

BA POLITICAL SCIENCE
SIXTH SEMESTER
NATIONALISM AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BPS - 604

(USE SEPARATE ANSWER SCRIPTS FOR OBJECTIVE & DESCRIPTIVE)

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 20 min.

(PART-A: Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. Indian society in the first half of the 19th century was.....
 - a. Liberal, modern and westernized
 - b. Flexible, free and open
 - c. both a and b
 - d. Caste ridden, decedent and rigid
2. Reformist movement can be categorized in how many categories?
 - a. 2
 - b. 4
 - c. 5
 - d. None of the above
3. Who establishes Prarthana Samaj?
 - a. Dayanda Saraswati
 - b. Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang
 - c. Vivekananda
 - d. None of the above
4. How many Acts did Government of India had during British Government?
 - a. Only 1
 - b. 4
 - c. 2
 - d. 3
5. The first ever constitutional structure was formulated in.....
 - a. 1835
 - b. 1858
 - c. 1847
 - d. 1861
6. When was the Morley Minto Reforms Act passed?
 - a. 1892
 - b. 1909
 - c. 1919
 - d. 1927
7. Who is known as the Father of Communal Electorate?
 - a. Lord Minto
 - b. Lord Morley
 - c. Lord Montagu
 - d. Lord Chelmsford
8. Which Act introduced 'dyarchy'?
 - a. The Act of 1909
 - b. Government of India Act 1919
 - c. Government of India Act 1935
 - d. Indian Independence Act 1947
9. When was the Lucknow Pact signed?
 - a. January 1916
 - b. March 1916
 - c. June 1916
 - d. December 1916

10. The Lucknow Pact was signed between whom?
 - a. The Moderates and the Extremists
 - b. The Extremists and the Muslim League
 - c. The Indian National Congress and the Muslim League
 - d. None of the Above
11. According to Gandhi-Irwin pact Congress agreed to.....
 - a. Continue civil disobedience movement
 - b. Discontinue civil disobedience movement
 - c. Stop the movement for one year
 - d. None of the above
12. Gandhi decided to participate in second round table conference after meeting.....
 - a. John Simon
 - b. Mohammad Ali Jinnah
 - c. Queen Victoria
 - d. Lord Irwin
13. Lord Irwin was.....
 - a. The Viscount of India
 - b. Viceroy of India
 - c. Governor general of India
 - d. Prime Minister of Britain
14. Who decided to hold a series of round table conferences in Britain?
 - a. John Simon
 - b. Lord Irwin
 - c. Ramsay McDonald
 - d. Winston Churchill
15. Which party government was there in Britain during the round table conferences?
 - a. Labour party
 - b. Conservative party
 - c. Socialist party
 - d. None of the above
16. By which Act, the office of Viceroy was abolished in India?
 - a. Indian Independence Act 1947
 - b. Government of India Act 1935
 - c. Act of 1892
 - d. Government of India Act 1919
17. Who was the first Governor General of India?
 - a. Clement Atlee
 - b. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - c. Md. Ali Jinnah
 - d. Lord Mountbatten
18. The Cripps proposal envisaged that after the Second World War _____
 - a. India should be given dominion status
 - b. India should be made a republic with the condition that it will join the Commonwealth
 - c. India should be partitioned into two before granting independence
 - d. India should be granted complete independence
19. Who of the following Prime Ministers sent Cripps Mission to India?
 - a. Clement Atlee
 - b. Stanley Baldwin
 - c. Winston Churchill
 - d. James Ramsay MacDonald
20. Who arrived India, in 1946 after the Second World War?
 - a. Cripps Mission
 - b. Cabinet Mission
 - c. Wavell Mission
 - d. Simon Commission

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(PART-B : Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks: 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. What was the character of Socio-Religious movement in 19th century India? Write a short note on Brahmo Samaj. 5+5=10
2. Give a brief background of Indian Councils Act, 1892. Write a short note on Indian Councils Act of 1861. 5+5=10
3. Why the Government of India Act 1919 is also known as the Montagu Chelmsford Reforms Act? Discuss its features. 2+8=10
4. Examine the background and the objectives that were laid in the Cripps Mission Plan, 1942. Elucidate the reasons for its failure. 7+3=10
5. What was the outcome of Gandhi- Irwin pact? Write about the significance of this pact. 5+5=10
6. What lead Mahatma Gandhi to join in the second round table conference? What is the significance of the conference? Discuss shortly about the 1st and 2nd round table conferences. 2+3+5=10
7. What was the Mountbatten plan? How is it different from the Indian Independence Act, 1947? 5+5=10
8. Elaborate the demands and the significances of the Lahore Resolution. 10

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