

**Ba/His-401**

**2017**

( 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.

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*( Turn Over )*

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.

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( 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

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( 3 )

2. Foundation of Indian National Congress

*Or*

Swadeshi Movement

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( 4 )

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

*Or*

Khilafat Movement

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( 5 )

4. Rowlatt Act

Or

Swaraj Party

( 6 )

5. The Mountbatten Plan

*Or*

Indian Independence Act

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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 )

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