

Online Internal Examination - CC14

[Modern Nationalism in India]

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
JHARGRAM RAJ COLLEGE
SEMESTER 6 (HONOURS)

* Required

1. Email *

Candidate's Details

2. Name in CAPITAL letters: *

3. Registration No. (Please don't write registration year): *

4. Registration Year: *

Mark only one oval.

2020-2021

2019-2020

2018-2019

2017-2018

2016-2017

5. Class Roll No.: *

6. Session: *

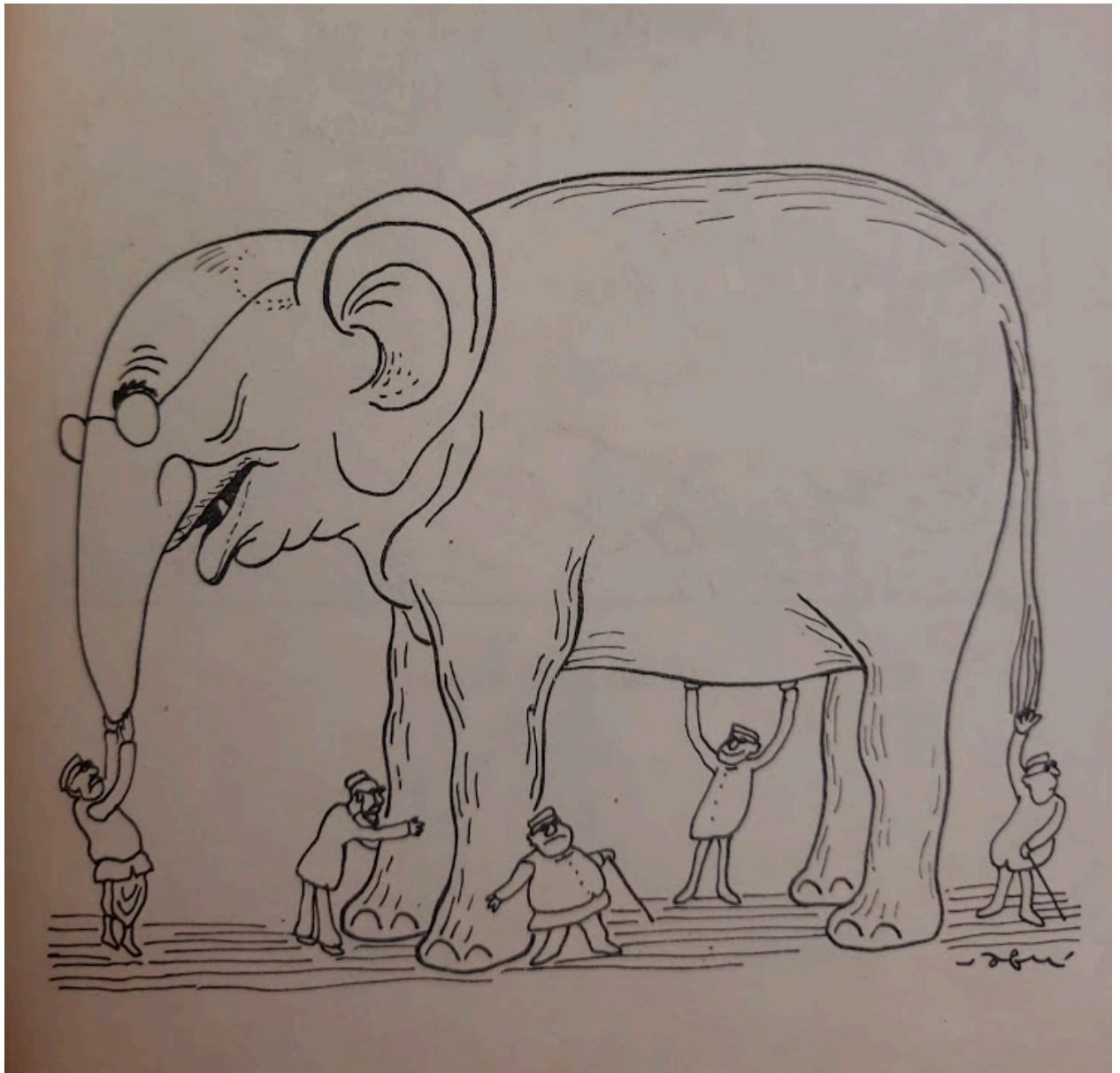
Check all that apply.

2021

Questions

Time allowed: 40 minutes.
This paper consists of 20 multiple-choice type of questions.
Each question has 4 alternative responses.
You have to choose the correct response against each question.
Answer all the questions.
All questions carry equal marks.
There is no negative marks for incorrect answers.

7. Below is a modern pictorial depiction of the famous Indian parable of 'the blind men and an elephant'. What does the cartoon indicate? 1 point



Mark only one oval.

- Indians have a tendency to claim absolute truth based on their limited, subjective experience as they ignore fellow Indian's limited, subjective experiences which may be equally true.
- The Non-cooperation movement marked the transformation of Indian nationalist politics from the politics of some restricted classes to becoming the politics of the masses.
- For most of the Indian masses, Gandhi was not as he really was, but as they thought him up.
- All of the above.

8. The extremist method of "passive resistance" did not include (1) refusal to co-operate with the government. (2) sending petition to the government. (3) boycott of government services, courts, schools and colleges. (4) refusal to pay rents to the zamindars. Choose the answer from the codes given below: 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- 1,3
 1,2
 2,4
 4

9. Which of the following is/are correctly matched? (1) Sandhya-Brahmabandhab Upadhyay (2) Bande Mataram-Satish Chandra Mukherji (3) New India-Bipin Chandra Pal (4) Dawn-Aurobindo Ghosh 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- 1 and 3
 2 and 3
 3 and 4
 1 and 2

10. Which of the following was not one of the reasons why the Third session of the Round Table Conference (1932) has been described as just a piece of 'window dressing'? 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Its composition was changed.
 Most of the preliminary work of the conference had been done by the committees of the Second Conference.
 As there was no fundamental issue before the conference, it had to deal mostly with details.
 From India, only the princes attended the conference.

11. Which of the following persons was/were not involved with the foundation of the Anushilan Samiti of Calcutta in 1902? (1) Pramothe Mitter (2) Barindra Kumar Ghosh (3) Abani Mukherjee (4) Pulin Das 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- 2 and 4
- 3 and 4
- 3 and 2
- 1 and 2

12. In what way did the Non-Cooperation Movement change the character of the Indian National Congress? 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- It brought the Congress closer to the revolutionary terrorists.
- From a passive petitioning organisation it became an active and revolutionary movement.
- It became the organiser and leader of the masses in their national struggle for freedom from foreign rule.
- Its leadership passed from the hands of the old stalwarts to those of the young resurgents.

13. Which of the following statements about the revolutionary terrorists are true? (1) They came mainly from the lower classes. (2) Most of them belonged to the upper castes. (3) Most of them came from rural areas. (4) They neglected the real demands of the peasants and workers. 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- 2,4
- 1,2,3
- 2,3,4
- 1,2

14. In the context of the image below choose the correct answer. (1) The cartoon below does not fully say the reason behind Gandhi's withdrawal of the Non-cooperation movement. (2) Some historians have pointed out that the Non-Cooperation Movement was gradually turning into a no-rent movement against the zamindars by the peasants, and Gandhi did not want a class revolution. (3) Big industrialists were opposed to the movement and they put pressure on Gandhi to suspend it. 1 point



Mark only one oval.

- 1,2,3
- 2,3
- 1
- 1,3

15. Early Moderates argued that the colonial modes of economic exploitation in the 19th century transformed from the earlier (a) _____ to (b) _____ and (c) _____.

1 point

Mark only one oval.

- (a) mercantilism (b) free trade (c) foreign capital investment
- (a) free trade (b) mercantilism (c) foreign capital investment
- (a) industrialism (b) foreign capital investment (c) mercantilism
- (a) industrialism (b) mercantilism (c) free trade

16. Which of the following is not true of 'economic nationalism'? (1) The Moderates argued that the key to India's development was industrialization with Indian capital. (2) They took up the class demands of the peasantry and working class. (3) They wanted a protectionist policy to protect Indian industries. (4) They challenged the idea of British benevolence and paternalistic imperialism.

1 point

Mark only one oval.

- 3,4
- 4
- 1,2
- 2

17. Muslim participation in INC declined after 1893 as it remained silent during the cow-killing riots. What could be the probable reasons for INC's attitude? (1) INC sympathised with the cause of cow-protection. (2) INC did not want to lose the support of the Hindus. (3) Until 1906, there was no rival Muslim political organisation that could match up to the INC.

1 point

Mark only one oval.

- 1,3
- 1,2,3
- 2,3
- 1,2

18. In India, from the late 1960s to the mid-1980s, there was sudden expansion of access to central and provincial archives, coinciding with the opening up of more and more collections of private papers of British officials and prominent Indians. This (1) caused a group of historians based in Cambridge to make methodologically new use of these materials which provided an alternative to the standard nationalist narrative. (2) led the Cambridge School to treat Indian nationalism as no more than a cover for the pursuit of selfish group or individual interests of Indian elites. (3) led to portrayal of Gandhi as nothing more than an effective political manipulator. 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- 1,2,3
- 1,2
- 3
- 1,3

19. Sumit Sarkar in his first book, 'The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal, 1903-1908', is critical of R.P. Dutt's Marxist interpretation of Indian national movement because 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- (1) Dutt gave a simplistic version of the Marxian class-approach.
- (2) Dutt's view of a clear class based difference between moderates and extremists was not possible.
- Both (1) and (2)
- Neither (1) nor (2)

20. According to Partha Chatterjee, anti-colonial nationalism in India created its own sphere of sovereignty within colonial society (1) where the 'material' was the domain of the outsider. (2) where entry to the 'spiritual' domain was exclusively available only to the East. (3) where in the 'outer' domain Western superiority was acknowledged. 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- 1,2,3
- 1,3
- 2,3
- 1,2

21. Which of the following about Subaltern Studies project is correct? 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Subaltern Studies project differed from the 'history from below' approach of E.P. Thompson and E.J. Hobsbawm.
- Subalterns were the maker of their own destinies.
- In both nationalism and colonialism bourgeois ideologies have exercised dominance without hegemony over the subalterns.
- All of the above.

22. Identify the odd one. 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- 'patron-client'
- 'locality'
- 'factions'
- 'pre-political'

23. Which of the following statements is true?

1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Lexi Loci Act of 1850 deals with service conditions of plantation labourers.
- Lord Cross's Act of 1892 marginally expanded the legislative councils both at the centre and the provinces.
- The Congress didn't support the 1898 amendment to Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885.
- The Anglo-Indians supported the Ilbert Bill.

24. A combination of factors made the charge of effeminacy by the British against the Bengali middle class, felt real. They were (1) existing practice of physical culture among Bengalis. (2) problem of limited economic opportunities for Bengali men. (3) frustration due to the lack of improvements in the political sphere for Bengalis.

1 point

Mark only one oval.

- 2,3
- 1,2,3
- 1,3
- 1,2

25. Nationalism in India got associated with Hindu religious revivalist ideas in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In this context choose the correct option. (1) The theory of 'medieval Muslim tyranny and decline' - 'ancient Hindu glory' was Orientalist in origin. (2) Bharatendu Harishchandra upheld the superiority of the classical Sanskrit heritage of the Hindi language. (3) Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay's 'Bande Mataram' contains elements of Hinduism but, his Hinduism was highly unorthodox.

1 point

Mark only one oval.

- 1,2,3
- 1,3
- 1,2
- 2,3

26. The study of nationalism emerged in the 1950s, at a time when there was considerable confidence in the possibilities of independent development along 'Nehruvian' lines, and the dominant mood among Indian historians was nationalism of a rather conventional kind, though complicated by occasional left-oriented writings. Histories of the national movement tended to be written _____ in terms of leaders or parties mobilizing followers. 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- 'from above'
- 'from below'
- 'from subaltern perspective'
- None of the above.

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