

SECTION -B (ESSAY TYPE QUESTIONS)
(5x10=50 Marks)

1. How did Lord Wellesly expand the British powers in India?
2. In what way the administration of the company different from that of Indian rulers?
3. What is the importance of chapter The Revolt of 1857 in Indian history?
4. Historian generally believed there was no planning or united efforts on the part of the Rebels. Comment.
5. How did British rule affect India economically? Illustrate your answer according to moderates and extremist view.
6. How did Gandhi Ji convert the national movement into mass movement?
7. Major movements of Mahatma Gandhi are as follows:
 - I. Champaran Satyagraha
 - II. Kheda Satyagrah
 - III. Khilafat movement
 - IV. Non- co-operation movement
 - V. Civil disobedience movement

Explain any four of them.
8. "The relationship between India and Pakistan has been profoundly shaped by the legacy of partition." Explain any two consequences of it.

==END OF PAPER==

BACHELOR OF VOCATION
Public Services
Subject: Modern History of India
Subject Code: HIS-601
Semester: Third
December 2021
Theory (External): 70 Marks
Time: 03 Hours

Instructions to the Students

1. This Question paper consists of two Sections. All sections are compulsory.
2. Section A comprises 10 questions of objective type in nature. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 2 marks.
3. Section B comprises 8 essay type questions out of which students need to do any 5. Each question carries 10 marks.
4. Read the questions carefully and write the answers in the answer sheets provided.
5. Do not write anything on the question paper.
6. Wherever necessary, the diagram drawn should be neat and properly labelled

Roll Number

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SECTION -A (SHORT/OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS)
(10x2=20 Marks)

- A. Who among the following influence British to come in India?
a) Portuguese c) Dutch
b) Danes d) French
- B. In which place in India, British started Dual system government?
a) Madras c) Bombay ✓
b) Bengal d) Pondicherry
- C. What was the role of Tatia Tope in 1857 mutiny?
a) He was commander-in-chief of the army of Nana Sahib
b) He organized bhils of panchmahal region against the British
c) Both A and B ✓
d) Neither A nor B
- D. Which of the following was the impact of 1857 Revolt?
a) Doctrine of Lapse was withdrawn
b) End of Peshwaship and the Mughal rule
c) Control of Indian administration was passed on the British crown.
d) All of the above ✓
- E. The first jute mill was started in which of the following place in India.
a) Calcutta c) Madras
b) Rishra d) Mumbai ✓
- F. Consider the following statement regarding the stagnation and deterioration of agriculture during British period:
I. Indian agriculture began to stagnate as a result of overcrowding of agriculture, excessive land revenue demand, growth of land lord's, increase indebtedness and growth of impoverishment of cultivators.
II. Overcrowding of agriculture and increase in sub-infatuation led to sub division and fragmentation of land into small holdings most of which could not maintain their cultivators.
Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct.
a) Only I
b) Only II
c) Both I and II ✓
d) Neither I nor II

- G. In which of the following year, Mahatma Gandhi made appearance in a major public event?
a) 1915 c) 1918 ✓
b) 1916 d) 1919
- H. Consider the following statements regarding the demand of Khilafat Movements:
I. The Turkish sultan or Khilafa must retain control over the Muslim sacred places in the erstwhile Ottoman Empire.
II. The Jazriat-ul-Arab (Arabia, Syria, Iraqi, and Palestine) must remain under the Muslim sovereignty.
III. The Khilafat must be left with sufficient territory to enable him to defend the Islamic faith.
Which of the following statement(s) is /are correct.
a) Only I
b) I and II
c) I and III ✓
d) All the above
- I. Who has given the Two Nation Theory.
a) Mahatma Gandhi
b) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
c) Sardar Ballabh Bhai Patel
d) Jawhar Lal Nehru ✓
- J. Consider the following statements regarding the Pakistan resolution:
I. On 23rd March 1940, the league moved a resolution demanding a measure of autonomy for the Muslim majority area of the sub-continent.
II. Sikander Hyat Khan, Punjab premier and leader of unionist party, who had drafted the resolution, declared in a Punjab assembly speech on 1st March 1941 that he was opposed to a Pakistan that would mean "Muslim raj here and Hindu raj else where..."
III. The origin of Pakistan demand have also been traced back to the urdu poet Mohammad Iqbal, the writer of "Sare jahan se acha Hindustan hamara."
Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
a) Only I
b) I and II ✓
c) I and III
d) All the above.