



**Question 6. Give details of Badan Singh's contribution to architecture.**

**Answer-**

Badan Singh captured Agra and Mathura and laid the foundation of the new royal family of Bharatpur.

Badan Singh built new forts in Deeg, Kumher, Bair and Bharatpur. Badan Singh made Bharatpur his capital.

He built a temple in Vrindavan and constructed some palaces in the fort of Deeg.

**Question 7. What is Sevak and Sevashram?**

**Answer-**

**Sevak:** "Shri Gauri Shankar Upadhyaya," one of the founders of Dungarpur Prajamandal, used to publish a handwritten newspaper called 'Sevak Samachar Patra'.

**Sevashram:** An institution named "Sevashram" was established by Shri Gauri Shankar Upadhyaya with the objective of spreading Khadi work in Dungarpur.

**Question 8. Give brief information about Poonavada incident.**

**Answer-**

**Poonavada incident:** In Poonavada village of Dungarpur, a teacher named "Shivram Bhil" was tortured in which the teacher "**Shivram Bhil**" was injured. This incident happened in May 1947 and is known as Poonavada incident.

This happened for the first time in Dungarpur in the whole of Rajasthan in which the teacher was tortured considering running a school as a crime.

**Question 9. What is 'Vilas' in Rajasthani literature? Explain with examples.**

**Answer-**

In Vilas poetry works, apart from political events, recreational aspects are also described.

Example - Rajvilas, Buddhi Vilas, Bhim Vilas, Vrit Vilas, Vijay Vilas

**Question 10. Tell us about 'Vishwa Vallabh Granth'?**

**Answer-**

Maharana Pratap had got the tree-medicine book 'Vishwa Vallabh' written by Sanskrit scholar Pandit Chakrapani Mishra during his reign.

**Question 11. Name the major rebels of Kota in 1857 revolt.**

**Answer-**

Revolt of Kota-15 October 1857

**Rebels:-**

1. Lawyer – Jaydayal (Mathura)
2. Risaldar – Mehrab Khan (Karauli)

**Question 12. Describe the attitude of Jaipur Prajamandal towards the Quit India Movement of 1942.**

**Answer-**

As a result of the Gentleman Agreement of 1942 between the then President of Jaipur Prajamandal Hiralal Shastri and the Prime Minister of the state Sir Mirza Ismail, Jaipur did not participate in the Quit India Movement.

Other facts: Baba Harischandra, Ramkaran Joshi, Daulatmal Bhandari, Hans D Rai opposed it and carried out a peaceful movement by forming a new party 'Azad Morcha'.

**Question 13. Give a brief description of Sonthi civilization.**

**Answer-**

**Sonthi (Bikaner)**

- The civilization around Bikaner is called Sonthi civilization.
- Amalananda Ghosh had described the Sothi civilization as the origin of the Harappan civilization.
- Sothi civilization is also called Kalibanga I.
- Major centers of Sothi civilization
  - (I) Sawaniya - Sawaniya village is located in Bikaner district of Rajasthan.
  - (II) Poogal - Poogal village is located in Bikaner district of Rajasthan.

**Question 14. Tell us about Kajod Devi.**

**Answer-**

Ganga Devi (Kajod Devi): Nathdwara (wife of national activist Dwarkadas Purohit)

- She participated in the 1938 Satyagraha of Mewar Praja Mandal in Nathdwara.
- She openly opposed the injustice done by the princely states and British officials.
- She was a leading woman of Nathdwara who broke the domestic boundaries and participated in the freedom struggle.

**Question 15. Explain the stages of merger of Sirohi in Rajasthan.**

**Answer-**

Sirohi was merged in Rajasthan in two stages –

1. Stage 6: Except Abu Dilwara, the remaining part was merged in Rajasthan Union on 26 January, 1950.
2. Stage 7: On the recommendation of Fazal Ali Commission, Abu Dilwara was integrated in Rajasthan on 11 November, 1956.

## Part-B

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

**Question 1. Discuss the reasons behind the Anglo-Rajput treaties.**

**Answer-**

Almost all the rulers of Rajputana signed subsidiary treaties in 1817-18 AD, behind which both had their own selfish interests.

The interests of the Rajputs were as follows –

1. Mutual conflict and civil strife in the Rajputana states.
2. Entry of troublesome Marathas in the politics of Rajasthan.
3. Ruin of Rajasthani states at the hands of Marathas.
4. Mutual conflicts among the feudal lords and weakening of the rulers.
5. Weakening of the Mughal Empire.
6. Terror of the Pindaris, hence, for their own protection, the Rajput states signed a treaty with the Company.

The interests of the British were as follows –

1. Terror of the Pindaris in the British areas.
2. Lord Hastings' desire to establish the supremacy of the Company in India.
3. Increase in financial resources by taking Rajputana under protection.

## **Question 2. Examine the importance of the Battle of Khanwa.**

### **Answer-**

The Battle of Khanwa was fought on 17 March 1527 at a place called Khanwa (Bharatpur) between Maharana Sanga and the ruler of Delhi, Babur.

Importance or effects of the Battle of Khanwa-

1. After defeating the Afghans and Rajputs, it became easy for Babur to rule India.
2. The Battle of Khanwa was the last battle in which the Rajput kings of Rajasthan showed unity.
3. Maharana Sanga was the last Rajput king who directly challenged Delhi.
4. After Maharana Sanga, there were no big Hindu kings left, due to which Hindu art and culture suffered.
5. The Battle of Khanwa exposed the strategic weaknesses of the Rajputs.
6. The Battle of Khanwa determined the future policy of the Mughals towards the Rajputs and later Akbar adopted the policy of cooperation instead of conflict.

## **Question 3. Throw light on the historicity of Shivi Janapada.**

### **Answer-**

Shivi Janapada –

Region – Udaipur, Chittorgarh

- Capital – Madhyamika or Nagari
- Excavator – Madhyamika was excavated by the following.  
(I) D. R. Bhandarkar (II) K. B. Sundar Rajan

### **Features-**

- Shivi was a caste.
- Presently Madhyamika is known as Nagari.
- Madhyamika or Nagari is located in Chittorgarh district of Rajasthan.
- Carlyle discovered Madhyamika.
- Madhyamika is the first excavation site in Rajasthan. That is, excavation was first started in Madhyamika in Rajasthan.
- Madhyamika was a Buddhist center.

## **Question 4. Give information about the newspapers and literature published by Jai Narayan Vyas.**

### **Answer-**

Newspapers of Jai Narayan Vyas –

- (i) Peep: It was published from Delhi in English language.
- (ii) Akhand Bharat: It was published from Bombay in Hindi language.
- (iii) Angi Baan: It was published from Beawar in Rajasthani language, it was the first Rajasthani newspaper which was started in 1932.

### **Books-**

- (i) Marwar Ki Avastha (ii) Popa Bai Ki Pol

### **Booklets –**

- (i) Struggle for Responsible Government (ii) Why Struggle since March

## **Question 5. Make a factual presentation of the first phase of Rajasthan integration.**

### **Answer-**

Under the first phase, Matsya Union was formed.

**Prime Ministers included in Matsya Union:** Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli and Neemrana were combined and named as Matsya Union.

Establishment or inauguration day of Matsya Union:- **18 March 1948**

Capital of Matsya Union – **Alwar**

Prime Minister of Matsya Union – **Shobharam Kumawat** of Alwar

Deputy Prime Minister – **Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi**

Rajpramukh of Matsya Union – The then King of Dholpur **“Udaybhan Singh”** was made.

Deputy Rajpramukh of Matsya Union – The then King of Karauli **“Ganesh Pal”** was made.

Inaugurator of Matsya Union – **N.V.Godgil**

The name of the new state formed by combining these princely states was suggested by “Kanhaiyalal Manikyalal (K.M)” Munshi, i.e. Matsya Union was named by Kanhaiyalal Manikyalal (K.M) Munshi. Matsya Union was inaugurated in Bharatpur.

**Question 6. Chunda had taken this vow. 'He will not become the next king of Mewar, but Hansabai's elder son will become the next king of Mewar'. What special rights did Chunda get due to this sacrifice?**

**Answer-**

Due to this sacrifice of Chunda, the following special rights were given -

- Out of the 16 first class places in Mewar, 4 places were given to Chunda and Salumbhar (Udaipur) was also included in these four places.
- The feudal lord of Salumbhar will be the commander of the army of Mewar.
- The feudal lord of Salumbhar will do the coronation of the king of Mewar.
- In the absence of Rana (king), the feudal lord of Salumbhar will handle the capital.
- Apart from the king, the signature of the feudal lord of Salumbhar will also be taken on all types of papers of Mewar.

**Question 7. Explain the objectives of Rajasthan Seva Sangh by giving a brief description of it.**

**Answer-**

**Rajasthan Seva Sangh-**

- **Establishment-** Rajasthan Seva Sangh was established in 1919 AD.
- **Establishment Place-** Rajasthan Seva Sangh was established in Wardha (Maharashtra).
- **Founder-** Rajasthan Seva Sangh was established by the following.
  - (I) Vijay Singh Pathik
  - (II) Ram Narayan Chaudhary
  - (III) Haribhai Kinkar
  - (IV) Kesari Singh Barhat
  - (V) Arjun Lal Sethi
- **Headquarters-** The headquarters of Rajasthan Seva Sangh was established in Ajmer in 1920 AD.
- Rajasthan Seva Sangh led the farmer movements in Rajasthan.
- Due to mutual differences among the leaders, Rajasthan Seva Sangh was dissolved in 1927-28 AD.

**Objectives of Rajasthan Seva Sangh-**

- To solve the problems of the people in the princely states.
- To establish good relations between the king and his subjects.

### **Question 8. Tell us about the Eki Movement of Sirohi.**

**Answer-**

#### **Eki Movement of Sirohi-**

- Eki Movement of Sirohi was done by Bhil and Garasia tribes.
- The leader of Eki Movement of Sirohi was Motilal Tejawat.
- The tribals of Sirohi called Motilal Tejawat as Gandhi of Mewar.
- Idar Prajamandal supported Eki Movement of Sirohi.
- To convince the farmers (tribals), Dewan Ramakant Malviya of Sirohi called Vijay Singh Pathik.
- Vijay Singh Pathik met Motilal Tejawat and farmers (tribals).

#### **Murder during Eki Movement of Sirohi-**

- During Eki Movement of Sirohi, firing took place in Siyawa village of Sirohi on 12 April 1922.
- During the Eki movement of Sirohi, firing took place in Bhula and Baloliya villages of Sirohi on 5th and 6th May 1922.

### **Question 9. Comment on 'Rajasthan Samachar'.**

**Answer-**

#### **Rajasthan Samachar-**

- This newspaper was started in 1889 AD.
- It was published from Ajmer by Munshi Samarthdan Charan.
- It was a weekly newspaper earlier but in 1904 AD it was made a daily newspaper.
- Earlier news related to Arya Samaj was published in it but later political news also started being published in it.
- In 1896 AD the British removed Raja Jaleem Singh-II of Jhalawar, hence this newspaper criticized it.

### **Question 10. Give information about the privileges of feudal lords in medieval Rajasthan.**

**Answer-**

#### **Privileges of feudal lords in medieval Rajasthan-**

1. Tajim
2. Baanh Pasav
3. Haath Qurb

##### **1. Tajim-**

When the feudal lord came to the court, the king used to welcome him by standing.

It was of two types. For example-

(I) Ikevadi Tajim - The king stood up in his honour when the feudal lord came to the court.

(II) Dowadi Tajim - The king stood up in his honour when the feudal lord came to the court.

##### **2. Baanh Pasav-**

- The king putting his hand on the shoulders of the feudal lord was called Baanh Pasav.

##### **3. Haath Qurb-**

The king patting the shoulders of the feudal lord and hugging him to his heart was called Haath Qurb.

## Part-C

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

**Question 1. Explain the importance of Prajamandal movements.**

**Answer-** Praja Mandal was a movement of the people of princely states that started in the 1920s. The main objective of the Praja Mandal movements was to end the misrule of princely states and establish a government that was responsible to the people.

The importance of Prajamandal movements can be divided into 3 parts:-

**Social importance:-**

- Education was spread through Prajamandal movements, which brought awareness among people.
- Social evils were opposed through these.
- An attempt was made to end the inequality prevailing among people on the basis of poverty and wealth.
- Untouchability prevailing in the society on the basis of caste was eradicated.
- Women got an opportunity to participate equally in education and other works, which strengthened women empowerment.
- Leaving the inequality prevailing on the basis of religion, emphasis was laid on unity among people, in which mainly Hindu Muslim unity increased.

**Political importance:-**

- Responsible governments were established through Prajamandal movements.
- Monarchy in the states almost ended or its end started.
- Democratic rule was established in the states.
- Political consciousness developed among the people.
- National consciousness developed among the people of the state.
- As a result of these movements, integration of states or princely states became possible.
- As a result, national unity became more robust and strong.

**Economic importance:-**

- The farmers' movements going on in small towns or places got support from Prajamandals, which made their demands stronger.
- As a result of the demands of Prajamandal movements, the farmers were given the right to their land.
- As a result of their efforts, the practice of forced labour was abolished.
- Cottage industries got support from Prajamandals.
- The Jagirdari abolition program was started.

**Question 2. Discuss in detail about the United Greater Rajasthan.**

**Answer-** The process of integration of Rajasthan was completed in seven phases from 18 March 1948 to 1 November 1956. Greater Rajasthan and Matsya Union were merged to form United Greater Rajasthan. Matsya Union was merged with Greater Rajasthan i.e. United Greater Rajasthan was formed on 15 May 1949.

• Bharatpur and Dholpur (2 princely states of Matsya Sangh) wanted to merge in Uttar Pradesh and the other two princely states (Alwar and Karauli) wanted to merge in Rajasthan. On 23 March 1949, after talks with V.P. Menon, the Bharatpur government

accepted the merger on the basis of public opinion. The Bharatpur ruler said that the decision would be taken as per the wishes of the people. To resolve this, "Shankar Rao Dev Committee" was formed and after the recommendation of this committee, Matsya Sangh was merged in Greater Rajasthan on 15 May 1949.

- Shankar Rao Dev Committee was a 3-member committee whose members were Prabhudayal, R.K. Sidhwa and Shankar Rao Dev.
- Shankar Rao Dev was the chairman of this committee.
- At the time of formation of United Greater Rajasthan, the then Prime Minister of Matsya Union, Shri Shobharam Kumawat was included in the Hira Lal Shastri cabinet.

**Capital:** Jaipur was made the capital of United Greater Rajasthan.

**Prime Minister:** Pandit Hiralal Shastri was made the Prime Minister of United Greater Rajasthan.

**Rajpramukh:** Sawai Mansingh II was made the Chief.

**Maharaja Pramukh:** Maharana Bhupal Singh of Udaipur was made the Chief Maharaj of Greater Rajasthan.

**Question 3. Explain the reasons for tribal movement in Rajasthan pointwise.**

**Answer-** The main tribes of Rajasthan are Bhil, Meena, Sahariya and Garasia etc. They were exploited during the British rule against which the tribals started movements, which are called tribal movements.

**Reasons for tribal movement in Rajasthan-**

1. The tribes could not understand the new English administrative system and the tribes were exploited in this system.
2. The traditional agriculture of the tribes was abolished.
3. The land revenue was very high and the land revenue was taken in cash, so the tribes were trapped in the clutches of moneylenders.
4. The bidding tax and guarding tax taken by the tribes were abolished. (Colonel James Todd)
5. New armies were deployed for the security of tribal areas and the expenses of these armies were put on the tribes. For example- (I) Merwara Battalion (II) Mewar Bhil Corps
6. The forest rights of the tribes were abolished.
7. There was interference in the traditional justice system of the tribes. For example- (I) Mautana system - Mautana system was abolished.
8. There was interference in the social customs of the tribes. For example- (I) In 1853 AD, Maharana Swaroop Singh of Mewar banned the Dakan system.
9. Christian missionaries interfered in the religious system of the tribes.
10. Under the new excise policy, the liquor made from Mahua of the tribes was banned.
11. During the first census of 1881 AD, there was resentment among the tribes due to some rumours.

**Question 4. Throw light on the influence of Arya Samaj in Rajasthan.**

**Answer-**

**Effect of Arya Samaj in Rajasthan**

1. Due to Arya Samaj, social evils in Rajasthan decreased. For example- (I) In 1885, Sir Pratap passed the "Child Marriage Restraint Act" in Jodhpur.

2. Due to the influence of Swami Dayanand Saraswati, the kings of Rajasthan became generous towards the public.
3. Arya Samaj established educational institutions which promoted education in Rajasthan.
4. Arya Samaj removed the evils related to women which promoted women empowerment and women also participated enthusiastically in the national movement. For example-
  - (I) Sukhda Devi (wife of Chandkaran Sharda)
5. Due to Arya Samaj, political consciousness spread in Rajasthan. "Valentin Chirol called Arya Samaj a political organization."
6. Arya Samaj published books and newspapers which promoted freedom of expression. Like-
  - (I) Books of Chandkaran Sharda-
    - (A) Dalit upliftment - social reform
    - (B) Widow remarriage - social reform
  - (II) Newspapers of Arya Samaj-
    - (A) Jagitakarak (B) Jaglaabh thinker
    - (C) Philanthropist (D) Country well wisher
7. Arya Samaj promoted the use of indigenous goods which strengthened the domestic industries of Rajasthan.

#### **Workers of Arya Samaj in Rajasthan-**

- Mewar - Vishnu Pandya
- Alwar - Vasudev Khandelwal
- Bharatpur - Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi, Master Adityaendra
- Ajmer - Chandkaran Sharda, Harvilas Sharda
- Jaipur - Kalyan Singh, Shyamlal
- Kalyan Singh and Shyamlal also started the Hindi Raj Bhasha Movement.

## संधि एवं संधि-विच्छेद

नोट- सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 2 अंक है।

1. निम्नलिखित शब्दों का संधि-विच्छेद कीजिए:- 4×½ = 2
  - (i) आम + आशय (अ+आ) = आमाशय
  - (ii) श्री + ईश (ई + ई) = श्रीश
  - (iii) वधू + उपालम्भ (ऊ + उ) = वधूपालम्भ
  - (iv) मातृ + ऋण (ऋ + ऋ) = मातृण
2. निम्नलिखित शब्दों का संधि-विच्छेद कीजिए:- 4×½ = 2
  - (i) महोर्जा (आ+ऊ) = महा + ऊर्जा
  - (ii) प्रौढ़ (अ+ऊ) = प्र + ऊढ़
  - (iii) अक्षौहिणी (अ+ऊ) = अक्ष + ऊहिनी
  - (iv) उच्चोर्ध्व (अ+ऊ) = उच्च + ऊर्ध्व
3. निम्नलिखित शब्दों का संधि-विच्छेद कीजिए:- 4×½ = 2
  - (i) एक + एक = एकैक
  - (ii) सु + अच्छ = स्वच्छ
  - (iii) भू + अन्त = भ्वन्त
  - (iv) षट् + आनन = षडानन
4. निम्नलिखित शब्दों का संधि-विच्छेद कीजिए:- 4×½ = 2
  - (i) उत् + हरण = उद्धरण
  - (ii) पम् + चम = पंचम
  - (iii) शोष् + अन = शोषण
  - (iv) तत् + लीन = तल्लीन
5. निम्नलिखित शब्दों की संधि कीजिए:- 4×½ = 2
  - (i) वृक्ष + छाया = वृक्षच्छाया
  - (ii) धनिन् + त्व = धनित्व
  - (iii) वयः + वृद्ध = वयोवृद्ध
  - (iv) कः + अपि = कोऽपि
6. निम्नलिखित शब्दों का संधि-विच्छेद कीजिए:- 4×½ = 2
  - (i) ऋ + न = ऋण
  - (ii) अहन् + रूप = अहोरूप
  - (iii) गो + ईश = गवीश
  - (iv) अनु + इत = अन्वित
7. निम्नलिखित शब्दों का संधि-विच्छेद कीजिए:- 4×½ = 2
  - (i) धनुः + टंकार = धनुष्टंकार
  - (ii) विपद + जाल = विपज्जाल
  - (iii) सखी + उचित = सख्युचित
  - (iv) गृहस्थी + य = ग्राहस्थ्य
8. निम्नलिखित शब्दों का संधि-विच्छेद कीजिए:- 4×½ = 2
  - (i) मातृ + आनन्द = मात्रानन्द
  - (ii) सुप् + अन्त = सुबन्त
  - (iii) परी + ईक्षण = परीक्षण
  - (iv) गुरु + ओदन = गुर्वोदन
9. निम्नलिखित शब्दों की संधि कीजिए:- 4×½ = 2
  - (i) संसद + सदस्य = संसत्सदस्य
  - (ii) निः + ख = नीख
  - (iii) यो + असि = योऽसि
  - (iv) देवी + आगमन = देव्यागमन
10. निम्नलिखित शब्दों का संधि-विच्छेद कीजिए:- 4×½ = 2
  - (i) वाक् + विदग्धता = वाग्विदग्धता
  - (ii) महत् + अर्थ = महदर्थ
  - (iii) अप् + धि = अब्धि
  - (iv) मृद + शकटिक = मृच्छकटिक