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19 (Sem-4) HIST-III 4-2

2016

**LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL
HISTORY**

Paper : 4-2

(History-III)

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

***The figures in the margin indicate
full marks for the questions.***

1. Fill in the blanks : 1×10=10
- (a) Under the Act for the Better Government of India, 1858, the _____ became the constitutional advisor of the Crown in all matters relating to India. (Secretary of State/Governor General)
- (b) The significant feature of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 was the principle of _____ which it introduced, though this word was very carefully avoided in it. (nomination/election)

Contd.

- (c) The _____ introduced for the first time the communal electorate in India (Indian Councils Act, 1892/Indian Councils Act, 1909)
- (d) _____ was the first woman President of the Indian National Congress. (Mrs. Annie Besant/Mrs. Sarojini Naidu)
- (e) The Government of India Act, 1935 was put into operation in _____. (1935/1937)
- (f) Under the Cabinet Mission Plan (1946), it was decided to establish a Union of India consisting of both British India and the _____. (Indian Princely States/Burma)
- (g) According to the Indian Independence Act, 1947, both India and Pakistan were to be governed by the _____. (Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946/Government of India Act, 1935)
- (h) On 26th Jan. _____, the Indian Constitution came into force. (1950/1951)
- (i) According to the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926, every High Court was to have _____ Bar Council (one/two) attached to it.

(j) _____ establishes an All India Bar Council for the first time. (The Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926/The Advocates Act, 1961)

2. Give very brief answers : $2 \times 5 = 10$
- (a) State *any two* provisions of the Government of India Act, 1858.
- (b) Mention *two* factors that led to the passing of the Government of India Act, 1919.
- (c) How did the Government of India Act, 1935 envisage the plan for establishing an All India Federation ?
- (d) Why did the Muslim League put obstacles in the formation of the Interim Government ?
- (e) ... Mention *two* major short-comings of the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926.

3. Answer in detail :

- (a) Give an account of the Indian Councils Act, 1861. What are the *two* defects of the Act ? $10 + 2 = 12$

Or

Write short notes on :

- (i) The Queen's Proclamation, 1858

- (ii) The demerits of the Indian Councils Act, 1892. 6
- (b) Give an account of the Indian Council's Act, 1909. 12

Or

Describe as well as assess the Home Rule Movement, 1916. 8+4=12

- (c) Critically analyse the Government of India Act, 1935. 12

Or

Why was the Cripps' Mission sent to India ? What are the merits and demerits of the Cripps' Proposals ?

2+10=12

- (d) Describe the various features of the Indian Independence Act, 1947. 12

Or

Enumerate the different features of Indian Constitution. 12

- (e) Give an account of the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926. 12

Or

Analyse the Advocates Act, 1961. 12