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Scane this QR code to attempt topicwise PYQs

**(1) Rajasthan: Location, Extent, and Physiography**

1. Consider the following statements regarding the origin and Location of Rajasthan:

- (A) The North-western desert and the eastern plain of Rajasthan are the residue of the Tethys sea.
- (B) The Aravallis of Rajasthan and the Hadoti plateau are part of Gondwanaland.
- (C) 23°3' North latitude is located in the Kona district, Ganganagar, and 30°12' north latitude is located in the Borkund, Banswara.
- (D) Latitudinal and Longitudinal Gaps of Rajasthan are 7°09' and 8°47' respectively.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

- (1) Only (A), (B), and (C)
- (2) Only (B), (C), and (D)
- (3) Only (A), (C), and (D)
- (4) Only (A), (B), and (D)
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (4)

Explanation:-

(A) ✓	The North-western desert and the eastern plain of Rajasthan are the residue of the Tethys sea..
(B) ✓	The Aravallis of Rajasthan and the Hadoti plateau are part of Gondwanaland.
(C) ✗	This statement is incorrect because 23°03' N is located at Borkunda (Banswara), and 30°12' N is located at Kona village (Sri Ganganagar).
(D) ✓	These are the correct latitudinal and longitudinal extents of Rajasthan.

Additional Information**Rajasthan's Geological History****Gondwanaland**

Aravalli and Hadoti plateau in Rajasthan

Tethys sea

North western part and eastern plains of Rajasthan

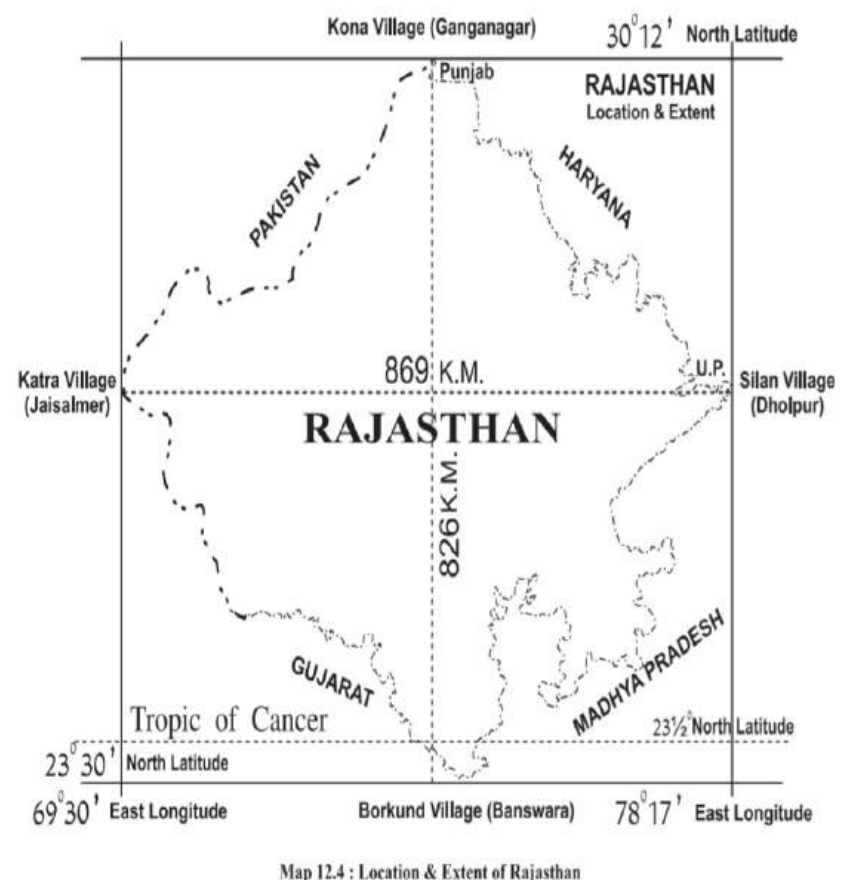
Extension of Rajasthan**Latitudinal Extension****South to North**

Range: 23°03' N (Borkund in sajjangarh, Banswara) to 30°12' N (Kona Village, Sri Ganganagar).
Span: 7°9'.
Distance: 826 km.

Longitudinal Extension**West to East**

Range : 69°30' E. (Katra Village in sam, Jaisalmer) to 78°17' E (Silan Village in Rajakheda, Dholpur).
Span: 8°47'.
Distance: 869 km.

❖ Latitudinal and Longitudinal Gaps of Rajasthan are 7°09' and 8°47' respectively.



2. Consider the following statements regarding the international boundary of Rajasthan :

- (A) The international boundary between Rajasthan and Pakistan has a length of 1070 kilometers, which is known as the Radcliffe Line.
- (B) Hindumalkot (Sri Ganganagar) is the starting point, and Shahgarh or Bakhasar (Barmer) is the ending point of this Boundary.
- (C) Only three districts of Rajasthan share their boundaries with Pakistan.

Select the correct answer from the code given below.

- (1) Only (A) and (B) are correct
- (2) Only (A), (B), and (C) are correct
- (3) Only (A) and (C) are correct
- (4) Only (B) and (C) are correct
- (5) Question not attempted

**(2) Rivers and Lakes**

1. Which pair is correctly matched regarding the river and their origin?

(River)	(Origin)
(A) Kantli	- (i) Khandela hills
(B) Sabi	- (ii) Sevar hills
(C) Kankani	- (iii) Kotadi village
(D) Ruparel	- (iv) Bairath hills

Codes:-

- (1) Only (A), (B) and (C)
 (2) All are Correct
 (3) Only (C) and (D)
 (4) Only (B)
 (5) Question not Attempted

Answer - (1)

Explanation:-

River	Origin
Kantli River	Khandela Hills (Sikar).
Sabi (Sahibi) River	Sewar Hills (Jaipur/Kotputli - Behror).
Kankani/Kakni River	Kotri/Kotadi village, Jaisalmer
Ruparel River	Udainath Hills (Thanagazi, Alwar)

Additional information

Kantli River

- ❖ Originates from Khandela Hills (Sikar) and flows through Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Neem ka Thana, dividing Jhunjhunu into two parts
- ❖ Length:- 100 km, **Tributaries are Saap and Mavat.**
- ❖ It is the longest river of internal drainage, which flows only in Rajasthan.
- ❖ **The drainage of the Kantli river in Jhunjhunu and Churu region is called Toravati or Tanwarawati.**
- ❖ Civilisations:-
 - **Ganeshwar Civilisation** - Neem Ka Thana (Copper Age)
 - **Sunari Civilisation- Jhunjhunu** (Iron Age)

Sabi/Sahibi River

- ❖ Originates from Sewar Hills (Jaipur/Kotputali Behror) and ends at Najabgarh Lake Patodi (Haryana)
 - Flow:- Jaipur, Kotputli-Behror, Alwar
 - The only river of Rajasthan flows toward Haryana
 - **Ancient civilisation - Jodhpura Civilisation (Jaipur)**

Kakni River

- ❖ Kakni is the smallest river of the internal drainage system in Rajasthan (17km).
- ❖ Also called – **Kakaney River**, Masurdi River

- ❖ Originates from - **Kotri village** (Jaisalmer) and extincts at Mithha Khadi
- ❖ Flows only in Jaisalmer
- ❖ Kakni is the most diverted river in Rajasthan.
- ❖ **Bujh Lake** - It is a sweet water lake situated in Rupsi village, Jaisalmer.

Ruparel River

- ❖ **Originates from** - Udainath Hills (Thanagaji, Alwar) and after flowing through Alwar, Bharatpur, and Deeg. It is extinct at Kushalpur village (Bharatpur)
- ❖ Also called the **Laswadi River, Varaha River.**
- ❖ Sikri Dam (Bharatpur) is constructed on it, which supplies water to Moti Lake of Bharatpur.

2. If you travel from the source of the Luni River to its end, in what order would you see its next tributaries?

- (A) Sukri
 (B) Bandi
 (C) Jawai
 (D) Ghuhia

Select the correct sequence of answer using the codes given below-

- (1) (B), (D), (C), (A)
 (2) (D), (B), (A), (C)
 (3) (A), (B), (C), (D)
 (4) (A), (C), (D), (B)
 (5) Question not Attempted

Answer: (2)

Explanation:-

- ❖ Guhiya - Ajmer → Bandi River - Hemawas/Phulad (Pali) → Sukri River - Desuri Nal (Pali) → Jawai River - Goriya Village (Pali)

Additional information

Tributaries of the Luni River

- ❖ **Guhiya** - From Ajmer District
- ❖ **Bandi.** This river originates from Hemawas /Phulad (Pali) and joins the Luni in Lakhar village in Jodhpur.
 - Hemawas Dam is constructed on the Bandi River in Pali.
- ❖ **Sukdi-** Desuri nal (Pali) and joins Luni in Samdari (Balotara)
- ❖ **Jawai River-** It originates from the Goriya village of Pali tehsil. Meet Luni at Hemaguda Village, Barmer, after flowing through Pali, Jalore, and Barmer.
 - Jawai Dam is located on it, called "**Amritsarovar of western Rajasthan**".



**(3) Climate Characteristics**

1. According to Koppen, which group of districts come under the “AW” Climatic region?

- (A) Banswara, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh
 (B) Dausa, Jalore, Tonk
 (C) Kota, Jhalawar, Udaipur
 (D) Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Pali

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (1) (A) and (B)
 (2) (C) and (D)
 (3) (A) and (C)
 (4) (B) and (D)
 (5) Question not attempted

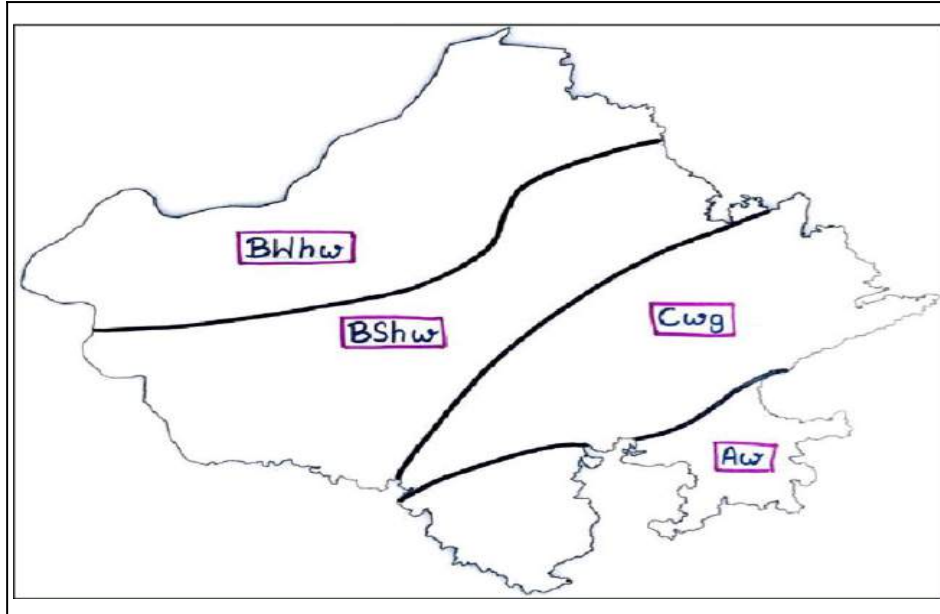
Answer-(3)

Explanation:-

Group	Brief Explanation
(A) ✓	Banswara, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh districts fall under the Aw (Very Humid / Savanna Type) climatic region.
(B) ✗	Dausa and Tonk fall under Cwg, while Jalore falls under BShw.
(C) ✓	Parts/major portions of Kota, Jhalawar, Udaipur districts fall under the Aw climatic region.
(D) ✗	Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Pali districts fall under BShw (Semi-Arid) climatic region.

Additional information

Types	Extension
Aw	Banswara, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Kota (Southern part), Mount Abu, Baran, Jhalawar, some parts of Chittorgarh, Udaipur, and Salumber
Cwg	Alwar, Khairthal-Tijara, Deeg, Bharatpur, Kotputali-Behror, Karauli, Dholpur, Ajmer, Beawar, Bhilwara, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Dausa, Rajsamand, Tonk, Sawai - Madhopur, Udaipur, Jaipur
BShw	Jodhpur, Pali, Barmer, Balotara, Sirohi, Jalore, Nagaur, Deedwana -Kuchaman Sikar, Jhunjhunu, and some parts of Churu.
BWhw	Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Phalodi, Churu, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh



2. 60 cm Isohyet passes through which of the following districts of Rajasthan?

- (A) Jaipur
 (B) Sawai- Madhopur
 (C) Rajsamand
 (D) Ajmer

Code -

- (1) Only (A), (C), (D)
 (2) Only (A) and (B)
 (3) Only (B), (C), and (D)
 (4) Only (A), (B), (C), (D)
 (5) Question not attempted

Answer: (1)

Explanation:

Climate-related points	
Isohyet:- A line on a map or chart connecting areas of equal rainfall.	
60 cm Isohyet line-	• Udaipur, Rajsamand, Bhilwara, Ajmer, Jaipur, Kotputli-Behror
10 cm Isohyet line	• Jaisalmer, Phalodi, Bikaner
25 cm Isohyets line	• 25 cm Isohyets divides the desert into two parts- Arid and the Semi-Arid desert.
30 cm isohyet line	• Barmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Churu, Hanumangarh.
40 cm isohyet line	• Divides Rajasthan into two equal parts, passing Jalore, Pali, Didwana-Kuchaman, Sikar, Jhunjhunu

**(4) Natural Vegetation, Biodiversity & Conservation**

1. Consider the following statements regarding Forest Report 2023-24 in the context of Rajasthan and choose the correct option with the help of the codes given below:

- (A) The total recorded forest area in the state is 33014 sq. km., which is 9.64 % of the geographical area of the state.
 (B) The total forest and tree cover of the state is 27389.33 sq. km, which is 8.0% of the total geographical area.
 (C) Per capita Forest and tree cover of the state is 0.037 hectares.

Codes:

- (1) Only (A) and (B)
 (2) Only (B) and (C)
 (3) (A), (B) and (C)
 (4) None of the above
 (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (3)

Explanation:-

(A) ✓	The total recorded forest area in the state is 33014 sq. km., which is 9.64 % of the geographical area of the state.
(B) ✓	The total forest and tree cover of the state is 27389.33 sq. km, which is 8.0% of the total geographical area.
(C) ✓	Per capita Forest and tree cover of the state is 0.037 hectares.

Additional information

Rajasthan Forest Report

- ❖ According to this report, around **330.14 sq. km.**, which is **9.6%** of the total area of Rajasthan, is covered with forest cover.
- ❖ **Recorded forest area** - 9.64% (33014 sq. km.)
 - **Tree and Forest cover** - 8.0% (27389.33 sq. km.) - 394.46 sq. km. Increase
 - **Forest cover**- 4.87% (16654.96 sq. km.) - 83.80 sq .km. Decline
 - **Tree Cover**- 3.16% (10841.12 sq. km.) - 478.26 sq. km. Increase
 - Per capita Forest and tree cover of the state is 0.037 hectares.

According to Forest report - 2025-26

- ❖ **Recorded forest area** - 9.65% (**33020.32** sq km)
- ❖ **Tree and Forest cover** - 8.0% (27389.33 sq. km.) - 394.46 sq. km. Increase
- ❖ **Forest cover**- 4.84% (16548.21 sq. km.) - 83.80 sq .km. Decline

- ❖ **Tree Cover**- 3.16% (10841.12 sq. km.) - 478.26 sq. km. Increase

2. Which statement is/are **incorrect** regarding the Forest area of Rajasthan as per the Forest Report 2023-24

- (A) The reserved forest (RF) is 12176 square kilometers, which covers 37.05%.
 (B) The protected forest(PF) is 18,588 square kilometres, which covers 56.55%.
 (C) The unclassified forest is 2105 square kilometers, which covers 6.40%.

Codes :

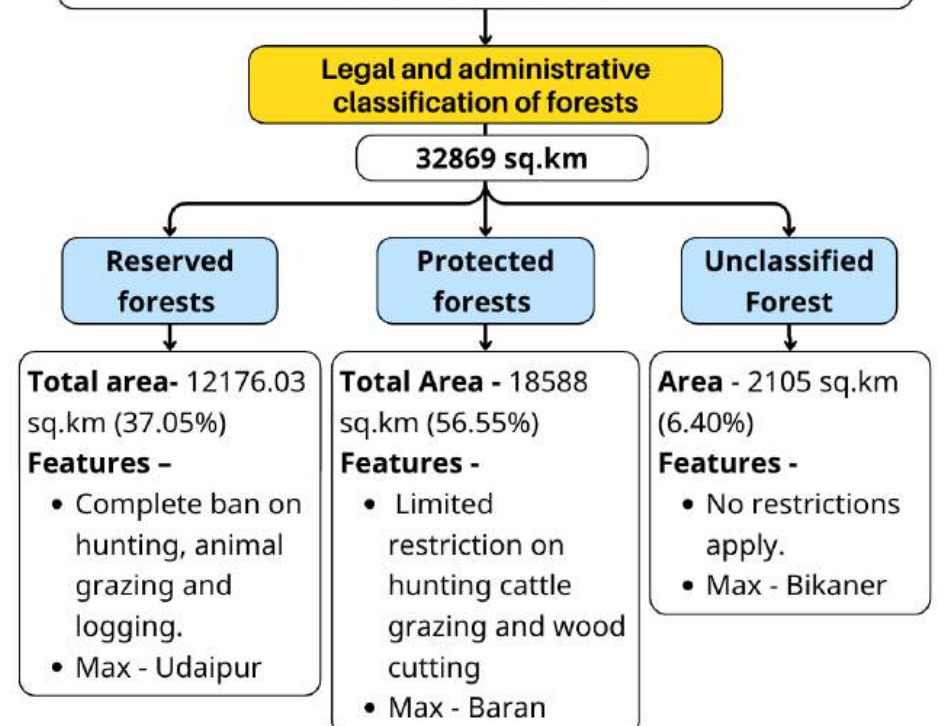
- (1) Only (C)
 (2) Both (A) and (B)
 (3) Both (B) and (C)
 (4) None of the above
 (5) Question not attempted

Answer (4)

Explanation:

(A) ✓	Reserved Forest constitutes 12,176 sq. km (37.05%) of recorded forest area.
(B) ✓	Protected Forest is the largest share with 18,588 sq. km (56.55%) .
(C) ✓	Unclassified Forest accounts for 2,105 sq. km (6.40%) .

According to the provisions of Rajasthan Forest Act 1953, from the legal point of view, the said forest area has been classified as follows:-



**(5) Soil**

1. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below:

List -I**(Soil)**

- (A) Red Loamy Soil
(B) Brown sandy soil
(C) Red-Yellow Soil
(D) Alluvial Soil

List -II**(Covered Districts)**

- (i) Banswara, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Udaipur
(ii) Pali, Nagaur, Jalore, Sikar, Jhunjhunu
(iii) Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi, Rajsamand, Udaipur
(iv) Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Alwar, Bharatpur

Codes:

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (1) | (ii) | (i) | (iv) | (iii) |
| (2) | (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
| (3) | (iv) | (iii) | (ii) | (i) |
| (4) | (iii) | (ii) | (iv) | (i) |

Answer: (2)

Explanation :

(List I) Soil	(List II) Covered Districts
Red Loamy Soil	Banswara, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Udaipur
Brown sandy soil	Pali, Nagaur, Jalore, Sikar, Jhunjhunu
Red-Yellow Soil	Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi, Rajsamand, Udaipur
Alluvial Soil	Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Alwar, Bharatpur

Additional information**Brown sandy soil -**

- ❖ It is formed of sandstone in the Luni Basin
- ❖ Extension - Pali, Nagaur, Jalore, Sikar, Jhunjhunu
- ❖ Abundance of phosphate

Red-Yellow Soil –

- ❖ The soil is found in the western parts of Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi, Rajsamand, Udaipur and Bhilwara districts.
- ❖ **Characteristics –**
 - This soil is suitable for groundnut and cotton cultivation.
 - This soil lacks fertile elements.

- It is made up of the disintegrated materials of granite, schist and gneiss rocks.
- It lacks calcium and nitrogen.
- Red and yellow colours of this soil are due to its iron content

Red Loamy Soil -

- ❖ Extension - Banswara, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Udaipur, and some parts of Chittorgarh.
- ❖ Due to the presence of iron oxide, the colour is red.

Alluvial Soil –

- ❖ The soil is found in the state's northern and eastern districts of Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Dausa, Jaipur and Tonk.
- ❖ **Characteristics –**
 - It has a light brown-red colour.
 - It is a sandy loam in composition.
 - It is a fertile soil.
 - It is rich in calcium, Phosphorus, Potash and iron contents but lacks Nitrogen.
 - This soil is suitable for growing wheat, mustard, cotton and tobacco.

2. Which one pair of the following (Type of soil-District) is correctly matched?

- (1) Vertisol - (a) Baran
(2) Inceptisol - (b) Sikar
(3) Alfisol - (c) Jaisalmer
(4) Entisol - (d) Banswara
(5) Question not Attempted

Answer (1)

Explanation :

Type of soil	District
Vertisols	Extended in Kota-Bundi, Baran and Jhalawar.
Inceptisols	Mainly found in Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Bhilwara, Banswara, Dungarpur, Sirohi, Pali, not Sikar.
Alfisols	Alfisols occur in eastern Rajasthan (Alwar, Bharatpur, Karauli, Dholpur), while Jaisalmer has Aridisols.
Entisols	Entisols dominate western Rajasthan (arid/semi-arid regions), whereas Banswara mainly has Inceptisols.

**(6) Agriculture**

1. Which Agro-climatic region of Rajasthan has following characteristics?

- (i) Total area - 2.10 million hacter
- (ii) Average rainfall - 100-350 mm
- (iii) Rabi Crops - Wheat, Mustard, Gram
- (iv) Kharif Crops - Cotton, Guar

Choose the correct option –

- (1) Irrigated North-Western Plain
- (2) Flood Prone Eastern Plain
- (3) Humid Southern Plain
- (4) Sub - Humid Southern Plain
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer: (1)

Explanation :

Zone Name	District Covered	Major Crops	
		(Kharif)	(Rabi)
Irrigated North Western Plain (I-B) (Rainfall 10-40cms) (100-350 m.m.)	Sriganganagar and Hanumangarh	Cotton & Guar	Wheat, Mustard & Gram
Flood-prone Eastern Plain (III-B) (Rainfall 60-70cms)	Alwar, Deeg, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karoli and Sawai Madhopur	Bajra, Guar & Ground nut	Wheat, Barley, Mustard & Gram
Sub-humid Southern Plains (IV-A) (Rainfall 70-90cms)	Udaipur, Chittorgarh (Exclusive of Badi Sadri Tehsil), Rajsamand, Bhilwara and Part of Sirohi (Pindwara & Abu road Tehsil)	Maize, Pulses and Jowar	Wheat & Gram
Humid Southern Plains (IV-B) (Rainfall 90-100cms)	Banswara, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Parts of Salumber (Badi Sadri Tehsil) and Chittorgarh	Maize, Paddy, Jowar & Blackgram	Wheat & Gram
Humid South Eastern Plain (V) (Rainfall 70-100cms)	Kota, Baran, Bundi and Jhalawar	Jowar & Soyabean	Wheat & Mustard

2. Which one of the following pairs is not correct?

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Position of Rajasthan</u>
(A) Bajra	(i) First
(B) Groundnut	(ii) Second
(C) Rape -seed & Mustard	(iii) Second
(D) Soyabean	(iv) Third

Codes:

- (1) (D)
- (2) (A)
- (3) (B)
- (4) (C)
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer: (4)

Explanation :

Crops	Position		
	First	Second	Third
Rapeseed & Mustard	Rajasthan	Madhya Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh
Bajra	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	Gujarat
Total Oilseeds	Rajasthan	Madhya Pradesh	Gujarat
Nutri-Cereals	Rajasthan	Karnataka	Uttar Pradesh
Guar	Rajasthan	Haryana	Gujarat
Groundnut	Gujarat	Rajasthan	Madhya Pradesh
Jowar	Maharashtra	Karnataka	Rajasthan
Gram	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Rajasthan
Total Pulses	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Rajasthan
Soyabean	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Rajasthan

3. In which of the following agro-climatic zones is bajra (millet) grown?

- (A) Humid Southeastern plain
- (B) Humid southern plain
- (C) Sub-humid Southern plain
- (D) Semi-arid eastern plain

Codes:-

**(7) Livestock**

1. According to the 20th Livestock Census (2019), Rajasthan ranks first in the country in which of the following livestock groups?

- (1) Sheep, Goat and Horse
- (2) Cattle, Sheep and Donkey
- (3) Goat, Sheep and Camel
- (4) Goat, Camel and Donkey
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer - (4)

Explanation:-

20th Livestock Census - 2019

Livestock of the country is found mostly in Rajasthan

- ❖ Camel - 84.43 %
- ❖ Donkey - 18.91 %
- ❖ Goat - 14.00 %

The highest livestock population in Rajasthan

- ❖ Goat - 36.70 % (Highest/Most Populated)
- ❖ Cow - 27.47 %
- ❖ Buffalo - 24.10 %
- ❖ Sheep - 13.9 %

- "According to the Livestock Census-2019, the total number of **livestock** in the state was **568.01** lakh, and the **poultry population** was **146.23** lakh."

2. Which of the following livestock populations has **not shown a decline** as per the 20th Livestock Census, 2019?

- (1) Pig
- (2) Camel
- (3) Goat
- (4) Cow
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer:(4)

Explanation:

Highest growth livestock (livestock that has not declined)

In Percentage

- ❖ cattle (cow) - 4.60 %
- ❖ Buffalo - 5.53 %

In Numbers

- ❖ Cattle (Cow)
- ❖ Buffaloes

Livestock with the highest decrease

In percentage

- ❖ Donkey - 71.31 %
- ❖ Mule - 60.33 %
- ❖ Pig - 34.87 %
- ❖ Camel - 34.69 %
- ❖ sheep - 12.35 %

In Numbers

- ❖ sheep
- ❖ Goat
- ❖ Camel
- ❖ Pig
- ❖ Donkey

3. According to the Livestock Census-2019, Rajasthan was about ____ of the livestock of the country.

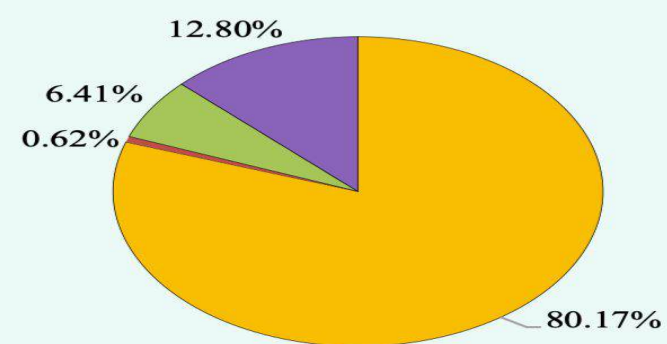
- (1) 7.23%
- (2) 12.47%
- (3) 10.60%
- (4) 14.00%
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer-(3)

Explanation:-

- ❖ About 10.60% of the total livestock of the country is in Rajasthan.
- ❖ It accounts for about 7.24 % of cattle, 12.47% of buffaloes, 14.00 % of goats, 10.64 % of sheep and 84.43 % of camels of the country.
- ❖ The State contributed 14.44 % of milk and 47.98 % of wool to the nation's production in the year 2022-23.
- ❖ Livestock Contributes 12.59 % in Gross State Value Addition.
- ❖ At Constant (2011-12) prices, the livestock contributes 5.43 % in the Agriculture and Allied sector.
- ❖ At current (2024 - 25) prices, livestock contributes 46.77 % in the Agriculture and Allied sector.

Percentage Share of Livestock Products in Gross Value Output (GVO) at Current Prices in the year 2024-25



■ Milk ■ Eggs ■ Meat including Poultry ■ Others

4. The Sonari breed of sheep is found in which district of Rajasthan?

- (1) Pali
- (2) Nagaur
- (3) Sirohi
- (4) Udaipur
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer: (4)

Explanation:

- ❖ **Sonadi / Paliwar Breed of sheep-** Udaipur, Dungarpur, Chittorgarh



**(8) Irrigation**

1. Consider the following statements:

- (A) The Chambal project is a Joint Project of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.
 (B) The funding pattern of the Chambal project is 50 % for each state.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (1) Only (A) is correct.
 (2) Only (B) is correct.
 (3) Both (A) and (B) are correct.
 (4) Neither (A) nor (B) is correct.
 (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (3)

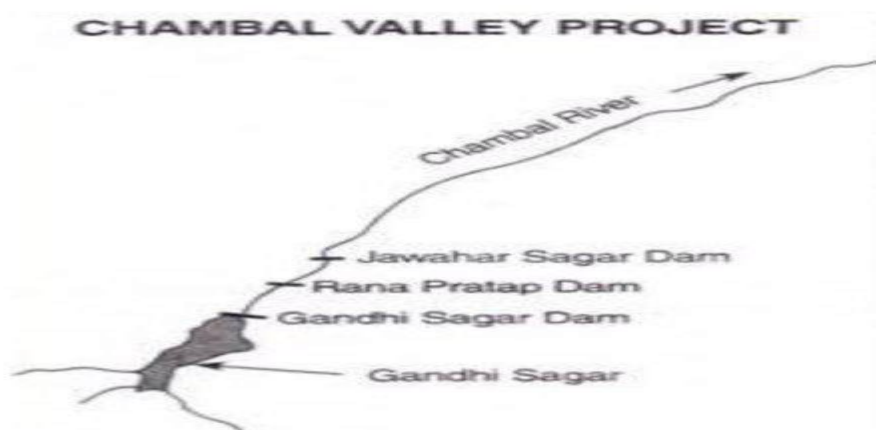
Explanation:-

(A) ✓	Chambal project is a joint multipurpose project of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh on the Chambal River.
(B) ✓	Both states share cost and benefits equally (50:50) including irrigation and power.

Additional information

Chambal Multipurpose Project:-

- ❖ It is a joint project of **Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh**. Both states have a participation of **50%** each.
- ❖ Four dams have been built under this project. **Gandhi Sagar and Kota Barrage were built in the 1st phase, while Rana Pratap Sagar in Chittorgarh was built in the 2nd phase, and Jawahar Sagar was built in the 3rd phase.**
- ❖ 4.5 lakh hectares of land are irrigated through this project. This has provided irrigation facilities mainly in Kota, Bundi and Baran districts of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.
- ❖ The **state receives 193 MW (50%) of electricity from this project.**



2. Identify the canals of Chambal Lift Projects from the following:-

- (A) Digod Lift canal (Kota)
 (B) Sorkhand Lift canal (Baran)
 (C) Kachari Lift canal (Baran)
 (D) Jalipura Lift canal (Kota)
 (E) Pachenel Lift canal (Baran)

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (1) (A), (B), (C), (E)
 (2) (A), (B), (C), (D), (E)
 (3) (C), (D), (E)
 (4) (A), (B), (D)
 (5) Question not attempted

Answer - (2)

Explanation:-

Canals of Chambal Lift Projects	
District	Lift canal
Kota	● Digod ● Jalipura
Baran	● Sorkhand ● Pachenel ● Kachari ● Ganeshganj ● Anta ● Anta Lift Minor
Additional information	
Canals of Chambal Project: In this project, two main canals have been drawn from the Kota Barrage - ❖ 1. Left Main Canal: Its length is 259 km. This has provided irrigation facilities in Ladpura tehsil of Kota district and Keshoraiatan, Bundi and Indragarh tehsils of Bundi district. ❖ 2. Right Main Canal: Its length in Rajasthan is 124 km. This has provided irrigation facilities in Ladpura, Digod and Pipalda tehsils of Kota district and Anta and Mangrol tehsils of Baran district. ❖ Chambal Lift Projects: To provide irrigation facilities in the areas not falling in the flow area of the Chambal River, the following 8 lift schemes have been made on the right Main Canal of the Chambal river.	



**(9) Population- Growth, Density, Literacy, Sex-ratio**

1. According to the 2011 Census of India, the districts of Rajasthan arranged in ascending order of population (lowest to highest) are:

- (1) Rajsamand, Bundi, Sirohi, Pratapgarh, Jaisalmer
- (2) Jaisalmer, Pratapgarh, Sirohi, Bundi, Rajsamand
- (3) Jaipur, Jodhpur, Alwar, Nagaur, Udaipur
- (4) Udaipur, Nagaur, Alwar, Jodhpur, Jaipur
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer - (2)

Explanation:-

Population of Rajasthan	
Maximum	Minimum
- Jaipur - 66.26 lakh - Jodhpur - 36.87 lakh - Alwar - 36.74 lakh - Nagaur - 33.07 lakh - Udaipur - 30.68 lakh	- Jaisalmer - 6.70 lakh - Pratapgarh - 8.68 lakh - Sirohi - 10.36 lakhs - Bundi - 11.11 lakh - Rajsamand - 11.57 lakh

2. Identify a pair of Districts with the minimum and Maximum male population in Rajasthan as per the Census-2011.

- (1) Pratapgarh and Alwar
- (2) Jaipur and Jaisalmer
- (3) Alwar and Pratapgarh
- (4) Jaisalmer and Jaipur
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer - (4)

Explanation :-

Districts with the minimum male population	
Districts	Population
Jaisalmer	3.62 lakh
Pratapgarh	4.38 lakh
Sirohi	5.34 lakh
Bundi	5.77 lakh
Rajsamand	5.81 lakh

Districts with the maximum male population	
Districts	Population
Jaipur	34.69 lakh
Jodhpur	19.39 lakh
Alwar	19.24 lakh
Nagaur	17.96 lakh

- Udaipur

- 15.67 lakh

3. Which of the following districts recorded population growth of more than 30% during 2001-2011?

- (A) Barmer
- (B) Jaisalmer
- (C) Banswara

Select the correct answer from the codes given below

- (1) Only (A)
- (2) Only (A) and (B)
- (3) Only (B) and (C)
- (4) (A), (B), and (C)
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer - (2)

Explanation:-

- ❖ Districts recorded population growth of more than **30% during 2001-2011- Barmer - 32.5% and Jaisalmer - 31.8%**

Additional information

Population Growth:- ❖ The increase in the number of inhabitants of a particular area in a particular period is called population growth. ❖ Population growth = Total Birth - (Total death + migration) ❖ From 2001 to 2011, decadal Highest population growth was recorded in Jaipur district, 13.74 lakh, Lowest growth was recorded in Bundi, 1.48 lakh. ❖ The districts with 25% or more decadal growth rate are Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Jalore, Dungarpur and Banswara. ❖ In Rajasthan, in the 20th century, only during 1911-21, there was a decrease in the population. ❖ During 2001 to 2011, the decadal growth rate of population was 21.31% that is much higher than the Average of India (17.70%).
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District with the maximum population growth Rate	District with the minimum population growth Rate
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- Barmer - 32.5%
- Jaisalmer - 31.8%
- Jodhpur - 27.7%
- Banswara - 26.58%

- Sri Ganganagar - 10%
- Jhunjhunu - 11.7%
- Pali - 11.9%
- Bundi - 15.4%

**(10) Urbanisation**

1. According to the 2011 census, which of the following statements regarding the urban population of Rajasthan **are incorrect**?

- (A) The urban population of Rajasthan contains a higher percentage than the National Average urban population.
 (B) From 2001 to 2011, the urban population of Rajasthan showed a significant decrease.
 (C) Kota and Jaipur districts contain the highest percentage of urban population in Rajasthan.
 (D) Dungarpur and Barmer districts of Rajasthan contain the lowest percentage of urban population in Rajasthan.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (1) Only (C) and (D)
 (2) Only (A), (C) and (D)
 (3) Only (A) and (B)
 (4) Only (B) and (D)
 (5) Question not attempted

Answer - (3)

Explanation

(A) ✗	According to the 2011 Census, the urban population in India is 31.14%, and in Rajasthan, the urban population is 24.87%. Rajasthan's urban population is lower than the national average. Therefore, the statement is false.
(B) ✗	The urban population percentage in the state increased from 23.39% in 2001 to 24.87% in 2011 . This increase has been observed from 2001 to 2011, and is continuing. Therefore, the statement is false.
(C) ✓	In Rajasthan, Kota (60.31%) and Jaipur (52.40%) districts have the highest urban population percentages.
(A) ✓	Dungarpur (6.39%) and Barmer (6.98%) are among the least urbanized districts.

Additional information**Urban population in Rajasthan as per economic survey -2024-25****Maximum**

- Kota - 60.31 %
- Jaipur - 52.40 %
- Ajmer- 40.08 %
- Jodhpur- 34.30 %

Minimum

- Dungarpur - 6.39 %
- Barmer - 6.98 %
- Banswara - 7.10 %
- Pratapgarh - 8.27 %

- Bikaner - 33.86 %

- Jalore- 8.30 %

Urban Population (%) in Rajasthan and India

Year	India (%)	Rajasthan (%)
1961	17.97	16.28
2001	27.81	23.39
2011	31.14	24.87
2021	34.43	26.33

2. According to the 2011 census, which pair of districts in Rajasthan has the lowest rural and urban sex ratio?

Rural**Urban**

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------|
| (1) Dholpur | - | (i) Jaisalmer |
| (2) Sikar | - | (ii) Pratapgarh |
| (3) Bhilwara | - | (iii) Dungarpur |
| (4) Nagaur | - | (iv) Jodhpur |
| (5) Question not attempted | | |

Answer - (1)

Explanation

Rural Area sex Ratio**Maximum****Minimum**

- Pali -1003
- Rajsamand-998
- Dungarpur -996

- Dholpur-841
- Karauli-856
- Jaisalmer-859

Urban Sex Ratio**Maximum****Minimum**

- Tonk-985
- Banswara-964
- Pratapgarh-963
- Dungarpur -951
- Rajsamand-948

- Jaisalmer-807
- Dholpur-864
- Alwar -872
- Ganganagar-878
- Bharatpur-887

3. According to the 2011 Census, the urban population percentages of **Rajasthan and India** are, respectively:

- (1) 24.87% and 31.14%
 (2) 31.14% and 24.87%
 (3) 23.39% and 27.81%
 (4) 27.81% and 23.39%
 (5) Question not attempted

Answer - (1)

Explanation:

**(11) Tribes**

1. How many statements are **incorrect** regarding the scheduled tribe in Rajasthan, as per the census-2011?

- (A) Udaipur and Banswara districts have the maximum number of scheduled tribes.
 (B) Dholpur and Dausa districts have the minimum number of scheduled tribes.
 (C) Banswara and Dungarpur districts have the highest percentage of scheduled tribes.
 (D) Sex ratio in scheduled tribes is 948, as per the Census-2011.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (1) Three
 (2) Two
 (3) Four
 (4) One
 (5) Question not attempted

Answer - (4)

Explanation:

(A) ✓	Udaipur, Banswara, and Dungarpur districts have the highest number of Scheduled Tribes.
(B) ✗	Least number of Scheduled Tribes: Bikaner, Nagaur, and Churu. Not in Dholpur and Dausa, so this statement is incorrect.
(C) ✓	Banswara - 76.4% and Dungarpur - 70.8% districts have the highest percentage of Scheduled Tribes.
(D) ✓	According to the 2011 Census, the sex ratio among Scheduled Tribes is 948.

Additional information	
Maximum Number of schedule tribe	Minimum Number of schedule tribe
- Udaipur - Banswara - Dungarpur	- Bikaner - Nagore - Churu
Districts with the highest % of scheduled tribes	Districts with Lowest % of the scheduled tribe
- Banswara -76.4% - Dungarpur- 70.8%	- Bikaner -0.3% - Nagaur-0.3%
Sex ratio in scheduled tribe - 948	

2. Consider the following statements regarding tribes in Rajasthan and select the correct answer:

- (A) The Garasia tribe resides in Abu Road and Pindwara tehsil of Sirohi, Bali of Pali district and Gogunda and Kotra tehsil of Udaipur.
 (B) The Damor tribe mainly resides in the districts of Dungarpur, Banswara, Udaipur and Pratapgarh.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (1) Only (A) is correct.
 (2) Only (B) is correct.
 (3) Both (A) and (B) are correct.
 (4) Neither (A) nor (B) is correct
 (5) Question not attempted

Answer (3)

Explanation:-

(A) ✓	The Garasia tribe is found primarily in the southern districts of Rajasthan, particularly in the Abu Road and Pindwara tehsils of Sirohi, Bali in Pali district, and Gogunda and Kotada tehsils of Udaipur.
(B) ✓	The Damor tribe primarily inhabits the southern and southeastern districts of Rajasthan, including Dungarpur, Banswara, Udaipur, and Pratapgarh.

Additional information

The Garasiya tribe has several sub-groups based on geographical and cultural variations. These include:

- ❖ **Rajput Garasiya:** Claim descent from Rajputs.
- ❖ **Bhopa Garasiya:** Known for their priestly roles in community rituals.
- ❖ Tribe is divided into two sections-
 - Bhil Garasiya**
 - Gameti Garasiya**

The **Damors** live in small, dispersed villages or hamlets in forested or hilly regions.

- ❖ They are organized into clans, and marriage within the same clan is strictly prohibited (exogamy).
- ❖ Their traditional governance system includes community elders who resolve disputes and maintain social harmony.
- ❖ The Damors live in small, dispersed villages or hamlets in forested or hilly regions.
- ❖ Their houses are typically Kutcha (mud) structures with thatched roofs, reflecting their connection to natural resources.

**(12) Minerals- Metallic & Non-Metallic**

1. Select the option containing non-metallic minerals from the following.

- (A) Wollastonite
(B) Tungsten
(C) Asbestos
(D) Feldspar
(E) Bentonite

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (1) (A), (B), (C)
(2) (C), (D), (E)
(3) (A), (C), (D), (E)
(4) (B), (C), (D)
(5) Question not attempted

Answer - (3)

Explanation :-

Classification of Minerals	
Metallic Minerals	Iron, Silver, Tungsten, Manganese, etc.
Non-Metallic Minerals	Asbestos, Wollastonite, Feldspar, Ballclay, Gypsum, Rock Phosphate, Bentonite, Marble, Mica, etc.
Ferrous metals	Iron, manganese, chromium
Non-ferrous metals	Copper, aluminium, lead-zinc, tin, silver
Fuel minerals	Coal, lignite, petroleum and natural gas
Atomic minerals	Lithium, uranium, beryllium, thorium, graphite

2. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- | List - I | | List - II | |
|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------|
| (Minerals) | | (Mining Area) | |
| (A) Copper | | (i) Raisala | |
| (B) Lead and Zinc. | | (ii) Kala khunta | |
| (C) Manganese. | | (iii) Kolhan | |
| (D) Iron-ore. | | (iv) Rajpura-Dariba | |
| A | B | C | D |
| (1) (iii) | (iv) | (ii) | (i) |
| (2) (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
| (3) (iv) | (iii) | (ii) | (i) |
| (4) (i) | (ii) | (iv) | (iii) |
| (5) | Question not attempted | | |

Answer : (1)

Explanation :

List-I (Mineral)	List-II (Mining Area)
Copper	Kolhan
Lead and Zinc	Rajpura-Dariba
Manganese	Kala khunta
Iron-ore	Raisala

Additional information

Copper -

- ❖ It is the non ferrous metal. Mainly found in the veins of the igneous and metamorphic rocks.
- ❖ Copper ores: Cuprite, Chalcopyrite
 - **Jhunjhunu**: Khetri - Singhana, Mandhan (largest deposits), Chandmari, Kolihan, Babai, Dholmala, Chichori, Satkui, Surhari, Akhwali, Barkheda
 - **Sikar**: Raghunathpura, Toda - Ramliyas (Neem Ka Thana) (Banno Ki Dhani)
 - **Alwar** - Kho - Dariba, Kushalgarh, Bhagoni, Senpuri, Bhagat
 - **Udaipur** - Anjani - Umra, Bedawal, Chhani, Nandbel, Akola, Debari, Delwara - Keravali, Chari-Manpura
 - Churu - (Bidasar) Kheda
 - **Sirohi** - Delwara - Kirowali, Golia, Pepela, Basantgarh, Dari
 - **Rajsamand** - Railmagra, Majera, Gopalpura
 - **Bhilwara** - Devtalai, Pur - Devpura, Baneda
 - **Ajmer** - Hanatiya, Taragarh, Chainpura, Gafa
 - **Chittorgarh** - Bhagal, Bari, Akola

Lead-Zinc:-

- ❖ This is extracted from mixed ore **galena**. Apart from this, Calamine, Zincite, and Willemite are the main ores.
- ❖ **Zinc**- Galena, pyrotite
- ❖ The deposits of lead-zinc are found in the Archaean and Proterozoic rocks.
 - **Udaipur** - Jawar – Debari, Mochia Magra
 - **Rajsamand** - Rajpura Dariba, Railmagra, Sindesar - Khurd
 - **Bhilwara** - Gulabpura - Agucha, Rampura – Agucha (**India's largest zinc-lead deposit**), Purabneda, Samodi, Devas, Devpura.
 - **Dungarpur** - Ghunghravo Mod

**(13) Tourism**

1. Consider the following statements regarding the tourism sector in Rajasthan:

- (A) Tourism was given Industry status on 4 March 1989, on the recommendation of the Mohammad Yunus committee.
- (B) Tourism was given **“People Industry status”** in 2004 - 05.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (1) Only (A) is correct.
- (2) Only (B) is correct.
- (3) Both (A) and (B) are correct.
- (4) Neither (A) nor (B) is correct.
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer -(3)

Explanation:-

(A) ☒	Rajasthan granted industry status to tourism in 1989 based on Mohammad Yunus Committee recommendations .
(B) ☒	In 2004–05 , tourism was further recognized as a “People Industry” , emphasizing employment generation and public participation.

Additional information
❖ Introduction: Tourism was given Industry status on <u>4 March 1989</u>, on the recommendation of the <u>Mohammad Yunus committee</u>. ❖ Tourism was given “People Industry status” in 2004 - 05. ❖ Role of the Tourism Sector in Rajasthan’s GDP ❖ <u>The tourism sector contributes around 12% to the State's GDP.</u> ❖ A total of 20.72 lakh foreign tourists visited Rajasthan in the calendar year 2024. ❖ A total of 2,300.84 lakh domestic tourists visited Rajasthan in the calendar year - 2024 ❖ Domestic tourists increased by 28.50% and foreign tourists by 21.92% in the year 2024. ❖ <u>Rajasthan secured the 5th rank in the country in terms of domestic and foreign tourist visits.</u>

2. Consider the following statements regarding tourist circuits in Rajasthan and choose the correct ones:

- (A) The Golden Triangle includes the tri-junction of Jaipur, Delhi, and Agra.
- (B) Shekhawati Circuit includes Sikar, Churu, and Nagaur.
- (C) Budha Circuit in Rajasthan extended from

Bairath (Jaipur, kotputali- Behror) to Kalvi (Jhalawar)

Select the correct answer using the option given below:

- (1) Only (A) and (B)
- (2) Only (A) and (C)
- (3) Only (A), (B) and (C)
- (4) Only (B) and (C)
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer - (2)

Explanation:-

(A) ☒	The Golden Triangle includes the tri-junction of Jaipur, Delhi, and Agra.
(B) ☒	The Shekhawati Circuit includes Sikar, Churu, and Jhunjhunu , not Nagaur.
(C) ☒	Budha Circuit in Rajasthan extended from Bairath (Jaipur, kotputali- Behror) to Kalvi (Jhalawar)

Additional information	
Tourist Circuit/Centres of Rajasthan	
Desert Triangle	Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur
Budha Circuit	Bairath (Jaipur, kotputali- Behror) to Kalvi (Jhalawar)
Krishna Circuit	Shri Nathji (Rajsamand), Khatushyamji (Sikar), Govind Devji, Galtaji, Kanak Vrindavan (Jaipur)
Balaji Circuit	● Salasar – Churu ● Pandupol – Alwar ● Mehandipur - Dausa ● Samod Veer Hanuman Mandir – Jaipur
Ranthambore Circuit	Sawai Madhopur - Tonk.
Hadoti Circuit -	Kota, Bundi, Jhalawar
Mount Abu Circuit -	Mount Abu, Ranakpur, Jalore
Merwada Circuit -	Ajmer, Pushkar, Nagaur, Merta
Dhundhar Circuit	Jaipur, Amer, Samod, Ramgarh, Dausa, Abhaneri.

