

2025

(4th Semester)

HISTORY

Paper : His-401

(Indian Nationalism)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 45)

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. (a) Give an account of the Indigo Rebellion
(1859-1860). 9

Or

- (b) Examine the Revolt of 1857. Can we
called the Revolt of 1857 as the first War
of Independence?

2. (a) Discuss the methods and contribution
of the moderate nationalists in the early
phase of the Indian National struggle. 9

Or

- (b) Give the objectives, methods and contributions of the extremist nationalists.

3. (a) Describe the main features of the Government of India Act, 1919. 9

Or

- (b) Describe the main provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935.

4. (a) Discuss the role played by Mahatma Gandhi in India's struggle for freedom. 9

Or

- (b) Give an account of the Quit India Movement.

5. (a) Discuss the process that led to transfer of power and the final Partition of India. 9

Or

- (b) Describe the process of integration of the Princely States with the Union of India.

2. Origin of the Indian National Congress

(4th Semester)

Swadeshi Movement

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. Write short notes on the following :

2×5=10

1. Santhal Uprising

Or

Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi

(2)

2025

(4th Semester)

HISTORY

Paper : His-401

(Indian Nationalism)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

SECTION—I

(Marks : 10)

A. Write short notes on the following :

1. Santhal Uprising

Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi

(3)

2. Origin of the Indian National Congress

Or

Swadeshi Movement

(4)

3. Dyarchy

Or

Two main provisions of the Act of 1909

(5)

4. Dandi March

Or

Partition of Bengal

B. Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. The most militant and widespread of the peasant movements was the

(a) Indigo Revolt ()

(b) Santhal Rebellion ()

(c) Moplah Rebellion ()

2. The first martyr of the Revolt of 1857 was

(a) Mangal Pandey ()

(b) Rani Laxmi Bai ()

(c) Kunwar Singh ()

3. "Political freedom is the life-breath of a nation." Who said this?

(a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak ()

(b) Surendranath Banerjee ()

(c) Aurobindo Ghosh ()

(6)

5. Indian National Army

Or

Annie Besant

(7)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

B. Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. The most militant and widespread of the peasant movements was the

(a) Indigo Revolt ()

(b) Santhal Rebellion ()

(c) Moplah Rebellion ()

2. The first martyr of the Revolt of 1857 was

(a) Mangal Pandey ()

(b) Rani Laxmi Bai ()

(c) Kunwar Singh ()

3. "Political freedom is the life-breath of a nation."
Who said this?

(a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak ()

(b) Surendranath Banerjee ()

(c) Aurobindo Ghosh ()

4. The extremist phase of the Indian National Movement was from

(a) 1885-1905 ()

(b) 1905-1919 ()

(c) 1919-1947 ()

5. Provincial Autonomy was introduced by

(a) Morley-Minto Reforms ()

(b) the Government of India Act, 1935 ()

(c) the Government of India Act, 1919 ()

6. The Civil Disobedience Movement began on

(a) 12th March, 1932 ()

(b) 12th March, 1930 ()

(c) 14th July, 1940 ()

7. The two-nation theory was given by

(a) Mahatma Gandhi ()

(b) Muhammad Ali Jinnah ()

(c) Jawaharlal Nehru ()

8. The Constitution of India came into force on

(a) 26th January, 1947 ()

(b) 26th January, 1948 ()

(c) 26th January, 1950 ()

9. Who was known as Frontier Gandhi?

(a) Lala Lajpat Rai ()

(b) Khan Bahadur ()

(c) Abdul Ghaffar Khan ()

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 : $1 \times 5 = 5$

1. Lord Canning was the Governor-General of India during the Revolt of 1857.

(T / F)

2. The Home Rule League was formed by Dadabhai Naoroji.

(T / F)

3. The Government of India Act of 1935 ended Dyarchy in the Province.

(T / F)

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

(T / F)

5. The Constitution of free India was adopted on 26th January, 1947.

(T / F)
