

2018

(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 a note on the Santhal Rebellion.

Or

Discuss the nature and results of the Revolt of 1857.

2. Describe the factors responsible for the emergence of Indian Nationalism.

Or

Write an essay on the Swadeshi Movement.

3. Discuss the main features of the Government of India Act, 1919.

Or

Describe the main provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935.

4. Give an account of the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22).

Or

Write a note on the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930).

5. Discuss the process that led to Transfer of Power and the final partition of India.

Or

Write a brief note on the making of the Indian Constitution.

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HISTORY

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(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. Indigo Revolt

Or

Military cause of the Revolt of 1857

2. Moderates

Or

Home Rule League

3. Two features of Government of India Act, 1909

Or

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

4. Quit India Movement

Or

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5. Meaning of 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 Governor-General at the time of the Revolt of 1857 was

(a) Lord Canning ()

(b) Lord Dalhousie ()

(c) Lord Curzon ()

2. The Moplah Rebellion refers to a series of riots by the Moplah Muslims of Malabar against

(a) native Hindu landlords ()

(b) British officers ()

(c) Governor-General ()

3. The founder of the Indian National Congress was

(a) A. O. Hume ()

(b) Dadabhai Naoroji ()

(c) W. C. Bannerjee ()

4. The Partition of Bengal took place in

(a) 1885 ()

(b) 1905 ()

(c) 1900 ()

5. The Montague-Chelmsford Reforms are also known as

(a) Government of India Act, 1919 ()

(b) Government of India Act, 1909 ()

(c) Government of India Act, 1935 ()

6. The system of Dyarchy in the Provinces was introduced by
- (a) Minto-Morley Reforms ()
 - (b) Montague-Chelmsford Reforms ()
 - (c) Government of India Act, 1935 ()
7. Who said, "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it"?
- (a) Surendranath Bannerjee ()
 - (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak ()
 - (c) Aurobindo Ghosh ()
8. The first All India Movement launched by Gandhiji was
- (a) Swadeshi Movement ()
 - (b) Non-Cooperation Movement ()
 - (c) Quit India Movement ()

9. The first Governor-General of free India was

(a) Lord Wavell ()

(b) Lord Mountbatten ()

(c) Lord Wellington ()

10. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution was

(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad ()

(b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar ()

(c) B. N. Rai ()

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 Santhals called the area they lived in as Daman-i-koh.

(T / F)

2. Dadabhai Naoroji was an extremist leader.

(T / F)

3. The Government of India Act of 1919 introduced separate electoral system.

(T / F)

4. Gandhiji's Satyagraha was based on truth and non-violence.

(T / F)

5. The Constitution of Free India was adopted on 26 November, 1949.

(T / F)
