

BLS Sem-II

[Time: 3 Hours]

[Marks:100]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- N.B: 1. All questions are important.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Attempt all questions in not more than two sentences:

- Mention some of the values which inspired the Moderated within the Indian National Congress.
- What do you understand by Dadabhai Naoroji's definition of 'Drain of Wealth'?
- What is Communal Award?
- What is the Doctrine of Lapse??
- Discuss the two objectives behind the founding of the Indian National Congress.
- Mention the Act which set up the Supreme Court in Calcutta?
- Which two national leaders lead the Home Rule Movement?
- Why was Vallabhai Patel referred to as 'Iron Man of India'?
- What was the primary objective of the Cabinet Mission?
- Mention the cause for 'Surat Split'.

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Q.2 Write short notes on any four.

- Sampurna Swaraj.
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
- Direct Action Day.
- Simon Commission.
- Queen's Proclamation.
- Charter Act of 1833.

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Q.3 Answer any two of the situational problems:-

- When the communal award was published, it was found that the British Government was determined to give separate communal representation to the depressed classes. Mahatma Gandhi considered it as Great Britain's unilateral attempt to resolve the various conflicts among India's many communal interest.
 - Discuss the Communal Award of 1932.
 - Discuss how Gandhiji reacted to the Communal Award.
- The Swaraj party led by C R Das and Motilal Nehru was included in the committee that recommended compensation for the victims of and punishment of the officials involved in the Jalianwala Bagh tragedy. The Government rejected it and Gandhiji came to a conclusion that non-cooperation with the Government was the only course open to them.
 - Explain the aim and purpose of the Swaraj Party.
 - Describe the Jalianwala Bagh incident.

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- c) The preamble of the Constitution of India promises to secure to all citizens justice, social, economic and political equality of status and opportunity. Part III and IV of the Constitution have provided these objectives which contain many provisions providing for preferential treatment for promoting socio-economic status to women and children.
- Discuss the Constitutional guarantees provided to women in the Constitution.
 - Discuss the provision of equality to women granted in the Indian Constitution.

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Q.4 Answer any four of the following:

- Explain the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1935 and its importance to the making of the Constitution.
- Explain in detail the religious and military causes that lead to Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. What was the effect of the Mutiny?
- Discuss the growth and development of education in India.
- Explain the integration of the Princely States after the Independence of India in 1947.
- Discuss the economic impact of the British rule in India.
- Analyze the role of peasants in the national movement.

[वेळ: ३ तास]

[एकूण गुण: १००]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- सूचना: १) सर्व प्रश्न महत्वाचे आहेत.
२) उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.

प्र.१ खालील सर्व प्रश्नांची प्रत्येकी दोन वाक्यात उत्तरे लिहा.

- अ) काँग्रेसमधील मवळवादी नेत्यांना प्रेरणादायी ठरलेल्या काही तत्वांचा उल्लेख करा.
ब) दादाभाई नौरोजीच्या 'संपत्तीची लुट' या व्याख्येचा कोणता अर्थ तुम्हाला अभिप्रेत आहे?
क) 'जातीयवादी पुरस्कार' म्हणजे काय?
ड) 'डॉक्ट्राईन ऑफ लॅप्स' म्हणजे काय?
इ) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेसच्या स्थापनेमागील कोणत्याही दोन मुख्य उद्दिष्टे लिहा.
फ) कोणत्या कायदानुसार कलकत्ता येथे सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाची स्थापना झाली ते नमूद करा.
ग) भारतीय होम रूल लीगला मार्गदर्शन करणाऱ्या कोणत्याही दोन नेत्यांची नावे लिहा.
ह) सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल यांना 'पोलादी पुरुष' म्हणून का संबोधले जाते?
ल) 'कॅबिनेट मिशन' चा मूलभूत उद्दिष्ट कोणते?
ज) 'सूरत' विभाजनाचे मुख्य कारण नमूद करा.

प्र.२ संक्षिप्त टीपा लिहा. (कोणत्याही चार)

- अ) संपूर्ण स्वराज्य.
ब) सर सय्यद अहमद खान.
क) प्रत्यक्ष कृती दिन.
ड) सायमन कमिशन.
इ) राणीचा जाहीरनामा.
फ) १८३३ चा चार्टर कायदा.

प्र.३ खालीलपैकी कोणत्याही दोन प्रश्नांची उत्तरे कारणासहित लिहा.

- अ) जेव्हा 'जातीयवादी पुरस्कार' प्रकाशित झाला तेव्हा असे आढळून आले की ब्रिटीश सरकारने मागासवर्गीयांसाठी वेगळे जातीयनिहाय प्रतिनिधित्व देण्याचे ठरविले आहे. भारतातील वेगवेगळ्या जाती धर्मांमध्ये संघर्ष निर्माण करण्याचा हा ग्रेट ब्रिटनचा डाव आहे असे महात्मा गांधीने मानले.

- १) १९३२ च्या 'जातीयवाद पुरस्कारांची' चर्चा करा.
२) 'जातीयवाद पुरस्कारां' प्रती गांधीजींच्या प्रतिक्रियेची चर्चा करा.

ब) जालीयनवाला बाग शोकांतिकेला जबाबदार असलेल्या ब्रिटीश अधिकाऱ्यांना शिक्षा देण्यासाठी व जालीयनवाला बागेतील बळींना नुकसानभरपाई देण्यासाठी एका समितीची स्थापना करण्यात आली. स्वराज्यपार्टीचे नेते सी. आर. दास आणि मोतीलाल नेहरू यांची या समितीसाठी शिफारस केली गेली. ब्रिटिश सरकारनी ती फेटाळली त्यामुळे ब्रिटिश सरकारसोबत असहकार हा एकच मार्ग आहे या निर्णयाप्रत गांधीजी पोहोचले.

- १) स्वराज्य पार्टीचे उद्दिष्ट व करणे स्पष्ट करा.
- २) जालीयनवाला बाग घटनेचे वर्णन करा.

क) भारतीय राज्यघटनेतील प्रस्तावनेत न्याय, सामाजिक, आर्थिक व राजकीय समानता तसेच समान संधीचे भारतीय नागरिकांना वचन दिलेले आहे. वरील उद्देश सफल करण्यासाठी घटनेच्या भाग-३ व भाग-४ मध्ये स्त्रिया व मुलांच्या सामाजिक व आर्थिक उद्धारासाठी पसंती दर्शविलेली आहे.

- १) भारतीय घटनेने स्त्रियांना दिलेल्या 'संवैधानिक हमी' बद्दल चर्चा करा.
- २) भारतीय घटनेच्या कोणत्या तरतूदीनुसार स्त्रियांना समानता बहाल करण्यात आली आहे त्याची चर्चा करा.

प्र.४ खालील कोणत्याही चार प्रश्नांची उत्तरे सविस्तरपणे लिहा.

४८

- अ) १९३५ च्या भारत सरकार कायद्याच्या तरतूदी नमूद करून राज्यघटनेच्या निर्मितीत या कायद्याचे महत्व स्पष्ट करा.
- ब) १८५७ च्या सैनिकी उठावाला कारणीभूत असलेल्या धार्मिक व मिलिटरी कारणे सविस्तरपणे लिहा. या बंडाचे परिणाम लिहा.
- क) भारतातील शिक्षणाच्या वृद्धी आणि विकासाबद्दल चर्चा करा.
- ड) भारतीय स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीनंतर 'रियासत राज्यांचे' एकीकरणाबद्दल चर्चा करा.
- इ) ब्रिटीश सत्तेचा भारतावरील आर्थिक प्रभावाची चर्चा करा.
- ड) राष्ट्रीय चळवळीत शेतकऱ्यांचा भूमिकेचे विश्लेषण करा.

Dec-2010

BLS - Sem-II

History

78 : 1st half-10-DD (C)

Con. 1886-10.

KV-5485

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks : 75

- N.B.** (1) Attempt all questions.
(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. Ten short answers (not more than two sentences) :—
- (a) By which Charter Act, East India Company's monopoly on trade with India ended ? Why ? 2
 - (b) What do you mean by infanticide ? How was it abolished in India ? 2
 - (c) How Arya Samaj represented revivalist approach so far as reform movement in India is concerned ? 2
 - (d) What were the administrative demands of Moderates ? 2
 - (e) Name the newspapers started by Lokmanya Tilak. 2
 - (f) Why did Congress Governments at provinces resign in 1939 ? 2
 - (g) What was the opinion of Cabinet Mission, 1946 regarding the idea of Separate Pakistan ? 2
 - (h) Who is called as 'Liberator of Indian Press' ? 2
 - (i) Who was the Chairman of University Commission appointed by Indian Government ? What recommendations it made ? 2
 - (j) What do you understand by 'Instrument of Accession' ? 2
2. Short notes on any four out of six : —
- (a) Drain of Wealth 5
 - (b) Lokmanya Tilak 5
 - (c) Widow Remarriage and Role of Reformers 5
 - (d) Jinnah's Fourteen Points 5
 - (e) Formation of Andhra Pradesh 5
 - (f) Labour and Trade Union Movement in India. 5
3. Situational Questions : Write any two out of three :—
- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji in his presidential address in 1906, observed. "Our faith and our country make all the necessary sacrifices for our elevation and amileoration. I for one have not a shadow of doubt that in dealing with such justice-loving, fair minded people as the British, we may rest assured that we shall not work in vain. It is this conviction which has supported me against all difficulties." The credit of Swaraj from the Congress platform at Calcutta for the time belongs to Dadabhai. 6
- (i) Discuss four resolutions passed under the Presidentship of Dadabhai.
 - (ii) Explicate the view of Dadabhai on Drain Theory.

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- (b) During the Nehru, Era, a number of steps were taken towards social reform which could be considered as the beginning of welfare state. During his tenure the Congress Government passed the Hindu Code Bill in four separate acts. These Acts were revolutionary steps in emancipation of women. Nehru realized for building up a democratic society — participation of women in politics. In 1952, the Government of India under leadership of Nehru introduced two major programmes for rural development. These were Community Development Programme and Panchayat Raj. 6
- (i) How Hindu Code Bill overcame the social inequality and injustice ? Illustrate.
 - (ii) State Governments showed no real enthusiasm in implementing the 'Panchayat Raj.' Comment.
- (c) The Portuguese first came to India. Vasco da Gama, reached Calicut on east coast. Portuguese established their factory at Calicut. The British arrived in 1600; under a Charter issued by Queen Elizabeth by which East India Company was established with title. The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading with East Indies. The Charter conferred same powers and privileges over the company. 6
- (i) Discuss the rise, growth and struggle for supremacy of the English East India Company in India.
 - (ii) Examine the policy of expansion adopted by Lord Dalhousie to expand the British Empire.
4. Essay type of questions : (four out of six) :—
- (a) Evaluate the role of social reformers for women's education. 12
 - (b) Discuss the provisions of Government Act of India, 1935. 12
 - (c) Evaluate the role of Mahatma Gandhi in Indian National Movement. 12
 - (d) Enlist the events that finally led to partition of India. 12
 - (e) Discuss the evolution of reservation policy in India after independence. 12
 - (f) During IInd World War — the press faced several restrictions. Elucidate. 12
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May-11

Con. 1761-11.

MT-6312

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks : 100

N.B.: (1) All questions are important, Attempt All.

(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. Ten short answers (not to more than 2 sentences) :— 20
- Which Act provided for the codification of laws in India ?
 - What was the object of Ibert Bill ?
 - Who started Prarthana Samaj ? Name any two members.
 - Who was the Plague Commissioner of Poona ?
 - Mention the cause of the Surat Spilt of 1907 ?
 - Discuss the Provisional Autonomy as set up by the Act of 1935 ?
 - State two reasons why England granted independence to India.
 - Which scheme was introduced by Sir John Sergent in Education field ?
 - Mention any two demands made by Nizam of Hyderabad on July 11, 1947.
 - Name two Muslim leaders who prepared the Aligarh Scheme.
2. Short notes on any four out of six :— 20
- Effects of the Revolt of 1857.
 - Nehru Report.
 - Causes for rise of Indian Nationalism.
 - Sir Syed Ahemad Khan.
 - Direct Action Day.
 - The New Constitution of India.
3. Situation Questions. (four out of six) :— 12
- Allan Octavian Hume was a civil servant in British India and a political reformer. He was one of the founders of the Indian National Congress. In 1884 Hume received the idea that the leading India politicians should be brought together once a year to discuss social matters which would be great advantage for the country. According to Lord Rufferin that the Indian politician should meet every year and point out to the government in what respect the administration would be defective and to improve the same.
 - To provide safety valve to the British Goverment., the Indian National Congress was establishd by A. O. Hume.
 - Elucidate the role of Dadabhai Naoroji as the president of I.N.C.

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Con. 1761-MT-6312-11.

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(b) The preamble to the constitution of india, promises to secure to all citezens, justice, social, economic, and political and equality of status and appportunity parts III and IV of the constitution have provided these objectives, which contain many provisions providing for preferential treatment for promoting Socio- economic status of women and children.

- (i) Discuss the Constitutional Guarantee to women.
- (ii) State the role of Nehru towards the introduction of Hindu Code. Bill and woman emancipation during post-independence period.

(c) Many factors were responsible for the rise of the Revolutionary and Terrorist Movement in India. The rising of 1857 had its effect on the future generation of India. The scarifices made by the Indians on that occassions give inspiration to many to follow their example. The spirit of revenge inflamed the minds of the young Indians. Thre was a general awakening in the country to end the foreign rule :—

- (i) Give detailed account of revolutionary activities at Nasik.
- (ii) Ghadar Party.

4. Essay type of questions. (**Four** out of six) :—

- (a) Analyse the Regulating Act of 1773.
- (b) Discuss the political, culture and social impact of British Rule in India.
- (c) Elucidate the role of reformers in the religious and social development in the 19th century.
- (d) Enlist the provision of Indian Independence Act, 1947.
- (e) How was the integration of Indian Priencly states brought after independence ?
- (f) Write a note on Policy of Reservation with special reference to Mandal Commission.

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- N. B. :** (1) Attempt **all** questions.
(2) **Figures** to the **right** indicate **full** marks.

1. Ten short answers :-

20

- Which act is considered as the first landmark in the constitutional development of India ?
- From whom did Gandhiji get his first lessons of nonviolence and truth ?
- Explain the role of August Declaration in the field of local self-government.
- Name the 4 Indian leaders who attended the Second Round Table Conference other than Mahatma Gandhi.
- What is the main object of Sharda Act of 1930 ?
- What is ITUF ? Who founded it ?
- Write any two provisions given by the Indian Independence.
- What are the duties of University Grants Commission ? Mention any two.
- Write two assurances given by the Queen to the Indians in her proclamation of 1858.
- What advantages did Lord Curzon hope to obtain by partition of Bengal ?

2. Short notes (any **four** out of **six**) :-

20

- Queen Proclamation, 1858.
- Prarthana Samaj.
- Causes for Rise of Extremism.
- Dadabhai Naoroji.
- Salient features of Indian Constitution.
- Indian Independence Act, 1947.

3. Situational questions **two** out of **three** :-

12

- Under the Government of India Act, 1919 the department of education was transferred into the hands of the Indian Ministers responsible to the provincial legislature. However the Government of India Controlled and guided general policy of higher education. Under the Government Act of 1935, entire University education was placed under the control of the provincial governments. The only exception was in the case of a University which functioned in two provinces.
 - Discuss recommendations made by sergent scheme for education.
 - Explain the important recommendations of Radhakrishnan Commission.
- Untouchability (offence) Law in 1955, by which the practice of untouchability was made cognizable and punishable offence. In an attempt to provide social justice to schedule castes and scheduled tribes and other weaker sections of society, the Government tried to implement the clauses of the constitution regarding reservation in educational institutions and government services.
 - State the constitutional provision for the protection and upliftment of depressed classes in independent India.
 - Discuss the efforts that were made at level of distinguished leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Ambedkar in order to bring out emancipation of depressed classes.
- On 29 March, 1857 Mangal Pande a young officer of 34th native infantry fired at his British adjutant and sergent Major and called upon his comrades to join him. The guards did not join but also the Englishmen with his sword.
 - The Revolt of 1857 was an unorganized event. Comment.
 - Explain the transfer of power from East India Company to Crown after the Revolt.

4. Essay types of questions (any **four** out of **six**) :-

48

- Discuss the economic impact of British rule in India.
- Tilak is called as "Father of Indian Unrest". Give reasons.

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks : 100]

N.B. : (1) Attempt all questions.(2) **Figures to the right** indicate full marks.

1. Ten short answers (not more than 2 sentences) :- (Two mark each)

20

- (1) Explain the Judicature Act of 1781?
- (2) Mention any two points of the Fox India Bill (1783)?
- (3) What is so called "Gokhale's Political Testament"?
- (4) Why was the Simon commission appointed?
- (5) Discuss the Provisional Autonomy as set up by the Act of 1935?
- (6) Who was the founder of the Theosophical Society?
- (7) What role did the Sadler Commission have in the field of education?
- (8) Who prepared the Aligarh Scheme?
- (9) State the two newspaper started by Annie Besant?
- (10) State two salient features of Lord Wavell's Plan?

2. Short notes on any **four** out of six:- (5 marks each)

20

- (1) Charter Act of 1833
- (2) Labour and Trade Union Movement.
- (3) Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909
- (4) Government of India Act of 1935.
- (5) Land Reforms and Modernization of Agriculture
- (6) Hindu Code Bill and Emancipation of women.

3. Situation questions. **Two out of three (six marks each)**

12

(1) When the communal award was published and it was found that the British Government was determined to give separated communal representation to the depressed classes Mahatma Gandhi wrote to Ramsay MacDonald that the matter was "one of pure religion" with him and he asked "Do you realise that, if your decision stands and the constitution comes into being, you arrest the marvellous growth of the work of the Hindu reformers who have dedicated themselves to the uplift of their brethren in every walk of life?"

- a. Discuss Communal Awards 1932
- b. Emphasize the role of Dr. Ambedkar with relevance to the Poona Pact 1932?

(2) Sardar Patel with his extraordinary calibre wisdom and capacity, could arrive at an acceptable solution to restore confidence in them; thereby leading them towards the common goal of national solidarity. Simultaneously, a more crucial problem arose due to the British policy towards more than five hundred and odd Princely States, their exact position after the departure of the British was not clearly defined. Sardar's Patel task was to create political consciousness in the minds of the people of those states and simultaneously to persuade their princes to merge with the union of India so as to form a strong united India after the departure of the British. State the role played by Sardar Patel in

- a. Junagadh
- b. Hyderabad

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(3) After independence, the first significant step taken by the Government of India in the field of education was the appointment of the University Education Commission in 1948 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, a distinguished scholar and former vice-chancellor of Banaras Hindu University. The Commission was appointed by the Government of India to go into the problems and prospects of Indian University Education and to suggest improvements and extensions that might be considered desirable to suit the present and future requirements of the country. The Commission was appointed in November, 1948 and it submitted its report in August, 1949. The Report of the Commission is a document of great importance as it has guided the development of university education in India since independence.

- a. Explain the important recommendations of the Radhakrishna Commission 1948.
- b. What is the role of University Grant Commission in the field of education

4. Essay type question **four** out of six (12 marks each)

48

- (1) Explain the working of dyarchy in the provincial government as established by the Government of India Act, 1919.
- (2) Write in detail the Economic Impact of British Rule in India?
- (3) Discuss the achievement of the Moderates in the Indian National Movement?
- (4) Discuss the constitutional provision for the protection and up-liftment of the depressed classes of India.
- (5) Relation between Centre and State were strained. Discuss with reference to administration and political relation?
- (6) Elucidate the history of public services in India with reference to the Lee Commission 1923?

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Attempt all questions.

(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. Ten short answers (not more than two sentences) (2 marks each) 20
- (a) Mention two objectives of Indian National Congress.
 - (b) What was the significance of 'Poona Pact' ?
 - (c) Explain the Doctrine of lapse.
 - (d) Why did England grant independence to India ?
 - (e) Give two defects of Indian Council Act, 1892.
 - (f) Who were the 'Moderates' and on what grounds they differed from 'Extremists' ?
 - (g) Explain the 'Illbert Bill'.
 - (h) When and why was 'Regulating Act' passed ?
 - (i) What was the objective of starting 'Brahmo Samaj' ?
 - (j) What do you mean by 'Female infanticide' ?

Short notes on any four out of six (5 marks each) :- 20

- (a) Government of India Act, 1919
- (b) Quit-India Movement
- (c) Gadhar Party
- (d) Queen's Proclamation
- (e) Drain of Wealth
- (f) Nehru Report.

3. Situational questions two out of three (6 marks each) :- 12

- (a) It was a drive to create a wedge between two communities, the Hindus and Muslims. An attempt to create Mohammedan province in which the government was to be conducted on the basis of 'Creedal differences'.
 - (i) Discuss the 'Partition of Bengal' by Lord Curzon.
 - (ii) Lucknow pact, 1916 and its result.
- (b) 'Go back to vedas' for enlightenment was initiated as true wisdom and knowledge of divine revelation lay in them. 'Arya Samaj' was a movement that advocated this principle -
 - (i) When and why was Arya Samaj advocated ?
 - (ii) Who started this 'Shuddhi Movement', mention their objective ?
- (c) The National Movement, a mass movement took serious momentum under Gandhiji's leadership. He had faith in justice of Englishmen but doubts arose regarding the British ideals.
 - (i) Civil Disobedience Movement and its roaring effect on the British Government.
 - (ii) Role of Gandhiji in motivating and creating an awareness of freedom in the masses.

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4. Essay type of questions **four** out of **six** (12 marks each) :-

- (a) Describe the empowerment of women through legislation.
- (b) Briefly enumerate the role of 'Vallabhbhai Patel', who is rightly referred to as 'Iron man' of India.
- (c) Enlist the provisions and criticisms of the Government of India Act, 1935.
- (d) Explain in detail the religious and military causes that lead to Sepoys Mutiny in 1857. What was its effect ?
- (e) Briefly describe the aims and objectives of the 'Militant Communists'. How did they differ from moderates ?
- (f) Analyse in detail the 'Regulating Act' of 1773.

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks : 100

- N.B. (1) Attempt all questions.
(2) Figures in right indicate full marks.

1. Ten short answers (Not more than two sentences) (2 marks each) :— 20
- When and why was the Regulating Act passed ?
 - Explain importance of Charter Act of 1793.
 - Who founded 'Textile Labour Association' ? Where ?
 - Why did 'revolutionary terrorism' rise and grow in India ?
 - What do you mean by provincial autonomy ?
 - Why did A.O. Hume support and organise the growth of Indian National Congress ?
 - Name the newspapers started by Lokmanya Tilak.
 - What is 'Instrument of Accession' ?
 - Explain demands of 'Extremist leaders'.
 - What is 'Sutti' ? Who put end to evil practice legally ?
2. Short notes on any four out of six (5 marks each) :— 20
- Hindu code bill
 - Charter Act of 1833
 - Simon Commission
 - Features of Indian Constitution
 - Partition of Bengal
 - Indian Council Act, 1901.
3. Situational Questions two out of three (6 marks each) :— 12
- Prime Minister, Atlee declared on 15th March, 1946 in the House of Commons, in England that India herself must decide her future constitution, which paved path to Indian Independence.
 - Discuss the 'Quit India Movement' that ignited hatred among people against British rule.
 - Why did England grant India, its independence ?
 - The Charter Act of 1813 provided that not less than 1 lakhs of rupees in each year shall be set apart and applied to the revival and improvement of literature and science in British colonies in India.
 - Explain the 'Woods Dispatch' 1884
 - Discuss the recommendation of 'Hunter Commission'.
 - Revolutionary and terrorist movements in India rose due to different reasons. The 'Sepoy's Mutiry' (1857) created an impact on the masses and also the future generations in India. The tremendous sacrifices made, spirit of freedom and the need for independence rightly instigated a sense of revenge and hatred to overthrow imperialistic rule sooner or later.
 - Revolutionary activities in Maharashtra
 - The Lahore Conspiracy.
4. Essay type of questions four out of six (12 marks each) :— 48
- Describe trade union movement in India.
 - Briefly explain the advent of press in India.
 - Elucidate the role of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in uplifting the 'Depressed Classes'.
 - Enumerate the socio-political conditions of the Indian provinces during the 18th century.
 - How was integration of states brought about over the Indian princely states after independence ?
 - Briefly enumerate the district role of social reformers and their movements in awakening the general masses.

History

BLS SEM-II

Nov-2013

VB-5402

Date-8

en. 391-13.

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks : 100

- N.B. : (1) All questions are compulsory.
(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. Ten short answers. (not more than two sentences each) :- 20
- Give any two provisions of the 'Regulating Act'.
 - On what pretext did Lord Dalhousie annex princely states?
 - What do you understand by the power of Veto?
 - Explain theory propounded by Dadabhai Nawroji.
 - Which act partitioned Bengal? Why?
 - Name the person, who refused to pay 'Salt Tax'. What was his aim?
 - What was the objective of University Grants Commission?
 - Mention any two objectives of 'Vernacular Press Act'.
 - What was the 'Panchasheel Agreement'?
 - Who Propagated 'Cammunal Award'? What representation it provided?
2. Short notes on any four out of six :- 20
- Pitts India Bill, 1784.
 - Institution of Education in Pre-British India.
 - British Government's response to the extremists.
 - 'Sampurna Swaraj'.
 - Revolutionary Terrorism.
 - Direct Action Day.
3. Situational questions, two out of three :- 12
- 28th July, 1905 foresaw. 'Partition of Bengal' into two provinces. Another ginmick of British Government. It interpreted the policy of 'Divide and Rule' successfully.
 - Why was Bengal partitioned? Who issued order for its separation?
 - Pen down the results of its divisions Indian masses.
 - The 1st Round Table Conference was a failure as it had no INC representation. A second conference was called. The 'Gandhi-Irwin Pact' was signed and other important revolutions culminated; good and bad.
 - What was the 'Gandhi-Irwin Pact'?
 - Explain 'Poona Pact'.

TURN OVER

(c) The Atmiya Sabha later became popular as 'Brahmo Samaj'. It was established with a view to socially-politically awaken the Indian Masses.

(i) Who is referred to as 'Father of Indian Rainnaissance'? Which social evil was abolished?

(ii) Give aims and objectives of 'Brahmo Samaj'.

4. Essay type questions any **four** out of **six** :-

(a) Describe briefly the 'Great war of 1857'.

(b) Enlist the stages that led to India's freedom and Gandhiji's significant role.

(c) Outline the features of the Indian Constitution.

(d) Explain the term: 'Dyarchy in Independent India.

(e) How was the state of Hyderabad integrated into the Indian dominion?

(f) Enumerate the 'Indian Council Act ,1909' giving its provision and limitations.

History

BLS - Sem - II

Dec - 2016

Q.P. Code : 302300

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks : 100

- N.B. : (1) All questions are compulsory.
(2) Figures to right indicate full marks.

1. Ten short answers (Not more than **two** sentences) (two marks each) 20
- Who and at what rent the Island of Bombay was given to the London company in 1661?
 - What was 'Black-hole' tragedy - Explain?
 - Which were the 'Diwani and Nizamat' functions practiced by Nawab?
 - When was the 1st general elections under Act of 1935 held in India?
 - What do you understand by provincial Autonomy ?
 - State the conditions laid down and were acceptable to the princes by the instrument of Kashmir accession ?
 - Mention the name of the European who translated shakuntala, Govind, Geeta and Manusmriti?
 - 'System of Ryot' was advantageous both to govt and cultivator? Explain?
 - Why is it referred as 'SPLIT' (Surat split)?
2. Write the short notes on any **four**. 20
- Effects of Revolt of 1857.
 - Education in the 18th century in India.
 - Gandhi- Irwin Pact.
 - Communalism.
 - Phases in Quit - India Movement.
3. Situational Questions two out of **three**. 12
- Changes became predominant in the GOI Act, 1919. Its composition functions in the provincial legislature varied, size enlarged, representation, provided and soon
 - Explain dyarchy system of the Govt in provinces.
 - Which were the two lists it provided?

[TURN OVER

- (b) Arya samaj advocated and inspired vedic principles vedas are divine revelations and fountain head of Knowledge".
- (i) Explain the shuddhi movement?
 - (ii) Write in detail the aims and objectives of 'Arya Samaj'.
- (c) Indian constitution secures for every citizen - Justice, social, economical and Political. Equality of status and opportunity. Parts III and IV of constitution contains provisions for preferential treatment for promoting socio-economic status for women and children.
- (i) Discuss constitutional guarantee to women.
 - (ii) Contribution of Raja Ram Mohan Roy for the emancipation of woman.

4. Answer briefly (any four out of six)

- (a) Describe the significance of our constitution briefly.
- (b) State categorically the development of local-self govt in India?
- (c) Elaborate the important role played by B. R. Ambedkar for uplifting the SC/ST ?
- (d) Explain giving provision of the Regulation Act of 1773, a landmark in the history.
- (e) Briefly discuss the National Awakening movement in India during 18th century.
- (f) Briefly bring out the Developmental reforms, working, achievements of the 'Extremists' and the response of the British Government?

BLS

II

10/12/2018

[Time: 3 Hours]

[Marks:100]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- N.B:
1. All questions are important.
 2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Attempt all questions in not more than two sentences:

- a. Which Charter Act ended the trade monopoly of the East India Company? Why was this Charter Act important?
- b. What is infanticide? How was it abolished in India?
- c. What is Communal Award?
- d. Who founded the Textile Labour Association and where was it founded?
- e. Discuss the two objectives behind the founding of the Indian National Congress.
- f. Who started the 'Prarthana Samaj'? Where was it founded?
- g. Which two national leaders lead the Home Rule Movement?
- h. What is Sir John Sergeant known for in the field of education?
- i. What was the primary objective of the Cabinet Mission?
- j. Name two enclaves which were controlled by the Portuguese when India became independent.

20

Q.2 Write short notes on any four.

- a. Nehru Report.
- b. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
- c. Surat Split.
- d. Drain of wealth.
- e. Widow Remarriage and the role of reformers.
- f. Salient features of Indian Constitution.

20

Q.3 Answer any two of the situational problems:-

- a) Many factors were responsible for the rise of the Revolutionary and Terrorist Movement in India. The rising of 1857 had its effect on the future generation of India. The sacrifices made by the Indians on that occasions give inspiration to many to follow their examples. The spirit of revenge inflamed the minds of the young Indians. There was a general awakening in the country to end the foreign rule.
 - i) Discuss the role played by the extremists in the freedom struggle
 - ii) Explain the activities of the Ghadar party.
- b) The preamble of the Constitution of India promises to secure to all citizens justice, social, economic and political equality of status and opportunity. Part III and IV of the Constitution have provided these objectives which contain many provisions providing for preferential treatment for promoting socio-economic status to women and children.
 - i) Discuss the Constitutional guarantees provided to women in the Constitution.
 - ii) Discuss the provision of equality to women granted in the Indian Constitution.

12

81851/1/01

- c) On March 29, 1857, Mangal Pande a young soldier of the 34th Native Infantry fired at his British officers and called upon his comrades to join him. The main reason behind Mangal Pandey's behavior was because of a new type of bullet cartridge used in the Enfield P- 53 rifle.
- i) Discuss why Mangal Pandey and his colleagues were angry at the cartridge of the Enfield rifle.
 - ii) Explain the political consequence of the Revolt of 1857.

Q.4 Answer any four of the following:

- a. Explain the provisions of the Regulating Act of 1773 and mention in detail the importance of the Act.
- b. Explain the features of the Constitution of India.
- c. Discuss the growth and development of education in India.
- d. Explain the contribution of Sardar Vallabhai Patel in the formation of Indian Union.
- e. Explain in detail the Uprising of 1857 and explain whether it was a failure.
- f. Analyze the role of peasants in the national movement.

48

[वेळ: ३ तास]

[एकूण गुण: १००]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- सूचना: १) सर्व प्रश्न महत्वाचे आहेत.
२) उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.

प्र.१ खालील सर्व प्रश्नांची प्रत्येकी दोन वाक्यात उत्तरे लिहा.

- अ) कोणत्या चार्टर कायदानुसार इस्ट इंडिया कंपनीची भारतातील एकाधिकारशाही संपुष्टात आली?
ब) स्त्रीभ्रूणहत्या म्हणजे काय? या पद्धतीचे भारतात कसे निर्मूलन करण्यात आले?
क) 'जातीयवाद पुरस्कार' म्हणजे काय?
ड) टेक्स्टाईल लेबर असोसिएशनची स्थापना कोणी व कोठे केली?
इ) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेसच्या स्थापनेमागील कोणतही दोन मुख्य उद्दिष्टे लिहा.
फ) प्रार्थना समाजाची स्थापना कोणी व कोठे केली?
ग) कोणत्या दोन राष्ट्रीय नेत्यांनी होम रूल चळवळीची धुरा सांभाळली?
ह) भारतीय शिक्षणपद्धतीत सर जॉन सर्जंट कोणत्या नावाने ओळखले जातात?
ल) 'कॅबिनेट मिशन' चा मूलभूत हेतू काय होता?
ज) भारत स्वतंत्र झाल्यानंतर पोर्तुगीजांचा ताबा असलेल्या दोन अंतःक्षेत्रांचे नावे लिहा.

२०

प्र.२ संक्षिप्त टीपा लिहा. (कोणत्याही चार)

- अ) नेहरू रिपोर्ट.
ब) सर सय्यद अहमद खान.
क) सुरत विभाजन.
ड) संपत्तीची लुट.
इ) विधवा पुनर्विवाह आणि समाजसुधारकांची भूमिका.
फ) भारतीय सज्यघटनेचे ठळक वैशिष्ट्ये.

२०

प्र.३ खालीलपैकी कोणत्याही दोन प्रश्नांची उत्तरे कारणासहित लिहा.

- अ) भारतात क्रांतिकारक व दहशतवादी संघटनेच्या उदयास वेगवेगळी कारणे जबाबदार होती. १८५७ च्या उठावाचा प्रभाव भविष्यातील पिढीवरही राहिला. महान त्याग, स्वातंत्र्याची भावना आणि त्याची गरज या सर्व गोष्टी जनतेमध्ये बदल्याची भावना निर्माण करण्यासाठी कारणीभूत ठरल्या व परकीय सत्ता उलथून टाकण्यासाठी जनतेमध्ये जागृती निर्माण केली.

१२

- १) भारतीय स्वातंत्र्यालढ्यातील 'जहालवादी' नेत्यांची भूमिका स्पष्ट करा.
२) गदर पार्टीच्या कार्यपद्धतीबद्दल लिहा.

ब) भारतीय राज्यघटनेतील प्रस्तावनेत न्याय, सामाजिक, आर्थिक व राजकीय समानता तसेच समान संधीचे भारतीय नागरिकांना वचन दिलेले आहे. वरील उद्देश सफल करण्यासाठी घटनेच्या भाग ३ व भाग ४ मध्ये स्त्रिया व मुलांच्या सामाजिक व आर्थिक उद्धारासाठी पसंती दर्शविलेली आहे.

१) भारतीय घटनेने स्त्रियांना दिलेल्या 'संवैधानिक हमी' बदल चर्चा करा.

२) भारतीय घटनेच्या कोणत्या तरतुदी नुसार स्त्रियांना समानता बहाल करण्यात आली आहे त्याची चर्चा करा.

क) २९ मार्च १८५७ ला ३४ व्या नेटिव्ह इनफन्ट्री मधील मंगल पांडे नावाच्या तरूण सैनिकाने त्याच्या ब्रिटीश अधिकाऱ्यावर गोळ्या झाडल्या व त्याच्या सहकाऱ्यांना त्यामध्ये सामील होण्याचे आवाहन केले. मंगल पांडेच्या उठावामागील मुख्य कारण एनफिल्ड पी-३ राईफलला वापरलेल्या चरबी होती.

१) मंगल पांडे व त्यांच्या सहकाऱ्यांच्या मनात एनफिल्ड राईफलच्या कार्टिज बदल असंतोष का निर्माण झाला?

२) १८५७ च्या उठावाच्या राजकीय परिणामाची चर्चा करा.

प्र.४ खालील कोणत्याही चार प्रश्नांची उत्तरे सविस्तरपणे लिहा.

अ) १७७३ च्या रेग्युलेटिंग कायद्याच्या तरतुदी नमूद करून या कायद्याचे महत्त्व सविस्तरपणे लिहा.

ब) भारतीय राज्यघटनेचे वैशिष्ट्ये लिहा.

क) भारतीय शिक्षणाची वृद्धी आणि विकासावर चर्चा करा.

ड) भारतीय संघराज्याच्या निर्मितीतील सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेलचे योगदान स्पष्ट करा.

इ) १८५७च्या उठावाचे सविस्तरपणे स्पष्टीकरण द्या. उठाव अपयशी का ठरला? याची चर्चा करा.

ड) राष्ट्रीय चळवळीत शेतकऱ्यांचा भूमिकेचे विश्लेषण करा?

17/6/2019

BLS sem - II

[Time: 3 Hours]

[Marks:100]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- N.B:
1. All questions are important attempt all.
 2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Answer in **one or two** sentences.

- a) Name any two provisions of Regulating Act of 1773?
- b) What was the relevance of Charter Act of 1813 to education?
- c) Who established Theosophical Society in India and what was the object?
- d) What was the purpose of socio religious reforms in India?
- e) What were the objectives of Hunter Commission?
- f) Write any two objectives of Vernacular Press Act, 1878?
- g) Who introduced Zamindari system and why?
- h) Who established The Indian League of America and edited young India?
- i) Describe Praja Mandal movements?
- j) Write any two provisions of Communal Award.

(20)

Q.2 Write short notes on **any four** of the following.

- a) Demands made by moderates.
- b) Gandhi-Irwin Pact
- c) Panchsheel Agreement
- d) Objectives of Swaraj Party
- e) Reforms of Lord Dalhousie
- f) Land Revenue System introduced by Lord Cornwallis.

(20)

Q.3 Attempt **any two** of the following.

- a) Revolutionary and terrorist movements in India rose because of various reasons. The Sepoy Mutiny had already created an impact on the masses and the future generations. The sacrifices made by the nationalists, the spirit of freedom and the need for independence inspired a sense of revenge and hatred to overthrow the imperial rule.
 - 1) Mention the revolutionary activities associated with Savarkar brothers in Maharashtra?
 - 2) Describe the influence of Gadhar party on freedom movement?

(12)

b) The Constitution of India abolished untouchability and its practice in all forms. It also enables reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the central and state legislatures apart from reservation of seats in education and employment.

- 1) Explain the role of reform movements in the removal of untouchability.
- 2) Examine the status of SCs and STs in modern India.

c) The Constitutional arrangements under the GOI Act of 1935 conceived the federal structure comprising of British Indian provinces as well as princely India. The states were given full freedom wherever or not to join the federation.

- 1) Explain Dyarchical system of Government at the central level?
- 2) Describe bicameral legislature and the mode of elections?

Q.4 Write any four of the followings in detail.

- a) Enumerate the causes and effects of the revolt of 1857?
- b) Describe in detail Gandhi's contribution towards freedom struggle.
- c) Describe how princely states were integrated to Indian Union with special reference to Hyderabad?
- d) Explain the different factors responsible for the growth of communal politics in India?
- e) Describe the participation of women in India's freedom struggle from 1920-1947.
- f) Write in detail growth and development of depressed classes in India?

(48)

[वेळ: ३ तास]

[गुण: १००]

- सूचना: १. सर्व प्रश्न अनिवार्य आहेत.
२. उजवीकडील अंक प्रश्नांचे पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.
३. मराठी रूपांतराचे आकलन न झाल्यास इंग्रजी प्रश्नपत्रिका कृपया पाहावी.

प्र.१ एक किंवा दोन वाक्यात उत्तरे लिहा.

(२०)

- अ) १७७३ च्या रेग्युलेटिंग कायद्याच्या कोणत्याही दोन तरतुदी नमूद करा.
ब) १८१३ च्या चार्टर कायद्याचा भारतीय शिक्षणाशी कसा संबंध आहे?
क) भारतात थिओसॉफीकल सोसायटीची कोणी स्थापना केली? उद्देश काय होता?
ड) भारतातील सामाजिक व धार्मिक सुधारणेचा उद्देश काय होता?
इ) हंटर कमिशनचा मुख्य हेतू कोणता?
फ) वर्हनाक्युलर प्रेस ॲक्ट - १८७८ चे कोणतेही दोन उद्देश लिहा.
ग) जमीनदारी पद्धतीची सुरुवात कोणी व का केली?
ह) इंडियन लीग ऑफ अमेरिका ची स्थापना आणि तरुण भारतचे संपादन कोणी केले?
ल) प्रजा मंडळ चळवळीची चर्चा करा.
ज) सांप्रदायिक पुरस्कार (Communal Award) च्या कोणत्याही दोन तरतुदी नमूद करा.

प्र.२ संक्षिप्त टीपा लिहा. (कोणत्याही चार)

(२०)

- अ) मवाळवाद्यांच्या मागण्या
ब) गांधी आर्यविन करार
क) पंचशील करार
ड) स्वराज पार्टीचे उद्देश
इ) लॉर्ड डलहौसीच्या सुधारणा
फ) लॉर्ड कॉर्नवालीसच्या जमीन महसूल खात्यातील सुधारणा

प्र.३ कोणत्याही दोन प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा.

(१२)

- अ) भारतात क्रांतीकारक आणि दहशतवादी चळवळीचा उदय होण्यास वेगवेगळी कारणे जबाबदार होते. शिपायांच्या उठावांचा लोकांच्या मनावर व भावी पिढीवर खूप मोठा प्रभाव होता. राष्ट्रवादाने प्रेरित लोकांचे त्याग, स्वातंत्र्याची भावना आणि स्वातंत्र्याची गरज ब्रिटीश राजवटीचा नाश करण्यासाठी बदला आणि तिरस्काराची भावना प्रेरित झाली.
१) महाराष्ट्रातील सावरकर भावांच्या क्रांतीकारक क्रियाशीलतेबद्दल लिहा.
२) भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीवरील गदर पार्टीच्या प्रभावाबद्दल लिहा.

ब) भारतीय राज्यघटनेने अस्पृश्यतेची चालीरीती नष्ट केली. याशिवाय मागासवर्गीय जाती जमातीसाठी राज्य विधिमंडळ व केंद्रीय विधिमंडळात तसेच शिक्षण व नोकरी विभागात आरक्षण मंजूर केले आहे.

- १) सामाजिक सुधारणा चळवळीचे अस्पृश्य निवारणातील योगदान स्पष्ट करा.
- २) आधुनिक भारतात मागासवर्गीय जाती व जमातीची स्थितीबद्दल लिहा.

क) भारत सरकार १९३५ च्या कायदांतर्गत घटनात्मक संरचनेनुसार भारतात संघीय संरचना केलेली आहे, ज्यामध्ये ब्रिटीश भारतीय प्रांत व संस्थानिकांच्या राज्यांचा समावेश करण्यात आला आहे. संघराज्यात समाविष्ट होण्याचा किंवा न होण्याचा पूर्ण अधिकार या राज्यांना देण्यात आलेला होता.

- १) केंद्रीय स्तरावरील डायर्किंकल प्रणाली स्पष्ट करा.
- २) बायकॅमरल विधानमंडळ आणि निवडणूक पद्धतीची चर्चा करा.

प्र.४ खालीलपैकी कोणत्याही चार प्रश्नांची उत्तरे सविस्तरपणे लिहा.

- अ) १८५७ च्या उठावाचे कारणे आणि परिणाम स्पष्ट करा.
- ब) भारतीय स्वातंत्र्यलढ्यातील महात्मा गांधींचे योगदान सविस्तरपणे लिहा.
- क) संस्थानिकांचे राज्ये संघराज्यात कसे विलीन केले ते हेद्राबाद राज्याचा विशेष विलिनीकरणाच्या संदर्भात लिहा.
- ड) भारतातील जातीयवादी राजकारणाच्या विकासासाठी जबाबदार वेगवेगळ्या घटकांची चर्चा करा.
- इ) भारतीय स्वातंत्र्यलढ्यातील १९२०-१९४७ च्या दरम्यान महिलांच्या सहभागाबद्दल लिहा.
- फ) भारतातील वंचित जाती जमातीच्या वाढ व विकासाबद्दल लिहा.

(४८)

- N. B. : (1) Attempt all questions.
(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. Answer all the questions in not more than two sentences :- 20
- Give two reasons, why Indians were unhappy under the British rule during the eighteenth century ?
 - Who founded the 'Theosophical society' and what was its aim ?
 - Why is 'Regulating Act' considered a landmark in Indian history ?
 - What was the motto of the extremists ?
 - Explain the immediate cause of the uprising of 1857 ?
 - Mention the cause of 'Surat split' ?
 - What were the demands of 'Nizam-ul-Mulk' ?
 - Who is referred as the 'Father of Indian Renaissance' ?
 - What do you mean by 'Communal Awards' ?
 - Who was the Plague Commissioner of Poona ?
2. Write short notes on any four of the following :- 20
- Poona Pact
 - White paper document
 - Effects of Revolt of 1857
 - Potti Sriramulu
 - Non - Co-operation Movement under the leadership of Gandhiji
 - Re-organization of state.
3. Answer any two situational questions :- 12
- Revolutionary and Terrorist movements in India rose due to different reasons. The Sepoy's mutiny created an impact on the masses and also the future generation in India. The tremendous sacrifices made, spirit of freedom and the need for independence rightly instigated a sense of revenge and hatred to overthrow the imperialistic rule ?
 - Revolutionary activities that were associated with Savarkar brothers in Maharashtra.
 - Ghadar Party, Ghadharities who were tried in 'Lahore conspiracy'.
 - The period between 1871 and 1874, new improved Municipal Act were passed as described in the Resolution of Local Self Government 1882. Much emphasis was laid on Village Panchayat and an impetus for its growth was advocated.
 - Discuss Mayo's Resolution of 1870.
 - Who is called 'Father of Local Self Government' ? What was his contribution towards it ?

[TURN OVER

- (c) Article 19 of the new constitution of India that came into force on 26th January 1950 made provision for the freedom of expression. All India Press Council was to be established consisting working journalists.
- (i) Enlist the recommendation of the press commission, the objectives of the press council.
 - (ii) Discuss the vernacular Press Act, 1878'.

4. Write an answer to any **four** essay type question :-

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- (a) Discuss the development of Indian civil services with reference to Indian Service Act 1861 ?
- (b) Briefly enumerate the socio-economic condition of the Indian country during the 18th century.
- (c) Describe the Government of India Act - 1858 ?
- (d) Who were the 'Militant Communists'. Briefly enumerate their differences with the 'Moderates' leading to 'Surat Split' ?
- (e) Gandhiji is called 'Father of our Nation' - Describe his significant role in Indian struggle for Independence ?
- (f) Explain the reservation policy regarding 'Women's Empowerment' in the Indian Union ?

QP Code : 03160

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks : 100

- N.B :** (1) Attempt all questions.
(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. Ten short answers (not more than **two** sentences) 20
- State two objectives of the INC?
 - Explain 'surat split'?
 - What was the immediate cause for 'Sepoy's Mutiny', 1857?
 - Describe the scheme introduced by sir John Sergeant in the educational field?
 - Evaluate the term 'Communal Award' in present day scenario?
 - What was the contribution of Arya Samaj towards Indian Awakening?
 - State the importance of 'Provincial Autonomy'?
 - Mention any special rights awarded to women by our constitution?
 - Why is Vallabhai Patel referred to as 'Iron Man of India'?
 - State the reason for the failure of 'First Round Table Conference'?
2. Short notes on any **four** out of **six** :— 20
- Effects of the Uprising, 1857.
 - Reorganization of states.
 - Status of Women - Now as compared to 18 century.
 - Lahore Conspiracy.
 - Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
 - Second Round Table Conference.
3. Situational question; **two** out of **three** :— 12
- 'Article 19', of the New Constitution of India that came into force on 26th January 1950, made provision for 'Freedom of Expression'. The Press Commission played an important, significant role for awakening the masses.
 - State the objectives of the 'Press Act'.
 - Discuss 'Vernacular Press Act'.
 - An education Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. K.S. Kothari was appointed by the Indian Government in July 1964 to advise and prepare pattern of education and general principles and policies of development in all states.
 - Pen down the recommendations of 'Kothari Commission'.
 - Comment on our Present Educational System.
 - 'The National Movement', a mass awakening of the general masses took a serious momentum under its leader; 'Bapuji', who had faith in the justice of the English laws but doubted their ideals.
 - Effect of 'Civil Disobedience Movement' on British imperialistic rule.
 - Why is Gandhiji called lovingly 'Father of our Nation'.

4. Essay type questions; **four** out of **six** :—

- (a) How has the Indian Constitution, legally empowered Women; state giving rights and Articles to prove it?
 - (b) Briefly enumerate the causes and effects of the 'Quit India Movement' in its different phases?
 - (c) Explain in Detail the Unique Features of our Constitution?
 - (d) Analyze in length the 'Regulating Act, 1773'?
 - (e) Enlist the events that lead to partition of India?
 - (f) Describe the 'Indian Independence Act, 1947' in detail?
-

QP Code : 23588

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks : 100

- N.B. : (1) All questions are compulsory
(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. Ten short Answer (Not more than two sentences) (two marks each) 20.

- What is meant by signing a 'Stand-still Agreement'?
- What does Article 14 state?
- State the method of extremists?
- Why was di-archy not acceptable to Indians?
- Which Act setup supreme court in Calcutta?
- Explain the term 'instrument of Accession'?
- Give the strategic importance of kashmir?
- What is 'female infanticide'?
- Who rented the island of Bombay to the London Company in 1661?
- What is 'Doctrine of Lapse'?

2. Short Notes on any four out of six (5 marks each) 20

- Bhoodan Movement
- Potti sriramulu
- Morley-Minto Reforms 1909
- Militant Terrorism
- White-Paper document
- Third Round Table Conference

3. Situational Questions-Answer any two (6 marks each) 12

- Gandhiji is rightly called the 'Father of our Nation'. He followed certain techniques that got us Freedom;
 - Civil Disobedience Movement
 - Indian Independence Act.
- Their main objective was organisation of social service/ reform movements in India. Its exponent was Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, who was joined by Bhandarkar and Ranade.
 - Name this samaj that started in Maharashtra.
 - Give their Principles
- Fundamental Rights provided by our constitution is of prime importance.
 - What are F.R, explain with Articles
 - What are our duties as citizens?

[TURN OVER]

SQ-Con. : 3126-15.

4. Essay Types of questions four out of six (12 marks each)

- (a) Enumerate the educational progress under 'British Impact' during 18th century in india?
- (b) 'Mutiny was not a conspiracy, but definitely a united voice against British imperialism' Explain in detail the 'Uprising of 1857'?
- (c) Give the significance of GOI (Government of India) Act 1935?
- (d) Explain, how the Indian Govt. has legally empowered women in politics?
- (e) What is the contribution of Vallabh bhai Patel in the formation of Indian Union?
- (f) Discuss the growth and Development of civil services during the 18th Century?

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks :100

- N.B. :** (1) All questions are **compulsory**
(2) **Figures** to the **right** indicate **full** marks.

1. Ten short Answers (Not more than two sentences) (**two** marks each)

- What does Article 17 of Indian constitution state?
- Who passed 'The censorship of the press Act, 1799' write any two provisions of that Act?
- Who established The Brahmo samaj; Name any two members of the samaj?
- Write any two provisions of The cabinet Mission plan?
- Name the play published by Dinbandhu Mitra? what was its impact?
- Who organized Gadar party? What was the object?
- Who passed Ilbert bill? What was the object?
- In which session of Indian National congress resolution on Fundamental duties and Rights were passed? Who was the president?
- Explain the basic parameters of India's foreign policy?
- Which scheme was introduced by sir John sergent in Education field?

2. Write the short notes on (any **four**):-

- Wavell Plan
- Arya samaj
- Reorganization of states
- The Indian councils Act of 1861
- Causes for the rise of extremists
- The Aligarh Movement

3. Situational Question; **two** out of three:-

- Indian nationalism was partly the product of a world wide upsurge of the concepts of nationalism and right of self-determination initiated by the French Revolution, partly the result of Indian Renaissance, partly the offshoot of Modernisation initiated by the British in India, and partly developed as a strong reaction to British Imperial policies in India.
 - What was the impact of French revolution on Indian Freedom struggle?
 - What way Indian Renaissance helped for the rise of nationalism?
- Constitution of the Indian Republic has abolished 'untouchability' and forbidden its practice in any form, while reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes in the Loksabha and state vidhan sabhas, apart from reservations of seats for them in the services are in right step direction
 - How reservation is responsible for the removal of untouchability
 - What is the status of SC/ST's in today's society?

[TURN OVER

- (c) The Macaulayan system was the systematic effort on the part of the British Government to educate the upper classes of India through the Medium of English language, Education of the Masses was not the aim of Macaulay. " It is impossible for us". Wrote Macalay in 1835 " "With our limited means to attempt to educate the body of the people."
- (i) What is the 'Infiltration theory?'
- (ii) What is the contribution of Macaulay in English Education in India?

4. Essay type questions **four** out of six:-

- (a) Write in detail the causes and effects of Revolt of 1857?
- (b) Write in detail the provisions of Government of India Act-1935.
- (c) Discuss the growth and development of Education in India?
- (d) How was the integration of Indian princely states brought after Independence?
- (e) Discuss the commercializations of Agriculture under the British Rule?
- (f) Features of Indian constitution

- N.B:**
1. All Questions are important Attempt all.
 2. Figures to the right indicate FULL Marks.

- Q.1** Ten short answers (not more than 2 sentence) 20
- a. Give the importance of the charter Act 1833?
 - b. Explain the swadeshi Movement?
 - c. Name the provinces included in NWFP?
 - d. Which were referred to as Reserved subjects?
 - e. What do you understand by Doctrine of lapse ?
 - f. Name the publications edited by Rajaram Roy?
 - g. Explain the bicameral legislature passed by the Act of 1919?
 - h. Trace some evil practices followed by the Indian society in the 18th Century?
 - i. What made England give India its independence?
 - j. Whose nickname was Gadadhar? What were the principles of his samaj ?

- Q.2** Short notes on any four out of six: 20
- a. Lee Commissions 1923.
 - b. Hindu code Bill.
 - c. Mangal panday hero of the uprising 1857.
 - d. Gandhi Irvin pact.
 - e. Quit India Movement.

- Q.3** Situational Questions two out of three: 12
- a. Atmiya sabha later known as Brahma samaj was founded in (1815). It was movement awaken the indian masses-
 - i) Who is referred to as father of Indian renaissance. Which evil practice was eradicated by his efforts?
 - ii) Pen down the aims and objectives of Brahma samaj?
 - b. Undoubtedly, Gandhi is regarded as father of our nation. His efforts, techniques proved successful and paved way for indian independence.
 - i. Explain the techniques used by Gandhi effectively against the British imperialists?
 - ii. Describe the second round table conference ?
 - c. New constitution of india was framed a draft of the same was prepared on 26th Jan 1950
 - i. Put down 2 features of Indian constitution ?
 - ii. Explain the terms democratic Republic as mentioned in the preamble?

OR

Explain with example the importance of Article 14?

- Q.4** Essay type of questions four out of six: 48
- a. How was integration of states brought about of Indian princely states after independence?
 - b. Enlist the indian Independence Act 1947 ?
 - c. Explain in detail the courses for the national awakening in India?
 - d. Briefly explain the significance of GOI Act 1935?
 - e. Discuss the role of Dr B. R. Ambedkar in uplifting the Depressed classes ?
 - f. Describe the advent of British Imperialism in the Indian Country?

Q.P. Code : 50008

[3 Hours]

[Marks: 100]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- N.B:
1. All questions are important.
 2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. Attempt all questions. (not more than two sentences) :

- (a) Which Act introduced 'codification of laws' in India?
- (b) What was the objective of Illbert Bill?
- (c) What was the outcome of the Battle of Plassey 1757?
- (d) Describe Art. 14 of our Constitution.
- (e) When was the first INTUC held and who presided over it?
- (f) 'The 3R's are still the basis of our educational systems'. What are 3-R's?
- (g) 'Swaraj is' complete this statement. Name the newspapers edited by this prominent national leader?
- (h) What is Macaulay system of education?
- (i) Who were the 'Extremists' and what was their motto?
- (j) Describe the 'Vernacular Press Act'.

20

2. Short notes (any four) :

- (a) Charter Act of 1833
- (b) Militant communalism
- (c) Panchsheel Agreement
- (d) Effects of 'Revolt of 1857'
- (e) 'Fundamental Rights' in our Constitution
- (f) 'Sati' or self immolation.

20

3. Situational questions (any two) :

- (a) A.O. Hume was instrumental in organizing the Indian National Congress which was a diplomatic move by the Englishman.
 - i) Give reasons for Hume's interest in INC.
 - ii) Explain why INC was considered as a 'safety valve'.
- (b) The hatred among the Sepoys was slowly shaping up in to an uprising that was assisted wholeheartedly by the masses, princes and zamindars.
 - i) Explain the conditions of Indian Sepoy's during 1857.
 - ii) Explain if the Mutiny was a war of independence.

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- (c) The first World War had already prepared a background for the emergence of a United Struggle. The Irish Home Rule League provided a role model for the Indian Nationalists.
- i) Who were the leaders who lead the India's Home Rule League in India?
 - ii) What was the main objective of the Home Rule Movement?

4. Answer any four of the following :

- (a) Enumerate the sequence of the freedom movement lead by Gandhiji and its impact on India?
- (b) Describe the impact of the British Rule on the Socio-cultural life of India after 1800s.
- (c) Enumerate the importance of tribal movements on the Indian Freedom Movement?
- (d) Explain the merits, demerits, provisions and criticisms of the Government of India Act, 1935?
- (e) Explain the reasons which triggered the occurrence of 'Sepoy's Mutiny'?
- (f) Describe the significance of the Indian Constitution with reference to the terms 'We The People'.

06/10/22

OP:- 95026 BLS - sem - II

Paper / Subject Code: 38111 / History

History
MCQS SET 2

- 1) Who said, "The British rule was a bleeding drain from India"? / कोण म्हणाले, "ब्रिटिश राजवट भारतातून रक्तस्राव होत होती"?
- A. Dadabhai Naoroji/ अ. दादाभाई नौरोजी
B. M. G. Ranade/ ब. एम.जी. रानडे
C. R. C. Dutt/ क. आर.सी. दत्त
D. B. C. Pal/ ड. बी.सी. पाल
- 2) How many tiers are there in the Panchayati Raj System of India? / भारताच्या पंचायती राज व्यवस्थेमध्ये किती स्तर आहेत?
- A. One tier/ अ. एक स्तर.
B. Two tier/ ब. दोन स्तर.
C. Three tier/ क. त्रिस्तरीय.
D. Four tier/ ड. चार स्तर.
- 3) Which of the following is considered as the Magna Carta of English Education in India? / खालीलपैकी कोणता भारतातील इंग्रजी शिक्षणाचा मॅगना कार्टा मानला जातो?
- A. Wood's Dispatch/ अ. वुड्स डिस्पॅच.
B. Macaulay Commission/ ब. मॅकॉले कमिशन.
C. Vernacular Act/ क. स्थानिक भाषा कायदा.
D. Hunter Commission/ ड. हंटर कमिशन.
- 4) What was the original name of Swami Dayanand Saraswati? / स्वामी दयानंद सरस्वती यांचे मूळ नाव काय होते?
- A. Mulshankar/ अ. मुळशंकर
B. Mulkund/ ब. मुलकुंड
C. Narendranath/ क. नरेंद्रनाथ
D. Devendranath/ ड. देवेंद्रनाथ
- 5) Which of the following is called the 'Magna Carta' of English Education in India? / खालीलपैकी कोणाला भारतातील इंग्रजी शिक्षणाचा 'मॅगना कार्टा' म्हणतात?

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- A. Macaulay's Minute/ अ. मॅकॉले मिनिट
B. Hunter Commission/ ब. हंटर कमिशन
C. Wood's Dispatch/ क. वुड्स डिस्पॅच
D. Radhakrishnan Commission/ ड. राधाकृष्णन आयोगाने
- 6) The Permanent Settlement Act was first introduced in _____ and then extended to other provinces?/ कायमस्वरूपी सेटलमेंट कायदा प्रथम _____ मध्ये आणण्यात आला आणि नंतर इतर प्रांतांमध्ये विस्तारित करण्यात आला?
- A. Bengal/ अ. बंगाल
B. Madras/ ब. मद्रास
C. Bombay/ क. मुंबई
D. Delhi/ ड. दिल्ली
- 7) The enquiry committee after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre was headed by?/ जालियनवाला बाग हत्याकांडानंतरच्या चौकशी समितीच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली?
- A. Lord William Bentinck/ अ. लॉर्ड विल्यम बेंटिक
B. Warren Hastings/ ब. वॉरन हेस्टिंग्स
C. Lord Mountbatten/ क. लॉर्ड माउंटबॅटन
D. Lord William Hunter/ ड. लॉर्ड विल्यम हंटर
- 8) Mahatma Gandhi participated in Second Round Table Conference after?/ महात्मा गांधी दुसऱ्या गोलमेज परिषदेत सहभागी झाले होते?
- A. Quit India Movement/ अ. भारत छोडो आंदोलन
B. Wardha Resolution/ ब. वर्धा ठराव
C. Cripps Mission/ क. क्रिप्स मिशन
D. Gandhi-Irwin Pact/ ड. गांधी-आयर्विन करार.
- 9) The act which prohibited the servants of the company from engaging in any private trade is _____?/ कंपनीच्या नोकरांना कोणत्याही खाजगी व्यापारात गुंतण्यास मनाई करणारा कायदा _____ आहे?
- A. General Enlistment Act 1856/ अ. सामान्य नोंदणी कायदा 1856
B. Indian Councils Act 1909/ ब. भारतीय परिषद कायदा 1909

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- C. Regulating Act 1773/ क. नियमन कायदा 1773
- D. Government of India Act 1858/ ड. भारत सरकार कायदा 1858
- 10) Who is known as the Father of Indian Postal System?/ भारतीय टपाल प्रणालीचे जनक म्हणून कोणाला ओळखले जाते?
- A. Lord Dalhousie/ अ. लॉर्ड डलहौसी
- B. Warren Hastings/ ब. वॉरन हेस्टिंग्ज
- C. Lord Ripon/ क. लॉर्ड रिपन
- D. Lord Irwin/ ड. लॉर्ड आयर्विन
- 11) Which act separated Burma from India?/ कोणत्या कायद्याने बर्माला भारतापासून वेगळे केले?
- A. Indian Councils Act 1909/ अ. भारतीय परिषद कायदा 1909
- B. Indian Councils Act 1861/ ब. भारतीय परिषद कायदा 1861
- C. Government of India Act 1919/ क. भारत सरकार कायदा 1919
- D. Government of India Act 1935/ ड. भारत सरकार कायदा 1935
- 12) The boundaries between two dominions, Indian and Pakistan were to be determined by a boundary commission. The commission was headed by? / भारत आणि पाकिस्तान या दोन अधिराज्यांमधील सीमा सीमा आयोगाद्वारे निश्चित केल्या जाणार होत्या. आयोगाचे अध्यक्ष होते?
- A. Sir. Cyril Radcliff/ अ. सर. सिरिल रॅडक्लिफ
- B. Mountbatten/ ब. माउंटबॅटन
- C. Lord Linlithgow/ क. लॉर्ड लिनलिथगो
- D. Lord Canning/ ड. लॉर्ड कॅनिंग
- 13) Name the newspaper founded by Mahatma Gandhi during his stay in South Africa?/ महात्मा गांधींनी दक्षिण आफ्रिकेतील वास्तव्यादरम्यान स्थापन केलेल्या वृत्तपत्राचे नाव सांगा?
- A. Commonweal/ अ. राष्ट्रकुल
- B. Indian Opinion/ ब. भारतीय मत
- C. Kesari/ क. केसरी
- D. Samvad Kaumudi/ ड. संवाद कौमुदी

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14) Indian Civil Service Act was passed in which year? / भारतीय नागरी सेवा कायदा कोणत्या वर्षी मंजूर झाला?

- A. 1861/ अ. 1861
- B. 1866/ ब. 1866
- C. 1863/ क. 1863
- D. 1871/ ड. 1871

15) Which of the following was the main purpose of the introduction of ilbert Bill? / खालीलपैकी कोणता इल्वर्ट बिल सादर करण्याचा मुख्य उद्देश होता?

- A. To empower the Women's education/ अ. महिला शिक्षणाचे सक्षमीकरण करणे
- B. To empower the Indian judges to exercise cases of Europeans/ ब. भारतीय न्यायाधिकांना युरोपियन लोकांच्या खटल्यांचा वापर करण्याचे अधिकार देणे
- C. To provide educational reforms/ क. शैक्षणिक सुधारणा प्रदान करणे
- D. None of the above/ ड. वरीलपैकी काहीही नाही

16) Which among the following was the key objective of the Cripps mission? / क्रिप्स मिशनचे मुख्य उद्दिष्ट खालीलपैकी कोणते होते?

- A. To prevent to quit India movement from being launched/ अ. भारत छोडो आंदोलन सुरू करण्यापासून रोखण्यासाठी
- B. To persuade Indian leaders to support British war efforts/ ब. ब्रिटिश युद्धाच्या प्रयत्नांना पाठिंबा देण्यासाठी भारतीय नेत्यांचे मन वळवणे
- C. To make the congress ministries withdraw their resignations/ क. काँग्रेसच्या मंत्रिपदाचे राजीनामे मागे घेण्यासाठी
- D. To offer to set up a constitution-making body immediately/ ड. घटना तयार करणारी संस्था तात्काळ स्थापन करण्याची ऑफर देणे

17) Which of the following acts introduced the principle of constitutional autocracy? / खालीलपैकी कोणत्या कायद्याने घटनात्मक निरंकुशतेचे तत्व प्रचलित केले?

- A. Indian Councils Act, 1891/ अ. भारतीय परिषद कायदा, 1891
- B. Government of India Act, 1919/ ब. भारत सरकार कायदा, 1919
- C. Government of India act, 1935/ क. भारत सरकार कायदा, 1935

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D. Independence of India Act, 1947/ ड. भारताचे स्वातंत्र्य कायदा, 1947

18) The term "Boycott of British Goods" was used in which of the following movements? / "ब्रिटिश वस्तुंचा बहिष्कार" हा शब्द खालीलपैकी कोणत्या आंदोलनात वापरला गेला?

- A. Swadeshi Movement/ अ. स्वदेशी चळवळ
- B. Quit India Movement/ ब. भारत छोडो आंदोलन
- C. Non Cooperative Movement/ क. असहकार चळवळ
- D. Home Rule Movement/ ड. होमरूल आंदोलन

19) Which among the following was the most important reason for social and religious reforms in nineteenth century? / एकोणिसाव्या शतकातील सामाजिक आणि धार्मिक सुधारणांचे सर्वात महत्वाचे कारण खालीलपैकी कोणते होते?

- A. Scientific inventions/ अ. वैज्ञानिक शोध
- B. Industrial revolution/ ब. औद्योगिक क्रांती
- C. Western education and awakening/ क. पाश्चात्य शिक्षण आणि प्रबोधन
- D. Influence of Newspapers/ ड. वृत्तपत्रांचा प्रभाव

20) Which one of the following native states was NOT annexed by the British on the basis of the Doctrine of Lapse? / खालीलपैकी कोणते मूळ राज्य ब्रिटीशांनी डॉक्ट्रीन ऑफ लॅप्सच्या आधारावर जोडले नाही?

- A. Satara/ अ. सातारा
- B. Punjab/ ब. पंजाब
- C. Jhansi/ क. झाशी
- D. Karauli/ ड. करौली

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History

Descriptive

1. Discuss emancipation of women and what measures were adopted during British rule in India for the betterment of womens in India?/ स्त्रियांच्या मुक्तीबद्दल चर्चा करा आणि ब्रिटीश राजवटीत भारतातील स्त्रियांच्या भल्यासाठी भारतात कोणते उपाय अवलंबले गेले?
2. what was the motto of Cabinet mission plan? Discuss its success and failures?/ कॅबिनेट मिशन योजनेचे ब्रीदवाक्य काय होते? त्याच्या यश आणि अपयशांवर चर्चा करा?
3. what role did the press play during the British period in education the Indian masses?/ ब्रिटिश काळात भारतीय जनतेच्या शिक्षणात प्रेसची भूमिका काय होती?
4. Discuss the making of constitution of India and its salient features?/ भारतीय राज्यघटनेची निर्मिती आणि त्यातील ठळक वैशिष्ट्ये यांची चर्चा करा?
5. what is states Reorganisation? Discuss various challenges and hurdles?/ राज्य पुनर्रचना म्हणजे काय? विविध आव्हाने आणि अडथळ्यांवर चर्चा करा?
6. Discuss Nehru report in detail? / नेहरू अहवालावर सविस्तर चर्चा करा?
7. What measures were taken in consideration to women's empowerment?/ महिला सक्षमीकरणासाठी कोणत्या उपाययोजना केल्या?
8. Discuss Integration of Indian States and the Kashmir issue?/ भारतीय राज्यांचे एकीकरण आणि काश्मीर प्रश्नावर चर्चा करा?
9. Discuss in detail the charter act of 1773 to 1853?/ सन 1773 ते 1853 च्या सनद कायद्याची सविस्तर चर्चा करा?
10. Discuss the role played by Education in enhancing the Upliftment of the Depressed classes?/ नैराश्याग्रस्त वर्गाच्या उन्नतीसाठी शिक्षणाने घेतलेल्या भूमिकेची चर्चा करा?

13/12/22

FYBLS Sem II (New)

Paper / Subject Code: 38111 / History

OP: 16480

[Time : 2 Hours]

[Marks : 60]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- N.B:
1. Assume suitable data if necessary.
 2. Question No. 1 is compulsory.
 3. Attempt any 3 out of remaining.

Q.1 Attempt any (Any Six)

- 1) Why is vallabbhai patel referred to as Iron man of India?
- 2) Privacy schools of 18th century included the 3 R'S? Explain?
- 3) Which Act set up the supreme court in India.
- 4) Why and the Indians detest the Dia-archy system.
- 5) What is Communal award.
- 6) Explain surat split.
- 7) State two objectives of the INC.
- 8) What is infanticide? How was it abolished.
- 9) Who laid down the (DAK) postal system in India?
- 10) Which act setup the supreme court in India?

12

Q.2 Write short notes (Any Two)

- 1) Charter act of 1857
- 2) The panchsheel Agreement
- 3) White paper Document.
- 4) Bhoodam Movement.

12

Q.3 Situation questions attempt (Any Two)

- A. Fundamental rights provided by our constitution is of prime importance.
- B. What are the duties as citizen.
- C. Arya samaj advocated and inspired vedic principles Vedas are divine revelation and fountain head of knowledge.
 1. Explain the Shuddhi Movement.
 2. Write in detail the arms and objectives of Arya Samaj.

12

D. Changes became predominated in the GOI Act, 1919, Its composition functions in the provincial legislature varied, size, enlarged, representation provided and soon.

1. Explain Dyarchy System of the government in provinces.
2. Which were the two lists it provided

Q.4 Long Answers Attempt (Any Two)

- 1) Explain the Attempts of the labour union movement in India.
- 2) Describe the significance of our constitution briefly.
- 3) State categorically the development of local self government in India.
- 4) Write in details the provision of Government of India Act-1935.

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16480

Page 1 of 1

1/8/23

(2½ Hours)

[Total Marks : 75]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- N.B.:**
1. All questions are compulsory.
 2. All question carry equal marks.

1. Very Short Answers. (Attempt any 6 out of 8) 12
 1. What was the immediate cause of Revolt of 1857?
 2. Write any two provisions of Gandhi-Irwin Pact.
 3. Which model served as the basis for first 5 year plan.
 4. Who was the chairperson of Nehru Report?
 5. Who started Prarthana Samaj and where it was founde?
 6. Mention the Act which set up the Supreme Court at Calcutta.
 7. What do you understand by Communal Awards?
 8. What was the relevance of Charter Act of 1853 to Civil Services in India?

2. Short Notes. (Attempt any 2 out of 4) 12
 1. Features of Indian Council Act, 1891.
 2. Integration of Kashmir in India.
 3. Hunter Education Commission
 4. Simon Commission

3. Situational Questions. (Attempt any 2 out of 4) 12
 1. "The creation of Andhra State intensified the demands for other regions for creation of states on linguistic basis. This forced the Government of India to appoint a Commission in December, 1953."
 - a. Identify the Commission and its members.
 - b. Explain the factors taken into account for the reorganisation of states by this Commission.
 2. "The institution of separate electorate was one of the poisonous trees which was to yield a bitter harvest in later years."
 - a. Who introduced the concept of separate electorate in India for the first time. Identify the Act.
 - b. Enumerate any three features of the above mentioned Act.

3. "Macaulay delivered Minute on Indian Education and wished to create a pool of Indians. This group would be blood and colour, but English by tastes, opinions, morals and intellect."
 - a. What is downward filtration theory?
 - b. Enumerate any two features of Macaulay's Minute.
4. "The proclamation was read out by Lord Canning at a Durbaar held at Allahabad."
 - a. Identify the 'Proclamation' mentioned above and the year in which it was introduced.
 - b. Enumerate the assurances given to Indians in the above proclamation.

4. Long Answers. (Attempt any 3 out of 5)

39

1. What do you understand by the term 'Mixed Economy' Critically analyses the first two five year plans.
2. Explain the growth and development of 'press' in British India.
3. Enumerate the provisions of Government of India Act of 1919.
4. Discuss the contribution of Bramho Samaj and Arya Samaj in the field of Socio-Religious Reforms.
5. Explain the causes and reasons for the failure of Revolt of 1857.

(मराठी रूपांतर)

(२½ तास)

[एकूण गुण : ७५]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- सुचना.: १. सर्व प्रश्न अनिर्वाय आहेत.
२. सर्व प्रश्नांना समान गुण आहेत.

१. अतिशय लहान उत्तरे. (८ पैकी ६ प्रयत्न करा) १२
१. १८५७ च्या उठावाचे तात्काळ कारण काय होते?
 २. गांधी-आर्यविन कराराच्याकोणत्याही दोन तरतुदी लिहा.
 ३. पहिल्या ५ वर्षांच्या योजनेसाठी कोणते मॉडेल आणले गेले?
 ४. नेहरू अहवालाचे अध्यक्ष कोण होते?
 ५. प्रार्थना समाज कोणी सुरू केला आणि त्याची स्थापना कोठे झाली?
 ६. कलकत्ता येथे सर्वोच्च न्यायालची स्थापना करणाऱ्या कायद्याचा उल्लेख करा.
 ७. कम्युनल अवॉर्ड्स द्वारे तुम्हाला काय समजते?
 ८. भारतातील नागरी सेवासाठी १८५३ च्या वॉटर अॅक्टची प्रासंगिकता काय होती?
२. लहान नोट्स. (४ पैकी २ प्रयत्न करा) १२
१. भारतीय परिषद कायदा, १८९१ ची वैशिष्ट्ये.
 २. काश्मीरचे भारतात एकीकरण.
 ३. हंटर शिक्षण आयोग
 ४. सायमन कमिशन
३. १. “आंध्र राज्याच्या निर्मितीमुळे भाषिक आधारावर राज्याच्या निर्मितीसाठी इतर प्रदेशांच्या १२
मागण्या तिर झाल्या. यामुळे डिसेंबर १९५३ मध्ये भारत सरकारला एक आयोग नेमणे
भाग पाडले.
अ. आयोग आणि त्यांचे सदस्य ओळखा.
ब. या आयोगाने राज्याच्या पुर्नरचनेसाठी विचारात घेतलेल्या घटकांचे स्पष्टीकरण
करा.
२. स्वतंत्र मतदारांची संस्था ही विपारी झांडांपैकी एक होती. जी नंतरच्या वर्षात कडू पिक
देणारी होती.
अ. ज्यांनी भारतात प्रथमच स्वतंत्र मपदारांची संकल्पना मांडली, कायदा ओळखा.
ब. वर नमूद केलेल्या कायद्याची कोणतीही तीन वैशिष्ट्ये सांगा.

३. मॅकॉले यांनी भारतीय शिक्षणावर मिनिट दिले आणि भारतीयांना एक संच तयार करण्याची इच्छा व्यक्त केली. हा गट रक्त आणि रंगाचा असेल, परंतु अभिरूची, मते, नैतिकता आणि वृद्धिने इंग्रजी असेल.
- अ. शिक्षणाचा झिरपता सिद्धांत काय आहे?
ब. मॅकॉलेच्या मिनिटाची कोणतीही दोन वैशिष्ट्ये मोजा.
४. "लॉड कॅनिंग यांनी अलाहाबाद येथे आयोजित दरबारात ही घोषणा वाचून दाखवली".
- अ. वर नमूद केलेले 'घोषणा' आणि ते सादर केले गेले ते ओळखा.
ब. वरील घोषणेमध्ये भारतीयांना दिलेल्या आश्वासनाची गणना करा.

४. लांब उत्तरे (५ पैकी ३ प्रयत्न करा)

३९

१. 'मिश्र अर्थव्यवस्था' या संज्ञेद्वारे तुम्हाला काय समजते पहिल्या दोन पंचवार्षिक योजनांचे समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करा.
२. ब्रिटिश भारतात 'प्रेस'ची वाढ आणि विकास स्पष्ट करा.
३. १९१९ च्या भारत सरकारच्या कायद्यातील तरतुदींची गणना करा.
४. सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधारणांच्या क्षेत्रात ब्राम्हो समाज आणि आर्य समाजाच्या योगदानाची चर्चा करा.
५. १८५७ च्या विद्रोहाच्या अपयशाची कारणे आणि कारणे स्पष्ट करा.