

Theme 9

Question 1 how did the name Mughal derive?

Question 2 to the granting of titles to the men of married it was an important aspect of Mughal polity. Explain.

Question 3 discuss about the Akbar's interest in Persian language.

Question 4 discuss about the influence of Persian language during Mughal India.

Question 5 name the author of Badshah Nama .describe its content.

Question 6 Mughal rulers efficiently assimilated heterogeneous population within and imperial office. Support the statement.

Question 7 describe briefly how the emperor begin his day in the balcony and at Deewane Aam.

Question 8 how do you think that kandhar remained a bone of contention between Mughals and the safavid? Explain.

Question 9 discuss about the the classification and gradation among wives in Mughal household.

Question 10 describe how humour you Namah of gulbadan Begum gives us the glimpses of the Mughal Imperial household .

Question 10 describe briefly the relationship between the Mughals and the ottomans.

Question 11 the keeping of the exact and detailed record was the major concern of Mughal administration .support the statement with example.

Question 12 discuss about the Akbar square for religious knowledge.

Question 13 discuss about the origin of Mughal Empire .discuss how various Mughal emperor consolidated the Mughal Empire.

Question 14 Chronicles are an important source for studying the Mughal empire and its Court .discuss in detail about The Chronicles.

Question 15 discuss about the importance of painting and the support and opposition it received during the Mughal period.

Question 16 among the illustrated Mughal official history the akbarnama and the badshahnama are the most well known .discuss in detail about both The Chronicles of the Mughal Kings.

Question 17 what was the importance of capital city to the mughal empire? discuss about the capital cities built by the emperor Akbar and Shahjahan.

Question 18 the physical arrangement of the court focused on the sovereign ,mirroredhis status at the heart of society. look at the statement and discuss in detail about the Mughal court and rules it followed.

19 explain why the nobility was recruited from different races and religious groups by the Mughal rulers in India.

Question 20 assess the role played by women of the Imperial household in the Mughal Empire.

Question 21 describe the main features of the mansabdari system.

Question 22 what were the distinctive features of the Mughal nobility ?how was their relationship with the emperor shaped.

Question 23 how did the Mughal Empire maintain records and disseminate information.

Question 24 in what ways would the daily routine and special festivities associated with the Mughal court have conveyed a sense of power of the emperor.

Question 25 discuss with examples the distinctive features of Mughal Chronicles.

Question 26 why did the Jesuits come to India ?what was the basis of their interaction with Akbar?

Question 27 Analyse Akbar's religious policy.

Question 28 the granting of titles two men of married it was an important aspect of Mughal polity. explain.

Question 29 discuss the major features of Mughal provincial administration .how did the centre control the provinces?

Theme 10

Question 1 how did the auction in Burdwan take place?

Question 2 how was the permanent settlement different from Ryotwari settlement?

Question 3 explain to reasons for the failure of permanent settlement of land revenue introduced by british in bengal.

Question 4 the battle between the hoe and the plough was a long one.Substantiate the statement with reference to the santhal and pahar years of raj mahal his during 18 century.

Question 5 the East India company had recognise zamindars importance but wanted to control and regulate them explain the steps taken by them to sub dual there thor it in the 18 century.

Question 6 Jotedars inevitably weekend jamidar in bengal by the end of 18 century .give arguments to support the statement.

Question 7 evaluate the main aspect of fifth report on the administration and activities of east india company submitted to the british parliament.

Question 8 analyse the economic and social conditions of Paharias hillfolk of raj mahal hills during the late 18 century.

Question 9 which policy was adopted by british officials towards pahariad in the decade of 1770.what was with result.

Question 10 what was damin - i- koh.? How itl came into being?

Question 10 analyse the circumstances under which the british official invited santhal to settle in the peripheries of raj mahal hills during the 19th century .

Question 12 what was the account of bhuchanan?

Question 13 examine the main aspect of 5th report which was submitted to the british parliament in 1813.

Questions 14 after introducing the permanent settlement in bengal the zamindars regularly failed to pay the land revenue demand .examine the causes and consequences of it .

Question 15 describe the lifestyle of paharias.

Question 16 what was the objectives of land revenue policy followed by the british in india describe the main features of the land revenue settlement introduced by the british discuss their impact on the structure of the rural economy.

Questions 17 why was the jotedars powerful figure in many areas of rural bengal?

Question 18 how did zamindars manage to retain control over their jamidaris?

Question 19 how did the paharias respond to the coming of outsiders?

Question 20 Why were many jamindaris auctioned after the permanent settlement?

Question 21 how did the east india company benefit by introducing the permanent settlement?

Question 22 why did the paharias regularly raid the plains.?

Question 23 state the changes affected by lord cornwallis in the system of land revenue administration in bengal.

Theme 11

Question 1 discuss the nature of revolt of 1857

Question 2 with the help of specific examples examine the nature of Indian leadership that emerged against British in the revolt of 1857 .

Question 3 examine the provisions of subsidiary Alliance system devised by Lord Wellesley in 1798 for India .

Question 4 examine the participation of the talukdars of Awadh in the revolt of 1857 .

Question 5 discuss summary settlement . what was its impact?

Question 6 the relationship of the sepoys with the superior white officers underwent a significance change in the years preceding the uprising of 1857.support the statement with examples.

Question 7 what was the importance of proclamations of the revolt of 1857 ?

Question 8 describe about the alternative authority established by the rebels.

Question 9 what is the significance of visual representation ?

Question 10 what was the impact of revolt of 1857 on the national list imagery?

Question 11 the rumours in 1857 begin to make sense when seen in the context of the policies pursued by the British from late 1820 support your answer with evidence .

Question 12 examine how Lord Dalhousie's policy of annexation created dissatisfaction amongst the people of Awadh.

Question 13 visual images and literature as much as the writing of history have helped in keeping alive the memory of revolt of 1857 .asses this statement.

Questions14 rumors and prophecies played a part in moving the people into action during the revolt of 1857 . examine the statement with rumors and reasons for its belief.

Question 15 why did talukdar and sepoys of awadh join the revolt of 1857 .explain.

Question 16 examine the repressive measures adopted by british to subdue the rebels of 1857 .

Question 17 describe how the british celebrated those who they believed saved the english and repressed the rebels during the revolt of 1857 ?

Questionn 18 Examine the chain of grievances in Awadh linked the princes talukdars peasants and sepoys to join hand in the revolt of 1857 against the british .examine the statement.

Question 19 a major cause of the revolt of 1857 was Dalhousie's occupation of awadh . give reasons to justify the statement .

Question 20 why did Delhi become the focal point of the revolt of 1857 .

Question 21 what steps did the British take to quell the Uprising?

Question 22 why did the mutinous sepoys in many places turn to erstwhile rulers to provide leadership in the revolt?

Question 23 why was the revolt particularly widespread in awadh? what prompted the peasants talukdars and Zamindars to join the revolt ?

Question 24 Discuss the economic and political causes of this content against the british rule in the first half of the 19th century .

Question 25 what was the immediate cause of revolt of 1857 ?

Question 26 discuss the evidence that indicates planning and coordination on the part of the Rebels .

Question 27 why did the the Indians think that their religion was in danger ?

Question 28 why were the Indian artisans craftsman and native rulers discontented with the British ?

Question 29 Trace the steps in which a awadh was annexed.

Question 30 give evidences to show the popular nature of the revolt .

Question 31 What were the causes of economic discontent among Indians before 1857 ?

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Theme 13

Question 1 the initiatives in Champaran Ahmedabad and Kheda Gandhiji out as a Nationalist with the deep sympathy for the poor .substantiate the statement .

Question 2 what actions took place during the non cooperation movement ?

Question 3 what were the consequences of non cooperation movement ?

Question 4 how Gandhiji was Ashok social reformer ?

Question 5 what were the other protests along with salt march ?

Question 6 assess the significance of salt march in India's freedom struggle. how did the British government react to it ?

Question 7 wherever Gandhiji went rumours spread of his miraculous powers .explain with examples .

Question 8 How was Quit India Movement genuinely a mass movement ?explain .

Question 9 the salt march of 1930 was the first event that brought Mahatma Gandhi to World's attention. explain significance of this movement for Swaraj.

Question 10 in the history of nationalism Gandhiji was identified with the making of nation .describe his role in the freedom struggle of India.

Question 11 explain why many scholars have written of the month after independence as being Gandhiji's finest hour.

Question 12 explain how AO Gandhiji's mass appeal was undoubtedly genuine in the context of Indian politics and how it contributed to his success in broadening the basis of nationalism ?

Question 13 describe the different sources from which we can reconstruct the Political career of Gandhiji and the history of national movement.

Question 14 Gandhiji encouraged the communication of the the Nationalist message in mother tongue rather than in language of the ruler. examine how he knitted The Non-cooperation movement with his philosophy .

Question 15 how did Mahatma Gandhi seek to identify with the common people?

Question 16 explain the decisions taken by Indian National Congress at the the Calcutta session of September 1920 regarding Non-Cooperation with the British .how did the annual Nagpur session gear itself for implementing these decisions ?

Question 17 How was Mahatma Gandhi perceived by the peasants?

Question 18 describe the circumstances which led to launching of the Khilafat movement in 1920 by Ali Brothers why was it called off ?

Question 19 describe the aim and the programmes of the civil disobedience movement launched under Gandhiji and the sections of the society which participated in it .

Question 20 e describe the constructive programs of Mahatma Gandhi during the the freedom struggle of India .

Question 21 what is meant by the Khilafat question ?why did it become an important component of the the anti-imperialist struggle in India during the the post-war years ?

Question 22 why did the the British convene the round table conferences? what was the the attitude of Congress to these conferences and what was their outcome ?

Question 23 describe the events that led to the the second civil disobedience movement .

Question 24 what do private letters and autobiographies tell us about an individual ? how are these sources different from official account?

Question 25 trace the development off the non cooperation movement and the Khilafat agitation from 1919 to 1922 .why was the the non cooperation movement withdrawn ?

Theme 15

Question 1 what were the immediate events before the the making of the constitution ?

Question 2 how objective resolution played a key role in drafting of of the constitution?

Question 3 what was Govind Ballabh Pant's argument against separate electorates?

Question 4 why did N. G.Ranga urge to interpret minorities in the economic terms in the constituent assembly ?explain .

Question 5 briefly explain three list of the constitution .

Question 6 what were the provisions of fiscal federalism ?

Question 7 explain why certain members of the constituent assembly what are opposing Hindustani as a national language .

Question 8 the discussions within the constituent assembly were also influenced by the opinions expressed by the public .examine the statement .

Question 9 a communist member Somnath Lahiri show the dark hand of British imperialism hanging over the deliberations of constituent assembly .examine the statement and give your own views in support of your answer.

Question 10 why the constitution was regarded as a source of expressing the aspirations of freedom fighters ?

Question 11 partition of India had made nationalist fervently opposed to the the idea of separate electorate .examine the statement.

Question 12 how did constituent assembly e off India protected the power of the the central government? explain .

Question 13 within the constituent assembly of India the language issue was intensely debated . examine the views put forward by members of the Assembly on the issue.

Question 14 what were the important features of the constitution ?

Question 15 British elements is gone but they have left mischief behind .explain.

Assignment - 1

Question 16 state the arguments given by Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel for building political Unity and forming the nation.

question 17 with respect to centre state relationship how were powers and Texas distributed between the centre and the state

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