

Samyak

An Institute For Civil Services

RAS - 23 MAINS TEST SERIES

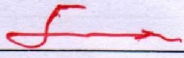
सिद्धि - 01/23

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

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

Paper - Ist Unit - Ist

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---|----------|----------------|
| Name : | | | |
| Enroll. No. | | Part | Marks Obtained |
| Date: 15/10/2023 | | Part - A | 32 |
| Medium: ENGLISH | | Part - B | 31.5 |
| Email : | | Part - C | 38 |
| Inviligators Signature : |  | Total - | 100.5 |

200

| | | | |
|-------|--|-----|--|
| ECN : | | RCN | |
|-------|--|-----|--|

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.

H- 8/20
E- 14.5
20

SM

| | 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. Feedback

2.

④ No

3.

①. Structure is good.

4.

5.

②. Sound knowledge of subject.

6.

7.

③. Examples use is good.
keep it up.

8.

9.

10.

All the best.

To improve -

①. Attempt all questions.

②. Visibility of words

③. In some questions, demand is missing

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

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

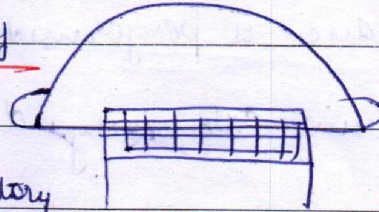
1. अमरावती स्तूप का स्थापत्य
Architecture of Amravati Stupa

Amravati Stupa is made up of

Marble. It has half-

dom structure, circumambulatory

path and Torana depicting Buddhist stories



At Andhra Pradesh.

Satavahana

2. एम. एस. स्वामीनाथन इतिहास में क्यों प्रसिद्ध हैं ?

Why is M.S. Swaminathan famous in history?

M.S. Swaminathan was an Indian agricultural

Scientist. He, gave the formula ~~the formula~~

~~formula~~ for Minimum Support Price at 1.5% of Cost of Production.

C2 formula = 150% on 1.5 x Cost

3. मेगुती का जैन मंदिर।

The Jain temple of Meguti.

4. छऊ नृत्य
Chhau dance.

Chhau Dance is performed in Orissa
by wearing extensively decorated masks.
→ In East Indian
States JH, OD, WB.

1.5

5. 'कादिरि सिलसिला'
'Qadri Silsila'

This is one of the orders of Sufism
prescribing different set of rules for its
followers.

→ PB & Sindh.

1

Shah
Nemat-
ullah
patron.

6. सित्तनवासल की चित्रकारी
Painting of Sittanavasal

Sittanavasal are Jain paintings found
in the caves of Tamil Nadu.

→ Pallavas period.

→ Jirthankers
Adinath,
Mahavir painted.

10

7. मीमांसा दर्शन की व्याख्या करें।
Explain Mimamsa philosophy.

1.5

This was given by Jaimini. It was divided into Uttar Mimamsa and Purva Mimamsa.

Vedas are infallible. Vedic rituals are important.

8. हुमायूँ का मकबरा
Humayun's Tomb

It is located in Delhi and portrays Mughal architectural features like :-

g-Road

- 1) Charbagh style
- 2) Dome
- 3) Building material - Red Sand stone & Marble
- 4) Jali work

9

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?

3

He founded servants of India Society 1905

- Main objective :-
- 1) Social reforms in society
 - 2) Generate National consciousness among Indians

10. कलरीपायडु
Kalipaydu

It is a martial art dance form of Kerala.

1.5

→ mock war organised

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

1) Satyarth Prakash

2) Back to Vedas slogan

1.5

→ promoted Hindi.
→ Arya Patrika

12. 'अलवार' और 'नयनार' भक्ति आंदोलन में क्या अंतर है ?
What are the differences between 'Alvar' and 'Nayanar' Bhakti movements?

Alvar

Nayanar

1) Followers of Narayana

1) Followers of Shiva

2) 12 in number

2) More in number

→ Urban followers mostly

→ Tribals worshipping

1.5

13. 'अंगुत्तरनिकाय' की विषयवस्तु क्या है ?
What is the subject matter of 'Anguttarnikaya'?

13

It is a Buddhist text offering socio-religious activities for its followers.

→ Mahajanapadas mentioned in this.

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

1866

It was founded by Dadabhai Naoroji in late 19th CE to educate Indians about exploitative practices and economic drain of British.

14

15. सरहदी गांधी
Sarhadi Gandhi

She was a leader of Indian National Movement.

16. 'सत्यशोधक समाज'
'Satyashodhak Samaj'

Also called as Truth Seeker's Society, it was started by Jyotirao Phule for upliftment of lower-castes, women etc.

→ emphasised on education.

1.5

17. स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में मैडम भीकाजी कामा की भूमिका स्पष्ट कीजिए।
Explain the role of Modam Bhikaji Cama in the freedom movement.

She was responsible for generating the demand of Indian independence in Europe. She worked on ideology of Socialism from Paris.

→ unfurled Indian flag on foreign soil for first time

1.5

18. 'तामलुक जातीय सरकार'
'Tamluk caste government'

It was one of the 3 parallel government that was started in Bengal.

→ during 2nd IM.
→ Satish Samant.

1

19. स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में 'जतिन दास' का नाम क्यों प्रसिद्ध है?
Why is the name of 'Jatin Das' famous in the freedom movement?

He generated National consciousness among the people of Bengal and sacrificed his life during the process.

→ Lahore Conspiracy Case, 1929

(1)

20. 'बॉम्बे प्लान'
'Bombay Plan'

This was the 1st plan of India which was prepared by Industrialists in the post-independent phase.

→ 1944
→ At Bombay

(1)

21. 'गोथिक स्थापत्य' से आप क्या समझते हैं?
What do you understand by 'Gothic Architecture'?

It is a form of Greece-Roman architecture

with features like :-

- 1) Vertical element more → triangular arch
- 2) Stained glasses 3) long spires → huge buildings

Example: Victoria Terminus

(1.5)

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

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

Colonialism

Imperialism

1) Process of establishing

1) Process of exercising

colonies by dominant
empire

control by cultural,

2) political concept

economic or political means

→ British & French
in Africa.

2) Economic concept

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

It was taken during French Revolution
by members of III estate to form
Constitution of France. It brought together

→ Date - 20

June,
1789

25. विटुवियन मैन
Vituviyan Man

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.

Gupta period (5th - 7th CE) was the start of temple activities in India. Its features were -

- 1) Panchayatana Style - 4 diets in each direction and a central diety between them
- 2) Temples build on high plinth
- 3) Building material was stone
- 4) Simplistic structure

Example - Deogarh, Temple, Chausath Yogini

Aushastar Temple, Ajanta

2.5

→ precursor of Nagara style.

→ Shikhara were huge

Good

2. हड़प्पा सभ्यता में विज्ञान के विकास पर प्रकाश डालिए।

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

Harappan Civilization (2500-1500 BC) had following

scientific elements :-

- 1) Architecture - Drains, Wells, Roads cut at 90°
angle high windows for ventilation, Granaries for storage
- 2) Knowledge about floods, Hence constructed Dams to prevent inundation
- 3) Script - Written in Boustrophedon style
- 4) Economy - Knowledge of weaving, rice cultivation
animal husbandry, pottery by wheels.
- 5) Metallurgy - lost wax technique in Bronze Darning
Gold, Seals for trade.

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.

Both the paintings of Ajanta and Ellora are

heritage of Indian Painting Industry due to -

Ajanta

Ellora

1) Buddhism oriented
Paintings showing Jataka
Tales

1) Jainism oriented
Paintings of Mahaveer
- age

2) Padmapani holding
lotus

2) Propose Carving in

3) Vajrapani holding
lightning strike

Dashavtar Temple

Both these traditions are famous for their
natural colours, fresco technique.

3.5

good

9.5

Buddhism, Jainism, Brahminism all were there.

4. खिलजी वंश के स्थापत्य योगदान को उजागर कीजिए।
Highlight the architectural contribution of Khilji dynasty.

5. मध्यकालीन भक्ति आंदोलन के साहित्य की प्रकृति को समझाइए।
Explain the nature of the literature of the medieval Bhakti movement.

6. '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.

Period of Shahjahan was the golden period because

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.

Sufism originated as an offshoot of Bhakti

Movement

Sufism was not offshoot of Bhakti.

1.57

Principles

Relevance

- 1) All are equal
- 2) God is One
- 3) Anyone can worship God
- 4) God can be achieved through love and devotion.

- 1) Fosters equality between castes and religions
- 2) New methods like Naam Japana, Sougha dance to please God
- 3) Rise of new Silsilas like Suhrawadi, Badari
- 4) Reborn orthodox elements of Islam

Not demand of Sufi. write about inter-religious harmony

8. 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.

[Faint handwritten notes and a red vertical line are visible in this section.]

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 was started in 1905.

Its impact was :-

1) Political - Boycott of foreign goods, universities, government offices etc

2) Culture - Paintings like Bharat Mata
Songs - Amar Sona Bangla by Tagore which later formed our National Anthem of Bangladesh.

3) Economic - Promotion of Indian Craftsman

↳ Revival of Khadi Industry
Reduce Economic Drain

2.5
You missed to show first part. ↳ write about background of Swadeshi.

10. '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.

Brahmo Samaj was formed by Raja Ram Mohan

Roy in 1828. It had following role -

- 1) Social - Extermination of Child Marriage, Abolition of Sati; Widow remarriage promotion, curb on female infanticide, emphasis on scientific education
- 2) Religion - Opposed Idolatry and infallibility of Vedas
 { Emphasis on equality and Human
Unification of best practices of all Religions

3) Institutional - Formation of other organization
Sachcharan Brahmo Samaj, Adi Brahmo Samaj

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.

Revolutionary activities were a result of Extremist ideology in Indian National Movement. There were -

- 1) Cohadar Party, 1915 - They mobilized Indians in the USA.
- 2) Madam Bikaji Cama in Paris for Socialist
band.
- 3) Indian House in London by Shyamaji
Krishnavarma.
- 4) Komagata Maru Incident of Indian soldiers
- 5) Indian National Army formed by Captain Mohan
Singh in Singapore and captured Rangoon in 1940s.

3

Reforming tendency

Best of east & west.

3.5

well covered

12. 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 was the Chairman of States Committee and merged 545 princely states into Indian Union.

1) Treaties with princes to secure their princely privileges

2) Kashmir - Instrument of Accession with Maharaja Hari Singh

4) Hyderabad - Police Action was used

5) Junagadh - Took opinion of population by conducting plebiscite.

6) Areas of ambiguity and strategic/cultural importance were made Union Territories.

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, 1755 had following impact

| India | World |
|--|--|
| 1) Charter of Human Rights in American Constitution was source for India | 1) Inspired French Revolution, 1789 |
| 2) Rise of Nationalist leaders like Dadabhai Nauroji, C. P. Krishna | 2) Revolt by Colonies of Asia and Africa against UK. |
| 3) Formation of Indestructible Union of India | 3) Thomas Paine's Rights of Man read by the world. |

2)

Diplomacy of Patel.

Formation of unions. eg. Matsya

These were later efforts.

2)

Addresses demands of India.

Pressure on cotton demand from India.

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

Discuss the political circumstances responsible for the French Revolution.

Political circumstances for French Revolution were:

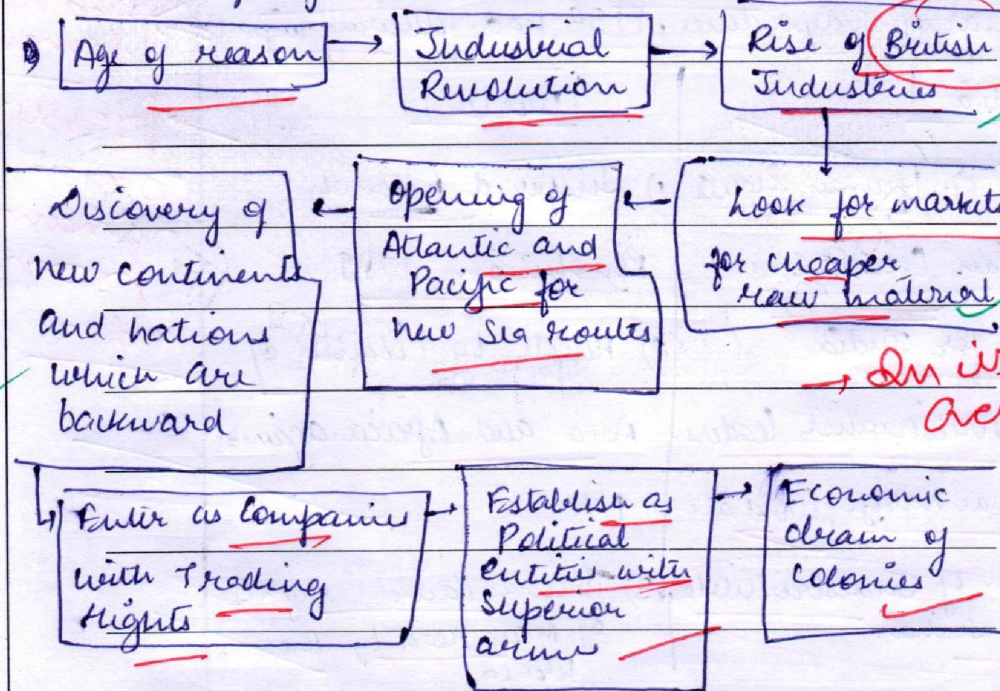
- 1) Ineffective Governance and authority of French Kings like Louis XIV Louis XVI
- 2) Enlightenment ideas were not in favor of Theory of divine origin of Kingship
- 2) Ideologies of liberalism, Humanism, Democracy
- 3) Inspiration from American Revolution
- 4) Role of Scholars like Rousseau, Montesquieu and Humanism paintings by Vinci and Michelangelo
- 5) Effective leaders like Napoleon, Jacobins, Naicker.

3
Exploitation of workers
High taxes

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.

Various stages of colonialism are :-



25
It is about general colonialism
↳ Don't narrow down to British colonialism

16. 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.

The 1st World War took place from 1914-18.

Germany was responsible because -

- 1) Mutual treaties - Central powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey) vs Allied Powers (Spain, France, Russia)
- 2) Unification of Germany created leaders like Bismark and his Nazism policies.
- 3) Industrially developed due to coal industries.
- 4) Revenge for excesses during Napoleon's era.

3

Imperial expansionist policy of Germans.

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.

National consciousness is the imagined feeling of being united by virtue of culture, religion, caste, tradition etc in a definite geographical territory. It was influenced by

1) Institutional - Formation of Indian National Congress (1885), Muslim League (1906) brought Moderates, Extremists, Hindu, Muslims together.

2) Economic - Pauperization of peasants, destruction of traditional handicraft industry, high taxes alienated Indians against British.

3) Social - Education - Charter Act (1813), Wood's Despatch (1865), Hunter Commission created a class of educated Indians.

Social Reforms - Abolition of Sati (1829), Widow Remarriage (1856), Sarda Act (1930) created Modern society.

4) Political - 3Ps politics of Moderates, strict approach of Extremists, tribal and peasant movements (Santhal and Indigo) brought energy of mass mobilization.

5) International - Japan's victory over Russia, Boer Wars etc created confidence among colonies to rise against British.

6) Ideology - Enlightenment brought idea of liberty, Equality, Fraternity, Republic, Democracy to individuals.

7) Technological - Development of Railways, Scientific education, Telegraph and postal services connected Indians.

35

Write about latter half only.

West. Educ. - Nationality.

Write clearly & Neatly.

2. '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 the ideology which fosters group unity against another different group on the line of religion, race, caste, sex, culture etc. British policies that fostered communalism are :-

1) Policy of Divide and Rule - Hindus and Muslims were

divided by demarcating their separate territories in Partition of Bengal (1905).

2) Separate electorates - Morley Minto Reforms (1909) gave

it to Muslims and it was later extended to other

religious groups by Montague - Chelmsford Reforms (1919). McDonald Commission offered it to Backward Classes.

3) Revolt of 1857 - Hindus were offended by cartridge made of pigs. After the revolt, British started forming different troops on religious basis.

4) Appeasement Politics - Reforms came early in Hindus through abolition of Sati, child marriage while Muslims moderates felt neglected due to lack of modern reforms.

5) Institutional Apathy - British officials like AO Hume enabled the formation of INC but not Muslim League

6) Post-1939 politics - Cripps Mission, 1942 gave veto to Muslims and delayed the process of Indian Independence

As a result, these policies started with liberal Communalism and took the form of Extreme Communalism witnessed in 1947 Partition, Gujarat Riots 2002 etc.

6

Christians
Anglo-IND
A S E
Europeans
Sikhs.

Good use of examples

3. 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.

Bhakti Movement is an Indian ^{religious} reform and revivalist period approximately from 7th - 15th CE. While Europe was going through Dark Age, Indians were growing in society, religion, literature in following ways :-

Rejection of caste-based discrimination for women, lower castes
Eg: Kabir was weaver
Challenge to birth-
oriented caste system

Enlightened Jains like Humanism
Rationalism Equality

Rise of Charismatic leaders like Buddha, Madhvocharya, Kabir
Practices of Animal Sacrifice ended

Society → Merchants were allowed to engage in debt-taking
Development of Sufi Music and cults

God worship not necessary to connect with God

Rise of new sects like hingayat, Pashupath, Shakti, Nirankari etc.

Universal religion like Din-e-Ilahi

Religion → New religious practices like prayers, Kirtan, Noam, Japna

Rejection of Doctrine of Karma and Transmigration of soul

→ You can also mention Enter religious harmony

Jain Angura and Nikaya, Agam literature

Rise of regional languages
- Oriya
- Marathi
- Kannada
- Telugu
- Bengali

Literature → Buddhism's literature
- Sutta Pitaka
- Vinay Pitaka
- Abhidhamma Pitaka

Works like -
1) Mira Ki Padavali
2) Kabir Ke Doh
3) Dadi Ki Vani

New scripts like Gurmukhi

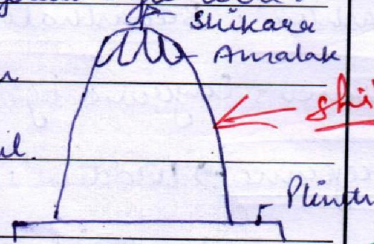
4. प्राचीन भारत में मंदिर वास्तुकला की विभिन्न शैलियों का तुलनात्मक विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।
Present a comparative description of different styles of temple architecture in ancient India.

Temples of ancient India were relatively simple in design due to lack of development of strong building material, innovation, colours etc. Different styles were:-

1) Nagara Style - These were on high

plinth marked by Rekha or Pidda devil.

Early Gupta Temples were made in



Panchayatana Style. Rajput and Solanki architects

have extensive carvings like Sun Temple, Modhura.

Example - Harshod Math Mandir, Abhaneri

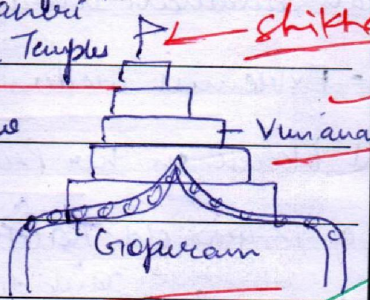
2) Dravida Style - South Indian Temples

were made as complexes for people to

reside in. Tall gopurams acted as Temple City's defense mechanism. They

had water tanks beside the temple.

Example - Meenakshi Temple, Mahabalipuram

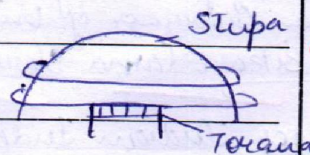


3) Vesara Style - These were a mix of Nagara and

Dravida where exterior was simple but internal was profusely decorated.

4) Buddhist Stupas - They were made

to place remains of Buddha



Pallava Style precursors
Chalukyan temples at KM.

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

Indian National Movement was a culmination of efforts
(18-19th CE)

of multiple classes. The role of women is as follows :-

1) Institutional - Annie Besant's Home Rule League,
Ratna Shastri's Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Indian
National Women's Congress by Ramabai Ranade

2) Social reforms - Widow's Home and girl child
education by Savitri Bai Phule
-> Theosophical Society by Madam Blavatsky to
revive Indian Smatham Dharma and build confidence.

3) Political - Extremist leaders like Bina Das firing
point blank on her Principal
Savitri of 13 year old Kalibai for her teachers
-> Anusuya Sarabhai, Jankidevi Bajaj active in
Civil Disobedience Movement
-> Aruna Asaf Ali started underground radio during
Quit India Movement.

4) Leadership - Sarojini Naidu instilled women's
confidence by presiding INC session (1925) and
1st woman Governor of United Provinces.
-> Madame Bikaji Cama started Socialist Movement
in Paris for Indian Independence.
Rani Gokuldevi in North-east tribal movement.

5) Economic - Anusuya Sarabhai worked for tax reduction
for mill workers of Gujarat

5.5)

also mention
↳ Capt. Laxmi Sehgal in INA.

6. 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.

Industrial Revolution was a technological movement with machine in Europe of advancement, that started in 18th CE. Its impact was

I | European Society

| Positive | Negative |
|---|--|
| 1) Rise of nuclear families | 1) Urbanisation to cities created slums, disease, despair |
| 2) Technological advancement | 2) Destruction of Joint Family System |
| 3) Achievement based society | 3) Women confined to Household roles while men perform in Industries |
| 4) Feudalism to Capitalism | |
| 5) Printing press facilitated spread of new ideas to distinct geographies | |

5.5
→ well organised, structured

II | Positive | ← European Economy → Negative

| | |
|--|---|
| 1) Cheaper machine made goods | 1) Alienation of workers from product and process of production |
| 2) New avenues of employment | 2) Rise in inequalities between Bourgeoisie and Proletariat |
| 3) Promotion of free market Economy by Adam Smith | 3) Prosperous nations went for imperialism and colonisation |
| 4) Division of labour | |
| 5) Globalization - Cotton from India turned into cloth in Manchester | |
| 6) Labour Theory of Value instead of Bullion / Land | |

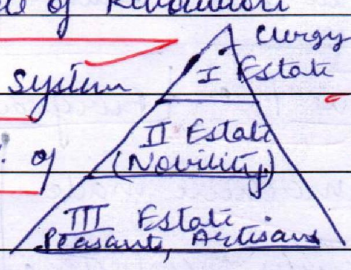
7. फ्रांस की क्रांति के स्वरूप/प्रकृति के संबंध में व्याप्त विविध विचारों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
Explain the various views prevalent regarding the form/nature of the French Revolution.

French Revolution was a Socio-economic and political movement that started in 1789. Various views regarding its nature are :-

1) Historians - They see the movement as the 1st major movement of the world to overthrow monarchy and establish Republic.

2) Political View - This view sees the movement for its contribution of the ideas of liberty, Equality, Fraternity, Constitutional Monarchy, Republic etc.

3) Socialists - They view the role of Revolution in breaking the unequal Estate System where 5% population owned 90% of land and revenue from Tithes.



4) Feminists - They highlight the negative role of Revolution in not giving voting rights to women.

5) Economists - The Revolution was a result of unequal tax burden on III Estate, extravagance of French Monarchs and lack of finances due to Seven Years Wars.

6) Extremists - They highlight its violent character through Jacobin's mediated Reign of Terror.

7) Reformists - Napoleon's legal code, elections in Communes etc.

5

→ View as workers' movement.

→ Rights emphasised

Wood

- A. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न की अधिसूचना लिखिए। अंक - 10
1. 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 5 अक्टूबर, 2023

प्र.क्र. 5(1)/कार्मिक/विविध/2023, राजस्थान ऑनलाइन
आद्यनियम, 2022 में प्रदत्त शर्तों का प्रयोग करते हुए,
राज्यपाल की ओर से आदेश जारी किया जाता है
कि राजस्थान सरकार के अधीन पदस्थापित
कार्मिकों को अवकाश हेतु आवेदन ऑनलाइन
पोर्टल पर करने होंगे। यह अधिसूचना दिनांक
30 अक्टूबर, 2023 से लागू कर दी जायेगी।

राज्यपाल की आज्ञा से

क ख ग
(क ख ग)

सचिव, कार्मिक विभाग

प्र.क्र. 5(1)/कार्मिक/विविध/2023-2 दिनांक: 5 अक्टूबर, 2023

प्रतिलिपि: सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्रवाई हेतु।

- 1) निजी सचिव, राज्यपाल, राजस्थान सरकार, जयपुर
- 2) अधीक्षक, राजकीय केंद्रीय मुद्रालय को लख है कि
इस अधिसूचना को संसाधारण अंक में प्रकाशित कर इसकी
50 प्रतियाँ एवं साफ़ कॉपी प्रेषित करें।
- 3) शक्ति पत्रावली

क ख ग
(क ख ग)
सचिव, कार्मिक विभाग

B. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए

5 अंक

शब्द - विलोम

(i). ऋत

/

(ii). जंगम

- संगम <

(iii). सामिष

- निशामिष (1/2)

(iv). नैसर्गिक

- वैसर्गिक <

(v). अर्वाचीन

- निर्वर्चीन <

(vi). मृसण

/

(vii). इति

- अथ (1/2)

(viii). ग्राह्य

- वाह्य <

(ix). नत

/

(x). शाश्वत

- मरण <

C. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के दो-दो पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए। 5 अंक

(i). भ्रमर - अँबर, भौरा ✓ (1/2)

(ii). नदी - शरिता, जमुना (1/4)

(iii). पेड़ - वृक्ष, तरु ✓ (1/2)

(iv). घर - भवन, गृह गृह (1/4)

(v). गंगा - भागीरथी ✓

(vi). पर्वत - शिला, गिरी गिरि

(vii). देवता - देव, भगवान (1/2)

(viii). लक्ष्मी - धन, विष्णु पत्नी

(ix). वन - जंगल, काठल (1/2)
कानन

(x). इंद्र -

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

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

Marks - 5

3

1. Proscribe

Banish/Permit

Permit

2. Reverence

Vengeance/Veneration

Veneration

3. Annihilate

Ruin/Inhale

Ruin

4. Desolate

Deterioration/Lonely

Lonely

5. Yield

Surrender/Result

Result

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

Marks - 5

6. Urbane

Rural/Uncultured

Uncultured

7. Miser

Spendthrift/Weak

Spendthrift

8. Nebulous

Distinct/Tiny

Distinct

9. Affluence

Influence/Poverty

Poverty

10. Cordial

Chaste/Frigid

Frigid

(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 fields would create more particulate
organic matter and less mineral-associated
organic matter. This would increase soil carbon
in short run only.

12. What is the synonym of the word 'boost'?

Increase

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

All soil carbons are not the same. We must
Analyze the soil first to devise carbon sequestration
strategy and achieve food security.

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

Any management practise of carbon sequestration
in local soil's
must be done by assessing its organic-matter structure,
carbon storage potential, and how human actions
affect them.

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

Large size doesn't always ensure success. The
key lies in 'right strategy'.