

Reg. No

Name

24U247

B. A. DEGREE END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - MARCH 2024
SEMESTER 2 - HISTORY (COMPLEMENTARY FOR BA ECONOMICS/SOCIOLOGY)

COURSE : 19U2CPHIS2 - THE CONCISE HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA

*(For Regular - 2023 Admission and Improvement/Supplementary -
2022/2021/2020/2019/2018/2017/2016/2015 Admissions)*

Time : Three Hours

Max. Marks: 75

PART A

Answer any 10 (1 marks each)

1. What is the significance of Swaraj in the Freedom Struggle?
2. What was Nil Darpan?
3. Who was Lord Lytton?
4. Who was Bal Gangadhar Tilak?
5. What was Third Battle of Panipat?
6. Who was Dupleix?
7. Who was Tania Tope?
8. Who is Sir William Jones?
9. What was the August declaration?
10. What was the Battle of Kolachel?
11. What is Jyotiba Phule known for?
12. What was Free Trade Policy?

(1 x 10 = 10)

PART B

Answer any 8 (2 marks each)

13. What were the implications of Queen Victoria's Proclamation?
14. "The Cripps Mission gave India, a post-dated cheque." Comment.
15. How did James Mill write the history of India?
16. Write a short note on the abolition of Sati.
17. Trace the contributions of Swami Dayananda Saraswati to social and religious reform movement.
18. Discuss the main aims and objectives of INC.
19. Examine the regional states that emerged after the breakup of Mughal empire.
20. Explain Macaulay's Minute.
21. Explain Doctrine of Lapse.
22. What was the significance of NAM?

(2 x 8 = 16)

PART C

Answer any 5 (5 marks each)

23. Discuss the contribution of the Moderates to Indian national movement.
24. How did the British conquer Bengal in the 18th century? What circumstances helped them?
25. Examine the major provisions of the Government of India Act of 1935.
26. Evaluate the social and cultural awakening of India in the early 19th century.

27. Describe the formation and policies of the Muslim league.
28. Outline the effects of the Revolt of 1857.
29. On what principles was Gandhi's satyagraha based?

(5 x 5 = 25)

PART D

Answer any 2 (12 marks each)

30. Trace the progress of Indian National Movement between 1905 and 1918.
31. Examine the administrative changes that were brought after 1858 by the British in India.
32. "The Permanent Settlement of Bengal has been denounced as one of the most unfortunate schemes that ever ruined a country". Illustrate.
33. The battle of Plassey marked the beginning of political hegemony of the British East India Company in India. Comment.

(12 x 2 = 24)