21 (4) HIS-III 4,2

2019

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.

Cho	pose the correct option: 1×10=10
(a)	According to the Act for the Better
	Government of India, 1858, the
:	Secretary of State for India was to be
	assisted by a council of
4	members. (eight/fifteen)

- the Indian Councils Bill of 1861 was introduced in the British Parliament by

 (John Morley/Sir Charles Wood)
- (c) implemented the Partition of Bengal in 1905. (Lord Curzon/Lord Canning)

Contd.

, (d)	The Home Rule Movement was spearheaded by Bal Gangadhar Tilak in and Annie Besant in the rest of India. (Maharashtra/Bengal)
(e)	Sir Stafford Cripps was sent to India in 1942 by the then British Prime Minister (Winston Churchill/Clement Attlee)
Ø	According to the Government of India Act, 1935, the Legislature was divided into 2 chambers – the Council of State and the House of Assembly. (Provincial/Federal)
<i>(g)</i>	The Interim Government that was formed in 1946 was headed by (Mahatma Gandhi/Jawaharlal Nehru)
(h)	The Indian Independence Act was passed on 1947. (5th July)
(i)	According to the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, the were to be the Barristers of England or Ireland. (Advocates/Vakils)
(i)	The Indian Bar Committee was constituted in 1923 under the Chairmanship of (S. R. Das/

- 2. Answer the following in brief: 2×5=10
 - (a) What was the significance of the Act of 1858?
 - (b) Describe the idea of "Swadeshi" in the context of the Swadeshi Movement.
 - (c) Who were the members of the Cabinet Mission of 1946? What was their stand on the demand for Pakistan?
 - (d) Highlight any two important proposals of the Mountbatten Plan.
 - (e) What were the classifications of lawyers under the Legal Practitioners Act of 1879?
- 3. Give a detailed assessment of the Indian Councils Act of 1861.

OR

What were the changes brought about by the Indian Councils Act of 1892 in the Legislature Councils ?

4. Critically analyse the Morley-Minto reforms of 1909.

OR

Critically analyse the Government of India. Act, 1919.

5. State any six important provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935 in details.

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OR

What was the purpose of constituting the Cripps Mission? What were the main proposals put forward? How did the Indians react to it?

3+6+3=12

6. Discuss the significance of the Indian Independence Act, 1947.

ØR

Discuss six salient features of the Indian Constitution. 12

7. Give an account of the Indian Bar Council Act, 1926.

OR

Give an account of the Advocates Act, 1961.

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