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# **Rajasthan Geography Question Bank**



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1. Read the following statements regarding Length and width of Rajasthan.

1. The maximum length of Rajasthan from East to West is 826 kms.
2. The maximum width of Rajasthan from north to south is 869 kms.

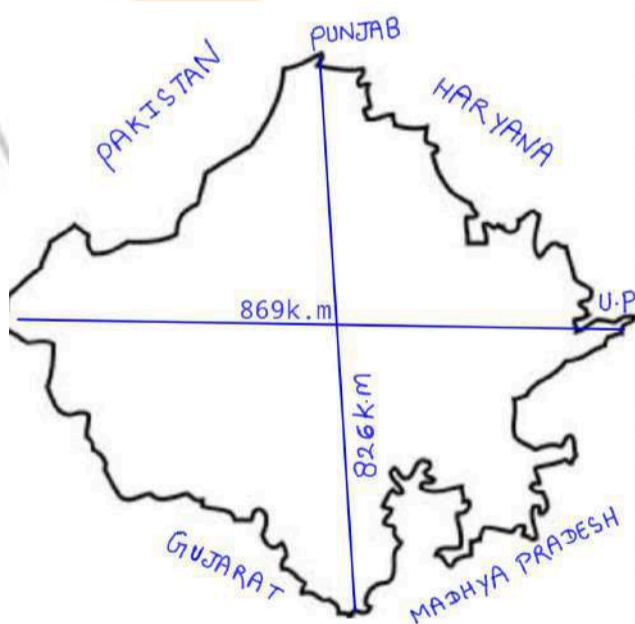
Select incorrect option with the help of codes:-

- (A) Only 1
- (B) Only 2
- (C) Both 1 and 2
- (D) Neither 1 nor 2
- (E) Question not attempted

**Answer: (C)**

**Explanation:**

- ❖ Rajasthan is located in the North-West of India. The shape of Rajasthan is like a rhombus.(T.H. Handley )
- ❖ The total area of the state is 3.4 lakh sq. Kilometer which holds the 10.43 percent part of our nation . Rajasthan is the largest state of Bharat in terms of Area .
- ❖ The maximum length from East to West is 869 kms and from north to south the maximum width is 826 kms.square.According to Satellite survey,Gagrana (Nagaur) mid village of Rajasthan.
- ❖ It shares international boundary with Pakistan and interstate Boundary with Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.



2. Statement-I : Only 3 districts of Rajasthan share a border with Punjab state.  
Statement-II : Only 10 districts of Rajasthan share a border with Madhya Pradesh state .

Codes :

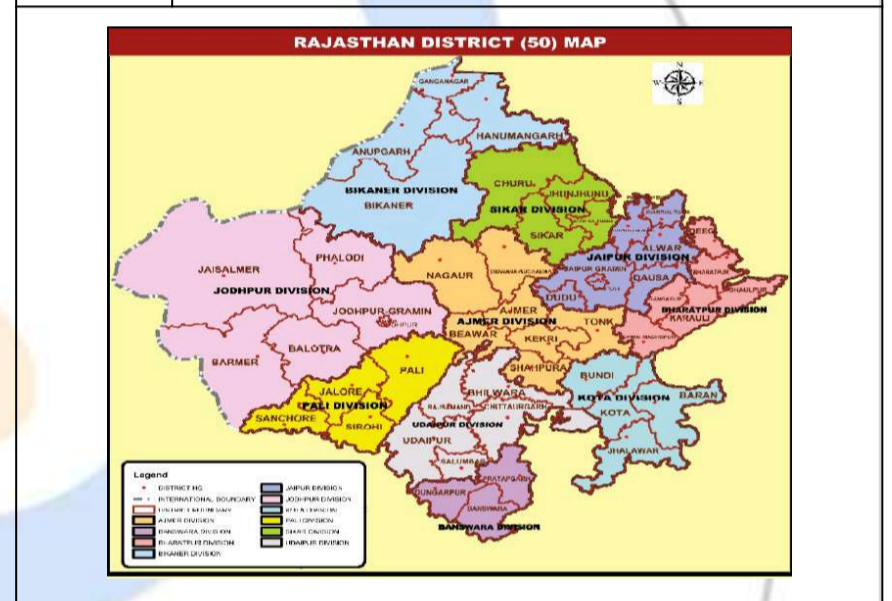
- (A) Statement I is Correct.
- (B) Statement II is Correct.
- (C) Both Statement I and II are Correct.
- (D) Neither I Nor II Correct.
- (E) Question not Attempted

**Answer: (B)**

**Explanation:**

- ❖ Rajasthan shares interstate Boundary of 4850 Km With 5 States - Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.
- ❖ According to map published by the Revenue Board of Rajasthan.

States	Bordering districts of Rajasthan
Punjab	Sri Ganganagar, Hanumangarh
Haryana	Hanumangarh, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Neem Ka Thana, Kotputli-Behror, Khairthal –Tijara, Alwar, Deeg
Uttar Pradesh	Deeg, Bharatpur, Dholpur
Madhya Pradesh	Dholpur, Karauli, Sawai-Madhopur, Bhilwara, Banswara, Baran, Kota, Jhalawar, Pratapgarh, Chittorgarh
Gujarat	Sanchole, Banswara, Barmer, Udaipur, Sirohi, Dungarpur



3. Which is not correctly matched .

- (A) Rail ka magra -Rajsamand
- (B) Uday Nath-alwar
- (C) Bichhameda Hills - Sirohi
- (D) Manoharpura - jaipur
- (E) Question not Attempted

**Answer - (C)**

**Explanation:**

Other important hills of Aravali	Districts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Roja Bhakar, Israna Bhakar, Jharol Bhakar Jaswantpura Hills :-Dora Mountain is the Peak of these hills.</li> <li>● Sundha Mountain Jalore               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Sundhamata Temple</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Bear conservation</li> </ul>	Jalore
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Rail Ka Magra, Bijral Hills, Dhevar Hills, Khamnor Hills</li> </ul>	Rajsamand
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Moti Dungri, Jhalana Dungri (Leopard Project), Eagle Hills</li> </ul>	Jaipur(City)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Mahadev Dungri, Ganesh Dungri, Bheem Dungri, Bijak Dungri, Bairath</li> </ul>	Kotputli -Behror



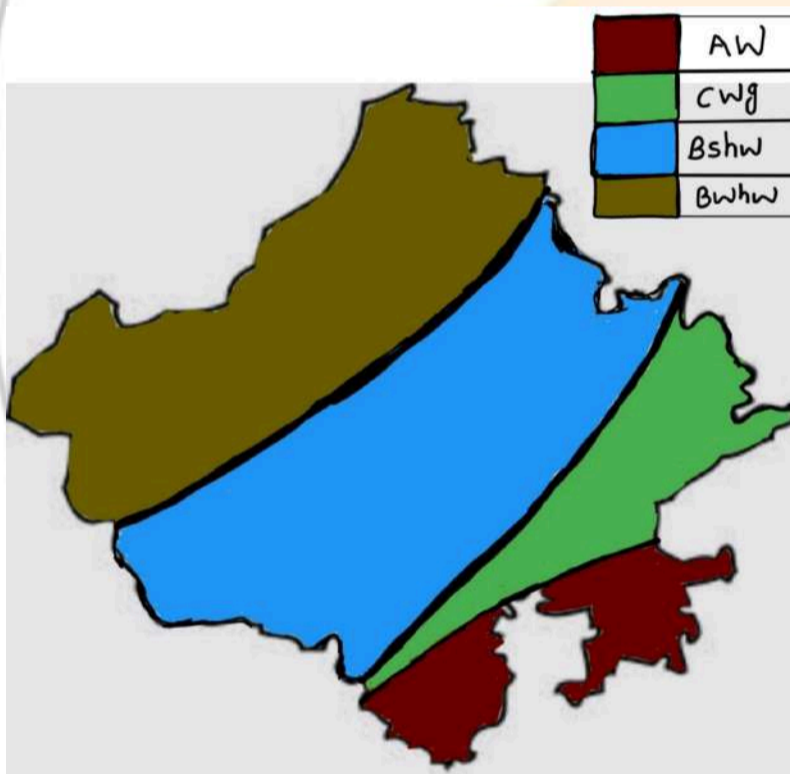
चित्र 13.5 - राजस्थान : जलवायु प्रदेश

18. Which of the climatic zones presented by Koppen is not correctly matched in Rajasthan?

- (A) Aw - Southern part of Rajasthan
- (B) Cwg - Northern part of Rajasthan
- (C) BWhw - Dry desert
- (D) BShw - Semi-arid desert
- (E) Question not attempted

**Answer:- (B)**

**Explanation:**



**Aw or Tropical Humid Region:**

- ❖ The southern parts of Dungarpur district and Banswara come under the region.
- ❖ Here, arid tropical grasslands and Savanna like region are found along with deciduous trees of Monsoon type.
- ❖ Winter season is arid and cool whereas summers experience scorching heat.
- ❖ Rainfall also mainly occurs in summer season.
- ❖ The temperature is more than 18 Deg. C in the coldest month records.

**Bshw Climatic Region:**

- ❖ This climatic region is semi-arid, where winters are dry and even in summers there is no

sufficient amount of rainfall. Vegetation is of steppe type, characterized with thorny bushes and grasses.

- ❖ This region comprises the districts of Barmer, Jalore, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Churu, Sikar, Jhunjhunu and Hanumangarh.

**Bwhw Climatic Region:**

- ❖ The region has arid-hot desert climate with very scanty rainfall.
- ❖ On the contrary the process of evaporation is very active.
- ❖ Thus, these areas are known as desert region, limited to western parts of Thar Desert.
- ❖ North-western Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, western Bikaner and western parts of Ganganagar district are included in this category.

**Cwg Climatic Region:**

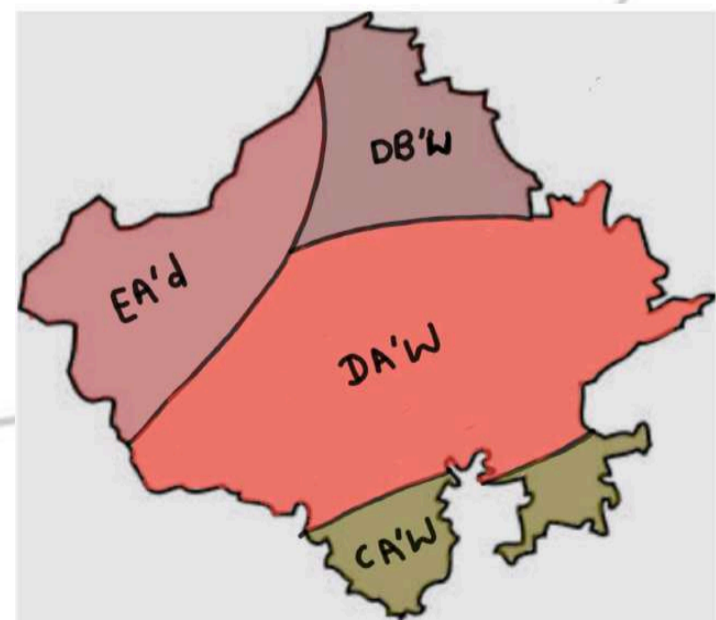
- ❖ The south-eastern areas of Aravalli are the part of the region. Rains are limited to few monsoon months only.
- ❖ Seasonal winds do not bring rains to this region during winters.

19. According to Thornthwaite climate classification, the climate region in which most of Rajasthan is found is?

- (A) EA'd
- (B) CA'w
- (C) DA'w
- (D) DB'w
- (E) Question not attempted

**Answer: (C)**

**Explanation:**



**CA'w :**

- ❖ Climate - Humid climate is found here.
- ❖ Extension - Banswara, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Jhalawar, Baran and South Kota.
- ❖ Vegetation - Savannah and Monsoonal

**DA'w :**

- ❖ Climate - Semi-arid climate is found here.
- ❖ Extension - Alwar, Bharatpur, Karauli, Dholpur, Ajmer, Bundi, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Dausa, Jaipur, Nagaur and Pali.
- ❖ Vegetation - Semi-arid type of vegetation
- ❖ Note:- This is the largest climatic region of Thornthwaite.

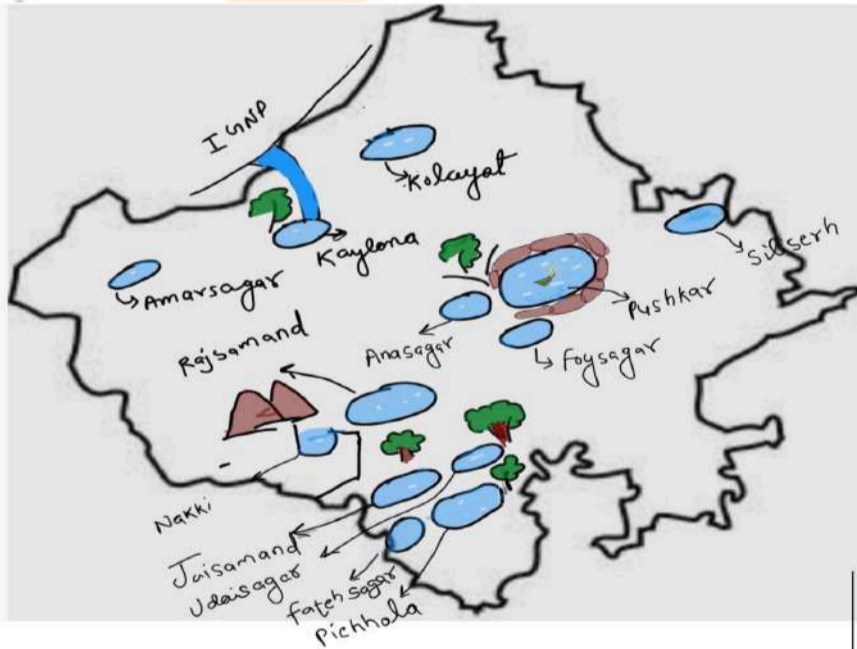
**DB'w :**

- ❖ Climate – Arid and semi-arid climate is found here.
- ❖ Extension - Bikaner, Churu, Ganganagar and Hanumangarh.
- ❖ Vegetation - Thorny shrubs and semi-arid

**EA'd :**

- ❖ Climate - Dry climate is found here.
- ❖ Extension – It's found in Jaisalmer, Barmer and Western Jodhpur.
- ❖ Vegetation - Xerophyte

20. Which is correctly matched
- (A) Nandsamand - Barmer  
 (B) Buda johad- shri ganganagar  
 (C) Navlakha-Baran  
 (D) Amarsagar -jodhpur  
 (E) Question not Attempted

**Answer: (B)****Explanation:****Some other important lakes**

Lake	District
Nandsamand Lake	Rajsamand
Mansarovar lake	Jhalawar
Anand Sagar, diablal Sagar	Banswara
Gaib Sagar	Dungarpur
Ram Sagar lake	Dholpur
Kank sagar,Navlakha	Bundi

Talwara lake	Hanumangarh
Band Baretha	Bharatpur
Mansarovar	Sawai Madhopur
Mawatha,Mansagar	Jaipur
Amar sagar,Gadisar,Bujh	Jaisalmer
Ramgarh (crater lake)	Baran
Buda johad	Ganganagar
Balsamand	Jodhpur

21. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched in respect of conservation reserve and their location?
- (A) Shakambhari - Neem Ka Thana  
 (B) Fuliya Kurd - Bhilwara  
 (C) Bisalpur - Kekri  
 (D) Khichan - Phalodi  
 (E) Question not attempted

**Answer: (B)****Explanation:**❖ **Explanation:**

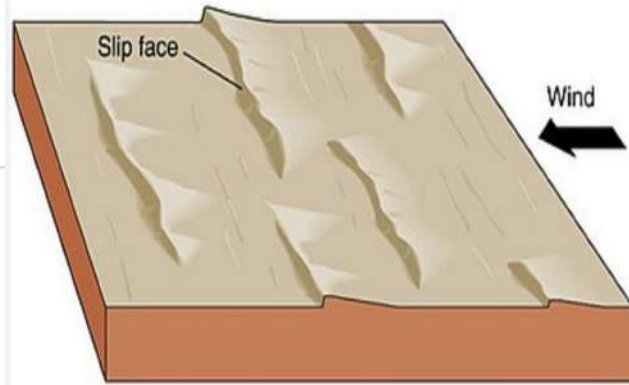
❖ There are 27 Conservation Reserve of Rajasthan

Conservation reserves	Districts
Bansiyal – Khetri Bansiyal - Khetri Bagor	Neem ka thana
Mansa Mata	Jhunjhunu, Neem ka Thana
Shakambhari	Sikar, Jhunjhunu
Gagelav, Rotu	Nagaur
Ramgarh-Kunji-Sunwas, Forest, Sorsan, Banjh-Amli	Shahbad Baran
Jorbeer	Bikaner
Jawai Dam Leopard – I, Jawai Dam Leopard – II	Pali
Beed	Jhunjhunu
Sundha Mata	Jalore, Sirohi
Rann Khar	Sanchore
Baghdara Crocodile	Udaipur
Bisalpur	Kekari
Gudha Vishnoya, Khichan	Jodhpur
Ummedganj Pakshi Vihar	Kota
Beed Grass Fuliya Kurdh - Hamirgarh	Bhilwara
Vada Kheda	Sirohi
Jhalana Amagarh	Jaipur



**Transverse sand dunes:-**

- These sand dunes are formed at right angles to the prevailing winds.
- These sand dunes are mostly found in Barmer, Jodhpur.

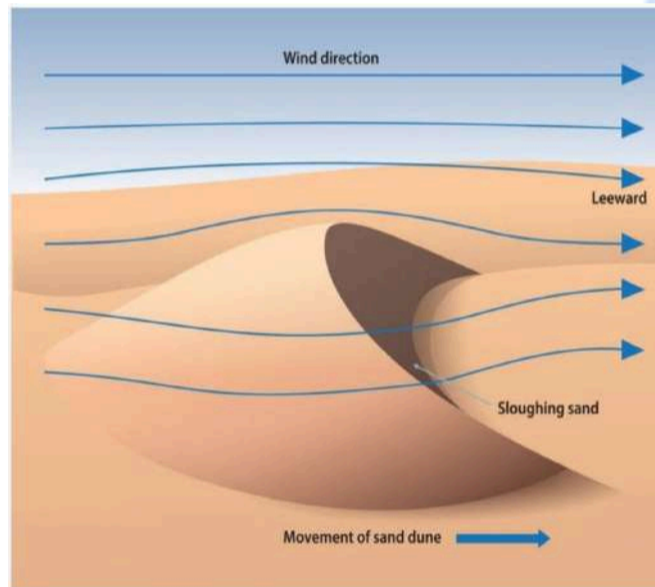


B Transverse dunes



**Barkhan:-**

- These are the crescent shaped sand dunes.
- The Back side has a convex slope and the forward side concave slope.
- Mostly found in Shekhawati Region.
- Crucial role in desertification because these sand dunes are maximum dynamic.



**Shrub coppice and Nebkha:-**

- Mostly formed around bushes.
- These are small sand dunes do not cover much distance.



**Seif sand dunes:-**

- Extended arm of Barkhan is called seif.



**Parabolic :-**

- Mostly found on the opposite side of Barkhan and maximum in Rajasthan.
- Similar to hair pin.



**Star shaped sand dunes:-**

- Forms by changing direction of wind.
- Dunes have multiple "arms".
- Mostly found in Jaisalmer or Suratgarh (Ganganagar), Bikaner.

42. Consider the following :











1. Luni Basin
2. Banas-Banganga Basin
3. Shekhawati Inland Drainage Area
4. Ghaggar Basin

How many Above are included in Semi -Arid desert region:

- (A) Only one
- (B) Only Two
- (C) Only three
- (D) All four
- (E) Question not Attempted







Sundha Mata	Jalore, Sirohi
Rann Khar	Sanchole
Baghdara Crocodile	Udaipur
Bisalpur	Kekari
Gudha Vishnoya, Khichan	Jodhpur
Ummedganj Pakshi Vihar	Kota
Beed Grass Fuliya Kurdh - Hamirgarh	Bhilwara
Vada Kheda	Sirohi
Jhalana Amagarh	Jaipur
Arwar Village	Ajmer
Amarakh Mahadev	Udaipur
Ganga Bhairav Valley	Ajmer
Balasawar	Neem Ka Thana, Sikar
mahseer	Udaipur

	
Bikaner	Bater/Sand grouse 
Bharatpur	Siberian Crane 
Barmer	Fox 🦊
Alwar	Sambhar Deer 
Banswara	Bronze Winged Jacana 
Ajmer	Kharmor Bird 
Jhunjhunu	Black pheasant 
Hanumangar h	Chhota Kilkila (Kingfisher) 
Dungarpur	Painted Stork (Jhanghil) 
Dholpur	Panchira (Indian Skimmer) 
Dausa	Rabbit 🐰

55. Which is not correctly matched  
(Districts) (Mascot)
- (A) Nagaur Kurja  
(B) Sikar Shaheen (Hawk)  
(C) Shri ganganagar Chinkara  
(D) Baran Crocodile  
(E) Question not Attempted

**Answer: (A)**

**Explanation:**

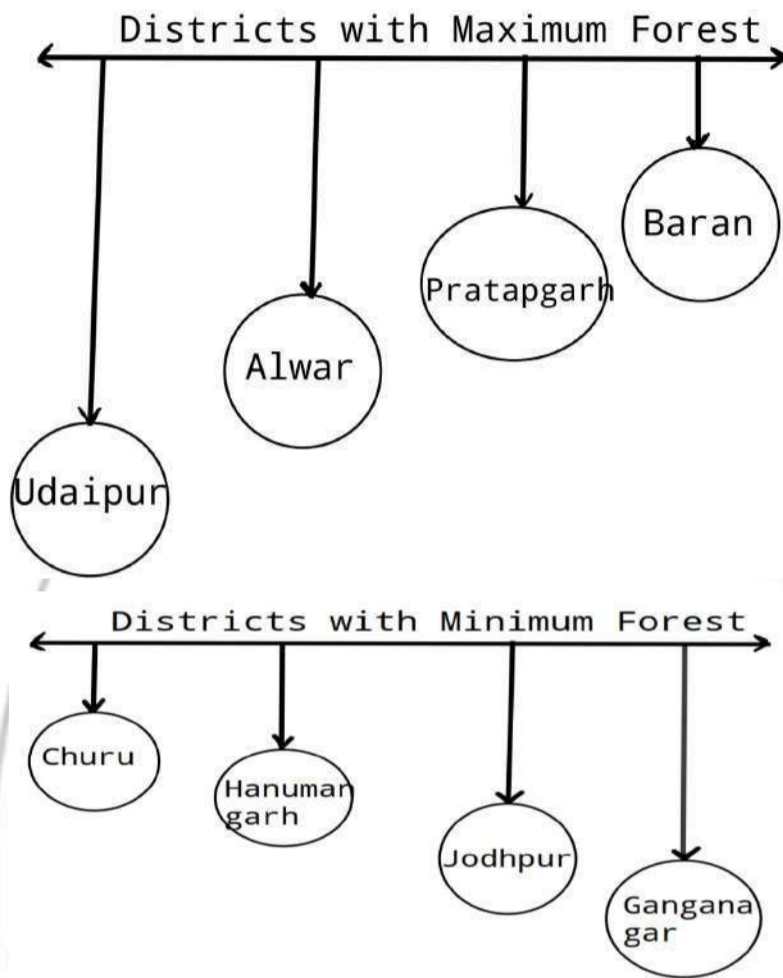
District	Mascot
Baran	Crocodile 
Bhilwara	Peacock 
Churu	Blackbuck 
Chittorgarh	Four horned antelope (Chousingha) 
Bundi	Golden Pheasant



- ❖ Total forest cover:- 16655 sq km.
- ❖ Total tree cover 8733 sq. Km.
- ❖ Total forest+tree cover -25388sq km.which is 7.42%total area of the State.Per person average forest and tree cover -0.037 hectares.

**District Wise scenario as per forest report -2021**

- ❖ According to the forest report -2021 Rajasthan is in 15th place .



Maximum decrease Jalore -32.46% Karauli -26.16% Sirohi -13.49%	Maximum increase Ajmer -26.45% Pali -26.01% Bikaner -24.10%
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**Districts with highest dense forests.**

- Alwar -59.70sq km
- Jaipur -12sq km
- Jaisalmer -3.56sq km

Districts with highest open forest are Udaipur, Baran, Alwar.

74. Consider the following Soil types and regions in which these types of soil are found.

List -I (Type of soil)	List-II (Region)
1. Entisol	(i) Hadoti region
2. Alfisol	(ii) Eastern Rajasthan
3. Inceptisol	(iii) Vagad region
4. Vertisol	(iv) West of Aravalli

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (A) Only one pair
- (B) Only two pair
- (C) Only three pair
- (D) None of the above
- (E) Question not attempted

**Answer: (B)**

**Explanation:**

**Scientific Classification of Soils**

❖ The scientific classification of soil was done by USDA, whose main basis was considered to be "size of soil particles", divided into 5 scientific soil types.

1. Aridisol
2. Entisol
3. Alfisol
4. Inceptisol
5. Vertisol

**1. Aridisol - Dry climate is found in the region.**

- ❖ Extended in Jodhpur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer. Further divided into 4 subgroups of this soil -
  - Camborthoids
  - Calciorthid
  - Paliorthoids
  - Salorthids

**2. Vertisol -Humid-hyperhumid type climate.**

- ❖ Extended in Kota-Bundi, Baran and Jhalawar.

73. As per the forest report -2021 Read following statements and choose incorrect statement.

- A. Maximum forest decrease recorded in Jalore district.
- B. Lowest percentage of forest is in Churu district.
- C. Maximum forest increase recorded in Ajmer district.
- D. Highest dense forest recorded in Alwar district.
- E. Question not Attempted

**Answer: (B)**

**Explanation:**

Districts with highest % of forest (1) Udaipur -23.49% (2) Pratapgarh -23.24% (3) Sirohi -17.79%	District with lowest % of forest (1) Jodhpur -0.48% (2) Churu -0.56% (3) Jaisalmer -0.84%
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- ❖ As per forest report -2021 districts with maximum decrease and maximum increase in forest area.



94. Which of the following is not correctly matched?
- Millet Research Center - Barmer
  - Rice and Maize Research Center - Banswara
  - Isabgol Research Center - Jalore
  - Sorghum Research Center - Vallabhnagar (Udaipur)
  - Question not attempted

**Answer: (C)**

**Explanation:**

**Agriculture research excellence center (By State) :**

- ❖ RARI (Rajasthan Agriculture Research Centre) – Durgapura (Jaipur-1943)
- ❖ Sorghum/Research Centre - Vallabhnagar (Udaipur)
- ❖ Maize Research Centre - Banswara
- ❖ Rice Research Centre - Banswara
- ❖ Millet Research Centre - Barmer
- ❖ Isabgol research Centre - Jodhpur
- ❖ Ber Research Centre - Beechwal (Bikaner)
- ❖ Date Research Centre - Beechwal (Bikaner)

95. Find the odd one out from the following ?

- Centre for Excellence for - Dhidol Farm, Bassi, Pomegranate Jaipur
- Centre for Excellence - Sagara Bhojka Farm, for Dates Jaisalmer
- Centre for Excellence for Olive - Bassi (Jaipur)
- International Horticulture - Jodhpur Innovation and Training Centre
- Question not attempted

**Answer: (D)**

**Explanation:**

- ❖ International Horticulture Innovation and Training Centre is located in Jaipur.

❖ **Agriculture Excellence Centres :**

Centre of excellence	District
❖ Date	- Sagra-Bhojka (Jaisalmer)
	- Jodhpur
❖ Millet	- Chittorgarh
❖ Custard apple	- Bundi
❖ Vegetable	- Nanta (Kota)
❖ Citrus	- Jhalawar
❖ Citrus, Spice, and Medicinal Plants	
❖ Guava	- Sawai Madhopur-Tonk
❖ Flowers	- Sawai Madhopur
❖ Mango	- Khemari (Dholpur)
❖ Pomegranate, Olive , dragon fruit	- Bassi (Jaipur)
❖ fig	- Sirohi
❖ Apiculture	- Tonk

96. Consider the following statements with reference to Central Desert Research Institute (CAZRI)-

- It was established in Jodhpur in 1969.
- The main objective of CAZRI is to conduct extensive survey, research and study regarding trees, plants, soil, plough and land to develop forest wealth and agriculture in dry and semi-arid areas.

- Only 1 is correct.
- Only 2 is correct.
- Both 1 and 2 are correct.
- Neither 1 is correct, nor 2 is correct.
- Question not attempted

**Answer: (B)**

**Explanation:**

**Agriculture research excellence center :-**

**By Centre : (By ICAR –Indian Council of Agriculture research)**

- ❖ **Central Arid- Horticulture research centre -**
  - Beechwal (Bikaner 1993)
- ❖ **CAZRI (Central Arid-Zone Research Institute)**
  - Established - 1959 (Jodhpur)
  - The main objective of CAZRI is to conduct extensive survey, research and study regarding trees, plants, soil, plough and land to develop forest wealth and agriculture in dry and semi-arid areas.
  - Research – On Plants and agricultural crops
  - Sub Centres of CAZRI :
    - Rajasthan - Bikaner , Jaisalmer , Pali
    - Gujarat - Kutch (Bhuj)
    - Ladakh - Leh
- ❖ **Spice seed research center**
  - Established – 22 April 2000
  - Location – Tabiji (Ajmer)
- ❖ **Central mustard and rapeseed research centre**
  - Established - 20 October 1993
  - Location – Sewar (Bharatpur)
- ❖ **Regional Groundnut research Institute**
  - Inaugurated on 27 September 2023
  - Location - Beechwal, Bikaner

97. Mixed farming includes?

- Growing different crops in a planned manner
- Growing Rabi and Kharif crops simultaneously
- Growing many types of crops and also doing animal husbandry
- Growing fruits and vegetables as well
- Question not attempted





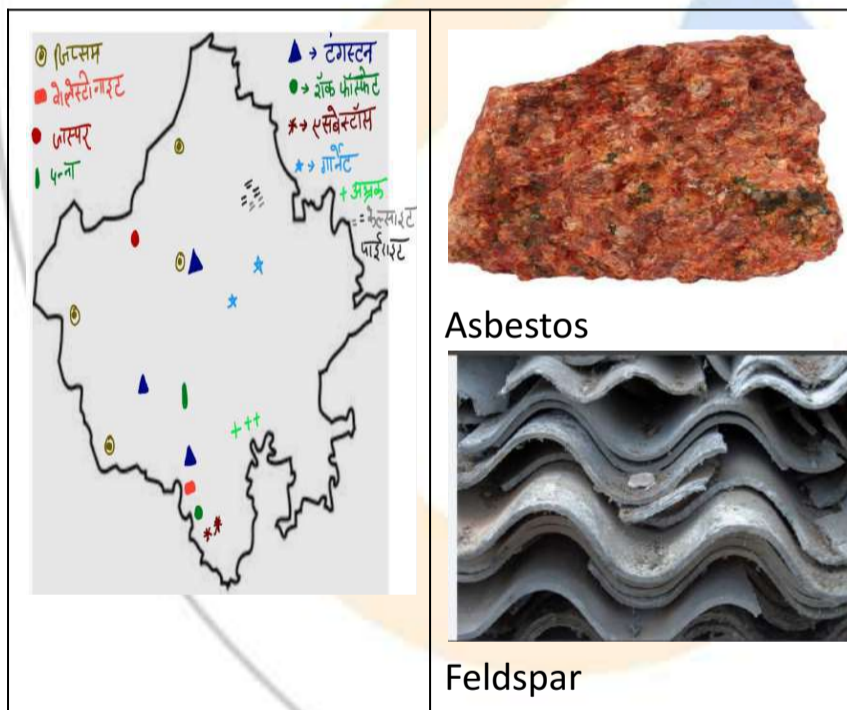
Fig. 24.3 : Gypsum mining in Rajasthan

**Tungsten-**

- ❖ It is obtained from wolframite ore. it is found with granite and pegmatite rocks.
- ❖ Uses : X - ray, radio, television, electric bulb.
- ❖ Mines :
  - Nagaur (Degana)
  - Pali (Nanakarab)
  - Sirohi (Balda, Abu , Revdar )
  - Jaspar – Jodhpur
  - Emerald – Rajsamand (Kala gumaan, Deogarh, Amet)

**Clay Minerals :-**

- ❖ Ball Clay, Fire Clay, China-Clay - Bikaner
- ❖ Multani Mitti - Barmer, Bikaner
- ❖ Silica sand - Bundi, Jaipur.



168. Consider the following statements.
1. There are 8 petroleum Basins in Rajasthan.
  2. Mangala, Bhagyam, Vijaya, Shakti, Kameswari are wells of petroleum.

Choose the correct option

- (A) Statement 1 is correct.
- (B) Statement 2 is correct.
- (C) Both Statements 1 and 2 are correct.
- (D) Both Statements 1 and 2 are wrong.
- (E) Question Not Attempted

**Answer - (B)**

**Explanation:**

**Energy Minerals****Petroleum**

- ❖ Most of the petroleum is stored and produced in Barmer.
- ❖ Petroleum reserves are in 4 basins and 14 districts in Rajasthan.
- ❖ **Petroleum Basin**

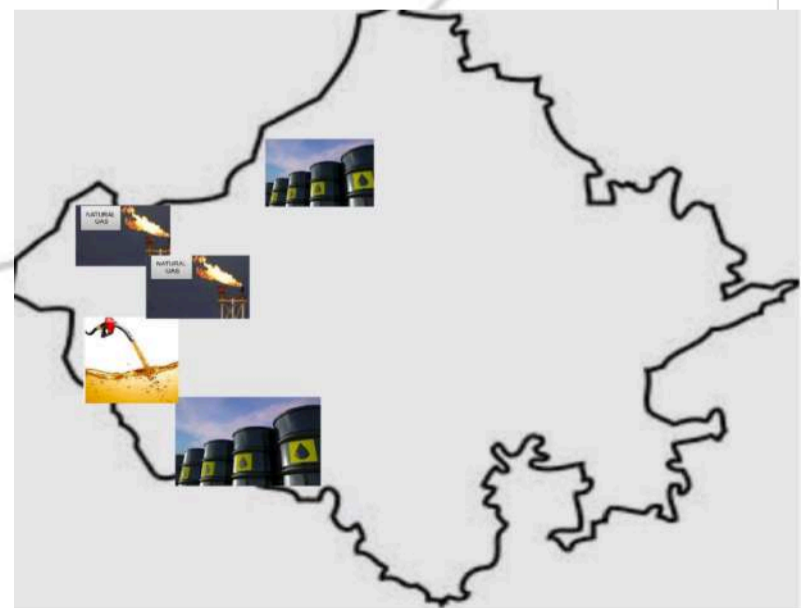
Barmer - Sanchore Basin	It extends into Barmer (Balotra) ,Jalore (partly) and sanchore. This basin has the largest reserves of petroleum.
Rajasthan Shelf	Extension is in Jaisalmer.
Bikaner - Nagaur Basin	It extends into Bikaner, Nagaur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh and Churu.
Vindhyan Basin	Extended in Kota, Bundi, Baran, Jhalawar, Chittorgarh and Bhilwara.

**Petroleum Production**

- **Presence of petroleum only possible in sedimentary rocks.**
- **Barmer -**
  - Nagana → Mangala (Jogsar Village)
  - Gudamalani → Raageshwari
  - Koslu → Saraswati
  - Bytu → Aishwarya
  - Important wells → Mangala (first well), Bhagyam, Vijaya, Shakti, Kameswari etc.
- **Jaisalmer -** Baghewala, Sadhewala, Tanot, Chinewala
- **Bikaner**
  - Tawariwala, Poonam Field.
  - Bikaner-Nagaur basin.

**Natural Gas –**

- ❖ Highest production in Jaisalmer.
- ❖ Jaisalmer- Dandewala, Gumanewala, Ramgarh, Tanot, Manihari Tibba and Ghotaru.
- ❖ Barmer - Gudamalani – Raageshwari.





258. Consider the following statements
1. First Dairy of Rajasthan was Padma Dairy established in 1938 in Ajmer
  2. Rajasthan State Dairy Development Corporation was established with Collaboration of world Bank in 1975 in Jaipur
  3. Rajasthan ranks first in the country in milk production with 15.05%..

Which of the above statements are correct .

- (A) 1 and 2  
 (B) 2 and 3  
 (C) 1 and 3  
 (D) 1,2,and 3  
 (E) Question not Attempted

**Answer (A)**

#### Dairy Industry

- ❖ The contribution of the Agriculture Sector (viz: Crops,Livestock, Forestry & Logging and Fishing) for the year 2023-24 is likely to be 26.72 per cent.
- ❖ The livestock Census-2019 placed the total livestock population of the State at 568.01 lakh and poultry birds at 146.23 lakh.
- ❖ The State has about 10.60 per cent of the livestock of the country. It accounts for about 7.24percent of cattle, 12.47 percent of buffaloes, 14.00 percent of goats, 10.64 percent of sheep and 84.43 percent of camels of the country.
- ❖ Rajasthan State Dairy Development Corporation was established in 1975 in Jaipur in collaboration with the World Bank.
- ❖ RCDF (Rajasthan Co-Operative Dairy Federation) It was created in place of Rajasthan Dairy Development Corporation.
- ❖ Rajasthan is in **second** position in production of milk.



259. Which district of Rajasthan is part of Hriday scheme
- (A) Udaipur  
 (B) Jaipur  
 (C) Jodhpur  
 (D) Ajmer  
 (E) Question not Attempted

**Answer (D)**

- ❖ Hriday Yojana (HRIDAY-Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana) :-
- ❖ Launch – 2015
- ❖ Purpose - A scheme run for the development and promotion of national heritage sites of the country.
- ❖ Ajmer of Rajasthan was included in this scheme.

260. Consider the following statements.

**Statement-1** "Sei Project" is related to Bisalpur Dam.

**Statement-2** The foundation stone of Indira Gandhi Canal Project was laid on 31 March 1956.

**Statement-3** Most of the irrigation in Rajasthan is done through canals.

Choose the correct option.

- A. Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true, Statement-3 is true  
 B. Statement-1 is false, Statement-2 is false, Statement-3 is true  
 C. Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true, Statement-3 is false  
 D. Statement-1 is false, Statement-2 is false, Statement-3 is false  
 E. Question not attempted

**Answer:- (D)**

- ❖ **Canals** - 33% area of the state is irrigated by canals. Ganganagar district has the first place in canal irrigation.
- ❖ **Indira Gandhi canal**
- ❖ After the Approval of the central Government ,the work of Harike Barrage was started in 1952 at the confluence of Satluj and Vyas river .
- ❖ Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan Inaugurated the canal ,and foundation stone laid by Govind Ballabh pant .
- ❖ The canal was made from Harike Barrage to Gadra Road in Barmer.