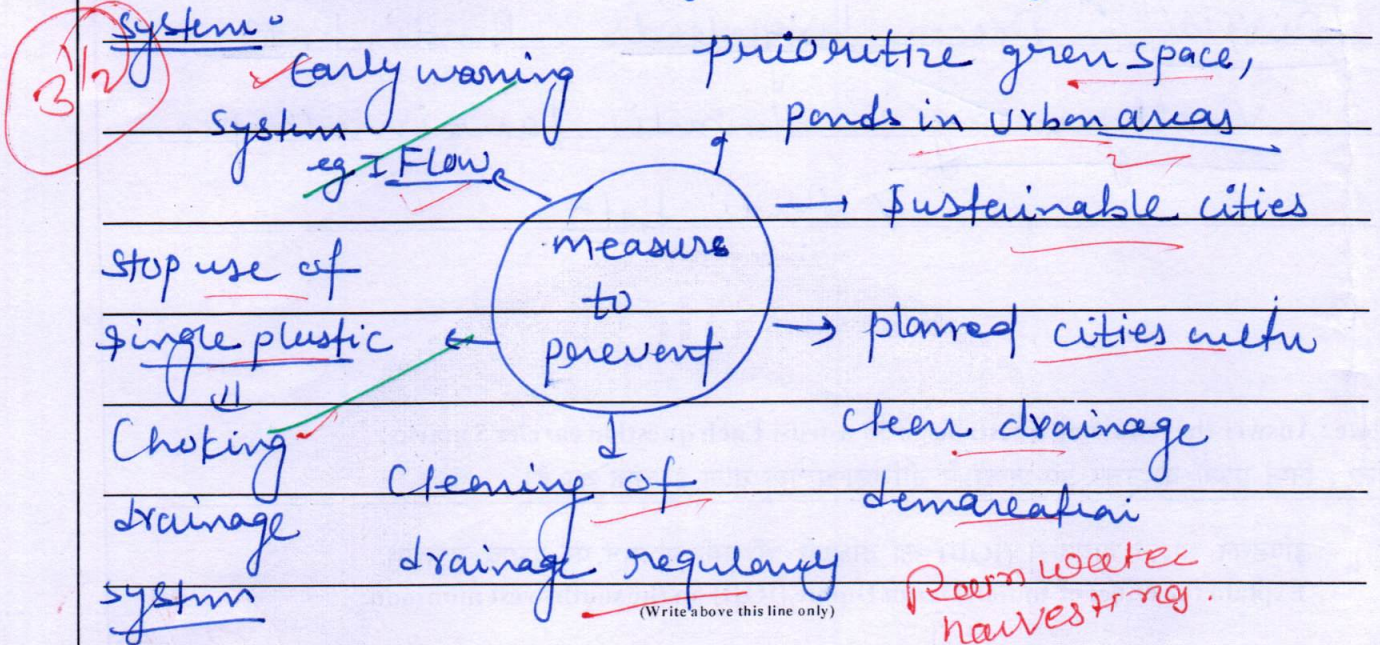
negative IOD: African coast = Cold, Indonesia = warmer
drought [↓] rainfall

So IOD affect monsoon and agri sector of
south-west monsoon.

(Write above this line only)

2. भारत में शहरी बाढ़ को रोकने के उपाय बताइए।
Tell the measures to prevent urban floods in India.

Urban floods mean inundation of city due to rainfall overwhelming the capacity of drainage

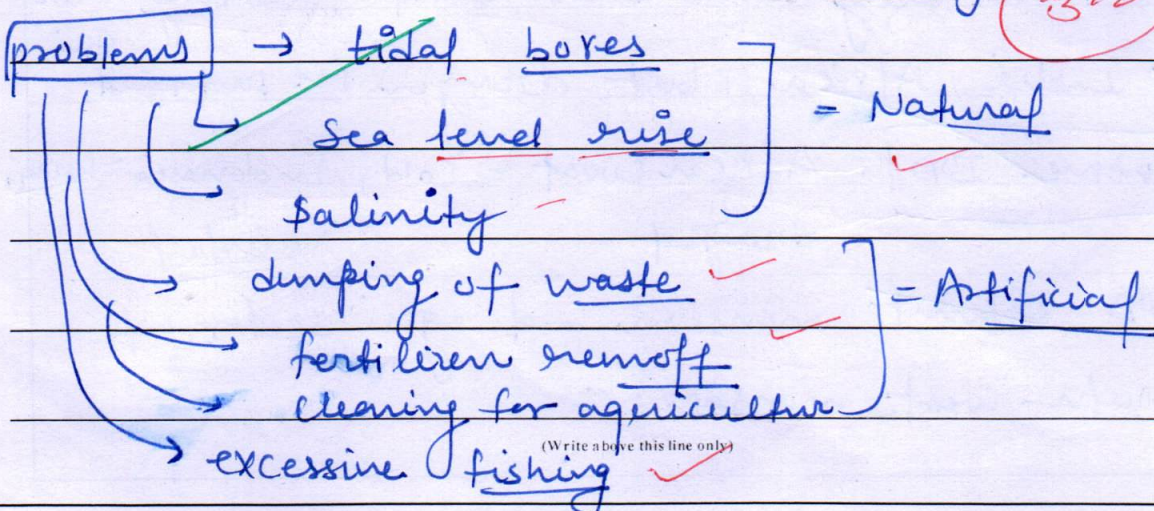


3. ज्वारनदमुख पारितंत्र से आप क्या समझते हैं? ज्वारनदमुख पारितंत्र की समस्याओं का उल्लेख करें?
What do you understand by estuarine ecosystem? Mention the problems of estuarine ecosystem?

estuarine ecosystem is place where a river or a stream opens into the sea.

Significance: transitional zone → support large flora and fauna diversity.

3 1/2



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

P-waves and S-waves are seismic waves created due to shaking of earth. (3)

| P-waves | S-waves |
|--|---|
| → primary waves, first to report on seismograph | → secondary waves: reported after primary waves |
| → longitudinal waves | → transverse wave |
| → motion of particle in wave propagation direction | → in perpendicular direction |
| → compression and stretching | → troughs and crest formation |
| → less destructive | → more destructive |

(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-

Nuclear energy is considered as viable source of energy in recent times. (3)

Raw material: Uranium and Thorium

Uranium: in Dharwar rock system

↳ Singhbhum, Odisha, Alwar, Jharkhand, Durg, Bandra, Kullu

Thorium: Obtained from monazite and ilmenite in the beach sand along Kerala and Tamil Nadu coast. Palakkad & Kollam, Vishakhapatnam, Mahanadi delta.

(Write above this line only)

Zircon, Beryllium, Ilmenite

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

India has 6100 km main coast line divided into western coastal plain and eastern coastal plain

| Western Coast | Eastern Coast |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| → <u>Submergent</u> ✓ | → <u>emerged</u> ✓ |
| → <u>no delta formation</u> | → <u>delta formation by rivers</u> |
| → <u>suited for harbour</u> | → <u>no much suited for harbour</u> |
| → <u>Continuous coast</u> | → <u>dissected not discontinuous</u> |
| → <u>high level</u> | → <u>low level</u> |

(Write above this line only)

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

Mangroves are protector of coast line

Natural barrier to cyclone, sea waves

Importance

⇒ protect infrastructure and agriculture

→ reduce sea water intrusion

→ home to ^{marine} wildlife eg sundarbans and tiger

→ Soil conservation as they bind it in their dense roots

Challenges

→ clearing mangroves for infrastructure

→ rampant cattle grazing

→ pollution and contamination

→ Climate change and Sea level rise

(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-

46% area of India is covered by alluvial soil.

Formation: because of silt deposition by Indo-Gangetic Brahmaputra

river: three part Bhabar, Tarai Bhangan

Features: sandy, clayey and porous
↳ lack Nitrogen, but enough Potash and phosphorus

Crops: wheat, sugarcane, Jute

Rain (2)



(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-

West Asia is one of the most fragile region

Recent geopolitical problems:

① Israel - Hamas war ② USA - Iran

③ Shia - Sunni power struggle

④ Hub of terror activities like Hamas,

Mouthis, Hezbollah eg drone attack on warships near Indian coast

⑤ poverty and human right

violation eg Iran and Hizab law.

→ Indian diaspora in middle east.

India → may delay IMEC, Calridor → increasing chinese presence ① India's dominance

↳ energy security issues

↳ Israel defence deal may get delayed with India

(Write above this line only)

12. IGMP की पेयजल परियोजनाएं बतायें-
Tell the drinking water projects of IGMP-

IGMP is 649 km long canal to supply water from Hariké barrage to Rajasthan

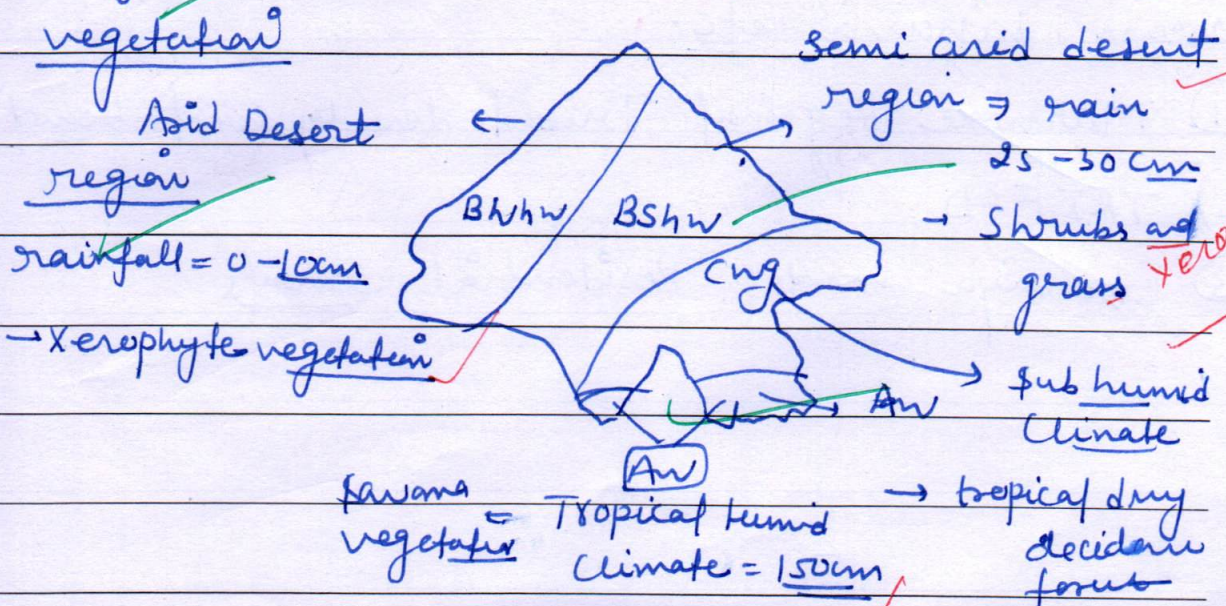
Drinking water projects of IGMP:

- ① Kanwar Sen project ⇒ water to Bikaner and Banganagar ② Aapni water drinking water project ⇒ Churu + Hanuman garh + Jhunjhunu ③ Rajiv Kondhi drinking water project = Jodhpur

(Write above this line only)

13. राजस्थान में डॉ. व्लादिमिर कोपेन द्वारा 'जलवायु प्रदेश सीमांकन' का वर्णन करें तथा यह भी स्पष्ट करें कि कोपेन सूत्र ऊंचे भागों के लिये अनुपयुक्त क्यों है?
Describe the 'climatic region demarcation' by Dr. Vladimir Köppen in Rajasthan and also explain why Köppen's formula is unsuitable for higher parts?

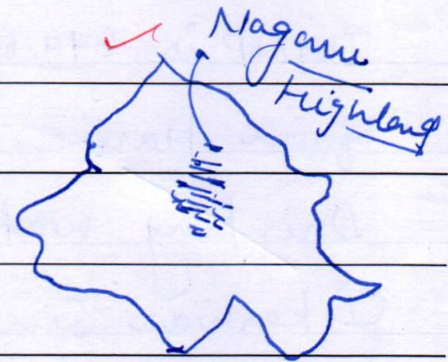
Köppen divided Rajasthan in 4 climatic regions based on rainfall, temperature and vegetation



(Write above this line only)

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

3 Nagaur highland : part of semi arid desert



→ barren and sandy area

→ free from sand dunes

→ few mountains like Parbatgarh

→ Special : - Banjar Patti : due to evaporation of water, salt deposition take place.

→ rainfall = 25-50 cm

→ lakes : Sambhar, Deedwana, Degana

(Write above this line only)

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

13.5% (92 lakh) of Rajasthan's population is Schedule tribes. major tribes are Bhil,

2 meens, Sahania etc.

① Marwar Regional Tribal Development Board

② TRIFED

③ Ekalaya model Residential schools

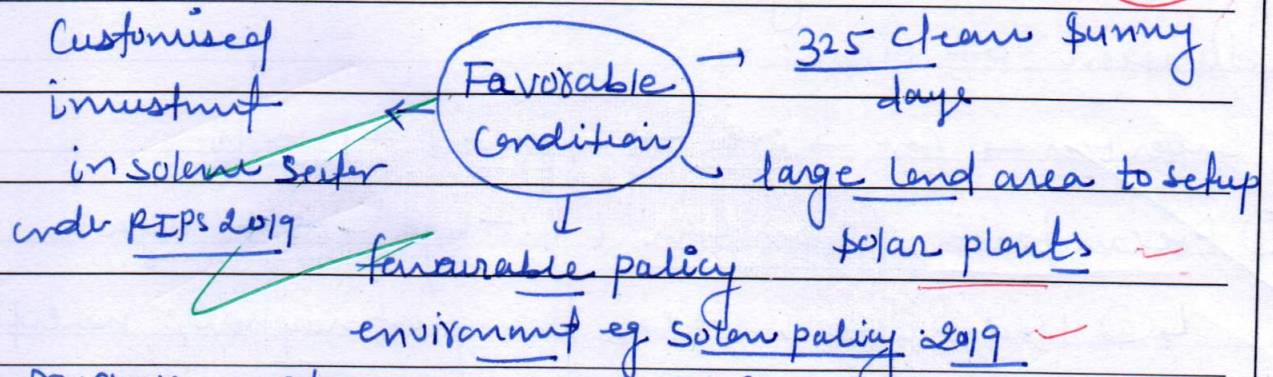
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16. राजस्थान में सौर ऊर्जा उत्पादन की अनुकूल संभावनायें बतायें एवं इस दिशा में राज्य की प्रगति का विवरण प्रस्तुत करें-

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

As per MNRE Rajasthan have solar energy potential of 142 GW. Solar ✓

3 1/2



Progress: 1st rank in solar ^{energy} production in India
↳ 13531 MW solar energy installed capacity
↳ solar park eg Bhadra, fatehganj, Phalodi.

(Write above this line only)

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.

The geological time scale of Earth gives details about evolutionary history of earth.

4/17 division of time: -

Super Era → era → era → period - Epoch

① Precambrian Super Era (4.5 bya - 541 mya)

↳ (a) Hadean Era → CO₂ heavy atmosphere, no life

(b) Aochean Era → Beginning of life (prokaryotes)

(c) Proterozoic Era → oxygen, snowball earth

② Phanerozoic Era (550 mya to present)

↳ (a) Paleozoic Era → Cambrian, Ordovician,

Silurian, Devonian per, Carboniferous period

(b) Mesozoic Era (250 mya to 66 mya)

Age of dinosaurs ⇒ Triassic, Jurassic,

Cretaceous period

(c) Cenozoic Era: rise of mammals ⇒ palaeogene,

(65 mya to present)

palaeocene, Eocene period

Oligocene, Neogene, pliocene, Quaternary period

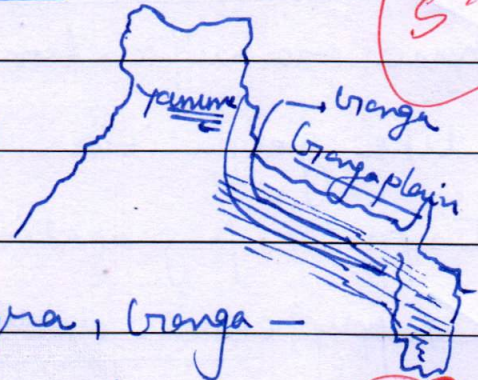
So this help us understand evolution of earth and life on earth.

Other features?

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

The Ganga plain is wide geographical region
Ha Great plain of India.

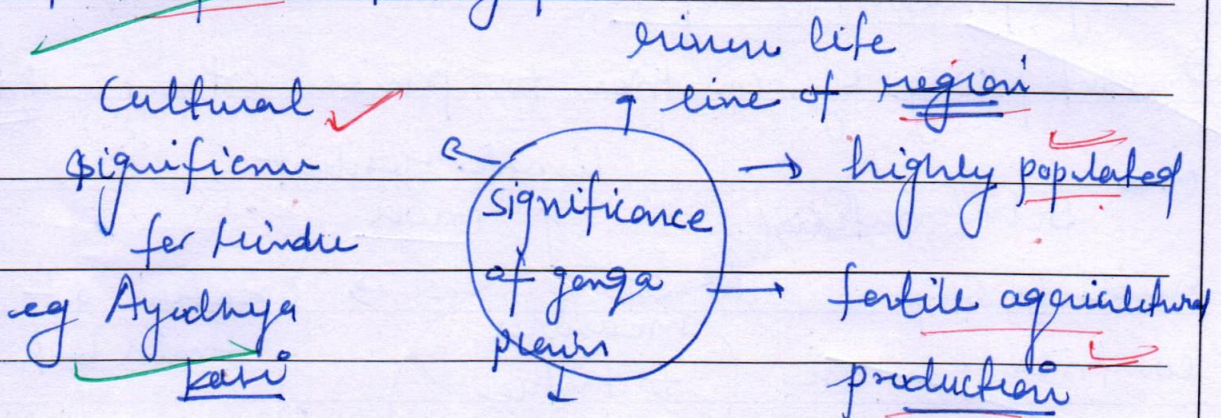
Coverage: 1400 km ^{long} wide and
300 km wide.



① Upper Ganga plain: Agra, Ganga -
Yamuna doab, Rohilkhand
→ most fertile

② Middle Ganga plain: part of Uttar Pradesh
and Bihar, rimu kosi course great
loss in this region

③ Lower Ganga plain: Patna, Darjeeling and
part of West Bengal.



Tarai, Babar Belt ⇒ flora and fauna

So Ganga plain is very important from social,
economic and cultural perspective.

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.

In interdependent world, event in one area have ramification on other sectors as well like geopolitics and food security are linked

5/12 Impact of geopolitics on food security:

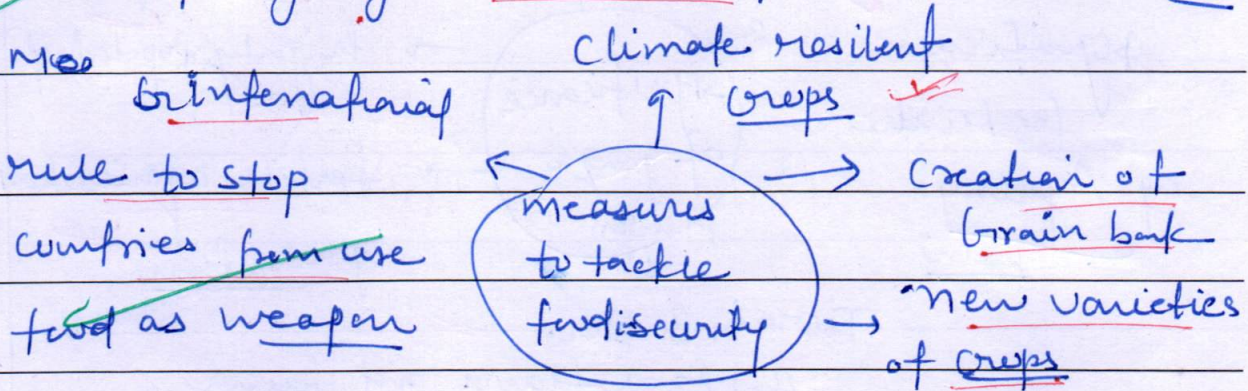
⊖ supply chain disruption eg blacksea blockade after Russia-Ukraine war.

⊖ Food crises in poor countries eg price shokup in African nation after Russia-Ukraine war as both were major exporters of sunflower, wheat.

⊖ declining food yield due to climate change

⊖ use of food items by producing country as a geopolitical weapon

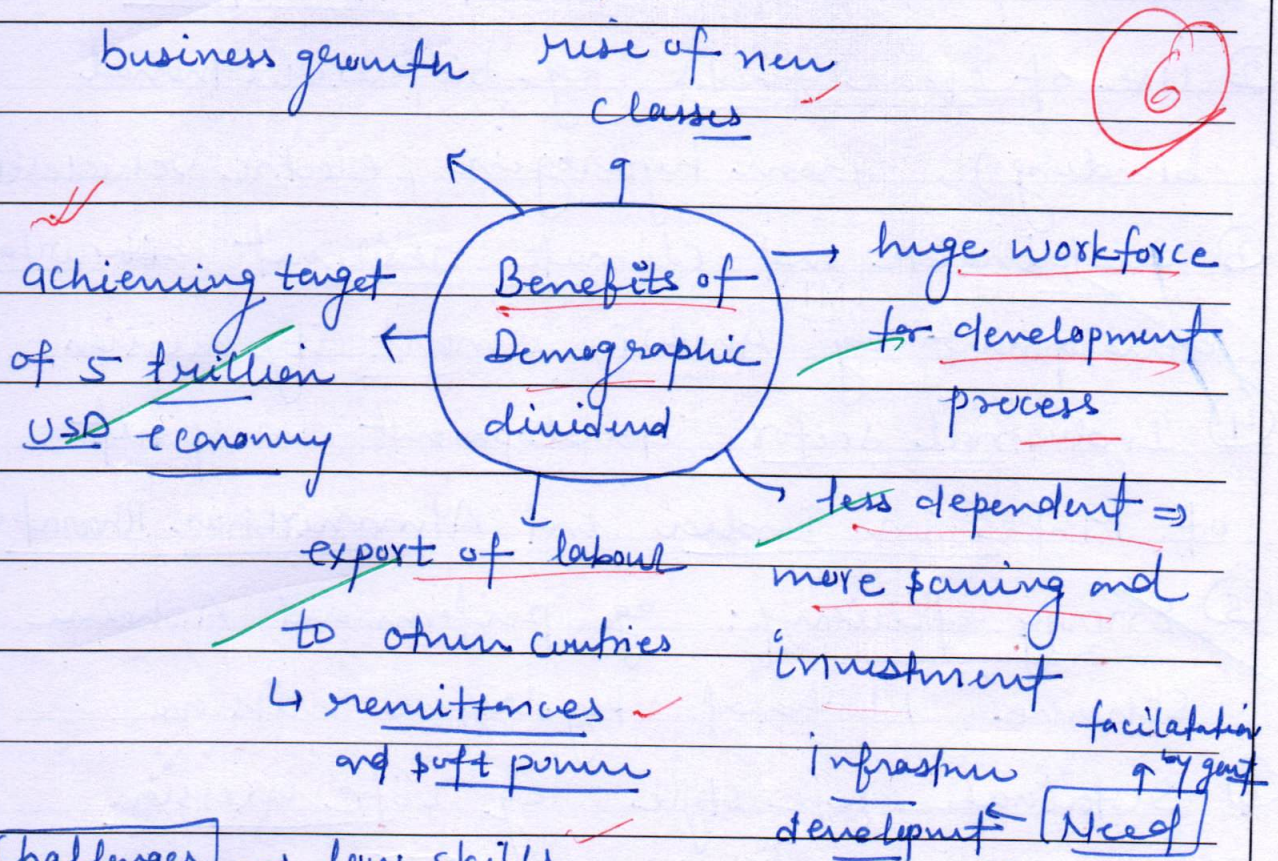
⊖ stock piling by countries to punish other countries



Food to everyone is needed and basic right of a person. So world leader should ensure no one is hungry to achieve SDG 2.1.

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-

As per UNFPA's state of population report 2023
68% of Indian population is in working age
(15-59 years). So this demographic dividend
 is huge opportunity for India.



Challenges → low skills
 → poor health infrastructure
 → job less growth
 → gender inequality

↳ Quality education
 ↳ health skilling

As per medi said this generation is condo
generation, so right skilling of people is needed
to reap the benefit of Demographic Dividend.

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)-

India's Long-term Low Emission Development

Strategy: announced at COP 27 (Sharm-el Sheikh)
 is a transition strategy pathway to achieve
net zero carbon emission by 2070.

Features of LT-LEDS:

- ① rational utilization of natural resources
- ② Use of clean fuels eg biofuels (ethanol blending), green hydrogen, electric vehicles etc.
- ③ Sustainable and climate resilient urban development eg AMRUT, Smart city mission
- ④ Industrial sector development in spirit of Make in India and Atmanirbhar Bharat.
- ⑤ Energy efficiency: eg perform and Achieve scheme, National hydrogen mission
- ⑥ Sustainable life style: eg Life mission
- ⑦ Forest cover: India on track to fulfill its NDC of 2.5-3 billion tonnes carbon sequestration in forest.

So this show that India is driver of climate sustainability with 3% emission with 17% of world's population.

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 -

Rajasthan is considered as Museum of both metallic and non-metallic minerals

→ deposits of 82 minerals ✓

→ mining of 57 ✓

50

→ large production of lead and zinc, selenite, wollastonite, gypsum, celestite.

→ Almost entire production of silver, calcite and gypsum ✓

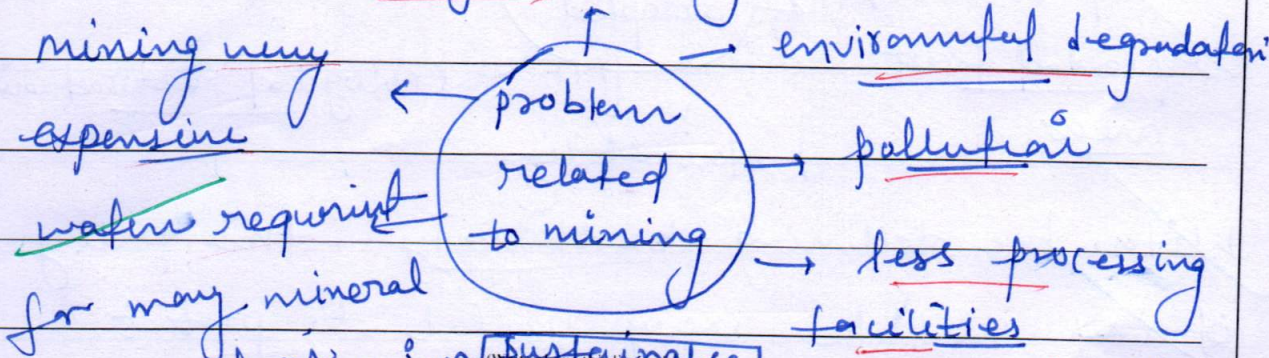
→ major producer of feldspar, Copper Dan

→ Uranium in Khandela (Atomic energy)

→ prominent position in marble, sandstone production, cement grade stone

→ precious metals like gold, silver also found

Illegal mining



sustainable mining is need of hour eg. raw material for tiles to chhokera from Rajasthan

to optimally use this natural blessing to state

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.

Rajasthan has recorded forest Area of 32864 km² (9.6% of geographical area), which is very low.

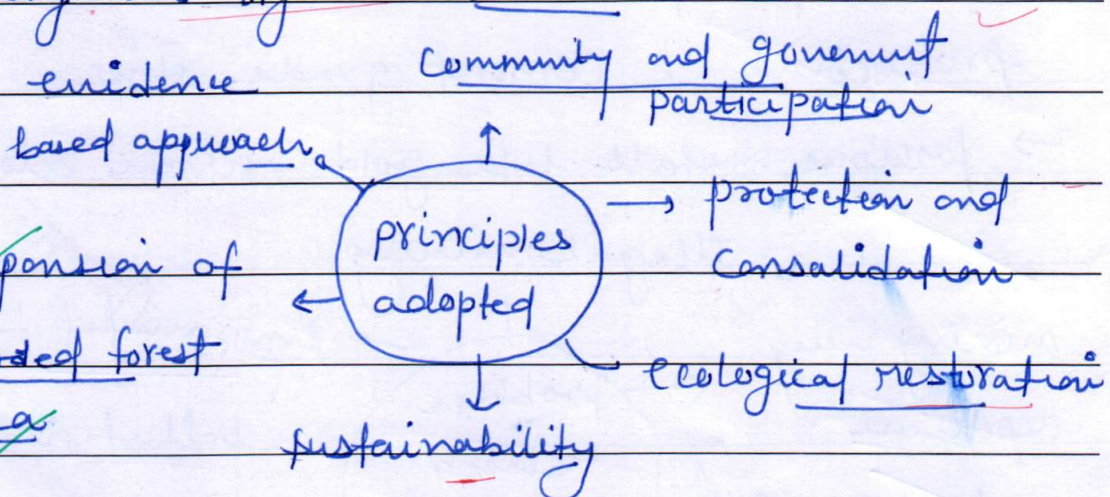
So to increase it and for other ecological benefit Rajasthan State Forest Policy 2023 is released.

Vision and objective: ⊖ increase vegetation cover to 20% within 20 years

⊖ increase protected area to 5% of state area

⊖ improve degraded habitat of tiger

⊖ mid life conservation ⊖ Relocation of people living in tiger reserves



With the declining biodiversity, this policy of ~~it~~ will be very useful to protect,

conserve, restore and manage our natural wealth: the mother earth.

(Write above this line only)

1. पारिभाषिक शब्दावली

अंक - 10

(i) Appellate -

अपील अधिकारी

(ii) Custodian -

X

(iii) Legal Adviser -

X

(iv) Tribunal -

प्रत्येक प्राधिकरण अधिकारी

(v) Witness -

गवाह ✓

(7)

(vi) Ultravires -

✓

(vii) Rejoinder -

✓

(viii) Misuse -

दुरुपयोग . दुरुपयोग

(ix) Permanency -

स्थायीयता स्थायीत्व

(x) Inconsistent -

असंगत असंगत

(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 out ~~him~~ as a gentleman?
on

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 that one is ready at one's service.

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

"Gift of the gab" means talent for speech.

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

"To bury the hatchet" means 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 an unexpected piece of
good fortune.

(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 "Rajasthan vision 2030"

Rajasthan: A region blessed with large area, abundant natural resources starting from minerals to solar energy availability, natural beauty, desert to mountain to river, medieval to modern art and culture. But despite all of these resources Rajasthan is one of the least development state in India with lowest female literacy rate of 56%.

So to develop Rajasthan, make it pioneer in every field health, education, Agriculture, Industry and tourism, Rajasthan Government launched Rajasthan Vision Document 2030.

6 This is a bottom-up approach model where state will take advice from 1 crore people from state about how to make Rajasthan No 1 in India? Under the vision 2030 government is aspiring to transform socio-economic situation of Rajasthan.

Under this government is focusing on infrastructure and connectivity, clean energy, production clean transport, improving health facilities, education facilities in the state. Apart from this to boost economy, tourism is key sector in a state like Rajasthan that has a lot to offer tourists eg village

tourism, wedding tourism, historical fort and palaces, desert safari, wildlife flora and fauna, sky dining astronomical tourism experience etc.

This focus ^{on} participatory growth model including citizen, NGOs, civil society, district administration etc.

So let us gain the vision to make and cherish the true spirit of

"Rangeele Jagasthan"

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