

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.

(2)

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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Paper No. : HIS-401

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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 Rebellion

Or

Two causes for the failure of the Revolt of 1857

(3)

2. Aims of Moderates
Or
Home Rule League

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(4)

3. Government of India Act, 1909

Or

Satyagraha

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(5)

4. Quit India Movement

Or

Indian National Army (INA)

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(6)

5. Communalism

Or

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Ba/His-401/472

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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