

17/6/19

[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.

(20)

- 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.

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

(20)

- 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.

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

(12)

- 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?

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.

(48)

- 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?
