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(4th Semester)

HISTORY

Paper : 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. Give an account of the Indigo Rebellion (1859–60).

Or

Describe the causes of the Revolt of 1857.

2. Discuss the contributions of the moderate nationalists in the early phase of the Indian national struggle.

Or

Discuss the methods adopted by the extremists and assess their contributions to the freedom struggle.

3. Describe the main features of the Indian Councils Act, 1909.

Or

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

4. Give an account of the role of Mahatma Gandhi in India's struggle for Independence.

Or

Write an essay on the Quit India Movement (1942).

5. Trace the emergence and growth of the communal politics in India.

Or

Trace the process of integration of the Indian Princely States with the Union of India.

Ba/His-401

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(4th Semester)

HISTORY

Paper : 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. Answer/Write short notes on the following : 2×5=10

1. Moplah Rebellion

Or

Two results of the Revolt of 1857

2. The formation of the Indian National Congress

Or

Swadeshi Movement

(2)

3. One main feature of the Government of India Act, 1919

Or

Why was Bengal Partitioned in 1905?

4. Chauri-chaura incident, 1922

Or

Dandi March, 1930

5. The Indian National Army

Or

The Indian Independence Act (1947)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

B. Choose and write the correct answer from the options provided : 1×10=10

1. The Santhal Rebellion of 1855–56 was mainly due to

(a) trespass on Santhal land by outsiders

(b) strict administration by the Britishers

(c) lenient policy of the zamindars

(3)

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

(a) 1858

(b) 1859

(c) 1860

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

(a) Bombay

(b) Madras

(c) Calcutta

4. The extremist phase was from

(a) 1885–1905

(b) 1905–1919

(c) 1880–1890

(4)

5. The Indian Councils Act of 1909 introduced
- (a) self-government
 - (b) separate electorates for the Muslims
 - (c) dyarchy at the provinces
6. 'Provincial Autonomy' was introduced by the
- (a) Morley-Minto Reforms
 - (b) Government of India Act, 1919
 - (c) Government of India Act, 1935
7. The first Satyagraha campaign of Gandhiji in India was the
- (a) Champaran Satyagraha
 - (b) Salt Satyagraha
 - (c) Ahmedabad Satyagraha

(5)

8. The Civil Disobedience Movement began on

(a) 12th March, 1932

(b) 12th March, 1930

(c) 14th July, 1940

9. The Two-nation theory was given by

(a) Mahatma Gandhi

(b) Muhammad Ali Jinnah

(c) Jawaharlal Nehru

10. The Constitution of India came into force on

(a) 26th January, 1947

(b) 26th January, 1948

(c) 26th January, 1950

(6)

SECTION—III

(Marks : 5)

C. State whether the following statements are *True*
or *False* : 1×5=5

1. The Governor-General at the time of the Revolt of 1857 was Lord Canning.
2. The Home Rule League was formed by Dadabhai Naoroji.
3. The Government of India Act, 1919 introduced All India Federation.
4. Gandhiji's Satyagraha was based on truth and non-violence.
5. The first President of free India was Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.
