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(4th Semester)

HISTORY

Paper No. : His-401

(**Indian Nationalism**)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks : 45*)

The questions are of equal value

1. Discuss the causes and the nature of the Indigo Revolt.

Or

Describe the main causes of the Revolt of 1857.

2. Discuss the aims, methods and achievements of the moderate nationalists.

Or

Discuss the methods and activities of the extremists in the National Movement.

3. Write a note on the Government of India Act of 1909.

Or

What were the main features of the Government of India Act, 1919?

4. Discuss the role played by Mahatma Gandhi in India's struggle for freedom.

Or

Give an account of the Quit India Movement.

5. Define communalism and explain the factors that led to the rise and growth of communal politics in India.

Or

Explain the process of integration of the Indian States after Independence.

2017

4th Semester)

HISTORY

Paper No. : His-401

(Indian Nationalism)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(Marks : 10)

A. Write short notes on the following : 2×5=10

1. The Santhal Uprising

Or

Moplah Rebellion

2. Foundation of Indian National Congress

Or

Swadeshi Movement

2. Foundation of Indian National Congress

Or

Swadeshi Movement

3. Two features of the Government of India Act, 1935

Or

Khilafat Movement

4. Rowlatt Act

Or

Swaraj Party

5. The Mountbatten Plan
Or
Indian Independence Act

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

B. Choose the correct answer by putting a Tick (✓) mark in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. The most militant and widespread of the Peasant Movement was the

(a) Indigo Revolt ()

(b) Santhal Rebellion ()

(c) Moplah Rebellion ()

2. The most important result of the Revolt of 1857 was

(a) end of the British rule in India ()

(b) establishment of responsible government in India ()

(c) transfer of power to the British Crown ()

3. The First Session of the Indian National Congress was held at

(a) Delhi ()

(b) Bombay ()

(c) Calcutta ()

4. The Home Rule Movement was launched by

(a) Mrs. Annie Besant ()

(b) B. G. Tilak ()

(c) Both (a) and (b) ()

5. The Indian Council Act of 1909 introduced

(a) self-government ()

(b) separate electorates ()

(c) provincial autonomy ()

6. The Government of India Act, 1919 introduced

(a) federation of States ()

(b) dyarchy ()

(c) separate electorates ()

7. The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place in

(a) 1918 ()

(b) 1919 ()

(c) 1920 ()

8. The founder of the Forward Bloc in 1939 was

(a) Jayaprakash Narayan ()

(b) P. C. Joshi ()

(c) Subhas Chandra Bose ()

9. The Mountbatten plan outlined the procedure for immediate

(a) transfer of power with partition of India ()

(b) integration of the princely States of India ()

(c) transfer of power for United India ()

10. The Constitution of Free India was adopted on

(a) 9th December, 1946 ()

(b) 26th November, 1949 ()

(c) 26th January, 1950 ()

SECTION—III

(Marks : 5)

C. State whether the following statements are *True (T)* or *False (F)* by putting a Tick (✓) mark : 1×5=5

1. The Revolt of 1857 was only a mutiny of the Indian sepoys.

(T / F)

2. The Swadeshi Movement encouraged Indian industries.

(T / F)

3. The Government of India Act, 1935 was passed on the basis of Simon Commission Report.

(T / F)

4. Gandhi did not attend the second Round Table Conference at London.

(T / F)

5. The first Governor-General of India after Independence was Rajendra Prasad.

(T / F)
