

2015

( 4th Semester )

HISTORY

Paper No. : HIS-401

( **Indian Nationalism** )

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 45 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

1. Discuss the causes and the nature of the indigo Revolt. 6

Or

Discuss the main causes of the Revolt of 1857.

2. What were the main contributions of moderate nationalists towards freedom struggle? 6

*Or*

What led to the rise of the extremists in the national movement? What was its achievement? 6+3=9

3. Describe the main features of the Government of India Act of 1909. 9

*Or*

Describe the important provisions of the Government of India Act of 1935.

4. Discuss the contributions of Mahatma Gandhi in making the national movement a mass based movement. 9

*Or*

Give an account of the Quit India Movement.

5. Discuss the factors responsible for the rise and growth of communal politics in India. 9

*Or*

Describe the process leading to the integration of the Indian States.

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2015

(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. Santhal Rebellion

Or

Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi

2. Foundation of the Indian National Congress  
*Or*  
Swadeshi Movement

3. Government of India Act, 1919

Or

Swaraj Party

4. Non-Cooperation Movement

*Or*

Dandi March

5. Mountbatten Plan

*Or*

Indian Independence Act of 1947

SECTION--II

{ Marks : 10 }

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

1. The Revolt of 1857 started at

- (a) Delhi ( )  
(b) Meerut ( )  
(c) Barrackpore ( )

2. The strength of the Revolt of 1857 lay in

- (a) the support of the educated Indians ( )  
(b) participation of Indian rulers ( )  
(c) Hindu-Muslim unity ( )



3. The President of the Indian National Congress in its Second Session of Calcutta in 1886 was

(a) Dadabhai Naoroji ( )

(b) Surendranath Banerjee ( )

(c) B. G. Tilak ( )

4. The Partition of Bengal took place in

(a) 1885 ( )

(b) 1905 ( )

(c) 1906 ( )

5. The Indian Council Act, which is also known as Morley-Minto Reforms, was passed in

(a) 1906 ( )

(b) 1907 ( )

(c) 1909 ( )

6. The system of Dyarchy in the provincial governments was introduced by the

- (a) Indian Council Act ( )
- (b) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms ( )
- (c) Government of India Act of 1935 ( )

7. The two major components of Gandhiji's Satyagraha were

- (a) truth and non-violence ( )
- (b) peace and tolerance ( )
- (c) love and peace ( )

8. The first All-India Mass Movement launched by Gandhiji was

- (a) Swadeshi Movement ( )
- (b) Non-Cooperation Movement ( )
- (c) Quit India Movement ( )

9. The British Prime Minister, when India attained her independence, was

(a) Winston Churchill ( )

(b) Ramsay MacDonald ( )

(c) Clement Attlee ( )

10. The first Governor-General of India after independence was

(a) Raja Gopalachari ( )

(b) Lord Mountbatten ( )

(c) Rajendra Prasad ( )

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 immediate cause of the Revolt of 1857 was the economic exploitation.

( T / F )

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

( T / F )

3. The Government of India Act of 1919 established effective self-government in India.

( T / F )

4. The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place in 1919.

( T / F )

5. The Constitution of Free India came into force on 15th August, 1947.

( T / F )

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