PART-III

HISTORY

(Time Allowed: 3 Hours) [Maximum Marks: 200]

Instructions: (1) Check the question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness, inform the Hall Supervisor immediately.

(2) Use Black or Blue ink to write and underline and pencil to draw diagrams.

PART-A

(i) अभावशील वैद्यकिककल्याण कीता कैसे?

(ii) फुडियार्ड किन्नर कितने के प्रत्येक भाषा?

Note: (i) Answer all the questions.
(ii) One mark for each question.

I. संस्कृति राजस्थान दृष्टिकोण स्थलों की भूमिका कैसी?

Choose the correct answers.

1. दुमबाबू के मायने में दमकत स्वतंत्रता काल के अंतरिक्ष में लाभप्रदत्तक:

(A) सलबाई

(B) परिवहन

(C) मंगalore

(D) अन्य

The Second Mysore War came to an end by the Treaty of:

(a) Salbai

(b) Mangalore

(c) Purandar

(d) Mysore
2. Lord Cornwallis introduced:
(a) Mahalwari System
(b) Permanent Revenue Settlement
(c) Ryotwari System
(d) Jagirdari System

3. 1798-99 saw the advent of British rule in the Indian subcontinent. The first state brought under Wellesley’s Subsidiary System in 1798 was:
(a) Oudh
(b) Tanjore
(c) Surat
(d) Hyderabad

4. English was adopted as the official language of British India in:
(a) 1833
(b) 1835
(c) 1837
(d) 1839

5. Lawrence brothers lent their services in the administration of:
(a) Burma
(b) Punjab
(c) Bengal
(d) Mysore

6. Jonathan Duncan established a Sanskrit College at:
(a) Madras
(b) Bombay
(c) Calcutta
(d) Banaras
7. Who among the following considered the Revolt of 1857 as the First War of Indian Independence?
   (a) Sir John Lawrence  (b) Vir Savarkar
   (c) S.N. Sen  (d) R.C. Majumdar

8. Name the first Viceroy of India:
   (a) Warren Hastings  (b) Lord Dalhousie
   (c) Lord Canning  (d) Lord Ripon

9. Who among the following started the Aligarh Movement?
   (a) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan  (b) Salimullah Khan
   (c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah  (d) Muhammad al Hasan

10. The Indian National Congress was founded by:
    (a) W.C. Banerjee  (b) A.O. Hume
     (c) Mahatma Gandhi  (d) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
11. Which among the following is not a cause for the rise of extremism?
   (a) Ilbert Bill  
   (b) Calcutta Corporation Act  
   (c) The Universities Act  
   (d) Partition of Bengal

12. Which of the following actions did Gandhi take during the Khedai Satyagraha?
   (a) Arrested by the police  
   (b) Drafted a bill  
   (c) Proposed a law  
   (d) Filed a lawsuit

The Kheda Satyagraha was launched by Gandhi in support of:
   (a) Indigo Planters  
   (b) Industrial Labourers  
   (c) Peasants  
   (d) Mill Workers

13. Vedamangalam Satyagraha was led by:
   (a) Gandhi  
   (b) Rajaji  
   (c) V.O.C.  
   (d) Kamaraj

14. Which among the following journals was not founded by Periyar E.V.R.?
   (a) Kudi Arasu  
   (b) Puratchi  
   (c) Viduthalai  
   (d) Swarajya
15. The First Indian Institute of Technology was set up at:
(a) Kanpur  
(b) Bombay
(c) Madras  
(d) Kharagpur

16. Madeira and Azores islands were discovered by:
(a) Henry  
(b) Bartholomew Diaz
(c) Columbus  
(d) Megallen

17. The author of "Common Sense" is:
(a) Voltaire  
(b) Benjamin Franklin
(c) Thomas Paine  
(d) Thomas Jefferson

18. Rotation of crops was introduced by:
(a) Harvey  
(b) Townshend
(c) Mac Adam  
(d) Hargreaves

19. Japan attacked the Pearl Harbour in the year:
(a) 1940  
(b) 1941
(c) 1942  
(d) 1945

[翻頁 / Turn over]
20. The headquarters of the United Nations is located in:
(a) Geneva  (b) The Hague
(c) New York  (d) San Francisco

II.

Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

21. Lord Cornwallis prepared the law code with the help of his colleague ________.

22. The third Battle of Panipat took place in the year ________.

23. The foundation of modern postal system was laid down by ________.

24. The Hitkarini Sabha was formed by ________.

25. ________ hesitated to touch and use the Greased Cartridges at Parakpur.

26. ________ was the first Indian to become a member of the British house of common.
27. The Iron Man of India is ________.

28. The American war of Independence came to an end by the Treaty of ________.

29. The Electric Bulb was founded by ________.

30. Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis formed in the year ________.

III. Match the following items in 'A' suitably with those in 'B':

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>'A'</th>
<th>'B'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31. Ranjith Singh</td>
<td>(a) Lala Lajapath Rai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Lord Bentinck</td>
<td>(b) Montesquieu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. The Lion of Punjab</td>
<td>(c) Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. The Spirit of Laws</td>
<td>(d) Punjab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Treaty of Versailles</td>
<td>(e) The Governor of Madras</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is correct.

36. (a) Warren Hastings assumed the Governorship of Fort William in 1774.
(b) Rohilla War took place during the administration of Warren Hastings.
(c) According to the Regulating Act the term of office of the Court of Directors was Five Years.
(d) Raja Chait Singh was the ruler of Oudh.

37. (a) Lord Hastings adopted the policy of non-intervention.
(b) Treaty of Sagauli was concluded in 1815.
(c) The leaders of Pindaris belonged to Sikh community.
(d) Lord Hastings was the patron of the Hindu College at Calcutta.

38. (a) The President is the Constitutional Head of the state.
(b) The Planning Commission was established with the Vice-President as its Chairman.
(c) The Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research is situated in Neyveli.
(d) ISRO Satellite Centre is at Mangalore.
39. (a) The Counter Reformation was launched by the Protestants.
(b) The followers of Ignatius Loyola contributed for the spread of education.
(c) The Trent Council was convened by Henry VIII.
(d) During the Counter Reformation an Index consisting of the list of good books was issued by the Church.

40. (a) The American Civil War began in 1861 after the 1860 Presidential election.
(b) The Transatlantic slave trade was abolished in 1807.
(c) The First World War lasted from 1914 to 1918.
(d) The United Nations is the first world organization established to maintain world peace.

V. uthandha melangal坚信 varthai, varthai kural samayakal砸科du:
State whether the following statements are True or False:

41.应该怎么移动，巴黎，东京和伦敦都成为世界性的商业中心。
Lord William Bentinck laid the foundation for the Calcutta Medical College.

42. "Unnekal kavithura kavithurakalan" kavitha kavithai maarakala kavithurakalan
tumidam.
The motto of Swami Dayanand Saraswathi was "Back to the Vedas".

43.该怎么说，阿姆斯特丹，斯德哥尔摩和巴黎都发表了非常重要的声明。
The agreement between Dr. Ambedkar and the British government was called as the "Poona Pact".

[திற்பு / Turn over
44. The printing press was first invented by Caxton.

45. Hitler was the author of 'Mein Kampf'.

VI. (i) Write short notes on any fifteen of the following.
(ii) Write only three points for each.

46. Rohilla War

47. Police Reforms of Lord Cornwallis

48. Treaty of Basein

49. Gurkha War

50. Sati

51. Ryotwari Settlement

52. Sharda Act

53. Rani Lakshmi Bai
54.  இல்லர்  மைசுர் சாஸ்கர்
Ilbert Bill Controversy

55.  சிரி வாகுன்னா கவளைக்கால்
Sri Vaikunta Swamigal

56.  தாரம்பம் விலாசியத்
Dadabhai Naoroji

57.  முதலிய சதுரம் யாழையம்
Indian National Army

58.  சுப்பிரமணியா மார்க்கினி
Subramania Bharathi

59.  தேசிய பாதுகாக்க
Dandi March

60.  பஞ்சாஷீலம்
Panchsheel

61.  மாற்றக்காரன் மையவாழ்
Meaning of Renaissance

62.  கட்டுடில் அமைப்பு
Organization of the UNO

63.  கைலாச் சோசா
Society of Jesus

64.  சூர்யா பக்காச்சாகம்
John Mc Adam

65.  சோலோரிஷ் பாரா
Cold War

[ திட்டம் / Turn over]
VII. (a) Write a note on the First Anglo-Maratha War.

(b) Point out the main features of the Subsidiary System.

Note:
(i) Answer any ten questions of the following including question no. 77 which is compulsory.
(ii) Answer in not more than 100 words each.

66. (a) Write a note on the First Anglo-Maratha War.

OR

(b) Point out the main features of the Subsidiary System.

67. (a) Mention the causes for the downfall of the Maratha Confederacy.

OR

(b) Discuss the important provisions of the Charter Act of 1833.

68. (a) Explain the principle and application of the Doctrine of Lapse.

OR

(b) Point out the Salient features of the Permanent Land Revenue Settlement.

69. (a) Write a note on Charles Wood's Despatch.

OR

(b) Explain the course of the Vellore Mutiny.
70. (a) Discuss the importance of Local Self Government.

(b) Write a note on the main demands of the Moderates.

71. (a) Write a note on the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

(b) Discuss the role of V.O.C. in the Indian National Movement.

72. (a) Describe the educational reforms of the Justice Party.

(b) Discuss the provisions of the Indian Councils Act of 1861.

73. (a) Examine the role of Periyar E.V.R. in the promotion of Social Justice.

(b) Bring out the significance of Indian Constitution.

74. (a) Discuss the causes for the birth of Renaissance in Italy.

(b) Evaluate the effects of the Reformation.
75. (a) Examine the contribution of the French philosophers to the French Revolution.

(b) Examine the causes for the Industrial Revolution.

76. (a) Discuss the role of Lenin in the Russian Revolution.

(b) Examine the results of the Second World War.

77. (a) State the aims of UNO.

(b) State the main features of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

VIII. Question:
(i) Answer any five questions including question no. 84 which is compulsory.
(ii) Answers should not exceed 200 words each.

78. (a) Give an account of the reforms of Warren Hastings.

(b) "Bentinck inaugurated an era of social reforms" - Comment.
79. (a) பிரித்தானிகள் கல்வியில் நிகழ்ந்த காரணங்களை அடுக்கு.

முனை

(க) 1857-ஆம் ஆண்டு முற்புகழ் கல்வியில் நிகழ்ந்த காரணங்களை அடுக்கு.
(a) The Educational Policy of the British - Examine.

OR

(b) Examine the causes for the Great Revolt of 1857.

80. (அ) முதல்வரங்கள் கல்வியில் நோய்வசத்தில் காரணங்களை அடுக்கு.

முனை

(அ) முதல்வர நோய்வில் நோய்வசத்தில் காரணங்களை பாதுகாப்பில் மேம்படுத்து.
(a) Examine the causes for the rise of nationalism in India.

OR

(b) Estimate the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the Freedom Struggle.

81. (அ) முதல்வரங்கள் அரியவல்லம் போராட்டம் 1935-ஆம் ஆண்டில் முதல்வரங்கள் அரங்கத் தலைமுறையில் காலப்பிட்டிவாய் பாதுகாப்பில் பந்து - குடிக் கூடா.

முனை

(அ) '合肥市 சோழ தலைமுறை முதல்வரங்கள் வன்ள' - சோழ குடிக்கூடாது. மீம்படுத்து.
(a) 'The Government of India Act of 1935 introduced significant changes in the Constitutional System of India.' Comment.

OR

(b) "Jawaharlal Nehru is the Architect of Modern India" - Discuss.

82. (அ) அமெரிக்காவின் போராட்ட விளக்கம் போராட்ட நிகழ்வில் காரணங்களை அடுக்கு.

முனை

(அ) போராட்ட விளக்கம் போராட்ட நிகழ்வில் காரணங்களை குறிப்பிடு.
(a) Examine the circumstances leading to the American War of Independence.

OR

(b) Enumerate the various causes of the First World War.

[ பின்னர் / Turn over
83. (a) अर्थशास्त्र परम्परा मध्ये तिवणात येथे स्थापना केली.

णुपणाचे

(ब) लेख अर्थशास्त्रात रचनाक ठेवणे. लेखातील साधनाच्या परिणाम.
(a) Analyse the merits and demerits of the Industrial Revolution.

OR

(b) Estimate the role of U.N.O. in maintaining the world peace.

84. (a) (i) अशा उपाध्यायांनी न्यायिक तथा आरोग्य अभियानासाठी विविधता.

(ब) सलबे

(य) संबंध

(ज) अनुभव

(ii) इतिहासातील रोबोटिक अनुवाद्य प्रगतीशील बांधकाम दाखल.

णुपणाचे

(ब) 1900 ते 1950 मध्ये तिवणात येथे बांधकाम विविधता लागू करण्यासाठी काही कारक.

णुपणाचे

(य) इतिहासातील बांधकाम विविधता लागू करण्यासाठी काही कारक.

(a) (i) Mark the following five places in the outline Map of India:
(A) Delhi
(B) Chennai
(C) Mumbai
(D) Kolkata
(E) Ayodhya

(ii) Point out the English possessions under Lord Wellesley.

OR

(b) Draw a time-line since 1900 to 1950 pointing five freedom movements in India.

OR

(c) Draw a time-line for the First World War pointing five important events of that war.