

# Samyak

An Institute For Civil Services

## RAS - 23 MAINS TEST SERIES

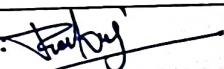
सिद्धि-II - 001

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

इतिहास व कला एवं संस्कृति - राजस्थान, भारत और विश्व  
History and Art & Culture - Rajasthan, India and World

Paper - I<sup>st</sup> Unit - I<sup>st</sup> (Part - A, B, C)

Name :		MARKS	
Enroll. No.:	Part	Attempted Questions	Marks Obtained
Date of Birth :	Part - A	22	16 1/2
Medium : English	Part - B	16	40
E-mail :	Part - C	7	33 1/2
Exam Date : 4/02/24	Total		
Inviligator's Signature : 			
ECN:	RCN:	Hindi: 84	English: 07

### अनुदेश (Instructions)

1. परीक्षा शुरू होने से पहले पुस्तिका को जाँच लें।  
Please check the booklet before commencement of the exam.
2. अंक योजना प्रत्येक खंड के प्रारम्भ में दी गई है।  
The marking scheme is given at the start of every section.
3. अभ्यर्थियों को उत्तर निर्धारित शब्द सीमा से अधिक नहीं लिखना चाहिए, इसका उल्लंघन करने पर अंक काटे जा सकते हैं।  
Candidates should not write more than the prescribed word limit in answers, violating this may result in deduction of marks.
4. अभ्यर्थियों को निर्देशित किया जाता है कि किसी भी प्रश्न का उत्तर प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका में निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। बॉर्डर लाईन से बाहर प्रत्युत्तर नहीं लिखें। बॉर्डर लाईन के बाहर लिखे गये उत्तर को जाँचा नहीं जायेगा।  
Candidates are directed to write answers only in the prescribed space of booklet. They should not write answer outside the border line. Answer written outside the border line will not be checked.

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Test Series Helpline & Whatsapp - 9414988860, Email Id - samyaktestseries@gmail.com

	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 Vocabulary. 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. handwriting is legible & word limit
  2. - Time management is good.
  3. - approach to answer is good.
  - 4.
  5. - please focus more on paper TV
  6. - Content base is good, but need to
  7. be argumented.
  - 8.
  9. - You have potential to excel;
  10. please stay tuned, focused, you
  11. can bring laurel to your journey
- Best of luck

## Part - A

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. सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता की 'मातृदेवी की मूर्ति' की विशेषता लिखिए।

Write the characteristics of the 'Mother Goddess Statue' of the Indus Valley Civilization.

It is a terracotta statue found from Mohenjodaro, reflecting on nature worship trait. In. IVC.

*pleas read more about it*

(Write above this line only)

2. 'चार बड़ों की परिषद'  
'Council of Big Four'

Council of Big Four formed after 1st world war -1 composed of → Woodrow Wilson of USA, David Lloyd George of UK, Randolph of France, Clemenceau of Italy

*very good*

(Write above this line only)

3. ब्रिटिश भारत में सिविल सेवाओं में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार पर अंकुश लगाने के उद्देश्य से लॉर्ड कार्नवालिस द्वारा उठाए गए प्रमुख कदमों को लिखिए।

Write the major steps taken by Lord Cornwallis with the aim of curbing the corruption prevalent in the civil services in British India.

Lord Cornwallis → boibe taking was strictly

prohibited.

laid down code of conduct for civil service personnel. increased salary of civil service personnel.

(Write above this line only)

*promotion was resumed on Sensibly Ban on post post burning by G*

4. 'जेसुइट संघ'  
'Jesuit order'

*Founded by Loyola, Spain*

Jesuit order formed during French revolution, group of revolutionaries who executed people against revolution and killed King.

*please read about it for conceptual clarity*

(Write above this line only)

5. महाराणा प्रताप की 'स्वभूमि ध्वंस की नीति' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।  
Write comment on Maharana Pratap's 'Policy of Swabhoomi Dhwan's' (destruction of own land).

(Write above this line only)

6. 'रामजनी अथवा भगतन' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।  
Write comment on 'Ramjani or Bhagatan'.

Bhagatan are the religious folk songs dedicated to the God and religious sayings performed in temples by Bhagatan people.

*please read more about it*

(Write above this line only)

7. 'राकिंगम घोषणा'  
'Rockingham Declaration'

→ 1765

Rockingham declaration during American revolution implying Britain has authority to impose rules and tax on American citizen. Imposed taxes on 5 goods - glass, paint, tea, paper, coin metal.

(Write above this line only)

8. 'दिल्ली घोषणा पत्र' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।  
Write comment on 'Delhi Manifesto'.

Delhi manifesto → signed between Muslim League and lead union for demands of Muslim League (1906)

please send more about it

(Write above this line only)

9. 'मारवाड़ किसान सभा'  
'Marwar Kisan Sabha'

→ 1941

head - Baldev Ram Mishra  
President - Manoj Singh Karohra

Marwar Kisan Sabha formed during peasant movement by Jalmayan Vyas, Chand Karam Sharda for peasant rights.

Shy : ?

(Write above this line only)

10. 'हुल्द्रिख ज्विंगली'  
'Huldrych Zwingli'

Zwingli belonged to Switzerland was revolutionary during Reformation movement who countered ideology of church along with Martin Luther.

1  
 detailed study of Reformation scriptures opposed to the epistologics  
 (Write above this line only)

11. 'कूडियाट्टम'  
'Koodiyattam'

Koodiyattam folk art theatre of Kerala based on martial art recently included in Khelo games.

2  
 please fulfill demand of word limit  
 (Write above this line only)

12. 'त्रिपिटक' की विषयवस्तु पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।  
Write comment on the subject matter of 'Tripitaka'.

3  
 good approach

3  
 Sutta Pitaka :- teachings of Buddhism.  
 Abhidhama Pitaka :- teachings and metaphysical discourse of universe  
 Vinaya Pittika :- rules and regulation for the monks to be followed.

(Write above this line only)

13. प्रथम विश्वयुद्ध के परिणामस्वरूप स्थापित अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।  
Name the international organizations established as a result of the First World War.

→ League of Nations formed by the victorious nation in order to restrict further warlike conditions.  
→ Mandate Commission → for welfare of colonies acquired by Treaty of London.

others are - ILO  
PCIS

(Write above this line only)

14. 'नव साम्राज्यवाद' के उदय के कारण लिखिए।  
Write the reasons for the rise of 'New-imperialism'.

New Imperialism arose due to increased colonisation tendencies, increased self interest of European countries in Africa, purely based on economic and administrative reasons.

Adhere to model answers to enrich your content.

(Write above this line only)

15. 'बॉक्सर विद्रोह'  
'Boxer Rebellion'

Boxer Rebellion in China due to invasion of Japan and revolt by Chinese people against it.

phase full demand  
wrote limit

(Write above this line only)

16. विक्रम संवत् तथा शक संवत् में मूलभूत अन्तर लिखिए।

Write the basic differences between *Vikram Samvat* and *Shaka Samvat*.

*Vikram samvat* started by *Vikramaditya* and starts from ~~72 A.D.~~ <sup>78</sup> and sun based calendar, ~~354 day~~ <sup>355 days</sup>

*shaka samvat* started by *Kushana King Kanishka*, starts from ~~329 A.D.~~ <sup>78</sup> based on moon calendar.

(Write above this line only)

17. जैन धर्म में उल्लेखित 'ब्रह्माण्ड की भौतिक-पराभौतिक वस्तुओं' का नाम लिखिए।

Write the names of the 'physical-metaphysical objects of the universe' mentioned in Jainism.

Physical-metaphysical objects  
 earth  
 water  
 soil  
 ether

*Please follow model answer*

(Write above this line only)

18. ब्रिटिश भारत में स्थापित न्यायपालिका के प्रमुख सकारात्मक पक्षों को लिखिए।

Write the major positive aspects of the judiciary established in British India.

- (1) Judiciary was based on religious laws like Hindu law for Hindu masses and sharia law for muslim population.
- (2) separate court for civil and criminal cases.
- (3) Merit based selection of Judges of court.
- (4) lead to codification of laws and penal codes.

*These include Rule of law established by the emperor brought under the review of law*



19. स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के उपरान्त गठित नवीन राज्यों की श्रेणी में 'सी श्रेणी' के राज्यों की संख्या व नाम उल्लेखित कीजिए।  
Mention the number and names of 'C-category' states in the category of new states formed after independence.

3 states were kept under C-category and names are as follows:-

(1) Jammu & Kashmir

(2) Hyderabad

(3) Junagadh.

(Write above this line only)

Please read about it

20. मुंशी देवी प्रसाद  
Munshi Devi Prasad

Munshi Devi Prasad - a Hindi literature scholar who wrote books like Udan, reflecting on social conditions of society.

(Write above this line only)

Please read more about it for Conceptual clarity

21. साहित्यिक रचना 'नाभिनन्दन जिनोधार प्रबंध' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।  
Write comment on the literary composition 'Nabhi-nandan Jinoddhar Prabandha'.

(Write above this line only)

22. राजस्थान के किन्हीं चार लौहयुगीन पुरातात्विक स्थलों का नाम लिखिए।  
Write the names of any four Iron-Age archaeological sites of Rajasthan.

Blank lined area for writing the answer to question 22. A large red scribble is present over this area.

(Write above this line only)

23. राजस्थान में आश्विन माह में आयोजित किये जाने वाले किन्हीं चार त्यौहारों के नाम लिखिए।  
Write the names of any four festivals organized in the month of Ashwin in Rajasthan.

(i) Dussehra.

Blank lined area for writing the answer to question 23.

(Write above this line only)

24. लार्ड मेयो का 'अजमेर दरबार' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।  
Write comment on Lord Mayo's 'Ajmer Darbar'.

Lord Mayo organised Ajmer Darbar to gain collective conscience of rulers and to gain attention and trust of princely states of Rajasthan.

*Please augment your content*

(Write above this line only)

25. 'तसीमो काण्ड'  
'Tasimo Incident'

Tasimo Incident related to Bikaner  
prajamandal where man named Biral sacrificed  
his life during flag hoisting.

(Write above this line only)

*please adhere  
to model answer*

### Part - B

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. फ्रांस की क्रांति से पूर्व फ्रांस की 'सामाजिक स्थितियों' को उल्लेखित कीजिए।  
Mention the 'social conditions' of France before the French Revolution.

France was divided into three class where :-

*Good approach*

Classes	→ nobels - 1% population holds 20% of wealth
	→ clergy - 20% of wealth.
	→ common mas. - around 80% population but wealth was limited to 70% of wealth.

*with further* Further, social inequality with reference to resources was present.

*common* common was only tax paying group and clergy collected

Tithe tax from them. Heavy taxation was imposed on them

They were devoid of any voting rights in the national

assembly and convention. They lived in poverty and destitution.

(Write above this line only)

2. मुगल काल में साहित्यिक क्षेत्र में हुई उन्नति पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Throw light on the progress made in the literary field during the Mughal period.

Mughal period literature was diversified as Persian, ~~Urdu~~ <sup>Urdu</sup>, Sanskrit and Arabic literature came into context. Texts like Tuzuk-i-Babri, Babri-nama, Humayun-nama (by Gulbadan Begum) etc.

<sup>good</sup> ~~from~~ <sup>part</sup> Akbar established a separate department for literature. Abul Fazl wrote Akbarnama in three volume reflecting upon administration and socio-economic condition during Akbar period. Translation of Mahabharat and Ramayana into Persian language by Abdur Rahim Khanda Khana ~~was~~ etc. reflects progressive literature of Mughal period.

(Write above this line only)

3. 1857 के विद्रोह में राजस्थान में ताँत्या टोपे की गतिविधियों पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।

Write a short note on the activities of Tantya Tope in Rajasthan during the rebellion of 1857.

<sup>place</sup> <sup>down</sup> <sup>your</sup> <sup>content</sup> Tantya Tope was a revolutionary of 1857 revolt, who fled from Rampur and reached Rajasthan for help. He sought help from all provinces except Jalawar. later on refusal of help from Jalawar's king - Pathvi Singh. He fought a war with him and captured Jalawar for few period. later recovered financial help from Jalawar and other king. Amar Singh Bathia also helped him for revolutionary activities. later he was captured from forest of Rampur and executed.

(Write above this line only)

4. अमेरिकी स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में अंग्रेजों की पराजय के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Throw light on the reasons for the defeat of the British in the American War of Independence.

Major reason for defeat of British in American war of independence are as follows:

- Reasons of defeat:
- ① lax nature of administration in America.
  - ② absence of strict implementation of laws like sugar act, stamp act, etc.
  - ③ emergence of intellectual ideas of Voltaire, Rousseau, Thomas Paine (common sense)
  - ④ emergence of strong organisation like 'the American philosophical society' by Benjamin Franklin.
  - ⑤ policies of Cornwallis like corruption, low attention to rebellions along with emergence of media and newspapers and democratic values.

(Write above this line only)

5. स्वदेशी/बहिष्कार आन्दोलन की असफलता के कारणों को उल्लेखित कीजिए।  
Mention the reasons for the failure of the Swadeshi/Boycott movement.

swadeshi movement started in 1915. Inspired by Irish home rule movement.

- Reasons for failure:
- (i) difference over extension of the movement.
  - ② absence of centralised leadership in the movement.
  - ③ extremist and moderate difference over the ideological support.
  - ④ factors like split and muslim league differences.
  - ⑤ limited to North-India parts only.
  - ⑥ divided support of local masses.
  - ⑦ princely states were favouring British administration along with zamindars.

(Write above this line only)

6. मध्यकाल में यूरोपीय चर्च व्यवस्था में निहित दोषों को लिखिए।

Write the flaws inherent in the European church system during the medieval period.

Renaissance and Reformation is outcome of vague and flawed policies of European church system. ① church has supremacy in political affairs and starts interfering in state laws ② selling of indulgence letters, nepotism, post of nobility were sold ③ Pope was to perform celibacy but it was full of illegitimate children of pope. ④ all the taxes and revenues were collected by the church and it has accumulated wealth ⑤ state administration required money for its affairs but doesn't have power to levy tax. Thus, flaws were present leading to reformation movement.

(Write above this line only)

7. राजस्थान की मध्ययुगीन आर्थिक व्यवस्था में कृषि भूमि की दशा को उल्लेखित कीजिए।  
Mention the condition of agricultural land in the medieval economic system of Rajasthan.

Agricultural land was suffering from various issues during medieval period. It was suffering from productivity lacuna, infertility of land, improper distribution of land, tax collected on irrigated land was more than on the unirrigated land. Absence of proper measurement technique like Jameer which fluctuated mostly. Many peasant movements like Bhilwariya, Begu etc. were occurred due to this. Absence of irrigation facilities and fragmented land, occupation by zamindars etc. was also present.

(Write above this line only)

8. "पुनर्जागरण की अवधारणा ने विज्ञान के क्षेत्र का नवीन अर्थों में मार्ग प्रशस्त किया।" स्पष्ट कीजिए।  
 "The concept of Renaissance paved the way for the field of science in a new sense." Explain.

Renaissance lead to path of new innovations and mechanisation of industries. It proved various doctrines of science with new interpretation. Copernicus invented that earth is rotating around sun not vice-versa. Further formation of universe and various theories regarding it came forward. Kepler laws of momentary motion of earth ~~the~~ around sun explained presence of orbits, occurrence of day and night.

Thus, Renaissance paved way for logical and rational interpretation of science.

(Write above this line only)

9. चार्वाक विचारधारा के प्रतिपादक का नाम लिखते हुए इस धर्म-दर्शन की प्रमुख मान्यताओं पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।  
 Write the name of the exponent of Charvak ideology and write comment on the main beliefs of this religious philosophy.

Charvak ideology was given by saint Charvak and is also called as Ajivika theory.

Burshpati

Main belief of this philosophy is lies in 'theory of predestination' where everything is pre-determined and one should follows what heart says irrespective of ends. One should consume materialistic facilities to live a happy life. Instead of renouncing world and opting for seclusion. Further, it also promotes accumulation of wealth leading to materialistic life.

(Write above this line only)

10. मध्यकाल में निर्मित सराय की वास्तुकला पर टिप्पणी लिखते हुए इसके महत्व या उपयोग को बताइये।  
Write comment on the architecture of the inn (saraya) built in the medieval period and explain its importance or use.

Saraya was built as a dome shaped structure having a large hall below it where facilities of stay for a night was provided to masses.

- ① for residence to the travellers for few days.  
② acts as a medium of cultural exchange between travellers.  
③ travellers brought ideas of innovation and change leading to spread of awareness.  
④ Religious discussion along with socio-economic development of the region.  
⑤ explain liberal policies of rulers.

(Write above this line only)

11. साइमन कमीशन रिपोर्ट तथा नेहरू रिपोर्ट में मूलभूत अन्तर लिखिए।  
Write the basic difference between Simon Commission Report and Nehru Report.

Simon Commission (1928)	Nehru Report
→ comprised mostly all the 3 members from the British side.	→ comprised mostly of Indians from Congress and other sections.
→ represented provisions favourable to British interest.	→ represented Indian interest.
→ refrained from provincial autonomy.	→ asked for provincial autonomy and central assembly.
→ no provision of republic and universal adult suffrage.	→ dominion status was demanded.
	→ universal adult suffrage.
	→ Independent republic to be formed.

(Write above this line only)



12. बूंदी रियासत में हुए प्रमुख कृषक विद्रोह/आन्दोलनों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Throw light on the major peasant rebellions/movements that took place in the Bundi princely state.

Bundi Princely state ~~have~~ experienced peasant rebellion

In areas like Begu, Chaudada, Barungan and dahi.

Ramnarayan chaudhary was leader of the movement

on recommendation of Vijay Singh Patil. Reason was heavy

taxation, lata-kuta system and 25 kinds of taxes were

imposed there. Dahi incident is related to it where

Rupaji and Kulpaji Dhakad sacrificed their lives and

Manikyalal Verma wrote Arji folk song in their

memory.

Please include Rungar movement  
(Write above this line only)

13. ब्रिटिश भारत में कांग्रेस द्वारा डोमिनियन स्टेट्स का दर्जा स्वीकार किये जाने के कारणों को लिखिए।

Write the reasons for Congress accepting the status of Dominion States in British India.

Congress accepted Dominion states due to following reasons.

(1) struggle for independence was continued for a long time.

(2) masses would sense it as an achievement of their struggle.

(3) support in war is necessary as a moral support according to Mahatama Gandhi.

(4) It seemed them as the available option to them.

(5) Dominion status would serve as a means to achieve the ends of independence.

Answer is short & word limit

(Write above this line only)

14. महिला सशक्तिकरण में मीराबाई एवं उसके साहित्य के योगदान पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Throw light on the contribution of Meerabai and her literature in women empowerment.

Meerabai born in. Merta, Nagaur emerged as significant women saint of Mewar. She uplifted the women from household to the area of devotion and Bhakti.

Literature → Haryas  
 → Satyabhama Nu Rueno  
 → Meera Ki Padavali  
 → Narsi Bhagat Ro. Maayro.

Elaborate

more on it

Further, she refused from Parda system and participated in religious debates and discourse leading to women empowerment and contribution in literature.

(Write above this line only)

15. वर्ष 1932 में गांधी-इरविन के मध्य सम्पन्न समझौते की शर्तों को लिखिए।

Write the terms of the agreement/pact signed between Gandhi-Irwin in the year 1932.

Gandhi-Irwin pact signed in 1932 consisted 11 demands of Gandhiji like (1) release of political prisoners (2) decrease in military expenditure (3) reduction in pound sterling ratio to 1:4. (4) decrease in external affairs expenditure.

(5) formation of salt should be allowed for domestic purpose. (6) Reduction in stamp tax and duty on goods. (7) decrease expenditure on salary and pensions. (8) allow return of confiscated properties of revolutionary.

Thus, However all demands were not accepted, execution of Bhagat Singh was not <sup>69!</sup> restrained.

(Write above this line only)

16. राजस्थान के प्रमुख क्रांतिकारी कुंवर प्रतापसिंह बारहठ के व्यक्तित्व पर लेख लिखिए।

Write an article on the personality of Kunwar Pratap Singh Barhath, the leading revolutionary of Rajasthan.

Kunwar Pratap Singh Barhath was son of Kesari

Singh Barhath and ~~was~~ was inspired from Jorawat

Singh Barhath. He increased the political awareness and



opted for revolutionary method of struggle. He also

went to jail for his revolutionary propaganda.

*Please* ~~the~~ <sup>basis</sup> ~~conductor~~ on he was captured by the government and executed for freedom movement struggle, hence.

inspired many youth generations of Rajasthan.

(Write above this line only)

10<sup>th</sup> FOUNDATION DAY पर सम्यक प्रस्तुत कर रहा है


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## Part - C

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. अठारहवीं सदी के उत्तरार्द्ध में अन्य यूरोपीय राष्ट्रों में फ्रांस से बदतर स्थिति होने के बाद भी फ्रांस में क्रांति होने के कारणों को उल्लेखित कीजिए।  
Mention the reasons for the revolution in France in the latter half of the eighteenth century despite the situation being worse than France in other European nations.

French revolution (1789) was outcome of various socio-economic and intellectual reason leading to idea of liberty, equality & fraternity.

Political reasons : (i) despotic

nature of monarchy

(ii) Louis-XV and Louis XVI were ignorant to the issues of administration.

(iii) Indulgence of king in war and other irrelevant matters.

Economic causes.

(i) clergy and noble was not paying any tax but has right to vote.

(ii) Heavy taxation due to 7-year war between France and England.

(iii) economic inequalities.

(iv) 'Tithe tax' imposed on 3<sup>rd</sup> estate by clergy.

Social causes :

(i) Presence of social inequality with division of classes like clergy, noble and common masses.

(ii) Absence of voting rights to common - 3<sup>rd</sup> estate masses

(iii) unequal distribution of wealth and population in France.

Intellectual causes :

(i) Impact of Renaissance and western scholars.

(ii) emergence of ideas of Montesquieu (separation of power), Rousseau, Voltaire etc.

(iii) emergence of intellectual class and formation of Jacobin clubs and Jesuit order.

Thus, french revolution started due to impact of American revolution, ideas brought by soldiers from the world to France.

(Write above this line only)

2. मध्यकालीन भारत में प्रचलित सूफी मत की प्रमुख विशेषताओं को लिखते हुए प्रमुख सूफी सिलसिलों पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।  
 While writing the main characteristics of Sufism prevalent in medieval India, write a brief note on the main sufi orders. - (2)

Sufism emerged in India as response to Bhakti movement in north India and rising protectionist tendencies in Islam.

(1) explained about the devotion to God and presence of God in universe.

(2) Pir and Murid relation or teacher and follower relation's necessary element.

(3) Various methods like Ziyarat, sama (music) etc. should be employed to reach to God.

Main characteristics - still.

(4) complete self-surrender to God to achieve salvation.

(5) Music via Kawwali, sama's acts as a medium to God.

(6) Believed in separation of religion from state except Chisti order.

(7) depends on alms given by the public and refrain from collection of wealth.

Main sufi orders:

(1) Chisti Order! - main saint is Khwaja Muinuddin Chisti, who established his khanaqah in Ajmer. every year Urs is celebrated there. Akbar followed.

(2) Qadiri silsila! - Nizamuddin Auliya, Amir Khusrau was follower of this order.

(3) Suhrawardi silsila! - followed complete separation from state.

(4) Nakshbandi silsila! - Shahjahan considered preaching of this order.

Thus, sufism preached about path <sup>to salvation</sup> and devotion to God via various forms.

(Write above this line only)

3. प्रथम विश्वयुद्ध के बाद जर्मनी के साथ की गई 'वर्साय की संधि' के प्रावधानों को लिखते हुए स्पष्ट करें कि यह जर्मनी पर आरोपित व अपमान जनक संधि थी।  
While writing the provisions of the 'Treaty of Versailles' made with Germany after the First World War, make it clear that this was an imposing and insulting treaty on Germany.

Germany got defeated in first world war and Treaty of Versailles was signed with allies powers during Paris conference in 1913.

Regional distribution :- Alsace and Lorraine province along with

Military :-

(1) compulsory conscription was restricted.

Saar valley given to France for 15 years.

Provisions of Treaty of Versailles.

(2) Army was limited to 1 lakh for 15 years.

(1) demilitarisation of Rhine valley

(3) Airforce was disbanded.

(2) Danzig port was made free for everyone.

(4) Navy was limited to 15,000.

(3) Polish corridor was formed.

(5) demilitarisation of Rhine land.

(4) colonies of Germany was distributed among themselves.

(6) Union of Austria and Germany was forbidden.

Economic :- (1) heavy war

reparations worth 5 million dollar was imposed. (2) has to provide 50 million ton and 70 million ton coal to France and Spain for next 15 years on annual basis.

Above treaty was one-sided perspective and heavy economic sanctions were imposed. Germany was not even invited to Paris conference. Victorious party decided it single handedly.

Thus, Treaty of Versailles was insulting due to economic sanction, sole responsibility and Polish corridor which gave rise to Hitler and 2nd world war conditions in Europe.

(Write above this line only)

4. ब्रिटिश सरकार द्वारा ब्रिटिश भारत में क्रिप्स मिशन के भेजे जाने के वास्तविक कारणों को लिखते हुए इस मिशन के प्रावधानों पर प्रकाश डालिए। क्रिप्स मिशन की असफलताओं के कारणों पर भी संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।  
While writing the real reasons for sending the Cripps Mission to British India by the British Government and throw light on the provisions of this mission. Also write a short note on the reasons for the failures of Cripps Mission.

Cripps Mission (1942) was send to India in order to get its support during 2nd world war due to increasing pressure from allies countries.

Further, fear of Japanese invasion was also there due to presence of INA/Army marching towards Indian subcontinent. and to suppress national sentiment existing for freedom.

Provisions of Cripps Mission:-

(1) Constitution assembly will be formed constituting majority Indians and Governor General.

(2) Dominion status will be granted after the war.

(3) Muslim League will also be provided veto power in constitution assembly.

(4) Finance, communication and external affairs will remain with the British Government.

However, it failed as the dominion status demand has become obsolete and constitution assembly should constitute Indian only. Muslim League also remained as separate nation demand was not fulfilled.

(Write above this line only)

Conclusion —

5. निम्न पर टिप्पणी लिखिए-  
Write comment on the following-

1. थियोसोफिकल आंदोलन/Theosophical movement
2. चौरा-चौरा कांड/Chauri-Chaura incident

Est by Madam Blavatsky & Col. Alcott

(1) Theosophical movement was inspired by the Irish home-rule movement. It was started in India by two members of the theosophical society along with Annie Besant. It believed in universal presence of God. It emphasised upon ideas of liberty, equal rights and equal opportunity over economic resources.

Further theosophical society also inspired for the home rule movement. Emphasised on importance of swadeshi goods and vernacular language. Annie Besant presented new ideas in 'New India' and 'Commonweal' books.

(2) Chauri-Chauri incident:

It took place on 5<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1922 in Bihar where 22 police men were killed by the masses. Police station was set on fire when police man beaten people who came to them for resolution of grievances. It turned non-cooperation movement as violent. Mahatma Gandhi stopped the movement as it deviated from its strategy of non-violence and satyagrah.

(Write above this line only)



6. मध्यकालीन राजस्थान में प्रचलित प्रमुख सामाजिक कुप्रथाओं का नामोल्लेख करते हुए इनके शमन के लिए किए गए शासकीय प्रयासों पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।

Name the major social evils prevalent in medieval Rajasthan and write a comment on the government efforts made to mitigate them.

Many social evils <sup>were</sup> prevalent in medieval Rajasthan due to conservative attitude and illiteracy present here.

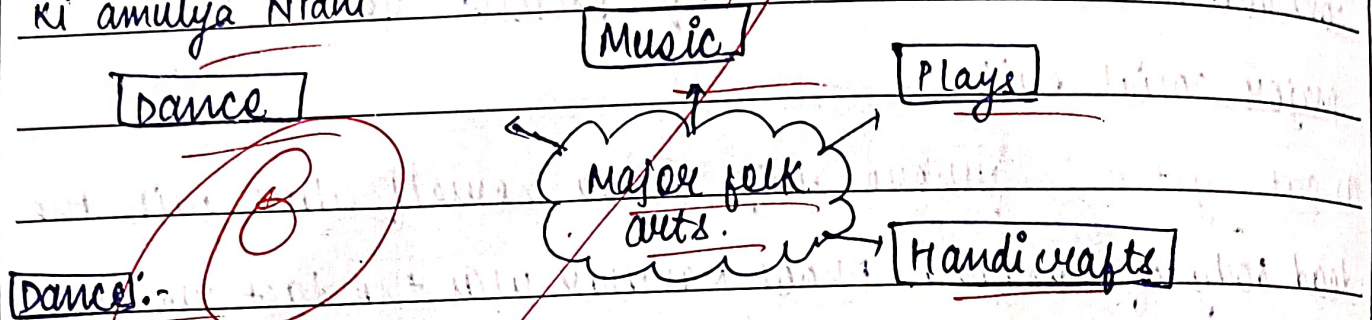
Major social evils :-

- (1) sati system :- where wife burns herself alive with the dead body of husband. Phool Kanwar was the last woman. sati prohibition act (1929) was brought by government.
  - (2) child infanticide :- new born girl child was killed using opium and other means. government made it mandatory to register child birth in police station within 24 hours and after one year as well. Further child infanticide prohibition act was brought.
  - (3) child marriage :- sharda act where age of marriage for boy - 18 years and girl - 14 years was raised and later child marriage restraint act please directify
  - (4) Daakan ritual :- King Swaroop Singh of Mewar repealed it.
  - (5) Saagdi Pratha :- For this government brought Saagdi Pratha Regulating act in order to content
- Other social evils present were dowry system, Parda system, Samlekha ritual etc. which were prohibited by government by various acts during medieval period. more meant

(Write above this line only)

7. राजस्थान की प्रमुख लोककलाओं का सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए।  
Describe in detail the major folk arts of Rajasthan.

Rajasthan is rich in cultural heritage and folk arts which provides it with UNESCO heritage sites, a tag and as 'atulya Bharat ki amulya Nidhi'



Dance:- various dance form like Ghoomer, Kachhi Ghodi, Agni, Chau dance are performed on various occasions like Jannath sect people → Agni dance, Kamadiya sect perform Terahtaal dance various folk instrument like Ravanhatta, Chautara, Tampura etc are played symbolizing new year, harvest on other occasion.

Plays:- Turra-Kalangi (Mewar), Bhawai, Chaar-Bait, Aibakhi Khyal, Tamasha, etc. are performed. Various kings provided patronage like Pratap Singh (Jaipur) to Tamasha. They deliver social message along with religious interpretation.

Music:- various regional musical forms like Chirmi, Peeli, Umbar, Kajaliya etc. are present in Rajasthan. Further Meomal is famous song of Marwar based on Mahendra-Meomal story.

Handicrafts:- Blue pottery, Koftgiri, Tehnisa etc. are present.

Thus, Rajasthan has rich area in folk arts expressing diversity and regional variations.

1. निम्नलिखित शब्दों की संधि कीजिए?

अंक - 5

(i) वर्षा + ऋतु

~~वर्षा~~

(ii) लोक + एषणा

लोकैषणा ✓

(iii) मातृ + अनुमति

मातृनुमति ✓

3

(iv) वाक् + अंत

वागंत ✓

(v) शरद् + माला

~~शरत्माला~~

2. निम्नलिखित शब्दों का संधि-विच्छेद कीजिए?

अंक - 5

(i) सच्छासन

~~सत् + आसन~~

(ii) परिषेक

~~परि + ऐषक~~

(iii) पुरोगामी

~~पुरु + आगामी~~

(iv) देव्याशा

देवी + आशा ✓

(v) प्रेषक

~~प्र + ऐषक~~

3. निम्नलिखित अवतरण का उपयुक्त शीर्षक देते हुए लगभग एक-तिहाई शब्दों में संक्षेपण कीजिए - अंक- 10

आधुनिक जीवन में समाज और राष्ट्र के स्तर पर समाचार-पत्रों का बहुत ही विशिष्ट और ऊँचा स्थान है। समाचार-पत्र मानो अपने देश की सभ्यता, संस्कृति और शक्ति के मानदण्ड बन गए हैं। जिस देश में जितने अच्छे और जितने अधिक समाचार-पत्र होते हैं वह देश उतना ही उन्नत और प्रभावशाली समझा जाता है, बहुत-से क्षेत्रों में जो काम समाचार-पत्र कर जाते हैं वे बड़ी संनाएँ और बड़े-बड़े राजनीतिज्ञ भी नहीं कर पाते। समाचार-पत्र एक ओर तो जनता का मत सरकार तक पहुँचाते हैं और दूसरी ओर सुदृढ़ एवं संतुष्ट लोकमत तैयार करते हैं। देश को सभी प्रकार से सजग रखने में समाचार पत्रों की अहम भूमिका है और इसके मुकाबले कोई अन्य माध्यम इतना सशक्त नहीं कहा जा सकता।

6

(A) Identify the error and rewrite the correct form of the following sentences: (Q. No. 1-10)

Marks 10

1. This is a house where I live.

~~This is the house where I live.~~

07

2. Ravi prefers self employment to job in any office.

~~Ravi prefers self employment over job in any office.~~

3. He had no illusion of being either a distinguished writer or a editor.

~~He had no illusion of being either a distinguished writer or an editor.~~

4. Little knowledge of music that he possessed proved to be boon for him when he was utterly helpless.

~~The little knowledge of music he possessed proved to be boon for him when he was utterly helpless.~~

5. Have you some money to pay the bill?

~~Have you any money to pay the bill.~~

6. This job won't take many time.

~~This job won't take much time.~~

7. When he was under house arrest he was debarred to send a letter even to his wife.

~~When he was under the house arrest, he was debarred to send a letter even to his wife.~~

8. Found guilty on murder, the accused was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Found guilty of murder, the accused was sentenced to life imprisonment.

9. The plan was to go for the cinema but owing to certain hindrances it failed.

The plan was to go to the cinema but owing to certain hindrance it failed.

10. The man who was blind with the right eye was a notorious criminal of this area.

The man who was blind from the right eye was a notorious criminal of this area.

(B) Write a report on the research you have done on 'The role of Caste in Indian Politics' in about 150 Words.

Marks 10

(B)

A large rectangular area with horizontal ruling lines, crossed out by a diagonal red line from the top-left to the bottom-right. Faint, illegible text is visible through the paper.

Handwritten scribbles and a red circle on lined paper.

(Write above this line only)