

D 12114

(Pages : 2)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

**THIRD SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2021**

History

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

(2019—2020 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Short Answer Type)*Answer at least ten questions.**Each question carries 3 marks.**All questions can be attended.**Overall Ceiling 30.*

1. Bipan Chandra.
2. Jallian Walla Bagh.
3. Diarchy.
4. Chouri Chura Incident.
5. Mahatma Jyothibha Phule.
6. Ayyankali.
7. Swaraj Party
8. LucknowPact.
9. INA.
10. Provincial Autonomy.
11. Tagore.
12. Constituent Assembly.
13. Privatization.
14. Globalization.
15. Narasimha Rao.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Turn over

Section B (Paragraph Type)

*Answer at least **five** questions.*

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

16. Examine the early struggles under the leadership of Gandhi.
17. Write an essay on the Quit India Movement.
18. Discuss the significance of the Khilafat Movement in the freedom struggle of India.
19. Briefly explain the anti-communal movements in India.
20. "Ambedkar was considered as the father of Indian Constitution". Discuss.
21. Describe the contribution of Jawarharlal Nehru to the Indian politics.
22. Examine the causes and consequences of emergency.
23. Describe the contribution of Man Mohan Singh to the economy of India.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C (Essay Type)

*Answer any **two** questions.*

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Trace the growth and development of Non-Co operation Movement.
25. Assess the role of Sree Narayana Guru to the anti- caste movements in Kerala.
26. Describe the various stages of the re-organization of linguistic states in India.
27. Discuss the salient features of the government of India Act 1935.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

D 12114-A

(Pages : 4)

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NOVEMBER 2021**

History

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

(2019—2020 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 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) Vivikananda.
 - (B) Gokhale.
 - (C) Gandhiji.
 - (D) Mohammed Ali Jinnah.
2. SNDP Yogam was formed in the year :
 - (A) 1903.
 - (B) 1896.
 - (C) 1908.
 - (D) 1914.
3. Who regarded the villages as the centre of Indian economic organization ?
 - (A) Gandhiji.
 - (B) Vivekananda.
 - (C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
 - (D) Thilak.
4. Who is regarded as the pragmatic social reformer ?
 - (A) Nehru.
 - (B) Thilak.
 - (C) Sree Narayana Guru.
 - (D) Mahatma Gandhi.
5. Independent India was founded by :
 - (A) Gopalakrishna Gokhale.
 - (B) Thilak.
 - (C) M.N. Roy.
 - (D) Jayaprakas Narayanan.
6. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on 2nd October ————.
 - (A) 1869.
 - (B) 1859.
 - (C) 1889.
 - (D) 1900.
7. A series of non-violence campaigns of Civil Disobedience Movement were launched by the Indian National Congress under the leadership of ————.
 - (A) Mohammad Ali Jinnah.
 - (B) Sri Aurabindo.
 - (C) Motilal Nehru.
 - (D) Mahatma Gandhi.

8. On 9th of August, 1942, Mahatma Gandhi and the entire Congress Working Committee were arrested in _____.
- (A) UP. (B) Delhi.
(C) Ahmedabad. (D) Mumbai.
9. A Khilafat Committee was formed under the leadership of Mahammad Ali, _____, Maulana Azad and Hasrat Mohini to organise a Country-wide agitation.
- (A) Shaukat Ali. (B) Qutubuddin Ahmad.
(C) Shamsuddin Hussain. (D) Mohammed Ali Jinnah.
10. Congress leaders, like Lokamanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi, viewed the _____ as an opportunity to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity against British.
- (A) Khalifat Movement. (B) Khudai Khidmatgars.
(C) Peasant movement. (D) Womens' movement.
11. 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) Karnnur. (D) Edappal.
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.
14. The Montague-Chelmsford Reforms of _____ had brought a large scale discontentment among the people of India.
- (A) 1909. (B) 1911.
(C) 1916. (D) 1919.

Turn over

15. Ramnath Goenka, the only newspaper owner who stood up to _____, was harassed and he faced a series of troubles at the hands of her government.
- (A) Indira Gandhi. (B) JP, George Fernandes.
(C) AB Vajpayee. (D) LK Advani.
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. _____ started his career as the Prime Minister of independent India in 1947, and immediately launched a number of economic reforms.
- (A) Nehru. (B) Indira Gandhi.
(C) Morarji Desai. (D) Rajiv Gandhi.
18. In _____, Nehru directed the CSIR to prepare National Register of Scientific and Technical personnel.
- (A) 1908. (B) 1938.
(C) 1948. (D) 1958.
19. The enthusiastic efforts of Mr. _____ led to the expansion of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research into a chain of national laboratories spanning a wide spectrum of science, technology, engineering and biomedical sciences.
- (A) Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar. (B) Vajpayee.
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru. (D) Sardar Patel.
20. The economic liberalisation in India denotes the continuing financial reforms which began since July 24, _____.
- (A) 1961. (B) 1971.
(C) 1981. (D) 1991.