1. **Critically examine the following statements in about 150 words each:** 10x5=50

(a) "मराठा राज्य का विघटन अन्तरीक दबाव के फलस्वरूप हुआ था।"

"The Maratha polity disintegrated through internal stress."

(b) "राजा (राजा रामभोग राय) की मेहनतों का प्रमुख महत्व भारत में मध्यकालीनता के बलों के विरुद्ध उनके संघर्ष में निहित प्रतीत होता है।"

"The chief value of Raja’s (Raja Rammohan Roy) labours seems to lie in his fight against the forces of medievalism in India."

(c) "भारत में रेल निर्माण की ब्रिटिश नीति उत्तरी शताब्दी में ब्रिटिश अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए लाभप्रद रही थी।"

"The British railway construction policy in India benefitted British economy in the nineteenth century."

(d) "आर्य समाज को भारत में पश्चिम से आयातित स्थितियों के परिणाम के रूप में, पूर्णतः तार्किकता, धोरित किया जा सकता है।"

"The Arya Samaj may quite logically be pronounced as the outcome of conditions imported into India from the West."

(e) "श्री नारायण गुरु का सामाजिक उद्देश्य आन्दोलन में, उपाधित (सवर्ण) परिप्रेक्ष्य की दृष्टि से, एक प्रधान मद्दतकर था।"

"Sri Narayana Guru’s was a major intervention in the social reform movement from a subaltern perspective."

2. (a) उत्तरी शताब्दी में अकालों की पुनरावृत्ति के लिए उत्तराधीन कारकों को स्पष्ट कीजिए। ब्रिटिश भारतीय सरकार ने कौन-से उपचारी उपचार अपनाए थे?

Explain the factors responsible for the recurrence of famines in the nineteenth century. What remedial measures were adopted by the British Indian Government?

(b) उत्तरी शताब्दी के उत्तराधीन में महत्वपूर्ण सामाजिक मुद्दों के प्रति जागृतकाता घोषित करने में समाचारपत्रों की भूमिका का आकलन कीजिए।

Assess the role of press in arousing awareness on important social issues in the second half of the nineteenth century.

(c) पंजाब के समाजवाद की ओर ले जाने वाली ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यीय शक्ति के प्रमुख विचारों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Underline the major considerations of the British imperial power that led to the annexation of Punjab.
3. (a) Gar daandolan ki utpalat ki rooperekha prastut kijije tatha bharat me kriatinikariyon par uskay prabhav ki vibhava kijijie.

Trace the origin of the Ghadar movement and discuss its impact on the revolutionaries in India.

(b) Yeh sapat kijije ki kis karahan 1942-1946 ke daaran bharat ke sanitikalin abrodh ka samaypan hindu ke pramay aasafla hoo gye the.

Explain why the efforts at finding solution to India's constitutional impasse failed during 1942-1946.

(c) 1920-1940 ke daaran kisam sabhao ke adhik kusuk aandolan ke svraup ki vibhava kijijie.

Discuss the nature of peasant movements under the Kisan Sabhas during 1920-1940.

4. (a) Vibhava kijije ki gaandhi ke satyagrahao ne kis prakar bharatviyo ke biach bharya ke daar ko samay kijia tha tatha is prakar samajyavada ke ek mahapurna khambh ko utkraap fanka tha.

Discuss how the Satyagrahas of Gandhi removed the spell of fear among Indians and thus knocked off an important pillar of imperialism.

(b) Svatantra-uperat adhish bhagvi me bijhan evam praidhyogiki ke vikasao ne kahaa tak bharat ko aadhyatmikicaran ke par par aamras kar diya hai?

How far the developments in science and technology in post-Independence period put India on the path of modernity?

(c) Bharatiy samav ke saath rajavi vikasao ke dhara hstaurita 'Adhikaran pravaran (stuxyaran of eksefanan)' aur 'Tahbagh samvastra (stixsttul priimaat)' ke svraup par prakar daliye.

Throw light on the nature of 'Instrument of Accession' and 'Standstill Agreement' signed by the Princely States with the Indian Union.

5. Nirmuktikhet kanho me se pratek ka lagghan 150 saalo me samalohonamak parikshan kijijie:

Critically examine the following statements in about 150 words each:

(a) "Kart ke tark ke punarpithaka tatha uske dhara anandratan kii punapitapan, prabhav (suulatrennot) ke bharavashali tarkvijjavadar ke vishudhi vaidik pratikriva ke ek uchh binu ka sadhna the.

"Kant's redefinition of reason and his rehabilitation of conscience marked a high point in the intellectual reaction against dominant rationalism of the Enlightenment."
(b) "The spirit behind the great reforms of Napoleon's Consulate at home was the transference of the methods of Bonaparte the general to the task of Bonaparte the statesman."

"The roots of the Chartist movement in Great Britain were partly political and partly economic."

8. (a) Explain why England became the harbinger of Industrial Revolution. Also throw light on its social consequences.

(b) Why was the First World War termed as the first 'total' war in modern history?

(c) Discuss how agrarian crisis accompanied by severe industrial depression triggered the Revolutions of 1848.

7. (a) What determinant factors, along with diplomatic, shaped the process of German Unification?

(b) Examine the statement that "the danger of Bolshevism dominated not only the history of the years immediately following the Russian Revolution of 1917 but the entire history of the world since that date."
8. (a) Explain why Bolivar's efforts failed to fructify in bringing about a united stand of the Latin Americans.

Examine the circumstances which led to the overthrow of democracy and the establishment of Fascist dictatorship in Italy.

(b) "By 1980s, the Communist System of Soviet Union was incapable of maintaining the country's role as a Superpower." Substantiate.

Examine the nature of Dutch imperialism in Indonesia.