

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	29 1/2
Medium : English	Unit - II	13	40
E-mail : -	Unit - III	13	31 1/2
Exam Date : 13-01-2024	Total	39	101
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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	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. Avoid unnecessary writing
- 2.
3. mention current affairs examples?
4. Use diagram/blackpen for extra effort
- 5.
6. use full stop, comma etc properly
7. Intro - Body - Conclusion in long answers
- 8.
- 9.
10. *Good Luck*
- 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

1 1/2

To reflect deeply.

Intellectual Integrity is a technique of honesty and truthfulness in intellectual works (Intellectual Property Rights). It means no one can take the patent, GI Tag of other and follow the path of intellectuality.

Relevance of this principle holds an important place in human-animal relations. human-human relations?

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.

'Asteya' means not to steal money property or thing of other people by thought, mind and soul.

[Relevance] → In today's era, person if follow his/her duty without copying other then crime rate and violence end.

(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

Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan; Indian philosopher gave the philosophy to follow one's duty with honesty and integrity. An administrator have to follow this philosophy for better implementation of policies for social welfare.

4. नैतिक अभिक्षमता की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट कीजिए-
Explain the concept of moral aptitude.

-ethical dilemmas?

-skills to make

ethical choices and moral

Moral Aptitude means moral values, thinking and works. Moral Aptitude led to the moral works and make the persons morally good.

Moral Aptitude is an integral value for good society. Ability to understand, apply and demonstrate ethical principles.

5. अरस्तु के 'मध्यम मार्ग सिद्धान्त' को समझाइये-
Explain Aristotle's 'Middle Path Theory'.

1

Virtues: every moral virtue is a stake between two extreme viewpoints. Aristotle gave the 'Middle Path Theory'. According to which a person must follow middle path rather than to follow path of extreme good or bad (ends)

Middle path always gave the right decision and person reach at ultimate happiness.

- example - ?

(Write above this line only)

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.

Theoretical Approach [what you have the right to do] and Nomothetic approach [what you are right to do] makes the ethical decision. This statement have relevance in decision making and public administration. If a person understand that what is right for large number of people and what were actually his/her duties then better decisions were taken at larger level. importance?

Ethical Dilemma
Legal and ethical
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.

2

Code of conduct is essential in public sector so that a public servant must follow his duties in well manner and able to fulfill the expectations. If there is proper code of conduct then an administrator follow all rules and regulations and able to implement schemes in better way. importance in public service?

Code of conduct is
documented
express
commitment
of civil servants

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

2

Ethical Hedonism is an concept given by Hedonist thinker. According to them

- Evaluation?

- person determine his duty and he will choose

pleasure is more important than anything. A person have to enjoy his/her life and do whatever give them pleasure

without thinking about heaven/hell, God Punishment (Karma) and next life.

pleasure is the extreme happiness and whatever is done for pleasure.

(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

Ethics have two ways Personal and Professional

Personal

Professional

- ① Ethical values followed in personal life
- ② values for Mother, father, sister, etc
- ③ Non fulfillment not led to punishment
- ④ Narrow concept
- ⑤ Disturb the mental peace as emotional in nature

- ① values followed at professional level
- ② for Colleagues, Boss, etc
- ③ Led to punishment
- ④ wider concept
- ⑤ Not emotional in nature

- Conclusion?

- learnt from family and friends?

- on becoming part of

corporate world? - How well they follow company protocols?

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

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

Both Bhagavad Gita and Kant's ethics gave Ethical values

Similarities


- ① Do the duty for the sake of duty [योग कायमसु कायमसु]
- ② Emphasis on moral life
- ③ Duty is supreme
- ④ Freedom of will (Vivek)
- ⑤ Benefit to all section of society.

Dissimilarities

- ① Kant → Ethical values are Imposed
- ② Kant → Theory of specialisation
- ③ Kant → Knowledge + Action → ultimate happiness
- Gita → They are innate
- Gita → Sarabhute Hita
- Gita → Duty is happiness











Both gave some Ethical values which need to be fulfilled.

RAS-2021 RESULT



सम्यक मार्गदर्शन-सर्वश्रेष्ठ परिणाम
सम्यक ने पुनः 27वां इतिहास, सम्यक सितारों ने फहराया परचम

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

1 st RANK	2 nd RANK	3 rd RANK	4 th RANK	5 th RANK	6 th RANK	7 th RANK	8 th RANK	9 th RANK	10 th RANK
									
VIKRANT SHARMA	BHAV RAJ	VISHAL	DHURV	ANANYA	ANANYA	ANANYA	ANANYA	ANANYA	ANANYA


Toppers एवं विशेषज्ञों से जानिए सफलता की सटीक रणनीति

सिविल सेवा की तैयारी को समर्पित संस्थान

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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 → Ethical values followed by Gandhi and gave to world for person to be ethical in nature.

5 values by Gandhi → Satya (Truth)
Asteya (Non stealing)

Gandhian Philosophy is a double edged sword?
→ Brahmacharya
→ Non violence
→ Aparigraha

Not completely separated from the morality?
5 values and 7 sins were also given which need to be fulfilled by a person

especially during resolving a conflict. Gandhian ethics plays important role in resolving conflicts because it gave some

thoughts expressed in moral categories?
principles which need to kept in mind.

① Non violence ② Satya ③ Maximum benefit of poor people
④ Decision's impact on person sitting at corner.

By following these principles one can take right decision by resolving

Gandhian conflicts. - CONCLUSION?
deasomy field?

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.

4

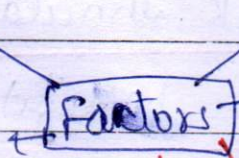
Attitude means decision taken without considering about other people; self obsessed and self centered decision without listening others

① Lack of Ethical values

③ Self-centered decision

② Individual Benefit

④ Lack of listening skills



culture? social group?
Family? Institutions?

attitude affect the society at large and affect the peoples of society

Presence of positive

An administrator not have attitude while taking decisions otherwise it will harm people at large

or negative feelings

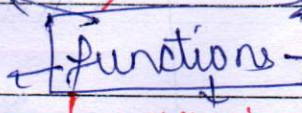
toward

knowledge functions. Some psychological

① Harm society of attitude more

③ Disturbance in peace and harmony

② Destruction of that people



④ Destruction of society

⑤ Not beneficial for people

utilitarian functions

problem? To maintain

Attitude is small thing but it affects society at large.

Conclusion?

3. क्षमतागत दृष्टिकोण, उपयोगितावाद से कैसे भिन्न है? चर्चा कीजिए-

How does the capability approach is different from utilitarianism? Discuss.

⑤

Capability Approach means follow the principles, rules to ~~follow~~ do one's duty

in which person have capability and

KARMIK -

Consequentialism

Public interest and

equal

ranking -

can do. whereas utilitarianism is an approach where rather than thinking

on capabilities work should be done

for the maximum benefit of large

number of people.

Capability Approach

Utilitarianism

Consequentialist approach

① Small scale benefit

② Narrow concept

③ work according to Capabilities

④ Partial happiness

⑤ Not valid at large scale.

Large scale benefit

Wider concept

work for peoples.

Led to ultimate Happiness.

valid at large scale.

In this way one have have to follow the

path of Utilitarianism to work at larger

scale and gain ultimate happiness.

Conclusion?

(Write above this line only)

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 1/2

Non-biodegradable detergent is a type of detergent which will not-biodegradable and causing pollution and harmful for human being as well as environment.

Example :- ① sodium sulphate Benzene Sulfonate?
② sodium/potassium salts

(Write above this line only)

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

1

B6GA means Biofuel Global Alliance formed in recent G20 meeting. Understand business and societal needs?

Purpose → Environment Protection by reducing pollution.

Importance → Pollution free measure
Environment Protection

(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-

1

ISRO classified the launch vehicle in following way ->

- ① SSLV → Small satellite Launch vehicle Experimental operational launch vehicle?
- ② PSLV → Poly satellite Launch vehicle Launch vehicle?
- ③ GSLV → Geo synchronous Launch vehicle Launch vehicle?
- ④ SLV → Satellite Launch vehicle

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

2

Medicinal plants have various properties →

- (i) Vajradanti = Against tooth decay, mouth smell
 (ii) Khoobkala = Enhance immunity, anti-cold
 (iii) Rohida = Anti allergy, anti inflammation
 (iv) Kalmegh = Anti-cold, immunity boost, anti inflammation
(Write above this line only)

5. इंद्रजाल (ड्रोन रक्षा गुम्बद) की विशेषतायें बतायें-
 Tell the characteristics of Indrajal (drone defense dome)-

1 1/2

Indrajal is a drone defense dome of India which is inspired from Iron dome system of Israel.

- Characteristics → ① Identify the missile of other country.
 ② Long range, mark the correct position.
 ③ Work on the fire and forget system.
(Write above this line only)

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

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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.

Antimicrobial Resistance effect the immune system of body.

Reasons

irrational use

Efforts

① Lack of sanitation

② Lack of proper medicines

③ Unhealthy food

④ Weak immunity power

⑤ Lack of Awareness for immunization

① Immunization Programme of India

② Antimicrobial-Drug Resistant Technology

③ various Antibiotics
Clenicillin I.

④ Technological advancement in field of science

Use some effective words

(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 महत्त्वपूर्ण 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 means technology to deal with *advance scientific and*
the calculations and process at larger level *Industrial research and develop*
ment?
ex = Quantum computers.

National Quantum Mission is an important step *in quantum technology and related areas?*
by Government to enhance development in quantum technology.

① Aim to establish Quantum computers in future

② To setup Quantum technology in meteorology and various other department

③ More research and development in Quantum technology

④ To set up Quantum technology at definate area.

(Write above this line only)

3

3. बायोटेक्नोलॉजी अनुसंधान और नवाचार परिषद् (BRIC) क्या है? इसके उद्देश्यों को रेखांकित कीजिए-

What is Biotechnology Research and Innovation Council (BRIC)? Underline its objectives.

Biotechnology Research and Innovation Council is an
organisation/council setup for research and development
and promote various innovations in biotechnology.

Integrated
governance
Research

autonomous body
Under Dept of Biotechnology

Objectives: ① Promote research in Biotechnology

excellence

② Enhance innovations in Biotechnology

sustainable

③ Protect the various innovations by giving recognition

practice

④ Provide fund and infrastructure for more development

PPP

⑤ Various works and scientist should perform new methods.

Biotechnology is root of developmental works.

(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.

9

Wi-Fi 7 is 7th generation Wi-Fi system which will
have more speed and less latency, it will
increase the speed in milliseconds.

<u>wifi-1</u>	<u>wifi 2</u>	<u>wifi 3</u>	<u>wifi 4</u>	<u>wifi 5</u>
<u>Speed → 20-30Kbps</u>	<u>700 Kbps</u>	<u>100 Mbps</u>	<u>100 Mbps</u>	<u>600 Mbps</u>
<u>latency → very High</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>very low</u>
<u>wifi 6</u>	<u>wifi 7</u>	<u>Wi-Fi</u>		
<u>speed → 1 Gbps</u>	<u>1000 Gbps</u>	<u>speed of light</u>		
<u>latency → almost negligible</u>	<u>Negligible</u>			

(Write above this line only)

Backward compatibility
Wide channel (320 MHz)
Adaptive puncturing support

Part - C
भाग - स

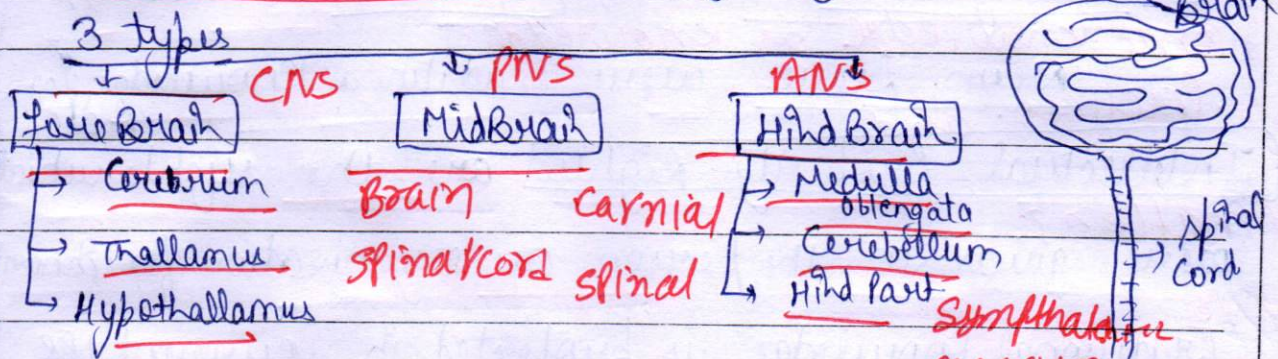
(40 Marks)
(40 अंक)

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 is majorly classified into



Reflex actions → Reflex actions are those actions

which are done after receiving the stimulus from outer environment.

Ex → Hand pulling ^{after} burn from fire

Reflex action is Innate

Diseases related to nervous system

acquired reflex action is not innate?

① Dementia ⇒ forgetting problem

- training

② Misanthropia ⇒ Problem in Nervous system

dogs to eat at

③ Hydrophobia ⇒ fear from Dogs

the sound of a bell,

④ Brain Haemorrhage ⇒ swelling in Brain

drumming & singing.

⑤ Brain Tumour ⇒ Blood clotting in Brain

Brain / Nervous system is essential part of body that provide signal to brain.

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).

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) defines traditional knowledge as knowledge of things that were running in ^{past} older time and still relevant today.

Ex → Use of Haldi (Turmeric), Goputra (cow urine), Neem leaves were Traditional Knowledge for ^{India}.

Intellectual Property Rights are the rights which were given to the person or organisation for ^{innovation}.

POSITIVE PROTECTION - Traditional Knowledge is protected in current IPR regime by **Patent**. Various countries patent their traditional products so that they can't be copied by other countries. In today's time, many American companies and Indian pharmaceutical create have issues on patent of Haldi and Gourdang.

an innovation hub for economic social? **Rajasthan state Intellectual Property Rights Policy (2021-26)** is a policy formed by state to protect its property rights in the form of ^(POY 2021) patent, copyright, GI Tag, trade secret and various other methods.

This policy protect the various products of state by giving GI Tag [Bikaneri Bhujia, Blue Pottery - Jaipur, etc] No other state can copy these products.

(Write above this line only)

3. संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी करें-

a. शांतिस्वरूप भटनागर

b. असीमा चटर्जी

c. वराहमिहिर

d. एडवलथ कक्कत जानकी अम्माल

e. टेसी थॉमस

(5)

Comment Upon-

a. Shantiswaroop Bhatnagar

b. Asima Chatterjee

c. Varahamihir

d. Edavalath Kakkat Janaki Ammal

e. Tessy Thomas

① Shantiswaroop Bhatnagar → Director general of CSIR & Indian scientist worked in the field of technology. Awarded with many awards (Padma Awards). On his name Shantiswaroop Bhatnagar award is given in field of science.

② Father of research laboratories

③ Tessy Thomas → "Missile Woman of India" is an missile women worked in field of space and defense and participate along with Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam in missile programme.

④ Varahamihir → Varahamihir is a scientist of past who worked on traditional medicines (Ayurveda) and gave various thoughts on Ayurveda.

Panchasiddhantika

Vri'hajjatata

Vri'had Vivan . Pantal yat ra ?

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)

(11a) (a) Yellow smoke → Yellow smoke is an indication of

less pollution. It is colour code formed to determine extent of pollution in surrounding.

(b) AMRIT (IIT Madras) → Atal Mission for Rejuvenation &

innovative technology. Established by IIT Madras
Arsonic and metal Removal by Indian
for which work in the field of green
technology and reduce pollution.

(c) Uterine germination → Germination which occurred
itself in any substance.

Ex → Germination in Onion, Potato, Moth, etc.

(d) Jeevamrit and Panchagavya → Jeevamrit is
Cowdung, cow urine, gungthor, Banyan tree, soil and water
an organic product farming by using
organic products and reduction in pesticides.

(e) Importance of ISS → ① Boost the image of country.

② More research and development.

③ Boost more developmental works by
staying at ISS.

Unit - III (65 Marks)
 (यूनिट - III) (65 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. जुरैसिक काल में घटित प्रमुख जैविक घटनाओं को उल्लेखित कीजिये-

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

1

Jurassic period (66-5 MYA) is period under Mesozoic Era (secondary period) in Geological Time scale.

Events occurred

- ① Dinosaur period Flying birds
- ② Big cats/animals period. Predominant
- ③ Major flora & fauna formed/growth. Consp.

2. मंटल संरचना (Mantle) के बारे में बताइये-

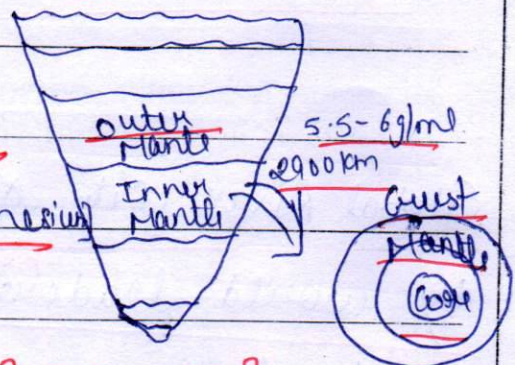
Tell about the structure of Mantle.

1

Mantle is the middle layer of Earth Crust having silica as major component (Silicon + Magnesium)

Density = ~~1000~~ 5.5 to 6 g/ml

Radius = 2900 km lower - 3.9 gm/cm³



lower part weak?

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

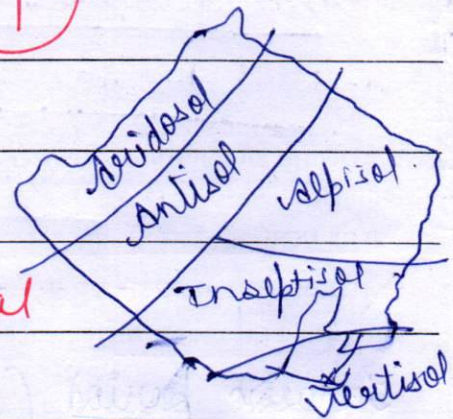
Scientific classification → ①

① Aridosol → Western Part

② Antisol - Entisol - Sandy

③ Inceptisol - Red ④ Alfisol - Alluvial

⑤ Vertisol - Black



(Write above this line only)

4. डांडेली वन
Dandeli Forest

Dandeli forest is a type of forest found in India ^{Uttara. Kannada dist. of Karnataka.} having larger leaves, taller

in size and temp. = 20-22°C.

Rainfall = 150-200 cm.

Ex → Orchids, Pine, Eucalyptus, etc.

(Write above this line only)

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

Global River City Alliance is an alliance made ^{Released 12 Dec 2023} by world leaders to protect rivers

and free them from pollution and
also make them clean and fresh.

RCR formed by NMCA in 2021

(Write above this line only)

Part - B
भाग - ब

(25 Marks)
(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

Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Development Project

is an Rajasthan Government project to enhance the percentage of forest and biodiversity.

Under which National Parks (4), Tiger Reserves, Wildlife sanctuaries, Deer Park, Botanical Park established and protected.

On the other hand forests are classified [Protected, Reserved, Unclassified].

Biodiversity Rules, Board, Forest Policy all come under project

2. यूरेनियम माइनिंग सेक्टर में राजस्थान की स्थिति का विश्लेषण करें-
Analyse the situation of Rajasthan in uranium mining sector.

Rajasthan is known as the 'storehouse of minerals' (Energy)

Major minerals = Uranium, Thorium, Asbestos, etc.

Uranium Mineral is found in Rajasthan at low level but major areas are →

- ① Khandela Hills (Sikar)
- ② Udaipur
- ③ Pali
- ④ Bhilwara

Rajasthan have Ranotbhatta Nuclear power plant which produce Energy using uranium and other minerals.

Use - photography, electricity generation, defense equipment.

05 April
2023 ?
LIFE & AFP
-SS
Uran
Plant
Distrib
ed.
13 dist

2 1/2

2 1/2

~~2 1/2~~

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

①

Diastrophim plateau → plateau also known as dissected plateau which is eroded due to alluvial or aluvial action.

Ex → Deccan Plateau; etc

Intermountain Plateau? Example?
Piedmont Plateau?

Continental 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-

② 1/2

Situation
Part of
low (forming
Plains)?
hills have
been formed in
it?

Lesser Himalayas are under the Greater and Middle Himalayas and are relatively non-permanent.

to the
great Himalaya.
No them
Part is of
low (forming
Plains)?
hills have
been formed in
it?

Ranges → ① Punjab Himalayas → Dehradun, Patlidun

② Kashmir Himalayas → Ladakh Himalayas

③ Nepal Himalayas → Mt. Everest,

④ Assam Himalayas → ^{Garo} Khasi, Jaintia Hills

Lesser Himalayas are not stable because of

frequent erosion activities by rivers

by taking sediments and soil.

(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 develop in marshy region.

Favourable conditions → ① Highest Rainfall

② Marshy conditions Tropical zone

③ More Humidity, More temperature

④ fertile soil

Areas → ① Sunderban Area in West Bengal

② Orissa coastal area

③ some areas of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Assam.

(Write above this line only)

RAS-2021 RESULT

Samyak

An Institute For Civil Services

सम्यक मार्गदर्शन = सर्वश्रेष्ठ परिणाम

सम्यक ने पुनः रवा इतिहास, सम्यक सितारों ने फहराया परचम

1st
RANK



VIKRANT SHARMA



PRIYA RAJAL



VISHWAJEET



BHARTI GUPTA



AKANSHA DUBEY



GANESH CHOUDHARY



SHUBHAM SHARMA



NIDHI UDARLA



SATYA NAGAYAK

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NEAR RIDDHI-SIDDHI,
 GOPALPURA, JAIPUR



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 100-100 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.

5

Political instability? South Asia covers area south of Asia and south east

in respect to India [Vietnam, Myanmar, Philippines,

Sri Lanka, India, Maldives]

Economic inequality?

Geopolitical Problems → ① Border issues between nations

Climate Change?

② Military coup in Myanmar

③ Dependence on large countries [Sri Lanka]

Terrorist financing?

④ Influence of powerful countries on smaller

countries [Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives]

China's influence.

⑤ River dispute, resource dispute between

countries

Rohingya crisis?

Impact on India → ① Effect the peace and harmony

of India

Water dispute?

② India ~~economic~~ trade balance disturbed.

Kashmir dispute?

③ Countries like China make stray of pearls

by taking parts of these countries. (Security threat)

ASEAN Unity?

④ Friendly relations disturbed.

⑤ People come to India for shelter (Increase burden)

So, SAARC, ASEAN established to resolve problems

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'.

Project Tiger started by Government of India in 1973 for the protection of Tigers in country.

In 2023, on completion of 50 years, International Big Cat Alliance was unveiled by Narendra Modi.

Project Tiger have achieved its target because as per recent tiger census (2023)

India have increase in percentage of Tigers [853]. Now country have 54 Tiger Reserve

which protect the large number of tigers in India. Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka have largest number of tigers in India.

In IBCA, 7 Big Cat were covered [Tiger, Lion, Cheetah, Leopard, Jaguar, etc]

Importance of Protection → ① Maintain the web/food cycle.

② Tiger - National animal need to be protected.

③ Enrich the Biodiversity of Country.

④ Enhance image at Global level.

It is a major step taken by India for Protection of Big Cat. Big Cat group - Lion,

Leopard, snow leopard?

5 1/2

Karnu

Singh

and

Kullash

Sankha

Populras

Tiger

manof

India?

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.

Camel is the state animal of Rajasthan

Objectives of International Camelids Year 2024 → ① Protection to camel

② Awareness about camel which is in list of endangered.

③ Motivate other countries for protection

Importance of Camelids

Rajasthan State animal Status

(30 June 2014)

↳ ① Used as a transport medium → Goods Person

Reduction of fodder due to irrigation system

② Milk is used to cure various disease

③ skin is used to make clothes Camel develop

④ Less water used for survival Program 2 Oct 2016!

Although camel is state animal of Rajasthan

but it is declining day by day

↳ ① Lack of water ② More work than food

③ skin used to make cloth ④ considered

it as means of backwardness

Efforts by Rajasthan → ① state camel insurance scheme

② 10,000 Rs as incentive on birth of new camels.

③ Incentive amount who have camels

Because of these efforts 84% Camels are there in Rajasthan

Conclusion?