

Part-A

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

Question 1. Tell the features of Devgarh painting.

Answer - Devgarh painting is a mixture of Mewar, Marwar and Dhundhar paintings.

- Yellow color was used more in Devgarh painting.
- Wall paintings were made more in Devgarh painting. Like - Moti Mahal, Ajara ki Oberi

Additional information

Main painters of Devgarh painting - Kanwala, Chokha, Bagta, Naga, Harchand

Devgarh painting

- The place named Devgarh is located in Rajsamand district of Rajasthan.
- Devgarh Thikana was the 16th and last first class Thikana of Mewar.
- In 1680 AD, King Maharana Jai Singh of Mewar gave Devgarh Thikana to Dwarkadas Chundawat.
- Dwarkadas Chundawat was the feudal lord of Devgarh.
- Devgarh painting started during the rule of Dwarkadas Chundawat.
- Shridhar Andhare gave importance to Devgarh painting.

Note - Parts of Mewar Painting

1. Chavand Painting or Udaipur Painting
2. Devgarh Painting
3. Nathdwara Painting

Question 2. Give brief information about Mathairana art.

Answer -

Mathairana art was encouraged during the rule of Maharaja Anup Singh of Bikaner. Mathairana was a Jain painter. He made pictures of kings and Maharajas on wet walls. Main painters of Mathairana art are Chandu, Munna, Mukund

Additional information -

Other names of Mathairana art-

- Mathairana art is called Alaagila.
- In Shekhawati region, Alaagila is called Pano.
- Fresco or Araish
- Tempera
- There were two types of paintings in Bikaner. Like - Usta art, Mathairana art
- The book named "Art and Architect of Bikaner" is written by Hermann Goetz.

Question 3. Tell the characteristics of Dingal literature.

Answer - Dingal is the literary form of western Rajasthani. Gujarati influence is visible on Dingal. Most of the Charan literature is written in Dingal. For example- Veli Krisan Rukmani Ri

Veer Ras is more visible in Dingal literature.

Additional information -

- Two dialects originate from Rajasthani language. For example-
(A) Dingal- Dingal is spoken in western Rajasthan.
(B) Pingal- Pingal is spoken in eastern Rajasthan.

Pingal

(I) Pingal is the literary form of eastern Rajasthani.

(II) Braj influence is visible on Pingal.

(III) Most of the Bhaat literature is written in Pingal. For example- Prithviraj Raso

(IV) Shringar Ras is more visible in Pingal literature.

Question 4. Tell about the late medieval literature of Rajasthan.

Answer - Shringar, Rit and Niti Park period (1650 to 1850 AD)

The late medieval literature of Rajasthani literature was full of various subjects. This period was relatively peaceful from the political point of view. The rulers patronized artists and litterateurs in their kingdom, who developed various dimensions of literature and art. **Example-**

Book written by Manchharam - "Raghunath Rupak"

Book written by Kriparam Khidiya - "Rajiya Ra Duha"

Additional information -

Rajasthani literature has been classified into four parts, i.e. the literature of Rajasthan has been divided into 4 parts. Such as-

1. Ancient Rajasthani Literature (1050-1450 AD)
2. Early Medieval Rajasthani Literature (1450-1650 AD)
3. Late Medieval Rajasthani Literature (1650-1850 AD)
4. Modern Rajasthani Literature (1850- till present)

Question 5. Give a brief description of Beneshwar fair.

Answer - Beneshwar fair (Navatapara, Dungarpur)-

- Beneshwar fair is held on the day of Magh Purnima at the confluence of Mahi, Som and Jakham rivers in Navatpura village of Aspur tehsil of Dungarpur district of Rajasthan.
- Broken Shivling is worshipped in Beneshwar temple.
- Beneshwar temple is a temple of Lord Shiva.

Additional information -

- Beneshwar fair is called the Pushkar of Vagad.
- Beneshwar fair is called the Kumbh of tribals.
- Saint Mavji had established Beneshwar Dham.
- Saint Mavji's daughter Janak Kunwari had built the Vishnu temple in Beneshwar Dham.
- Saint Mavji's two disciples Ajai and Vajai had built the Laxminarayan temple in Beneshwar Dham.

Question 6. Give brief information about the branches of Dadu sect.

Answer- Dadu sect was divided into 5 branches.

- 1. Khalsa-** Those Dadu Panthi who consider Naraina as their main centre are called Khalsa.
- 2. Virakt-** Those Dadu Panthi who leave their homes and adopt renunciation are called Virakt.
- 3. Uttarade-** Those Dadu Panthi who went to Haryana are called Uttarade.
- 4. Khaki-** Those Dadu Panthi who started wearing khaki clothes and started applying ash on their body are called Khaki.
- 5. Naga-** Those Dadu Panthi who renounced clothes were called Naga.

Question 7. Tell about Sankadik Leela.

Answer - Sankadik Leela - Sankadik Leela is based on the life of all the gods except Ram and Krishna.

Main centers - Ghosunda (Chittorgarh), Bassi (Chittorgarh)

- In Ghosunda, Sankadik Leela is performed in the month of Ashwin.
- In Bassi, Sankadik Leela is performed in the month of Kartik.

Question 8. Tell about Pakhawaj.

Answer- It is a percussion instrument.

- It is made by covering leather on both ends of a two-sided hollow piece of wood.
- It is similar in shape to the ancient Mridang.
- Its famous player was Pandit Purushottam Das.
- The Government of India honoured Pandit Purushottam Das with the Padma Shri award in 1964 in the field of art.
- A book named 'Mridang Vadan' was written by Pandit Purushottam Das.

Question 9. Tell about the “Helma” tradition prevalent in Rajasthan.

Answer - Helma/Halma- This is a unique tradition of collective cooperation in which all the people together selflessly help each other in tasks like house building, farm work etc. This tradition of the Bhil community is a unique example of the technical richness of indigenous forms. This tradition of mutual cooperation and support shows how mutual strength is built in the society. No one is left alone in the middle of the sea, rather he is connected to the main stream of the society through selfless help.

Question 10. What is a geo-heritage site? State the total number of geo-heritage sites in Rajasthan and also tell the latest geo-heritage sites.

Answer - The sites important from the point of view of science, education and natural beauty are declared as geo-heritage sites by UNESCO.

- Geological Survey of India (GSI) works to identify and preserve geo-heritage sites in India.
- 12 sites of Rajasthan have been declared as geo-heritage sites by GSI. Latest Geo Heritage Sites of Rajasthan (2016)
 1. Zawar (Udaipur)
 2. Ramgarh Crater (Baran)

Other Sites

1. Okal Fossil Wood Park (Jaisalmer)
2. Jodhpur Group Malani Igneous Rocks (Jodhpur)
3. Welded Tuff (Jodhpur)
4. Stromatolite Fossil Park (Jhamarkotda, Udaipur)
5. Stromatolite Park (Bhojunda, Chittaurgarh)
6. Great Boundary Fault (Satur, Bundi)
7. Gosan Rajpura Dariba (Rajsamand)
8. Sand Granite (Pali)
9. Bar Conglomerate (Pali)
10. Nepheline Syenite (Kishangarh, Ajmer)

Question 11. What is “Amar Singh Ra Douha”?

Answer - The book Amar Singh Ra Douha is written by Keshavdas Gadan.

- Information about King Amar Singh of Nagaur is available in Amar Singh Ra Douha. According to this-
- King Gaj Singh of Jodhpur, on the advice of his lover Anara Begum, sent his elder son Amar Singh to Nagaur and made his younger son Jaswant Singh the king of Jodhpur.
- Keshavdas Gadan was the court scholar of King Gaj Singh of Jodhpur.

Question 12. Mention the main features of Kachhi Ghodi Dance.

Answer - Kachhi Ghodi dance is performed by men in Shekhawati region of Rajasthan.

- In Kachhi Ghodi dance, men dance by tying a wooden mare.
- In Kachhi Ghodi dance, 8 men dance in 2 rows.
- During Kachhi Ghodi dance, there is a feeling of blooming and withering of flowers.
- Now Kachhi Ghodi dance is a professional folk dance.

Question 13. In which area of Rajasthan is the Nautanki play more popular? On which occasions is it organized?

Answer: The Nautanki play is popular in Alwar, Dholpur, Karauli, Bharatpur, Gangapur and Sawai Madhopur. Its plays include Roop Basant, Satyawadi Harishchandra, Nakabposh and Raja Bharthari. Usually these are organized on the occasion of marriages, fairs, festivals and social functions.

Question 14. Molela village of Rajasthan is famous for which handicraft?

Answer - Molela village (Rajsamand) is famous for terracotta.

Terracotta - Statues and toys are made by baking clay. The clay is baked at high temperature. Its main centers are Molela (Rajsamand) and Harji (Jalore). Its main artist is Padma Shri Mohan Lal Kumawat.

Question 15. Tell about Jagannath Rai Prashasti.

Answer - Jagannath Rai Prashasti (1652 AD)

The plaque installed in the assembly hall of the Jagannath Rai temple in Udaipur by Mewar Maharana Jagat Singh I contains details of the achievements of Mewar rulers from Bapa to Sanga and the Battle of Haldighati.

Part-B

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

Question 1. Throw light on the social contribution of folk deities and folk saints in Rajasthan.

Answer- Folk deities/folk saints are such famous or historical persons who are recognized in a particular region.

Social contribution

- Folk deities and saints of Rajasthan worked to increase Hindu Muslim unity. Like- Gogaji, Acharya Tulsi, Aai Mata
- Folk deities and saints of Rajasthan tried to eradicate untouchability. Like- Pabuji, Ramdevji, Rupade

- Folk deities and saints of Rajasthan stressed on women empowerment like- Meera Bai, Rana Bai
- Folk deities and saints of Rajasthan tried to bring about social reforms. Like- Jambhoji encouraged widow remarriage.
- Folk deities and saints of Rajasthan freed the society from contemporary diseases.

Question 2. Discuss Dakan tradition.

Answer - Dakan tradition-

- In this tradition, women were subjected to physical and mental torture and cruel atrocities on the suspicion of being Dakan.
- In many cases, women were even killed on the suspicion of being Dakan.
- This tradition was more prevalent in many castes in Rajasthan, mainly Meena and Bhil.
- For the first time in Rajasthan, Maharana Swaroop Singh in Udaipur declared this tradition illegal in 1853 AD on the advice of the British government.
- This ban on this tradition was considered by the Bhils as British interference in their customs and beliefs, so it also became the main reason for the upcoming tribal movements.

Question 3. Write an essay on Delwara Jain Temple Group.

Answer: Delwara Jain Temple (Abu, Sirohi): There is a group of five Jain temples here which are built in Solanki style. The group of 5 Jain temples is –

(1) Vimalvasahi/Adinath Temple (Dilwara) – Built by Vimalvasahi, commander of Gujarat ruler Bhimdev Chalukya, in 1031 A.D. **Sculptor:** Kirtidhar, Rishabhdev/Adinath. Colonel James Todd's statement about Vimalvasahi Jain Temple – 'If there is any building after Taj Mahal in the buildings of India, then it is the temple of Vimalvasahi'. The temple is built of marble.

(2) Lunvasahi Temple (Dilwara) – Built by Dhawal's minister Vastupal and Tejpal in 1230 A.D. **Sculptor:** Shobhan, **Idol:** Neminath (22nd) which was established by Acharya Shri Vijay Sen Suri. There are two niches on both sides of the main entrance of the temple which are called Devrani Jethani's Gavaksha. The architect of this temple was Shomandev.

(3) Pittalhar Jain Temple – This temple was built by Bhimashah. Due to which it is also called Bhimashah Temple. This temple has a 108 maund brass idol of the first Tirthankara of Jainism Adinath / Rishabhdev. Due to which it is called Pittalhar Temple.

(4) Parshvanath Jain Temple – This is a three-storey temple in whose sanctum sanctorum the idol of the 23rd Tirthankara of Jainism Parshvanath is installed. It is called Silavat Ka Mandir.

(5) Mahavir Swami Jain Temple – This temple is of the last and 24th Tirthankara of Jainism Mahavir Swami.

Question 4. Mention the various arts of Jaipur during the period of Sawai Pratap Singh.

Answer: Sawai Pratap Singh, who was famous by the nickname 'Brajnidhi' (1778-1803 AD), his period was special in the development of art in Jaipur.

In 1799 AD, he built the world famous Hawa Mahal in Jaipur and completed the Jal Mahal.

He patronized a seminar "Gandharva Baisi" of 22 talented people from different art fields. There was remarkable progress in the field of music during the period of Pratap Singh.

He organized a music conference in Jaipur under the leadership of Brahmarsi Brajpal Bhatt and got an authentic book named 'Radhagovind Sangeet Saar' written.

His courtier Radhakrishna wrote 'Raj Ratnakar' and Pundrik Vitthal wrote music books named 'Nartan Nirnay', 'Rang Chandrodaya', 'Braj Kalanidhi'.

Question 5. Mention about Rani Ji Ki Bav (Bawdi).

Answer: Rani Ji Ki Bavdi-

There are about 71 small Bawdis in Bundi. The most beautiful Rani Ji Bavdi is counted among the best Bawdis of Asia.

This Bavdi was built in 1699 AD by Raja Rao Aniruddh's younger queen Nathavati. At that time, her son Budh Singh was ruling.

It is 46 feet deep and 46 feet wide. There are about 200 steps to go inside the Bavdi. There are three doors to enter this Bavdi. The artistic inlay work of the serpentine arches installed in it is very attractive. The walls of the Bavdi have idols of Vishnu's incarnations Matsya, Kachchhapvarah, Narasimha, Vaman, Indra, Surya, Shiva, Parvati and Gajalakshmi.

This Bavdi is a mixture of Mughal- Rajput art. It is a unique contribution of the late medieval period. This stepwell has been given the status of a protected building by the Archaeological Survey of India.

Question 6. Comment on Junagarh.

Answer - Junagarh Fort (Bikaner)

- According to the legend of Dayaldas, when Bikaner Maharaja Rai Singh was in Burhanpur, his minister Karmchand built the Junagarh Fort.
- Junagarh Fort was built at the place of the old fort, hence the fort of Junagarh is called Junagarh.
- Junagarh Fort is also called "Chintamani Fort", "Jewel of the land", "Fort of Rati Valley".
- Junagarh Fort is built in a quadrangular shape.
- Junagarh Fort is an example of Parikh Fort.
- The coronation of kings was done in Anup Mahal situated in the Junagarh Fort.
- Harmandir situated in the Junagarh Fort is a palace.

Question 7. Describe the folk art of Sanjhi.

Answer - Sanjhi is made during the Shraadh Paksha. Unmarried girls draw shapes with cow dung on the whitewashed walls and considering Sanjhi as Maa Parvati, they pray for a good home and a good husband.

From the first day to ten days, only one or two symbols are made daily, but in the last five days, Sanjhi is made in bigger shapes, which is called Sanjhaya (Kot).

In Rajasthan, the order of Sanjhi is different at every place. At many places, on the first day, sun, moon, stars, on the second day five flowers, on the third day a fan, on the fourth day an elephant rider, on the fifth day Chaupar, on the sixth day Swastika, on the seventh day Ghevar, on the eighth day Dholak or Nagada, on the ninth day Bandanwar and on the tenth day a date palm tree are made. In the Sanjhayakot of the last five days,

in the middle, Sanjhi Mata is made in a big shape and around it human, animal and bird shapes are made.

These are mere decorations, their shape is rigid and motionless, but they contain the characteristics of wall paintings.

Question 8. Introducing Muhanaut Nainasi, mention his literary contribution.

Answer - Muhanaut Nainasi was the Diwan of Maharaja Jaswant Singh I. In the absence of King Jaswant Singh I of Marwar, the Marwar state was governed by Muhanaut Nainasi. Maharaja Jaswant Singh I had imprisoned Muhanaut Nainasi and his brother Sundardas due to the allegation of accounting mistake. Muhanaut Nainasi committed suicide in jail along with his brother Sundardas.

Munshi Devi Prasad had called Muhanaut Nainasi "**Abul Fazal of Rajputana**".

The following are the books written by Muhanaut Nainasi-

Nainasi Ri Khyat- The book named Nainasi Ri Khyat was written by Muhanaut Nainasi. Nainasi Ri Khyat is the first Khyat of Rajasthan.

Marwar Ra Pargana Ri Vigat-

Marwar Ra Pargana Ri Vigat is also called the **Gazette of Marwar**.

Information about the census is available in the book called Marwar Ra Pargana Ri Vigat.

Question 9. Describe Kuchamani Khayal.

Answer- Kuchamani Khayal - was performed in Nagaur region of Rajasthan.

Founder- Lacchiram Ji

Main Artist- Ugamraj (He is the main artist in Kuchamani Khayal.)

Kuchmani Khayal is like opera music.

In Kuchamani Khayal, the role of female characters is played by men.

Main Stories- Kuchamani Khayal is performed on the following stories.

- (A) Chand-Nilgiri (B) Rao Ridmal
(C) Meera Mangal (D) Gogaji Chauhan

Question 10. While describing the prevalent Sati practice in Rajasthan, mention the efforts made to stop this practice.

Answer - Sati practice - Under this practice, the wife voluntarily chose death by burning alive on the pyre along with the dead body of her husband.

- In ancient times, this practice was considered a symbol of unique and supreme sacrifice.
- In the medieval period, this practice was started to be done against the wishes of the woman to maintain the dignity and prestige of the family. In the medieval period, this practice took a horrific form.
- Bundi was the first princely state of Rajasthan which declared this practice illegal in 1822 AD.
- Due to the efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Governor General Lord William Bentinck passed an Act in 1829 AD and declared this practice illegal.
- Alwar was the first princely state of Rajasthan which first declared this practice illegal in 1830 AD after the implementation of the law of 1829 AD. The following princely states of Rajasthan had banned this practice.

(I) Bundi princely state - 1822 AD

(II) Alwar princely state - 1830 AD

- (III) Jaipur princely state - 1844 AD
- (IV) Jodhpur princely state - 1848 AD
- (V) Udaipur princely state - 1861 AD
- (VI) Kota princely state - 1862 AD

Part-C

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

Question 1. Describe the characteristics of folk songs of Rajasthan.

Answer – Folk songs of Rajasthan-

- According to Mahatma Gandhi, folk songs are the language of the people and are the watchmen of our culture.
- According to Rabindra Nath Tagore, folk songs are an art that take our culture from one generation to another.

Characteristics of folk songs of Rajasthan-

- Nature has been personified in the folk songs of Rajasthan. For example – Chirmi
- In the folk songs of Rajasthan, trees, plants, animals and birds have been considered family members and they have been associated with the happiness and sorrow of humans. **For example** – Suwatiya
- Religious folk songs of Rajasthan spread hope even in despair, **for example** – Teja, Languria
- Due to feudal influence, heroic sentiment is more visible in the folk songs of Rajasthan. **For example** – Pabuji ke Pawade, Ratan Rano
- There is no obscenity in the folk songs of Rajasthan, rather the folk songs of Rajasthan are based on the ideal love of husband and wife. **For example-** Panihari
- The folk songs of Rajasthan reveal the social and economic status of Rajasthan.
- The culture of Rajasthan is transferred from one generation to another through the folk songs of Rajasthan.
- The tribal folk songs of Rajasthan reveal the tribal culture.
- The folk songs of Rajasthan made the culture of Rajasthan popular at the international level.
- During the national movement, the folk songs of Rajasthan instilled national sentiments among the people. For example- Panchhida Geet
- Folk songs are not bound by rules, laws and regulations, but still folk singing styles and music gharanas were developed on the basis of folk songs of Rajasthan.

Question 2. Tell about Rammat. Explain in detail the Rammat folk drama of Jaisalmer and Bikaner.

Answer-

Rammat folk drama- Rammat folk drama is popular in Jaisalmer and Bikaner regions of Rajasthan. Rammat folk drama is performed during the month of Shravan and on Holi. Before starting the Rammat folk drama, bhajans of folk deity Ramdev ji are sung.

- Many other songs are also sung during Rammat folk drama. **Such as-**

(I) Ganpati Vandana (II) Chaumasa (III) Lavni

- **Musical instruments-** (I) Dholak (II) Nagada

Rammatt folk drama of Jaisalmer region-

- Tej Kavi made Rammatt folk drama popular in Jaisalmer region of Rajasthan.
- Tej Kavi opposed the English policies through his Rammatt.
- Tej Kavi presented his Rammatt named Swatantra Bavni to Gandhi Ji.
- **Other Rammatts of Tej Kavi-** (I) Moomal (II) Chhele Tambolan
- Tej Kavi formed Shri Krishna Akhara Company.

Rammatt folk drama of Bikaner region-

- Rammatt is organized on Pato (Pata) by Pushkarna Brahmins from Falgun Shukla Ashtami to Chaturdashi.

Main stories-

(I) Amar Singh Rathore- Acharyaon ka Chowk **(II) Chaubel Nautanki-** Bissa Chowk

(III) Jamnadas ji- Kikani Vyas Chowk **(IV) Hedau-** Meri- Barah Guwad

Rammatt of Hedau-Meri was started by Jawaharlal ji.

Main actors- (I) Maniram Vyas (II) Tulsidas (III) Fagu Maharaj (IV) Sua Maharaj

Question 3. Discuss Haveli architecture in the context of Rajasthan's architecture.

Answer: In the cities of Rajasthan, feudal lords and seths built grand havelis. Jaipur's Haveli tradition became so famous that later the rich people of Shekhawati laid the foundation of Gota Lappa tradition of building huge havelis in their villages. Huge havelis started being built in towns like Ramgarh, Nawalgarh, Fatehpur, Mukundgarh, Mandawa, Pilani, Sardar Shahar, Ratangarh, Laxmangarh etc.

Jaisalmer's Salim Singh's Haveli, Nathmal's Haveli and Patwon's Haveli have become famous all over the world today due to the stone lattice and carving.

Similarly, the havelis of Karauli, Bharatpur, Kota made of Bansi stone are also amazing due to their artistic consistency. The later Vaishnav temples were also built on the basis of Haveli style, hence huge havelis can be seen in the form of temples everywhere today. Bikaner's famous 'Bachhawaton Ki Haveli' was built by Karn Singh Bachhawat in the latter half of the 16th century. Apart from this, the havelis of Mohta, Mundara, Rampuria etc. in Bikaner are famous for their craftsmanship. The havelis of Bikaner are made of red stone. Mughal, Kishangarh and European painting styles have been used in their decoration.

The havelis of Shekhawati are famous for their murals. Among the havelis of Nawalgarh, the havelis of Roop Niwas, Bhagat, Jalan, Poddar and Bhageria are famous. Seth Lalchand Goenka's haveli in Dundlod (Jhunjhunu) and Pansari's haveli in Shrimadhapur (Sikar) are well known. Char Chowk Ki Haveli and Chetram Ki Haveli of Laxmangarh (Sikar) are also worth seeing.

The haveli of Gaurilal Biyani in Sikar, the haveli of Tarachand Ruia in Ramgarh (Sikar) etc. are also famous for contemporary murals. Among the havelis of Churu, Malji's room, Ramnivas Goenka's haveli, Mantri ki Haveli etc. are famous.

In Jodhpur, Bade Miyan's haveli, Pokaran's haveli, Rakhi haveli, Tonk's Sunhari Kothi etc. show different forms of haveli architecture.

Question 4. Discuss the personalities of Nihalchand and Suryamall Mishran.

Answer -

Nihalchand - Nihalchand is credited with bringing Kishangarh painting style to its zenith. He was in the court of Kishangarh ruler **Sawant Singh**.

He painted Sawant Singh and his lover '**Bani-Thani**' as Radha-Krishna. The picture of 'Bani-Thani' is called the Indian '**Monalisa**'.

Nihalchand's paintings show the subtlety of emotions, psychological observation, sharpness of vision and the pinnacle of human form.

He made beautiful paintings of Srimad Bhagwat, Rasik Priya, illustrated texts of Bihari Satsai, animals, birds, trees, lakes, Krishna Leelas.

Sawant Singh's successor Maharaja Sardar Singh (1748-1766 AD) also gave Nihalchand a high position in the court.

Suryamall Mishran -

"Ila na deni apni, halariyae hularaay.

Poot sikhavai paalane, mar mahaai maaya"

The author of this revolutionary couplet of heroism, Suryamall (1815-1868 AD) Mishran was born on 19 October, 1815 in Hirana village of Bundi. His father Chandidaan was a poet and a scholar dependent on Raoraja Ram Singh of Bundi. At the young age of ten, he wrote a composition named 'Ramranjat'. He had special respect for Dadupanthi Sadhu Swaroop Das. He started writing 'Vansh Bhaskar' on the wish of Bundi King Ram Singh, but could not complete it. Muraridaan completed it. After 1856 AD, Suryamall Meesan got busy in binding the rulers of Rajput states in the thread of unity against the British, public awareness and travelling. Suryamall Mishran died on 30 June 1868 in Bundi.

Suryamall Mishran wrote only four books in his lifetime, out of which '**Vansh Bhaskar**' is a historical book. '**Ramranjat**' is a mirror of folk culture and '**Balwant Vilas**' is history and '**Veer Satsai**' is a work of the freedom struggle era. Apart from this, he also wrote many Dingal songs and patra literature. For independence, he wrote personal letters to the kings, Maharajas, Thakurs, Kunwars, Bhanwars of Rajasthan and strongly opposed the political conditions of the British era.

उपसर्ग-प्रत्यय

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

1. निम्न शब्दों से उपसर्ग पृथक कीजिये-

4×½ = 2

(i) निरंजन

(ii) नीरव

(iii) दुश्शील

(iv) उच्चय

उत्तर- (i) निर् + अंजन

(ii) निर् + रव

(iii) दुस् + शील

(iv) उद् + चय

2. निम्न शब्दों में प्रयुक्त उपसर्ग की पहचान कीजिये- 4×½ = 2

- (i) दुस्स्वप्न (ii) सन्निवेश
(iii) सांविधानिक (iv) प्रासंगिक

उत्तर- (i) दुस् + स्वप्न (ii) सम् + नि + वेश
(iii) सम् + वि + धान + इक (iv) प्र + संग + इक

3. निम्नलिखित उपसर्ग से बनने वाले 2-2 शब्द बताइये- 4×½ = 2

- (i) अव (ii) अपि
(iii) प्रति (iv) अति

उत्तर- (i) अव: अवतार, अवधारणा, अवेक्षण, अवाप्ति, अवधि, अवच्छिन्न, आवयविक, अवरोध, अवमानना, अवस्था
(ii) अपि : अपितु, अपिधान, अपिहित
(iii) प्रति : प्रतिकार, प्रतिभा, प्रतिस्पर्धा, प्रतिशत, प्रतीक, प्रत्यक्ष, प्रत्यर्पण, प्रत्याघात, प्रातिनिधिक, प्रतिष्ठा
(iv) अति : अतिक्रमण, अतिशय, अत्यन्त, अतीन्द्रिय, अतीत, अत्यावश्यक, अतिमानव

4. निम्नलिखित उपसर्ग द्वारा 2-2 शब्द बनाइये- 4×½ = 2

- (i) नि (ii) अभि
(iii) वि (iv) परि

उत्तर- (i) नि - निकाय, निक्षेप, निखिल, न्याय, न्यून, निष्ठा
(ii) अभि- अभिप्राय, अभिवादन, अभीष्ट, अभ्यर्थी, आभिजात्य, अभिषेक, अभिघ्ना
(iii) वि - विकराल, विकास, विपुल, वीक्षक, व्याकुल, विच्छेद, विषम, वैकल्पिक, वैवाहिक
(iv) परि - परिकल्पना, परिक्रमा, परीक्षण, पर्यटन, पर्याप्त, पर्युषण

5. निम्नलिखित शब्दों में कौनसा उपसर्ग है- 4×½ = 2

- (i) पर्यक (ii) व्यंजन
(iii) न्यस्त (iv) स्वस्ति

उत्तर- (i) परि + अंक (ii) वि + अंजन
(iii) नि + अस्त (iv) सु + अस्ति

6. निम्नलिखित शब्दों से प्रत्यय पृथक कीजिये- 4×½ = 2

- (i) माधव (ii) माधुर्य
(iii) कात्यायन (iv) जैन

उत्तर-

- (i) मधु + अ (उ - व् + अ = व) (ii) मधुर + य
(iii) कात्य + आयन (iv) जिन + अ (इ → ऐ)

7. निम्नलिखित शब्दों में प्रयुक्त प्रत्यय को अलग कीजिये- 4×½ = 2

- (i) कौरव (ii) नारायण
(iii) कारिंदा (iv) ग्राहस्थ

उत्तर-

- (i) कुरू + अ (ii) नारा + अयन
(iii) कार + इंदा (iv) गृहस्थी + य

8. निम्न प्रत्यय के संयोग से 2-2 शब्द बनाइये- 4×½ = 2

- (i) त्र (ii) ज्ञ
(iii) जा (iv) वान

उत्तर-

- (i) त्र - अन्यत्र, एकत्र, सर्वत्र
(ii) ज्ञ - मर्मज्ञ, विशेषज्ञ, मनोज्ञ, सर्वज्ञ, नीतिज्ञ, बहुज्ञ
(iii) जा - आत्मजा, गिरिजा, शैलजा, अर्कजा
(iv) वान - पकवान, भगवान

9. निम्नलिखित प्रत्ययों का प्रयोग कर 2-2 शब्द बनाये- 4×½ = 2

- (i) तव्य (ii) आहट
(iii) आक (iv) आका

उत्तर-

- (i) तव्य - ज्ञातव्य, ध्यातव्य (ii) आहट - चिल्लाहट, मुस्कराहट, घबराहट, गुर्राहट
(iii) आक - चालाक, तैराक (iv) आका - धमाका, लड़ाका, धड़ाका, भड़ाका

10. निम्न प्रत्यय द्वारा बने उपयुक्त शब्द 2-2 बनाये- 4×½ = 2

- (i) अक (ii) अन (iii) अत (iv) इत

उत्तर-

- (i) अक - ऊठक, गायक, नायक, पाठक, साधक
(ii) अन - मंथन, उलझन, घुटन, ऐंठन, ढक्कन, मरण, जामन
(iii) अत - चाहत, बढ़त, बचत, पढ़त
(iv) इत - फलित, सूचित, लिखित, पीड़ित, जीवित, मंचित, गठित, पोषित, चकित