Rajasthan

Mains answer-writing practice

16 original descriptive questions + model answers

Revised edition: expanded state GK + three visual revision pages.

Higher level: sixteen analytical prompts, each with a roughly 150–175-word model response and a suggested 10-mark self-assessment guide.

These are original practice questions, not previous-year questions or an official mock. This focused first collection does not replace an exam-specific syllabus.

Language: English. Core focus: history, geography, heritage, governance, development, environment and institutions.

This edition emphasises stable concepts. It is not a current-affairs digest; verify changing schemes, office-holders, district boundaries and budget figures separately.

How to use this book

Write your response before reading the model. Use the marking guide to check coverage, accuracy and structure. Marks and word targets are practice choices.

Research and scope – page 2
Visual revision – page 3
Start practice – page 6
Source register – page 22

What the exam research tells us

1 / Examination blueprint

RSSB CET Senior Secondary 2024 includes Rajasthan history, culture, geography, polity and economy alongside language, science, reasoning and computers [EX1]. RAS 2024 preliminary and mains syllabi inform higher-level state GS and analytical practice [EX2, EX3]. These dated syllabi are topic guides, not a claim about an unchanged 2026 scheme.

2 / Implemented expansion

80 basic MCQs, 64 advanced MCQs and 16 writing prompts. Added 40/40/8 items and improved nine retained advanced option sets. New coverage strengthens movements, literature and dialects, institutions, water projects, livelihoods and data interpretation. Each level keeps all state topics in one PDF.

3 / Three visual revision pages

Project and water-system associations; movement, literature and institution connections; and a Census 2011 four-district literacy chart. Schematics do not depict exact river routes or boundaries. Historical district values are not current estimates.

4 / Practice design

Basic questions emphasise recall and one-step application. Advanced questions add matching, chronology, plausible alternatives, inference and cases. Writing models target roughly 150–175 words with editorial 10-mark rubrics. Questions are original, not PYQs or official mocks; difficulty has not been learner-calibrated.

5 / Evidence and scope

Checked 29 October 2026. Source IDs connect answers with the register. Numerical cases and policy proposals are hypothetical unless explicitly sourced. No PYQ-frequency study or exhaustive exam coverage is claimed. Prepare Hindi, national GS, current affairs and post-specific requirements separately.

Visual revision / 1

Water revision / keep each system distinct

Canal connection [G4]

Harike / Punjab → Indira Gandhi Feeder

Headworks anchor; not a river-course map.

River project [G5]

Banas → Bisalpur dam

Tonk area / distinguish from the Mahi project.

Southern project [G6]

Mahi → Mahi Bajaj Sagar

Banswara region / do not place it on the Banas.

Desert drainage [G2]

Luni / western Aravallis → Towards Rann of Kachchh

Natural drainage differs from canal supply.

Arrows show selected associations only. Compare availability, seasonal needs and actual head-to-tail delivery before inferring benefits. [G7; editorial application]

Visual revision / 2

Association board / person, work and institution

Mangarh / 1913
Govind Guru [H4]

Bijolia / peasant movement
Vijay Singh Pathik [H5]

Eki / tribal mobilisation
Motilal Tejawat [H6]

Batan Ri Fulwari / literature
Vijaydan Detha [C7]

Hadoti / dialect region
Kota, Bundi, Jhalawar, Baran [C6]

High Court / locations
Jodhpur principal seat; Jaipur bench [P3]

RPSC / recruitment institution
Ajmer [P5]

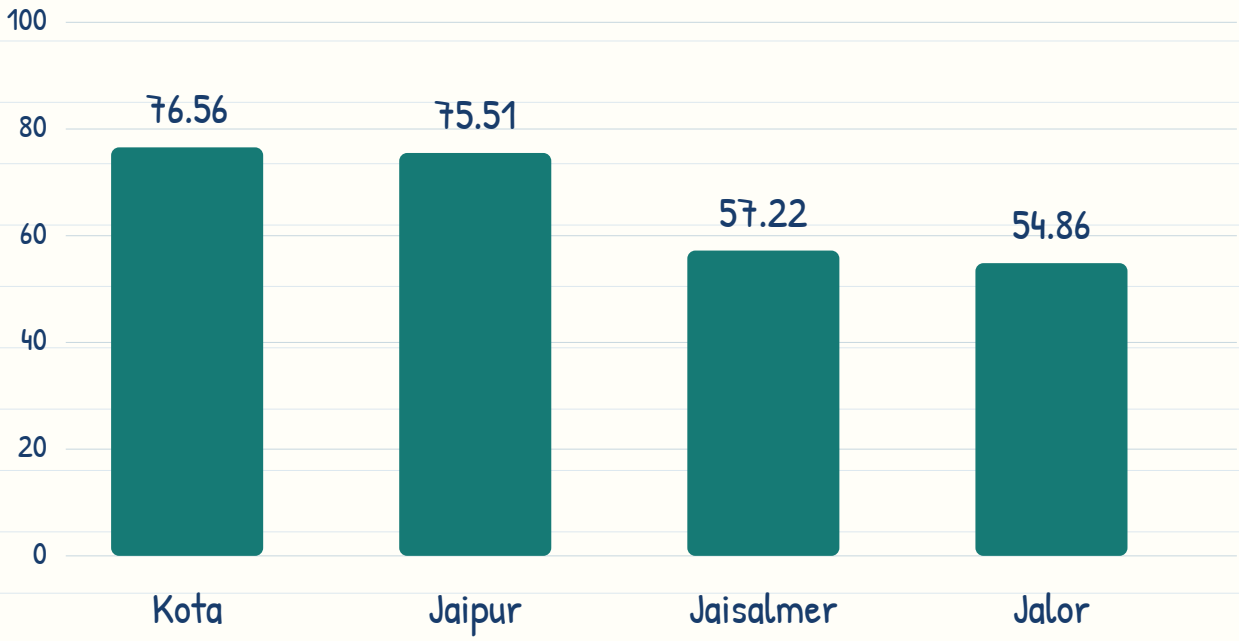
State Election Commission
Panchayat and municipal elections [P4]

These are selected anchors, not interchangeable roles or complete histories. Attach each name to its context before attempting matching questions.

Visual revision / 3

Overall literacy / four historical districts [D1]

Census 2011, percent. Selected districts; bars start at zero.



Read the difference correctly

Kota - Jaipur = 1.05 percentage points.
Kota - Jalor = 21.70 percentage points.
Relative to Jalor: 21.70 / 54.86 x 100 = about 39.56%.

Statewide overall rate: 66.11%. A simple average of district rates is not automatically the statewide rate: relevant population denominators matter.

Historical 2011 district units and values, not current estimates or a map of present boundaries. Highest or lowest here means among these four selected observations only.

Write, compare, improve

01 / Integration and evidence

Explain why Rajasthan's political integration should be studied as a process.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Rajasthan's integration involved successive mergers and administrative changes rather than one event. The Legislative Assembly account records the inauguration of Greater Rajasthan on 30 March 1949 and later changes, including Ajmer's merger on 1 November 1956. These dates represent different stages of a broader transition.

Studying the sequence helps distinguish accession to India, unions of princely states and the consolidation of a modern state. It also prevents a commemorative date from being treated as proof that every present boundary and institution already existed in its final form.

An analytical answer should examine the creation of common administration and representative institutions alongside the territorial milestones. Local experiences could differ across former states, so a single political narrative should not erase variations in institutions, identities or adjustment. Claims about these experiences need evidence rather than assumption.

Use dated records and distinguish specific milestones from broad summary wording. Timelines and maps can clarify changes without implying that historical regions and administrative units are identical. The resulting explanation shows integration as an institutional and territorial process, while preserving the significance of the 1949 milestone.

Self-assessment

Dated milestones: 2; distinctions and process: 3; institutional interpretation: 3; evidence discipline: 2. Total: 10.

Evidence / basis: H1; editorial historical interpretation. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

02 / Water and resilience

Using Rajasthan's fort water systems as an anchor, suggest principles for resilient local water planning.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

UNESCO's account of Rajasthan's hill forts identifies extensive water-harvesting structures. Their presence shows that water security formed part of settlement planning. Contemporary policy can learn from this attention to storage and terrain, while recognising that historical systems cannot simply be copied without assessment.

Begin with local rainfall, demand, catchment condition and water-quality information. Map existing tanks, drains and sources, then assess their structural condition and ecological setting. Restoration must consider contamination, safe access and maintenance responsibilities as well as the amount of water a structure might store.

Planning should combine appropriate harvesting with demand management and reliable service delivery. Public consultation can reveal seasonal shortages and unequal access that an aggregate supply figure hides. Where systems serve several users, allocation rules and grievance channels should be clear before scarcity intensifies.

Evaluate reliability across dry periods, quality, operating costs and inclusion of vulnerable households. A construction count alone does not establish resilience. Historical knowledge is valuable when combined with engineering, public-health safeguards and accountable local institutions, producing a system that residents can maintain and trust over time.

Self-assessment

Heritage anchor: 2; local assessment: 3; management and fairness: 3; outcome evaluation: 2. Total: 10.

Evidence / basis: C3; editorial water-planning proposals. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

03 / Urban heritage

How can Jaipur conserve heritage while serving residents?

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Historic Jaipur combines a planned street grid, bazaars, public squares and continuing artisanal and commercial traditions. Its heritage value therefore includes the relationships between buildings, public space and everyday activity. Conservation should protect this urban character while supporting residents' practical needs.

An initial assessment should map vulnerable structures, drainage, traffic pressures, pedestrian access and essential services. Repairs and service upgrades need appropriate professional guidance and coordination. Visitor routes and loading arrangements can reduce congestion without treating local commerce as an obstacle to be removed from the city.

Residents, traders and craftspeople should participate in decisions affecting their premises and livelihoods. Clear procedures, accessible information and predictable permissions can improve compliance. Tourism interpretation should explain the planned city and its cultural exchanges rather than rely only on attractive facades or promotional labels.

Measure success through conservation condition, service reliability, accessibility, local income and resident feedback. Visitor growth alone is insufficient if it displaces livelihoods or damages the streetscape. A living-city approach links heritage protection to the quality of daily urban life and makes responsibilities for continuing maintenance explicit.

Self-assessment

Urban significance: 2; practical conservation: 3; participation and livelihoods: 3; evaluation: 2. Total: 10.

Evidence / basis: C1; editorial urban-management proposals. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

04 / Wetland governance

Compare the conservation priorities of Sambhar and Keoladeo.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Sambhar and Keoladeo illustrate why wetland conservation must respond to different ecological settings. Ramsar describes Sambhar as a saline lake with seasonal fluctuations, waterbirds and salt-related livelihoods. UNESCO describes Keoladeo as a managed wetland whose habitat depends substantially on regulated water supplies.

At Sambhar, assessment should examine inflows, salinity, seasonal habitat and the relationship between resource use and ecological condition. Decisions affecting salt production or grazing require lawful processes and consultation. Monitoring must distinguish normal seasonal variation from damaging changes rather than assume that one fixed water level is ideal.

At Keoladeo, priorities include water quantity and quality, depth variation, invasive vegetation and habitat response. Coordination beyond the park boundary matters because important water sources lie outside it. Local livelihoods and responsible visitor management should form part of implementation, with responsibilities and follow-up dates clearly assigned.

Both sites need repeated ecological observations and transparent review. Historical descriptions establish context, not current bird counts or guaranteed sightings. The shared principle is adaptive management; the practical measures should reflect each wetland's hydrology, dependent communities and evidence of changing conditions.

Self-assessment

Accurate comparison: 2; Sambhar priorities: 3; Keoladeo priorities: 3; monitoring and evidence dates: 2. Total: 10.

Evidence / basis: N1, N2; editorial conservation proposals. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

05 / Grasslands and energy

How can solar development protect grassland ecosystems?

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Rajasthan's solar development offers opportunities for clean electricity and investment, while its open drylands also support wildlife and pastoral livelihoods. The Forest Department highlights grassland value for bustards and livestock. Open land is not necessarily unused.

Project appraisal should assess habitat, species use, existing grazing, access routes and transmission requirements alongside expected electricity generation. Compare alternative sites and layouts before decisions become difficult to change. Current ecological studies are essential; an older species account cannot establish present distribution at a particular project site.

Consult affected communities and explain how land use, access and livelihood concerns will be addressed. Mitigation should follow competent technical assessment, with clear responsibility, funding and monitoring. Energy yield is important, but installed capacity alone cannot measure whether a project is well planned.

Evaluate ecological effects, electricity delivery, local benefits and unresolved grievances through transparent reporting. Avoid blanket plantation as a substitute for protecting open habitat. Careful siting and accountable management should protect ecological functions and grassland livelihoods.

Self-assessment

Dual objectives: 2; sound appraisal: 3; participation and implementation: 3; monitoring and habitat precision: 2. Total: 10.

Evidence / basis: E1, N3; editorial planning analysis. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

06 / Living traditions

Suggest a community-centred approach to safeguarding Kalbelia songs and dances.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Kalbelia songs and dances are recognised by UNESCO as a living oral tradition associated with community identity. Safeguarding should support the people who sustain that knowledge and their ability to transmit it, rather than reduce the tradition to a fixed tourist performance.

Begin with practitioners' own priorities concerning income, teaching, travel and representation. Fair contracts and timely payment can improve livelihood reliability. Documentation should use informed consent, acknowledge contributors and explain how recordings will be stored or reused. Access to cultural knowledge should not automatically mean permission for unrestricted commercial exploitation.

Support opportunities for younger learners through arrangements designed with experienced practitioners. Performance spaces and promotion can help, but should leave room for improvisation and adaptation. Participation should be voluntary, and no individual should be presumed to perform a tradition solely because of community membership.

Assess outcomes through practitioner earnings, teaching opportunities, continuity of knowledge and satisfaction with support. Audience numbers alone may hide insecure work or loss of agency. Community-led safeguarding supports cultural continuity and practitioners' freedom to adapt to changing conditions.

Self-assessment

Nature of tradition: 2; income, consent and attribution: 3; transmission and agency: 3; evaluation: 2. Total: 10.

Evidence / basis: C4; editorial safeguarding proposals. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

07 / Decentralisation

What would make Panchayati Raj effective beyond its historical inauguration?

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

The State Finance Commission records the inauguration of Rajasthan's Panchayati Raj system at Nagaur on 2 October 1959. This historical milestone is significant, but effective decentralisation depends on how responsibilities, resources and accountability operate in everyday administration.

Local bodies need clearly assigned functions, adequate and predictable funding, and access to capable staff. Activity mapping should reduce confusion about which institution plans, approves, implements and maintains a service. Training and understandable records can improve decision quality without turning elected representatives into passive recipients of technical instructions.

Participation must influence priorities rather than serve only as a formal meeting requirement. Accessible information, consultation with excluded groups and practical grievance routes can reveal gaps in service delivery. Financial records and public review should make both spending and outcomes open to scrutiny, while protecting sensitive personal information.

Evaluate water reliability, road maintenance, service access and responsiveness alongside expenditure. More funds do not automatically produce better outcomes if responsibilities remain unclear. Decentralisation becomes meaningful when local discretion is matched by capacity, resources and accountable institutions that residents can approach and assess.

Self-assessment

Historical anchor: 2; functions, funds and capacity: 3; participation and accountability: 3; outcome measures: 2. Total: 10.

Evidence / basis: P1; editorial governance analysis. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

08 / Ethics in scarcity

Influential residents demand priority in a hypothetical water queue. How would you respond?

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

I would allocate essential water through transparent criteria based on verified need and the applicable rules. Influence should not displace households facing greater vulnerability. I would explain the basis calmly and make sure that resolving the dispute does not delay urgent deliveries.

First, verify available stock, delivery capacity and household needs. Identify people requiring special assistance, including those with disabilities or medical vulnerability. Publish clear delivery information without exposing sensitive personal details. Where equal claims exceed supply, use a consistent and explainable allocation method rather than personal discretion concealed from review.

Maintain records of quantities, routes, decisions and shortages. Request additional support through the proper channel and provide a workable grievance process. Any improper pressure should be documented and handled through applicable procedures, while the applicant continues to receive fair treatment under the same criteria as others.

After the immediate shortage, review missed households, repeated delays and complaints. Correct errors promptly and explain the changes. Ethical service requires impartiality, dignity and accountability, together with practical efforts to improve the system so that residents do not need influence to obtain essential assistance.

Self-assessment

Impartiality and urgency: 2; verified need and privacy: 3; records and grievance handling: 3; review and dignity: 2. Total: 10.

Evidence / basis: Hypothetical editorial ethics case; EX3 ethics context. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

09 / Movements and historical context

Compare the study of Bijolia, Eki and Mangarh without merging their distinct contexts.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Rajasthan's political history includes agrarian and tribal mobilisation as well as the later integration of princely states. Bijolia is associated with peasant grievances and Vijay Singh Pathik; Eki with Motilal Tejawat; Mangarh with Govind Guru and the 1913 gathering. These associations provide a starting framework rather than a complete explanation.

A comparison should examine grievances, participants, organisation, leadership and responses by authorities. Agrarian exactions, coercion and community mobilisation need to be placed in their particular contexts. Similarities do not establish identical programmes or membership.

Evidence should distinguish contemporary records, later research and commemorative accounts. Publication dates must not be substituted for event dates, and disputed details require explicit sourcing. A leader-centred narrative should also consider the agency of participants.

Finally, connect these movements with wider political awakening carefully. Their contribution can be explained through mobilisation and public articulation of grievances, without assuming that every protest sought precisely the same outcome or directly caused the later integration process.

Self-assessment

Accurate associations 3; comparative framework 3; evidence 2; qualified interpretation 2. Total 10.

Evidence / basis: H4; H5; H6. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

10 / Literature, dialects and archives

Suggest a community-based project for documenting Rajasthan's folk narratives and dialect diversity.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

A documentation project should treat language as a living practice embedded in communities. Hadoti's association with Kota, Bundi, Jhalawar and Baran offers a regional anchor; Vijaydan Detha's Batan Ri Fulwari offers a literary reference. Neither establishes one uniform tradition across all residents.

Begin with consultation about what may be recorded, who should participate and how material can be shared. Obtain informed consent and agree on attribution, access and any restrictions. Record the performer, language variety, place, date and narrative context alongside the recording.

Preserve original versions rather than replace every variation with a standardised text. Transcriptions and translations can improve access when they retain a link to the source performance and identify editorial choices. Community review can correct errors.

Success should include usable preservation, fair recognition and opportunities for younger participants to learn. Counts of recordings alone are insufficient. A durable archive needs accessible copies, maintenance arrangements and continuing community participation in decisions about interpretation and reuse.

Self-assessment

Cultural anchors 2; consent and attribution 3; documentation method 3; sustainability 2. Total 10.

Evidence / basis: C6; C7; original project design. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

11 / Regional irrigation planning

Why should Rajasthan's irrigation planning distinguish canal headworks, river projects and local delivery?

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Rajasthan's water infrastructure belongs to several distinct systems. Harike anchors the Indira Gandhi Feeder connection; Bisalpur is on the Banas; Mahi Bajaj Sagar is associated with the Mahi in the Banswara region. These relationships help prevent errors in project identification.

Planning must then move beyond names to water availability, seasonal demands and actual delivery. A reservoir's storage or a canal's head release does not prove reliable supply to every intended user. Tail-end farms and competing drinking-water needs require explicit attention.

Appraisal should examine distribution, maintenance, conveyance losses and recurring costs. Local storage may improve timing but cannot create unlimited water. Efficiency gains per hectare also need assessment alongside changes in the total irrigated area and aggregate demand.

Monitoring should combine system measurements with farm-level delivery and net livelihood outcomes under comparable conditions. Transparent allocation and grievance arrangements help expose unequal access. Regional infrastructure and local observations therefore complement one another in assessing whether investment produces reliable and sustainable benefits.

Self-assessment

Correct project anchors 3; delivery analysis 3; resource limits 2; monitoring 2. Total 10.

Evidence / basis: G4; G5; G6; G7; editorial analysis. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

12 / Institutional literacy

Explain how an institutional revision guide should distinguish Rajasthan's legislature, judiciary, recruitment and local elections.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

An institutional guide should organise facts by function rather than list disconnected names. Rajasthan has a unicameral legislature with a 200-seat Legislative Assembly. Its first Assembly was elected in 1952 with 160 members, so historical and current strengths require separate labels.

The Rajasthan High Court has its principal seat at Jodhpur and a bench at Jaipur. These locations should not be treated as a complete account of territorial or subject jurisdiction. Particular procedural questions require the applicable rules and orders.

RPSC is based in Ajmer and performs public-service recruitment functions. The State Election Commission administers local-body elections, including Panchayats and municipalities. These responsibilities should not be exchanged simply because both institutions operate at state level.

Finally, rural local government distinguishes Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad tiers. A useful revision exercise pairs each institution with its role and tests plausible confusions. Changing personnel, detailed powers and recruitment-cycle instructions need verification from the relevant current source.

Self-assessment

Institutional facts 4; functional distinctions 3; historical precision 1; limits 2. Total 10.

Evidence / basis: P1; P2; P3; P4; P5. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

13 / Historical literacy data

Interpret the four-district Census 2011 literacy chart and explain its limits for present policy.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

The chart reports overall literacy rates of 76.56 percent for Kota, 75.51 for Jaipur, 57.22 for Jaisalmer and 54.86 for Jalor in Census 2011. Kota is highest among these four displayed observations. The range is 21.70 percentage points, and the Kota-Jaipur difference is 1.05 points.

These are historical district observations, not present estimates. They cannot establish a complete statewide ranking from four selected values. District reorganisation also requires attention before comparison with later administrative units.

Rate differences should be distinguished from relative percentages. Combining district rates requires the relevant population denominators and consistent definitions; an unweighted average is not automatically the state rate. The cited statewide overall rate is 66.11 percent.

Policy appraisal needs newer comparable evidence on access, participation and learning, as well as variation within districts. A single historical chart cannot identify programme effects. Its value is to frame questions and clarify disparities while keeping conclusions within its date, definitions and coverage.

Self-assessment

Accurate values 3; arithmetic 2; denominators and boundaries 3; policy limits 2. Total 10.

Evidence / basis: D1; derived analysis. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

14 / Craft economy and livelihoods

Design an evaluation of a hypothetical craft-marketing programme in Rajasthan.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

A craft-marketing programme should be evaluated against the livelihoods it intends to improve. Higher visitor numbers or sales may be useful intermediate results, but they do not alone establish higher net earnings for artisans.

Record baseline output, realised prices, materials, transport, fees, working time and payment delays. Follow comparable participants and an appropriate comparison group while documenting changes in product mix and market conditions. Seasonal demand should not be mistaken for a programme effect.

Examine how benefits are distributed across artisans, intermediaries and sellers. Access terms, attribution of designs and timely payment matter alongside total revenue. Training and digital marketing need assessment of continued use and recurring costs rather than attendance alone.

The main outcome should include net returns for comparable work, supported by payment reliability and participant feedback. Qualitative evidence can explain barriers concealed by averages. A phased evaluation allows improvement before expansion and distinguishes observed changes from causal claims that the available evidence cannot yet support.

Self-assessment

Outcome definition 2; comparison and costs 4; distribution 2; cautious attribution 2. Total 10.

Evidence / basis: Original hypothetical economy case. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

15 / Decentralisation and water service

A Panchayat receives a water asset but no operating budget or technical support. Propose a response.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

The transfer creates a mismatch between responsibility and operational capacity. Completion of an asset is an output; reliable household water service is the intended outcome. A response should first verify the asset's condition, intended users and existing allocation of functions.

Prepare a realistic operating and maintenance plan identifying staff, technical assistance, recurring expenses and escalation arrangements. Funding must be predictable enough to support repairs and routine operation. Responsibilities should follow applicable rules rather than informal assumptions.

Publish service arrangements and accessible complaint channels. Record supply timing, interruptions, repair response and differences across settlements, including users at disadvantaged locations. Financial records should be reconciled with functioning equipment and actual access.

Review performance with residents and the responsible departments. Where capacity is missing, coordinate support and phased handover instead of treating a ceremonial transfer as successful devolution. Evaluation should assess reliable and equitable service under comparable conditions, while documenting constraints that require action beyond the village institution.

Self-assessment

Diagnosis 2; operational plan 3; accountability 3; outcomes 2. Total 10.

Evidence / basis: P1 context; original governance case. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

16 / Water evidence and fairness

A higher canal release coincides with continued tail-end shortages. Outline a fair investigation.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Higher aggregate release does not establish that water reached every user at the required time. The investigation should compare head, middle and tail locations and identify where delivery diverges from the planned schedule.

Check regulator records, measurement methods, conveyance conditions and maintenance. Record crop-stage needs and actual delivery timings, while testing alternative explanations such as leakage, obstruction, unauthorised diversion or scheduling failures. No individual should be blamed before evidence is verified.

Consult users across locations and publish understandable findings. Allocation decisions should use applicable rules and transparent criteria rather than influence. Provide a channel for reporting errors and reviewing contested decisions without withholding essential services arbitrarily.

Corrective action may involve repairs, scheduling changes, better measurement or enforcement through appropriate procedures. Monitor timely delivery, distribution and net farm outcomes under comparable conditions. A release total remains useful, but success depends on reliable access throughout the system and a process that residents can scrutinise.

Self-assessment

Distributional diagnosis 2; investigation 4; fair process 2; monitoring 2. Total 10.

Evidence / basis: Original irrigation and ethics case. Editorial model answer.

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 29 October 2026.

EX1 / RSSB: CET Senior Secondary 2024 advertisement and syllabus

rsmssb.rajasthan.gov.in

EX2 / RPSC: RAS 2024 preliminary examination syllabus

rpsc.rajasthan.gov.in

EX3 / RPSC: RAS 2024 mains examination syllabus

rpsc.rajasthan.gov.in

H1 / Legislative Assembly: integration milestones; RTI manual 2024

assembly.rajasthan.gov.in

H2 / Rajasthan Tourism: Haldighati and the 1576 battle

www.tourism.rajasthan.gov.in

H3 / Rajasthan Tourism: Kalibangan archaeological site

www.tourism.rajasthan.gov.in

C1 / UNESCO: Jaipur City, founding and urban planning

whc.unesco.org

C2 / UNESCO: Jantar Mantar, Jaipur

whc.unesco.org

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 29 October 2026.

C3 / UNESCO: Hill Forts of Rajasthan serial property

whc.unesco.org

C4 / UNESCO: Kalbelia folk songs and dances

ich.unesco.org

G1 / Rajasthan Tourism: Mount Abu and Guru Shikhar

www.tourism.rajasthan.gov.in

G2 / State Biodiversity Board: physical geography and Luni drainage

environment.rajasthan.gov.in

G3 / Rajasthan Tourism: Jaipur as the state capital

www.tourism.rajasthan.gov.in

N1 / Ramsar: Sambhar Lake, saline wetland and designation

rsis.ramsar.org

N2 / UNESCO: Keoladeo National Park; ecology and management

whc.unesco.org

N3 / Forest Department: Great Indian Bustard and desert grasslands

forest.rajasthan.gov.in

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 29 October 2026.

P1 / Sixth State Finance Commission: Panchayati Raj history

finance.rajasthan.gov.in

E1 / PIB: solar parks and Bhadla in Rajasthan

www.pib.gov.in

C5 / UNESCO: names of the six inscribed hill forts

whc.unesco.org

P2 / Rajasthan Assembly: introduction, unicameral structure and strength

assembly.rajasthan.gov.in

P3 / Rajasthan High Court: principal seat and Jaipur bench contacts

hcraj.nic.in

P4 / Rajasthan State Election Commission: local elections

sec.rajasthan.gov.in

P5 / RPSC: information handbook, updated December 2025

rpsc.rajasthan.gov.in

H4 / PIB: Mangarh and Govind Guru, 1913

www.pib.gov.in

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 29 October 2026.

H5 / Kurukshetra University: Bijolia peasant movement teaching notes

www.kuk.ac.in

H6 / PIB: tribal freedom struggle and Tejawat, Eki movement

www.pib.gov.in

H7 / Rajasthan Tourism: Bikaner and Rao Bika

www.tourism.rajasthan.gov.in

C6 / RBSE: History and Culture of Rajasthan, dialects chapter

rajeduboard.rajasthan.gov.in

C7 / LBSNAA library catalogue: Vijaydan Detha, Batan Ri Fulwari

gsl.lbsnaa.gov.in

G4 / PIB: Indira Gandhi Feeder head regulator at Harike

www.pib.gov.in

G5 / Rajasthan Tourism: Tonk and Bisalpur dam on Banas

www.tourism.rajasthan.gov.in

G6 / Rajasthan Tourism: Banswara and Mahi Bajaj Sagar

www.tourism.rajasthan.gov.in

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 29 October 2026.

D1 / Rajasthan Education: district literacy rates, Census 2011

education.rajasthan.gov.in

G7 / Rajasthan Foundation: irrigation context and water storage

foundation.rajasthan.gov.in

Read sources in context

EX1–EX3 describe dated 2024 examinations. Use the applicable recruitment notice for current instructions. H5 is university teaching material; H4 and H6 are later commemorative accounts, not contemporary records.

D1 is Census 2011: statewide overall 66.11%, male 79.19%, female 52.12%. Four selected historical district rates do not establish all-state ranks or present boundaries. Derived arithmetic is identified.

Promotional superlatives, disputed casualty totals, current district counts and population estimates are excluded. Sources support specific associations; models and policy proposals are editorial, not existing scheme descriptions.