

C 21385

(Pages : 3)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION  
APRIL 2022**

History

HIS 3C 01 AND HIS 4C 01—MODERN INDIAN HISTORY : INDIAN NATIONAL  
MOVEMENT—GANDHIAN PHASE (1917—1947) AND SELECTED THEMES IN  
CONTEMPORARY INDIA

(2014—2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

**Section A (Objective Type Questions)**

*Answer all twelve questions.  
Each question carries ½ mark.*

Name the following :

1. Who was known as the *lion of Punjabi* ?
2. Founder of the political party Forward Block.
3. Leader of Plachimada Struggle.
4. Author of '*India's Struggle for Independence*'.

Fill in the blanks :

5. Salt Satyagraha was held in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ was the founder of the Satyasodhak Samaj.
7. In India, Emergency was declared in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ was the father of Green Revolution.

Match the following :

- |                                     |                       |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 9. Khilafat Movement                | — Mahatma Gandhi.     |
| 10. Kheda Movement                  | — Medha Patkar.       |
| 11. Chipco Movement                 | — Shaukat Ali.        |
| 12. Narmada Bachao Andolan Movement | — Sunderlal Bahuguna. |

(12 × ½ = 6 marks)

Turn over

**Section B (Short Answer)**

*Answer any seven questions.  
Each question carries 2 marks.*

13. Champaran Strike
14. Rowlatt Act.
15. Khilafat Movement.
16. *Do or Die*.
17. *Gitanjali*.
18. Green Revolution.
19. Privatization.
20. Marad issue.
21. Mixed economy.

(7 × 2 = 14 marks)

**Section C (Short Essays)**

*Answer any five questions.  
Each question carries 6 marks.*

22. Give brief account of the Montague-Chelmsford Act of 1919.
23. Trace the various stages of the Civil Disobedience movement.
24. Write an essay on Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and his programmes for the eradication of untouchability.
25. Examine the main features of Indian constitution.
26. Critically examine the liberalization policy of Narasimha Rao.
27. Bring out the role of anti-land acquisition movements in India.
28. Discuss the causes of the Delhi Riots and its impacts on Indian politics.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

**Section D (Essays)**

*Answer any two questions.  
Each question carries 15 marks.*

29. Critically evaluate the constructive programmes of Mahatma Gandhi.
30. Assess the role of Subash Chandra Bose and his mission to the acceleration of Indian freedom struggle.
31. Trace the origin and development of *dalits* and *adivasi* uprisings in India.
32. Write an essay on the origin and development of communal politics in India.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

C 21385-A

(Pages : 4)

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History

**HIS 3C 01 AND HIS 4C 01—MODERN INDIAN HISTORY : INDIAN NATIONAL  
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CONTEMPORARY INDIA**

(2014—2018 Admissions)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

**Time : 15 Minutes****Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

HIS 3C 01 AND HIS 4C 01—MODERN INDIAN HISTORY : INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT—GANDHIAN PHASE (1917—1947) AND SELECTED THEMES IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. On 9th of August, 1942, Mahatma Gandhi and the entire Congress Working Committee were arrested in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) UP. (B) Delhi.  
(C) Ahmedabad. (D) Mumbai.
2. The speed with which the Khilafat agitation spread, especially in the \_\_\_\_\_ and Valluvanad taluks in Malabar, created alarm in official circles.  
(A) Eranad. (B) Tellicherry.  
(C) Kannur. (D) Edapal.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ along with Ali Brothers went to a nationwide tour during which he addressed the Indians in hundreds of meetings.  
(A) CR Das. (B) Motilal Nehru.  
(C) Gandhi. (D) J.M. Sengupta.
4. In the second Round Table Conference, \_\_\_\_\_ was appointed as the representative of the Congress, which was convened from 1st September to 1st December in the year 1931.  
(A) Gandhiji. (B) B.R.Ambedkar.  
(C) Annie Besant. (D) Maulana Azad.
5. The Lahore Congress of 1929 was monumental in the political career of \_\_\_\_\_ as well as the history of India's freedom struggle.  
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru. (B) B.R.Ambedkar.  
(C) K. Damodaran. (D) Mahatma Gandhi.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ became the president of the Haripura Indian National Congress against the wishes of Gandhiji in 1938.  
(A) Subhas Chandra Bose. (B) Qutubuddin Ahmad.  
(C) Shamsuddin Hussain. (D) Maulana Shaukat Ali.

7. Direct Action Day hartal called by the Muslim League on 16th August \_\_\_\_\_ to get rid of 'British slavery and contemplated future caste-Hindu domination'.
- (A) 1926. (B) 1935.  
(C) 1938. (D) 1946.
8. The essential nature of God is described by Gandhi by the phrase :
- (A) Sarveswaran. (B) Svarupan.  
(C) Satchidananda. (D) Iswara.
9. The Gujarati translation of the 'Unto this Last' is called :
- (A) Harijan. (B) Sarvodya.  
(C) Navajeevan. (D) Swadesi.
10. According to Gandhi 'service of the poor is the :
- (A) Service of society. (B) Service of humanity.  
(C) Service of God. (D) Service of the society.
11. Since its inauguration on 26th January \_\_\_\_\_, the Constitution India has been successfully guiding the path and progress of India.
- (A) 1905. (B) 1915.  
(C) 1930. (D) 1950.
12. The Constitution of India indeed much bigger than the US Constitution which has only 7 Articles and the \_\_\_\_\_ Constitution with its 89 Articles.
- (A) French. (B) Dutch.  
(C) Pakistan. (D) Afghanistan.
13. India has an elected head of state (President of India) who wields power for a fixed term of \_\_\_\_\_ years.
- (A) 2. (B) 3.  
(C) 4. (D) 5.

Turn over

14. \_\_\_\_\_ second son Sanjay Gandhi, who was just 29 years old then, took charge of the administration and started sending opposition leaders and workers to jails across India.
- (A) Nanaji Deshmukh's. (B) Morarji Desai's.  
(C) Indira Gandhi's. (D) Subramanian Swamy's.
15. However, \_\_\_\_\_ shocked everybody by declaring Lok Sabha elections in January 1977 bringing an end to draconian Emergency.
- (A) Indira Gandhi. (B) Ramakrishna Hegde.  
(C) H.D. Deve Gowda. (D) M.Karunanidhi.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ succeeded her as the Prime Minister and led the Janata Party government till 1980.
- (A) Morarji Desai. (B) Lalu Prasad Yadav.  
(C) Mulayam Singh Yadav. (D) Sharad Yadav.
17. Nehru's economic policies have often been considered to be \_\_\_\_\_ in nature.
- (A) Socialist. (B) Communist.  
(C) Capitalist. (D) Utopian Socialism.
18. Since \_\_\_\_\_, the Indian economy has pursued free market liberalisation, greater openness in trade and increase investment in infrastructure.
- (A) 1961. (B) 1971.  
(C) 1981. (D) 1991.
19. The prime objective of \_\_\_\_\_ was to enhance foreign investment and provide an internationally competitive and hassle free environment for exports.
- (A) SEZ. (B) Land Grabbing.  
(C) Liberalization. (D) Privatization.
20. There is no doubt that J.L. Nehru's India's first Prime Minister was fully analyzed the indispensability of science and technology in the economic and the social independence.
- (A) J.L. Nehru's. (B) Narasimha Rao.  
(C) Prof. P.M.S. Blackett. (D) Vajpayee.