**ST. JOSEPH’S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), BENGALURU-27**

DATE: 10-4-19

B.A. HISTORY –VI SEMESTER

SEMESTER EXAMINATION-  APRIL 2019

**HS 6115 : Indian Freedom Struggle and Independence**

**Time : 2 ½ hrs. Maximum marks : 70**

**SUPPLEMENTARY CANDIDATES ONLY**

*This question paper has  two  printed pages and four parts.*

**SECTION - A**

**Answer any 2 of the following (2 x 15 = 30)**

1. Enumerate the factors that led to the rise of Indian nationalism during the second half of the 19th century.

2. Discuss the background of the Non-Cooperation Movement. What was its impact?

3. Narrate the events leading to the Integration of Princely States with the Indian Union. **SECTION - B (6 + 6 = 12)**

**4. Mark on the outline map provided the following places and write their historical importance.**

1.Jallianwalla Bagh 2.Mysore 3.Shimla 4.Pondicherry 5. Dandi

6. Junagadh

**SECTION- C**

**Answer any 4 of the following (4 x 5 = 20)**

5. Results of the 1857 Revolt

6. Muslim League

7. Dyarchy

8. Peasant Movements

9. The Indian National Army

10. Indian Independence Act.

**SECTION - D**

**Answer any 4 of the following questions (4 x 2 = 08)**

11. Tilak

12. Simon Commission

13. Second Round Table Conference

14. Provincial Autonomy

15. Mount Batten Plan

16. Drafting Committee of 1946.

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HS-6115-19-A

SCHEME

SECTION-A

1. The very nature of foreign rule-Evil consequences of foreign domination-Exploitative Economic policies and Ruin of Indian Economy-Recurring famines-Indian Renaissance and recovery of India’s past glory-Role of religious and social leaders-Impact of western thought-spread of education-Role of literature-Role of the Press-Development of the means of transport and communication-Administrative and economic unification of the country-Racial Discrimination-heavy war costs-Apathy of the British- Discrimination against the Indians with regard to their appointment Any 15 causes each 1 mark
2. Non Cooperation Movement-Causes- Course –Results 6+7+2
3. A)Causes-the Madras session, Independence League,Calcutta Session,Denial of the Nehru Report,Lahoresession,Rejection of the eleven demands of Gandhij –B)Dandi March-Forest Satyagraha ,No-tax campaign-C)Merciless repression-First Round Table Conference-Gandhi Irwin Pact-suspension of theMovement.revival in 1932.communal award-Poona pact-Failure of the movement-causes(why) 5+8+2
4. Conditions during independence-Constitutional Position of Princely States-Incentives to the States-Process- Merits-Role of Sardar Patel. 1+1+1+9+1+2

SECTION-B

Belgaum-one of the districts of Karnataka,and even the district headquarters.the Indian National congress Session was held here in 1924, presided over by Gandhiji.

ChauriChaura- in U.P. During the course of the Non Cooperation movement a mob burnt down the Thana which resulted in the death of 22 policemen.SoGandhiji suspended the movement

Junagad-in the Kathiawar state.One of the problematic states during the Integration,People wanted to join with the Indian union,but the Nawab wanted to join with Pakistan and even fled to Pakistan.But in February, 1948, by means of a Plebiscite, it was merged with the Indian Union.

JallianwallaBagh- is in Amritsar.nearly 20,000 people gathered for a meeting.General Dyer ordered for Shoot-at-sight without prior warning.Hundred of people were killed and many were wounded as there was no way to escape. This tragedy was one of the reasons for the Non-cooperation movement.

Shimla-in Himachal Pradesh, the summer capital of the British

Goa -was a Portuguese Colony.It was freed in 1961 and merged with the Indian Republic.

Nagpur-the Indian National Congress session was held here in December 1920,the decision of Gandhiji to start the Non Cooperation movement was endorsed hereandpeople were advised to follow the various programmes of NCM.Communal riots took place in 1924.

Haripura-One of the INC sessions was held here during whichNetaji was elected as the President of the Congress .Differences arose between him and Gandhi after this.

Mysore-Cultural capital of Karnataka, one of the princely states during the British Rule, ruled by the Wodeyars.noted for beautiful palaces and other monuments.

Delhi-was one of the centres of the Great Revolt of 1857, where Bahadur shah was declared as the Emperor.The British shifted their capital from Calcutta to Delhi in 1911 A.D.Communal riots took place in 1925 a.D.

SECTION-C

6.Gopal Krishna Gokhale-Life-achievements .5+4.5

7.Muslim League-a)Formation-objectives-programmes-b)Separate electorate-Lucknow Pact-Nehru committee report-demand for Pakistan. 2.5+2.5

8.Extremism-a)Internal causes-surcharged political environment, Partition of Bengal,Growth of education etc.,b)External Causes-Publicity of India’s condition abroad, Independence movements abroad, Reforms in foreign countries etc., 2.5+2.5

9.Swadeshi Movement-Partition of Bengal, origins-basically used as a method for securing economic objectives, later even for securing political objectives.-gained momentum in Bengal-different programmes.

10.Factors leading to the emergence of Left Movement in India-Crippling economic consequences of the First World War-the success of Russian Revolution-influence of Marxian ideas-Gandhiji’s work for the peasants and the workersand their participation in the national struggle-Stable economy of the USSR.

11. Government of India Act 1919-Circumstances leading to the passing of the Act-Provisions-results/failure. 1+3.5+.5

12. Simon Commission-formation-reasons for boycott-recommendations-aftermath.5+1+3+.5

13.B.R.Ambedkar-a)Early life-education- b)Organisations for the uplift of Depressed Classes-Agitations- Entry into politics-Embracing Buddhism-Work in the Constituent Assembly.1+4

14.INA-Formation- Subash Chandra Bose-General Mohan Singh-Provisional Government of free India at Singapore-Intensive military training-Japanese Government was impressed-alongwith INA marched to Kohima-But withdrew-Japan’s defeat in II World War and INA’s surrender-Trial

15.Causes/circumstances-passing of the act-provisions .5+.5+4

SECTIOND

16.Allan Octavian Hume 1885 A.D.

17. The First World War broke the lull in Indian Politics. Gandhiji and many other leaders whole heartedly supported (men and money)the british government in its war efforts with the hope of gaining something substantial for India after the war2 points- 2 marks.

18.The Congress and the Muslim League accepted the Congress-League scheme in the Lucknow session in 1916. It had two parts-i) Concerned with the (Muslim) minority rights,ii) constitutional reforms.

19.Lahore Session-Held in 1929- under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru-PoornaSwaraj resolution was passed-After that tricolour flag was hoisted.

20.Kakkori Conspiracy CaseOn August 25, 1925, a few revolutionaries stopped a train near Kakori railway station near Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh and looted the mail van. The revolutionaries were arrested. Four revolutionaries namely, Ashfaqulla, Ram Prasad, RajendraLahiri and Thakur Roshan singh were hanged while many others were given long sentences.

21.Second Round Table Conference-held between October-December 1931-Gandhiji attended it, as agreed –The British government declined the Nationalist demand- no agreement was reached regarding communal questions.

22.Provincial Autonomy-Introduced by the Government of India Act 1935,The provinces were given freedom in their internal administration-Dyarchy was abolished in the provinces-The Governor should only be the constitutional head of the province.

23. Any two causes for the Quit India Movement-Failure of the Cripps Mission-Critical War Stage-Pampering the Muslim League-Negative attitude of Churchill-Any two causes with explanation-----2 Marks

24.appointed and sent in 1942. Failed because of the attitude of the conservative Party,the Viceroy and the British bureaucracy was not ready to agree to the demands of Indians, specially during the War period.-2 marks

25.Mountbatten Plan-put forward by Lord Mountbatten, the then Viceroy in March, 1947.It provided for: i)Division of India into two Dominions i.e., India and Pakistan,ii) Partition of Punjab and Bengal on the basis of a Boundary Commission and iii) Referendums in N.W.F.P. and Baluchistan.

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