

# Samyak

An Institute For Civil Services

## RAS - 23 MAINS TEST SERIES

सिद्धि - 01/23

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

भारतीय इतिहास एवं संस्कृति, आधुनिक विश्व का इतिहास  
Indian History & Culture + History of Modern World

Paper - I<sup>st</sup> Unit - I<sup>st</sup>

Name :			
Enroll. No.		Part	Marks Obtained
Date : 15.10.2023		Part - A	30 1/2
Medium : ENGLISH		Part - B	41
Email :		Part - C	41 1/2
Inviligators Signature :		Total -	

ECN :		RCN :	
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### अनुदेश (Instructions)

- परीक्षा शुरू होने से पहले पुस्तिका को जाँच लें।  
Please check the booklet before commencement of the exam.
- दिये गये रिक्त स्थान में निर्देशित शब्द सीमा में उत्तर दें।  
Write the answers according to the prescribed word limit, in the space given.
- अंक योजना प्रत्येक खंड के प्रारम्भ में दी गई है।  
The marking scheme is given at the start of every section.
- परीक्षा के पश्चात् उत्तर पुस्तिका हॉल अधीक्षक को सौंप दें।  
Return the answer booklet to the hall superintendent after completing the paper.

REVIEW PARAMETERS		SCALE			
		Good	Above Average	Average	Below Average
1.	DOES THE ANSWER ADDRESS THE DEMAND OF THE QUESTION?	✓			
a.	Answer Relevancy				
b.	Answer Enrichment points like use of: - Key Terms/ Subject Vocab Use of Commission/ report/ government publication/ judgements, etc. Association with the Current Affairs and use of examples to explain the concept and idea	✓	✓		✓
2.	HOW WELL IS THE ANSWER PRESENTED?				
a.	Structure - Intro, Body, Conclusion	✓			
b.	Presentation - Using Subheadings/ points/ highlighting/ flowcharts/ diagrams/ maps	✓			
c.	Language & Grammar	✓			
d.	Word limit	✓			

Detailed Comments / Feedback / Suggestions for Improvement  
विस्तृत टिप्पणियाँ/फीडबैक/सुधार के लिए सुझाव :-

1. you are a potential candidate full of energy,
2. stuffs and facts and have your own
3. Creativity and presentation style.
- 4.
5. • Stay focussed keep serious, and surely
6. you will launch to your ambition.
- 7.
8. • please work more on presentation style
9. need little bit improvement, in some (few)
10. (few) answer, you have consumed space one or two.
- Good luck, stay tuned ll

Q: Answer the following questions in 15 words. Each question carries 2 marks.

: निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर 15 शब्दों में दीजिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंक का है।

1. अमरावती स्तूप का स्थापत्य  
Architecture of Amravati Stupa

Buddhist architecture  
Built by - ?  
Architects - Jayak & others

The great stupa or Mahachaitya (Andhra Pradesh)

was one of the biggest with a diameter of 50x27 mtrs.

It has a brick built circular drum with a hemispherical dome and a well laid circumambulatory path.  
It is an example of Amravati school of art.

①

2. एम. एस. स्वामीनाथन इतिहास में क्यों प्रसिद्ध हैं ?  
Why is M.S. Swaminathan famous in history?

M.S. Swaminathan is famous for Green Revolution in India for his leadership and role in introducing and further developing HYV seeds of wheat and rice.

①

3. मेगुती का जैन मंदिर।  
The Jain temple of Meguti.

Vesara style  
among Temples of Aihole

The Jain temple of Meguti is considered as the oldest temple dedicated to "Mahavir" (24<sup>th</sup> Tirthankar of Jains), made up of sandstone and is built by Ravikirti in 634-635 AD.

①

छऊ नृत्य  
Chhau dance.

It is connected to the Spring festival Chaitra Parva from Jharkhand mainly. It enacts episodes from epics like Ramayana and Mahabharata.  
Indigenous form of dance in which male dancers use mask.

1

5. 'काद्री सिलसिला'  
'Qadri Silsila'

Three types:   
- Seraitkella  
- Mayumbhanj  
- Purnulsi

It was founded by Abdul Qadir Gilani, well known in Punjab, Sindh provinces. Qadris believed in "Wahdat-al-Wajood". It was followed by Jahanara and Dara-Shikoh. Miyan Mir was most prominent saint.

1 1/2

6. सित्तनवासल की चित्रकारी  
Painting of Sittanavasal

It is built by in Sittanavasal rock-cut cave temples of Tamil Nadu in the reign of Mahendravarman I of Pallava dynasty. It is related to Jainism with a common theme of Jain Samavasarana. Orange, Green, Yellow, white etc. Colours made up of vegetables and dyes are used.

मीमांसा दर्शन की व्याख्या करें।  
Explain Mimamsa philosophy.

Mimamsa (by Jaimini in 400 BC) deals with the initial part of the veda (Karmkanda). Ceremonial rituals are used in a system of worship to communicate with gods. Kumarila Bhatta and Prabhakar Mishra were two scholars of it.

2

8. हुमायूँ का मकबरा  
Humayun's Tomb

Dormitory of the Mughals built in 1570 by Emperor Akbar is an example of charbagh and is a UNESCO's world Heritage site since 1993. Built in red sandstone and white marble is a great example of Mughal Architecture.

2

9. गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले ने किस संस्था की स्थापना की? इस संस्था का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या था?  
Which organization was founded by Gopal Krishna Gokhale? What was the main objective of this institution?

In 1905, Gopal Krishna Gokhale founded "servants of India Society" for expanding education to Indians. Its objective was to unite and train Indians of different ethnicities and religions in welfare work.

1 1/2

कलरीपायडु  
Kalipaydu

It is a martial art practised in Kerala and some parts of Tamil Nadu. It is based on ancient knowledge of the Human body.

It is originated in 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC to 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD and is considered as the father of Modern Kung-fu.

11. स्वामी दयानंद सरस्वती का साहित्यिक योगदान।  
Literary contribution of Swami Dayanand Saraswati.

"Satyartha Prakash", "veda Bhashya", "veda Bhashya Bhumika" and a Journal "Arya Patrika" edited by him reflect his thought.

12. 'अलवार' और 'नयनार' भक्ति आंदोलन में क्या अंतर है ?

What are the differences between 'Alvar' and 'Nayanar' Bhakti movements?

"The (Nayanars) Alvars" were Tamil poet-saints of South India devoted to Lord Vishnu/Krishna in 5<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> century. "The Nayanars" were a group of 63 saints devoted to Lord Shiva during 6<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> centuries CE.

'अंगुत्तरनिकाय' की विषयवस्तु क्या है ?

What is the subject matter of 'Anguttarnikaya'?

According to Anguttarnikaya (Collection of Buddha's sayings), there are 3 kinds of miracles -

- ① The miracle of magic,
- ② The miracle of Thought Reading
- ③ The miracle of Incubation

1 1/2

14. 'ईस्ट इंडिया एसोसिएशन'  
'East India Association'

It was founded by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1866 in London. It gave information on all Indian subjects to Britishers and members of parliament. It also expressed grievance of Indians and gave some remedial measures also.

2

15. सरहदी गांधी  
Sarhadi Gandhi

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is known as "Sarhadi Gandhi" for his adherence to pacifism and close association with Mahatma Gandhi. He founded Khudai Khidmatgar (Red shirts) movement in 1929.

2

'सत्यशोधक समाज'

'Satyashodhak Samaj'

It was founded by "Jyotiba Phule" in

1873 in Pune. It was a social reform

society working for improved social rights,  
education, political participation etc. for  
disadvantaged groups.

17. स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में मैडम भीकाजी कामा की भूमिका स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Explain the role of Madam Bhikaji Cama in the freedom movement.

She is famous for hoisting the Indian

National flag on foreign soil (Stuttgart,

Germany) on 22<sup>nd</sup> August, 1907 as a symbol

of India's fight for Independence. She is

known as "The Mother of Indian Revolution".

18. 'तामलुक जातीय सरकार'

'Tamluk caste government'

8



19. Why is the Name of Jatin Das famous in Freedom movement?

Jatindra Nath Das was arrested in 1929 in Lahore Conspiracy Case. He passed

away in Prison after a 63-day Hunger strike. Thus, He is famous as Revolutionary Freedom Fighter.

1 1/2

20. 'बॉम्बे प्लान'

'Bombay Plan'

It was initiated by J.R.D. Tata and C.D.

Birla in 1944 to support the state to

take major initiatives in Industrial and

Other economic investments by setting up a

planned economy.

1

21. 'गोथिक स्थापत्य' से आप क्या समझते हैं?

What do you understand by 'Gothic Architecture'?

It was an European style of Architecture

prevalent in 12<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> Centuries. It evolved

from Roman Architecture and succeeded by

Renaissance Architecture. Pointed Arches, Vaults

etc. its prominent features, used in churches etc.

1 1/2

प्रतिवादी धर्मसुधार हेतु गठित 'ट्रेंट परिषद्' की भूमिका स्पष्ट कीजिए।  
Explain the role of the 'Trent Council' formed for religious reform.

① The Council reaffirmed the authority of the Catholic Church, condemned Protestant theology, codified scripture, reformed abuses, Catholic reformation etc.

23. उपनिवेशवाद और साम्राज्यवाद का अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।  
Explain the difference between colonialism and imperialism.

① Colonialism means exploiting the resources of the conquered country for the benefit of conquerors whereas Imperialism means creating an empire, expanding into the neighbouring regions etc.

24. 'टेनिस कोर्ट की शपथ' का महत्त्व।  
Importance of 'Tennis Court Oath'.

①/2 It set off the "French Revolution". It was based upon the premise that political authority came from people of the Nation and not from the king.

विट्रुवियन मैन  
Vitruvian Man

It is The study of Human Physiology by Leonardo da Vinci. It was meant to be a perfectly proportionate sundering of the Human form in geometry and mathematics.

Note: Answer the following questions in 50 words. Each question carries 5 marks.

नोट : निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर 50 शब्दों में दीजिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंक का है।

1. गुप्तकालीन मंदिरों का उदाहरण बताते हुए इन मंदिरों की स्थापत्य विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Giving examples of Gupta period temples, mention the architectural features of these temples.

The Gupta Period is considered the beginning of temple architecture; for the first time separate structures were built for the deities.

Under Gupta Rulers, 5 types of temples were constructed such as

① square building with a flat roof and shallow pillared porch, single entrance, Garbhagriha and a mandapa. [Eg] Vishnu Varah Temples at Eran.

② In addition to first type ambulatory and second storey. [Eg] Shiva temple at Bhumara, M.P.

③ Temples on raised platform with pillars and low and squat shikhara. [Eg] Dashavatara Temple Deogarh.

④ A Rectangular temple with an apsidal back and barrel vaulted roof. [Eg] Kapoteswara temple

⑤ circular temples at four cardinal faces [Eg] Maniyar Math shrine at Rajgir.

हड़प्पा सभ्यता में विज्ञान के विकास पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Throw light on the development of science in the Harappan civilization.

Harappan civilization (Bronze age Civilization, 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium BC) was a well developed urban settlement.

Following achievements can be attributed towards the development of science in the Harappan civilization →

- Created sculpture, seals and pottery from materials such as terracotta, metals and stone.
- Accurate system of weights and measures
- Major advances in transportation technology
- Invented new metallurgical processes and also manufactured lead and tin, bronze etc.
- They also used standardized burned bricks, cotton etc.
- Medical treatment
- Drainage systems

3. अजंता की चित्रकला और एलोरा की चित्रकला में व्याप्त अंतरों को स्पष्ट करें।

Explain the differences between the paintings of Ajanta and the paintings of Ellora.

*Med explanation*

<u>[Ajanta] - paintings</u>	<u>[Ellora] - paintings</u>
① <u>Buddhist influence</u> , located in <u>Sahayadris</u> , 29 caves. 25 are <u>viharas</u> , 4 are <u>chaitya</u>	① <u>Religious diversity</u> in themes and styles - <u>Mahabharata</u> , <u>Ramayana</u> , <u>procession of lord Shiva</u> and <u>Holy men</u> etc.
② <u>oldest mural paintings</u> in <u>Indian sub-continent</u> .	② more <u>elaborate</u> as compared to Ajanta (5 <sup>th</sup> -11 <sup>th</sup> centuries)
③ Both <u>mural and fresco paintings</u> . The <u>tempera style of painting</u> has been used.	③ <u>Flora and Fauna patterns</u> . <u>Gujrati style of painting</u> has been used.
④ <u>Paintings in red ochre colour</u> , <u>absence of blue colour</u> .	④ <u>mural paintings limited to five</u> , mostly in <u>Katarnath temple</u> .
⑤ <u>Eg</u> • <u>Vajrapani</u> , <u>Manjushri</u> , <u>Padmapani</u> , <u>shibi Jatka</u>	⑤ <u>Eg</u> • <u>Images of Lord Vishnu</u> , <u>Godless Laxmi</u> , <u>Graceful Apsaras</u> etc.

खिलजी वंश के स्थापत्य योगदान को उजागर कीजिए।

Highlight the architectural contribution of Khilji dynasty.

It was established by Jalaluddin Khilji, peak under Allauddin Khilji.

Architectural Contribution

→ (i) Horshoe Arch was used for the first time.

(ii) Merlons were used for decoration inside the arch.

(iii) Lotus on spandrel and white marbles used in trellies work.

(iv) Red sandstone was used which gave the building a pleasing and colourful appearance.

Several Architectural activities took place under Khilji, unfortunately not available now.

2 1/2

5. मध्यकालीन भक्ति आंदोलन के साहित्य की प्रकृति को समझाइए।

Explain the nature of the literature of the medieval Bhakti movement.

Development of Bhakti movement take place in

South India in 9<sup>th</sup> century with shankaracharya by 16<sup>th</sup> century with Kabir, Nanak, shri Chaitany

nice presentation

Nature of Bhakti Literature

→ Inter-religious Harmony  
Eg. Guru Granth Sahib (Kabir, Locher)  
→ Inclusive Literature  
→ Against unorthodox rituals of the society.

Hindu-Muslim Unity → Dawlat kazi, Sayed Alaol wrote poems on unity (cultural)

→ Use of vernacular languages  
→ It introduced simple styles like Vachanats, Saakhis, dohas etc.  
→ It liberated poetry from singing the praises of kings.

3

‘शाहजहाँ का काल मुगल स्थापत्य का स्वर्ण काल था- उदाहरणों से स्पष्ट कीजिए।  
‘The period of Shahjahan was the golden period of Mughal architecture – explain with examples.

Shahjahan's love for architecture carved a special legacy for him as a Mughal ruler. - He was the greatest builder of his time, under whom Mughal architecture reached its peak.

2 All the features of Indo-Islamic style were used on a large scale in a very smooth and organised way.

Some of his buildings are:- The Red fort and Jama Masjid of Delhi and above all the Taj mahal at Agra (white marble), Tomb of Akbar etc.

7. सूफीवाद के मूल सिद्धान्त कौन-कौन से हैं ? वर्तमान दौर में सूफीवाद की प्रासंगिकता स्पष्ट कीजिए।  
What are the basic principles of Sufism? Explain the relevance of Sufism in the present times.

here presented

Principles of Sufism	→ Repentance (Taslim)
	→ Sincerity, Oneness of God (Tawhid)
	→ Remembrance (Dhikr)
	→ Love and Devotion (Ishq and Esq)
	→ Sufi orders (Tariqah)

3 Relevance of Sufism in Present Times.	→ It sends a message of Peace and Harmony to the world.
	→ Morality Teachings:
	→ No violence principle.
	→ Meditation provides mental peace.
	→ Sends message of equality to all
	→ Social Welfare, Charitable work
	→ Diametrically opposed to the Taliban's violent and extremist interpretation.

ब्रिटिश काल में भारतीय हस्तशिल्प उद्योगों के पतन के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए।  
Throw light on the reasons for the decline of Indian handicraft industries during the British period.

• Main reasons behind this decline was the economic policies of the British that favoured the British textile industry over Indian handicrafts.

- Other reasons - (i) Free export of Raw material  
(ii) Heavy duties on Export of Finished Goods  
(iii) Free Import of Final Goods  
(iv) Heavy duty on Export of Indian Handicrafts.

Hence, through discriminatory tariff policy, they successfully destroyed the demand of handicrafts.

British industrial revolution  
Commercialization of Agri  
imperialistic policy of British  
Technology transfer by Indian artisan to British here

9. स्वदेशी आंदोलन क्या था ? स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन पर इसके प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए।  
What was the Swadeshi movement? Discuss its impact on the freedom movement.

Swadeshi Movement (1905) - <sup>(JNC)</sup> started from Town Hall, Calcutta to curb foreign goods by relying on domestic production, following the partition of Bengal.

Impact on the Freedom Movement → Swadeshi was instantly identified as the highest form of patriotism and "Swadeshim" became the cradle of New India.  
→ It changed the character of JNC

(INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS) from moderates to Extremists.  
→ The ideas of non-cooperation were successfully applied by Mahatma Gandhi in later movements.

For the First time Women participated at mass level.

new presented but lack of stuff in impact which is the core demand of question.

'ब्रह्म समाज ने सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधार की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई' - स्पष्ट कीजिए।

'Brahmo Samaj played an important role in the direction of socio-religious reform' - Explain.

It was founded by Raja Rammohan Roy in 1828.

→ It was the first Intellectual reform movement

in modern India where social evils were

condemned and efforts made to remove them.

→ Believed in the unity of all religions.

→ Led to emergence of rationalism and enlightenment in India which indirectly contributed to the Nationalist movement.

→ It was against priesthood, rituals and sacrifices and focused on prayers, meditation and reading of scriptures. Hence, it exposed the religious Hypocrisies.

11. स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के दौरान भारत से बाहर घटित क्रांतिकारी गतिविधियों की चर्चा कीजिए। Discuss the revolutionary activities that took place outside India during the independence movement.

The Revolutionary activities abroad, particularly in London, Germany, France played a significant role in India's struggle

for Independence. The organisations such as - India House and the Paris India Society → to advocate for Home rule and promote revolutionary ideas.

Madam Cama was among major need to be included. The Singapore Mutiny of 1915 → exposed the underlying fragility of British rule.

Madam Bhikaji Cama's Revolutionary activities in France, Bande Matram Journal, ties with Socialist Party, Formation of India Home rule → they served as a centre for Indians to recruit radical youth, spreading awareness to Indian Independence.



2. रियासतों के एकीकरण में सरदार पटेल द्वारा अपनाई गई नीतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए-  
Mention the policies adopted by Sardar Patel in the integration of the princely states-

Sardar Patel effectively implemented the integration policy with his diplomatic skills and foresightedness. (i) He followed an iron-handed policy and made it clear that he did not recognise the right of any state to remain independent. (ii) He also introduced the concept of Privy Purses.

(iii) He used a combination of persuasion, incentives and threats to convince princely states to join India.

Recognition like  
Administrative System  
Union territories  
Admin units  
2  
Magen due to punner

13. अमेरिकी स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के भारत और विश्व पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों को चित्रित कीजिए।  
Describe the impact of the American War of Independence on India and the world.

American war of Independence (1775-83),  
introduced new political, social and economic structure in the United States of America.

Impact on the world → (i) spread of the idea of Constitutional democracy and rule of law.

maintain the status quo of presentation

- (ii) Inspired French Revolution.
- (iii) Britain's power weakened.
- (iv) end of major monarchies.
- (v) Acceleration of market economies throughout world.

Impact on the India → (i) Inspired the Indian freedom movement.  
(ii) New Ideas Equality, Freedom, Justice  
(iii) It advocated democracy, overthrow unlawful regimes.

3

फ्रांस की क्रांति के लिए उत्तरदायी राजनीतिक परिस्थितियों की चर्चा करें।

Discuss the political circumstances responsible for the French Revolution.

French Revolution (1789-1799) was a series of developments, ~~and~~ a costly affair that left the country in a state of near bankruptcy.

Political Circumstances Responsible for French Revolution	→ France became bankrupt due to over expense in wars and luxury.
	→ The autocratic monarchy, expensive expenditure, poor administration created the political cause.
	→ French Monarchs were involved in such and lavishness.
	→ Social Inequality and Ineffective leadership.

3 → Rise of Bourgeoisie, Heavy taxes etc.  
→ Corrupt Judiciary

The outcome of the revolution was the end of Monarchy.

15. उपनिवेशवाद की प्रक्रिया के विविध चरण कौन-कौन से रहे हैं ? स्पष्ट कीजिए।  
What were the various stages of the process of colonialism? Explain.

Generally there are three stages of the process of colonialism -

(i) First stage of ~~Imperialism~~ <sup>Colonialism</sup> :- Mercantilism marked by certain features such as monopoly over trade, ~~direct capture of power~~, open loot and plunder etc.

(ii) Second stage of colonialism :- Laissez faire stage of free trade or one-way trade to serve the needs of industrialists.

(iii) Financial stage or third stage :- Liberal and modernizing policies were given up in favour of conservative and reactionary policies.

6. प्रथम विश्वयुद्ध के लिए जर्मनी किस सीमा तक उत्तरदायी था ? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में तथ्य स्पष्ट कीजिए।

To what extent was Germany responsible for the First World War? Explain the facts in support of your answer.

It was the brutal and destructive war started in 1914 and ended in 1918. Several countries were involved and effects were felt throughout world.

⇒ Germany played a significant role in forming of alliances, imperialism, militarism and nationalism.

⇒ Germany became unified and strongest industrial power after franco-Prussian war in 1871.

⇒ Germany decided to form alliances as a result the triple Entente was formed (Britain, France, Russia).

⇒ Germany adopted the foreign policy of weltpolitik which brought Germany in conflict with other countries. This increased tension in Europe. Naval arms race, Nationalism etc. increased stress.

⇒ Germany wanted to become the greatest colonial power and better than Britain in all aspects.

3

Note : Answer the following questions in 100 words. Each question carries 10 marks.

नोट : निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर 100 शब्दों में दीजिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 10 अंक का है।

1. भारत में 19वीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्द्ध में राष्ट्रीय चेतना के विकास को प्रभावित करने वाले प्रमुख कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए।  
Discuss the main factors that influenced the development of national consciousness in India in the latter half of the 19th century.

nice take

National Consciousness or nationalism is the feeling of oneness that emerges when people living in a common region share the same

6 historical, political, cultural background and  
consider themselves as one nation.

The factors which promoted to the growth of  
Nationalism in India were :-

- (i) Economic Exploitation by British east India company
- (ii) Socio-Religious Reform movements by various reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Dayanand Saraswati etc.
- (iii) Influence of western education - various reformers gave impetus towards western modern education.
- (iv) Rediscovery of India's past. like vedas, Upanishad by Dayanand, Vivekananda
- (v) Repressive colonial practices
- (vi) Role of the Press to spread awareness among masses.
- (vii) Development of rapid means of transport and communication.
- (viii) Political, Economic, Administrative Unification.
- (ix) National movements outside India.
- (x) Increase in the literacy rate and analysis of western culture.

Conclusion is missing

Note : Answer the following questions in 100 words. Each question carries 10 marks.

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Repeted Answer

'आधुनिक समय में व्याप्त सांप्रदायिकता की समस्या ब्रिटिश काल में अपनाई गई नीतियों का ही परिणाम है।' कथन की समीक्षा करें-

'The problem of communalism prevalent in modern times is the result of the policies adopted during the British period.' Review the statement-

Communalism is a term used to denote attempts to construct religious/ethnic identity or create strife between people identified as different communities. Since ancient times, India remained a multi religious, plural society but the advent of colonialism unsettled this harmony.

⇒ In many ways, the roots of the present day communalism could be traced back to colonial days. The "Divide and Rule" policy of Britishers ruined the communal harmony of India.

⇒ They presented a distorted version of the Indian history and created 'Hindi-Urdu' controversy.

⇒ Partition of Bengal and separate electorates on the basis of religion further increased the stress in communal harmony of India.

⇒ They tried to break the political unity of the two major religious communities i.e. Hindus and Muslims. Finally, all this culminated in their acceptance of the "Two nation theory" and subsequent partition of India in 1947.

Despite having a secular, democratic nation the seeds of communalism sown by the British in the Indian psyche continues to manifest in social conflicts today. Thus its eradication is a must.

Conclusion is missing

भक्ति आंदोलन के भारतीय समाज, धर्म और साहित्य पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव को स्पष्ट करें।  
Explain the impact of Bhakti movement on Indian society, religion and literature.

The impact of Bhakti movement was similar to the Protestant Reformation of Christianity in Europe.

**Impact on Indian Society** → (i) led to an overall enhancement of lower caste status and improved relations between Hindu and Muslims.  
(ii) emphasised the importance of devotion to a personal God over the ritualistic practices of traditional Hinduism.  
(iii) challenged caste system and promoted social equality.

**Impact on Indian Religion** → (i) It awakened the Hindus and Muslims from false superstitions.  
(ii) It dropped the prestige of Brahmins and evolved the Sikhism culture, Kabir Panth etc.  
(iii) Religious intolerance was decreased.

**Impact on Indian Literature** → (i) It liberated poetry from singing the praises of kings and introduced spiritual themes.  
(ii) It introduced simple styles like vachanas, Saakhis, dohas etc.  
(iii) Vernacular languages were promoted.  
(iv) Ramacharitmanas, Hanuman Chalisa are some of the most popular works of Tulsidas.  
(v) Songs, Proverbs, Stories were written.

Intro part to msg  
Well presented  
Please maintain status quo

Conclusion is missing

प्राचीन भारत में मंदिर वास्तुकला की विभिन्न शैलियों का तुलनात्मक विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Present a comparative description of different styles of temple architecture in ancient India.

Different styles of Temple architecture :-

- (i) Nagara style (ii) Dravidian style (iii) Vesara

(i) Nagara style - oldest ( Gupta period) and gradually developed and divided into different schools.

- Features :-
- (i) Raised Platform accessed by stairs
  - (ii) Square shaped ground plan
  - (iii) Garbhgraha under the tallest shikhara
  - (iv) No elaborated boundary walls.
  - (v) Kalash installed on shikhara.
  - (vi) Water tank is absent
  - (vii) Shikhara is curvilinear.
  - (viii) Images of Mithunas and River goddess Ganga-Yamuna at entrance.

Eg Sun Temple, Shri Jagannath temple at Odisha.

(ii) Dravidian style - got established in South India under different dynasties - Pallavas, Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, Hoysalas, Cholas etc.

- Features :-
- (i) Elaborated compound wall
  - (ii) vimana is a stepped Pyramid.
  - (iii) Pillars play an important role.
  - (iv) Water tank is a common feature
  - (v) Images of Dvarpalas at entrance.

Eg Meenakshi temple, Brihadeswar Temple.

(iii) Vesara style - also known as Chalukya style bearing features of both Nagara and Dravidian style.

- Features :-
- (i) Emphasis is on vimana and mandapa
  - (ii) Star-shape or stellate
  - (iii) open-ambulatory
  - (iv) Passage way, mandapa and Pillars.

Eg Kaleshwara, Ramalingeswara

Conclusion to ministry

well presented

6



भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में महिलाओं की भूमिका का उदाहरणों सहित चित्रण कीजिए।  
Describe with examples the role of women in the Indian national movement.

The history of Indian struggle would be incomplete without mentioning the contributions of women. When most of freedom fighters were in prisons, the women came forward and took the charge of the struggle.

The Role of Women played in Indian Struggle -

(i) Early struggles - Many women including Rani Channama of Kittur, Rani Begam Hazrat Mahal fought against British East India Comp.

(ii) The First war of Independence - Rani Laxmi Bai was the great heroine of this war.

(iii) Non Cooperation movement - Gandhiji started it in 1920. Sarla Devi, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Sucheta Kriplani, etc. Aruna Asaf Ali etc. took part in it.

(iv) Civil Disobedience and the Dandi salt march - The women started their march on road to liberty by breaking salt laws. Sarojini Naidu was specially nominated to initiate said upon Dharamdas salt. Wari Satyagraha Committee Mahila Rashtra Sangha played important role.

(v) Quit India Movement -> It directly addressed women as "Disciplined Soldiers of Indian Freedom" required to sustain the flame of war. Usha Mehta and her brother persisted with their task of broadcasting until their arrest.

Hence, we can say that women shouldered critical responsibilities in India's struggle for freedom.

Repeated  
answer

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Conclusion is missing

औद्योगिक क्रांति ने यूरोपीय समाज और तत्कालीन अर्थव्यवस्था को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया? व्याख्या करें।

How did the Industrial Revolution affect the European society and economy of that time? Explain.

~~It was initiated centuries ago which continued its speed and still is running. England was the first country who experienced the modern~~

Industrialization.

Changes in the European society →

- (i) Rise of New social classes - Capitalist, labour
- (ii) Fall of moral values
- (iii) Origin of New culture
- (iv) Increase in population
- (v) Problem of slum colonies
- (vi) Scattering of joint family system etc.
- (vii) Rise of Socialism

Changes in the economy →

- (i) Development of cities
- (ii) Economic Balance
- (iii) Development of Industrial Capitalism
- (iv) Protection of National markets
- (v) Destruction of cottage industries
- (vi) Extraordinary growth in production and Commerce.
- (vii) Development of Banking and currency.

various widespread effects were seen in the European society and economy like increase in trade, rise of new classes, technology etc.

~~Conclusion is missing~~

6 1/2

फ्रांस की क्रांति के स्वरूप/प्रकृति के संबंध में व्याप्त विविध विचारों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।  
Explain the various views prevalent regarding the form/nature of the French Revolution.

French Revolution started from 1789 and lasted to 1799. It had its effects world-wide. It was the period of political, social and radical changes in the history of France.

The various views world-wide were seen such as -

- (i) Bourgeois Revolution - During first phase, Bourgeois were the leaders. Hence, it can be seen as Bourgeois Revolution.
- (ii) The Revolution was ill-planned. as compared to Russian. It forced revolutionaries to change their plans many-a-times.
- (iii) The Declaration of the Rights of Man and the citizen in 1789, gave it a world-wide characteristic.
- (iv) It was a progressive revolution as it ended the inequality and opened door for democracy.
- (v) It was a social revolution in which the foundation of fraternity, equality, Liberty was laid.
- (vi) Human rights were protected and new series of reforms started in other countries also.
- (vii) End of feudalism and privileges lead towards improvement in societal health of French people.

Conclusion part is missing

nicely structured

6

1.

निम्नलिखित प्रश्न की अधिसूचना लिखिए।

अंक - 10

सचिव कार्मिक विभाग, राजस्थान सरकार की ओर से राजकीय कर्मचारियों के अवकाश के आवेदन ऑनलाइन पोर्टल पर करने हेतु अधिसूचना जारी कीजिए।

राजस्थान सरकार

कार्मिक विभाग

शासन सचिवालय

अधिसूचना

जयपुर,

दिनांक 15 अक्टूबर, 2023

प.क्र. 10(6)/कार्मिक/विविध/2023,

राजस्थान सेवा नियम 1957 में

प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए राज्यपाल की  
ओर से आदेश जारी किया जाता है किराजस्थान सरकार के अधीन पदस्थापित समस्त  
कार्मिकों का अवकाश आवेदन राजस्थान

सरकार के ऑनलाइन पोर्टल पर ही करेंगे।

यह आदेश 16 अक्टूबर, 2023 से प्रभावी होगा।

राज्यपाल जी आज़ाद से  
(क. ख. ग.)सचिव-कार्मिक विभाग  
(हस्ताक्षर)

दिनांक 15 अक्टूबर 2023

प.क्र. 10(6)/कार्मिक/विविध/2023/101-103

प्रतिलिपि : सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित :-

(i) निजी सचिव, राज्यपाल, राजस्थान

(ii) निजी सचिव, मुख्यमंत्री, राजस्थान सरकार

(iii) मुख्य सचिव, राजस्थान सरकार, सचिवालय

(iv) राक्षित पत्रावली

(v) श्री अशोक - राजकीय के लीक प्रकृतियों

34  
40

6

मिनिमम

B. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए 5 अंक

- शब्द - विलोम
- (i). ऋत - अनृत ✓
- (ii). जंगम - स्थावर ✓
- (iii). सामिष - निरामिष ✓
- (iv). नैसर्गिक - कृत्रिम ✓
- (v). अर्वाचीन - प्राचीन ✓
- (vi). मृसण - रक्ष ✓
- (vii). इति - अथ ✓
- (viii). ग्राह्य - त्याज्य ✓
- (ix). नत - उन्नत ✓
- (x). शाश्वत - क्षणिक ✓

5

C. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के दो-दो पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए।

5 अंक

(i). घमर - भौरा, मथुमर

(ii). नदी - सरिता, सलिला

(iii). पेड़ - वृक्षा, तरु

(iv). घर - गृह, आवास

(v). गंगा - सुरसरि, देवनदी, भागीरथी

(vi). पर्वत - पहाड़, गिरी

(vii). देवता - सुर, देव

(viii). लक्ष्मी - कमला, चंचला

(ix). वन - जंगल, कानन

(x). इंद्र - देवराज, सुरेन्द्र

5

What:

(C) Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow. : (Q. No. 11-15)

Marks - 10

Initiatives such as "4 per mille" and Terraton aim to sequester huge amounts of carbon in the soil. The 2018 US Farm Bill includes the first-ever incentives for farmers to adopt practices aimed at improving soil health and sequestering carbon. But these initiatives are missing a key point: not all soil carbon is the same.

The very different lifetimes of particulate organic matter and mineral-associated organic matter have important implications for these efforts. For example, adding low-quality crop residues to agricultural fields would likely create more particulate organic matter than mineral-associated organic matter. This could increase soil carbon in the short term - but if that field later is disturbed by tilling a lot of it would decompose and the benefit would be quickly reversed. The best practices focus on building up the mineral-associated organic matter for longer-term carbon storage, while also producing high-quality particulate organic matter with lots of nitrogen to help boost crop productivity.

Natural healthy soils show us that providing continuous and diverse plant inputs that reach all the way to deep soil is key for achieving both high mineral-associated organic matter storage and particulate organic matter recycling. There are many promising ways to do this, such as maintaining plant cover on fields year-round; growing diverse crops that include high-nitrogen legumes and perennials with deep roots; and minimizing tillage.

However, not all soils can accumulate both mineral-associated organic matter and particulate organic matter. Before implementing any management practices for carbon sequestration, participants should first assess the carbon storage potential of the local soil, much as a doctor studies a patient before prescribing a cure. Sequestering soil carbon effectively requires an understanding of how particulate organic matter and mineral-associated organic matter work, how human actions affect them, and how to build up both types to meet our planet's climate and food security needs.

11. What will happen if we add low-quality crop residues to agricultural field?

Adding low-quality crop residues to agricultural field would create more particulate organic matter which could increase soil carbon in short-term.

2



What is the synonym of the word 'boost'?

Improve / Augment Blotter

13. What is the central idea of the given passage?

The central idea is "Managing soil carbon for climate change and food security."

14. What conclusion can be drawn from the given passage?

Here it can be concluded that proper balance between mineral and particulate based organic matter is required to meet our food safety and climate changes.

15. What does the line "Well, if size has anything to do with the matter, the tiger would win" infer?

Tigers are larger than Lions.

Note:- Each question carries 1 Marks. Total Marks - 10

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

Marks - 5

1. Proscribe

Banish/Permit

Banish ✓

2. Reverence

Vengeance/Veneration

Veneration ✓

(S)

3. Annihilate

Ruin/Inhale

Ruin ✓

4. Desolate

Deterioration/Lonely

Lonely ✓

5. Yield

Surrender/Result

Surrender ✓

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

Marks - 5

6. Urbane

Rural/Uncultured

Uncultured ✓

7. Miser

Spendthrift/Weak

Spendthrift ✓

(S)

8. Nebulous

Distinct/Tiny

Distinct ✓

9. Affluence

Influence/Poverty

Poverty ✓

10. Cordial


Chaste/Frigid

Frigid ✓

SID-35

Enrollment no -

- ✓ ① 2315508 - Sachin
- ✓ ② 2304996 - Mayur Suthan
- ✓ ③ 1094001 - Deepak Singh
- ✓ ④ 2000532 Kagal
- ✓ ⑤ Bhurnesh meena
- ✓ ⑥ Sushita
- ✓ ⑦ Harshita

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22-22

Full-time in

- 2012-2013
- 2013-2014
- 2014-2015
- 2015-2016
- 2016-2017
- 2017-2018
- 2018-2019
- 2019-2020
- 2020-2021

*[Handwritten signature]*

