

D 103157

(Pages : 2)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2024**

History

HIS 4 (3) C01—MODERN INDIAN HISTORY (1857 TO THE PRESENT) II

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

*Answers can be written either in English or Malayalam.
Only one language should be used throughout the answer script.*

Section A (Short Answer Type)

*Answer the questions in two or three sentence.
Each question carries 2 marks.*

1. Rowlatt Acts.
2. Truth and Non-Violence.
3. Hartal.
4. Ali Brothers.
5. Chauri Chaura.
6. Salt satyagraha.
7. Khadi Movement.
8. Montague - Chelmsford reforms.
9. Nehru Report 1928.
10. Constituent Assembly.
11. Forward Bloc.
12. Provincial autonomy
13. Indian independence Act.

Turn over

14. Tagore on Nationalism.
15. Narasimha Rao.

(Ceiling 25 Marks)

Section B (Paragraph Type)

*Answer the questions in 100 words.
Each question carries 5 marks.*

16. Consider satyagraha as a form of struggle.
17. Write a note on early struggles of Gandhi.
18. Examine the nature of Non-Co-operation movement.
19. Comment on the theme of *Hind Swaraj*.
20. Explain briefly the temple entry movement in Kerala.
21. What are the major provisions of Government of India Act of 1935.
22. Consider emergency as a dark period of Indian democracy.
23. What do you mean by Globalisation ?

(Ceiling 35 Marks)

Section C (Essay Type)

*Answer any two of the following question.
Each question carries 10 marks.*

24. Discuss the process of reorganisation of Indian states on linguistic basis.
25. Evaluate the role played by Subhash Chandra Bose in India's struggle for Freedom.
26. Explain the making of Indian Constitution and the role of B.R. Ambedkar in it.
27. Discuss India's New economic Policy and its impact.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

D 103157-A

(Pages : 4)

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History

HIS 4 (3) C01—MODERN INDIAN HISTORY (1857 TO THE PRESENT) II

(2019 Admission onwards)

(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 4 (3) C01—MODERN INDIAN HISTORY (1857 TO THE PRESENT) II

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Who is the chief exponent of Two nation theory ?
 - (A) Vivekananda.
 - (B) Gokhale.
 - (C) Gandhiji.
 - (D) Mohammed Ali Jinnah.
2. V.D Savarkar was born in :
 - (A) 1885.
 - (B) 1883.
 - (C) 1888.
 - (D) 1870.
3. Who regarded the villages as the centre of Indian economic organization ?
 - (A) Gandhiji.
 - (B) Vivekananda.
 - (C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
 - (D) Thilak.
4. Name the important work of V.D. Savarkar :
 - (A) Princess.
 - (B) Politics.
 - (C) Freedom struggle.
 - (D) Hindutva1.
5. Independent India was founded by :
 - (A) Gopalakrishna Gokhale.
 - (B) Thilak.
 - (C) M.N. Roy.
 - (D) Jayaprakas Narayanan.
6. Jinnh's Two -nation Theory was adopted on :
 - (A) 1935.
 - (B) 1940.
 - (C) 1925.
 - (D) 1947.
7. Jinnah's two nation theory was adopted as the :
 - (A) Lahore Resolution.
 - (B) Karachi Resolution.
 - (C) Dacca Declaration.
 - (D) Bombay resolution.

8. Glimpses of world History' was written by :
- (A) Nehru. (B) Gandhiji.
(C) Thilak. (D) Ambedkar.
9. The constitution of India became fully operational with effect from 26th January _____.
- (A) 1905. (B) 1935.
(C) 1947. (D) 1950.
10. All men and women of _____ years or above of age whose names are registered in the voters lists vote in elections for electing the members of Lok Sabha
- (A) 14. (B) 16.
(C) 17. (D) 18.
11. The Montague-Chelmsford Reforms of _____ had brought a large scale discontentment among the people of India.
- (A) 1909. (B) 1911.
(C) 1916. (D) 1919.
12. The States Reorganization Act was passed by parliament in November _____.
- (A) 1916. (B) 1926.
(C) 1946. (D) 1856.
13. On June 25, _____ prime minister Indira Gandhi imposed Emergency in India citing grave threat to her government and sovereignty of the country from both internal and external forces.
- (A) 1955. (B) 1965.
(C) 1968. (D) 1975.
14. The firebrand trade union leader _____ had successfully organised an all India Railways strike bringing the public transport and economy to a halt.
- (A) George Fernandes. (B) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed.
(C) Jaya Prakash Narayan. (D) EMS.

Turn over

15. In the historic Lok Sabha election held in March 1977, _____ -led Congress lost power.
- (A) Indira Gandhi. (B) JB Patnaik.
(C) Jyoti Basu. (D) Madhu Dandavate.
16. In the _____ Lok Sabha polls, Indira Gandhi returned to power and remained in power till her assassination in 1984.
- (A) 1908. (B) 1940.
(C) 1970. (D) 1980.
17. Nehru's economic policies have often been considered to be _____ in nature.
- (A) Socialist. (B) Communist.
(C) Capitalist. (D) Utopian Socialism.
18. _____ is a specifically delineated duty-free enclave and shall be deemed to be foreign territory for the purposes of trade operations and duties and tariffs.
- (A) SEZ. (B) Liberalization.
(C) Privatization. (D) Globalization.
19. There is no doubt that J.L. Nehru's India's first Prime Minister was fully analysed 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.
20. In _____, the Atomic Energy Act was passed and the Department of Atomic Energy was directly under his charge was created.
- (A) 1908. (B) 1938.
(C) 1945. (D) 1948.