

2016

(5th Semester)

HISTORY

SIXTH PAPER

[**Modern India (Part-II)**]

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The questions are of equal value

1. What were the factors responsible for the emergence of Indian nationalism?

Or

Trace the course of the Swadeshi Movement.

2. Discuss the emergence of revolutionary terrorism in India.

Or

Why did Gandhi launch the Quit India Movement?
What were the outcomes of the Movement?

3. What were the main provisions of the Morley-Minto Reforms? What were its shortcomings?

Or

Who were the Swarajists? What were their programmes?

4. Analyze the British Policy towards communalism.

Or

Narrate the ideas and objectives of the Hindu Mahasabha.

5. Discuss the contribution of the Indian National Army in India's struggle for freedom.

Or

Was the Partition of India inevitable? Give reasons.

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(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. Who was the first President of the Indian National Congress?

- (a) W. C. Banerjee ()
- (b) A. O. Hume ()
- (c) C. R. Das ()

2. The chief method of the early Indian national leaders to get their demand was

- (a) revolutionary terrorism ()
- (b) constitutional agitation ()
- (c) to include the masses in their political agitations ()

3. Gandhi's idea of Satyagraha was based on
- (a) non-violence and truth ()
 - (b) to instill Hindu-Muslim unity ()
 - (c) channelizing the Indian masses into the fold of Indian National Movement ()
4. Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre happened on
- (a) April 18, 1919 ()
 - (b) April 13, 1919 ()
 - (c) May 30, 1919 ()
5. Simon Commission was appointed by the Government of India
- (a) to frame a Constitution for India ()
 - (b) to study the workings of the reforms introduced by the Government Act of 1919 ()
 - (c) to settle the Indian political deadlock ()
6. Which period of National Movement is known as 'Gandhian Era' or 'Age of Gandhi'?
- (a) 1885-1905 ()
 - (b) 1905-1919 ()
 - (c) 1919-1947 ()

7. The Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) was founded in
- (a) 1920 ()
- (b) 1925 ()
- (c) 1927 ()
8. The main principle of Hindutva was
- (a) to establish the hegemony of Hindus and the Hindu way of life ()
- (b) to establish friendly relationship with other minority groups in India ()
- (c) to sow the seeds of divisiveness between different religious communities ()
9. Who called 'Pakistan a bargaining counter for Jinnah'?
- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru ()
- (b) Ayesha Jalal ()
- (c) V. D. Savarkar ()
10. The integration of princely states with free India was effected
- (a) Sardar Patel ()
- (b) Rajendra Prasad ()
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru ()

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Answer any five of the following questions : 3×5=15

1. What is 'safety valve theory'?

2. Why was Bengal Partitioned in 1905?

(6)

3. What was the Khilafat Movement? 2. Why was Bengal

(Marks : 15)

Answer any five of the following questions : 3x5=15

1. What is 'safety valve theory' ?

4. Who was Bhagat Singh?
Commission in 1930?

5. What was Communal Award?

6. What were the suggestions made by the Simon Commission in 1930?

7. What was the purpose of the Muslim League?

Commission in 1930s

8. What were the fourteen points of Jinnah? Write a note.

9. Write a short note on Naval Mutiny.
