

2014
HISTORY
(BIFURCATED SYLLABUS)

Time- Three Hours Fifteen Minutes
(First fifteen minutes for reading the question
paper only, 3 hours for writing)

Full Marks-90
(For Regular Candidates)

Full marks-100
(For External Candidates)

(FOR REGULAR & EXTERNAL CANDIDATES)

*Special credit will be given for answers which are brief
and to the point. Marks will be deducted for spelling
mistakes, untidiness and bad handwriting.*

[English Version]

(Bifurcated Syllabus)

(For Class X Syllabus Only)

1. On the outline map of India supplied, geographical positions of certain places of historical importance are indicated by dot (●) marks. Match them with the list given below (any ten): 10x1=10
- (a) Lahore
 - (b) Poona
 - (c) Kanpur
 - (d) Delhi
 - (e) Bassein
 - (f) Jhansi
 - (g) Lucknow
 - (h) Chandannagar
 - (i) Champaran
 - (j) Baroda
 - (k) Srirangapatnam
 - (l) Barasat
 - (m) Bareilly
 - (n) Simla

OR

Answer the following in one or two words each
(any ten): 10X1=10

- (a) By which Treaty was the Anglo-Nepalese War

ended ?

- (b) In which year did Lord Cornwallis become the Governor General of Bengal ?
- (c) In which year was the Calcutta Medical College founded ?
- (d) Who enunciated the theory of "Drain of Wealth" ?
- (e) Who is known as the 'Mother of Indian Revolution' ?
- (f) Who was the editor of the 'Harijan' ?
- (g) Who was known as 'Deshbandhu' ?
- (h) Which Indian woman took part in the Second Round Table Conference ?
- (i) Name one of the leaders of the Congress Socialist Party.
- (j) Write the name of one member of the Cabinet Mission.
- (k) How many states are there in the Indian Union at present ?
- (l) At what age does one become eligible for the office of Prime Minister of India ?
- (m) In which year was the Yalta Conference held ?
- (n) Name one country which enjoys the right to exercise veto power in the U.N.O.

2. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences (any ten): 10X2=20

- (a) Which Governor General annexed Oudh to the British Empire and on what pretext ?

- (b) What is 'deindustrialisation' ?
- (c) Mention two differences between the Permanent Settlement and the Ryotwari Settlement.
- (d) What is Barast Rebellion ?
- (e) Why is Veeralingam Pantulu remembered ?
- (f) Why was the Vernacular Press Act promulgated ?
- (g) Mention any two international events which inspired the rise of Extremism in India?
- (h) What was the Meerut Conspiracy Case (1929) ?
- (i) What is the importance of the Lahore Session (1929) of the Indian National Congress ?
- (j) What were the main demands of the Tebhaga Movement ?
- (k) Why did Sir Stafford Cripps come to India ?
- (l) What is meant by the Directive Principles of the Indian Constitution ?
- (m) What is 'Responsible Government' ?
- (n) What is 'Apartheid' ? In which country was this practiced ?

3. Answer the following questions in *seven or eight* sentences :

5X4=20

- (a) What were the causes of the peasants' revolts during the rule of the East India Company ?

OR

What were the economic causes of the Great Revolt of 1857 ?

(b) Write a note on : Arya Samaj.

OR

Describe the social and educational reforms of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

(c) Analyse the economic impact of the First World War in India.

OR

Write a note on : Champaran Styagraha.

(d) Mention two causes of the fall of the Weimar Republic in Germany.

OR

Write a note on : Munich Pact (1938).

(e) Analyse the importance of the Lahore Session (1940) of the Muslim League.

OR

Write a note on : The Naval Revolt (1946).

4. Answer the following question : 5X6=30

(a) What ere the terms of the Treaty of Amritsar (1809) ? How did the Sikh power collapse after Ranjit Singh's death ? 2+4

OR

In which year was the Regulating Act passed ?
Who was the first Governer General of the East India Company in Bengal ? Describe the role of Lord Cornwallis as the founder of the British system of administration in India.

1+1+4

(b) Describe the role of newspapers and

vernacular literature in the spread of national consciousness in nineteenth century India. 3+3

OR

Why is David hare remembered ? What was the influence of the introduction of Western education in this country ? 2+4

(c) Explain the social and political ideals of Swami Vivekananda. 3+3

OR

Who is called the 'Father of the Indian National Congress' ? Who was India's Viceroy at the time when the Congress was founded ? What is the 'Safety Valve' theory ? 1+1+4

(d) What was the Carlyle Circular ? Who founded the Anti-Circular Society ? When was the National Council of Education founded? What was its programme ? 2+1+1+2

OR

Why was the Anushilan Samity founded ? Who was Pulin Behari Das ? What was the Alipore Bomb Conspiracy Case ?

(e) Briefly describe Indonesia's freedom struggle. When did Burma (Myanmar) and Sri Lanka attain their Independence ? 4+1+1

OR

Why did India adopt the policy of Non-Alignment after 1947? When was the Bandung Conference held ? Who represented Yugoslavia at this conference ? 4+1+1

5. Answer any *one* question : 1x10=10

(a) Can the Great Revolt of 1857 be regarded as the "First War of Independence" ?

(b) Describe the European background of the growth of national consciousness in India in the nineteenth century.

(c) Give a brief description of the "Quit India" Movement (1942).

[For External Candidates Only]

6. Answer any one question : 1x10=10

(a) Briefly describe the social reform movements of Rammohan and Vidyasagar.

(b) Assess the work of the Moderates of the Indian National Congress (1885-1905).

(c) Give a short description of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

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