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19 (4) HIS-III

2017

HISTORY-III

Paper : 4-2

(Legal and Constitutional History)

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

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

1. Fill in the blanks : $1 \times 10 = 10$

(a) The Act for the Better Government of India 1858, handed over the powers of the Board of Control and Court of Directors, East India Company to the _____ . (Secretary of State for India with a Council/Governor General and Viceroy of India)

(b) The Indian Councils Act, 1861 appointed the _____ as the Extraordinary Member of the Executive Council of the Governor General. (Provincial Governor/Commander-in-Chief)

Contd.

- (c) The _____ community of Bengal played a major role in the Swadeshi Movement of 1905. (student/labour)
- (d) The Government of India Act, 1919 introduced dyarchy at the _____. (provinces/centre)
- (e) _____ threatened Britain to send the Cripps Mission, 1942 to India. (Advance of Germany/Japan's entry into the Second World War)
- (f) _____ proposed a federal union of India. (The Cabinet Mission/Wavell Plan)
- (g) The idea of _____ owes its origin to the Cabinet Mission Plan. (creation of a weak Central Government/grouping of provinces)
- (h) The Mountbatten Plan, June 3, 1947 was related to the _____ (process of transfer of power to Indian hands/plan for controlling the communal riots raging all over India at the time)
- (i) The Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 sought to establish a _____. (Union Bar Council/State Bar Council in each state)
- (j) The Advocates Act was passed in the year, _____. (1961/1962)

2. Give very brief answers : 2x5=10
- (a) Why did the British Parliament enact the Government of India Act, 1858?
- (b) Name the two associates of Mrs. Annie Besant the leader of India's Home Rule Movement, 1916.
- (c) State any two reasons responsible for the failure of Cripps' Proposals.
- (d) Mention any two features of Indian Constitution with regard to its quasi-federal nature.
- (e) State the reasons behind the passing of the Indian Bar Council Act, 1926.
3. Critically examine the Indian Councils Act, 1861 in the light of its different provisions. 12
- Or**
- State the importance of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 in the Constitutional history of India. 12
4. Narrate the different provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1909. 12

Or

Give an account of the Home Rule Movement, 1916. 12

5. Give a brief description of the Government of India Act, 1935. Assess its importance in the drafting of the Constitution of India. 8+4=12

Or

Who were the members of the Cabinet Mission? Enumerate the different provisions of the Cabinet Mission Plan. 2+10=12

6. Narrate the Mountbatten Plan, 1947. 12

Or

Narrate the provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947. 12

7. How did the Legal Practitioner' Act, 1879 try to systematise the legal profession in India? Give your answer in the light of its various provisions. 12

Or

Write a note on the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926. 12