

Samyak

An Institute For Civil Services

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		80½
Medium : English	Part - B		88½
E-mail : .com	Part - C		27½
Exam Date :	Total		96½
Inviligator's Signature :			
ECN: SID-	RCN:	Hindi: 0	English: 0

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.

SAMYAK, Near Riddhi Siddhi, Gopalpura Bypass, Jaipur, 9875170111
Test Series Helpline & Whatsapp - 9414988860, Email Id - samyakttestseries@gmail.com

	REVIEW PARAMETER		Average		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. over all about average effort
But needs to improve precise and concise knowledge
of subject.
- > Add maps, and locations (w/ in additional)
to increase marks
- > Keep focus on content
- > Keep learning & writing

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 अंका 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'.

Authority to provide compensation to tribals who depends on forest for their livelihood - jhooming, forest produce to protect forest.

(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.

Beed

Bansyal-Khetedi

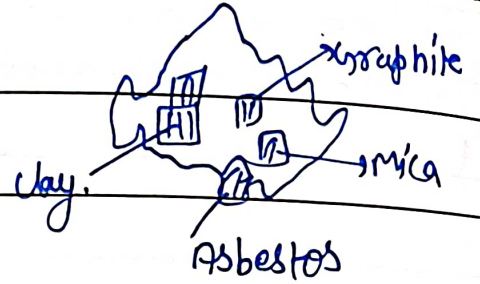
Bansyal-Khetedi Bagore

Mamba Mata

Sabharwal

(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.



(i) Asbestos - Udaipur, Bhilwara

(ii) Graphite - Ajmer, Alwar

(iii) Mica - Bhilwara, Bundi

(iv) Fire clay - Barmar, Bikaner

(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

Minimum

Jaipur

Jaisalmer

Bharatpur

Baram Bikaner

Dausa

Barmar

Alwar

Chidru

(Write above this line only)

6. 'सज्जनगढ़ वन्यजीव अभयारण्य' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Write comment on 'Sajjangarh Wildlife Sanctuary'.

Location - Udaipur

Extension - 5 km² (smallest)

Features - Biological park 'Sajjangarh' also located here.

High Biodiversity found. - Tropical Deciduous forest.

↳ Wildlife - chital, Flying squirrel etc.

(Write above this line only)

7. 'राष्ट्रीय जैव विविधता प्राधिकरण' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Write note on 'National Biodiversity Authority'.

It ensures biodiversity conservation both Flora
Fauna.

It ensure effective implementation of wildlife protection Act - 1972
environment Act - 1986
Management of National Parks - ensured.

एनडीए - 2003
HQ - Chennai
(Write above this line only)

8. 'भीखाभाई सागवाड़ा नहर परियोजना' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Write comment on 'Bhikhabhai Sagwada Canal Project'.

Canal project of Ujjain region, specially for
rural welfare

(Write above this line only)

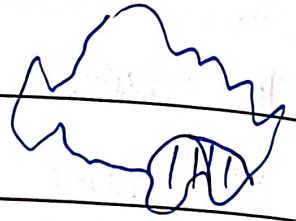
9. रैम्प घाटी व भ्रंश घाटी में मूलभूत अन्तर लिखिए।
Write the basic differences between ramp valley and fault valley.

# fault valley	Ramp Valley
formation - due to endogenic forces inside earth's crust (Tectonic activities)	due to exogenic forces formation in mountains
mainly found between block mountains	plateau areas by water, rivers.

ब्रह्मपुत्र - 1000
Lopki
(Write above this line only)

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

South-Eastern states of Rajasthan-



(i) Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara, Pratapgarh,
Chittorgarh, Bhilwara

(Write above this line only)

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

(i) CO₂

(ii) CH₄

CFC
HFC

(iii) CFC, PFC etc.

(iv) SO₂

(Write above this line only)

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

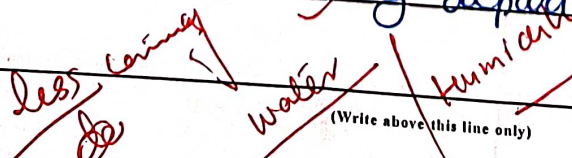


Reasons (i) Location on map of India - western side

(ii) Distance from sea.

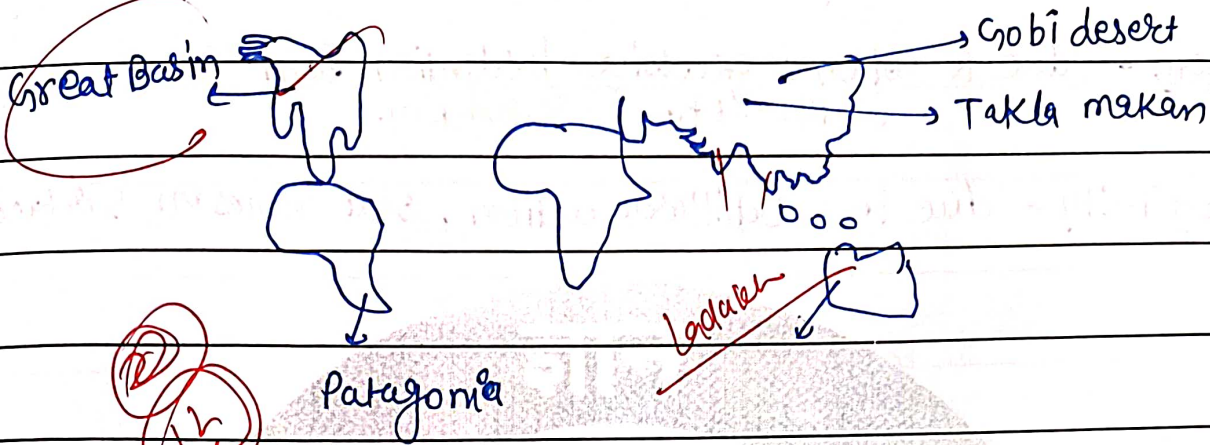
(iii) Position of Aravalli parallel to Arabian sea branch

(iv) Late arrival and early departure.



(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.



(Write above this line only)

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

High table land



These are plains formed by deposition of glacial, riverine and lacustrine sediments. Alluvial soil found on them.

Highly productive.

Mainly Saffron cultivation is done on them.

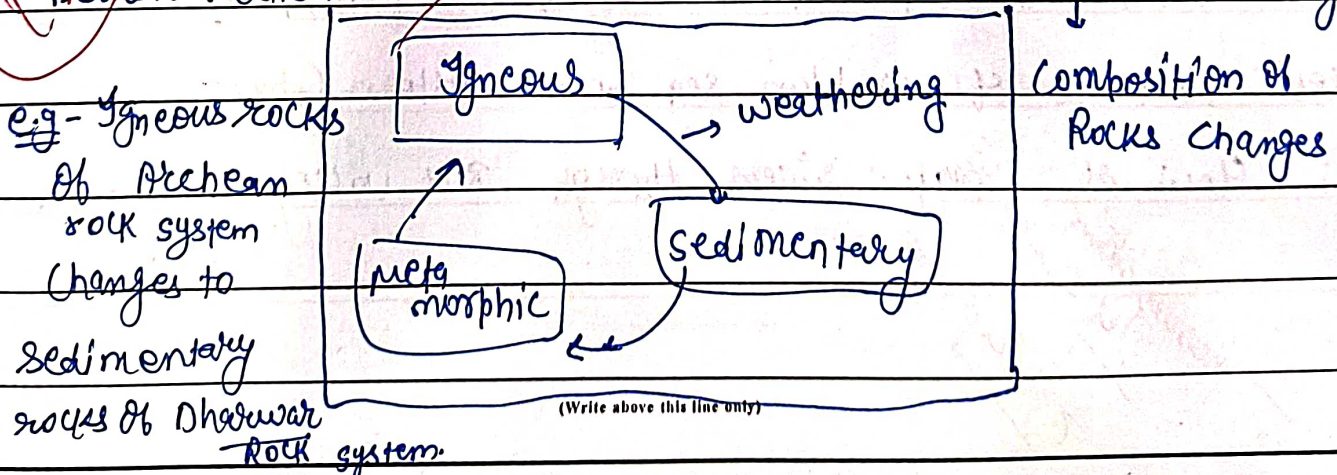
found in J&K, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh.

(Write above this line only)

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

Magma
Sediments
by temp and pressure

Transformation of rocks from one form to another is Rock cycle.



(Write above this line only)

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

(i) Sem - due to open & excessive irrigation, land become water-logged & swampy.

(ii) Salinity - due to capillary action, salt comes on surface.

(Write above this line only)

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

Objectives- (i) 33% area of total geographical area should be

(ii) forest. further division $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 60\% - \text{Mountains} \\ 20\% - \text{in plains.} \end{array} \right.$

(iii) conservation of flora and fauna with community participation

(iv) promoting climate change adaptation & promoting afforestation

(v) Increasing density in tree cover areas.

(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.

(i) less catchment area and near confluence point, i.e.

less distance of Arabian sea from western Ghats.

(ii) Flow of major rivers through Rift valley - Narmada & Tapi

less dependent of sea level
steep slopes

(Write above this line only)

काकनी/काकनेय नदी
Kakani/Kakaneya River

Kakneya River - Major river of inland drainage system of Rajasthan

Origin - Kotoi Village (Jaisalmer)

Confluence - Bhuj Lake

Importance

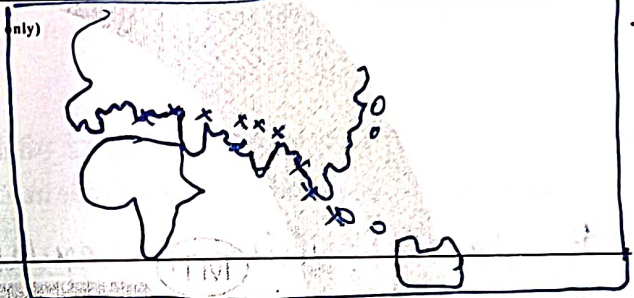
only important river of Jaisalmer.
Irrigation, drinking water

Sevan/Hilong grass

Godawan habitat

2

(Write above this line only)



20. भूकम्प की मध्य महाद्वीपीय मेखला
Mid continental earthquake belt

Major earthquake belt found on

converging plate boundaries of Indo-Australian, Burma, Eurasian, African Plate.

21% of world's earthquake take place here

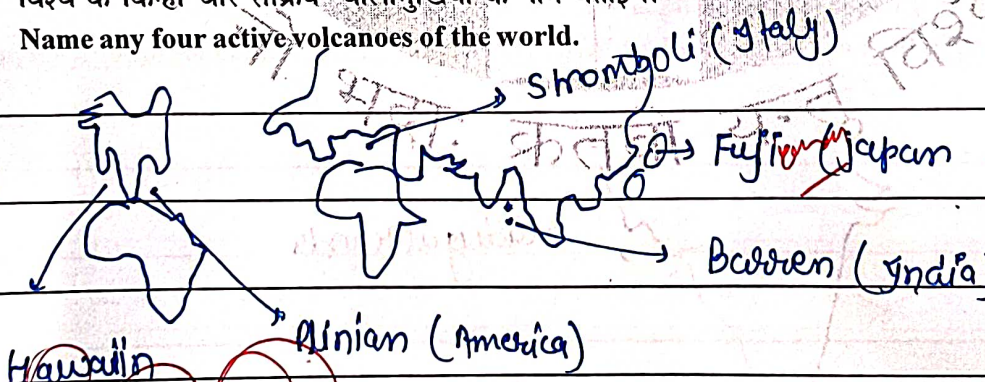
Affected Areas - Indonesia, Myanmar, India, Pakistan, Arab, Turkey

Recently, earthquake take place in Turkey in this belt.

(Write above this line only)

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

(i)



Hawaii

Alinian (America)

(Write above this line only)

22
13

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.

(i) Exposure of Earth to Sun's Ultraviolet radiations which negatively effect human beings.

(ii) Global Warming - Increasing Temperature.

(iii) No Protection from solar winds.

(iv) Composition of Atmosphere disturbed.

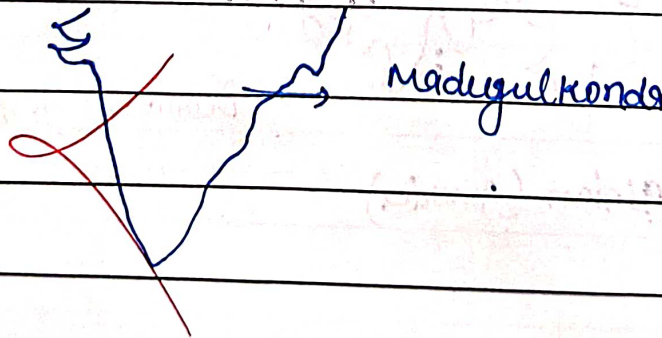
(Write above this line only)

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'

It have provision to regulate open trade of ~~the~~ endangered species. Now they can be tradeable only for educational point of view.

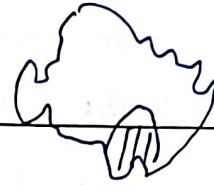
(Write above this line only)

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.



(Write above this line only)

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



(i) Bamswada, Dungeerpur,

Pratapgarh, Udaipur,

② Jhallerwar, Chittosh *Sirohi*

National Bamboo Mission - 2005 is extended in other districts like Sikar, Sirohi, Barmer.

(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।

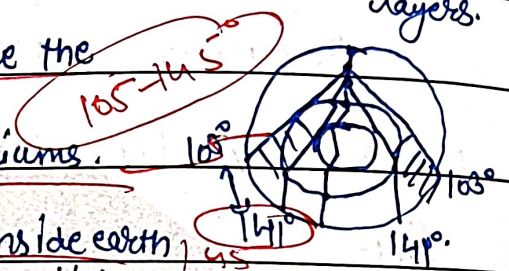
1. राजस्थान में बेराइट्स खनिज उत्पादक क्षेत्रों के नाम बताते हुए बेराइट्स के औद्योगिक अनुप्रयोग लिखिए।
Name the barytes mineral producing areas in Rajasthan and write the industrial applications of barytes.

(Write above this line only)

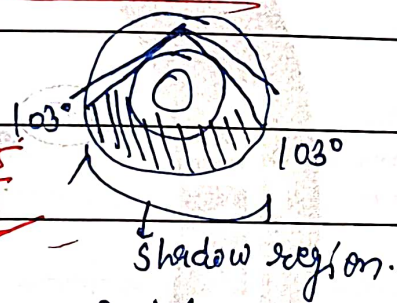
2. प्राथमिक तरंग छाया क्षेत्र व द्वितीयक तरंग छाया क्षेत्र के सन्दर्भ में टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Write note on primary wave shadow region and secondary wave shadow region.

Shadow region are area on earth's surface where earthquake waves are not found due to molten outer core, solid inner core i.e. different layers.

Primary wave shadow region - These are the longitudinal waves can travel in all mediums. Due to different states, refraction occur inside earth, due to which shadow region form angular distance 103° to 141° forms.

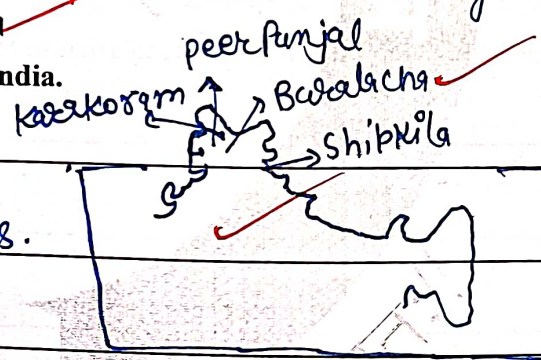


secondary wave shadow region - they are transverse waves can't travel in liquid state, form large shadow region. spherical area behind 103° angle is shadow region. ~~no cover~~ ~~empower~~ ~~area~~



3. हिमालय दरों का भारत के लिए महत्त्व उल्लेखित कीजिए।
Mention the importance of Himalayan passes for India.

Passes are escape areas joins the lands on both side of mountains.



Importance of Himalayan Passes -

Geographical - Major rivers enters India through passes. eg Sutlej.

Transportation - Most important use of passes is to ensure

connectivity with behind areas. Karakoram pass joins India to POK.

Religious - Passes of Uttarakhand and Sikkim connect pilgrims to Pashupatnath & Tibetan Monastries.

Although these passes also put security challenges against India. ~~as~~ militants, terrorist enter easily through them.

~~Hybin migration~~
~~Setting Boundary~~

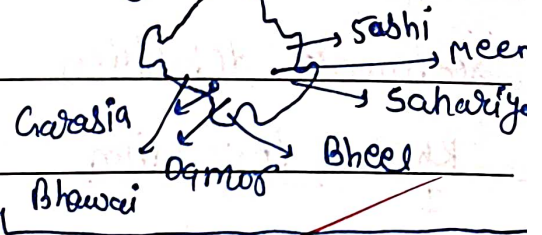
4. राजस्थान की जनजातियों के भौगोलिक वितरण को समझाइए।
Explain the geographical distribution of tribes of Rajasthan.

Major tribes - Meena, Bheel, Garasia, Damor, Saharिया, Samshi, Bhowai

Geographical distribution - Rajasthan have

13.5% (52 Lakh) tribes of total population

mostly live in Southern Rajasthan.



Bheel - Udaipur, Banswara, Dungarpur, Chittor (Mewar)

Garasia - Abu Road, Sirahi, Pindwada, ^{Pali} Samshi - Alwar, Ajmer

Saharिया - Shergarh, Baran Damor - Dungarpur

Meena community entered in mainstream society mostly in Bundi, Daus
Sawai-Madhoper

Bhowai - residence in Gujarat border areas of Jalore, Sirahi.

(Write above this line only)

5. राज्य में नहरी सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के कारण उत्पन्न SEM 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.

Making soil swampy and marshy, due to excessive irrigations

called SEM. affected areas - North-west Rajasthan, GNP area

Steps taken - (i) Eucalyptus Plantation

(ii) provision of essential sprinkler and drip irrigation in Narmada Canal and other New projects.

(iii) closed lifts from canals with limited water to farmers.

(iv) Promotion of crop cycle and promoting other crops than rice, sugarcane through incentives - like seed mini kit, high MSP.

(v) Bleaching - Rock phosphate | Gypsum

(Write above this line only)

> green manure

> canal repair

> tree plantation

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

Bangar and Khadar are types of alluvial soil, formed by sediments deposition through rivers.

Khadar Formation

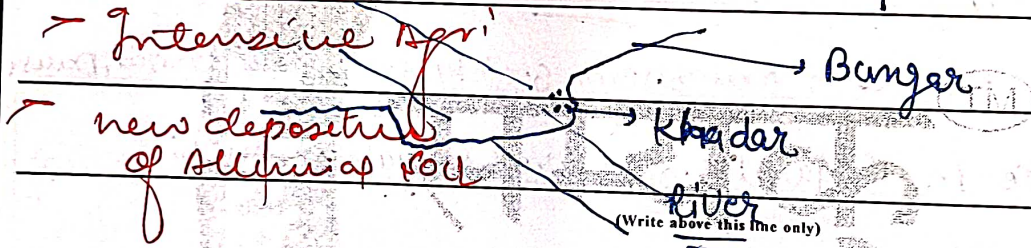
Soil found in river beds, new sediments deposited every year by river displacing the old sediments.

High productivity but deposited in less area.

Bangar formation -

formed due to river flood and having old sediments.

High production.



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 - Means decline in intensity of monsoon and irregularities in its arrival. Due to disruption impact of monsoon decreases.

Reasons

- (i) oceanic current - El-nino (Hot oceanic current on West coast)
- (ii) Sub-tropical westerly jet stream, impact arrival of monsoon

(iii) Indian Ocean dipole - negative

(iv) less temperature/heating of Indian subcontinent

(v) climate change

global warming
cyclonic activity
wind pattern

(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.

India is agricultural nation with more than 50% population

3 engaged in agriculture, and 18% GDP contribution. *Population for irrigation*

Reasons of increasing irrigation needs - (i) Recent trends of *less* ~~uncertainty~~ *less* ~~in~~ *less* ~~monsoon~~ *less* ~~use~~ *less* ~~of~~ *less* ~~HYU~~ *less* ~~seeds~~ *less* ~~to~~ *less* ~~increase~~ *less* ~~productivity~~ *less* ~~requires~~ *less* ~~high~~ *less* ~~irrigation~~ (iii) Commercialization of *Hybrid* ~~agriculture~~ - emphasis on sugarcane, Rice, Pomiculture. etc. *Seed*

(ii) ~~uncertainty~~ *less* ~~in~~ *less* ~~monsoon~~ (ii) ~~use~~ *less* ~~of~~ *less* ~~HYU~~ *less* ~~seeds~~ *less* ~~to~~ *less* ~~increase~~ *less* ~~productivity~~ *less* ~~requires~~ *less* ~~high~~ *less* ~~irrigation~~ (iii) Commercialization of *Hybrid* ~~agriculture~~ - emphasis on sugarcane, Rice, Pomiculture. etc. *Seed*

productivity requires high irrigation (iii) Commercialization of *Hybrid* ~~agriculture~~ - emphasis on sugarcane, Rice, Pomiculture. etc. *Seed*

(iv) Modern methods need higher irrigation - Hydroponics.

(v) Population pressure on agriculture.

(vi) Decreasing level of ground water - alternative means of irrigation needed.

(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.

Peaty soil is mainly found in coastal and terai regions.

Characteristics - (i) Nutrition - High Humus content, lack of (N, P, K) *P, K*

(ii) Nearly 40% organic matter (iii) Highly fertile - mangrove vegetation found

(iv) Colour - *dark* Black.



3 India - Eastern coastal region, Malabar coast, Terai of UP, Bihar

factors affecting soil-formation - (i) Climate - temperature & Rainfall

(ii) Parent rock - ingredients come. *High Rainfall areas - laterite*
High temp & low Rain
→ Arid

(iii) Time-period - maturity of soil depends on it.

(iv) Location *zonal soil* *azonal soil* (v) Human activities - overgrazing, erosion etc.

(Write above this line only)

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

INSC is multi-modal transport corridor from Mumbai to Moscow including Roadways, Railways, Seaways etc. Signed 2002
Partners India, Iran, Russia.

Importance - (i) Alternative of Suez Canal

(i) Decrease the distance between Europe by 40%, time decreasing from 40 to 20 days.

Challenges - (i) Connectivity, as instability is there in middle-east.

economic corridor opens to the market area of Central Asia & Eurasia with
Alternate Route

11. राज्य में कृषि विकास के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों/समस्याओं को उल्लेखित कीजिए।
Mention the challenges/problems faced by agricultural development in the state.

Agriculture contributes 28.50% in states GDP (Economic Survey) and nearly 62% of employment.

Challenges - (i) Agricultural Mechanisation → lack of scientific methods as per

(ii) climatic needs - Arid & dry climate, lack of machines.

(iii) Irrigation - Rajasthan is dry state with 56cm annual rainfall and low ground water

(iv) Commercialization - still Agriculture is primitive in nature, no commercial crops, due to lack of proper awareness.

(v) Institutional Finance and Investment - Agricultural land decreasing continuously and size of landholding also decrease.

(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.

Himalayan River system	Peninsular River system
Nature - Rivers are Perennial Antecedent rivers	Seasonal Rivers, Superimposed rivers.
Stage - Young stage, from young fold mountain	In mature stage.
Catchment areas - large Indus - 11.8 lakh km ² Ganga - 10.6 lakh km ²	Small Godavari - 3.1 lakh sq. km
Landforms - V shaped valleys, Gorges. e.g - Buzi Gorge, large plains	Formation of U shaped Broad valleys small plains
Capacity - occasional	Depositional
Hydro Electric Capacity - High	Limited
Delta - large	

(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.

Due to less rainfall, low impact of Monsoon, Rajasthan has

scientific ancient methods of Rainwater harvesting.

(i) Nadi - Broad ponds with clay base.

(ii) Johada - mainly in Shekhawati region lowland area outside village.

(iii) Tanka - cemented tanks are found in western Rajasthan

(iv) Bawadi - ^{stepwell} Decorated stepwells are build mainly in eastern Rajasthan. eg - Chand Bawadi.

(v) Talaab - Ponds formed by rulers

(vi) Kui - These are narrow wells connected to Tanka.

Beri

> Kharden

(Write above this line only)

14. 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.

As per the provisions of Minerals Policy - 2015, -


- (i) Limited Mining lease - $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \text{ hectare for 31 major \& sub-minerals} \\ 5-50 \text{ hectare for gravel.} \end{array} \right.$
- (ii) Provision of Penalty and punishment $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \text{ lakh} \\ 5 \text{ years imprisonment} \end{array} \right.$ for illegal mining.
- (iii) Scientific mining should be promoted. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{use of Metallurgy} \\ \text{modern Tech} \end{array} \right.$
- (iv) Mining license in tribal areas should be promoted for inclusive growth.
- (v) Mineral directory should be maintained.
- (vi) Emphasis on metallic minerals with High income - Iron, Copper, Pb-Zn.

eco-friendly mining


(Write above this line only)


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


Due to cracks, distance between rocks, the rising lava sometimes form different intrusive figures.

(i) Batholith \rightarrow greater structure depth  domelike shape

(ii) Phacolith \rightarrow structure in earth's crust  magma chamber

(iii) Lopolith \rightarrow shape like dome  trifling explosion

(iv) Sheet - thin layer of magma between rocks 

(v) Slit - thick layer 

(vi) Lava forms various intrusive figures including cones, planes, plateaus, crater, etc.

(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.

Paleozoic era (570 million year ago - 245 MYA) - it includes history ^{on earth/land} from origin of life to mass extinction.

(i) Cambrian - expansion of invertebrates, no life on land

(ii) Ordovician - origin of fish as 1st vertebrate

(iii) Silurian - life on terrestrial land in form of leafy plants ^{O₂ formation}

(iv) Devonian - amphibians developed ^{> Caledonian orogeny}

(v) Carboniferous - coal formation, era of reptiles ^{> Hercynian orogeny}

(vi) Permian - Pangea form, mass extinction take place, maximum life of earth ends.

(Write above this line only)

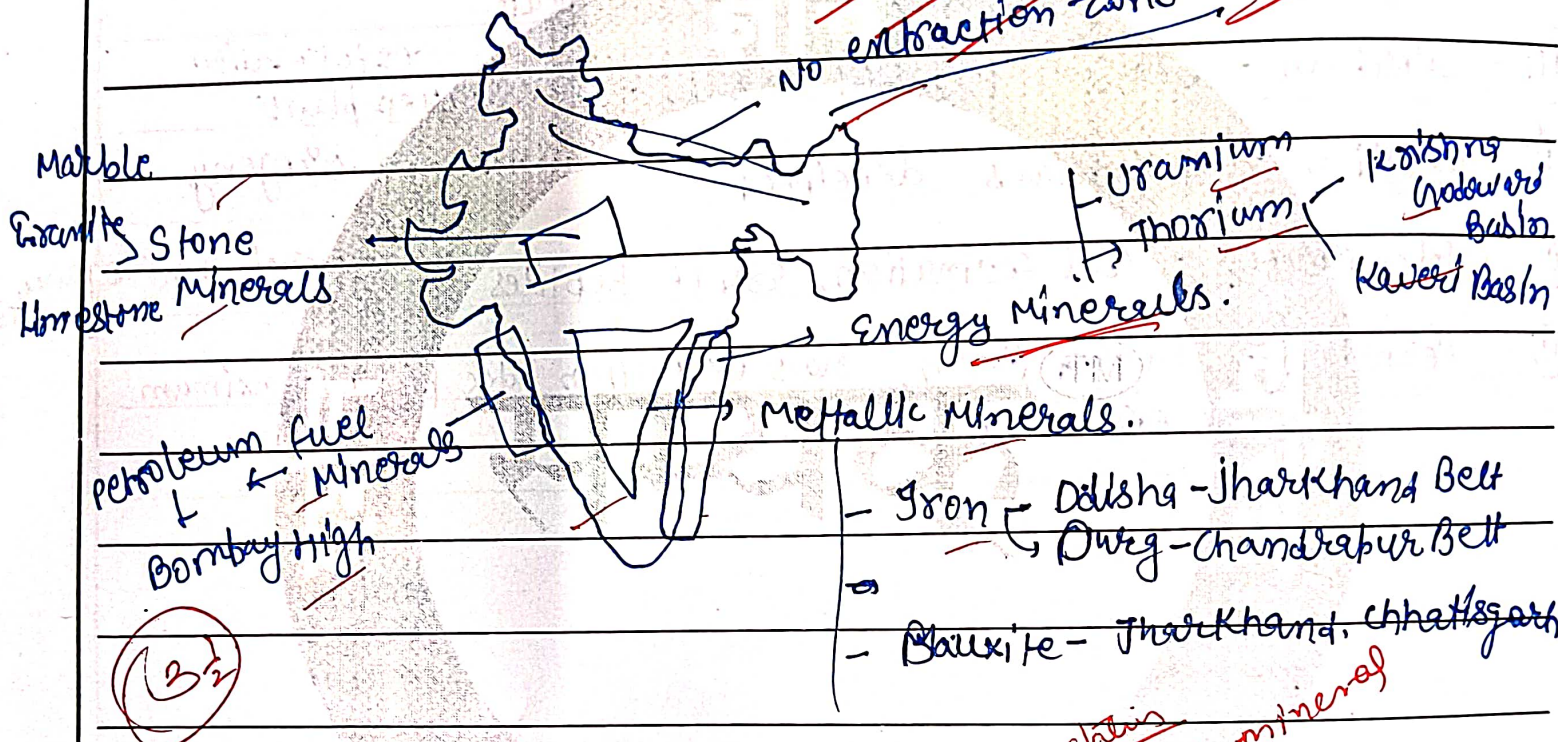
Part - C

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.

India is a mineral rich state, due to different type of rocks which have different minerals.



National Mineral Policy - 2019

- (i) scientific exploration of Minerals
- (ii) Mining license on limited area.
- (iii) Illegal Mining < Penalty - 5 years Lakh imprisonment - 5 years
- (iv) Provision to maintain Mineral directory.
- (v) Lock In Period - 2 years.

(Write above this line only)

2. इन्दिरा गाँधी नहर परियोजना की लिफ्ट नहरों को नामोल्लेखित करते हुए इस परियोजना 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.

IGNP is ambitious irrigation and drinking water project of western Rajasthan. IGNP is extracted from Harike beiraj (Punjab) with total length of 694 km.

Lift Canals of YGNP

- (i) Kunwarasen [Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Bikaner]
- (ii) Chaudhari Khumbharam [Shekhawati] (iii) Dr. Karni Singh
- (iv) Pannalal Baxiwal [Nagaur] (v) Veer Tejaji (vi) Jai Narayan Vyas
- (vii) Gwal Jambheshwar.

Advantages of YGNP - (i) Drinking water supply - Rajiv Gandhi Lift,

(ii) Jaisal drinking water project all based on YGNP.

(i) Irrigation - 16.17 Lakh hectare area gets irrigated.

(ii) vegetation and wildlife (iv) prevents desertification.

(v) Economic activities - Renewable energy projects, Puchpada Refinery and other projects, depend on YGNP.

Disadvantages - (i) Problem of sem and salinity due to open and excessive irrigation

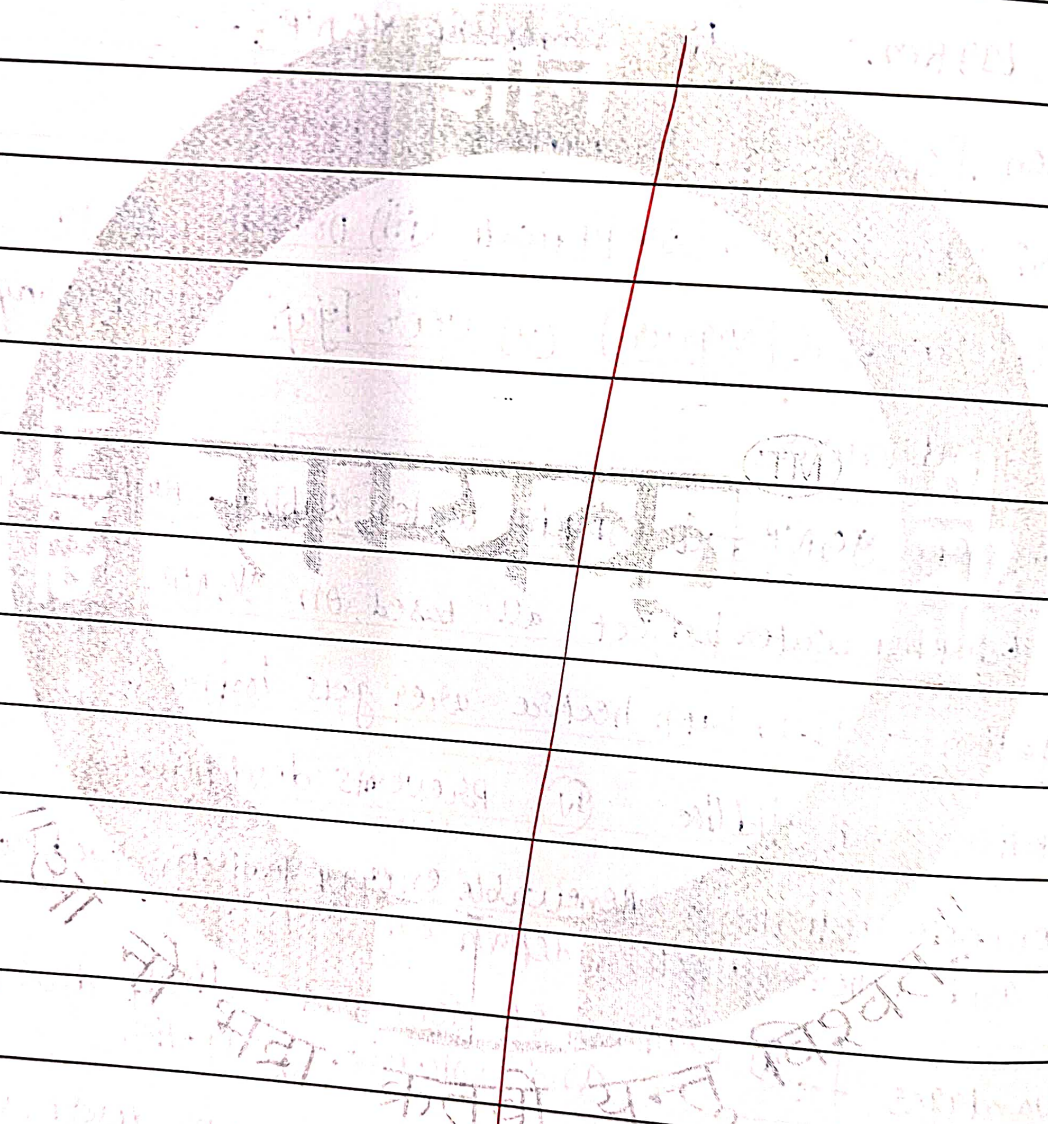
(ii) Excessive agriculture leads decrease in desert vegetation and wildlife - Godawan, Chinkara.

(iii) IGNP leads green revolution in N-W Rajasthan, Now land degradation and health concerns found - cancer etc.

Despite some challenges, IGNP the manganga of Rajasthan changes the socio-economic condition of residents of western Rajasthan

(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.



(Write above this line only)

(iv)
lik

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

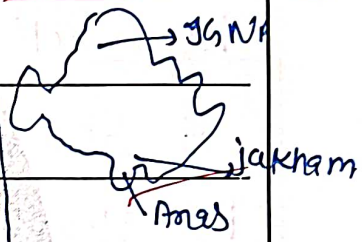
As per economic survey 2022-23, total energy production capacity of Rajasthan is 23,487 MW, in which hydro power projects play key role. They are renewable source of energy.

Major Hydro Power Projects - $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{only of Rajasthan} \\ \text{state-state co-operation} \end{array} \right.$

(i) GGNP - canals like Anoopgarh, Poopal etc. used for HYP
Capacity - 23 MW.

(ii) Anas Hydro Project - Pratabgarh Bamswada
Capacity - 125 MW.

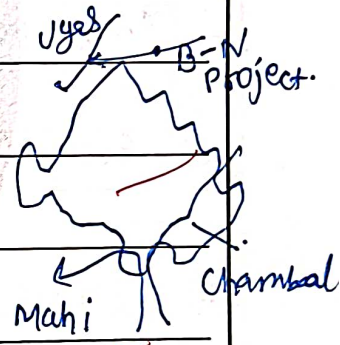
(iii) Jakhm small hydro project - 5 MW, Pratabgarh.



(iv) state-state co-operation -

(i) Bhakra-Nangal Power Project - Rajasthan and Punjab co-operates.
227.3 MW

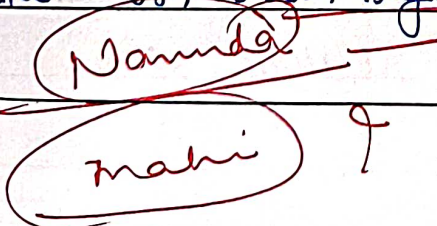
(ii) Uyas Multipurpose project - contribution of Rajasthan - 487 MW (Pong & Pandon) 408 MW



(iii) Chambal Multipurpose project - Dams of Chambal Gandhisagar, Rana Pratab Sagar, Jawahar Sagar Produce - 386 MW. Co-operation - 50%

(iv) Mahi-Bajaj Sagar - capacity 140 MW for Rajasthan.

Rajasthan also receive Hydro-electricity from projects of NHPC like Upi, Salal, Baglihar, Parvati, etc.



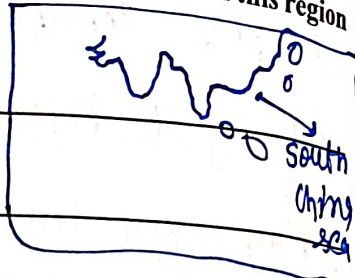
(Write above this line only)

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.

The sea area between China in north, ASEAN

In west, Taiwan in east in Japan in North



Reasons of Dispute - (i) Interest of superpowers, as located in important trade route. (ii) China's dominance and illegal activities against free navigation e.g. - 10 dash line. 9 - dash (iii) security concern of small nations neighbouring Vietnam, Laos, Taiwan.

iv) Strategic importance of location to counter China.

Importance of south China sea

(i) Economic - location on major trade route from Indian Ocean to Russia, America, etc. *Resource fishing, navigation, Gas, petro*

(ii) Strategic - major location to counter China, south-east Asia, control on Russia, hence important for superpowers.

(iii) Regional Dominance - control on south China sea, improve condition of nation in Asia.

India's stand

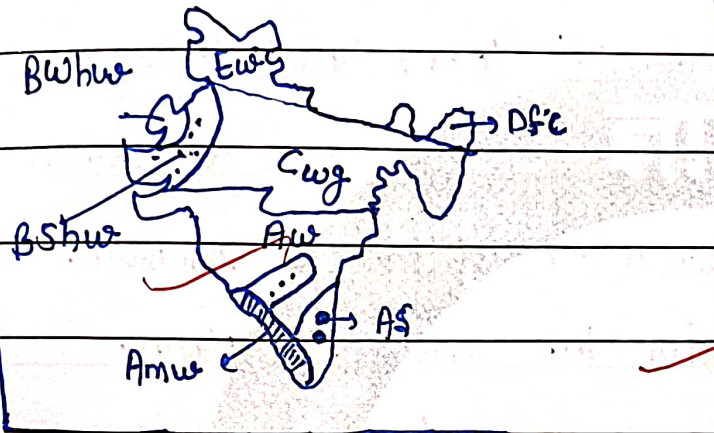
(i) formation of QUAD - strategic and military organisation (ii) Act East Policy - relation with Pacific nations. India supports free navigation in the region and oppose China's dominance.

India maintain a balanced foreign policy, taking benefit of US Hierarchy and maintaining relations with neighbouring Powers.

(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.

India has diverse climatic conditions, classified by Köppen on basis of Temperature, Rainfall & vegetation



(i) Amw - Tropical monsoon climate

Rainfall - 200cm+ , Temperature - 18°C

Vegetation - Evergreen ← Mahogany, Rosewood, Sandalwood.

(ii) AS - Tropical summer dry climate

Rainfall - 150-200cm, mainly received

through N-E monsoon, Vegetation - Tropical moist deciduous.

(iii) Aw - Tropical winter dry, Rainfall - 50-100cm, Temperature - 10°C.

Vegetation - Tropical deciduous - Teak, Sisham, Sal, Major Peninsular India

(iv) Cwg - Rainfall - 50-200cm, decrease from east to west.

(5-10°C) Temperature - intense temperature conditions due to continental effect
Vegetation - Evergreen in Northeast, Deciduous in gangetic plains.

(v) BShw - steppe type climate - Rainfall - 25-50cm
Vegetation - Small grass, Khejadi, Rohida, Dhokada, Babool etc.
Arid conditions found

(vi) BWhw - Tropical arid climate - Rainfall below 25cm and high temperature in summers. Vegetation - xerophytes.

(vii) Dfc - full year rain with short cold summers, found in Purnathal

(viii) Ew - Temperature -3 to 10°C. Low Rainfall.

Diverse climatic conditions make India "Small Earth."

and climatic conditions

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

in next 20 years

Rajasthan Forest Policy 2023 - Commencement - 5 June 2023.

Target - forest cover in 20% area of total geographical area.

Objectives (i) To ensure conservation of flora & fauna through

Public participation (ii) Increase climate change adaptation.

(iii) conservation of wildlife and plants - Insitu locations - Genebank

(iv) Promoting diversity along with ~~the~~ strength of plants.

As per ISFR, Rajasthan have forest cover in 7.43% of area.

Sustainable

Scientific & best use

Rajasthan Bangar or Semi-Arid Plains

Rajasthan Bangar plains are extended in

western side of Aravalli Includes Luni Basin

Nagaur Upland, Shekhawati Garland

drainage system and Ghaggar Basin.

Rainfall - [25-50cm], Climate - semi-arid / Bshw

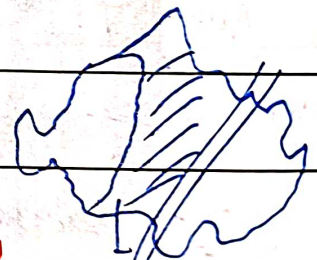
Vegetation - steppes type vegetation.

Soil - majority arid soil, old alluvial sediments are found.

Crops - Millet, Guar, Wheat, Barley

It includes Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Bikaner, JN.

Nagaur, Pali etc.



Rajasthan Bangar

gene bank
disrupts

Luni Ghaggar

Shekhawati
Triplet of region

5

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

(ii) आटे दाल का भाव मालूम होना।

(iii) उड़ती चिड़िया पहचानना।

(iv) इन्द्र का अखाड़ा।

(v) अक्ल का पुतला।

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

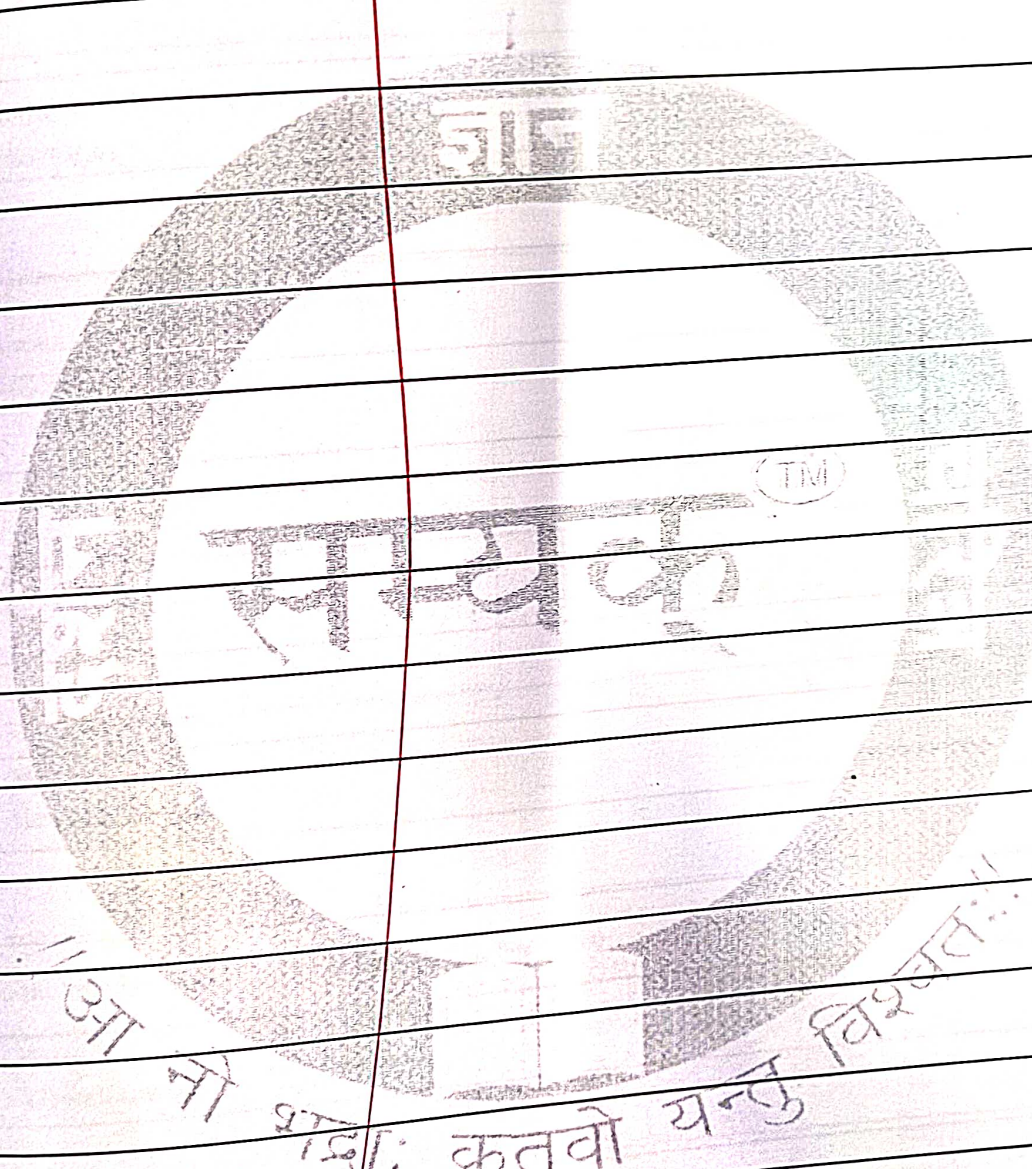
(iii) इमली के पात पर दण्ड पेलना

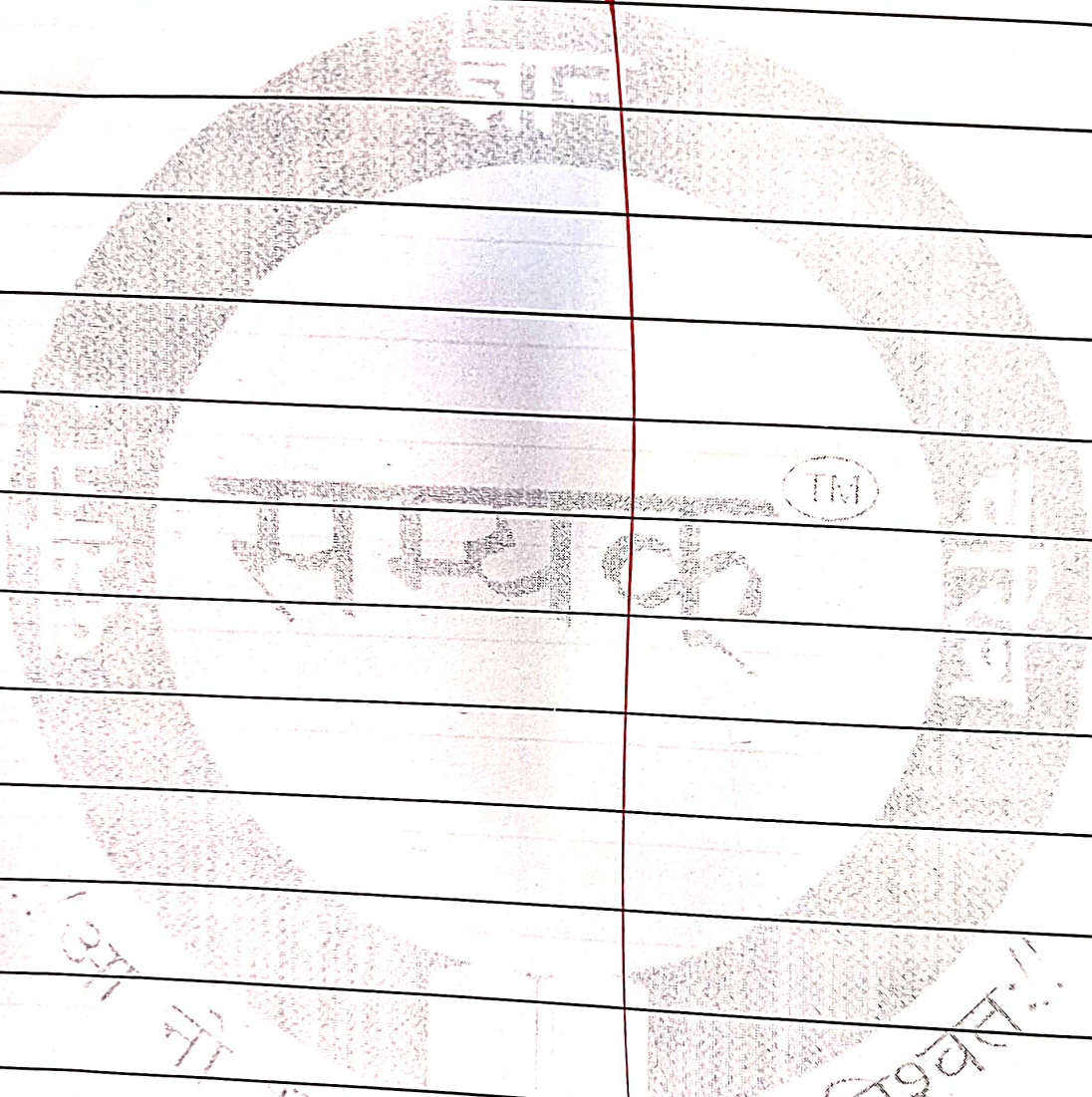
(iv) उगले तो अंधा, खाए तो कोढ़ी

(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





सम्यक नो भद्राः कर्तव्यो यन्तु विश्वतः!!

Synonyms, Antonyms and Paragraph Writing

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

Marks 10

1. Autonomous
Self-governed/Separate.

2. Relish
Like/Enjoy

3. Immanent
Inherent/Urgent

4. Magnanimous
Loyal/Generous

5. Malign
Harmful/Deviate

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

Marks: 5×1 = 5

6. Illicit
Liberal/Lawful

7. Conform
Differ/Reject

8. Mitigate
Alleviate/Aggravate

9. Abrupt
Gradual/Hurried

10. Pernicious
Ruinous/Beneficial

NEW

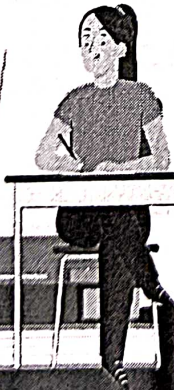
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TOTAL 40 TEST

(20 Paper 1st + 20 Paper 2nd)

EXAM



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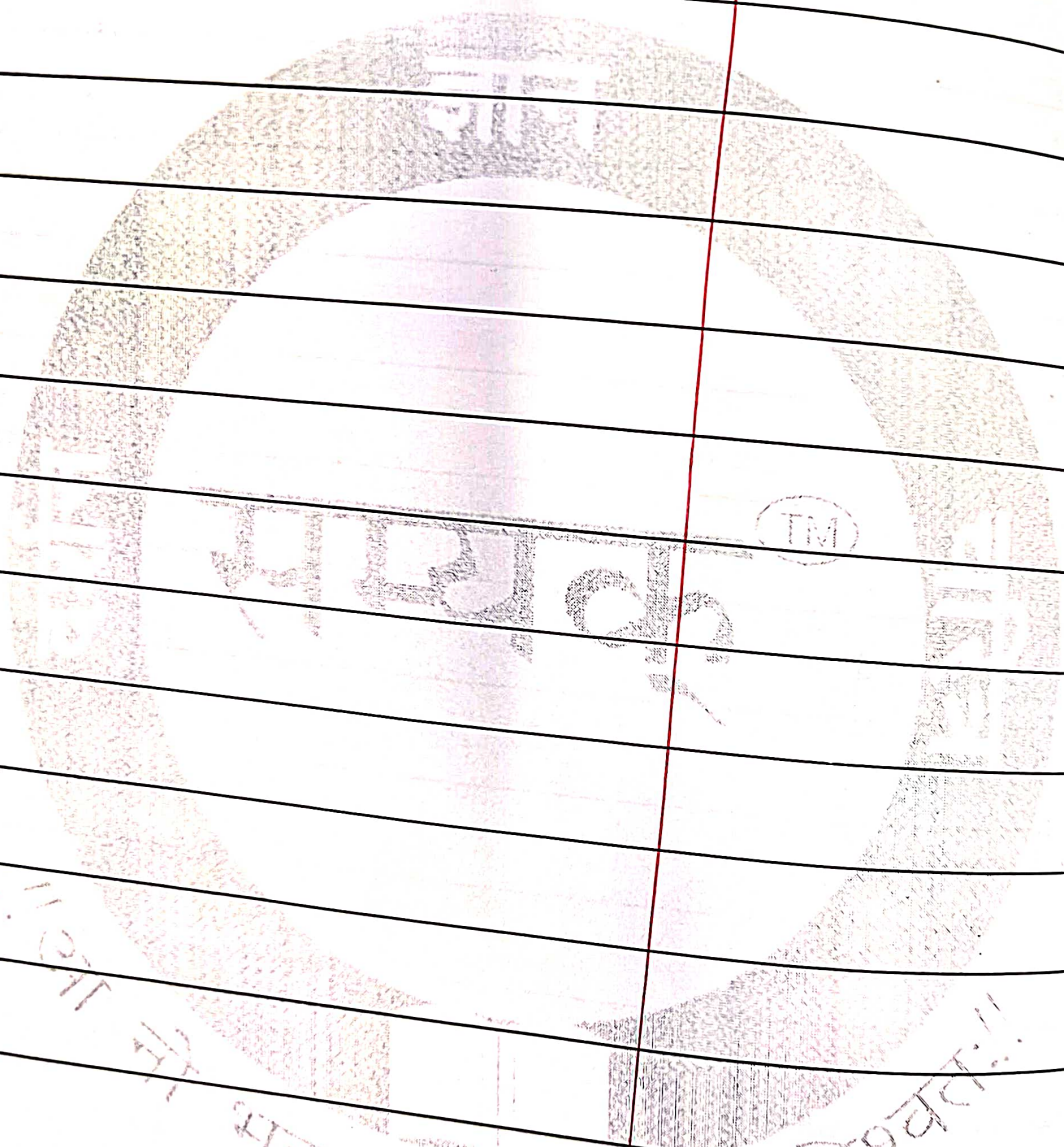
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Write a Paragraph on any one of the following in approximately 200 words.

Marks 10

- B)
1. Economic Prospects in Rajasthan.
 2. ERCP-Its Relevance & Importance
 3. Freedom of Speech and Democracy





विद्या मे भद्राः कलवो यन्तु विश्वतः

Total 24 Test

12 + 12

TOPIC WISE

FULL TEST

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

प्रत्येक रविवार @ 10AM or 2PM, सोमवार @ 2PM



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3 दिवसीय निःशुल्क कक्षा के साथ

बैच प्रारम्भ

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