

2016

( 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. Write an essay on the Santhal Rebellion.

*Or*

Describe the nature and results of the Revolt of 1857.

2. Discuss the factors responsible for the emergence of Nationalism.

*Or*

Give an account of the Swadeshi Movement.

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

*Or*

Write a note on the Government of India Act of 1935.

4. Discuss in detail about the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922).

*Or*

Give an account of the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-34).

5. Discuss in detail about the final partition of the country into India and Pakistan.

*Or*

Describe the drafting of the new Constitution of India by the Constituent Assembly.

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( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 25 )

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

SECTION—1

( Marks : 10 )

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

I. Indigo Rebellion

Or

Two causes for the failure of the Revolt of 1857

2. Aims of Moderates

*Or*

Home Rule League

3. Government of India Act, 1909

*Or*

Satyagraha

4. Quit India Movement

*Or*

Indian National Army (INA)

5. Communalism

*Or*

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

SECTION—II

( Marks : 10 )

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

1. The first martyr of the Revolt of 1857 was

(a) Mangal Pandey ( )

(b) Rani Laxmi Bai ( )

(c) Kunwar Singh ( )

2. The rule of the English East India Company ended in

(a) 1853 ( )

(b) 1858 ( )

(c) 1861 ( )



3. The first President of the INC was
- (a) G. K. Gokhale ( )
  - (b) W. C. Bonnerjee ( )
  - (c) A. O. Hume ( )
4. The period between 1885 and 1905 came to be known as
- (a) extremist phase ( )
  - (b) moderate phase ( )
  - (c) revolutionary phase ( )
5. The Government of India Act, 1919 clearly defined
- (a) separation of power between the judiciary and the legislature ( )
  - (b) jurisdiction of the Viceroy and the Governors of provinces ( )
  - (c) jurisdiction of the central and provincial governments ( )

6. Which of the following was not a feature of the Government of India Act of 1935?
- (a) Provincial autonomy ( )
- (b) Federalism at the centre ( )
- (c) Dyarchy in the provinces ( )
7. Gandhiji's first experiment of Satyagraha in India in 1917 was at
- (a) Ahmedabad ( )
- (b) Champaran ( )
- (c) Chauri-Chaura ( )
8. Which of the following three Round Table Conferences at London was attended by Gandhiji?
- (a) First ( )
- (b) Second ( )
- (c) Third ( )

9. The claim for Partition of India was based on the theory that

(a) Muslims were the rulers of India ( )

(b) Muslims were in majority in India ( )

(c) Hindus and Muslims were two separate nations ( )

10. The Last Viceroy of British India was

(a) Rajagopalachari ( )

(b) Lord Mountbatten ( )

(c) Clement Attlee ( )

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 main leaders of Indigo Movement of Bengal were Digambar and Bishnu Bishwas.

( T / F )

2. The Muslims did not join the Swadeshi Movement.

( T / F )

3. The Government of India Act of 1935 introduced provincial autonomy.

( T / F )

4. The Sabarmati Ashram at Ahmedabad was founded by Gandhiji.

( T / F )

5. The Indian Independence Act was passed by the British Parliament on 2nd August, 1947.

( T / F )

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