

D 51857

(Pages : 2)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

**THIRD SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2023**

History

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

(2019—2022 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

*Answers can be written 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 sentences**Each question carries 2 marks.*

1. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.
2. Fundamental Duties.
3. Ahmedabad Mill Strike.
4. Rabindranath Tagore.
5. Directive Principles of State Policy.
6. Jayaprakash Narayan.
7. Annihilation of Caste.
8. Narasimha Rao.
9. Indian Independence League.
10. Satyagraha.
11. Montague-Chelmsford reforms.
12. Untouchability.
13. Khilafat Movement.

Turn over

14. Chauri Chaura incident.
15. Rash Behari Bose.

(Ceiling 25 Marks)

Section B (Paragraph Type)

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

16. Write a short note on the emergence of communalism in India.
17. Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar differed in their ways, methods, ideologies and practices regarding the Indian freedom movement. Discuss.
18. What are the salient features of the Constitution of India ?
19. Discuss the emergency provisions enlisted in the Indian constitution.
20. Write a short note on the impact of JP movement in modern Indian history.
21. Discuss the growth of Indian nationalism and the freedom movement between 1920 and 1947.
22. Comment on the role of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and his programmes in the Indian freedom movement.
23. Give a short note on the Swadeshi movement.

(Ceiling 35 Marks)

Section C (Essay Type)

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

24. Mahatma Gandhi and Dr B R Ambedkar differed in their ways, methods, ideologies and practices regarding the Indian freedom movement. Discuss.
25. Discuss the role of Nehru as the maker of modern India.
26. Write an essay on the impacts of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation in the Indian economy.
27. Write a detailed note on the National Emergency of 1975.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

D 51857–A

(Pages : 4)

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NOVEMBER 2023**

History

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

(2019—2022 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. Name the philosopher who believed that freedom is the keynote of spiritual life ?
(A) Gopala Krishna Gokhale. (B) Nehru.
(C) Ambedkar. (D) Vivekanada.
2. The theory of 'Cultural Nationalism' was expounded by :
(A) Gokhale. (B) Vivekananda.
(C) Savarkar. (D) Nehru.
3. In which year Mohammed Ali- Jinnah was elected to the Imperial Legislative Council from Bombay ?
(A) 1910. (B) 1914
(C) 1919. (D) 1924.
4. SNDP Yogam was formed in the year :
(A) 1903. (B) 1896.
(C) 1908. (D) 1914.
5. Who regarded the villages as the centre of Indian economic organization ?
(A) Gandhiji. (B) Vivekananda.
(C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy. (D) Thilak.
6. Who is regarded as the pragmatic social reformer ?
(A) Nehru. (B) Thilak.
(C) Sree Narayana Guru. (D) Mahathma Gandhi.
7. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on 2nd October ———.
(A) 1869. (B) 1859.
(C) 1889. (D) 1900.

8. The Kheda Satyagraha and Champaran agitation in 1918 was one of _____ first significant steps to achieve Indian independence.
- (A) Rabindranath Tagore's. (B) Gandhiji.
(C) Motilal Nehru's. (D) Mohammed Ali Jinnah's.
9. On 9th of August, 1942, Mahatma Gandhi and the entire Congress Working Committee were arrested in _____.
- (A) UP. (B) Delhi.
(C) Ahmedabad. (D) Mumbai.
10. Although, right from the beginning the Indian Constitution fully reflected the spirit of democratic socialism, it was only in _____ that the Preamble was amended to include the term 'Socialism'.
- (A) 1936. (B) 1946.
(C) 1956. (D) 1976.
11. 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.
12. The tenure of the Lok Sabha is _____ years.
- (A) 2. (B) 3.
(C) 4. (D) 5.
13. 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) J. P. George Fernandes.
(C) A. B. Vajpayee. (D) L. K. Advani.
14. However, _____ shocked everybody by declaring Lok Sabha elections in January 1977 bringing an end to draconian Emergency.
- (A) Indira Gandhi. (B) Ramakrishna Hegde.
(C) HD Deve Gowda. (D) M. Karunanidhi.

Turn over

15. _____ 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.
16. Nehru's economic policies have often been considered to be _____ in nature.
- (A) Socialist. (B) Communist.
(C) Capitalist. (D) Utopian Socialism.
17. In _____, Nehru directed the CSIR to prepare National Register of Scientific and Technical personnel.
- (A) 1908. (B) 1938.
(C) 1948. (D) 1958.
18. 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.
19. The vision of Homi _____ also led to advanced research in nuclear energy and other fundamental areas through the creation of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research which is now known as the Bhabha Atomic Research Center (BARC).
- (A) J. Bhabha. (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.