



No. J/A 587983

इन्टरमीडिएट परीक्षा, 2016

आई० ए० (I.A.)

28 पृष्ठों की उत्तरपुस्तिका

वीक्षक का हस्ताक्षर

Center Superintendent
St. Paul's College, Ranchi
केन्द्राधीक्षक का हस्ताक्षर
एवं मुहर

[हाशिया (Margin) छोड़कर पन्नों के दोनों पृष्ठों पर लिखें]

रोल कोड (Roll Code)	क्रमांक (Roll No.)	पंजीयन संख्या Registration No.)		विषय (Subject)	लिपि (Script)	तिथि (Date)
		No.	वर्ष (Year)			
11066	30215	RA-0237	2014	History	Roman	26.02.2016

लब्धांक (MARKS OBTAINED)

Question Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	TOTAL	
Marks Obtained	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	09	
Question Number	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	TOTAL	
Marks Obtained	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	4	19	
Question Number	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	TOTAL	
Marks Obtained	4	4	4	4	4	X	4	4	6	6	40	
Question Number	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	TOTAL	
Marks Obtained	6	5	5								16	
Grand Total	(In Words)		Eighty Four							(In Figure)		84

परीक्षार्थी हेतु निर्देश

- परीक्षार्थी ध्यान दें कि केवल एक ही उत्तर-पुस्तिका में पूरे प्रश्नों का उत्तर समाहित करना है। अतिरिक्त उत्तर-पुस्तिका नहीं दी जायेगी।
- उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने के पहले प्रत्येक परीक्षार्थी के लिए अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के आवरण पृष्ठ पर अपना रोल कोड, रोल नं., पंजीयन संख्या एवं वर्ष, विषय, लिपि तथा तिथि लिखना अनिवार्य है। परन्तु परीक्षार्थी को अपना अथवा अपने कॉलेज का नाम कदापि नहीं लिखना है। परीक्षार्थियों को चेतावनी दी जाती है कि जिस उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर रोल कोड, क्रमांक और सूचोकरण संख्या स्पष्ट रूप से अंकित न होगी, उसे जाँची नहीं जायेगी।
- यदि कोई परीक्षार्थी परीक्षा में दूसरे को सहायता करता या किसी प्रकार से अवैध सहायता लेने की चेष्टा करता हुआ अथवा परीक्षा में अनुचित लाभ उठाने के लिए किसी दूसरे अवैध उपाय का अवलम्बन करता हुआ पाया जायेगा तो उसे परीक्षा से निष्कासित कर दिया जायेगा। परीक्षा में परीक्षार्थियों को परस्पर किसी प्रकार से द्विचर विनियम का अधिकार न होगा। परिषद् द्वारा दिये गए प्रवेश पत्र, उत्तर-पुस्तिका, प्रश्न-पत्र तथा नियमानुकूल निर्दिष्ट उपकरणों के अतिरिक्त परीक्षार्थियों को अपने साथ परीक्षा कक्ष में मोबाइल, कैलकुलेटर, छाता, पुस्तक, किसी प्रकार का पत्र, पॉकेट बुक, नोट आदि या किसी भी प्रकार का कागज रखना वर्जित है, भले ही उसका सम्बन्ध उस समय की परीक्षा के विषय से हो या न हो। इसका उल्लंघन करने वाले परीक्षार्थियों को परीक्षा से निष्कासित कर दिया जायेगा।
- लिखने का सम्पूर्ण काम उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर ही किया जाय और उसका कोई भी पृष्ठ फाड़ा न जाए। परीक्षा खत्म होने के बाद उत्तर-पुस्तिका वापस लौटा देना आवश्यक है। इस उत्तर-पुस्तिका के बदले दूसरी उत्तर-पुस्तिका नहीं दी जा सकती। जो लिखावट काटी हुई रहेगी उसकी जाँच नहीं होगी। उत्तर-पुस्तिका में यदि कोई फटा पृष्ठ मिले तो उसे निकाल नहीं देना चाहिए बल्कि वीक्षक को दिखाकर उसे मोड़ देना चाहिए।
- प्रश्न-पत्र पर कोई उत्तर या कोई भी दूसरी बात लिखना वर्जित है।
- प्रश्न-पत्र वितरण के बाद एक घंटे तक कोई भी परीक्षार्थी अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका वापस नहीं कर सकते हैं।

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नोट - प्रत्येक पृष्ठों में अंकित दोनों हाशिया (Margin) के बीच में प्रश्नों का उत्तर लिखें।



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Group - A.

1. c) Harappa - Mohenjodaro ✓
2. b) Lumbini ✓
3. b) Chanakya ✓
4. c) Eight ✓
5. c) Chandragupta II ✓
6. a) Harihar and Bukka ✓
7. c) Chaitanya ✗
8. d) Zimmis ✓
9. d) Five ✓
10. b) Bahadur Shah Zafar ✓
11. b) 1853 ✓
12. c) Lord Canning ✓
13. b) Womesh Chandra Banerjee ✓



14. b) Champaran

15. b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Group - B.

16. 'Gotra' was a special feature of caste system in India. Gotra is the clan to which a person belongs. In hindu tradition one cannot establish marriage relation of same gotra. The gotra of women was changed after her marriage but in exception the Satvahana rulers married in same gotras.

17. Bhakti movement in India was divided into two parts. Nirgun and Sagun Bhakti. Following are the differences:-

Nirgun

Sagun.

i) They believed that god has no shape, he is everywhere.

i) They believed in worshipping shiva, vishnu and his incarnations.

ii) They opposed idol worship. ex- Kabir, Guronanak.

ii) They did idol worship. ex- Chaitanya (Krishna), Andal (Shiva), Meera (Krishna).



18. The freedom movement of India is an historical event in Indian history. India achieved its independence because of the efforts of various freedom fighters. Some of them are :-

- i) Mahatma Gandhi
- ii) Lala Lajpat Rai
- iii) Bhagat Singh
- iv) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru.

19. Harappa Civilisation was a bronze aged civilisation, which existed for a long period of time for about 2500 to 1300 BC. It was known by excavation of its first site Harappa by Daya Ram Sahni in 1921. Mohenjodaro was later excavated by Rakhal Das Banerjee in 1922.

Mohenjodaro was the largest site of the civilisation. It was a major centre of trade and commerce. Located on the bank of river Indus, it had several great features like granary, urban town planning, graveyard and the great bath. Following are the features of the great bath of Mohenjodaro :-



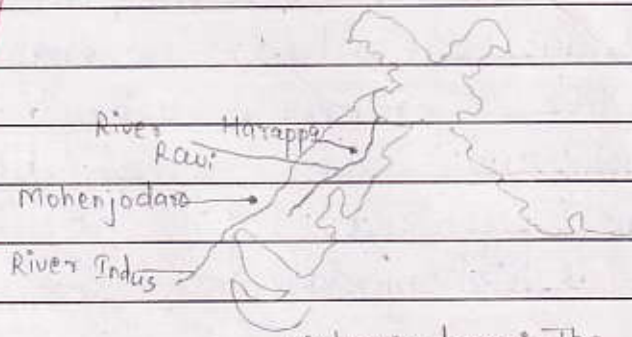
i) Structure:- The great bath found in Mohenjodaro has a rectangular shape.

ii) Dimension:- The great bath is of 180 x 180 dimension.

iii) Role:- It was ~~perhaps~~ perhaps used for bathing purpose. Its large size suggests that it could keep large amount of water.

iv) Features:- It has two gates to enter both in east as well as in west. It is 120 m long.

In this way the great bath had great importance in the life of harappa, such a big structure made with bricks is highly appreciable. It is one of the best feature of the civilization.



Mohenjodaro: The centre of Great Bath.



20. Buddhism emerged in India during the 6th century B.C. It was founded by Gautam Buddha also known as Buddha the enlighten one. It gave the message of peace, non-violence and truthfulness to the whole world but it faced its split into two sects Hinayana and Mahayana. following are its ^{difference} features:-

Hinayana

Mahayana

- | | |
|--|---|
| i) It literally means the lesser wheel. | i) It literally means the giant wheel. |
| ii) It belived in the olden principles of Buddhism. | ii) It belived in the new theories. |
| iii) They preferred pali language | iii) They preferred Sanskrit language. |
| iv) They belived that Buddha must be worshipped in idol form | iv) They belived in the <u>heavenliness</u> of Buddha |
| v) It was the Northern Buddhism (Korea, China, Japan) | v) It was the Southern Buddhism (Srilanka, Indonesia) |



These two sects split during the fourth Buddhist council, held at Kundalavan, Kashmir during the reign of Kushan ruler Kaniska. Though today Buddhism has lost its glory but still in the pages of history its great principles and thoughts are present.

21. India is a vast country. Its history is very vivid and full of diversities. It is a land of ~~the~~ people who have glorified the history through their great works. Temples are the main centres where god are worshipped. During early ages they were the centres of learning, the temple architecture in early period of India was:-

i) Mauryan Period:- During this the caves used used as temples, the oldest temple is of the Baeabari Caves in Bihar.

ii) Gupta Period :- Gupta period was the 'golden age'. During this the temple architecture began. The temple in Tharsi is the best example.

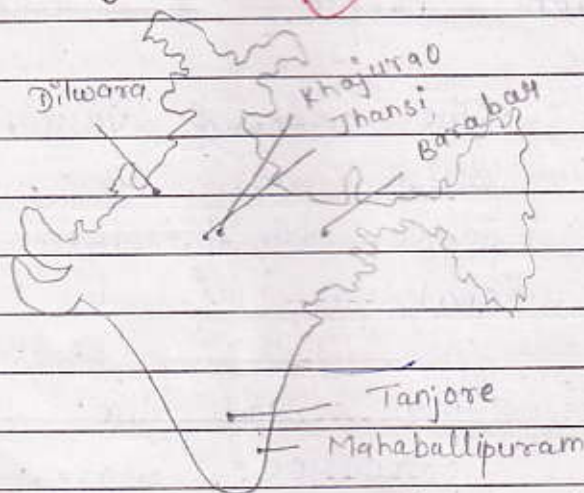


iii) Chola Period:- They were the rulers of South India. They used Dravid style of temple architecture. ex- Kailashnath Temple and at Tanjore and Mahaballipuram's temple.

iv) Chandela Period:- They were the great architects. They build Khajurao Temple.

v) Solanki:- They were perhaps the followers of Jainism. The giant statue at Gomateshwar and the Dilwara temple is the best example.

In this way the earliest temples in India were build during various periods in various styles such as Dravid, Vesali and Nagari. Which had shikhra on its top and gopura griaah having idol.



Earliest sites of temple



Section - II

22 Al-Beruni was a foreign traveller who visited India in 1093 AD. He stayed here for a long period of time. He was the native of Uzbekistan. He wrote the famous book Kitab-ul-Hind also known as Tahqiq-e-Hind. It has 80 chapters. This book is considered as the best book.

Al-Beruni described about the caste system of India which was one of the main theme of his book. In this he described the four varnas of the caste systems:

i) Brahmins:- The top most varna, most knowledgeable. Their work was to preach people.

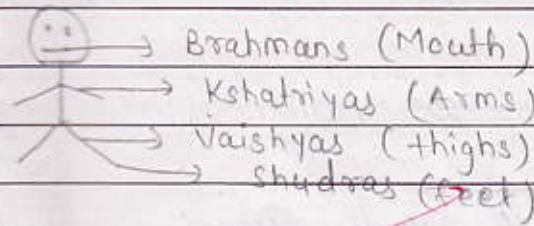
ii) Kshatriyas :- The second varna, their duty was to protect the common people. Mostly the kings belonged to Kshatriyas.

iii) Vaishayas :- They did the trade and commerce work.



iv) Shudras:- They were the lowest Varnas. They were considered as Untouchables.

He mentions that it is said that Brahmins originated from the mouth of Brahma, Kshatriyas from his arms, Vaishyas from thighs and Shudras from feet.



4 In this way Al-Beruni describes about the caste system of India. He had compared this system with the society of Egypt. He stayed and observed these, and wrote in his travel account, which is a good source of history.

23. Vijaynagar means the 'city of victory'. It was established by Harihar and Bukka Raya in 1336 AD. They belonged to Sangam Dynasty. It was the only Hindu Kingdom of South India. Vijaynagar was identified by the ruins of Hampi. One of the most famous rulers of the Empire was Krishna Dev Raya.



He belonged to Tuluva Dynasty. Following are his achievements:-

i) Coronation:- The coronation ceremony of Krishna Dev Raya was done by Timmaraswami who later became his prime minister, in year 1509. Coronation was done on the occasion of Janamastami.

ii) Administrat Administration:- He was an able administrator. He introduced Nayak and Amarnayak system. He ruled for about 20 years.

iii) State Victory:- He captured the Raichur Soab in 1512, he also captured Chissa in 1514 AD. For this he built Maharajm Ribba and Lotus temple combinedly called as House of Victory.

iv) Art and Literature:- He made gopurams and he was a great scholar to he wrote Amukty, Amuktamalyada and a Sanskrit Drama.

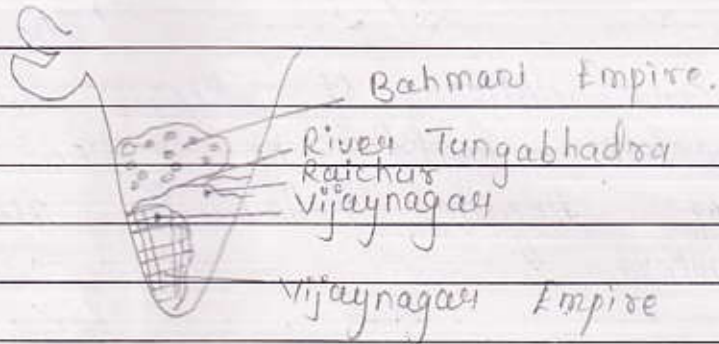


v) Titles:- He was considered as Hero by the south Indians. He achieved the titles of Mosu Rayasa Ganda and Andhra Bhoja.

vi) Other Achievements:- He justified the empire in seven layers. Domingo Paes and Duarte Barbosa visited during his reign. He made Kantapuram and Nagapuram (a city) in the name of his mother Nagla Devi.

In this way this great ruler was not only an able administrator but also a great scholar, architect, conquer. He was the greatest of all rulers. He glorifies the name of India in the pages of History and even today the ballads of him are orally spoken widely in southern states.

4





24. Mughal rule was established in India after the first battle of Panipath in 1526 AD. fought between Babur and Prithviraj Lodi. Babur with a small army defeated the huge army and established Mughal Empire in India. The Mughal royal family had special status for women. The status of women was high and good. The royal women were divided into three parts:-

i) Begum:- Highest status of women. Mainly the women of such and High Elite family.

ii) Agah:- They were lower than the Begums.

iii) Agachas:- They were of lowest status. On the recommendation of Kings the Agah & Agachas could be given the status of Begum. Following are their roles:-

a) Learning and Literatures:- Nobel class women were



great scholars. They wrote books. The best example is of Aulbadan Bano Begum, Humayun's sister who wrote Humayunama.

b) Architects:- They also contributed in architecture. The daughter of Shahjahan, Jahanara Begum, made the outline of Chandni Chowk.

c) Administration:- The best example is of Nurjahan who contributed and made the Mughal Empire strong when Jahangir fell prey to luxuries. The coins had her peg figure.

In this way the royal women contributed their best in the fields of various fields. They proved that women can also be a good administrator, writer, scholar, builder. They were perhaps the backbone as ~~was~~ Jahangir himself said that 'I have given all my powers to Nurjahan, and now all I need is just a share of Alcohol and meat'. During this the way Nurjahan ruled is highly appreciable even the work of Aulbadan Bano Begum and Jahanara Begum is appreciable.



Section - III

Q5. Santhals were the settled cultivators. They were being settled in the Rajmahal hills during 1800 AD. They were settled after removing Paharias from the area who practised shifting agriculture. This was a clever plan of Britishers and when the Santhals realised it they started revolt. Following are the causes:-

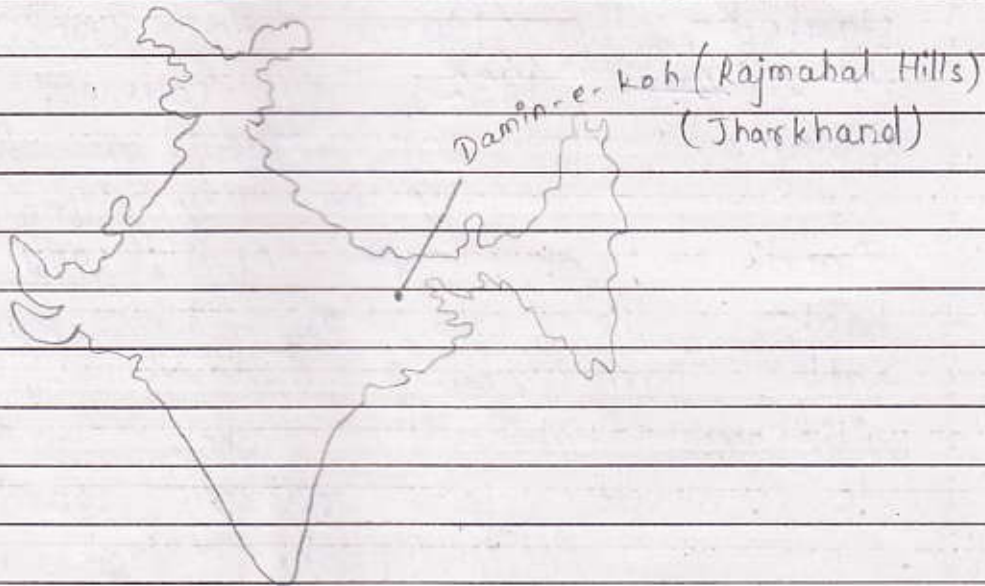
- i) High taxes:- Santhals had to pay high taxes to Britishers, which was not easy for them.
- ii) Exploitation by British Zamindars:- The Britishers collected taxes through zamindars who exploited them badly.
- iii) Fear of losing land:- The contractors and the builders snatched the land of Santhals, who were also the bows of Britishers. So, the Santhals revolted against them.



iv) Protect themselves :- The britishers and people of outer groups behaved in bad manner with the women and men of santhal tribe, so the started the revolt.

In this way the santhals of Damin-e-koh or land surrounded with hilly hills started to revolt against britishers in the leadership of Sidhu, Kahhu, and Chand and Bhairav. It all happed in 1855-1856 AD. The britishers suppressed this revolt because of modern arm equipment but it shocked the britishers as they were being attacked by the common Indians.

4





27. National freedom movement in India was an historical event. It started from the revolt of 1857 and ended in 1947 after the Independence of India. For this Mahatma Gandhi played a vital role. He launched several movements against Britishers, one of them was the civil disobedience movement which started with Dandi March.

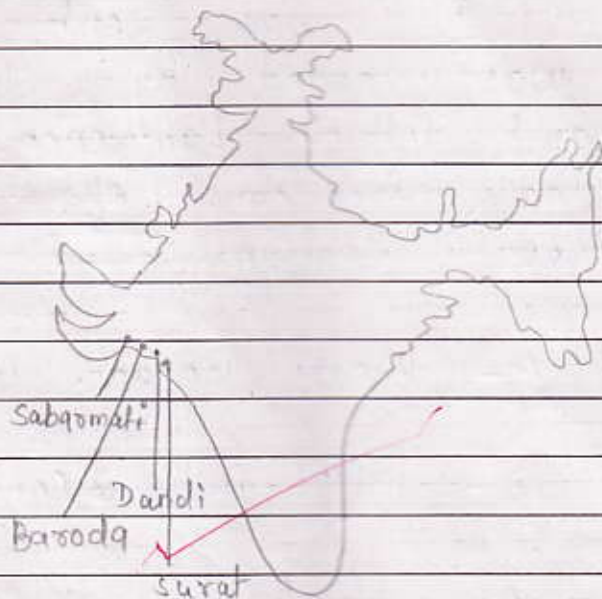
Dandi is a small village in Gujarat. It was a centre of salt formation, but the Britishers had implemented taxes over it. Gandhiji found it as a bad tax. He with 78 followers started the March to Dandi on 24th 21st April 1932. They covered the distance of 200 miles on foot.

After reaching Dandi on 24th April 1932 they broke the salt law by manufacturing salt. They were arrested by the Britishers. But the whole India started to revolt for making Gandhi free. Gandhi took salt as the symbol because it was the element used by each and every people.



By the truth and non-violence he made people realise that yes the britishers could be defeated.

4



Areas travelled by Gandhi during Salt March.

28. British came in India during the 18th century with a motive of trade and commerce but when they saw that India could be made colony they fought the Battle of Plassey (1757) and Battle of Buxar (1764) after which they got the way to establish their rule. But after the frequent revolt and increasing demand of India's freedom in 20th century they decided to make India free. But before this they sent various



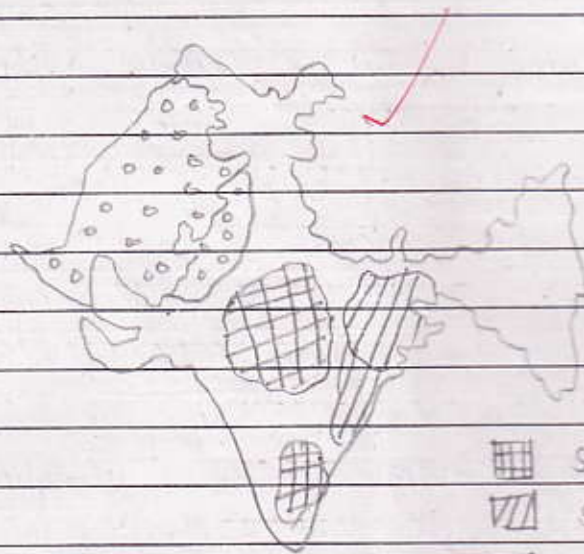
missions to India one of them was the Cabinet Mission. It came in India to give suggestion for the constitution of Cabinet of India.




It was sent in year 1946 and was headed by Stafford Cripps, Alexander and Pethick Lawrence. It proposed the freedom of united India under three sections :-

Section A - Bihar, Bengal, Orissa, Assam.

Section B - MP and Central States, Madras

Section C - North-western Part, and Saurashtra, Baluchistan.



-  Section B
-  Section A
-  Section C.



1 Congress accepted the theory but Zinnā opposed it as it does not proposed the theory of two nation which was divided India and Pakistan.

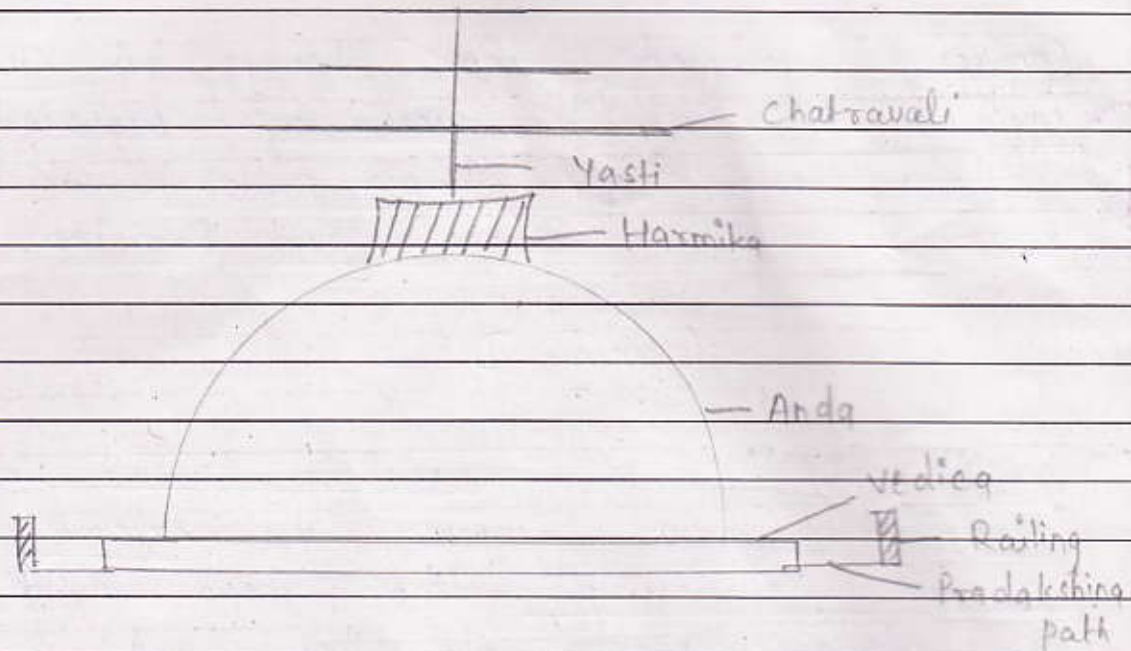
Group - D.

29. Stupa is a Sanskrit word meaning 'Heap'. Stupa were the dome shaped structures. They were build by the kings, monks etc. They had a great importance in the Buddhism. The stupas were made with the following objectives:-

i) Protection of Buddha's body Remains:- The remains of Buddha's example - nails, ashes, hairs were safely kept by the followers in the stupas.

ii) for Buddhist Monks:- Buddhist Monks prayed and chanted in the stupas. They were the holy places for them.

Stupas were constructed in the following ways:-



- a) Vedica:- Vedica was the base of the stupa.
- b) Anda:- It was a dome shaped structure, which was a hall.
- c) Harmikas:- It was considered as the place of god.
- d) Yasti:- It was like a stick or rod.
- e) Chatravali- It was like chatra ~~to~~ under which the god lived.
- f) Railing:- To separate stupa from the outer world railings were made.



g) Pradakshina Path:- It was the path made ~~around~~ around and to revolve or to take a round.

In this way the stupas were build which had great importance. Amravati and Sanchi has the two older stupas.

30. Bhakti ~~Mome~~ Movement in India started in 8th century and ended in 15th century. It was a reformation movement in the Hindu religion to make ~~them~~ ^{people} free from orthodoxy views & traditions. It had great importance and effects following are some of them:-

Importance & Effects:-

a) It had brought change in the thinking and living standart of people.

b) It removed the Yajanas and Brahmanical Authority from the Society.

c) It gave a new status and provided



equality in the society and lower caste's people.

d) The feeling of brotherhood emerged among people.

e) New philosophies and theories made the people to become practical.

f) The caste difference was removed.

g) The hindu religion got back its charm.

h) People became more aware and practical for the ~~east~~ life.

In this way this great movement not only changed the life style but also safeguarded the Hindu religion for which several saints such as Gurunanak, Kabir, Chaitanya, Nityanand, Mira Bai played a vital role. It was earlier in South India but later Ramananda brought it to North India.



31. India freedom struggle passed through various phases and movements. Which were headed by the nationalists. India became free from the Britishers after 200 years it was possible only because of this one of them is the Non-cooperation Movement.

It was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in year 1920.

It was a resistance movement as under this :-

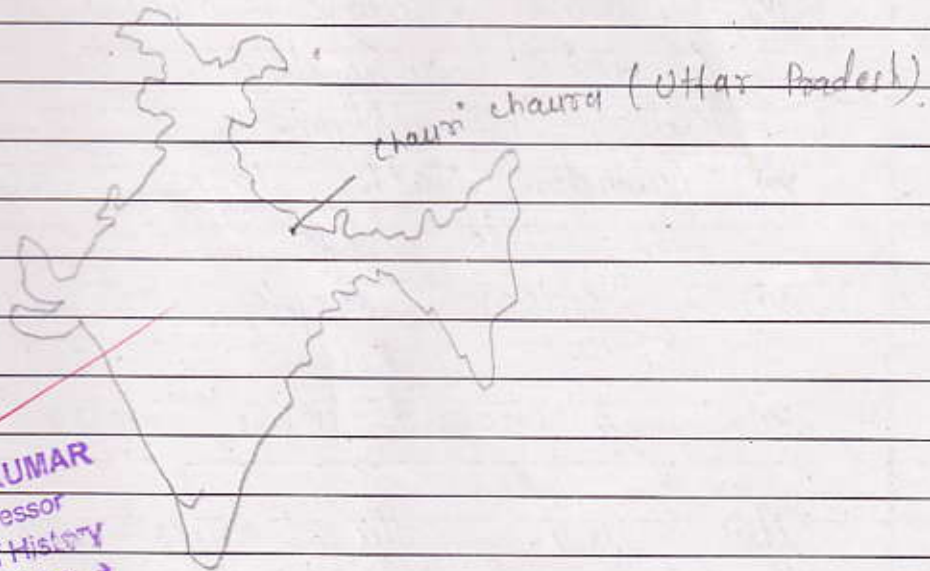
- i) Government Services were Boycotted
- ii) Schools, Colleges and institutions of Britishers were boycotted.
- iii) Foreign goods were burnt, and Swadeshi goods were used.
- iv) Many Indian leaders like Mahatma Gandhi surrendered the title of Kaiser-e-Hind.
- v) Rabindra Nath Tagore also boycotted the title of Sir.
- vi) Students, people everyone boycotted British rule.
- vii) Elections were also boycotted.

This was the first mass movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi to



make India free. It was to
not cooperate britishers. Mahatma
Gandhi thought that britishers are
ruining this country only because
of our support and if we don't
support them they can't rule over
us so he started this movement.

In 1922 due to
a violence act at Chauri Chaura
the Movement was suppressed, in which
21 police officers were burnt alive
which hurted Gandhi. He never wanted
violence in his movements. Though it
was suppressed but it paved way
for the other movements which
finally made India free.



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2016

HISTORY (Optional)

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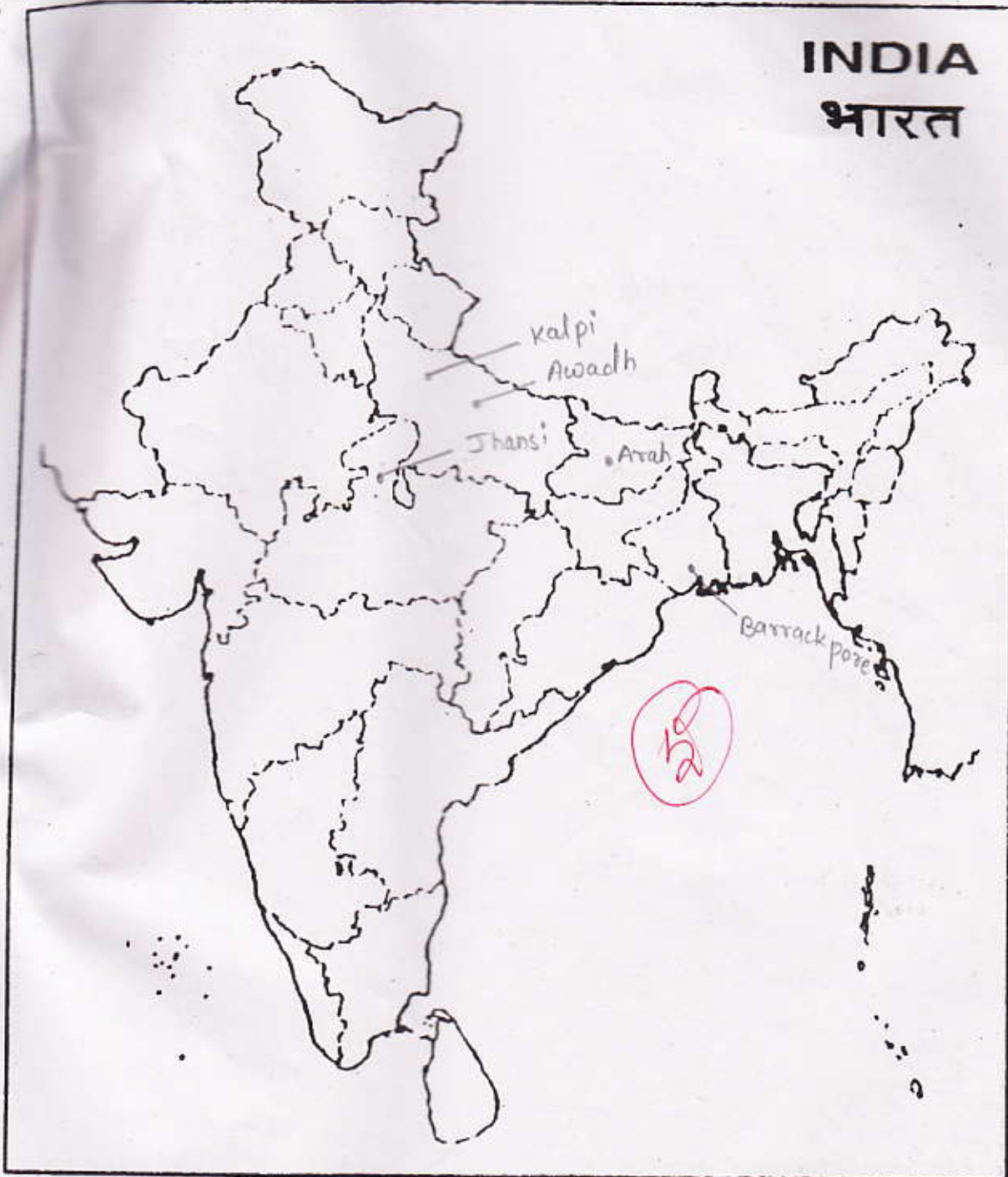
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2016

HISTORY (Optional)

Q. No. 33







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