

Samyak

An Institute For Civil Services

RAS - 23 MAINS TEST SERIES

सिद्धि - 16/A16

Time : 3 Hours

(Paper - II)

Maximum Marks : 200

सामान्य ज्ञान व सामान्य अध्ययन
General Knowledge & General Studies

Name :		MARKS	
Enroll. No.:	Part	Att. Ques.	Marks Obtained
Date of Birth :	Unit - I	13	42
Medium : ENGLISH	Unit - II	11	37
E-mail :	Unit - III	12	41½
Exam Date : 13/01/2024	Total	36	120.5
Evaluator's Code	Reviewer's Code	Invigilator's Signature	Student's Signature

अनुदेश (Instructions)

1. परीक्षा शुरू होने से पहले पुस्तिका को जाँच लें।
Please check the booklet before commencement of the exam.
2. दिये गये रिक्त स्थान में निर्देशित शब्द सीमा में उत्तर दें।
Write the answers according to the prescribed word limit, in the space given.
3. अंक योजना प्रत्येक खंड के प्रारम्भ में दी गई है।
The marking scheme is given at the start of every section.
4. परीक्षा के पश्चात् उत्तर पुस्तिका हॉल अधीक्षक को सौंप दें।
Return the answer booklet to the hall superintendent after completing the paper.
5. अभ्यर्थियों को उत्तर निर्धारित शब्द सीमा से अधिक नहीं लिखना चाहिए, इसका उल्लंघन करने पर अंक काटे जा सकते हैं।
Candidates should not write more than the prescribed word limit in answers, violating this may result in deduction of marks.
6. अभ्यर्थियों को निर्देशित किया जाता है कि किसी भी प्रश्न का उत्तर प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका में निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। बॉर्डर लाईन से बाहर प्रत्युत्तर नहीं लिखें। बॉर्डर लाईन के बाहर लिखे गये उत्तर को जाँचा नहीं जायेगा।
Candidates are directed to write answers only in the prescribed space of booklet. They should not write answer outside the border line. Answer written outside the border line will not be checked.

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Test Series Helpline & Whatsapp - 9414988860, Email Id - samyakttestseries@gmail.com

	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. Try to Solve all questions
- 2.
3. Avoid unnecessary writing.
4. Mention Current affairs Example
5. Write your words in large form
- 6.
7. this paper is good try to be
8. better.
9. good luck
- 10.
- 11.

Unit - I
(यूनिट - I)

(65 Marks)
(65 अंक)

Part - A
भाग - अ

Marks : 10
अंक : 10

Note : Attempt all questions. Answer the following questions in 15 words each. Each Question carries 2 marks.

नोट : सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। निम्न प्रश्नों का उत्तर 15-15 शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 2 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

1. बौद्धिक सत्यनिष्ठा
Intellectual Integrity

2

Intellectual Integrity → The ability of an individual to follow the rights and rules of the land while land and organisation while protecting the intellectual rights and goods of other.

(Write above this line only)

2. जैन दर्शन का 'अस्तेय' संबंधी विचार क्या है? वर्तमान में इसकी प्रासंगिकता बताइये-
What is the idea of Asteya of Jain philosophy? Explain its relevance in present time.

2

Asteya → Asteya i.e. non-stealing mentioned in Jain philosophy. It is not only about the materialistic stealing but about literary, values etc. Importance in current time is that when the world is becoming materialistic, it will prevent the clashes due to steal of others ideas etc.

(Write above this line only)

3. सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन के दर्शन पर प्रकाश डालिए, उनका दर्शन एक प्रशासनिक अधिकारी के लिए किस तरह उपयोगी है?

Throw light on the philosophy of Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, how is his philosophy useful for an administrative officer?

1 1/2

views related to wisdom or insight

He believed in Monistic Idealism i.e. Absolute reality of world is one and it is spiritual and not materialistic

Helpful for the administrators as it will help them in staying away from the material

gains and direct them for public welfare to please the God

an administrative officer should be conscious to take

4. नैतिक अभिक्षमता की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट कीजिए-

decisions?

1 1/2

Explain the concept of moral aptitude.

Person's

Moral Aptitude -> It refers to the values, ideals

ability to understand, apply and demonstrate ethical principles?

and principles followed by one while dealing with

the Society, other individuals. It help one to

act according to the desired standards and

Societal norms Skills to make ethical choices and act in an ethical manner?

5. अरस्तु के 'मध्यम मार्ग सिद्धान्त' को समझाइये-

2

Explain Aristotle's 'Middle Path Theory'.

Middle Path Theory -> Aristotle considered Middle

Path as the greatest virtue one can possess

It states that the person must adopt a

middle approach without going for extreme

Ex: Courage a middle path between Cowardice & Barbarism

Note : Attempt all questions. Answer the following questions in 50 words each. Each Question carries 5 marks.

नोट : सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। निम्न प्रश्नों का उत्तर 50 शब्द में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 5 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

1. "आपको क्या करने का अधिकार है और आपको क्या करना उचित है, के बीच के अंतर को जानना नैतिकता है।" लोक प्रशासन और निर्णय लेने के संदर्भ में इस उद्धरण के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए-
 "Ethics is knowing the difference between what you have the right to do and what you are right to do"
 Discuss the importance of this quote in the context of public administration and decision making.

Ethical decision making is one of the most important quality ~~expected~~ from a civil servant.
It enables him to know the consequences of his actions and help him evaluating the same on grounds of integrity, rationality, objectiveness etc.
It also make him aware of the negative consequences which may result from his actions and the punishment which follow it. **Accountability and Responsibility?**
Importance?

Public Interest

(Write above this line only)

2. "लोक सेवा के बदलते स्वरूप और लोक सेवकों से उच्च अपेक्षाओं के साथ, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में आचार संहिता अधिक महत्वपूर्ण हो गई है।" टिप्पणी कीजिये-
 "With the changing nature of public service and higher expectations from public servants, the code of conduct in the public sector has become more important." Comment.

Code of conduct → It refers the ideal set of values, principles and standard that a civil servant must adhere to while discharging his duties and dealing with public life. **Code of conduct in the discharge of their duties?**
Importance ① Help a civil servant to know the ethical behaviours expected from him ② Helps in evaluation of his action on moral, ethical ground ③ **Code of conduct**
Promote the feeling of public welfare without self gains. **written documents?**
 ④ Promotes integrity, public welfare, rationality etc.

(Write above this line only)

3. नैतिक सुखवाद क्या है? मूल्यांकन कीजिए-
What is Ethical hedonism? Evaluate.

B

Pursuit of Human life is pleasure. Individual make
decisions which increase pleasure and reduces suffering.
Hedonistic proponents believe that any decision
which bring greatest ~~good~~ ^{pleasure} to large no. of people
is right decision. When the evaluation of any
hedonistic decision is done on the ethical
ground i.e. Morality, Rationality, Ethicality etc
it is termed as Ethical Hedonism. It is promoted because
it helps an individual knowing the difference b/w right and just

Evaluation?

(Write above this line only)

4. व्यक्तिगत नैतिकता व व्यावसायिक नैतिकता के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिये-
Explain the difference between personal ethics and professional ethics.

2

<u>Personal Ethics</u>	<u>Professional Ethics</u>
(I) <u>Refers to the rules, ideals</u> <u>Followed by while discharging</u> <u>his personal duties</u> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> { <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family Friends Spouse </div>	(I) <u>Refers to the organisational</u> <u>rules, regulation etc followed</u> <u>by one while discharging</u> <u>official duties.</u>
(II) <u>Influences a limited no. of</u> <u>People.</u> (III) <u>Based on Love</u> <u>Compassion, Sympathy etc</u>	(III) <u>Influences a large no</u> <u>of people.</u> (III) <u>Based on</u> <u>Responsibility, Accountability etc.</u>
(IV) <u>Non adherence may invite</u> <u>Social criticism.</u>	(IV) <u>Non adherence may</u> <u>lead to disciplinary actions</u>

Conclusion - ?

(Write above this line only)

5. भगवद्गीता एवं काण्ट के नीतिशास्त्र में क्या समानता-असमानता है? बताइये-

3

What are the similarities and differences between Bhagavad Gita and Kant's ethics?

Similarities → (i) Both Kant's and Bhagavad Gita's philosophy directs an individual to focus on the (duty) → Karma.

(ii) Both considers duty adherence on rational ground

rights (iii) Ask people to be non affected by the

fear of result. Gita - Importance of the individual's
emphasis on pure moral life. Kant

(i) It is based on religious doctrine

(i) It is a purely practical philosophy (ii) Vigour is

(ii) Vigour is less in Gita's ethics

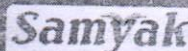
more in Kant's ethics.

(iii) God → Centre of contemplation while decision making.

(iii) God not in Centre of contemplation.

(Write above this line only)

RAS-2021 RESULT



An Institute For Civil Services

सम्यक मार्गदर्शन-सर्वश्रेष्ठ परिणाम

सम्यक ने पुनः स्या इतिहास, सम्यक सितारों ने फहराया परचम

1st RANK **VIKRANT SHARMA**

2nd RANK **SHWETA RAJ**

4th RANK **VISHWAS**

5th RANK **SHRUTI DEPTA**

6th RANK **ANAYESHA DUBEY**

7th RANK **KARMA KUMAR**

8th RANK **SRIPATHI SINGH**

9th RANK **NIDHI BOSARIA**

10th RANK **SATYA HARIVAN**

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9875170111

Part - C

(30 Marks)

भाग - स

(30 अंक)

Note : Attempt all questions. Answer the following questions in 100 words each. Each Question carries 10 marks.

नोट : सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। निम्न प्रश्नों का उत्तर 100 शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 10 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

1. गांधीवादी नैतिकता से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न संघर्षों के समाधान में गांधीवादी नैतिकता की भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए-

What do you understand by Gandhian ethics? Discuss the role of Gandhian ethics in resolving various conflicts.

Gandhian Ethics → Ethics of Gandhiji aims to transform society on the lines of principles derived

from various sources like Bhagwat Gita, Buddhism,

Jainism, G.K. Gokhale etc. Gandhian ethics still

hold relevance in current times because of the

following reasons - (i) The doctrine of Truth directs

individual to behave honestly even if results are adverse

(ii) Non violence → Directs individual to show active compassion

towards all creature resolving issues of hatred, cruelty etc

(iii) Theory of 7 sins → Believe that wealth, knowledge,

commerce etc without ethicality are waste and help

an individual behave in just manner

(iv) Sarvodaya → Talks about universal upliftment of all

resolving the issues of discrimination, inequality

(v) Religious → Advocate brotherhood and tolerance → Much

required in times of instability

Hence Gandhian ethics is not only a mean to resolve

conflicts but also ideals of human development in just manner

Grand
is a
double
edged
sword?

2. "अभिवृत्ति एक छोटी सी चीज है लेकिन इससे बहुत फर्क पड़ता है।" अभिवृत्ति के निर्माण में योगदान देने वाले कारकों और अभिवृत्ति के विभिन्न कार्यों की चर्चा करें-

"Attitude is a small thing but it makes a big difference." Discuss the factors contributing to the formation of attitude and various functions of attitude.

Attitude → Attitude is the set of belief, thoughts and mindset we have towards an object, event,

person or thing. It is not always based on right grounds and decides ones action towards event, object etc. Attitude is not acquired but built, attitude building factors: 1. **Family** → Plays most important role. 2. **School** Teaches one about various concepts like rationality, tolerance, scientific questioning etc.

3. **Society** → Plays an direct role in attitude building making one aware of what is right/wrong on social standards. 4. **Political** → Influence ones attitude making in both negative and positive way.

Attitude plays a wide variety of roles: (1) Helps one in responding to the situation in Just Ethical way.

(2) Decides individuals action Positive Negative to the event.

(3) Helps in removing the Conflicts, issues arising

(4) Helps in fulfillly individual and Societal obligations

→ Hence it is very right to say that attitude despite being a small thing makes a big difference.

(Write above this line only)

- Conclusion

Presence of positive or negative Feelings towards some Psychological problems. culture Family Inst' tutions? Knowledge Function? Utilitarian Functions? To maintain a persons self-esteem?

3. क्षमतागत दृष्टिकोण, उपयोगितावाद से कैसे भिन्न है? चर्चा कीजिए-
How does the capability approach is different from utilitarianism? Discuss.

Capability Approach → An approach highlighting the importance of individual in achieving the goals and ideals and achieve the goods and benefits he wishes to achieve on the basis of his capabilities → Social adaptation, Moral, Physical, Mental etc.

Utilitarianism → A concept propounded by Bentham. It states that any action bringing greatest goods to large no. people must be considered ethical. It talks about the quantity of goods only and not their qualitative benefits.

Difference in both approaches can be seen as following:

<u>Utilitarianism</u>	<u>Capability</u>
(a) Any decision is ethical and just if it brings goods to large no. of people.	(a) one will achieve goods and promote well being of others on the basis of his capabilities.
(b) Only quantity is measured.	(b) Both quantity and quality kept in mind.
(c) Interest of Minorities and weaker section are not served.	(c) Interest of all section can be served.
(d) Person works under various pressure to promote well being of masses.	

Unit - II

(70 Marks)

(यूनिट - II)

(70 अंक)

Part - A

(10 Marks)

भाग - अ

(10 अंक)

Note : Attempt all questions. Answer the following questions in 15 words each. Each Question carries 2 marks.

नोट : सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। निम्न प्रश्नों का उत्तर 15-15 शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 2 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

1. अजैव निम्नीकरणीय अपमार्जक क्या है? उदाहरण सहित समझाइए।
What is non-biodegradable detergent? Explain with examples.

①

Non Biodegradable Detergent → Detergent which do not

completely degrade into non harmful residue after being used.

They cause environmental problems. Ex: The anionic

detergents used in our houses. eg. Benzene Sulfonate,
Tetramethyl-octyl

(Write above this line only)

2. B6GA के उद्देश्य व महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिये-
Throw light on the purpose and importance of B6GA.

(Write above this line only)

3. इसरो के अनुसार प्रक्षेपण यान की पीढ़ियों का वर्गीकरण कीजिये-
As per ISRO, classify the generations of launch vehicle-

Different launch vehicles of ISRO

In Use

(i) Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV) → Ist Generation - 1980-87

(ii) Augmented Satellite LV → IInd Generation - 1987-94

(iii) Polar Satellite LV → IIIrd Generation → In use since 1994

(iv) Geo Synchronous Satellite LV - IVth Generation → from 2001

4. निम्न पौधों के औषधीय गुण बताइये-
- a. वज्रदंती b. खूबकला c. रोहिड़ा d. कालमेघ

Tell the medicinal properties of the following plants-

(i) Vajradanti (ii) Khoobkala (iii) Rohida (iv) Kalmegh

(i) Used in toothpaste, beauty products, immunity boosters (ii) Khoobkala → used in treatment of digestion related issues, (constipation etc.) (iii) Rohida → used by desert people for power boost, immunity boost.

(iv) Kalmegh → used in treatment of stomach related issues
 use as immunity booster in

(Write above this line only)

5. इंद्रजाल (ड्रोन रक्षा गुम्बद) की विशेषतायें बतायें-

Tell the characteristics of Indrajal (drone defense dome)-

Indrajal → The Drone defense dome developed by the DRDO and Indian Army to deal with the incidents of Drone attacks. It has the capability of countering the incoming Drone at a height of and protect the ^{probable} ~~likely~~ damage to be caused by it.

(Write above this line only)

Part - B

भाग - ब

(20 Marks)

(20 अंक)

Note : Attempt all questions. Answer the following questions in 50 words each. Each Question carries 5 marks.

नोट : सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। निम्न प्रश्नों का उत्तर 50 शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 5 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

1. रोगाणुरोधी प्रतिरोध के कारण बतायें तथा रोगाणु रोधी प्रतिरोध से निपटने के लिये भारत द्वारा किये गये प्रयास बतायें-

Explain the reasons for antimicrobial resistance and explain the efforts made by India to deal with antimicrobial resistance.

① Anti Microbial Resistance → It is the ability of microbs to resist the antibiotics meant for their destruction which develop as a result of continuous exposure to

the antibiotics Indian efforts (i) Restricting the use of fertilizers, DDT, Endosulfan etc. Lack of effective regulations.

(ii) Development of Nano DAP, Urea Gold etc.

(iii) Promotion to natural farming, Sustainable farming etc.

(iv) Limiting the intake of antimicrobials except severe emergency

(Write above this line only)

2. क्वांटम टेक्नोलॉजी क्या है? राष्ट्रीय क्वांटम मिशन, क्वांटम प्रौद्योगिकी क्षेत्र में भारत के अनुसंधान और विकास प्रयासों के लिये एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। स्पष्ट करें-

What is quantum technology? The National Quantum Mission represents a significant step forward in India's research and development efforts in quantum technology. Explain.

Quantum Technology → It is the ability of the Quantum computers to utilize the laws of Quantum physics to solve the processing problems which would be too

complex for the traditional computers. Instead of the develop regular bit (0,1), a quantum computer uses Q Bit and advance

India launched National Quantum mission to promote Research, Development of required Infra, Human Scientific and Industrial research.

resource development, Promote international collaboration etc

(Write above this line only)

3. बायोटेक्नोलॉजी अनुसंधान और नवाचार परिषद (BRIC) क्या है? इसके उद्देश्यों को रेखांकित कीजिए-
What is Biotechnology Research and Innovation Council (BRIC)? Underline its objectives.

BRIC → The Council constituted by the Union Government
to promote the sustainable use of bio tech and also
to promote human friendly bio products

Objective (I) Promoting the Real Bio tech (Medicine),
Green Bio tech (Agriculture), Blue Bio tech (Marine) etc.

(II) Approving the GM crops before their use in fields.

(III) Promoting ethical use of biotech in medical

(IV) Find the issues with use of biotech products and suggest
solutions

(Write above this line only)

4. Wi-Fi 7 के बारे में बताते हुए वाई-फाई की पीढ़ियों की तुलना कीजिये-
Explain about Wi-Fi 7, compare the generations of Wi-Fi.

(Write above this line only)

Part - C

(40 Marks)

भाग - स

(40 अंक)

Note : Attempt all questions. Answer the following questions in 100 words each. Each Question carries 10 marks.

नोट : सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। निम्न प्रश्नों का उत्तर 100-100 शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 10 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

1. मानव तंत्रिका तंत्र का वर्गीकरण करते हुए प्रतिवर्ती क्रिया का वर्णन करें तथा तंत्रिका तंत्र संबंधी रोगों के प्रकार बतायें-

While classifying the human nervous system, describe the reflex action and tell the types of diseases related to the nervous system.

Human Nervous System consists of the Brain, Spinal Cord and the Sensory and motor nerves. It is of two types (i) Sympathetic Nervous System, (ii)

Asymptotic Nervous System:

Brain → Central Coordinating organ. Divided into

3 parts (a) Fore Brain → Ophthalmic Centre
Cerebrum

(b) Mid Brain → Contain optic nerves → Auditory
Visuals

(c) hind Brain → Pons
Medulla
Cerebellum

Nerves → Basic unit of Nervous System → Motor → Organ to Brain
Sensory → Brain to Body

Reflex Action → The automatic action conducted by the brain of human when the stimuli is unfavorable

i.e. threat causing Ex! Quick removal of Hand from the hot surface

Disease ① Hemorrhage → Leaking of blood out of the veins in brain ② Motor Incoordination → Not able to exhibit proper reaction to any stimuli

③ Amnesia → Loss in Memory capacity of Brain

④ Concussion → Mild reversible injury caused due to blow on ~~brain~~ Head

2. पारम्परिक ज्ञान/जानकारी (Traditional knowledge) क्या है? वर्तमान आईपीआर व्यवस्था में पारम्परिक जानकारी को किस प्रकार संरक्षित किया जा सकता है? राजस्थान राज्य बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकार नीति (2021-26) का संक्षिप्त विवरण दें-

What is traditional knowledge/information? How can traditional knowledge be protected in the current IPR regime? Give a summary of Rajasthan State Intellectual Property Rights Policy (2021-26).

Traditional Knowledge → The knowledge acquired by an individual from his ancestors and will be passed on him by to his descendants regarding any art, handicraft, cooking, skill exhibition, medical use of herbs etc. How to protect in current regime

(i) Getting the knowledge based process patented and copyrighted.

(ii) Geographical Identification Tags any knowledge by people of a particular area can help.

(iii) Restricting the info sharing by the professionals to unknown people / foreigners (iv) keeping the knowledge out of the ambit of international law jurisdiction.

State IPR Policy (2021-26) → Launched by State Government for following purposes (a) IPR generation.

(b) IPR Awareness (c) IPR Commercialization

(d) Administrative and official aid for IPR holders

(e) frame legal and legislative oriented help to the IPR holders.

(f) International cooperation.

Samyak

An Institute For Civil Services

3. संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी करें-

a. शांतिस्वरूप भटनागर

b. असीमा चटर्जी

c. वराहमिहिर

d. एडवलथ कक्कत जानकी अम्मल

e. टेसी थॉमस

Comment Upon-

a. Shantiswaroop Bhatnagar

b. Asima Chatterjee

c. Varahamihir

d. Edavalath Kakkat Janaki Ammal

e. Tessa Thomas

(a)

(b) Asima Chatterjee

(c)

(c) Varahmihir → Leader in Avanti During Gupta Age. Wrote

Panch Siddhantika, Laghu Jyotika, Brihat Jyotika etc.

Gave trigonometric formulas and Improved accuracy of

Sine table given by Aryabhatta

(d)

(e) Tessa Thomas → Also known as "Agni Putri"

India developed its Agni-IV and Agni-V strategic

missile under her guidance. She also played role

in developing advanced versions of Agni-V

4. संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी करें-

Comment Upon-

a. पीला धुंआ/Yellow smoke

b. AMRIT (IIT मद्रास)/AMRIT (IIT Madras)

c. जरायुज अंकुरण/Uterine germination

d. जीवामृत व पंचगव्य/Jeevamrit and Panchagavya

e. इंटरनेशनल स्पेस स्टेशन (ISS) का महत्व/Importance of International Space Station (ISS)

(a) Yellow Smoke

(b) AMRIT (IIT Madras)

(c) Uterine Germination → The development of seed in the female sexual parts of a plant after the pollination of male and female reproductive gametes.

(d) Jeevamrit and Panchagavya

(e) International Space Station → Placed the lower earth orbit at height of 400-500kms. Helps in space exploration by the scientists and astronauts who live in it during their space visits.

Unit - III
(यूनिट - III)

(65 Marks)
(65 अंक)

Part - A
भाग - अ

(10 Marks)
(10 अंक)

Note : Attempt all questions. Answer the following questions in 15 words each. Each Question carries 2 marks.

नोट : सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। निम्न प्रश्नों का उत्तर 15-15 शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 2 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

1. जुरैसिक काल में घटित प्रमुख जैविक घटनाओं को उल्लेखित कीजिये

Mention the major biological events that occurred during the Jurassic period.

1 1/2

Jurassic Period ← Era Mesozoic (Name after Jur
Epoch → Secondary Mountains of Europe)

Time period → 225 to 180 million years from Present.

Flowering plants?
Flying birds?

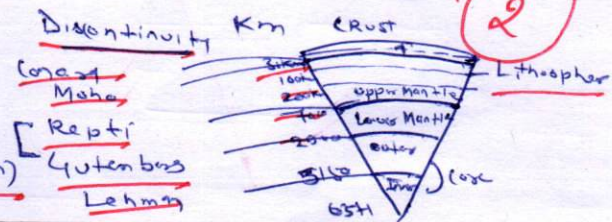
Events (I) The no. of reptiles increased to many fold.

(II) Age of Dinosaurs → Their no increased and they spread all around the world

(Write above this line only)

2. मंटल संरचना (Mantle) के बारे में बताइये-
Tell about the structure of Mantle.

Mantle → Upper Mantle (200-700km)
Lower Mantle (700-2900 km)



This part of Earth's interior is made of Basalt rock which

is source of Lava during volcanic eruption. Also called

Si Ma (Silicon-Magnesium) layer as they are constituent mineral here.

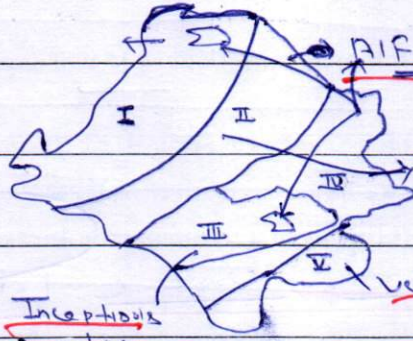
(Write above this line only)

3. राजस्थान में मृदा का वैज्ञानिक वर्गीकरण स्पष्ट करें-
 Explain the scientific analysis of soil in Rajasthan-

2

Scientifically, the soils are divided into 5 types

Andisols
(Andeal Soil)



Alfisols (Alluvial)

Vertisols
(Black)

Inceptisols
Mountain
Soil

(Write above this line only)

4. डांडेली वन
 Dandeli Forest

(Write above this line only)

1 1/2

5. ग्लोबल रिवर सिटी एलायंस (GRCA)
Global River City Alliance (GRCA)

Global River City Alliance → An alliance formed by the
nations whose important cities/capital cities are
located on the bank of rivers. Aim → To promote
sustainable development of cities without causing
much harm to the aquatic ecosystem

(Write above this line only)

extension RCTA formed by NMC in 2021?

Part - B

(25 Marks)

भाग - ब

(25 अंक)

Note : Attempt all questions. Answer the following questions in 50 words each. Each Question carries 5 marks.

नोट : सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। निम्न प्रश्नों का उत्तर 50 शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 5 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

1. राजस्थान वानिकी एवं जैव विविधता विकास परियोजना के बारे में जानकारी दीजिए-

Give information about Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Development Project - (3)

Rajasthan Forestry And Bio Diversity Development Project

Funded by → Japanese International Cooperation Agency

Aim → To provide financial aid for the conservation

and plantation of forest and ensuring sustainable

and in situ development of the biodiversity

13 district.

Provision ① Provide aid for promoting plantation of trees

outside forest Areas ② Provide aid for building enclosure, food

habitats etc ③ Implemented in the state for 8 years

(Write above this line only)

2. यूरेनियम माइनिंग सेक्टर में राजस्थान की स्थिति का विश्लेषण करें-

Analyse the situation of Rajasthan in uranium mining sector.

Uranium → Uranium and its isotopes are the
most trusted fuels to be used in Nuclear Power Plants

They are nearly clean source of fuel and required in

large amount . Uranium Mining in State

1. The Uranium Corporation of India is setting up

mine in Rahil village, Kherolela, Sikar for exploration of

large reserve there ② The large amounts found at

Zawar Mines Udaipur ③ Rampura Asua, Bhilwara etc.

(Write above this line only)

05 APR 11

2023

GPR &

APD

Signed?

SS Laksh

Plant

distribute

3. पटल विरूपणी पठार के प्रकारों का वर्णन कीजिए-
Describe the types of diastrophim plateau.

(3)

The Plateaus formed due to the movement of the tectonic plates of Earth are called Diastrophic Plateaus

(i) Intermontane Plateau → Most complex, largest and highest. Ex: Tibetan, Bolivian Plateau

(ii) Basal Plateau → These ^{Plateaus} are present at the mountain borders and are created due to the uplift that created mountains. Ex: Colorado Plateau

(iii) Rejuvenated Plateau → A plateau formed due to the upliftment of an old plateau. Ex: Missouri Plateau

(Write above this line only)

4. "लघु हिमालय सतत रूप से स्थिर नहीं है।" इसकी श्रेणियों का वर्णन करें-
"Lesser Himalaya is not permanently stable." Describe its ranges-

(4)

Himalaya being a Young fold mountain owing its origin due to collision of the Indo plate with the Eurasian plate is unstable and therefore continuous earthquakes, landslides etc occurring

Lesser Himalaya → Also called outer Himalayas, Shiwalik

Extend from Pakistan to Nepal
 Height = 3700m to 4500m
 Width = 50 to 80 km

Ranges ① Pir Panjal → Largest Range

② Dhauladhar

③ Nag Tibba (Nepal)

④ Maasourie

⑤ Dafli

⑥ Misri

⑦ Abari

⑧ Mishmi

(Write above this line only)

- 5 मैंग्रोव वन विकास के लिये अनुकूल दशायेँ बताइये। भारत में यह वन किन क्षेत्रों में पाये जाते है?
 Explain the favorable conditions for mangrove forest development. In which areas are these forests found in India?


Mangrove forest → A special type of vegetation which have the capability of surviving both the sweet and saline water. They have the adventitious roots which rise upto the surface and exchange nutrients.

Conditions ① The Sunderban deltas, The coastal region of east and west, etc. Ex of this vegetation = Sundari Tree

found in India → Kutch Mangroove, Ratn Siri Mangroove, Mahanadi Mangroove, Sunderban Mangroove, Recently Govt Launched MISMI Scheme for Mangroves.










(Write above this line only)

RAS-2021 RESULT



सम्यक मार्गदर्शन = सर्वश्रेष्ठ परिणाम
 सम्यक ने पुनः एचो इतिहास, सम्यक सितारों ने फइया परम

राजस्थान में पहली बार TOP 10 में 9 TOPPERS 650+ SELECTION

1st RANK  VIKRANT SHARMA	2nd RANK  PRIYA BALAJI	4th RANK  VISHWAJEET	5th RANK  BHARTI GUPTA	6th RANK  AAKASHA DUBEY	7th RANK  RACHAN CHOUDHARY	8th RANK  SHUBHAM SHARMA	9th RANK  NIDHI UDSARIA	10th RANK  SATYA NAGAYAN
--	--	--	--	---	---	--	---	--


Toppers एवं विशेषज्ञों से जानिए सफलता की सटीक रणनीति

सिविल सेवा की तैयारी को समर्पित संस्थान

RAS | IAS | PSI

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9875170111

Part - C

भाग - स

6

(30 Marks)

(30 अंक)

Note : Attempt all questions. Answer the following questions in 100 words each. Each Question carries 10 marks.

नोट : सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। निम्न प्रश्नों का उत्तर 100-100 शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 10 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

1. दक्षिण एशिया की भू-राजनीतिक समस्याएं बतायें एवं उनका भारत पर प्रभाव बताइये-

Explain the geopolitical problems of South Asia and its impact on India.

Geopolitics → Politics conducted by a nation with other to establish relation with that nation keeping in mind the geographic and strategic importance of the said nation. Ex: Indians relation with Afghanistan

Major Problems → (i) Increasing Chinese hegemony ^{Political} _{Economical}
 (ii) Neo colonization of Island nation of South Indian ocean by China (iii) Distortion of the free Sea Lane of communication and Chinese String of Pearls
 (iv) Problems of Radicalism in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar etc. (v) Provocative statements against India. Ex: Maldives diplomat recently speaking against India
 (vi) The Taliban uprising power in Afghanistan.

Impacts → (i) India would force to change strategy in dealing with the smaller nations. Ex: India-^{Nepal} ~~China~~ Relations.
 (ii) Distortion of the international trade via the Indian ocean.
 (iii) Difficulties in accessing central Asia. (iv) Lack of presence in extreme south Indian ocean Ex: Maldives asking India to call back its military presence (v) Extra spending of security infra

2. "प्रोजेक्ट टाइगर के 50 वर्ष पूरे होने पर, इंटरनेशनल बिग कैट एलायंस (IBCA) का अनावरण किया गया।" प्रोजेक्ट टाइगर की सफलता पर विश्लेषण कीजिए तथा भारत में 'बिग कैट्स संरक्षण' का महत्व बताइये-
 "On completion of 50 years of Project Tiger, International Big Cat Alliances (IBCA) was unveiled." discuss the success of Project Tiger, and 'Big Cat Conservation' in India. Explain the importance of 'Big Cats Protection'.

India along with Nepal launched the Int Big Cat alliance for the better protection of Tiger found in their Natural habitats in Tiger plus countries. Project Tiger launched in 1974 for restoring the declining no of Tiger in India have shown great results with recent Tiger census showing > 3100 tigers in India making India nation with largest Tiger population.

Dr
Karna
Singh
and
Populax
Rajasthan
Forest
officer
Kailash

States like Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Khand, Karnataka have nearly half tiger population of India. State like Rajasthan considered as "Hunter's Paradise" have also shown increase in tiger population due to Project Tiger.

Samkhala
Played an
important
role as
the Tiger
man of
India?

Importance of Big Cat Protection → Big Cats include animals like Tiger, Lion, Leopard, cheetah etc.;

- (i) Helps in maintaining the balance of the food chain
- (ii) Protect the Big Cats in their natural habitat resulting in Less Human → Tiger/Lion encounters.
- (iii) Provide the required technical and expert advice.
- (iv) Limiting hunting, poaching, illegal trade of body parts etc.

3. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय उष्ट्र वर्ष 2024 के उद्देश्य बतायें तथा उष्ट्र वंश का महत्त्व स्पष्ट कीजिये। राजस्थान में ऊंटों की संख्या लगातार घटने के कारणों पर चर्चा करें तथा राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा ऊंट संरक्षण हेतु किये प्रयासों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए-

Explain the objectives of International Camelids Year 2024 and explain the importance of Camelids.

Explain the reasons of declining number of camels in Rajasthan and give a summary of the efforts taken by the Rajasthan government to conserve the camel.

International Camelids Year 2024 → The UN have declared 2024 as Int camelid year for conservation

and protection of the camels found around the

globe in all types of climatic conditions
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Hot-Desert} \\ \text{Cold} \end{array} \right.$

Importance of camelids (i) Its milk have good immune

boosting qualities. (ii) Used as a means transport,

load carrying, camel races etc. (iii) Provide employ-

ment to the persons involved in Jat-katori profession.

(iv) A special type of cloth is made from Hair of

baby camel → Bakhla etc.

Reason behind Declining No

Eff-Roots to conserve

(i) Lack of proper care and

(i) State Government have

exploitation specially by the

declared camel → State Animal

load carriers (ii) Decrease in

in Domestic category in 2014

the natural powder of camels -

(iii) Camel Conservation Programme

Khesdi leaves → Loom

(iii) Camel Festival in Bikaner

(iii) The decrease of mouth, foot

(iv) State providing free

affecting (iv) Abandoning by the

medicine to camel owners.

owners when not compatible for use.

(v) Ice cream from ~~Camel~~ Milk