

RAS - 23 MAINS TEST SERIES

सिद्धि-II - 007

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

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

Paper - IInd Unit - III (Part- A, B, C)

Name :		MARKS	
Enroll. No.:	Part	Attempted Questions	Marks Obtained
Date of Birth :	Part - A	24	86½
Medium : ENGLISH	Part - B	16	33
E-mail :	Part - C	7	35
Exam Date :	Total	47	104½
Inviligator's Signature :			
ECN:	RCN:	Hindi: 5	English: 9

अनुदेश (Instructions)

1. परीक्षा शुरू होने से पहले पुस्तिका को जाँच लें।
Please check the booklet before commencement of the exam.
2. अंक योजना प्रत्येक खंड के प्रारम्भ में दी गई है।
The marking scheme is given at the start of every section.
3. 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.
4. 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.

	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			✓	

* Please comment about 'Handwriting'
Detailed Comments / Feedback / Suggestions for Improvement
विस्तृत टिप्पणियाँ/फीडबैक/सुधार के लिए सुझाव

1.

Presentation

→ Don't worry - I have experience of this too much anxiety about handwriting - it should be legible only.

→ Your writing is legible
You are not gonna lose marks b/c of writing.

Comment / Comperatively your answers are informative.

→ (fulfill) word demand

→ Try to address what is being asked only.

→ Use single pen only (different colors may be used for underlining) but lots of space for important.

Part - A

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. मानव-पर्यावरण संबंधों पर प्रतिपादित 'संभववादी अवधारणा' को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Explain the 'Concept of Possibilism' propounded on human-environment relations.

(Write above this line only)

2. 'क्षतिपूरक वनीकरण कोष प्रबंधन और योजना प्राधिकरण' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।

Write note on 'Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority'.

CAMPA → Fund managed by Central Government

When deforestation due to infrastructure/development projects then compensation fund should be transferred to CAMPA.

Used for: Afforestation, Environmental Protection

(Write above this line only)

3. झुंझुनू जिले में अवस्थित किन्हीं चार कंजर्वेशन रिजर्वों (संरक्षण आरक्षित) के नाम लिखिए।

Write the names of any four conservation reserves located in Jhunjhunu district.

Conservation Reserves :-

① Beed C.R.

② Bansiyal Khedi C.R. - T

③ Mansa mata C.R.

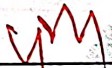
④ Bansiyal Khedi C.R. - T

(Write above this line only)

4. राजस्थान से उत्खनित किन्हीं चार उष्मारोधी/उच्चतापसह खनिज व उनका उत्खनन करने वाले जिलों का नाम लिखिए।
Write the name of any four heat resistant/hyperthermia minerals excavated from Rajasthan and the districts where they are excavated.

H.R. Minerals

Districts

① Asbestos ✓	Udaipur (Rishabdev), Jodhpur
② Mica ✓	Jaipur-Tonk, Udaipur-Bhilwara
③ Silica sand ✓	Bundi, Jaipur, Barmer
④  ✓	

(Write above this line only)

5. जनगणना वर्ष-2011 के अनुसार क्रमशः राजस्थान के अधिकतम व न्यूनतम जनघनत्व वाले चार-चार जिलों के नाम लिखिए।
According to census year 2011, write the names of four districts of Rajasthan having maximum and minimum population density respectively.

Maximum density

Minimum Density

① Jaipur ✓	① Jaisalmer ✓
② Bharatpur ✓	② Bikaner ✓
③ Dausa ✓	③ Barmer ✓
④ Alwar ✓	④ Jodhpur ✓ <i>Churu</i>

(Write above this line only)

6. 'सज्जनगढ़ वन्यजीव अभयारण्य' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।

Write comment on 'Sajjangarh Wildlife Sanctuary'.

→ 2nd smallest sanctuary; situated in

→ Udaipur

→ converted into First Biological Park

→ Fauna → Leopard, Chausingha, hare, deer etc.

→ Flora → Teak, Shisham, Bamboo, Sal, Mohua etc.

(Write above this line only)

7. 'राष्ट्रीय जैव विविधता प्राधिकरण' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।

Write note on 'National Biodiversity Authority'. (NBA)

NBA Establishment - 2
 → works under Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)
 → works for protection of Biodiversity of regions
 → Clearance granted by Authority for ^{development} projects
 (Write above this line only)

8. 'भीखाभाई सागवाडा नहर परियोजना' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।

Write comment on 'Bhikhabhai Sagwada Canal Project'.

→ situated in Dungarpur district
 → constructed on Mahis river basin
 → Syphon dam, lifeline of tribal region.
 → Hydroelectricity power project also installed on this project.
 (Write above this line only)

9. रैम्प घाटी व भ्रंश घाटी में मूलभूत अन्तर लिखिए।

Write the basic differences between ramp valley and fault valley.

<u>Fault valley</u>	<u>Ramp valley</u>
① <u>Tension force</u>	① <u>High elevation</u> of <u>Development</u>
② <u>Divergence plate tectonics</u>	① <u>Compared to fault valley</u>
③ <u>low elevation, deep valley</u>	② <u>Convergence plate tectonics</u>

(Write above this line only)

10. राजस्थान के 'जोजोबा' उत्पादक जिलों के नाम लिखिए।
Write the names of 'Jojoba' producing districts of Rajasthan.

Areas → ① Sirangana
② Hanumangarh
③ Jodhpur
④ Barmer
⑤ Nagaur

(Write above this line only)

Handwritten notes: *Handwritten note: 'Handwritten note' with a checkmark.*

Handwritten notes: *Churu Jaipur*

11. वैश्विक तापन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उत्तरदायी गैसों के नाम लिखिए।
Write the names of the gases responsible for promoting global warming.

Gases → ① Water Vapour
② Carbon-Dioxide gas
③ Methane
④ Nitrous-oxide
⑤ Chloro-fluor carbon gas

(Write above this line only)

Handwritten notes: *O₃, IRCL*

12. राजस्थान में निम्न मानसूनी वर्षा के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों को लिखिए।
Write the reasons responsible for low monsoon rainfall in Rajasthan.

Reasons → ① Aravalli parallel to south-west monsoon's Arab-sea branch
② Bay of Bengal branch loses moisture till reach Rajasthan
③ loss of humidity in cloud due to desert region.

(Write above this line only)

13. विश्व के किन्ही चार शीत मरुस्थलों के सह-स्थान नाम लिखिए।
Write the names of any four cold deserts of the world with their location.

Cold deserts	Location
① Gobi desert	China - Mongolia
② Takala - Mikan	China
③ Leh - Ladakh	India <u>in desert</u>
④ Atacama desert	South - America

(Write above this line only)

14. 'करेवा' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Write comment on 'Karewa'.

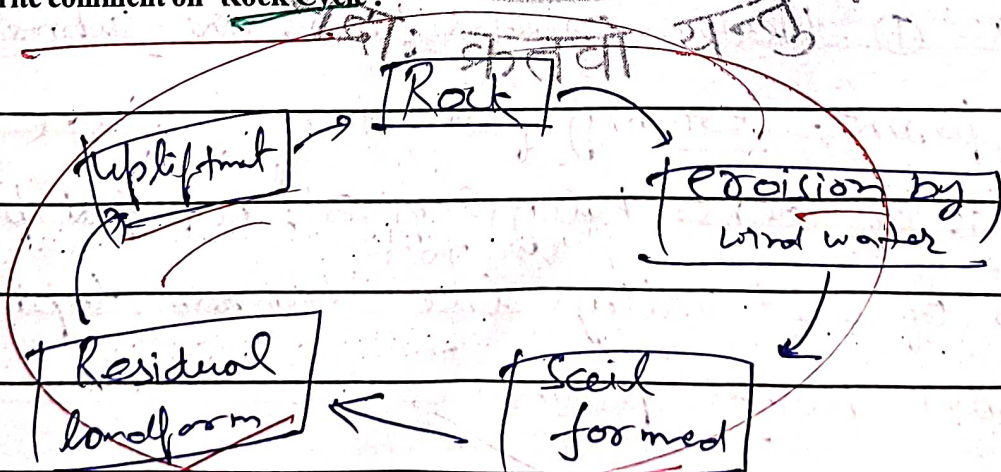
Karewa → Thick deposits of glacial clay containing stones and boulders on moraine

② → Useful in cultivation of Zafran; a local variety of Saffron (Kesar)

Found in upper region of Kashmir valley

(Write above this line only)

15. 'शैल चक्र' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Write comment on 'Rock Cycle'.



(Write above this line only)

16. नहरों द्वारा सिंचाई के कारण उत्पन्न होने वाले किन्हीं दो नकारात्मक प्रभावों को उल्लेखित कीजिए।
Mention any two negative effects arising due to irrigation through canals.

Negative effects ⇒ ① Tendency of over-irrigation,
water-logging; soil loses its fertility due to
salinity. efficiency
W. (10)

② Invasion of foreign species of flora, endemic
plants loses its biodiversity.
(Write above this line only)

17. 'राष्ट्रीय वन नीति-1988' के उद्देश्य लिखिए।
Write the objectives of National Forest Policy-1988.

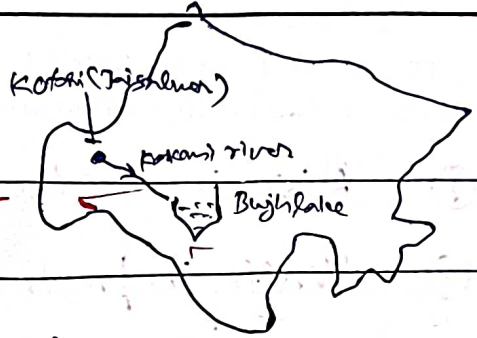
① To achieve 33% forest coverage
② Scientific management of forest
③ Protection, conservation of fauna & flora
public movement
(Write above this line only)

18. पश्चिमी तटीय भाग में डेल्टा अभाव के किन्हीं दो कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए।
Mention any two reasons for the absence of delta in the western coastal part.

Reasons ⇒ ① Western coastal plains are submerged
coastal plains; estuary formation
② Presence of dense hilly region; steep slope
hard rocks; not flat plains
③ Rivers of rift valleys like - Narmada, Tapi
④ Narrow coastal plains.
(Write above this line only)

19. काकनी/काकनेय नदी
Kakani/Kakaneya River

2



→ Origin → Kotari village, Talsalmer

→ Fall into Bajhalake

→ Type of internal drainage system

→ Only flow during monsoon season, not perennial

→ Only river of Talsalmer.

(Write above this line only)

20. भूकम्प की मध्य महाद्वीपीय मेखला
Mid continental earthquake belt

1/2

→ Extends in Europe, Asia, Mediterranean sea and meet with Pacific-Ring belt

→ Reasons of earthquake ⇒ Plate tectonic; Volcanic activity

→ Current Example ⇒ Earthquake of Turkey & Syria (2023), Afghanistan (2023), Nepal (2020, 2022), Himalayan Region

(Write above this line only)

21. विश्व के किन्हीं चार सक्रिय ज्वालामुखियों के नाम बताइये।
Name any four active volcanoes of the world.

Active Volcanoes

① Etna volcano (Italy)

② Stromboli volcano (Italy)

③ Bassen Island (Andaman & Nicobar, India)

④ Cotopaxi volcano (South America)

(Write above this line only)

22. ओजोन परत के क्षय के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पन्न होने वाले किन्हीं चार नकारात्मक प्रभावों को लिखिए।
Write any four negative effects arising as a result of ozone layer depletion.

- ① Rise in earth temperature ⇒ Global warming
- ② Health impacts due to direct exposure to uv-rays
- ③ Formation of Fog; increase in pollution
- ④ Leads to climate changes, extreme climates etc.
- ⑤ Causes cancer of skin (uv-rays).

(Write above this line only)

23. 'द कन्वेंशन ऑन इंटरनेशनल ट्रेड इन एन्डेंजर्ड स्पीशीज ऑफ वाइल्ड फॉना एण्ड फ्लोरा'

'The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora' (CITES)

[CITES] → Formed in 1973 (Force - 1975)

→ Prevents international trade of endangered flora and fauna; conserve biodiversity.

Schedule - I (I, II, III) Schedule - II

~~Schedule - III~~

Schedule - IV 4 ✓ species

(Write above this line only)

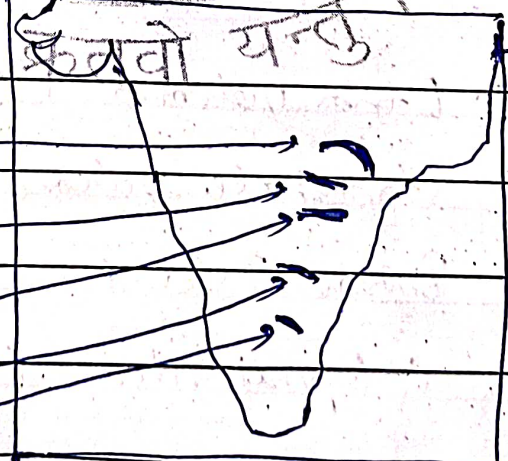
24. आंध्रप्रदेश व तमिलनाडु के पूर्वी घाट में स्थित पहाड़ियों को उत्तर से दक्षिण के क्रम में लिखिए।

Write the hills located in the Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu in the order from north to south.

North to South hills ⇒

- ① Nallamala
- ② Veliconda
- ③ Palconda
- ④ Javadi
- ⑤ Sheshay

(Write above this line only)



25. राजस्थान में बाँस उत्पादक जिलों के नाम लिखिए।
Name the bamboo producing districts in Rajasthan.

Bamboo → Bamboo is a grass, mainly produced in southern districts of Rajasthan.

- ① Banswara ② Dungapur
③ Udaipur ④ Pratapgarh *Sirohi*

Others minor producers → Chittor, Bhilwara, etc.
Bharatpur

(Write above this line only)

Part - B

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. राजस्थान में बेराइट्स खनिज उत्पादक क्षेत्रों के नाम बताते हुए बेराइट्स के औद्योगिक अनुप्रयोग लिखिए।
Name the barytes mineral producing areas in Rajasthan and write the industrial applications of barytes.

Areas → ① Jaipur - Tonk (Bandalunda)
② Ajmer *Alwar Bundi*

Bharatpur

Industrial Applications

- ① Insulating material uses
② Electrical equipments
③ Rock - drilling
④ To prepare colour pigments

(Write above this line only)

2. प्राथमिक तरंग छाया क्षेत्र व द्वितीयक तरंग छाया क्षेत्र के सन्दर्भ में टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Write note on primary wave shadow region and secondary wave shadow region.

Primary-wave shadow region

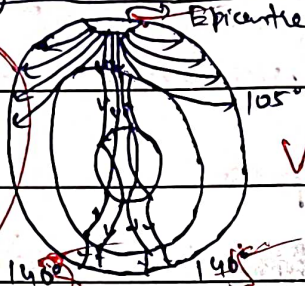


Fig. P-wave shadow region

→ P-wave passes through solid, liquid & gas, but due to refraction because of density change; Region after liquid ^{core} mantle (outer core) from $(105^\circ - 140^\circ)$ P-wave not observed.

→ Smaller than S-wave. in which aspect? (Write above this line only)

S-wave shadow region

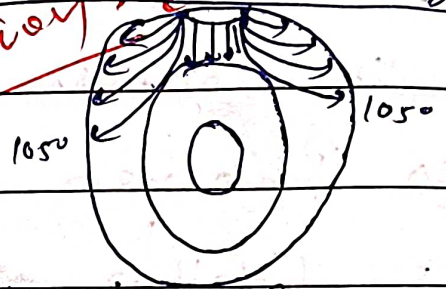


Fig. S-wave shadow region

→ S-wave passes only through liquid; So it is not observed. Whole region beyond 105° is shadow region. Larger than P-wave.

3. हिमालय दर्रे का भारत के लिए महत्त्व उल्लेखित कीजिए।

Mention the importance of Himalayan passes for India.

[Importance] → ① Used for Tea cultivation in Sikkim and Darjiling Himalayas

② Used for trade route to supply material to hilly regions

③ Access to tourism; tourism economy flourishes

④ Rich in biodiversity; orchids, flowers, rich fauna.

Mention passes (Write above this line only)

examples: Shipkharu, Nathu La, Zaskar La

4. राजस्थान की जनजातियों के भौगोलिक वितरण को समझाइए।
Explain the geographical distribution of tribes of Rajasthan.

In Rajasthan, tribes constitute 15.3% of population. Major tribes: - 13-48

① Bhil → Mainly found in Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara, Pratapgarh region.

② Meena → Largest in tribal population, found in Udaipur, Jaipur, Sirohi, Rajamanand, Bhilwara, Karauli, Swai Madhopur, Tonk etc.

③ Sahsraya → ~~Shahad~~ ^{Kishangarh} tehsil of Baran → ④ Tharasiya → Sirohi, Udaipur

⑤ Sathodi → Udaipur ⑥ Kanjar → ^{Kotky} ~~southern~~ Rajasthan ⑦ Sansi → North-east Rajasthan ⑧ Mer → ^{Bhatpur,} Alwar

5. राज्य में नहरी सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के कारण उत्पन्न सेम की समस्या के निदान के लिए उठाये जाने वाले कदमों को लिखिए।
Write the steps to be taken to solve the problem of drought caused by canal irrigation projects in the state.

Sem → Salinity of soil due to over-irrigation

Steps → ① Pradharmants: Krishi Sinchai Yojna - Per drop more crop

② Use of Gypsum to reduce salinity

③ Soil Health Card → Awareness about water and nutrition requirement to farmers

④ Drip and Sprinkler made obligatory in Narmada Canal region

⑤ Awareness in farmer about limited water use according to demand of crop

⑥ Steps to be taken = ^{Give strong suggestion}

(Write above this line only)

6. "बांगर संरचना, खादर संरचना से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?" उल्लेखित कीजिए।
 "How is the Bangar Formation different from the Khadar Formation?" Mention.

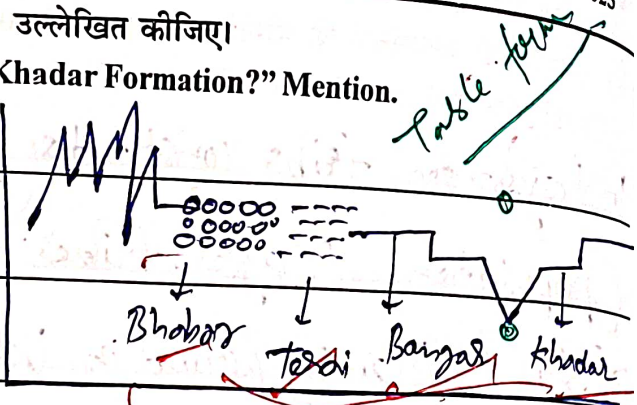
Bangar Formation ⇒ Bangar

is old alluvium deposits by rivers in plain; formed by

flood plain region around river; less in depth as compared to Khadar; less fertile as compared to Khadar;

Khadar Formation ⇒ New alluvium deposits by rivers in plain, formed around drainage area; more fertile than Bangar; fine sand, loamy alluvial soil found here, more amount of calcareous (Kankar) than Bangar.

(Write above this line only)



7. मानसून में विच्छेदन की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट करते हुए भारत में मानसून में विच्छेदन के कारणों को लिखिए।
 Explaining the concept of disruption in monsoon, write the reasons for disruption in monsoon in India.

Disruption in Monsoon ⇒ During Monsoon season;

after heavy rain, there is absence of rain for 3 to 5 weeks; called Break / Disruption in Monsoon.

Reasons ⇒ On East coast, due to absence of cyclonic depressions in Bay of Bengal disrupts rain in Northern plains of India.

On West Coast, disruption in rain occur when monsoon trade winds blow parallel to the coast 4-5° nearby.

(Write above this line only)

8. वर्तमान में भारत में बढ़ती सिंचाई की आवश्यकताओं के कारणों को लिखिए।
Write the reasons for increasing irrigation needs in India at present.

- Reasons →
- ① Weather extremes due to climate change → low rainfall in some area.
 - ② Unequal distribution of monsoonal rainfall
 - ③ Demand of food crops increased; productivity could be increased by irrigation.
 - ④ Availability of excess river water
 - ⑤ Increased demand of water - intense crops such as rice, sugarcane, jute, cotton.

Write more

(Write above this line only)

9. पीटमय मृदा की विशेषताएँ बताते हुए मृदा निर्माण को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों को लिखिए।
Explaining the characteristics of peaty soil, write the factors affecting soil formation.

Characteristics → ① Found in high rainfall and high temperature regions

② High humidity content, excess of water,

low nitrogen, low phosphorus, potash

③ Marshy land

④ High carbon content

⑤ Regions → Sundarban delta, Western Ghats, N-E region, And Islands.

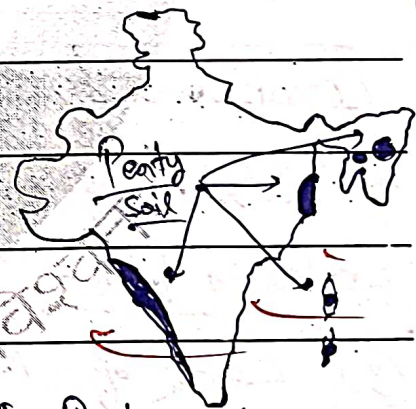


Fig. Peaty soil regions

Factor Affecting

- Amount of Rainfall (High rainfall)
- Density of vegetation (High density needed)
- Temperature (High)
- Carbon dioxide gases, Methane

(Write above this line only)

10. 'इण्टरनेशनल नार्थ साउथ ट्रांसपोर्टेशन कोरिडोर' पर प्रकाश डालिए।
Throw light on International North-South Transportation Corridor.

Importance → ① Improved access to remote regions

11. ^(Write above this line only) H was easy Q - write more to fetch extra marks
राज्य में कृषि विकास के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों/समस्याओं को उल्लेखित कीजिए।
Mention the challenges/problems faced by agricultural development in the state.

Problems → ① Low availability of water due to less rainfall; desert region ② Surface water is 1.16% & underground water is 1.59% of India ③ Lack of Mechanisation of agriculture, traditional methods used ④ Lack of crop diversification ⑤ Irrigation facility not available to most of the region ⑥ Lack of productivity ⑦ Dry & arid climate not suitable for most of the crops.

(Write above this line only)

12. "हिमालयी नदी तंत्र, प्रायद्वीपीय नदी तंत्र से भिन्न है।" स्पष्ट कीजिए।

"The Himalayan river system is different from the Peninsular river system." Explain.

<u>Himalay Rivers</u>	<u>Peninsular Rivers</u>
① <u>Perennial flow of water</u>	① <u>Seasonal flow of water</u>
② <u>Antecedent rivers</u>	② <u>Superimposed rivers</u>
③ <u>Rivers form dendritic pattern</u>	③ <u>Rivers form trellis, radial, centripetal pattern</u>
④ <u>Supply of water by glaciers and precipitation</u>	④ <u>Supply of water only by precipitation</u>
⑤ <u>V-shaped valleys, rapids, gorges, meanders by rivers</u>	⑤ <u>Stable table land not such landforms by rivers</u>
⑥ <u>New river drainage</u>	⑥ <u>old river basins</u>

Delimit
(Write above this line only)

13. राजस्थान की परम्परागत जल संरक्षण की विधियों पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।

Write short note on the traditional water conservation methods of Rajasthan.

Rajasthan is water deficient state, as surface water \Rightarrow 1.16 % and underground water \Rightarrow 1.69 % ; Methods \Rightarrow

- ① Nadi \rightarrow Small dug pond; Rain water stored, used for drinking
- ② Toba \rightarrow Larger than nadi, form of pond
- ③ Kui \rightarrow Near pond; water leakage from pond stored
- ④ Khadeer \rightarrow Jaipur; Paliwal brahmins; row structure, Rabi crop
- ⑤ Thalrao \rightarrow water structure; E.g. Mahilabag ka Thalrao, Jodhpur
- ⑥ Johad \rightarrow Shekhawati Region; Rajendra Ji \rightarrow Johad wale Batori
- ⑦ Stepwell (Baori) \rightarrow Architectural, Roni Ji Baori, Dudh Baori, Chand Baori

(Write above this line only)

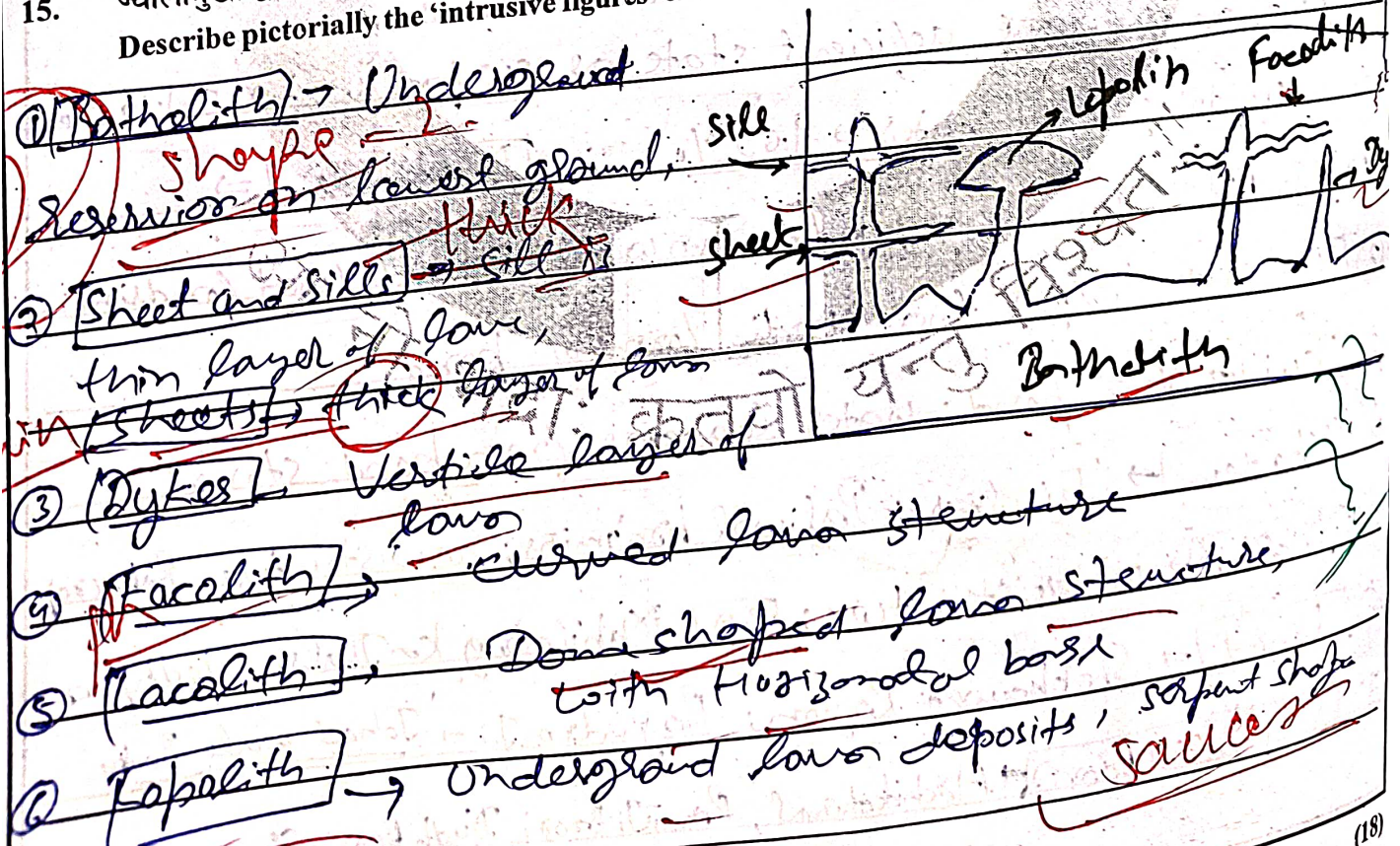
4. राजस्थान में खनन को आर्थिक रूप से सतत व समावेशी बनाने हेतु उठाये जा सकने वाले कदमों को लिखिए।
Write the steps that can be taken to make mining in Rajasthan economically sustainable and inclusive.

Rajasthan is called 'museum of minerals' as 81 types of minerals found here, 58 types are mined. Revenue = 3600 crore (2022-23)

- Steps** →
- ① Scientific methods of mining exploration should be used;
 - ② Transparency in allotment of mining leases
 - ③ Environmental consideration in forest area mining
 - ④ Economy and efficiency in mining process; high value minerals should be prioritised
 - ⑤ Curb on illegal mining
 - ⑥ Anti-illegal mining task force should be established
 - ⑦ Local people, tribals should be employed; development of local area.

(Write above this line only)

15. ज्वालामुखी द्वारा निर्मित 'अंतर्वेधी आकृतियों' का सचित्र वर्णन कीजिए।
Describe pictorially the 'intrusive figures' created by volcanoes.



(Write above this line only)

16. पैल्योजोइक युग के विभिन्न कालों का नाम लिखते हुए उनकी प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Write the names of different periods of the Palaeozoic era and write a brief note on their main characteristics.

Palaeozoic era \Rightarrow 570 to 245 millions years ago.

Periods ① Cambrian (570-505 MYA) \Rightarrow Marine invertebrates of hard body cell evolved

② Ordovician (505-428 MYA) \Rightarrow First fish evolved; first true vertebrate

③ Silurian (428-408 MYA) \Rightarrow Life on land \Rightarrow First leafless plant on land;

\Rightarrow Amphibians evolved; Fish Age

④ Devonian (408-360 MYA) \Rightarrow

(360 - 285 MYA) \Rightarrow coal bed, swamp, carbon

⑤ Carboniferous :-

⑥ Permian \Rightarrow Reptiles dominance over amphibians. Diversity faulting

(Write above this line only)

॥ जी नो भद्राः क्रतवो यन्तु विश्वतः ॥

Part - C

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. भारत की प्रमुख खनिज पट्टियों का वर्णन करते हुए राष्ट्रीय खनिज नीति-2019 के मुख्य प्रावधानों को लिखिए।
Describing the major mineral belts of India, write the main provisions of the National Mineral Policy-2019.

Major Mineral Belts: *5 main belts*

① Chotanagpur Plateau Belt

Belt: - Largest mineral reserve, Metallic minerals → Iron, manganese, Bauxite, Non metallic → Mica, Coal etc. Mines: - Singhbhum, Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj, Bonai, Keonjhar.

② North-East Indian Belt

Petroleum → Assam, Doba, Jajpur, Nagriya
Coal → Assam, Karbi - Anglong

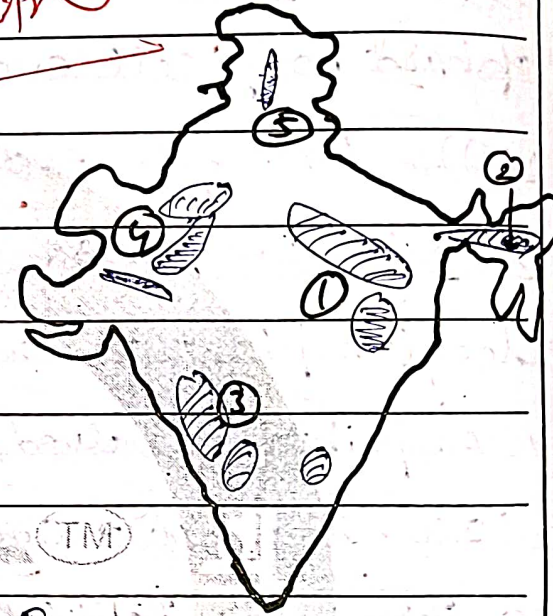


Fig. Mineral Belts of India

③ Peninsular Plateau Belt → Iron, Manganese, Bauxite, Coal, Gold found. → Chikamangalur, Bababudan Hills, Jalapet, Region. Andhra → Solan, Tamil - Naveli Nadu.

④ Rajasthan-Gujarat Aravali Belt → Sandstones, Marble, Lead and Zinc (Udaipur-Bhilwara), Copper (Khetri, Alwar), Wollastonite, Selenite.

⑤ Other Regions → Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal, Uttara Chand Region.

National Mineral Policy, 2019 → Transparency in loose allotment, e-bidding systems, scientific exploration of minerals.

(Write above this line only)

Key provision

2. इन्दिरा गाँधी नहर परियोजना की लिफ्ट नहरों को नामोल्लेखित करते हुए इस गरियोजना के कारण उत्पन्न सकारात्मक/लाभ व नकारात्मक/हानि प्रभावों पर लेख लिखिए।

Naming the lift canals of Indira Gandhi Canal Project, write an article on the positive/advantages and negative/disadvantages caused by this project.

Indira Gandhi Canal inaugurated on 31 March, 1958 by Govind Vallabh Pant; irrigates 16.17 Lakh Hectares of West Rajasthan. 1st phase start - 1952

7 Lift Canals → ① Choudhary Kumbharom

Arja Lift Canal → Hanumangarh, Churu,

Jhunjhunsu, Bikaner ② Kanwar Sen Lift:-

Bikaner, Shri Ganganagar ③ Pannalal

Bansupal Lift → Bikaner, Nagaur

④ Tejaji Lift →

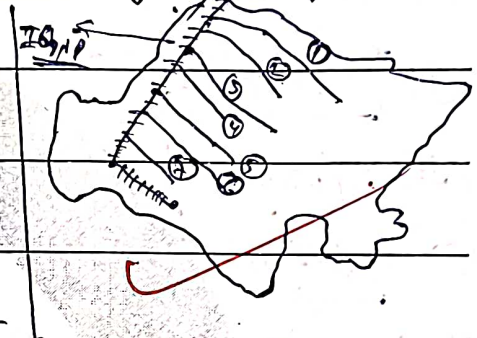
→ Bikaner

⑤ Karni Singh lift →

Bikaner, Kalayat

⑥ Gurdev Jambhwal Lift → Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur

⑦ Jain Narayan Lift → Jaisalmer, Jodhpur



Advantages

- ① Drinking and irrigation for western desert of Rajasthan
- ② Increased crop production
- ③ Crop diversification
- ④ Rich biodiversity
- ⑤ Standard of life of people improved
- ⑥ Green Revolution benefits

Disadvantages

- ① Water logging due to over-irrigation
- ② Over-use of fertilisers and pesticides, soil health deteriorated
- ③ Endemic plant species lost to invasion of foreign species
- ④ Land disputes increased

Indira Gandhi Canal is lifeline of western Rajasthan. helped in attaining rich agricultural economy of the state.

(Write above this line only)

3. जलवायु परिवर्तन पर 'राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना' के तहत संचालित मिशनों पर लेख लिखिए।

Write an article on the missions conducted under the 'National Action Plan' on climate change.

National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) was brought by Indian Government in 2008.

There are 8 missions under NAPCC :-

① National Green Mission → 33% forest area target, Carbon emission reduction
New forest policies; afforestation, CAMPA establishment

② National Solar Mission → 100GW solar energy target,
International Solar Alliance; PM-KUSUM Yojna. Building word

③ National Mission on Sustainable Habitat → IT township
Conservation areas, Project Tiger (1972); Project Habitat (ongoing)

④ National Mission on Water Conservation :- Pradhanmati
Krishi Sinchai Yojna - Per Drop more crop.

⑤ National Mission for Himalayan ecosystem preservation.
Protection of Himalayan ecosystem, ban on polythene

⑥ National Mission on Clean Energy

⑦ National Soil Mission → Soil Health Card (SHC)

⑧ Sustainable Smart Cities Mission

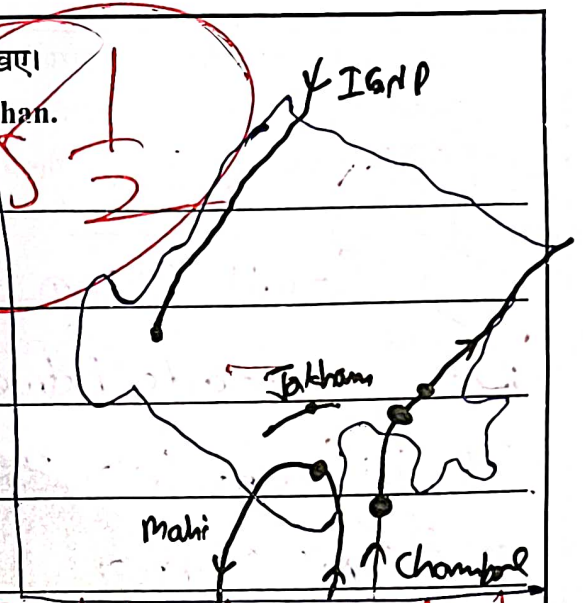
8 specific missions smart cities projects.

National Action plan on Climate change has been helpful in attaining Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of India to UN.

(Write above this line only)

4. राजस्थान की प्रमुख जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Write short note on the major hydro power projects of Rajasthan.

Hydropower plays pivotal role in power generation in water deficient desert state of Rajasthan. Projects:-



(A) State - State Projects :-

(1) Chambal Multipurpose Project :-

Total 386 MW electricity generated through Chambal, Rana Pratap Sagar and Jawahar Sagar Dam. (Rajasthan - M.P.)

(2) Mahi Multipurpose Project :- Electricity generated through Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam supplied to tribal areas; about ~ 142 MW

(3) Indira Gandhi Canal Project :- 23.85 MW electricity generated

(B) State Owned Projects :-

(1) Bhikhabhai Sagar

Project :- On Mahi River; Dungarpur; electricity generated

(2) Jabhna Dam :- On Jabhna River, Pratapgarh,

small amount of electricity generated here.

(3) Central Projects :- Electricity supplied from Hydro-

power projects of Centre like Northpo Jakhri, Rihand, Orai etc.

Opportunities for hydro-power generation in Rajasthan should be explored more, as state has potential in various Dams being constructed in ERCP Project.

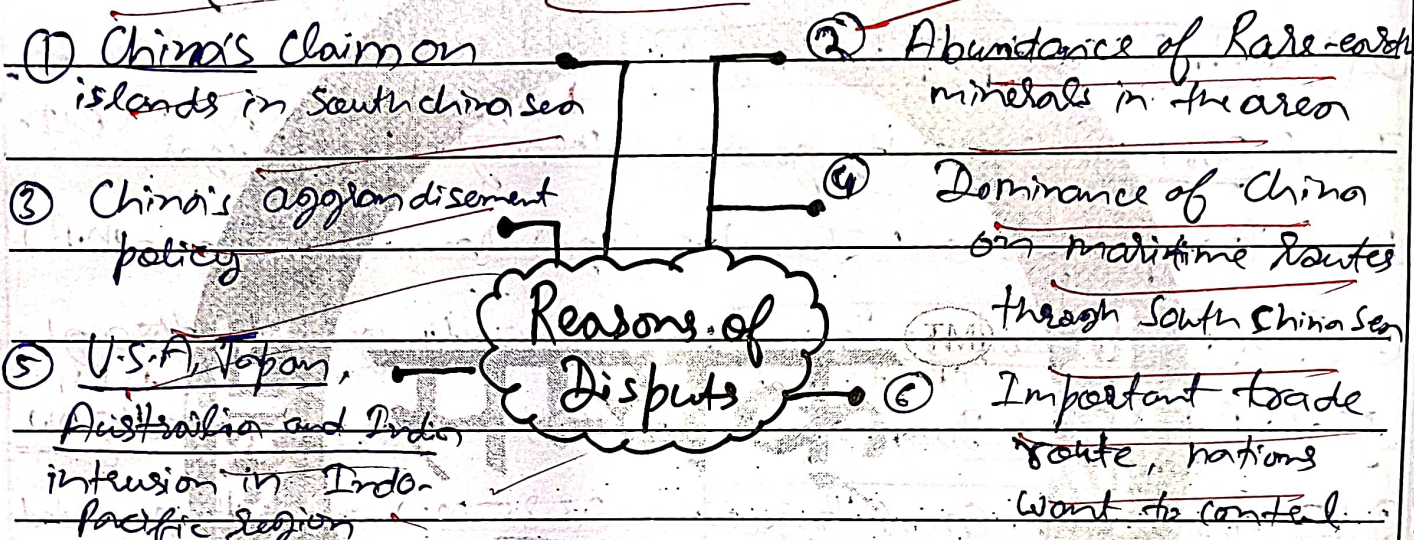
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well concluded

5. दक्षिण चीन सागर में विवाद के कारणों को लिखते हुए इस क्षेत्र का महत्व स्पष्ट कीजिए तथा वर्तमान में दक्षिण चीन सागर विवाद पर भारत का पक्ष भी उल्लेखित कीजिए।

While writing the reasons for the dispute in the South China Sea, explain the importance of this region and also mention India's stand on the present South China Sea dispute.

South China Sea has been a disputed region from a decade between China and coastal countries like Vietnam, Laos, Taiwan ~~and~~. *of desuline*



[Importance] → ① Abundance of minerals in the region
 ② Important maritime route which connect south-east Asian countries to Indo-Pacific Region.
 ③ Importance in maintaining Balance of Power with Indo-Pacific ④ One-Belt one Road route importance.

[India's Stand] → India opposed China's dominance in the Region; QUAD formation to counter China; Oil exploration by ONGC-Videsh in South China Sea.

well concluded South-China Sea region is important to manage 'rules based world order' by balancing China.

(Write above this line only)

6. कोपेन के वर्गीकरण के अनुसार भारत के जलवायु प्रदेशों का सहमानचित्रण वर्णन कीजिए।
Describe the mapping of climatic regions of India according to Köppen's classification.

Köppen's classification is based on Temperature, Rainfall and Vegetation.

① **[BWhw]** :- Tropical Arid Climate

→ Western Rajasthan, South Punjab, Arunachal Pradesh

② **[BShw]** → Tropical Semi-Arid Climate (Steppe) :-

Central Eastern Rajasthan, Punjab, Delhi, Western Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh

③ **[Aw]** → Tropical Rainforest with short dry season :- Western Ghats

④ **[As]** :- Dry monsoon, humid winter climate :- Tamil Nadu coast, Southern Andhra Pradesh, Eastern Karnataka and Kerala coast

⑤ **[Dfc]** → Cold climate with short summer :- North-east region

⑥ **[Cwg]** :- Monsoon climate with dry winter :- Northern Ganga Plain region

⑦ **[Aw]** → Tropical Savanna Climate :- Central India, Northern Peninsula

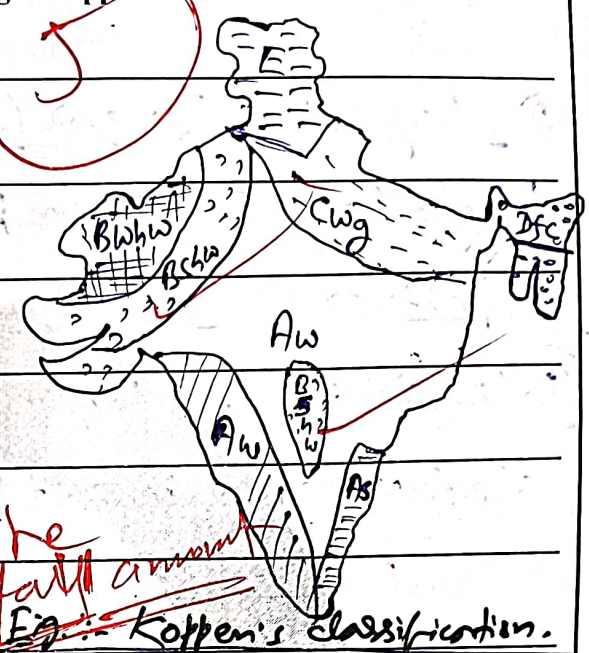
⑧ **[E - Polar Climate]** :- Tundra Vegetation, Jammu and Kashmir

Rainfall ⇒ Highest ⇒ Aw regions, Dfc Regions, eastern Cwg region

lowest ⇒ BWhw regions, Polar (E) regions.

Köppen's classification of Climatic Regions of India

shows that 'diversity of climate' is found here.



Write rainfall amount. Eg:- Köppen's classification.

7. निम्न बिन्दुओं पर संक्षिप्त में लेख लिखिए/Write short article on the following points.

1. राजस्थान वन नीति 2023/Rajasthan Forest Policy 2023

2. राजस्थान बांगर या अर्द्धशुष्क मैदान/Rajasthan Bangar or Semi-arid Plains



② Rajasthan Bangar (Semi-Arid): -

Rainfall \Rightarrow 25 to 50 cm; divided into

4 parts \Rightarrow ① Luni-Tawai Basin: -

Pali, Sirohi, Talasra Region; Ranm of Nehar;

Kala-Bherdangar in east;

② Nagaur Upland: - Salt water lakes \Rightarrow Deolwana, Degana

Kuchaman; Fluoride region \Rightarrow Kabad Patti; Nagaur district.

③ Shekhawati Inland Drainage: - Kantal river catchment \Rightarrow

Tozawati; Sikar, Churu, Thunjkun; Grasslands \Rightarrow Reed.

④ Ghaghghar Basin: - Ganganagar, Hanumangalh region;

Drainage \Rightarrow Nali/patt; Ghaghghar \Rightarrow Dead river

① Rajasthan Forest Policy, 2023:

launching - ?

[Provisions] ① To increase forest cover by 20%

in next 20 years;

② Sustainable management

and protection of forests of the state

③ Afforest-

ation programme on community basis

④ Social

forestry should be promoted through Village forest

Management Committee (VFMC)

⑤ Scientific

management of Conservation Reserves, Protected area.

हिन्दी व्याकरण- मुहावरे, कहावत/लोकोक्ति और प्रारूप-लेखन-परिपत्र

1. दिए गए मुहावरों का अर्थ व वाक्यों में प्रयोग कीजिए-
(i) आग लगने पर कुआँ खोदना।

अंक - 5

अर्थ :- बिपरीत अर्थों पर समाधान देना

प्रयोग :-

- (ii) आटे दाल का भाव मालूम होना।

अर्थ :- हकीकत जान लेना

- (iii) उड़ती चिड़िया पहचानना।

अर्थ :- दुर्लभ वस्तु की पहचान

प्रयोग :-

- (iv) इन्द्र का अखाड़ा।

नो भद्राः क्रतवो यन्तु विश्वतः

- (v) अक्ल का पुतला।

Rpsc परीक्षा (वाक्यों में) लिखने पर ही marks देने हैं

2. दिए गए लोकोक्तियों का अर्थ व वाक्यों में प्रयोग कीजिए-
- (i) अच्छी मति जो चाहो बूढ़े पूछन जाओ

अंक - 5

- (ii) आगे जाए घुटने टूटे, पीछे देखे आँखे फूटे

अर्थ - ~~अच्छी मति जो चाहो बूढ़े पूछन जाओ~~

युक्त ॥

- (iii) इमली के पात पर दण्ड पेलना

~~अर्थ~~ →

- (iv) उगले तो अंधा, खाए तो कोढ़ी

- (v) ऐसे बूढ़े बैल को कौन बाँधा भूस देय

3. राजस्थान सरकार के मुख्य सचिव की ओर से सभी विभागाध्यक्षों को प्रशासनिक व्यय में कमी करने के उपायों को सख्ती से लागू करने के निर्देश देते हुए परिपत्र का प्रारूप लिखिए।

अंक- 10

5

राजस्थान सरकार

कार्यालय मुख्य सचिव, सचिवालय,

जयपुर ।

प.सं.:- 17(5)/कामुस/2023/78

दिनांक :- 17 मार्च, 2024

परिपत्र

विषय

मुख्यमंत्री महोदय की अध्यक्षता में हुई मीटिंग, जिसमें राज्य सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों में हो रहे प्रशासनिक व्यय को कम करने का निर्णय लिया गया था, के बावजूद निर्धारित सीमा से ज्यादा व्यय किया जा रहा है।

उक्त सम्बन्ध में पूर्व में जारी परिपत्र संख्या 17(5)/कामुस/2023/11 के संदर्भ में सभी विभागों को पुनः स्मरण किया जाता है कि प्रशासनिक व्यय की सीमा की अनिवार्य रूप से पालना सुनिश्चित की जाए।

~~कसग~~

दस्तावर

मुख्य सचिव, राजस्थान

सरकार, जयपुर ।

दिनांक :- 17 मार्च, 2024

प्रक्र-13(8)/मसउ/2024/79-85

प्रतिलिपि :- आवश्यक कार्रवाई हेतु निम्नलिखित के प्रति -

- ① सचिव, सामान्य विभाग, राजस्थान सरकार ।
- ② निजी सचिव, सामान्य मंत्री, राजस्थान सरकार ।
- ③ निजी सचिव, मुख्यमंत्री, राजस्थान सरकार ।
- ④ रक्षित प्रशावली ।

दस्तावर

~~कसग~~

मुख्य सचिव

भारतः कर्तवो यन्तु

Synonyms, Antonyms and Paragraph Writing

Marks 10

9

Choose the word similar in the meaning (Q. No. 1-5)

1. Autonomous
Self-governed/Separate.

Self-governed

2. Relish
Like/Enjoy

Enjoy

3. Immanent
Inherent/Urgent

Inherent

4. Magnanimous
Loyal/Generous

Generous

5. Malign
Harmful/Deviate

Harmful

Choose the word opposite in the meaning. (Q. No. 6-10)

Marks: 5×1 = 5

6. Illicit
Liberal/Lawful

Lawful

7. Conform
Differ/Reject

Differ

8. Mitigate
Alleviate/Aggravate

Aggravate

9. Abrupt
Gradual/Hurried

Gradual

10. Pernicious
Ruinous/Beneficial

Ruinous

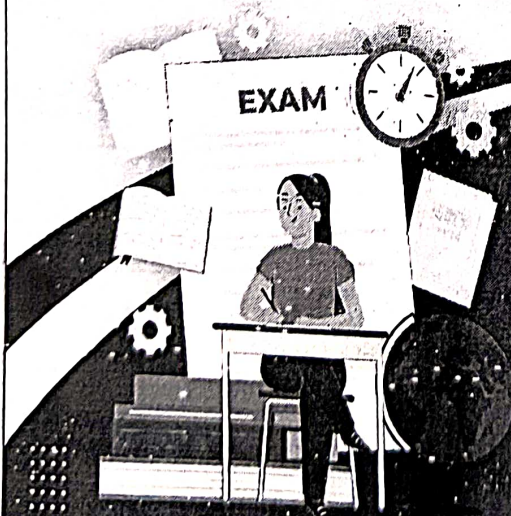
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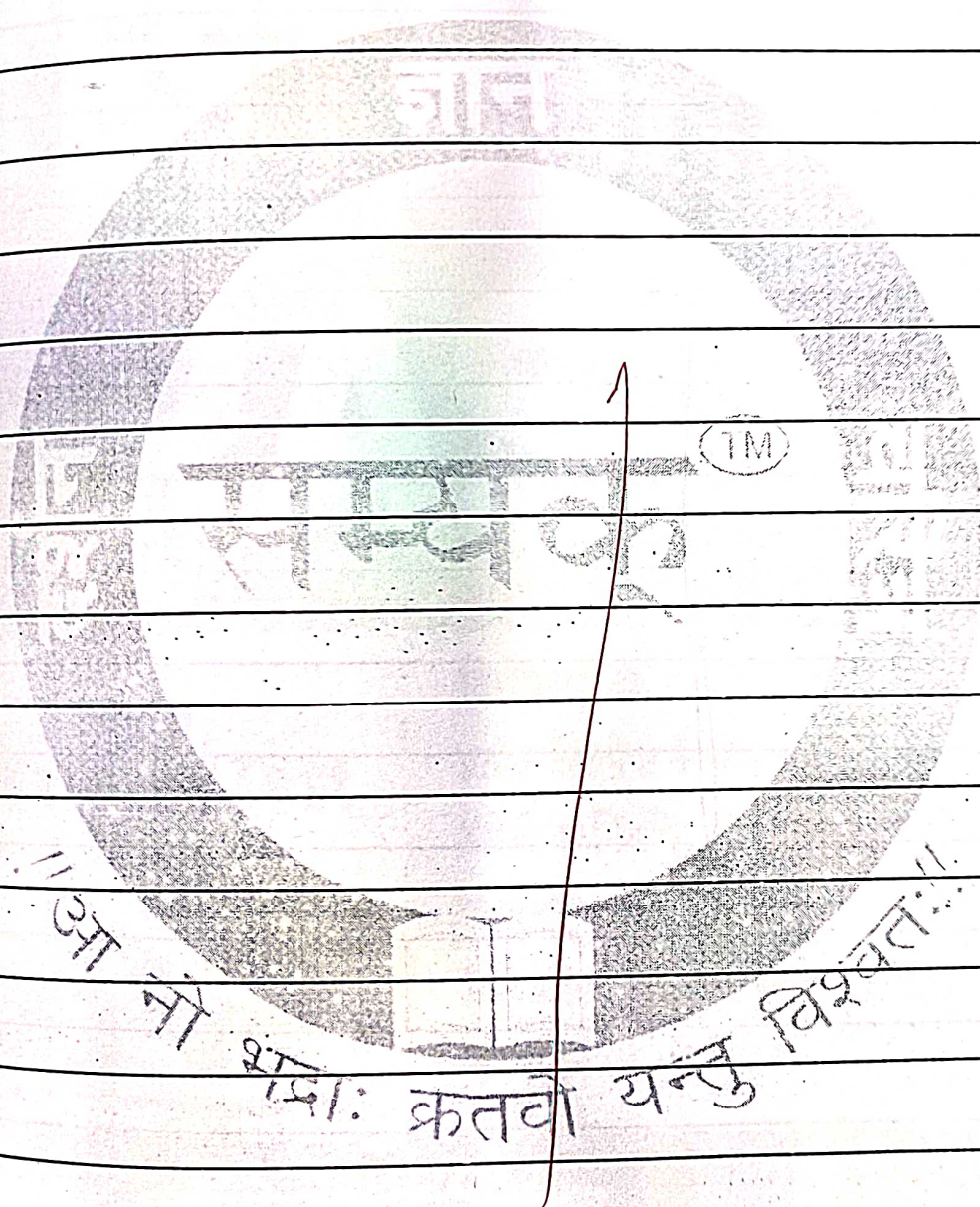


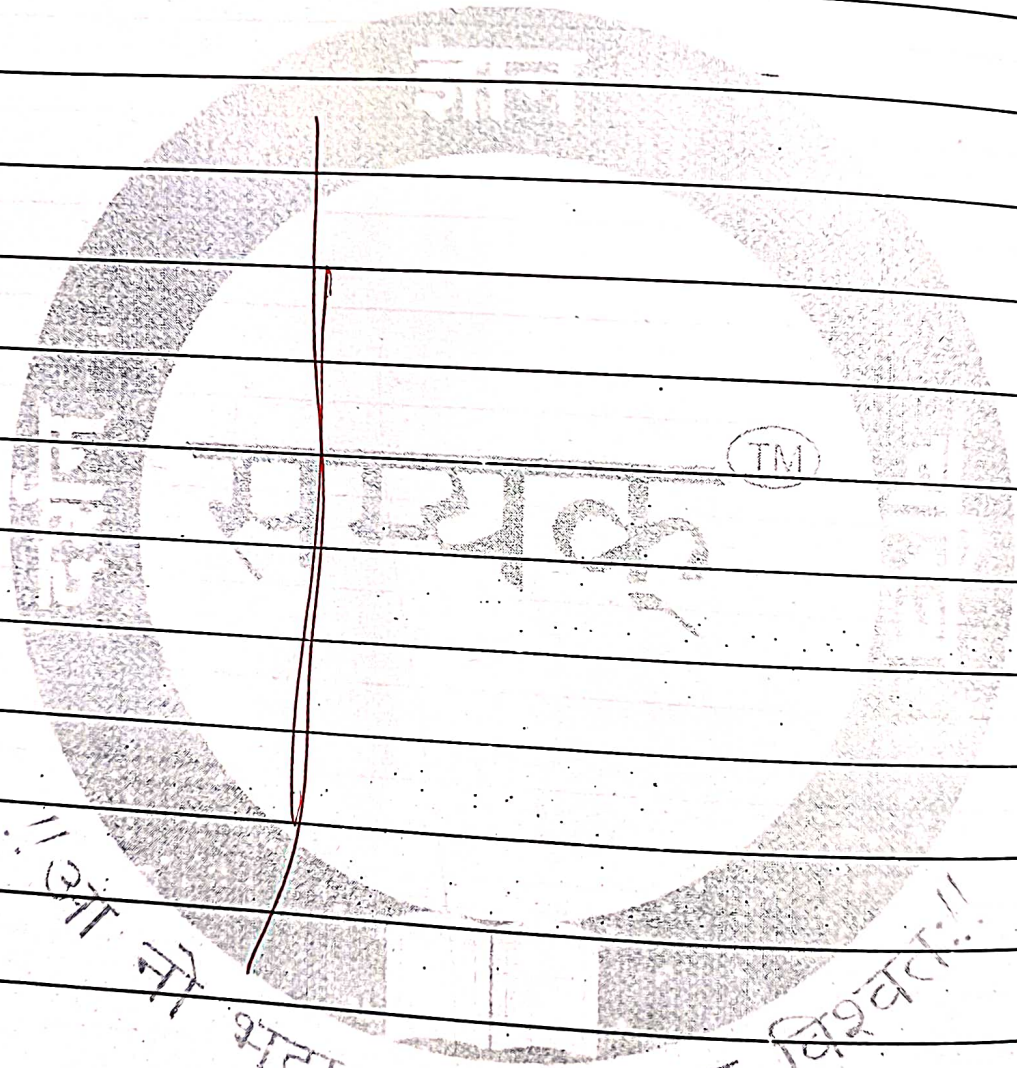
ऋद्धि- सिद्धि, जयपुर



9875170111

- (B) Write a Paragraph on any one of the following in approximately 200 words.
1. Economic Prospects in Rajasthan.
 2. ERCP-Its Relevance & Importance
 3. Freedom of Speech and Democracy





॥ ओं नो भद्राः कर्तव्यो यन्तु विश्वतः ॥

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विशेषताएं ▶▶

- प्रत्येक टेस्ट पेपर के साथ आधे घंटे हिंदी/अंग्रेजी का नियमित टेस्ट
- विस्तृत मूल्यांकन और वन-टू-वन पर्सनल इंटरैक्शन
- Detailed Model Answer Key
- ऑनलाइन एवं ऑफलाइन

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