

MODERN HISTORY – UPSC MAINS PYQS (BRAINSTORMING SHEETS - 46 YEARS PYQS COVERED)

MACRO TOPIC - PERSONALITIES & THINKERS				
#	Micro Topic	Year	Marks	Question
1.	Gandhi — Legacy & Relevance	2018	10	Throw light on the significance of the thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi in the present times.
2.	Bose vs Gandhi	2016	12.5	Highlight the differences in the approach of Subhash Chandra Bose and Mahatma Gandhi in the struggle for freedom.
3.	Subhas Chandra Bose	2005	10	Evaluate Subhas Chandra Bose's contribution to India's freedom.
4.	Gandhi — Role in Independence	2015	12.5	How difficult would have been the achievement of Indian independence without Mahatma Gandhi? Discuss.
5.	Gandhi & Ambedkar	2015	12.5	Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B R Ambedkar, despite having divergent approaches and strategies, had a common goal of amelioration of the downtrodden. Elucidate.
6.	Foreign Nationals in Freedom Struggle	2013	12.5	Several foreigners made India their homeland and participated in various movements. Analyse their role in the Indian struggle for freedom.
7.	Vinoba Bhave — Bhoodan Movement	2013	12.5	Critically discuss the objectives of Bhoodan and Gramdan movements initiated by Acharya Vinoba Bhave and their success.
8.	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	2013	12.5	Discuss the contributions of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to pre- and post-independent India.
9.	Bhagat Singh & Revolutionary Leaders	2007	10	Evaluate the contribution of revolutionary terrorism represented by Bhagat Singh to the cause of India's Struggle of independence.
10.	Curzon vs Nehru — Comparison	2006	15	Regardless of distance in time, there were lots of similarities between Lord Curzon and Jawaharlal Nehru. Discuss.
11.	Tej Bahadur Sapru	2006	10	Critically assess Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's view on Indian Nationalism.
12.	Gandhi, Tagore & Nehru	2001	15	Explain briefly the main contributions of Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore and Jawaharlal Nehru to the making of modern India.
13.	Gandhi vs Nehru	1998	10	Did Jawaharlal Nehru really 'speak' the 'language' of Gandhi? Locate the points of their agreements and departures.
14.	Bal Gangadhar Tilak	1996	10	What was Tilak's contribution towards shaping the course of the nationalist movement in India?
15.	Nehru & Liberals	1996	10	Why has Nehru in his Autobiography been so critical of the liberals?
16.	Dadabhai Naoroji — Drain Theory	1994	10	Evaluate the role of Dadabhai Naoroji in exposing the evils of British rule in India.

MACRO TOPIC - BRITISH ADMINISTRATION				
#	Micro Topic	Year	Marks	Question
17.	Civil Services & ICS	2025	10	The ethos of civil service in India stand for the combination of professionalism with nationalistic consciousness. Elucidate.
18.	Civil Services & ICS	1995	15	When was the system of open competitive examination in the Indian Civil Service introduced. Analyse the growth of the Indian Civil Service till the passing of the Government of India Act, 1919.
19.	Civil Services & ICS	1989	10	The recruitment of Indians to Civil Services was the most important question in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.' Explain.

20.	Political & Administrative Reorganisation	2022	15	The political and administrative reorganization of states and territories has been a continuous ongoing process since the mid-nineteenth century. Discuss with examples.
21.	Princely States Integration	2021	10	Assess the main administrative issues and socio-cultural problems in the integration process of Indian Princely States.
22.	British Vision & Ideology	2008	10	British vision of India had no single coherent set of ideas. On the contrary, the ideas were shot through with contradictions and inconsistencies. Discuss.
23.	British Vision & Ideology	1993	10	What were the basic differences between the conservative and the liberal schools of administrators in the latter half of the 19th century?
24.	Constitutional Acts & Reforms	2007	10	What are the salient features of the Government of India Acts of 1858 and 1909?
25.	Constitutional Acts & Reforms	1993	10	The Minto-Morley Reforms did not and could not provide an answer to Indian problems. Explain.
26.	Modernisation under British Rule	2005	15	What in your opinion were the positive steps taken by the British to modernize India?
27.	Post-1858 Administrative Changes	2001	15	What administrative changes were introduced in India after 1858? What were the objectives of these changes?
28.	Communal Awards & Representation	1996	10	What was the Macdonald Award? How was it modified?
29.	Social Legislation by EIC	1995	10	Discuss the various aspects of social legislation introduced by the East India Company in the first half of the nineteenth century.

MACRO TOPIC - BRITISH CONQUEST & EARLY EXPANSION

#	Micro Topic	Year	Marks	Question
30.	Fragmented Polity & Maratha Decline	2017	10	Clarify how mid-eighteenth century India was beset with the spectre of a fragmented polity.
31.	Battles & Military History	2014	12.5	The third battle of Panipat was fought in 1761. Why were so many empire-shaking battles fought at Panipat?

MACRO TOPIC - CULTURAL AWAKENING & SOCIAL REFORM

#	Micro Topic	Year	Marks	Question
32.	Socio-Religious Reform Movements	2021	10	Trace the rise and growth of socio-religious reform movements with special reference to Young Bengal and Brahma Samaj.
33.	Indian Renaissance & National Identity	2019	10	Examine the linkages between 19th centuries 'Indian renaissance' and emergence of national identity.
34.	Social-Religious Reforms & Nationalism	2007	15	What was the character of social religious reforms in the 19th Century and how did they contribute to the national awakening in India?
35.	Indian Renaissance	2006	10	Characterise the main features of Indian Renaissance.
36.	Indian Renaissance	1983	10	The nineteenth century is generally called a period of Indian Renaissance. Which were the major social reform movements of this period and what changes did they bring about?
37.	Arya Samaj	2000	10	Who established the Arya Samaj? What was its goal?
38.	Reform Movements & Nationalism	1989	10	Analyse briefly the contribution of religious reform movements to the growth of extremist nationalist movement.
39.	Servants of India Society	1986	10	Explain briefly the nature and activities of either Theosophical Society of India or Servants of India Society.

40.	Social Reform Movements	1986	15	Discuss the major social reform movements of the second half of the 19th century. In what way did they contribute to the rise and growth of Indian National Movement.
41.	Caste & Untouchability	1980	10	The Caste system and the practice of untouchability were major targets of attack from the social reform movement. Indicate the main factors which gradually undermined the caste system and brought into sharp focus the evils of untouchability.
42.	Raja Ram Mohan Roy & 19th C Reformers	1979	10	The second half of the nineteenth century witnessed in India a strong wave of reformation in the spheres of religion and society. What part was played in this directly or indirectly by Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Keshab Chandra Sen and M. G. Ranade.

MACRO TOPIC - EARLY GANDHIAN MOVEMENTS

#	Micro Topic	Year	Marks	Question
43	Champaran & Early Satyagrahas	1994	15	Trace the emergence of Gandhiji in Indian political scene till the Champaran Satyagraha of 1917. What was the basic philosophy of Satyagraha enunciated by him?
44.	Champaran & Early Satyagrahas	1993	15	Mahatma Gandhi's success, during 1916-20, in getting the technique of non-violent satyagraha accepted by the nation as a weapon of struggle against the British was phenomenal. Elucidate.

MACRO TOPIC - ECONOMIC IMPACT OF COLONIALISM

#	Micro Topic	Year	Marks	Question
45.	De-industrialisation	2017	15	Examine how the decline of traditional artisanal industry in colonial India crippled the rural economy.
46.	British Economic Policies Overview	2014	12.5	Examine critically the various facets of economic policies of the British in India from mid-eighteenth century till independence.
47.	Economic Nationalism & Drain Theory	1998	10	How did economic nationalism mirror the work of the early nationalist leadership in India.
48.	Free Trade & Textile Industry	1998	10	How did the Policy of free trade hurt Indian textile industry and crafts in the latter half of the 19th century?
49.	Colonial Economy	1983	15	The economic policies followed by the British led to the transformation of India's Economy into a colonial economy. They disrupted the traditional structure of Indian economy. Explain with special reference to agriculture, rural employment and development of industries.

MACRO TOPIC - EDUCATION

#	Micro Topic	Year	Marks	Question
50.	Gandhi vs Tagore on Education	2023	10	What was the difference between Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore in their approach towards education and nationalism?
51.	Western Education & Social Change	2008	10	The emergence of new social classes in British India was a direct consequence of the establishment of new social economy, new state system, administrative machinery and Western education. Discuss.
52.	Education Committees & Reports	2004	10	Discuss the main findings of the Hartog committee (1929).
53.	Education Committees & Reports	2002	15	What was the Butler Committee Report? Discuss the reactions on the report in India.

54.	Gandhi's Basic Education	1997	10	Discuss Mahatma Gandhi's concept of 'Basic Education'. How far was it a departure from conventional system of education?
55.	University & Higher Education	1991	10	Trace the growth and development of University education till 1919.
56.	Women's Education	1990	10	Trace the progress of the women's education from the early days of the British rule to the year 1947.

MACRO TOPIC - EXTREMISM, MILITANT NATIONALISM & HOME RULE

#	Micro Topic	Year	Marks	Question
57.	Colonial Crisis 1919-1939	2007	15	The crisis of the colonial order during 1919 and 1939 was directly linked to the constitutional reforms, disillusionment and militant anti-colonial struggles. Elucidate.
58.	Electoral Reforms 1909	2003	10	The reforms of 1909 introduced a cardinal problem and ground of controversy at every revision of the Indian electoral system. Comment.
59.	Home Rule Movement	2002	10	Trace the growth of the Indian Home Rule Movement in Britain.
60.	Nature of Extremism	1997	15	Examine the causes and nature of extremism in Indian politics in the early part of the present century.
61.	Annie Besant	1994	10	Explain the part played by Annie Besant in the Home Rule Movement.
62.	Lucknow Pact 1916	1993	10	The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was signed without regard for its consequences. Elucidate.
63.	Revolutionary Terrorism	1991	15	Discuss the growth of revolutionary terrorism with special reference to its ramifications in Maharashtra, Bengal and Punjab till the first decade of the twentieth century.
64.	Lal-Bal-Pal	1990	10	How did Lala Lajpat Rai and Bal Gangadhar Tilak champion the cause of militant nationalism in India?

MACRO TOPIC - GANDHIAN PHASE & MASS NATIONALISM

#	Micro Topic	Year	Marks	Question
65.	Quit India Movement	2024	10	What were the events that led to the Quit India Movement? Point out its results.
66.	Broader Nationalism	2019	15	Many voices had strengthened and enriched the nationalist movement during the Gandhian phase. Elaborate.
67.	Broader Nationalism	2003	10	The mainstay of Mahatma Gandhi's movements was the rural India.' Elucidate.
68.	NCM & Civil Disobedience	2021	15	Bring out the constructive programmes of Mahatma Gandhi during Non-Cooperation Movement and Civil Disobedience Movement.
69.	NCM & Civil Disobedience	2008	10	Non-cooperation movement gave new direction and energy to the National Movement. Explain.
70.	NCM & Civil Disobedience	2004	15	Form a critical assessment of the Non-cooperation Movement.
71.	NCM & Civil Disobedience	1996	15	What were the reasons that changed Gandhiji's attitude of responsive cooperation to non-cooperation in 1920? What were its consequences?
72.	NCM & Civil Disobedience	1989	15	Why did Gandhiji launch the Non-violent Non-cooperation Movement on the Khilafat question? How were other issues joined to it later? Discuss the constructive programme of the Non cooperation.
73.	NCM & Civil Disobedience	1986	15	What were the effects of non-violent non-cooperation Movement in India? When was the movement recalled and why?

74.	Khilafat & Hindu-Muslim Unity	2007	10	Do you think Mahatma Gandhi's support to Khilafat Movement had diluted his secular credentials? Give your argument based on the assessment of events.
75.	Khilafat & Hindu-Muslim Unity	2001	10	Discuss the aims and objects of the Khilafat Movement. To what extent was it successful?
76.	Salt Satyagraha & Civil Disobedience	2001	10	Why did Gandhi launch the Salt Satyagraha in 1930 and with what results?
77.	Salt Satyagraha & Civil Disobedience	1995	10	In what way did the Civil Disobedience Movement affect the different provinces of India? How did it foster peasant movement in India.
78.	Salt Satyagraha & Civil Disobedience	1992	10	Why did Mahatma Gandhi launch Civil Disobedience Movement? Analyse the intensity of the movement in different parts of India.
79.	Salt Satyagraha & Civil Disobedience	1988	10	Analyse Mahatma Gandhi's main demands presented to Irwin. How did Salt emerge as the central issue for launching the Satyagraha?
80.	Salt Satyagraha & Civil Disobedience	1988	10	What was the Gandhi-Irwin Pact? Why was it signed and what were its consequences?
81.	Harijan & Individual Satyagraha	1991	10	What was Harijan Movement? Why and with what effect did Gandhi launch individual Satyagraha?

MACRO TOPIC - IMPORTANT GOVERNOR GENERALS & VICEROYS

#	Micro Topic	Year	Marks	Question
82.	Lord Curzon	2020	10	Evaluate the policies of Lord Curzon and their long term implications on the national movements.
83.	Lord Curzon	1999	10	How far Curzon's Policy Towards Tibet Was Influenced By strategic consideration?
84.	Lord Dalhousie	2013	12.5	In many ways, Lord Dalhousie was the founder of modern India.' Elaborate.
85.	Lord Lytton & Lord Ripon	1992	15	The Viceroyalties of Lord Lytton and Lord Ripon formed an important landmark in the history of the Indian National Movement.' Examine the truth of the statement.

MACRO TOPIC - INDIAN STATES & BRITISH

#	Micro Topic	Year	Marks	Question
86.	Transfer of Power & States	1980	25	What were the main reasons for the decision of the British Government to leave India after transferring power to 'British India' and the 'Rulers' of Indian states?

MACRO TOPIC - MODERATES, EXTREMISTS & EARLY NATIONALISM

#	Micro Topic	Year	Marks	Question
87.	Role of Moderates	2021	15	To what extent did the role of the moderates prepare a base for the wider freedom movement? Comment.
88.	Role of Moderates	2017	10	Why did the 'Moderates' failed to carry conviction with the nation about their proclaimed ideology and political goals by the end of the nineteenth century?]
89.	Role of Moderates	1998	10	Why did the moderates lose appeal with the Indians and failed to elicit desired response from the British?
90.	Role of Moderates	1994	10	What were the contributions of the Moderates in the formative stage of the Indian National Congress?
91.	Evolution of National Movement	2020	15	Since the decade of the 1920s, the national movement acquired various ideological strands and thereby expanded its social base. Discuss.
92.	Montagu - Chelmsford	2005	10	In the Montagu-Chelmsford Report communal representation and reservations were not only retained but considerably extended.' Comment.

93.	Partition of Bengal 1905	2004	10	What led to the partition of Bengal in 1905?
94.	Partition of Bengal 1905	1996	10	Bengal was partitioned in 1905 not for administrative reasons but for political purposes. Elucidate.
95.	Partition of Bengal 1905	1993	15	Why was Bengal partitioned in 1905? How did it lead to the growth of extremist and terrorist schools of nationalism? Why was it annulled and with what consequences?
96.	Partition of Bengal 1905	1987	15	What were the motives which led to the partition of Bengal? What were its consequences? Why was it annulled?
97.	Moderate-Extremist Divide	2003	10	Bring out the ideological basis of the Moderate-Extremist divide in the Indian National Congress.
98.	Moderate-Extremist Divide	1985	10	What were the attitudes of the moderates and Extremists towards the freedom movement of India? What led to their showdown in Surat (1907)?
99.	Early National Movement & INC	2001	15	Discuss the main objectives of the Indian national movement up to 1905. What were its basic weaknesses during this period?
100.	Early National Movement & INC	1995	10	Trace the emergence of Indian nationalism till the foundation of the Indian National Congress.
101.	Swadeshi Movement	2000	15	Trace the origin of the Swadeshi Movement. How did it involve the masses?
102.	Swadeshi Movement	1992	15	How far was the Swadeshi Movement linked with Boycott? Analyse the nature of mass participation in the Movement.
103.	British Policy post-1858	1996	15	The policies of the British Indian Government during 1858 – 1905 were aimed at preventing another revolt of the masses. Elucidate.
104.	National Symbols & Anthem	1987	10	Who wrote our National Anthem? When, where and on what occasion was it sung for the first time? When was it accepted as our National Anthem?

MACRO TOPIC - PEOPLES RESISTANCE & EARLY COLONIAL PERIOD

#	Micro Topic	Year	Marks	Question
105.	Tribal Uprisings	2023	15	How did colonial rule affect the tribal in India and what was the tribal response to colonial oppression?
106.	Tribal Uprisings	2003	10	Discuss the character of major tribal uprisings in British India in the nineteenth Century.
107.	Tribal Uprisings	1994	15	Discuss the outstanding Tribal uprisings against the British rule during the nineteenth century. What is meant by 'un-British' rule in India? How did the Indian nationalists react against it?
108.	British Military Superiority	2022	10	Why did the armies of the British East India company — mostly comprising of Indian soldiers — win consistently against the more numerous and better equipped armies of then Indian rulers? Give reasons.
109.	Famines in Colonial India	2022	10	Why was there a sudden spurt in famines in colonial India since the mid-18th century? Give reasons.

MACRO TOPIC - PREPARATION FOR INDEPENDENCE & PARTITION

#	Micro Topic	Year	Marks	Question
110.	Transfer of Power 1940s	2019	15	Assess the role of British imperial power in complicating the process of transfer of power during 1940s.
111.	Objectives of Movement	2017	15	Highlight the importance of the new objectives that got added to the vision of Indian Independence since the twenties of the last century. (15 Marks, 250 Words) [2017]

112.	Constituent Assembly	2015	12.5	It would have been difficult for the Constituent Assembly to complete its historic task of drafting the Constitution for Independent India in just three years, but its experience gained with the Government of India Act, 1935. Discuss.
113.	Naval Mutiny 1946	2014	10	In what ways did the naval mutiny prove to be the last nail in the coffin of British colonial aspirations in India?
114.	Mass-Based Movement	2012	15	The Indian independence movement was a mass-based movement that encompassed various sections of society. It also underwent the process of constant ideological evolution.' Critically examine.

MACRO TOPIC - PRESS FREEDOM & CENSORSHIP

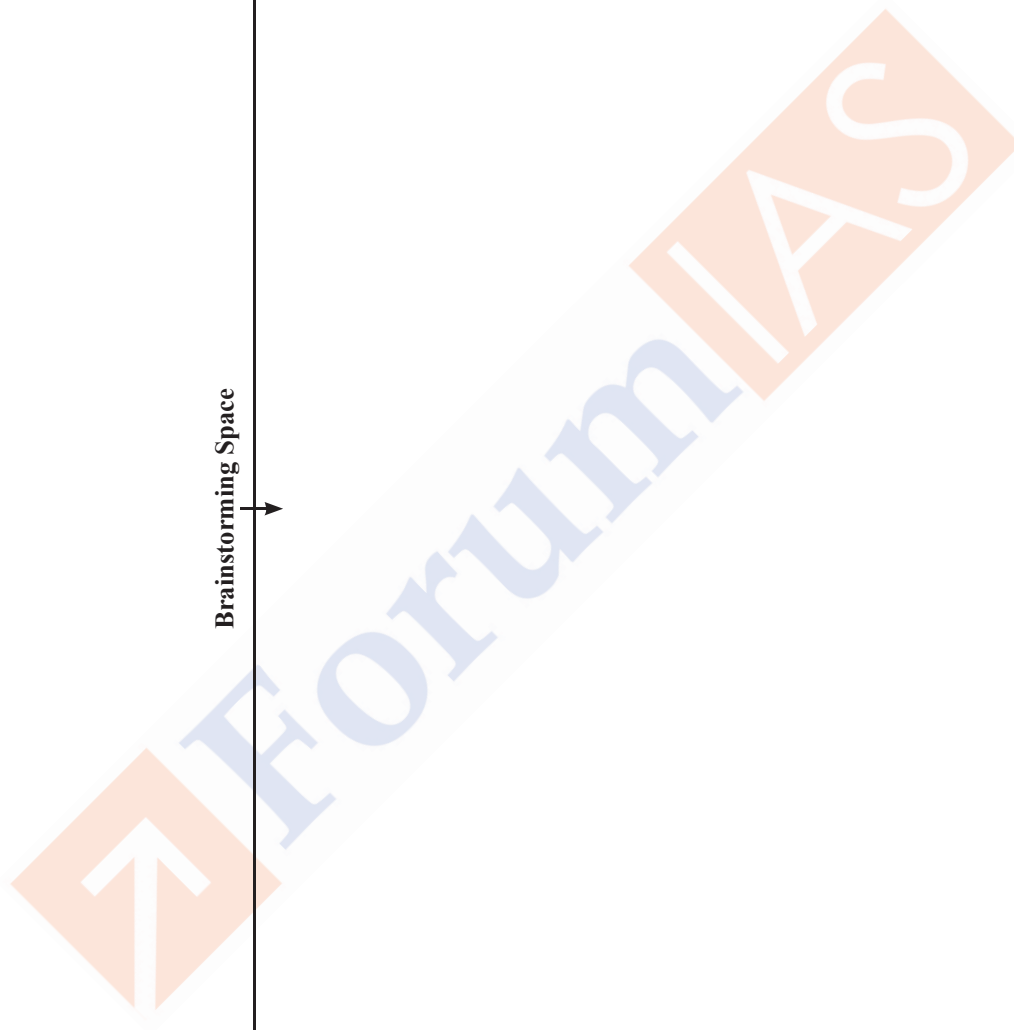
#	Micro Topic	Year	Marks	Question
115.	Press Regulations by British	2004	15	Discuss the major regulations enacted by the British rulers to curb the freedom of Press in India.

MACRO TOPIC - REVOLT OF 1857

#	Micro Topic	Year	Marks	Question
116.	Causes & Nature of 1857 Revolt	2019	10	The 1857 Uprising was the culmination of the recurrent big and small local rebellions that had occurred in the preceding hundred years of British rule. Elucidate.
117.	Impact & Aftermath of 1857	2016	12.5	Explain how the Uprising of 1857 constitutes an important watershed in the evolution of British policies towards colonial India.
118.	Nature of 1857 — War of Independence	1999	10	What began as a fight for religion ended as a war of independence! Do you support this viewpoint?
119.	Muslim Separatism & Partition	1987	15	Despite the fact that Muslims and Hindus fought together against the British in the Revolt of 1857, a separatist movement started soon after. Briefly review the origin and development of Muslim Separatist Movement culminating into the creation of Pakistan in 1947.

Q.1) Throw light on the significance of the thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi in the present times. (10 Marks, 150 Words) [2018]

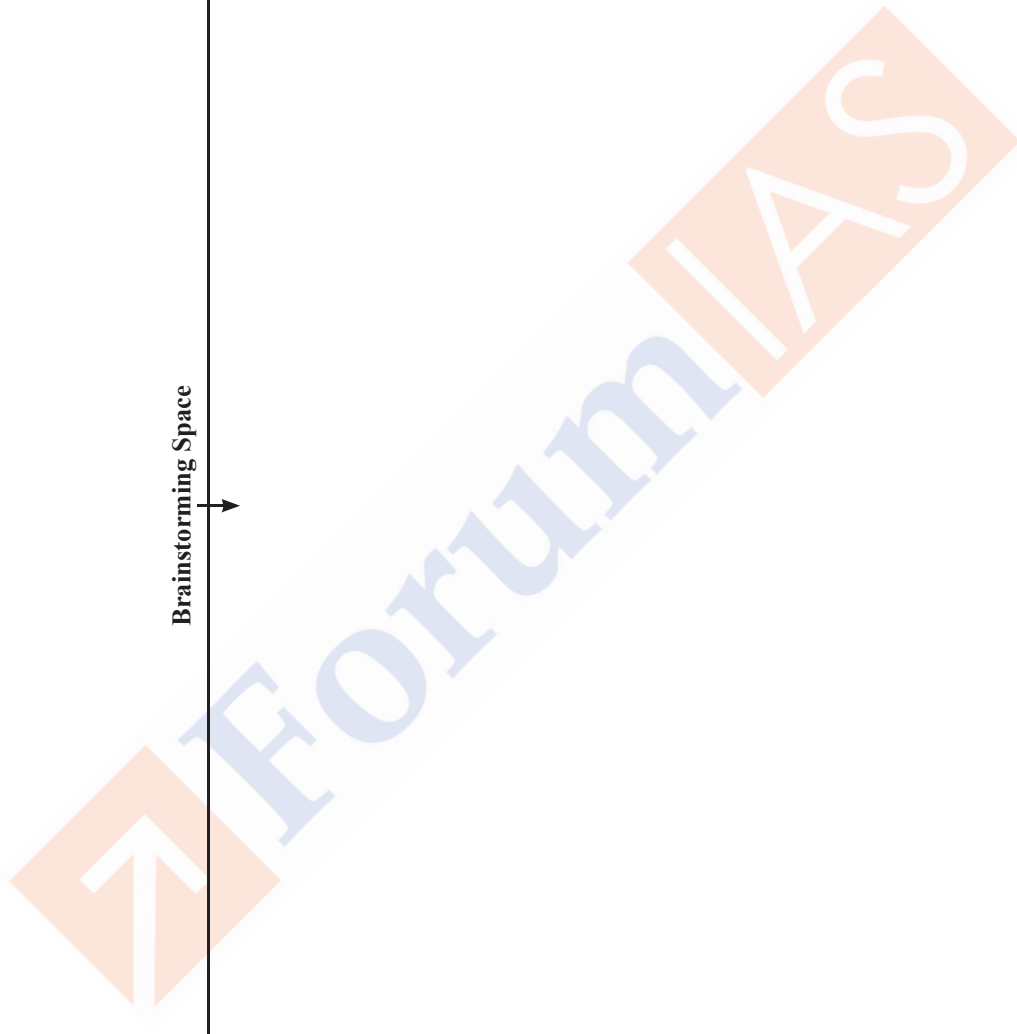
Brainstorming Space



Q.2) Highlight the differences in the approach of Subhash Chandra Bose and Mahatma Gandhi in the struggle for freedom.

(12.5 Marks, 200 Words) [2016]

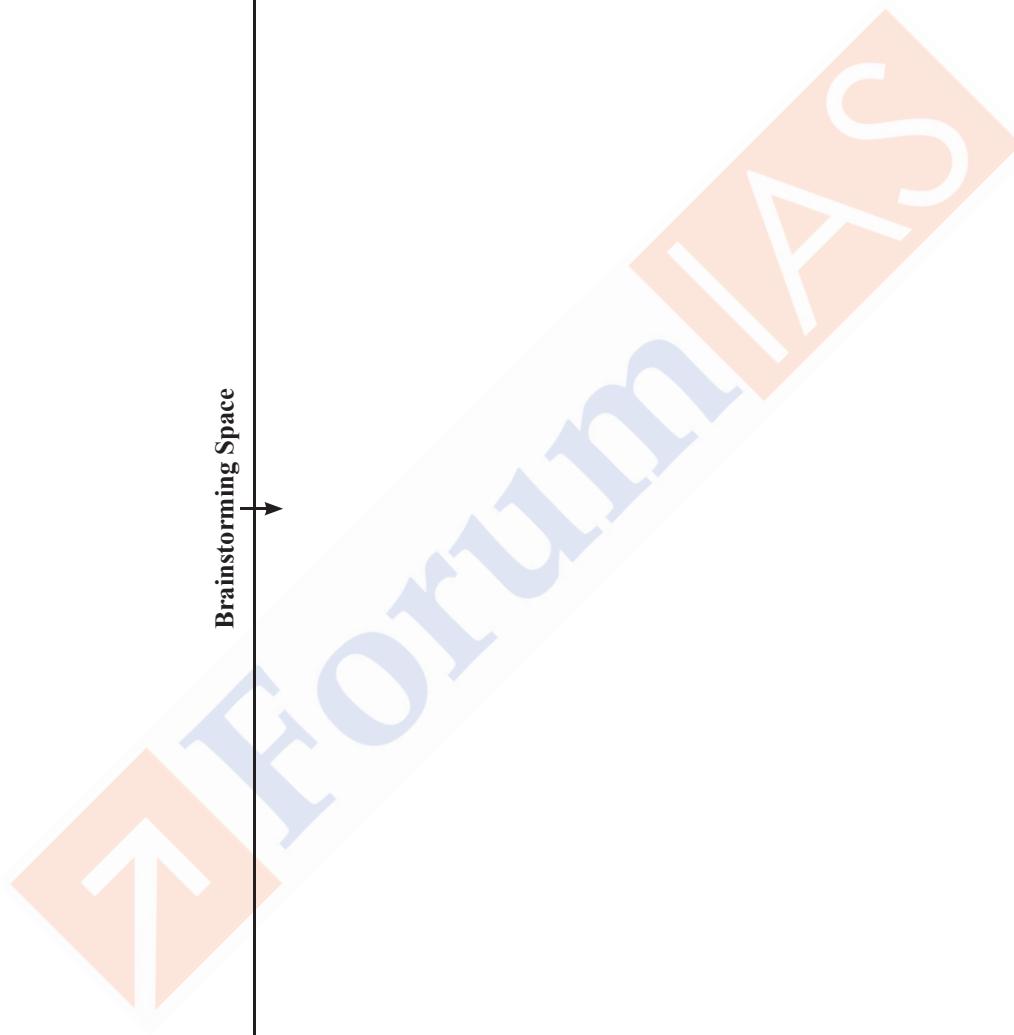
Brainstorming Space



Q.3) Evaluate Subhas Chandra Bose's contribution to India's freedom.

(10 Marks, 150 Words) [2005]

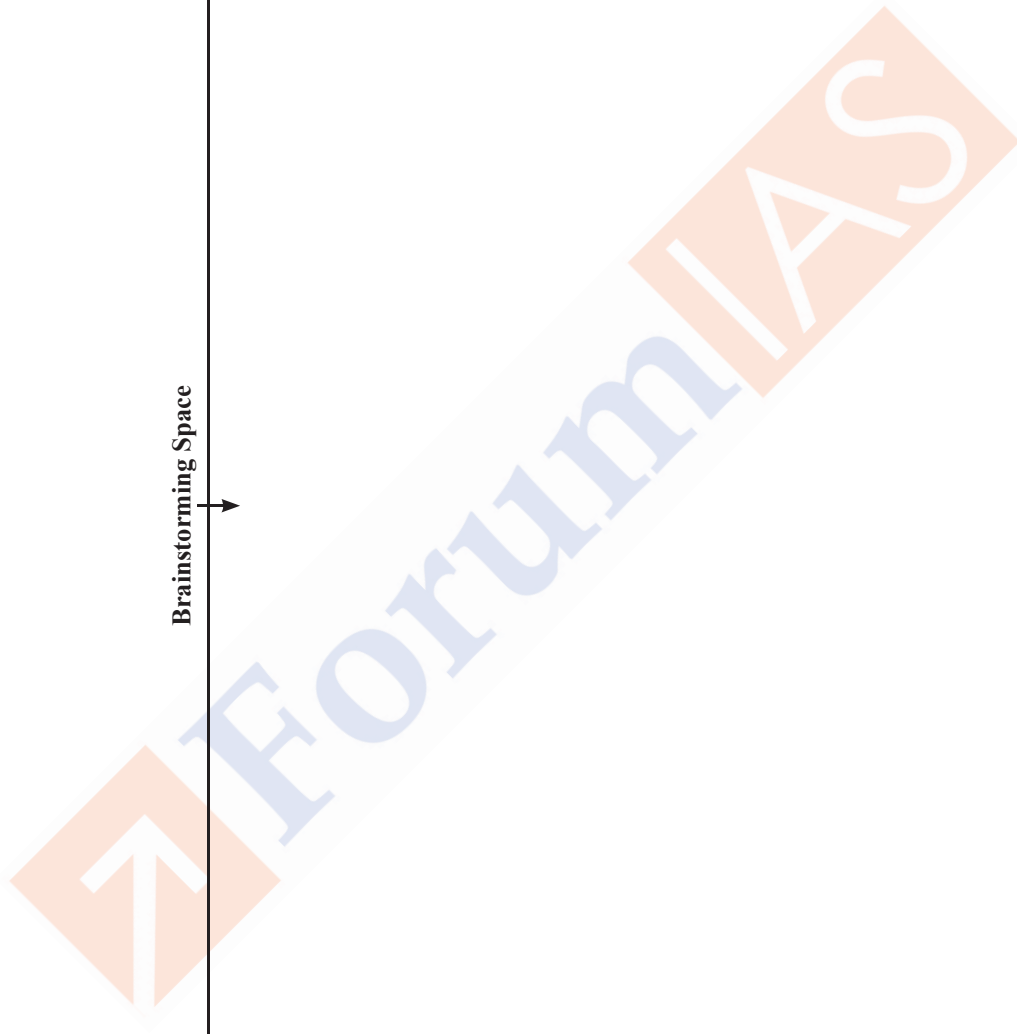
Brainstorming Space



Q.4) How difficult would have been the achievement of Indian independence without Mahatma Gandhi? Discuss.

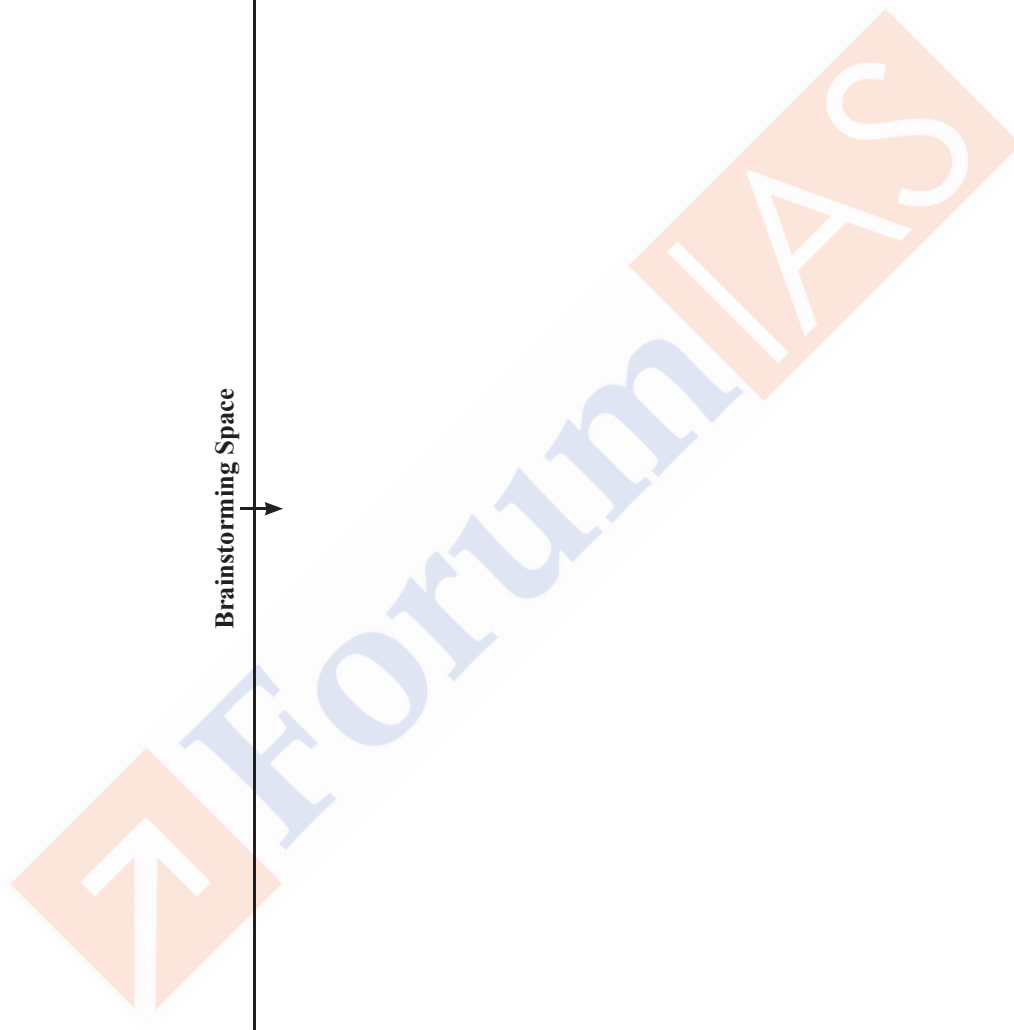
(12.5 Marks, 200 Words) [2015]

Brainstorming Space



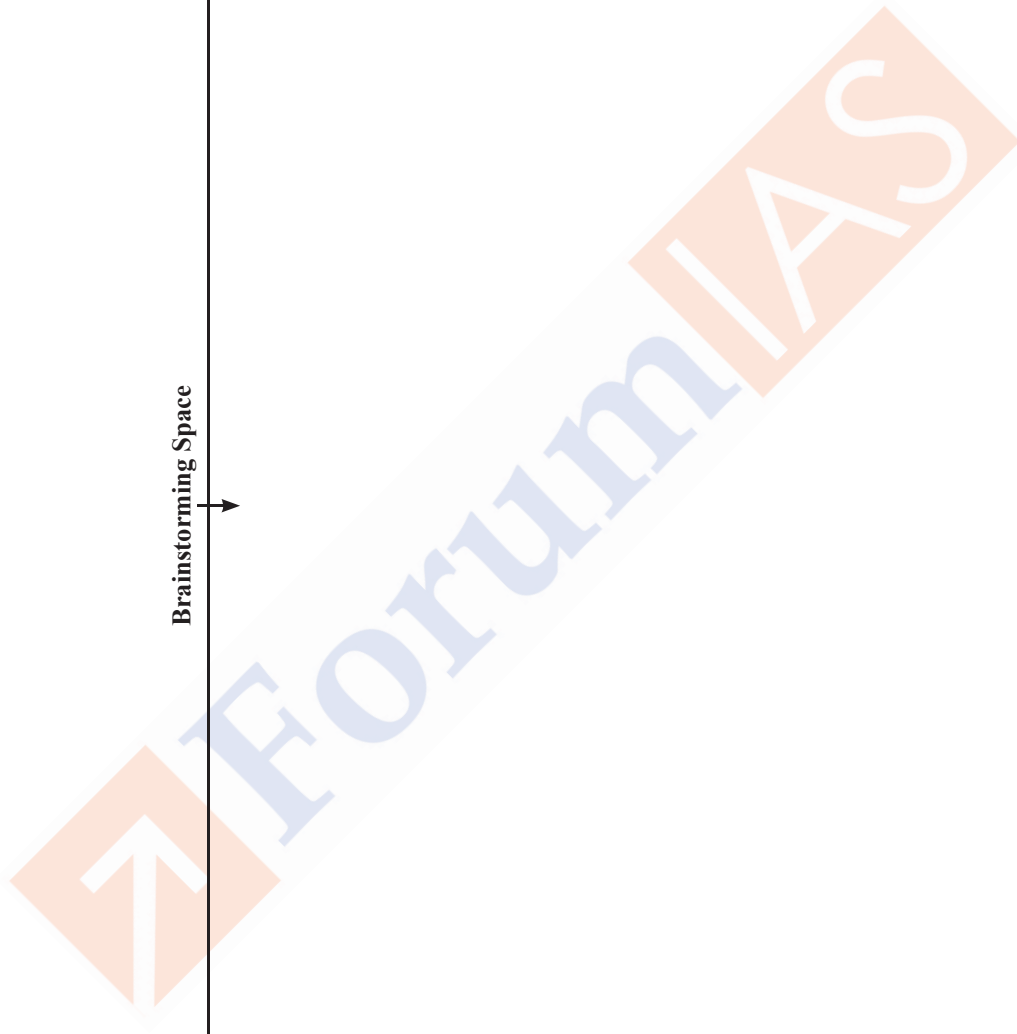
Q.5) Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B R Ambedkar, despite having divergent approaches and strategies, had a common goal of amelioration of the downtrodden. Elucidate. (12.5 Marks, 200 Words) [2015]

Brainstorming Space



Q.6) Several foreigners made India their homeland and participated in various movements. Analyse their role in the Indian struggle for freedom. (12.5 Marks, 200 Words) [2013]

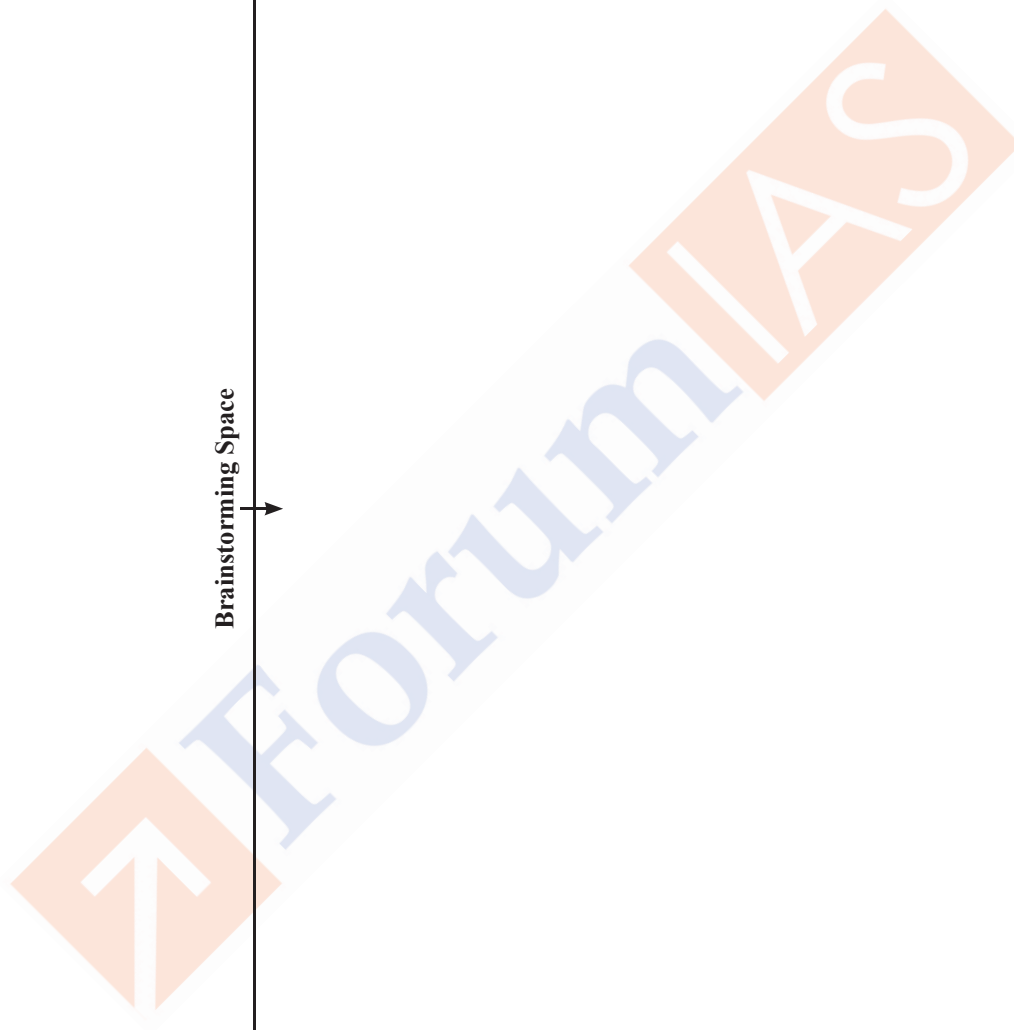
Brainstorming Space



Q.7) Critically discuss the objectives of Bhoodan and Gramdan movements initiated by Acharya Vinoba Bhave and their success.

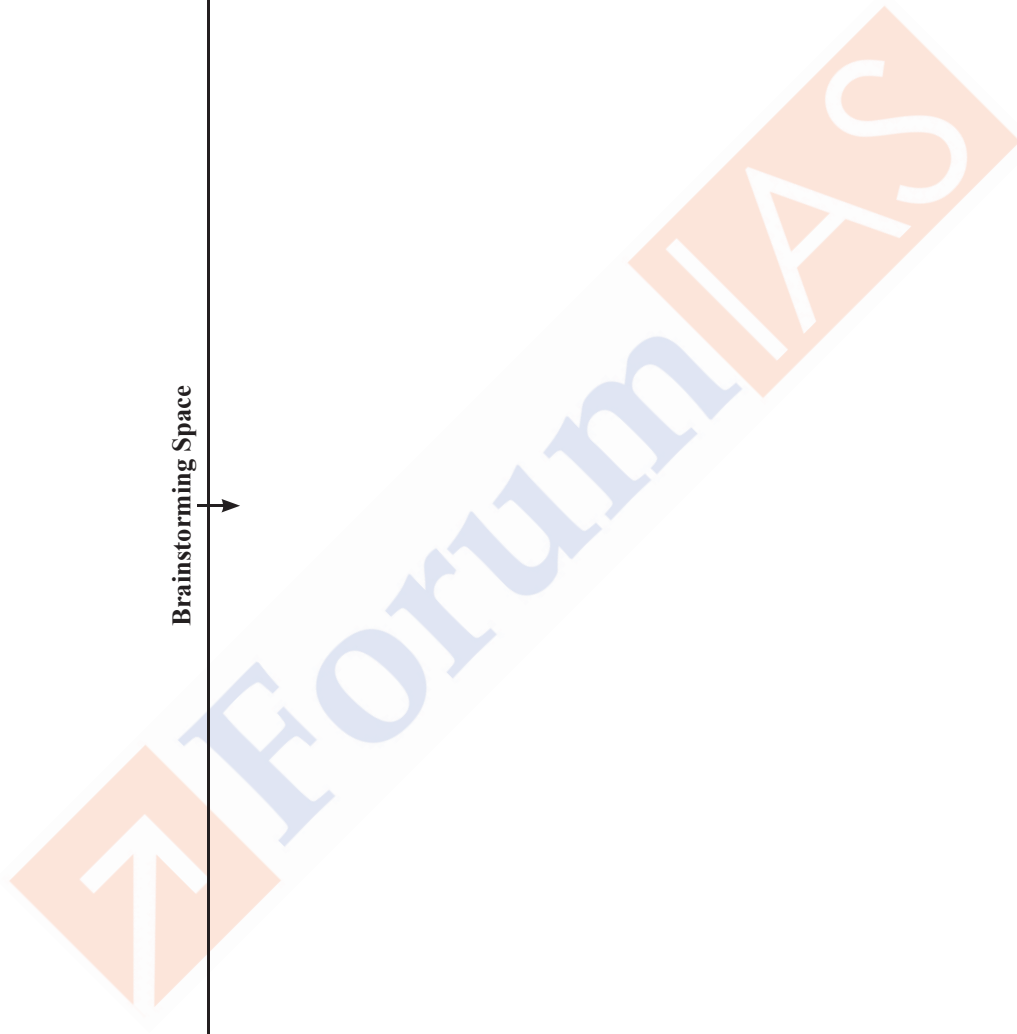
(12.5 Marks, 200 Words) [2013]

Brainstorming Space



Q.8) Discuss the contributions of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to pre- and post-independent India. (12.5 Marks, 200 Words) [2013]

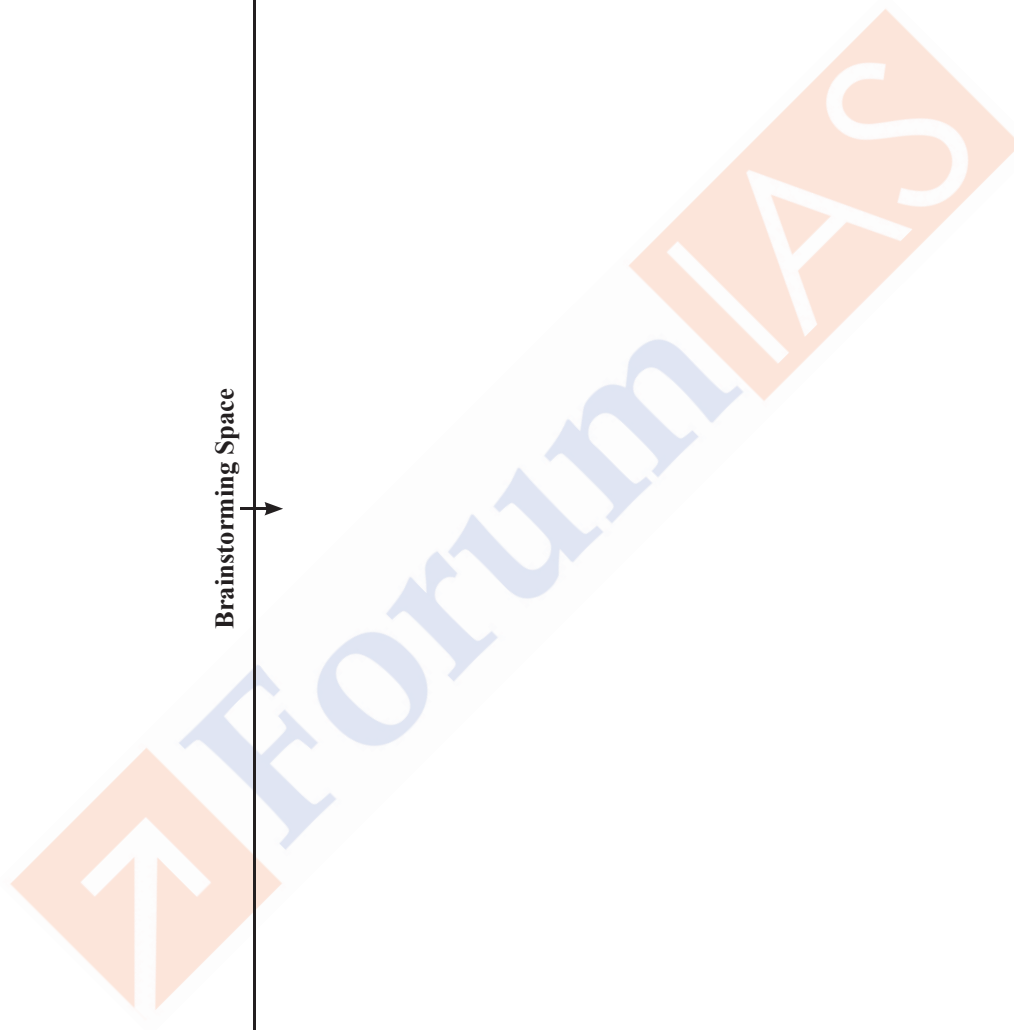
Brainstorming Space



Q.9) Evaluate the contribution of revolutionary terrorism represented by Bhagat Singh to the cause of India's Struggle of independence.

(10 Marks, 150 Words) [2007]

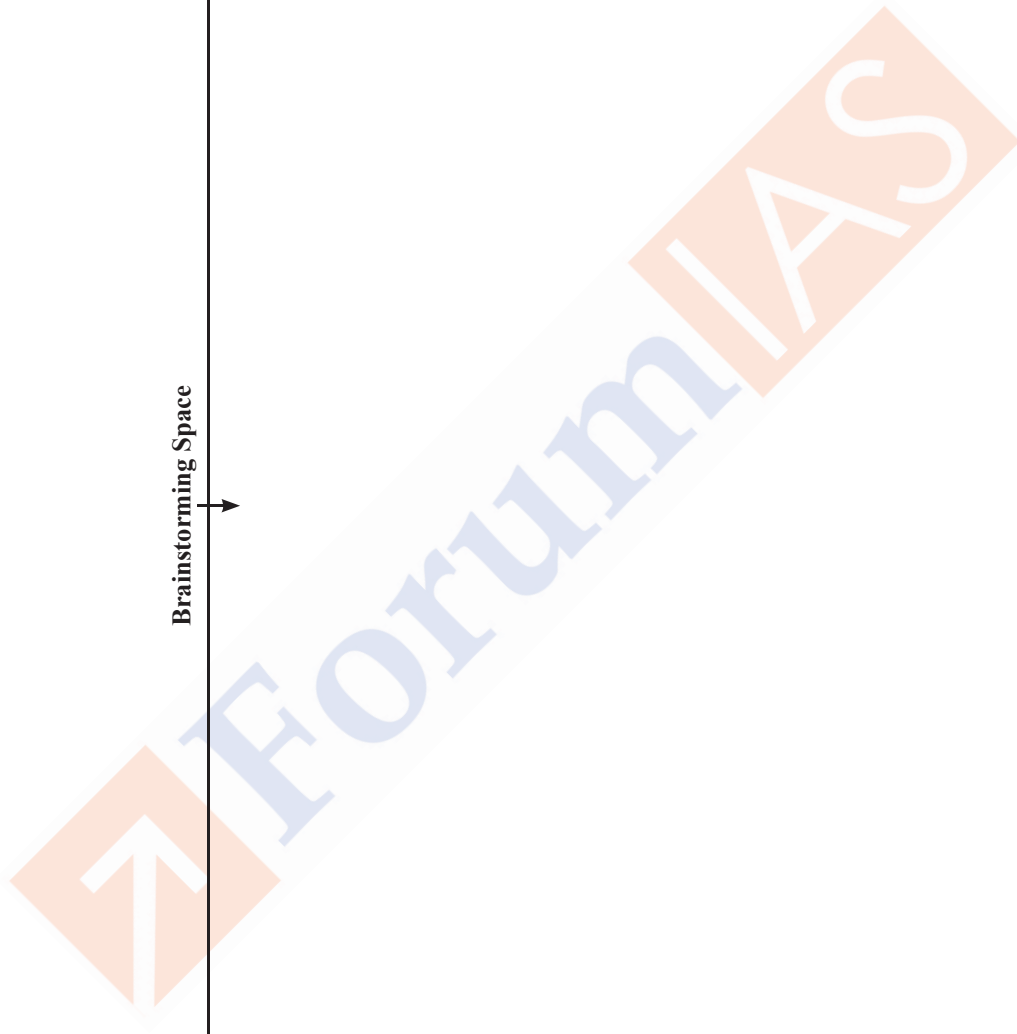
Brainstorming Space



Q.10) Regardless of distance in time, there were lots of similarities between Lord Curzon and Jawaharlal Nehru. Discuss.

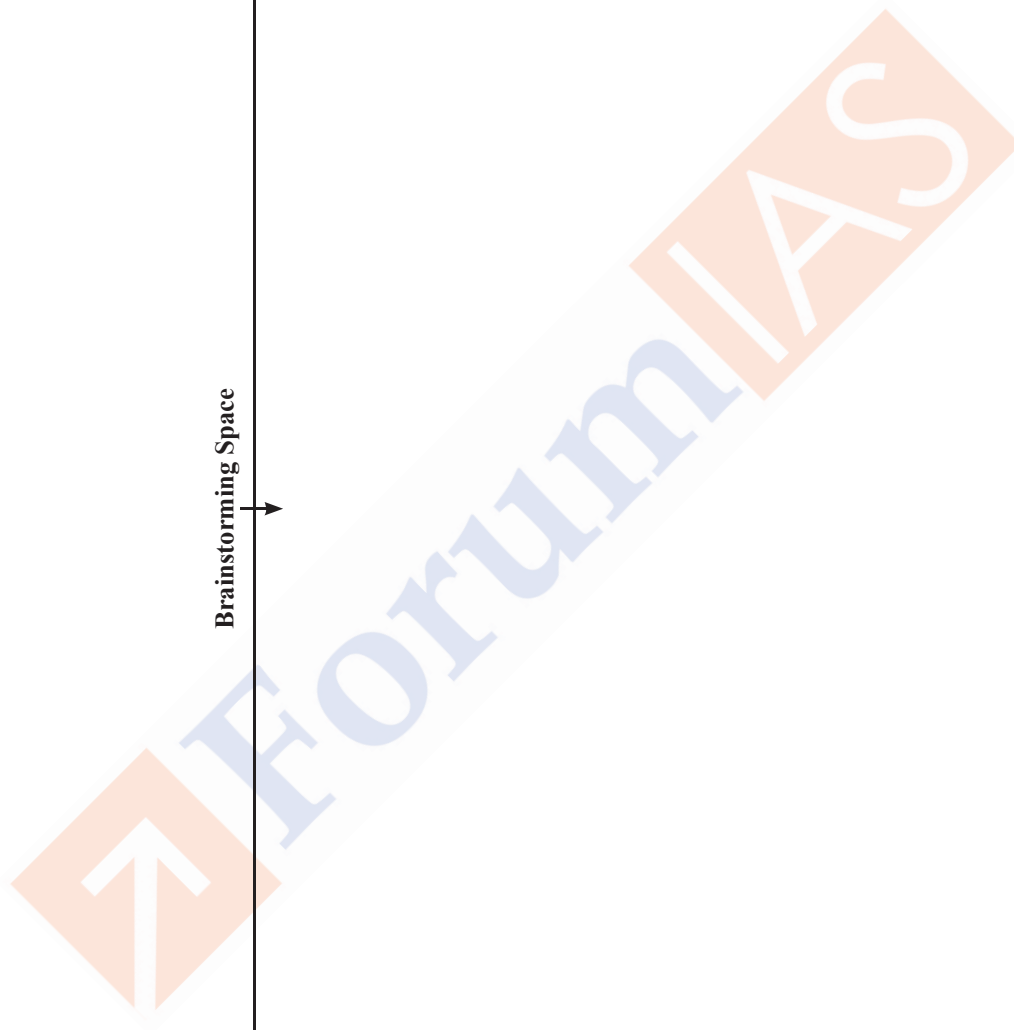
(15 Marks, 250 Words) [2006]

Brainstorming Space



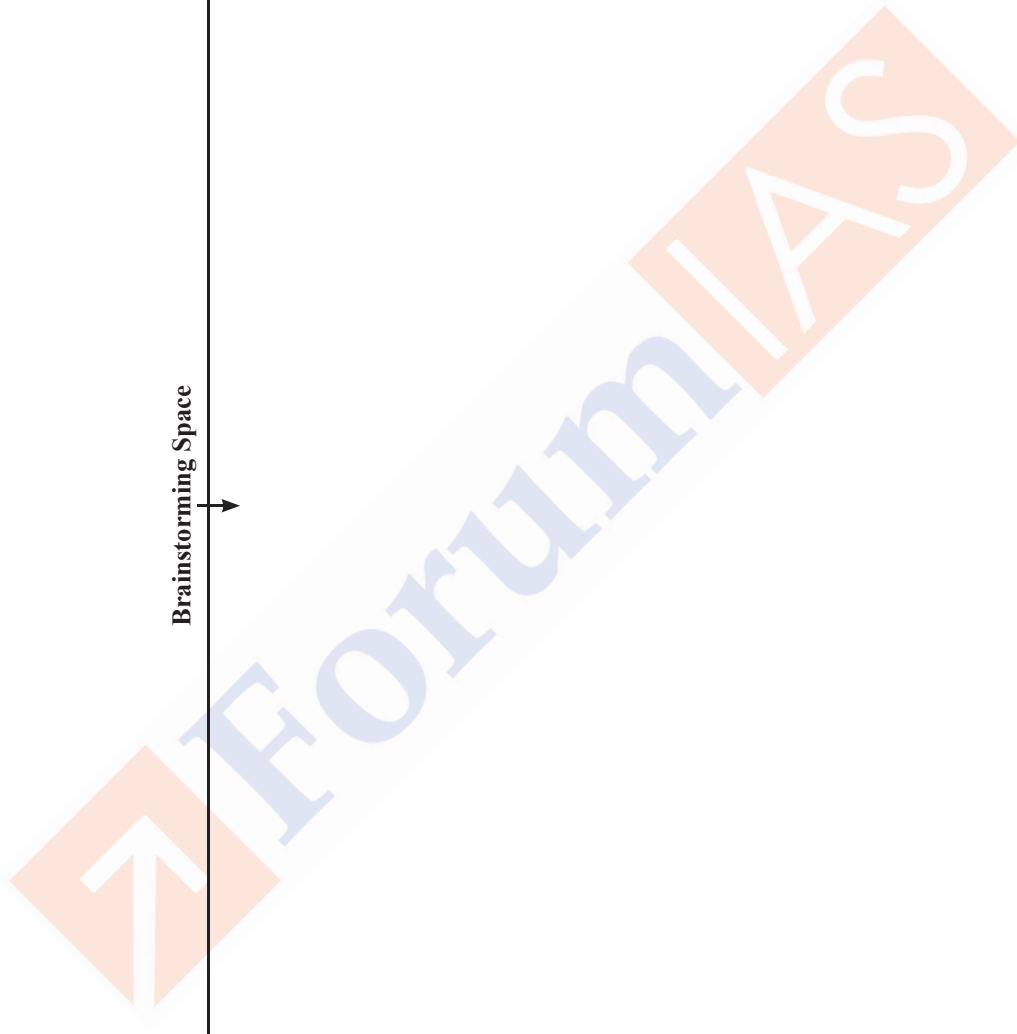
Q.11) Critically assess Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's view on Indian Nationalism.
(10 Marks, 150 Words) [2006]

Brainstorming Space



Q.12) Explain briefly the main contributions of Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore and Jawaharlal Nehru to the making of modern India. (15 Marks, 250 Words) [2001]

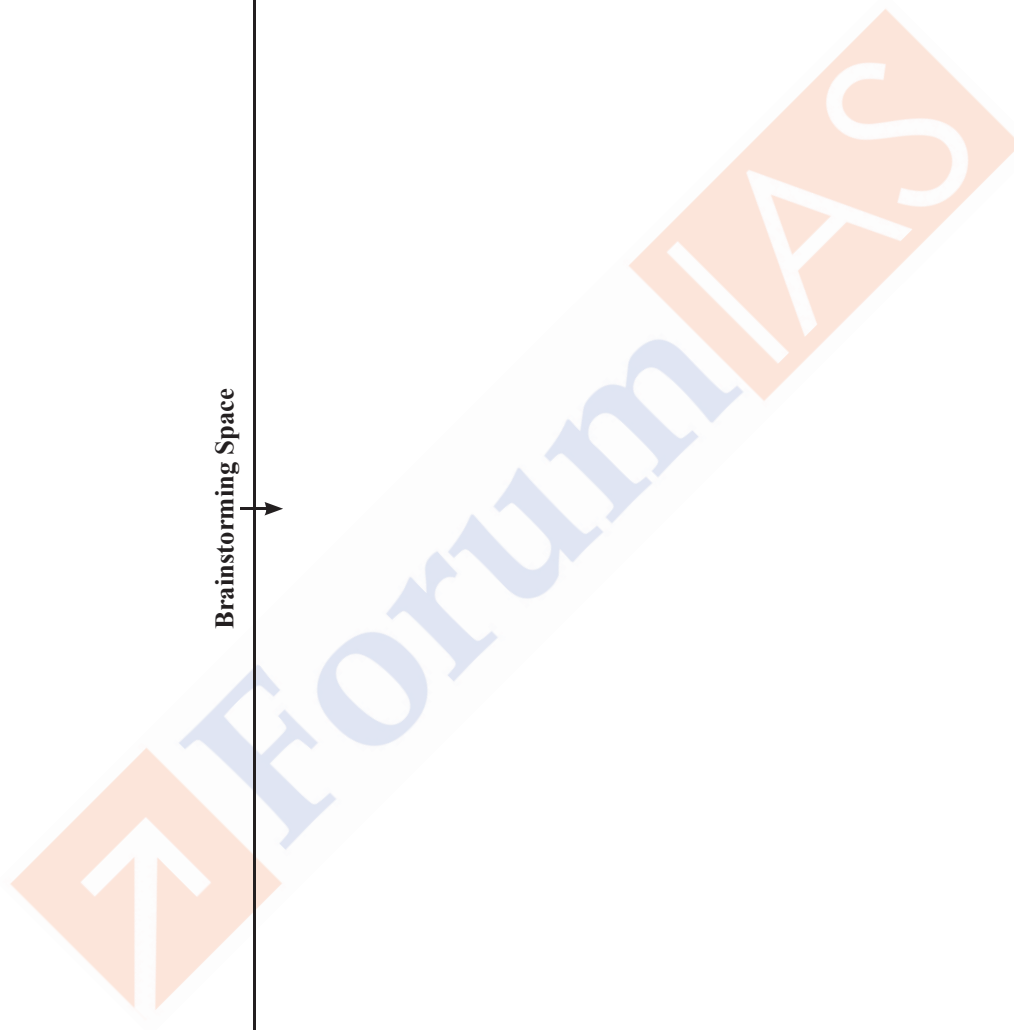
Brainstorming Space



Q.13) Did Jawaharlal Nehru really 'speak' the 'language' of Gandhi? Locate the points of their agreements and departures.

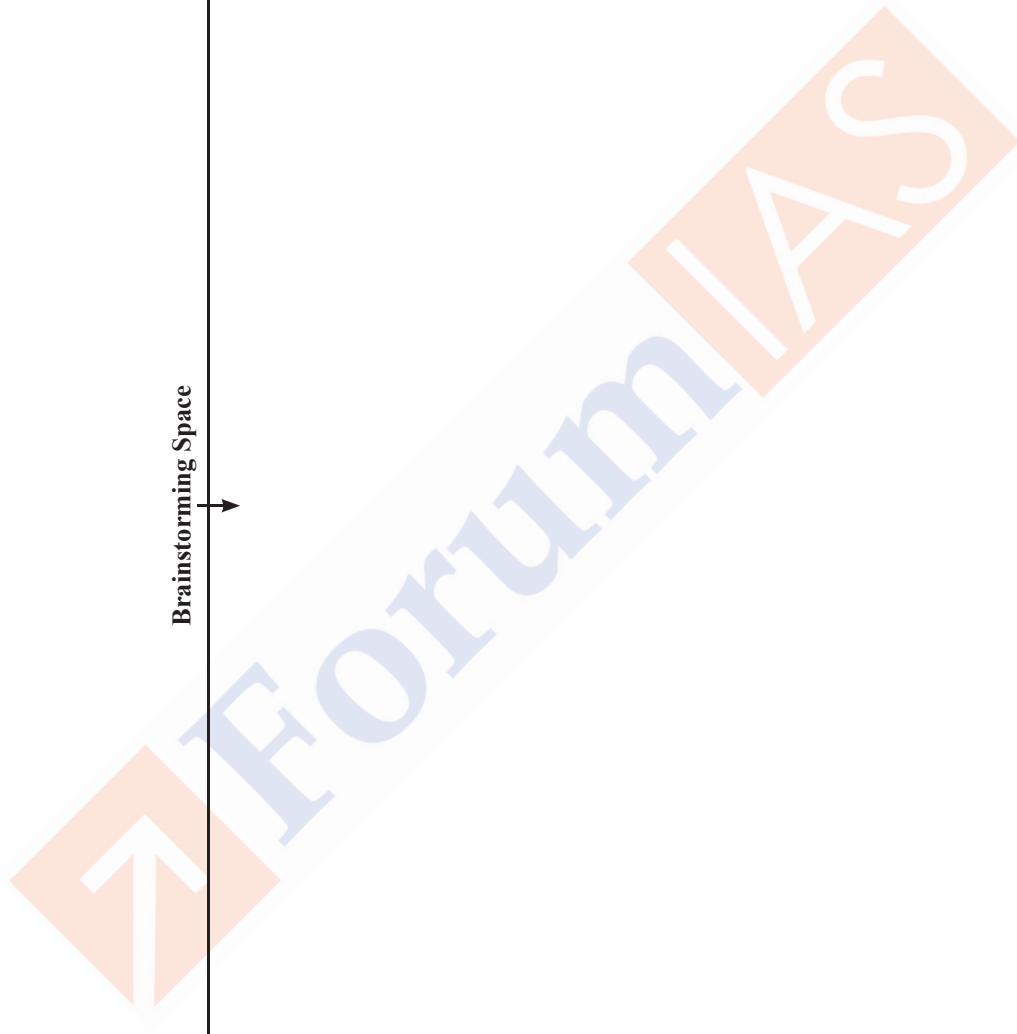
(10 Marks, 150 Words) [1998]

Brainstorming Space



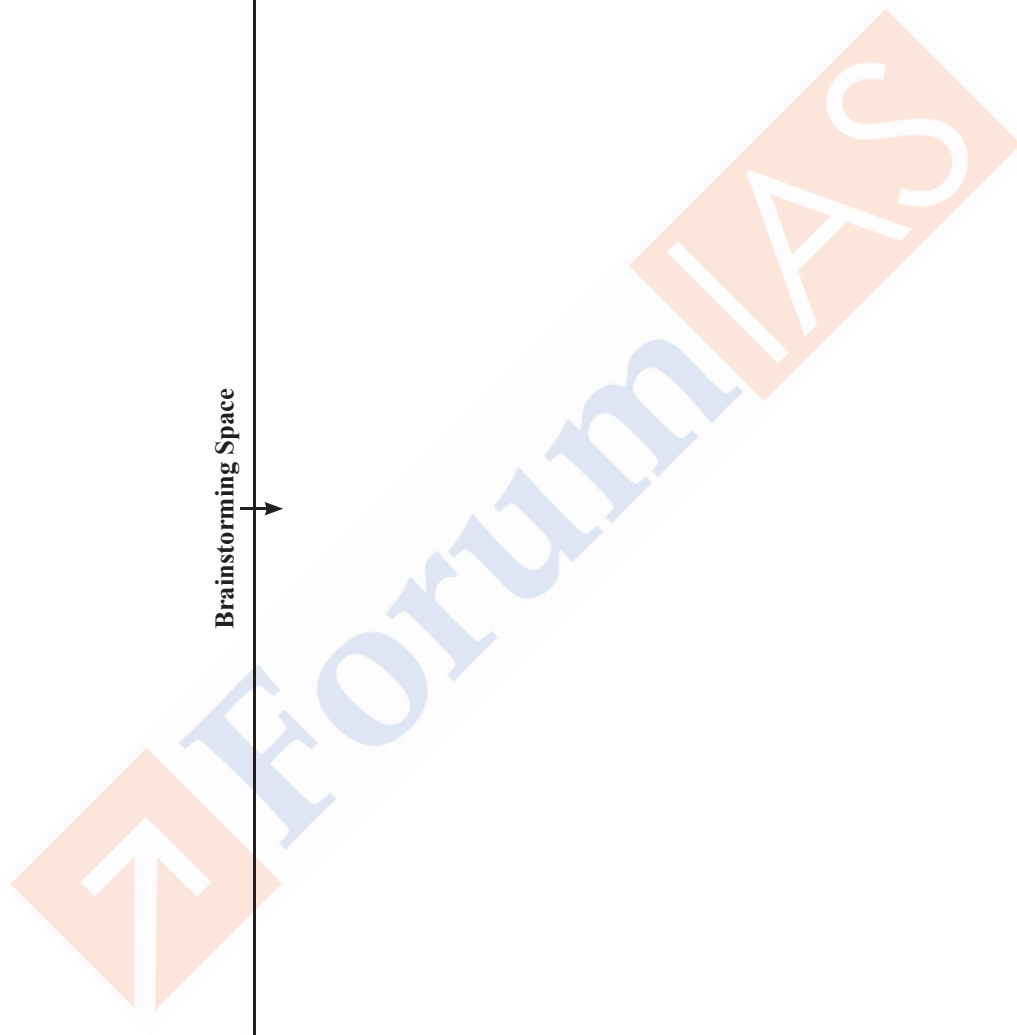
Q.14) What was Tilak's contribution towards shaping the course of the nationalist movement in India? (10 Marks, 150 Words) [1996]

Brainstorming Space



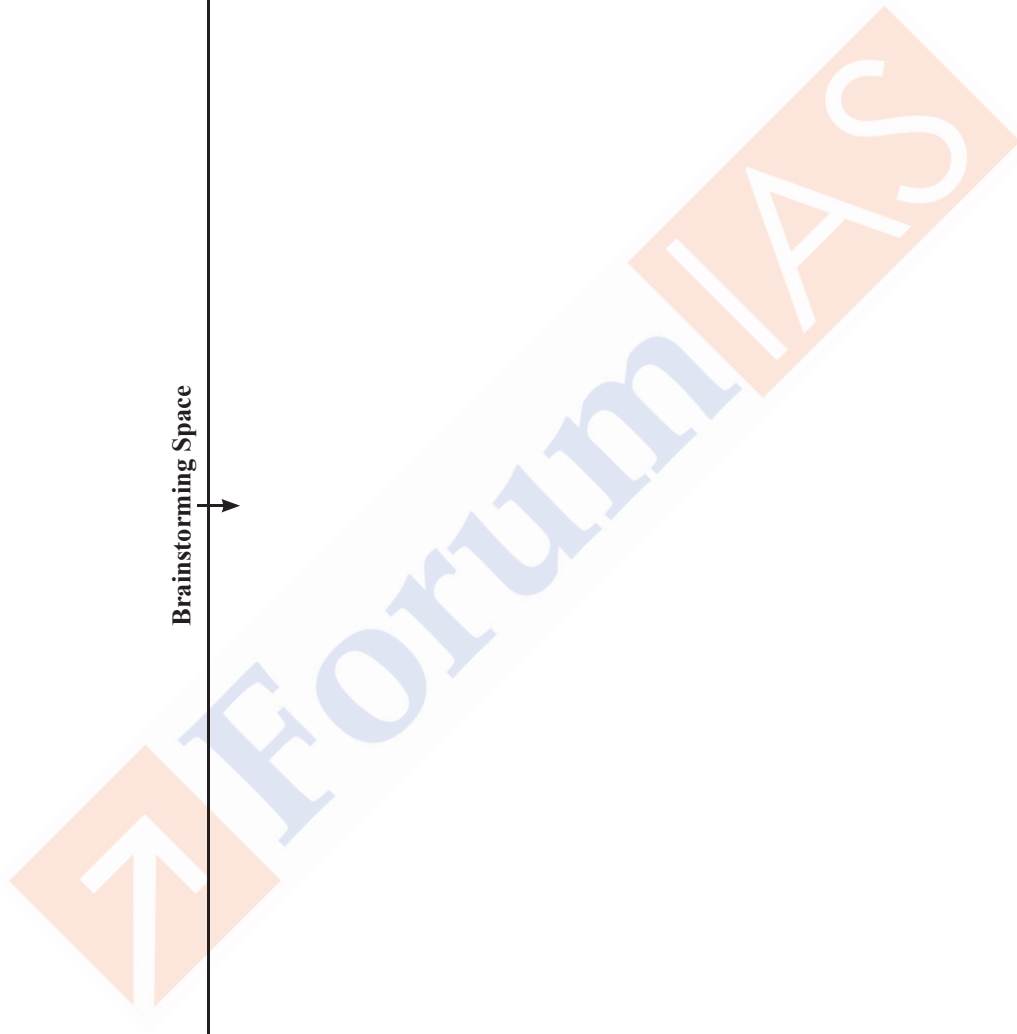
Q.15) Why has Nehru in his Autobiography been so critical of the liberals?
(10 Marks, 150 Words) [1996]

Brainstorming Space



Q.16) Evaluate the role of Dadabhai Naoroji in exposing the evils of British rule in India. (10 Marks, 150 Words) [1994]

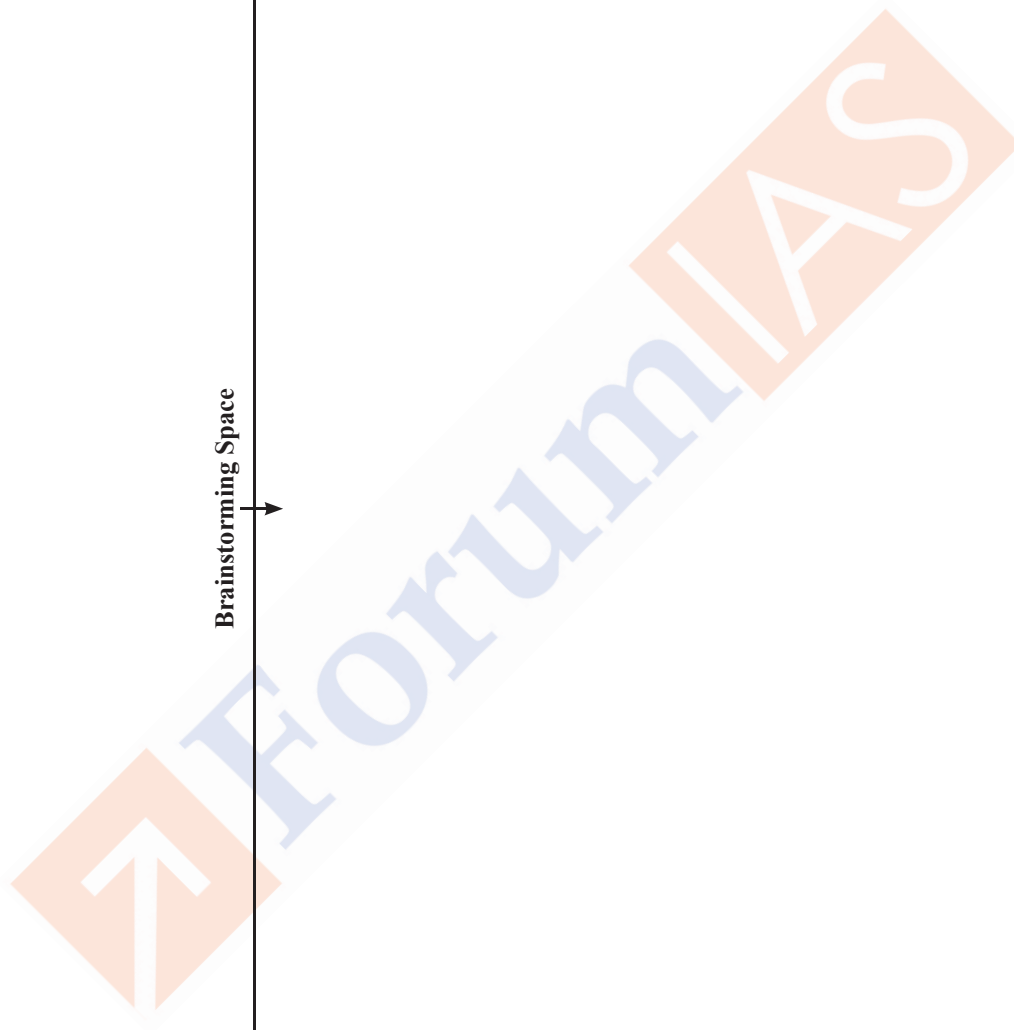
Brainstorming Space



Q.17) The ethos of civil service in India stand for the combination of professionalism with nationalistic consciousness. Elucidate.

(10 Marks, 150 Words) [2025]

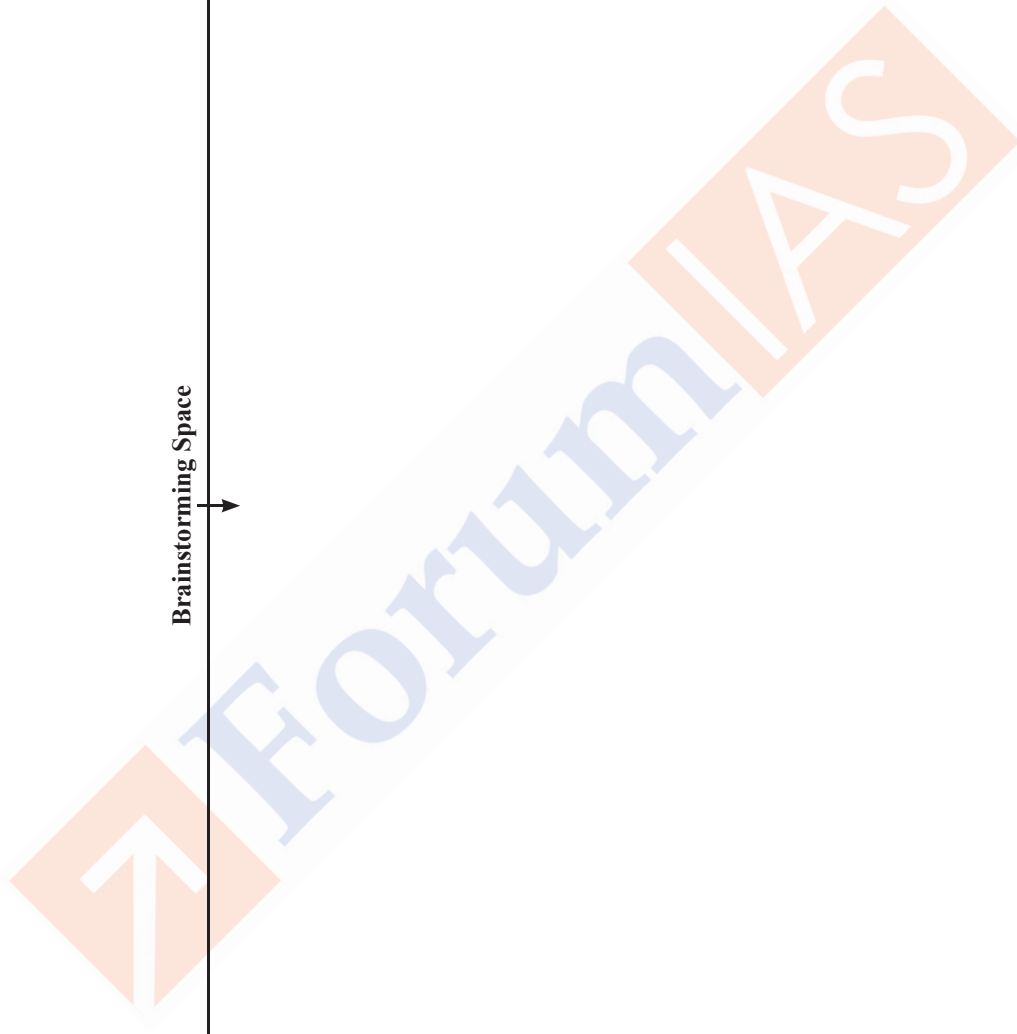
Brainstorming Space



Q.18) When was the system of open competitive examination in the Indian Civil Service introduced. Analyse the growth of the Indian Civil Service till the passing of the Government of India Act, 1919.

(15 Marks, 250 Words) [1995]

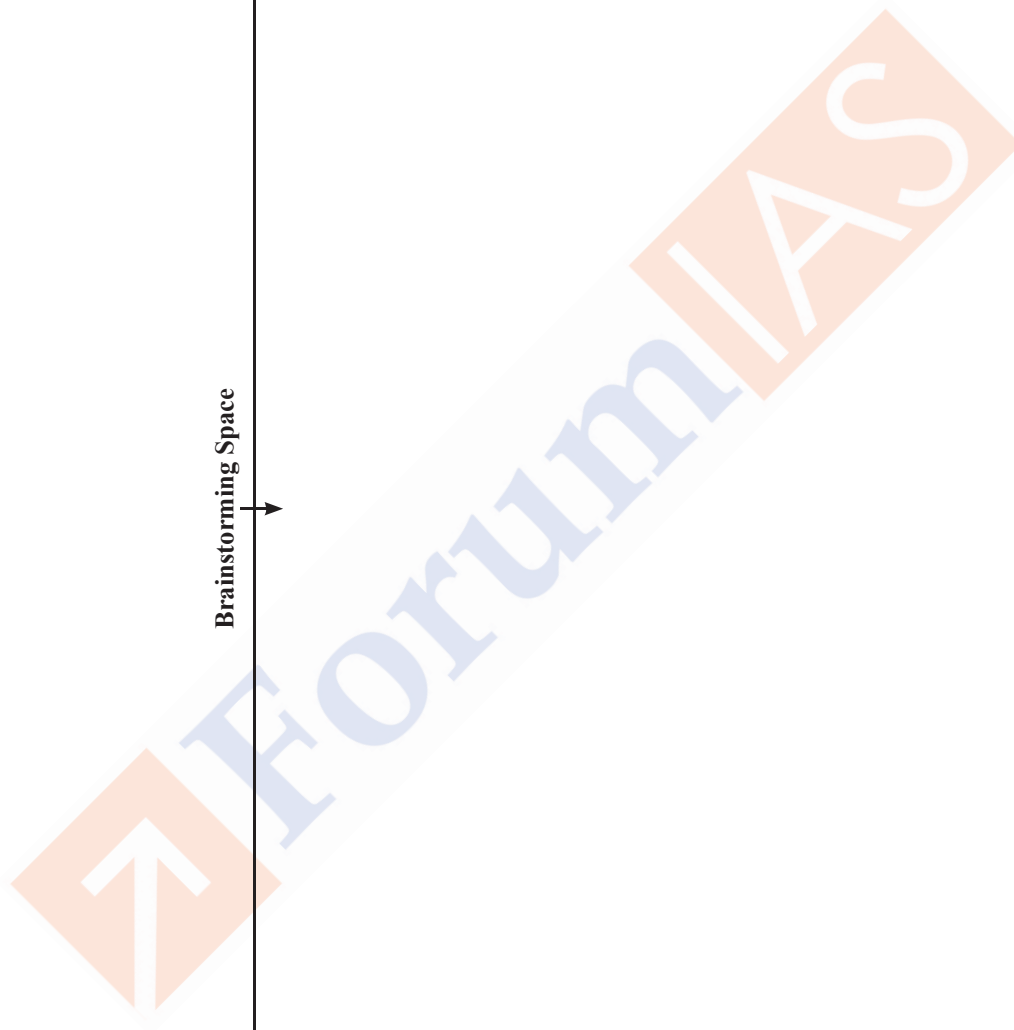
Brainstorming Space



Q.19) The recruitment of Indians to Civil Services was the most important question in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.' Explain.

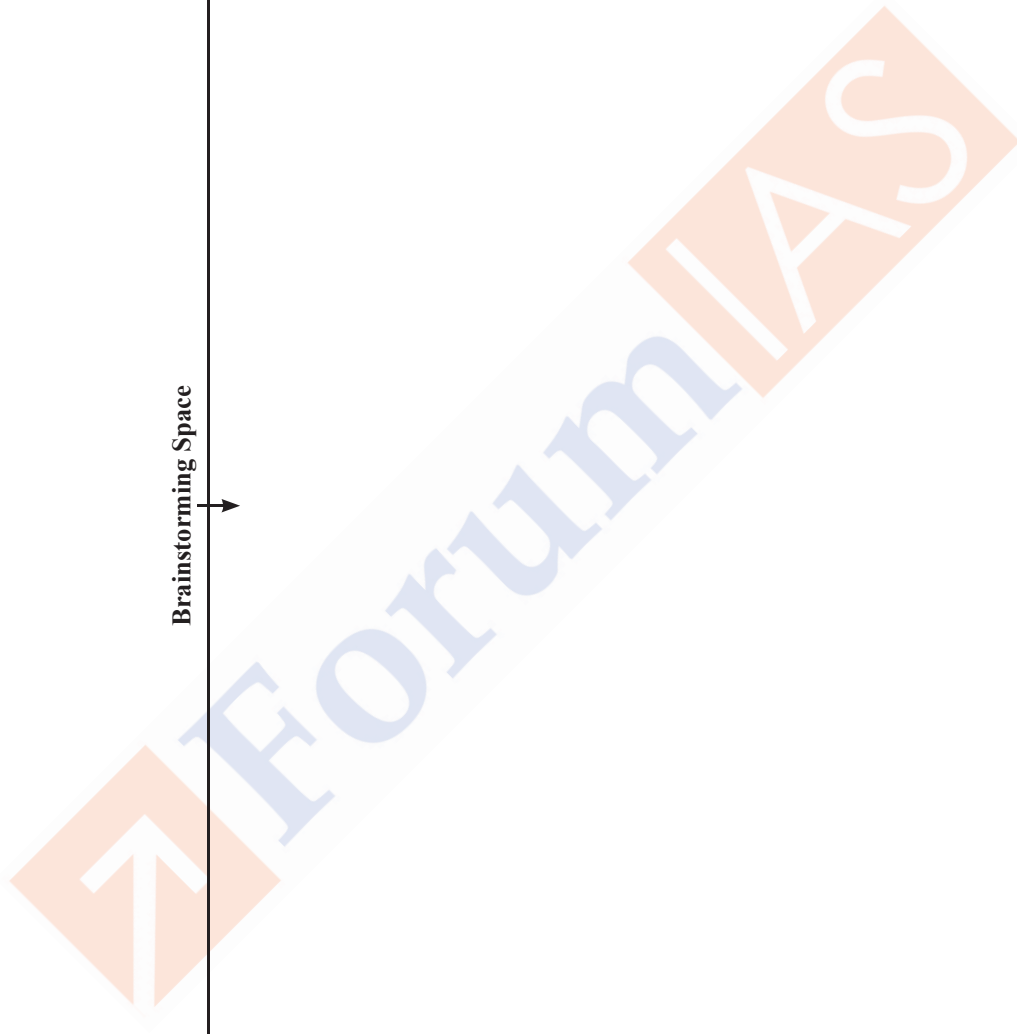
(10 Marks, 150 Words) [1989]

Brainstorming Space



Q.20) The political and administrative reorganization of states and territories has been a continuous ongoing process since the mid-nineteenth century. Discuss with examples. (15 Marks, 250 Words) [2022]

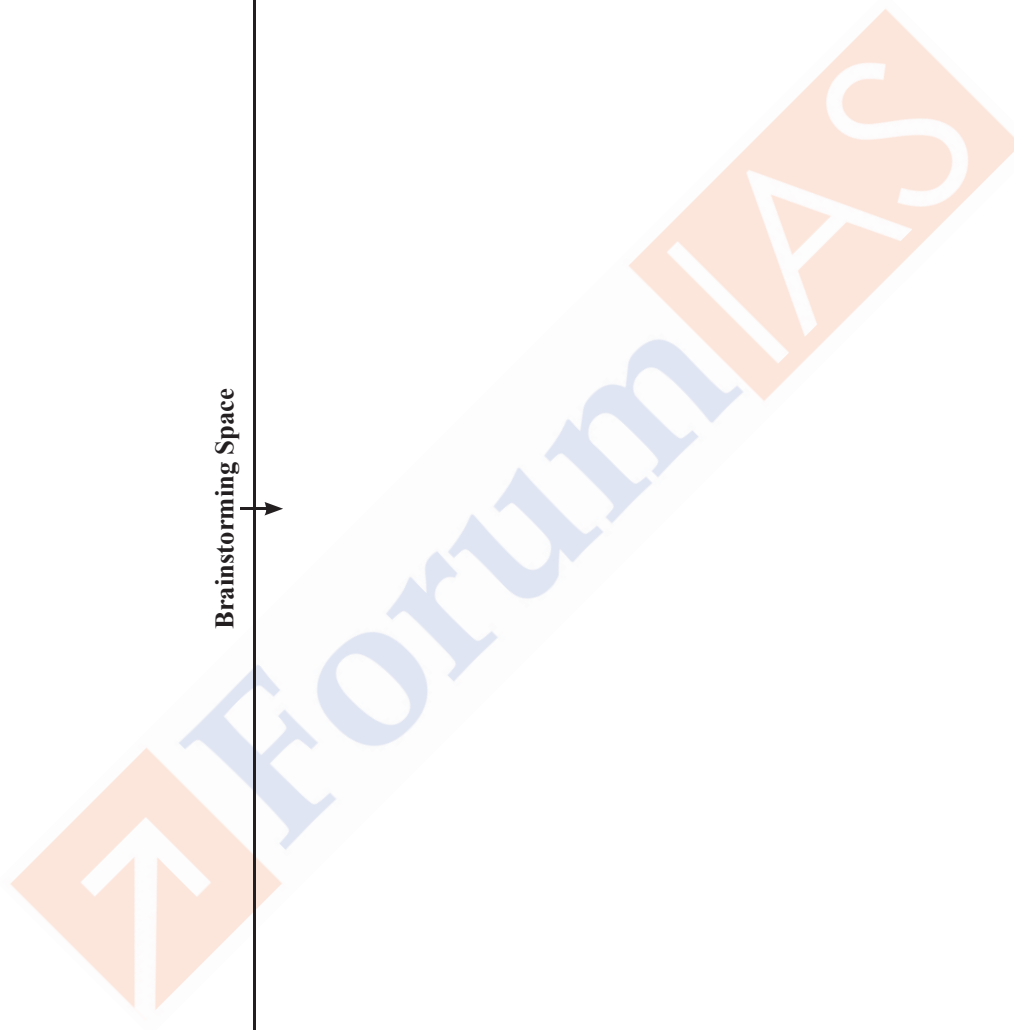
Brainstorming Space



Q.21) Assess the main administrative issues and socio-cultural problems in the integration process of Indian Princely States.

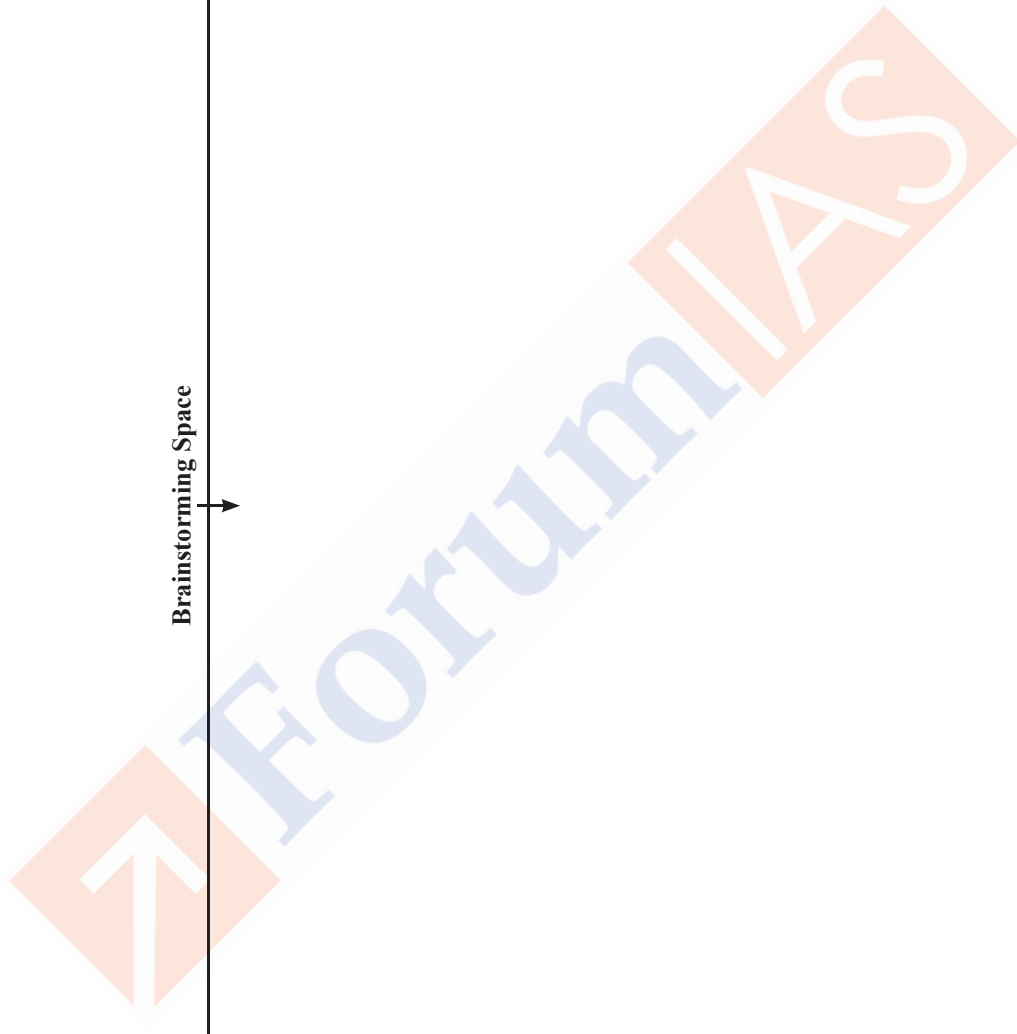
(10 Marks, 150 Words) [2021]

Brainstorming Space



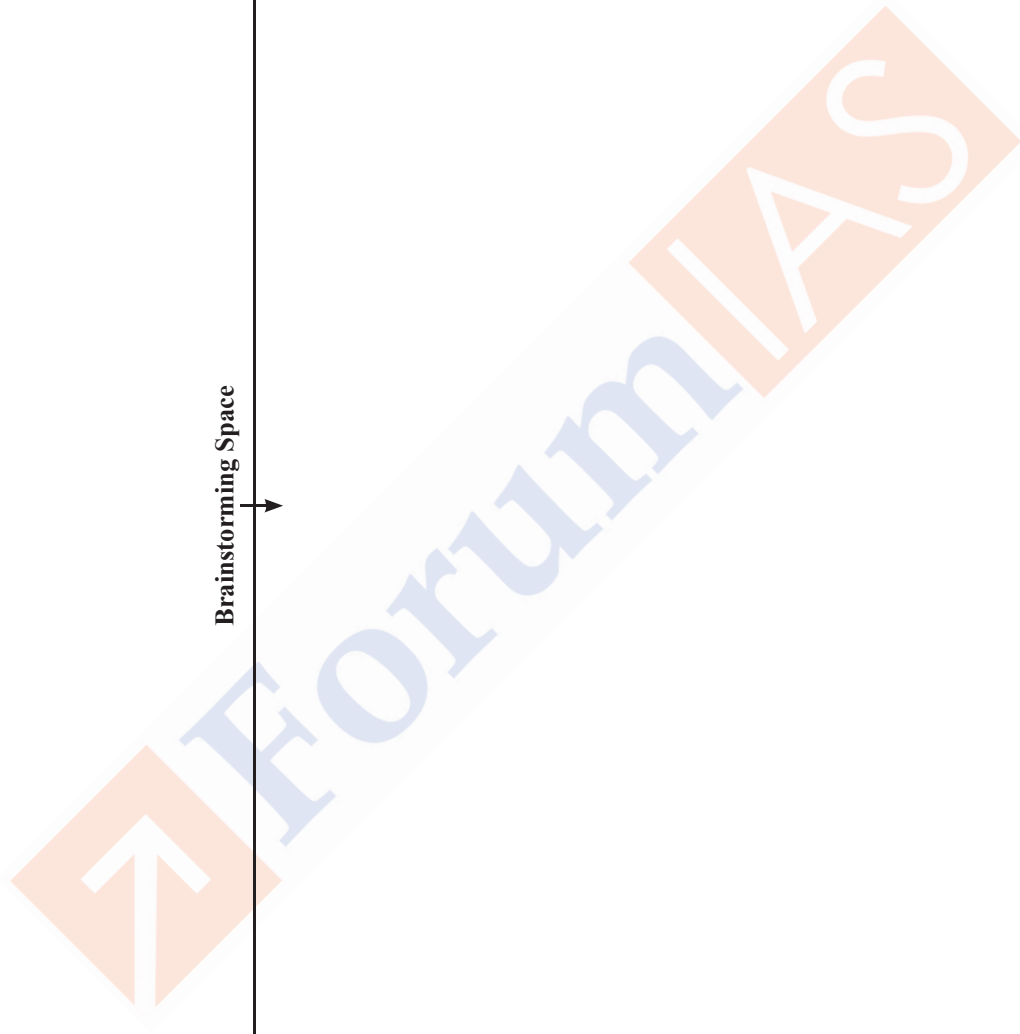
Q.22) British vision of India had no single coherent set of ideas. On the contrary, the ideas were shot through with contradictions and inconsistencies. Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words) [2008]

Brainstorming Space



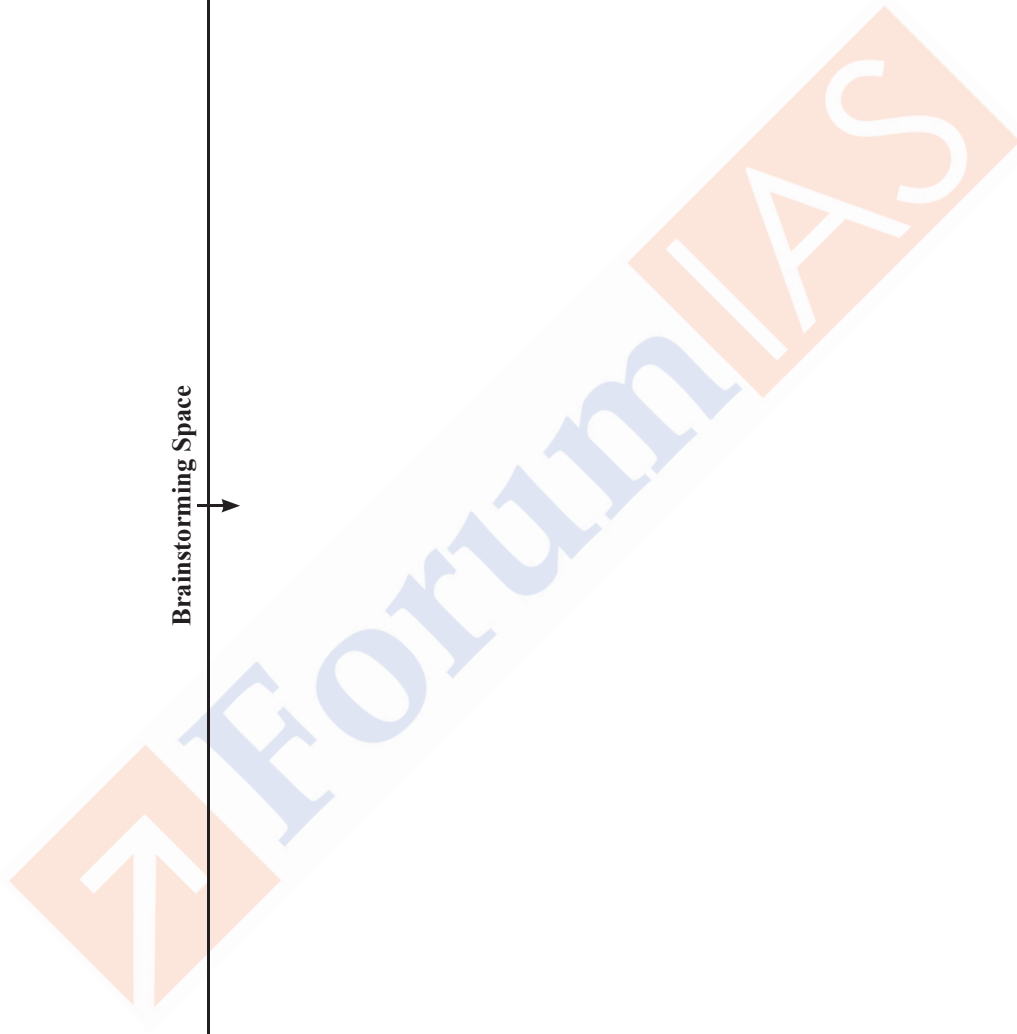
Q.23) What were the basic differences between the conservative and the liberal schools of administrators in the latter half of the 19th century?
(10 Marks, 150 Words) [1993]

Brainstorming Space



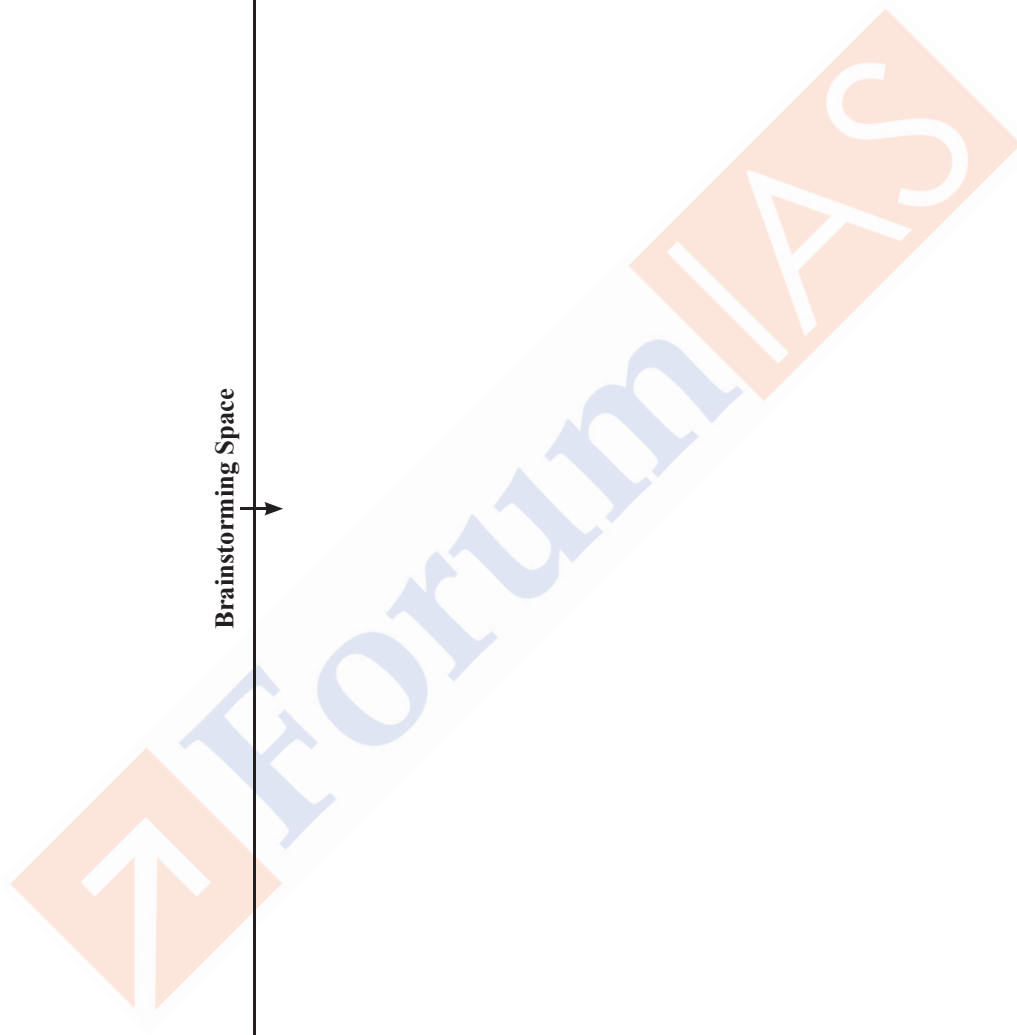
Q.24) What are the salient features of the Government of India Acts of 1858 and 1909? (10 Marks, 150 Words) [2007]

Brainstorming Space



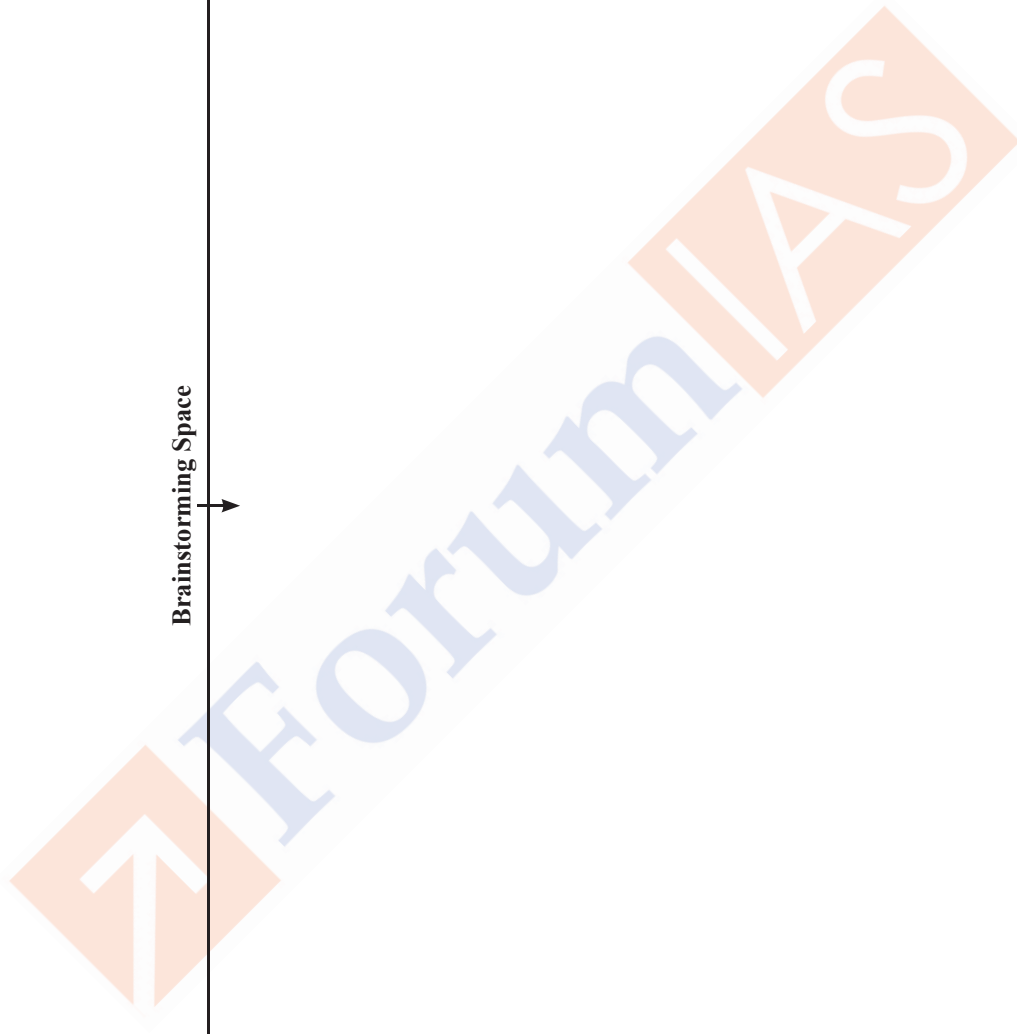
Q.25) The Minto-Morley Reforms did not and could not provide an answer to Indian problems. Explain. (10 Marks, 150 Words) [1993]

Brainstorming Space



Q.26) What in your opinion were the positive steps taken by the British to modernize India? (15 Marks, 250 Words) [2005]

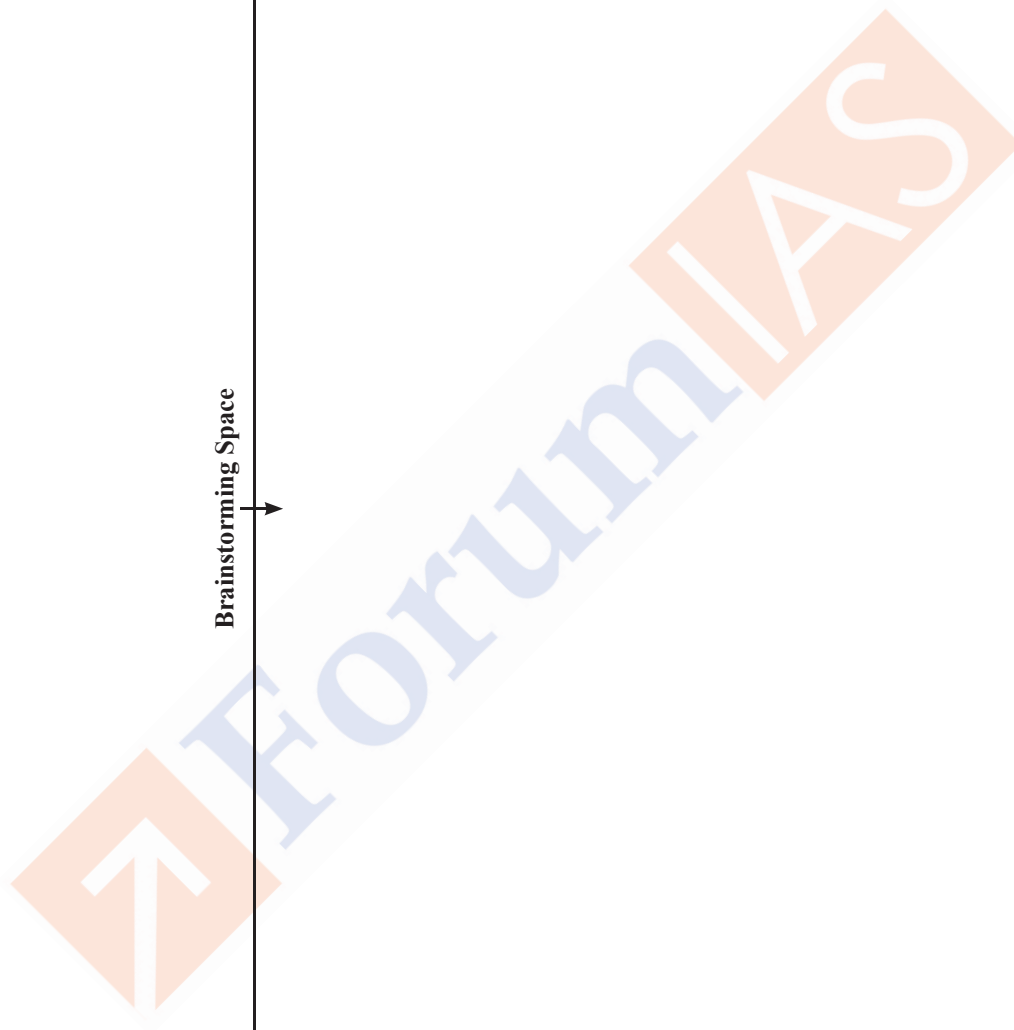
Brainstorming Space



Q.27) What administrative changes were introduced in India after 1858?
What were the objectives of these changes?

(15 Marks, 250 Words) [2001]

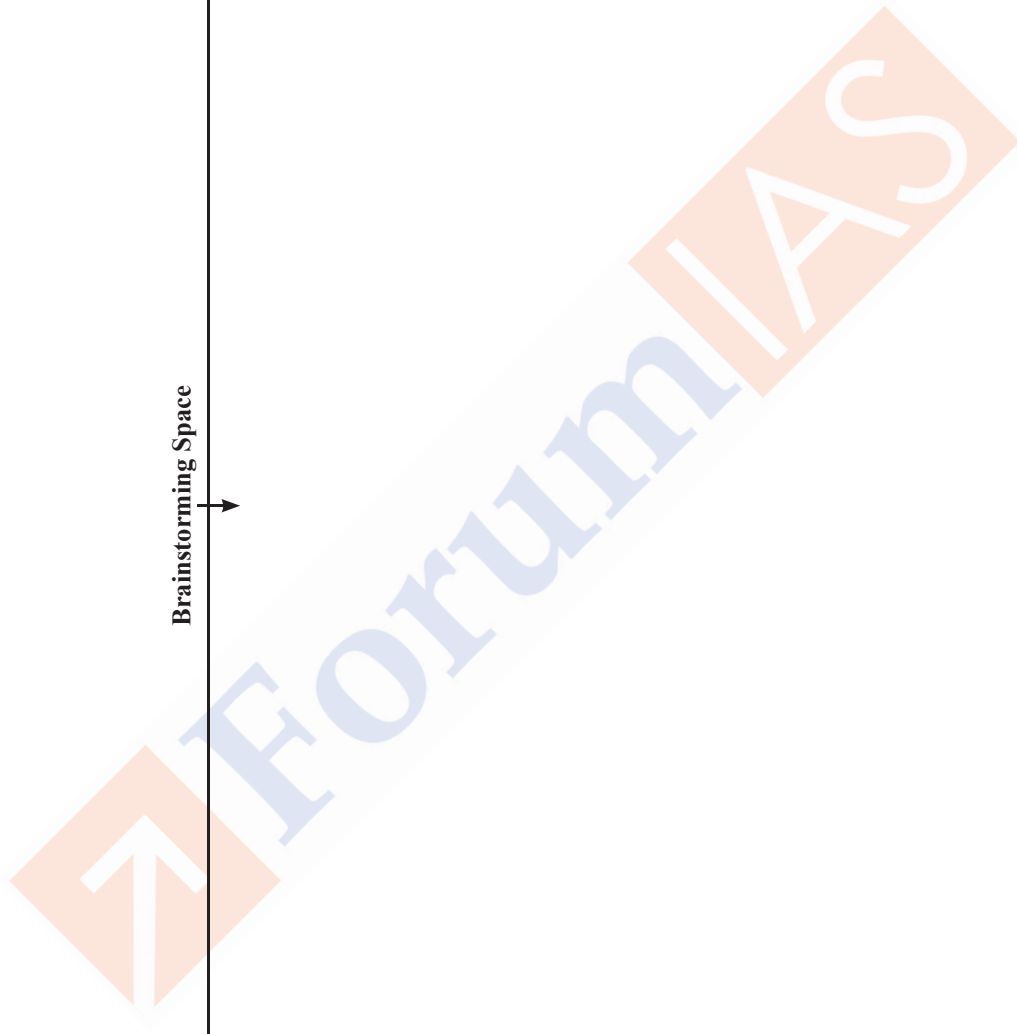
Brainstorming Space



Q.28) What was the Macdonald Award? How was it modified?

(10 Marks, 150 Words) [1996]

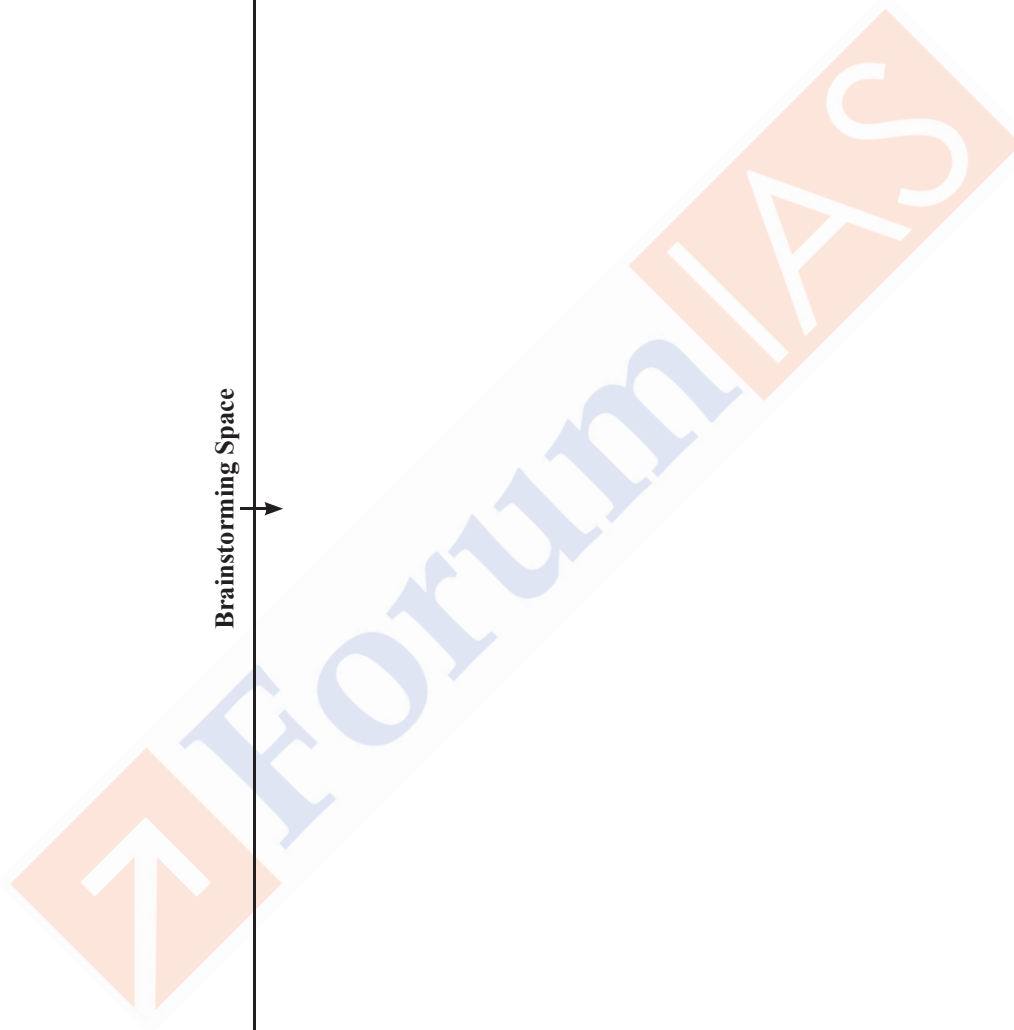
Brainstorming Space



Q.29) Discuss the various aspects of social legislation introduced by the East India Company in the first half of the nineteenth century.

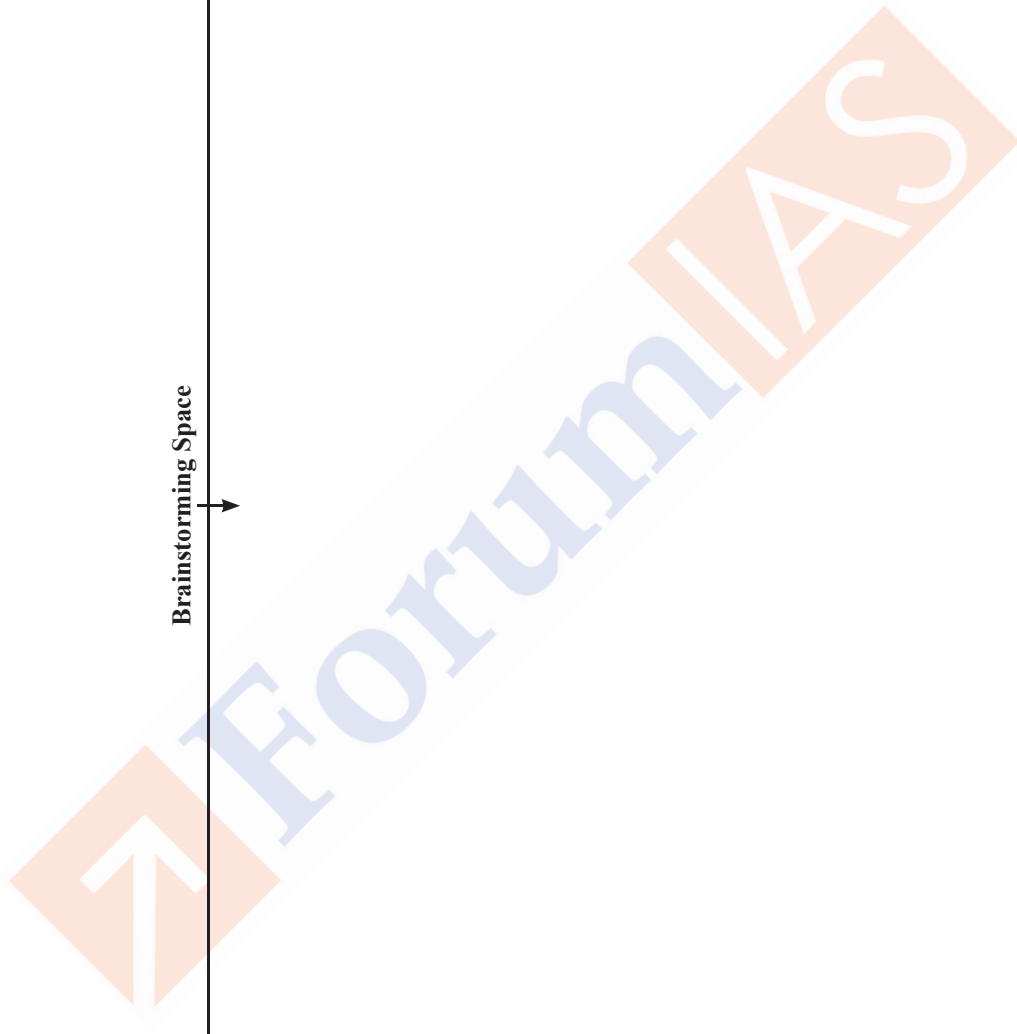
(10 Marks, 150 Words) [1995]

Brainstorming Space



Q.30) Clarify how mid-eighteenth century India was beset with the spectre of a fragmented polity. (10 Marks, 150 Words) [2017]

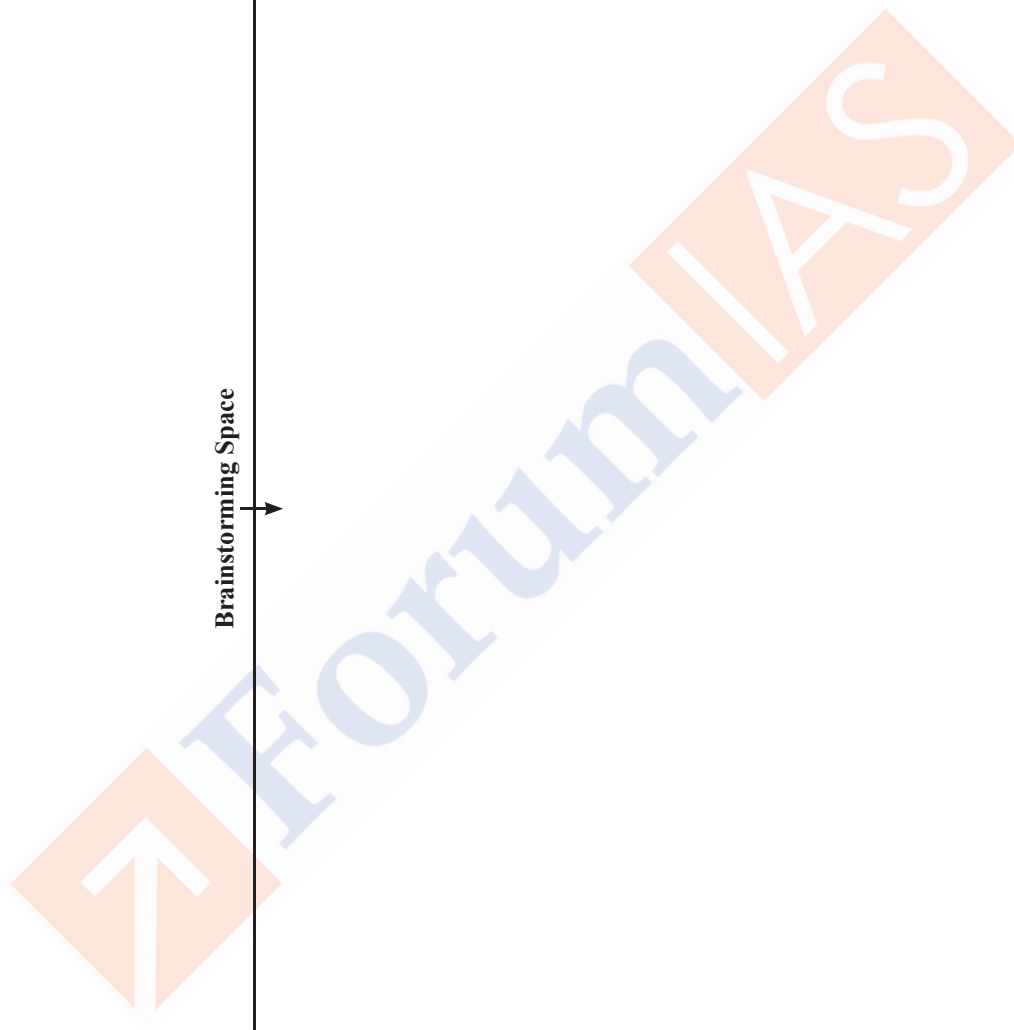
Brainstorming Space



Q.31) The third battle of Panipat was fought in 1761. Why were so many empire-shaking battles fought at Panipat?

(12.5 Marks, 200 Words) [2014]

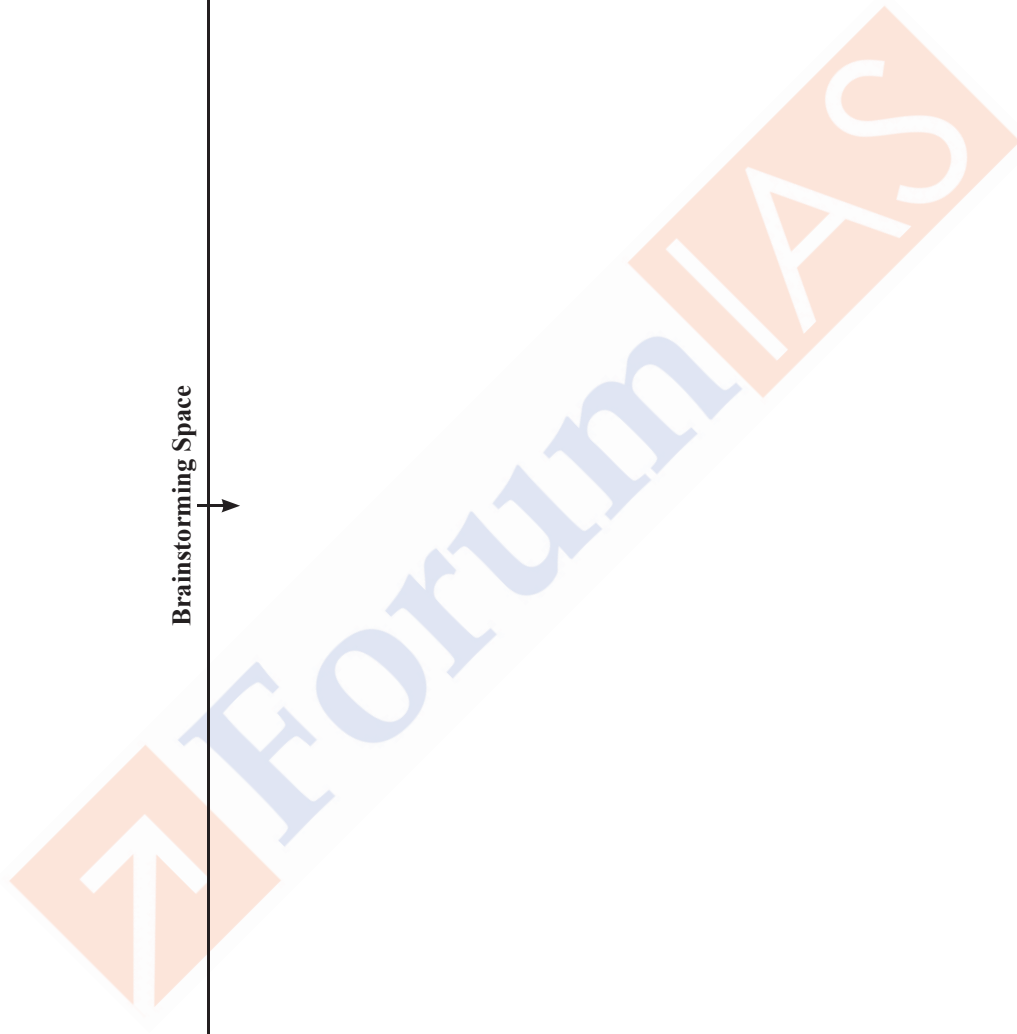
Brainstorming Space



Q.32) Trace the rise and growth of socio-religious reform movements with special reference to Young Bengal and Brahma Samaj.

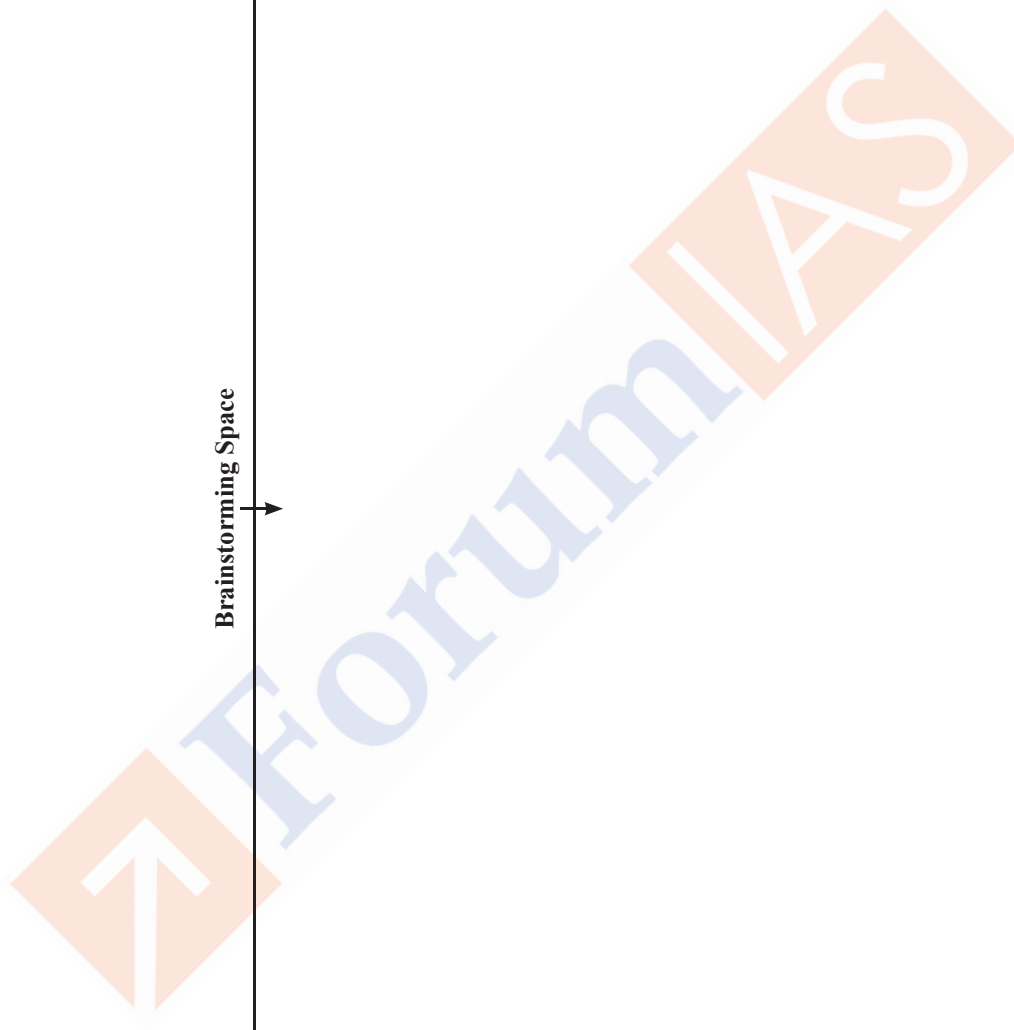
(10 Marks, 150 Words) [2021]

Brainstorming Space



Q.33) Examine the linkages between 19th centuries 'Indian renaissance' and emergence of national identity. (10 Marks, 150 Words) [2019]

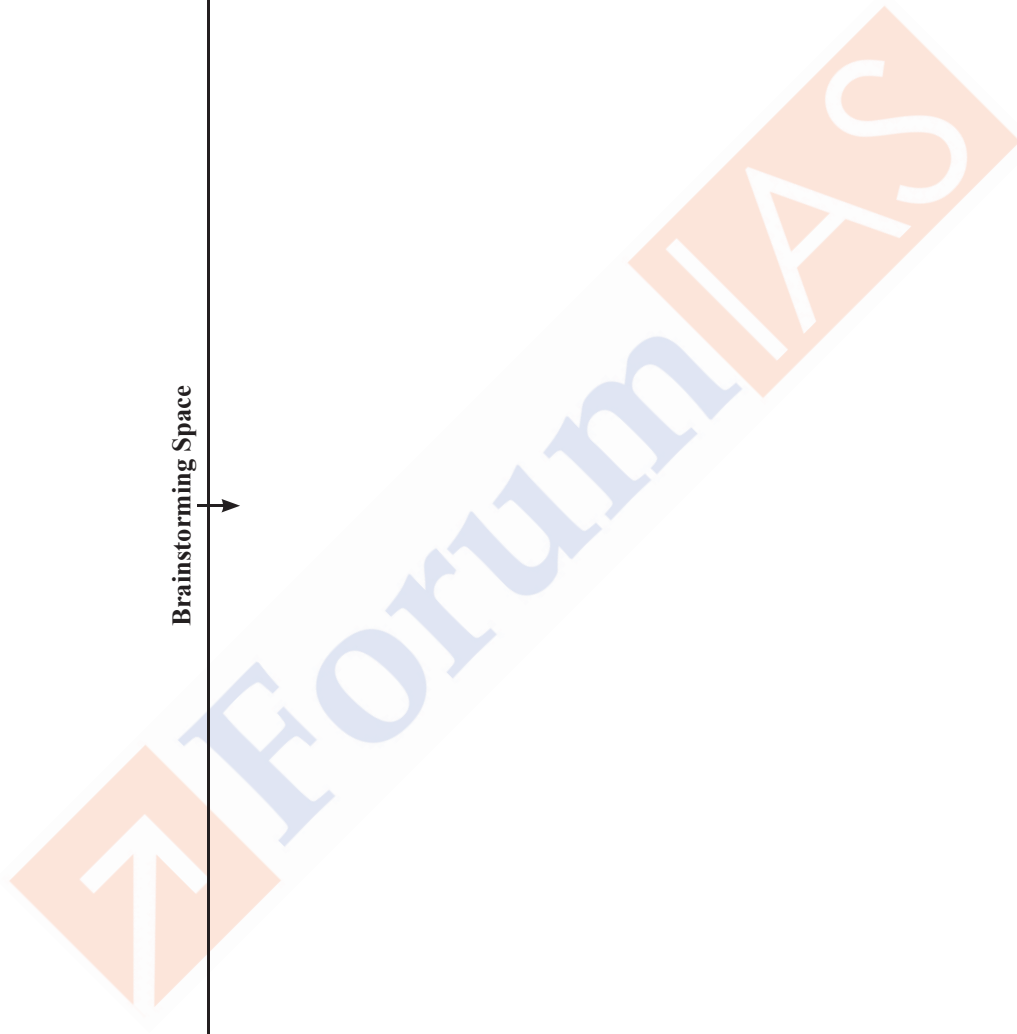
Brainstorming Space



Q.34) What was the character of social religious reforms in the 19th Century and how did they contribute to the national awakening in India?

(15 Marks, 250 Words) [2007]

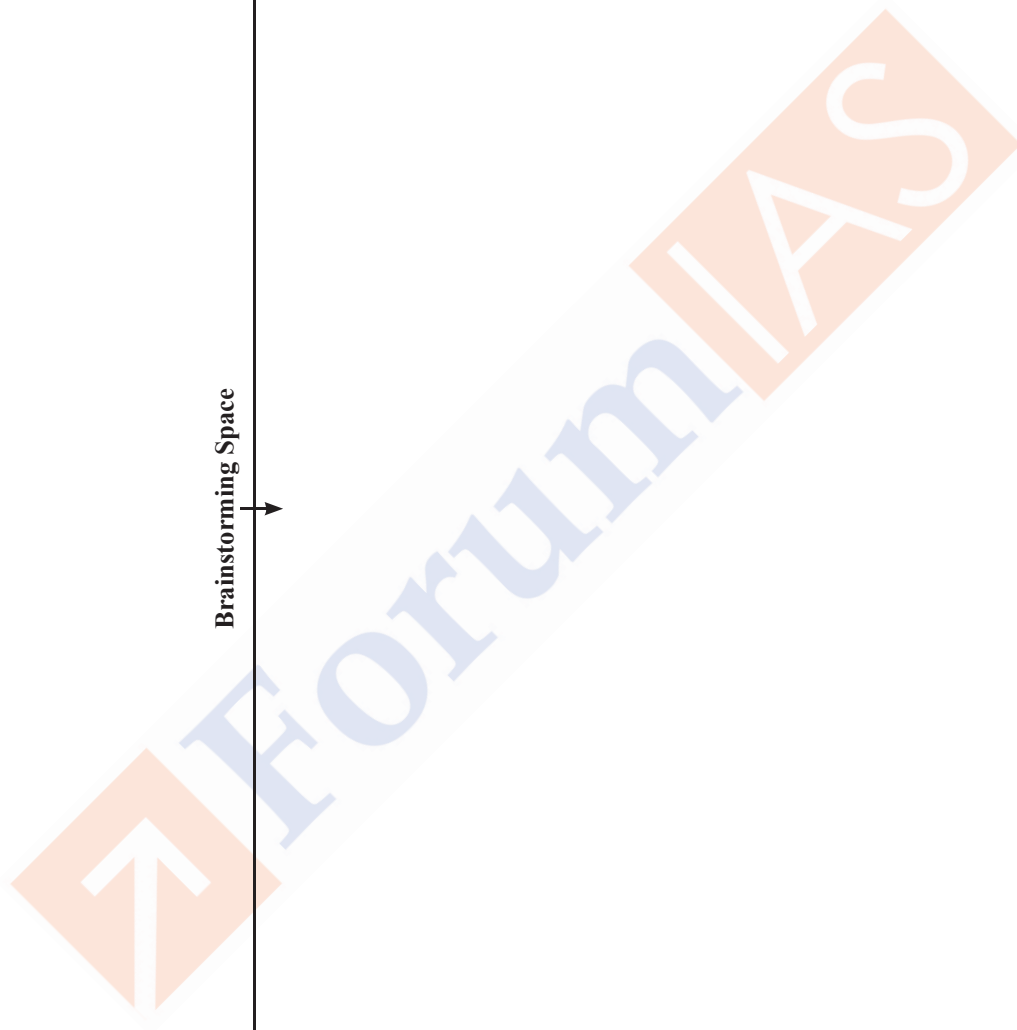
Brainstorming Space



Q.35) Characterise the main features of Indian Renaissance.

(10 Marks, 150 Words) [2006]

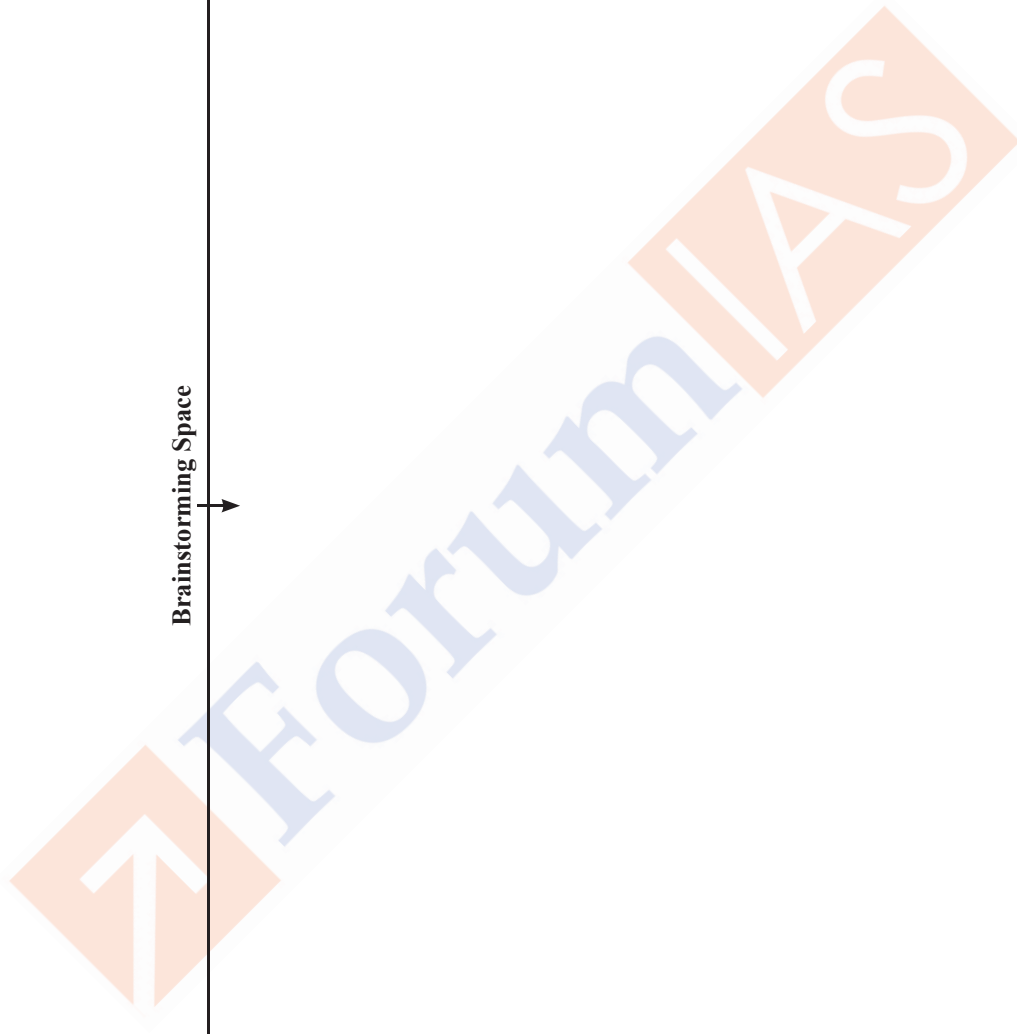
Brainstorming Space



Q.36) The nineteenth century is generally called a period of Indian Renaissance. Which were the major social reform movements of this period and what changes did they bring about?

(10 Marks, 150 Words) [1983]

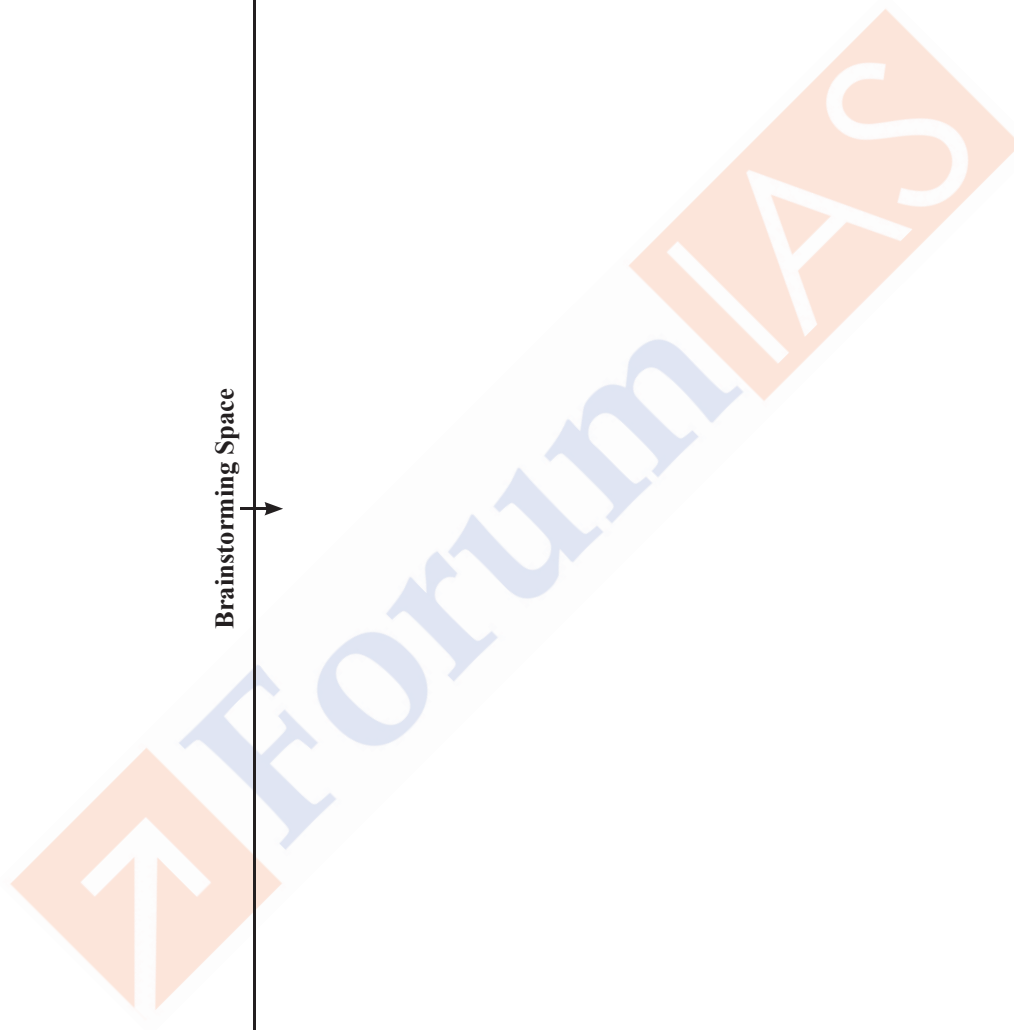
Brainstorming Space



Q.37) Who established the Arya Samaj? What was its goal?

(10 Marks, 150 Words) [2000]

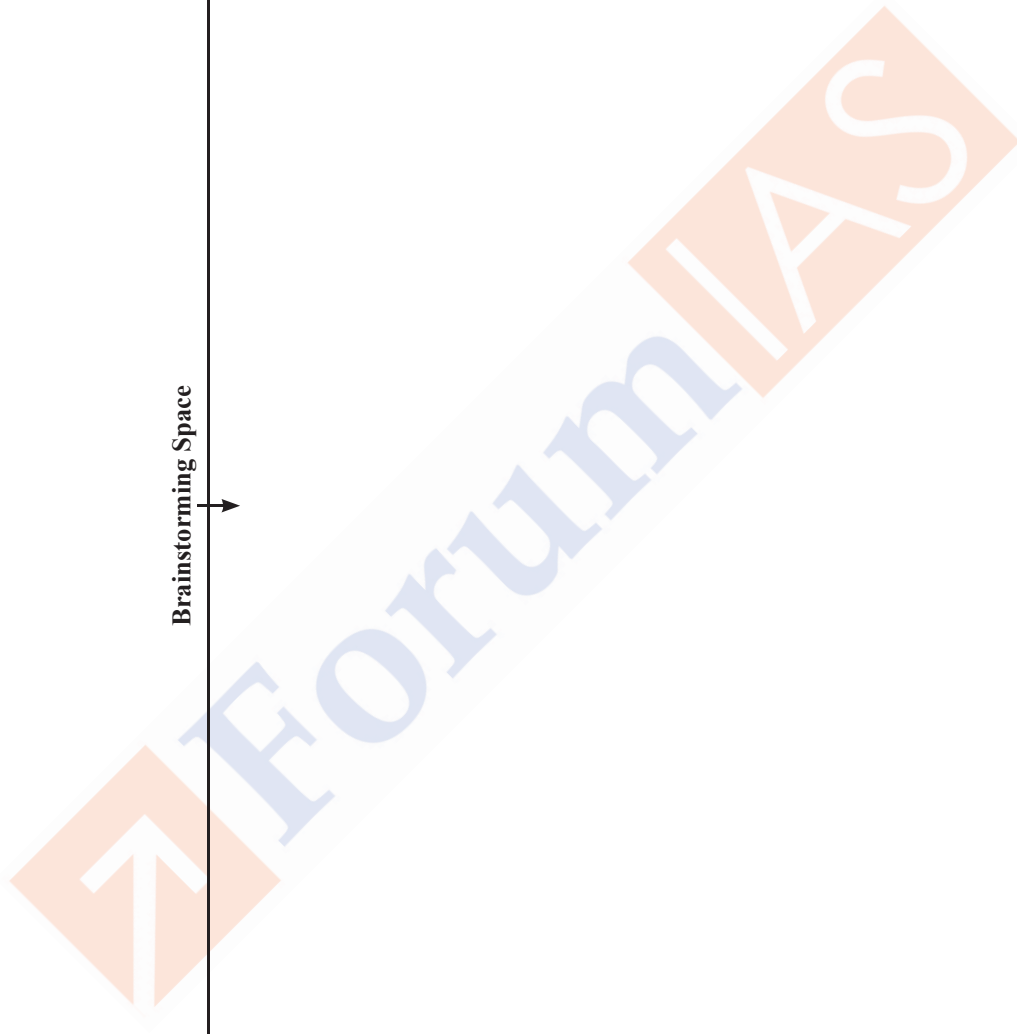
Brainstorming Space



Q.38) Analyse briefly the contribution of religious reform movements to the growth of extremist nationalist movement.

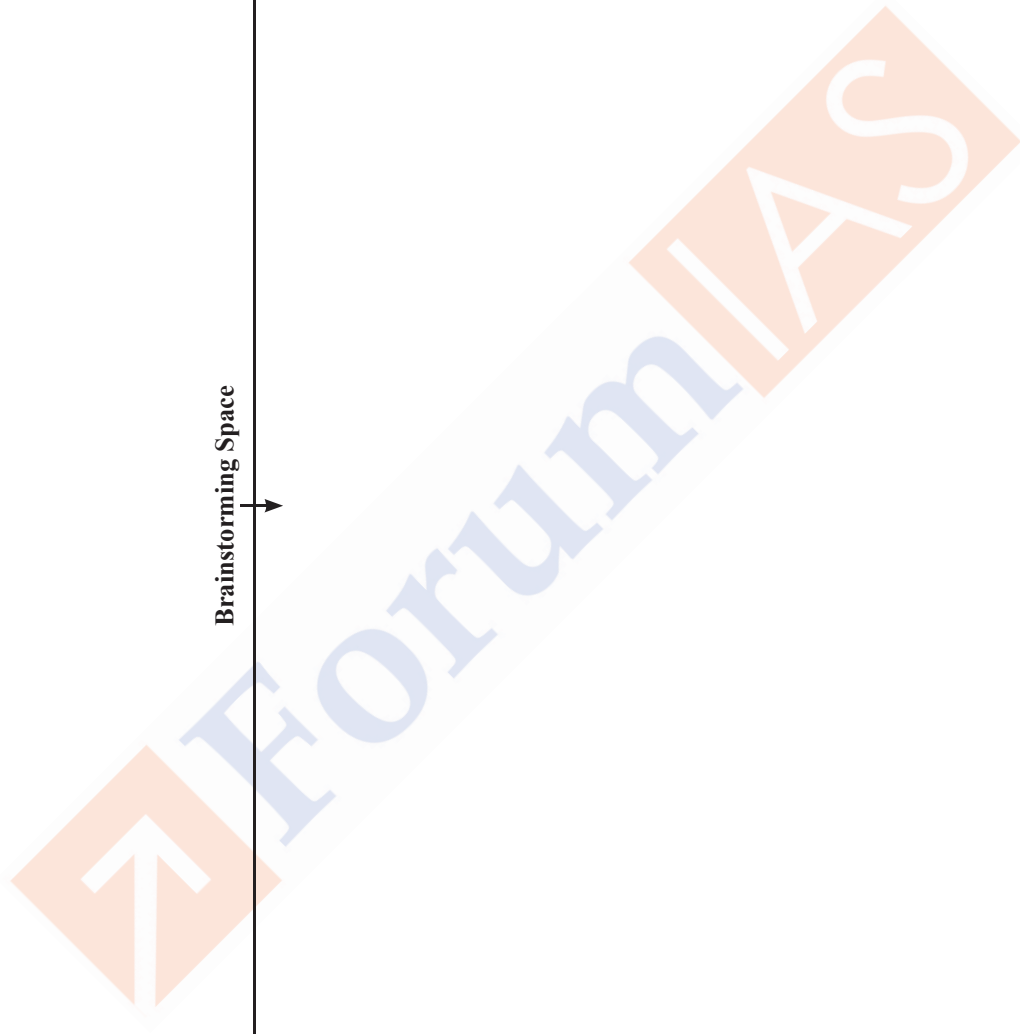
(10 Marks, 150 Words) [1989]

Brainstorming Space



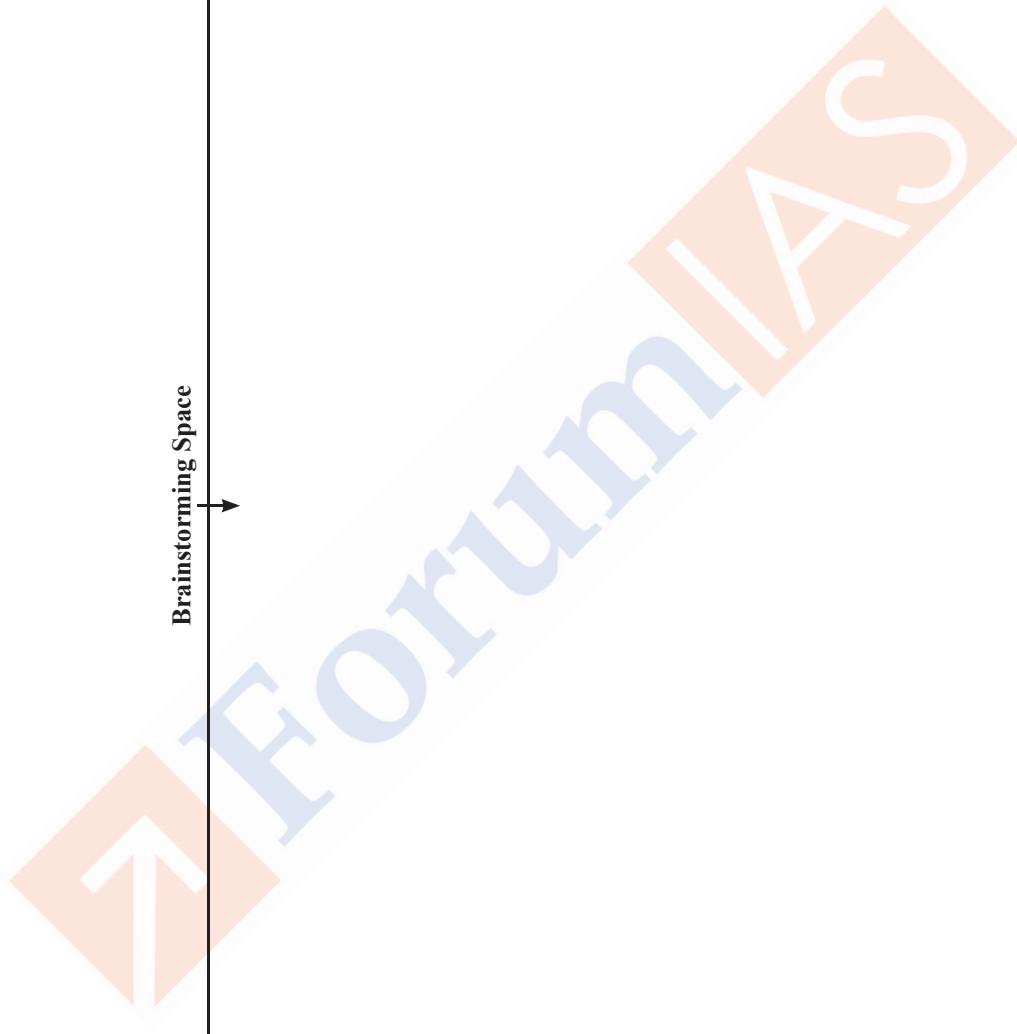
Q.39) Explain briefly the nature and activities of either Theosophical Society of India or Servants of India Society. (10 Marks, 150 Words) [1986]

Brainstorming Space



Q.40) Discuss the major social reform movements of the second half of the 19th century. In what way did they contribute to the rise and growth of Indian National Movement. (15 Marks, 250 Words) [1986]

Brainstorming Space



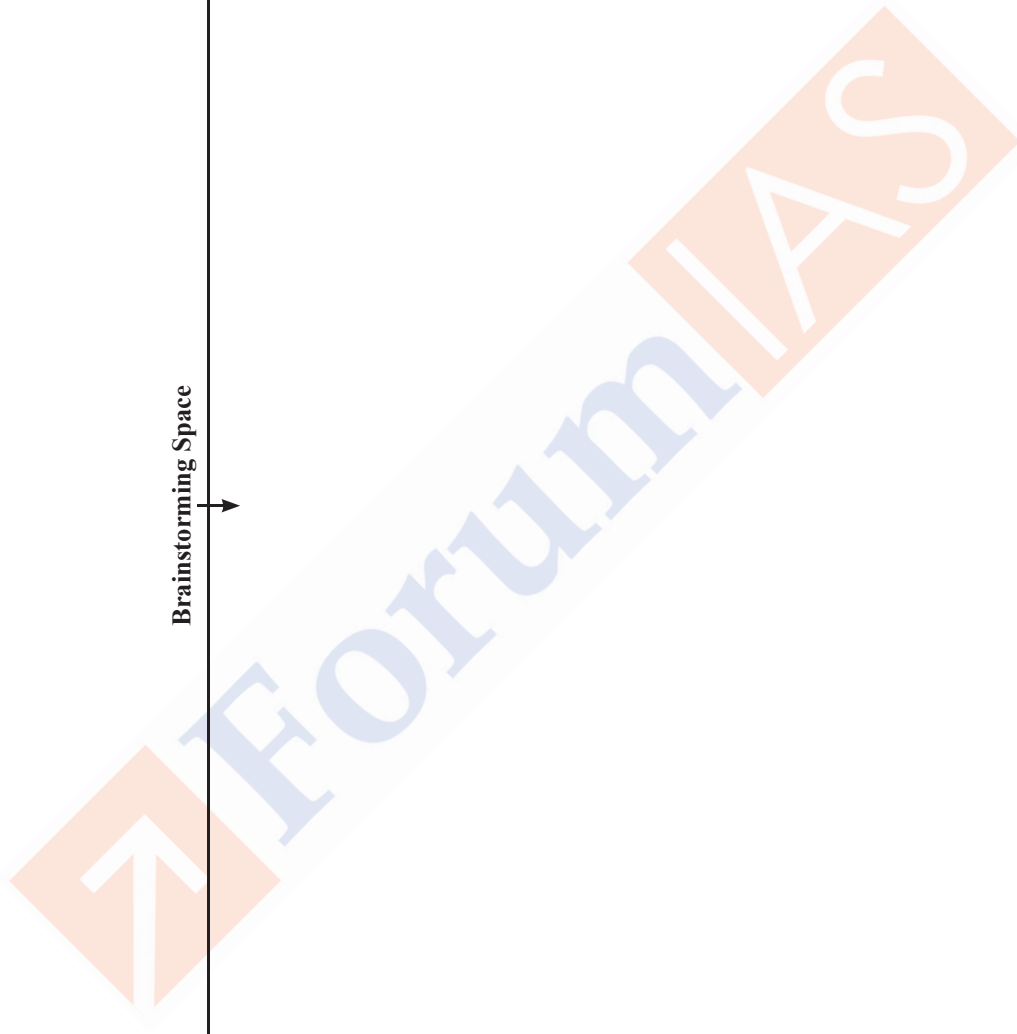
Q.41) The Caste system and the practice of untouchability were major targets of attack from the social reform movement. Indicate the main factors which gradually undermined the caste system and brought into sharp focus the evils of untouchability.

(10 Marks, 150 Words) [1980]

Brainstorming Space

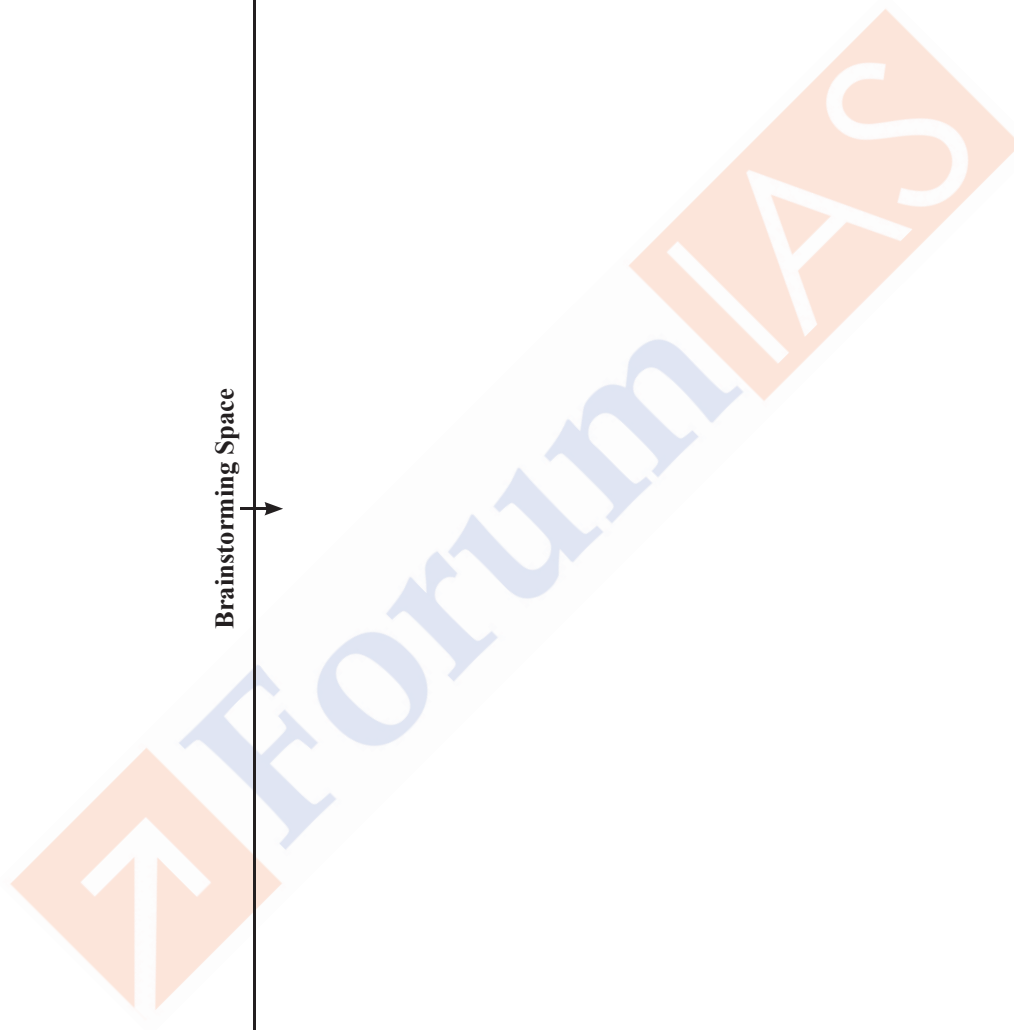
Q.42) The second half of the nineteenth century witnessed in India a strong wave of reformation in the spheres of religion and society. What part was played in this directly or indirectly by Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Keshab Chandra Sen and M. G. Ranade. (10 Marks, 150 Words) [1979]

Brainstorming Space



Q.43) Trace the emergence of Gandhiji in Indian political scene till the Champaran Satyagraha of 1917. What was the basic philosophy of Satyagraha enunciated by him? (15 Marks, 250 Words) [1994]

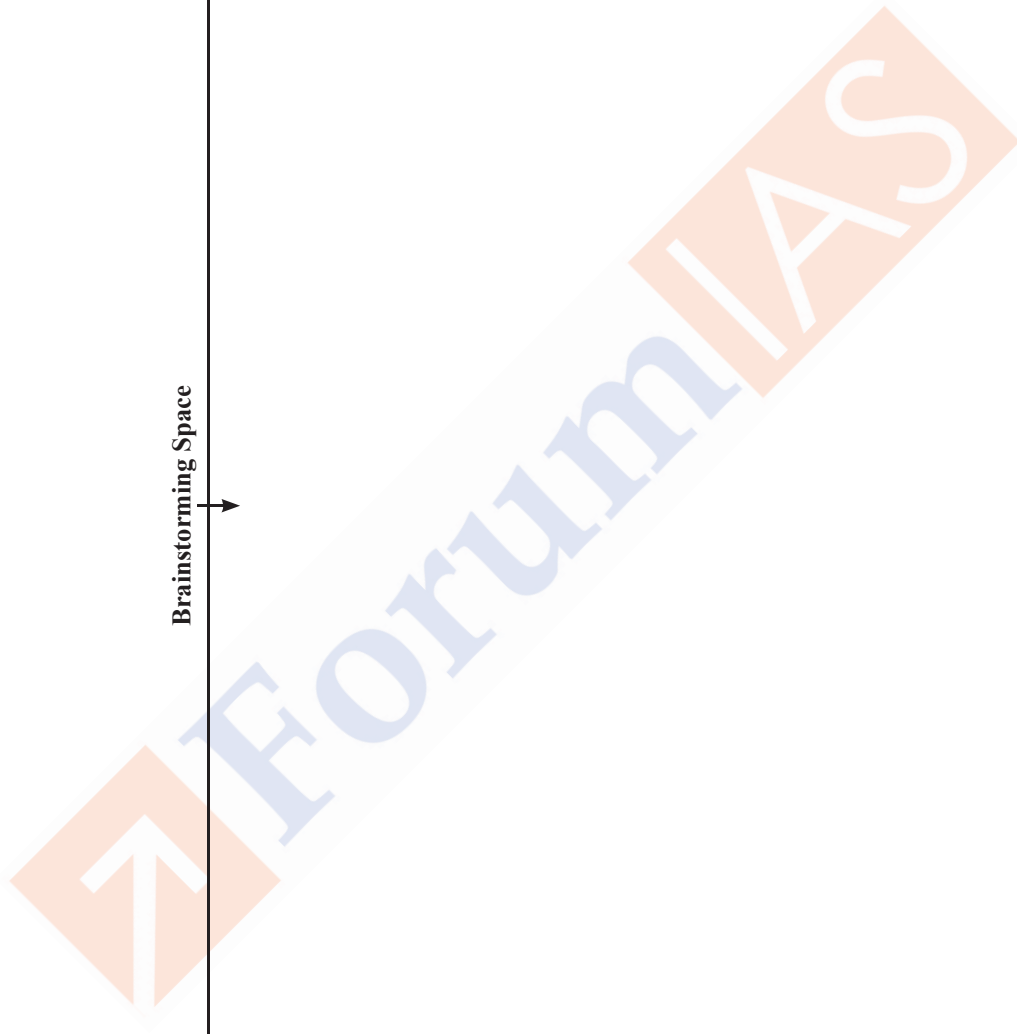
Brainstorming Space



Q.44) Mahatma Gandhi's success, during 1916-20, in getting the technique of non-violent satyagraha accepted by the nation as a weapon of struggle against the British was phenomenal. Elucidate.

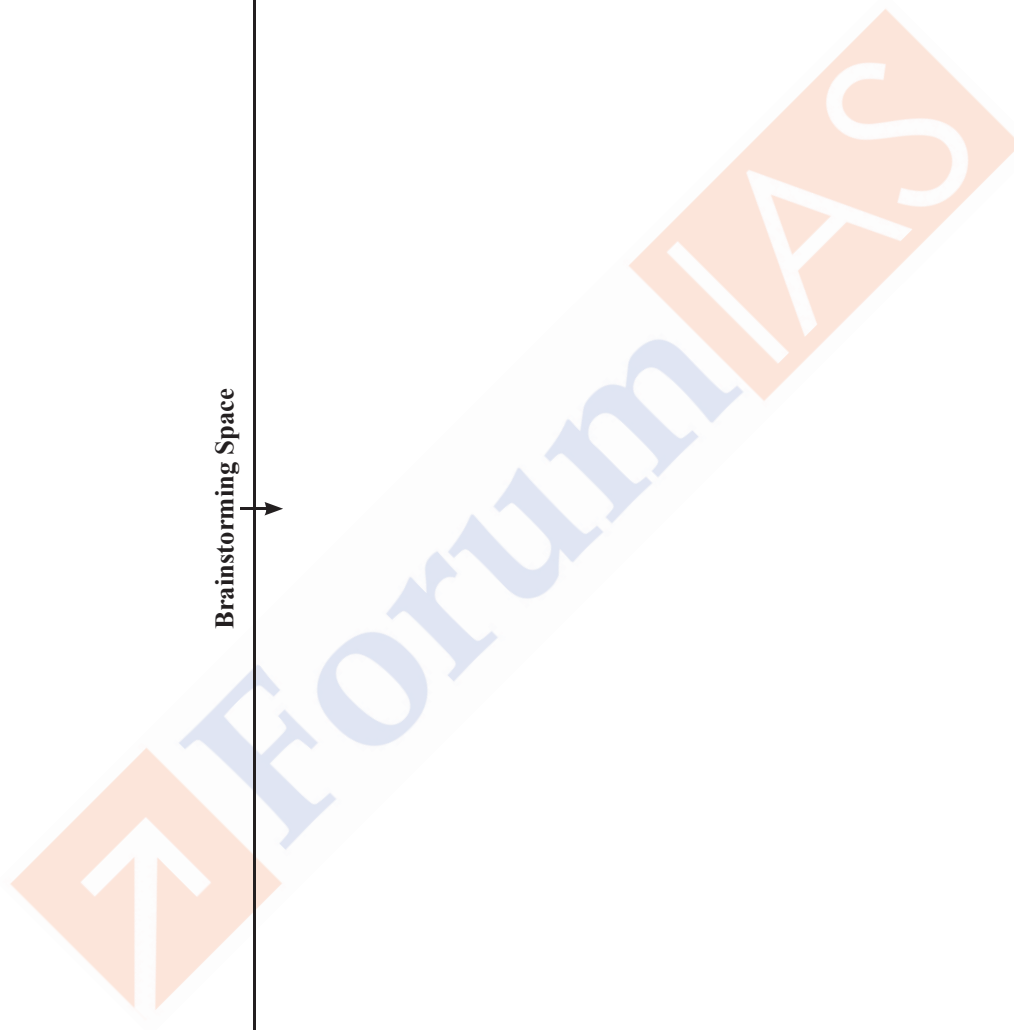
(15 Marks, 250 Words) [1993]

Brainstorming Space



Q.45) Examine how the decline of traditional artisanal industry in colonial India crippled the rural economy. (15 Marks, 250 Words) [2017]

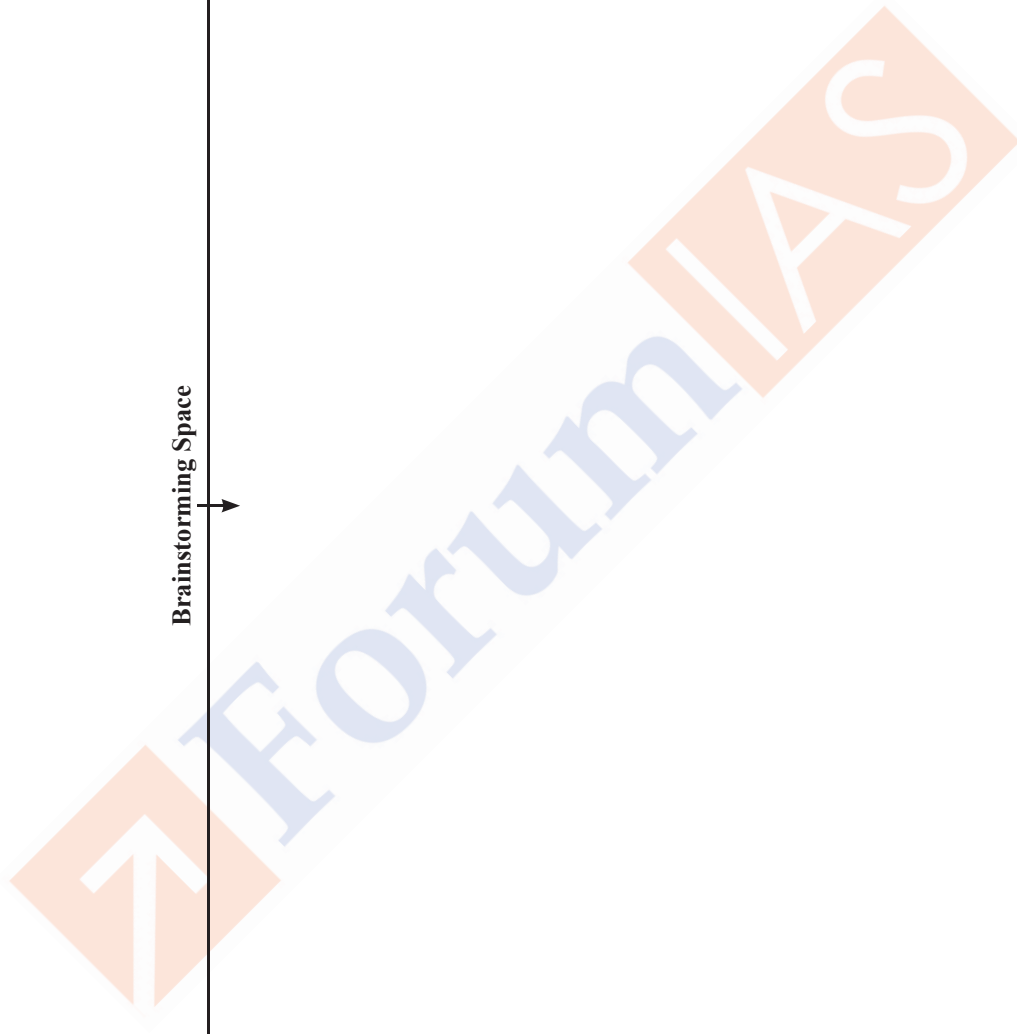
Brainstorming Space



Q.46) Examine critically the various facets of economic policies of the British in India from mid-eighteenth century till independence.

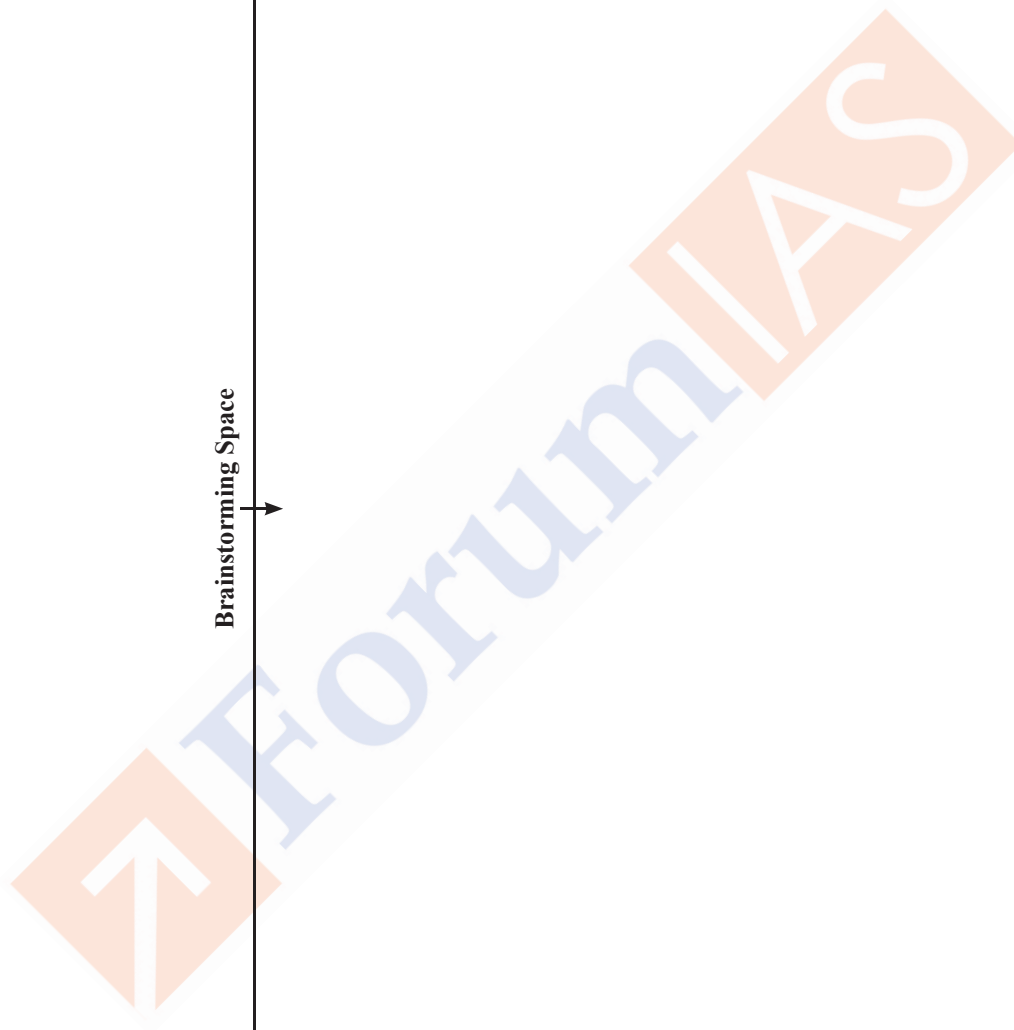
(12.5 Marks, 200 Words) [2014]

Brainstorming Space



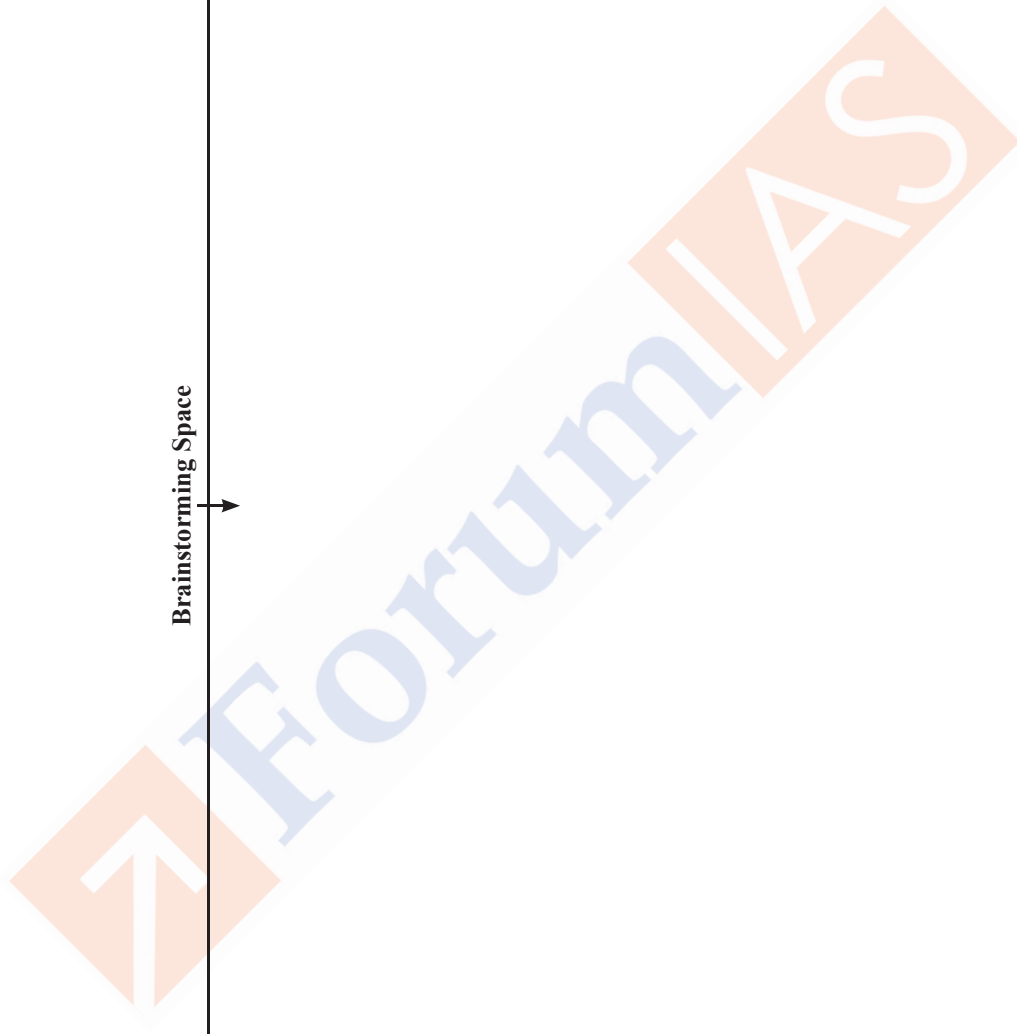
Q.47) How did economic nationalism mirror the work of the early nationalist leadership in India. (10 Marks, 150 Words) [1998]

Brainstorming Space



Q.48) How did the Policy of free trade hurt Indian textile industry and crafts in the latter half of the 19th century? (10 Marks, 150 Words) [1998]

Brainstorming Space



Q.49) The economic policies followed by the British led to the transformation of India's Economy into a colonial economy. They disrupted the traditional structure of Indian economy. Explain with special reference to agriculture, rural employment and development of industries.

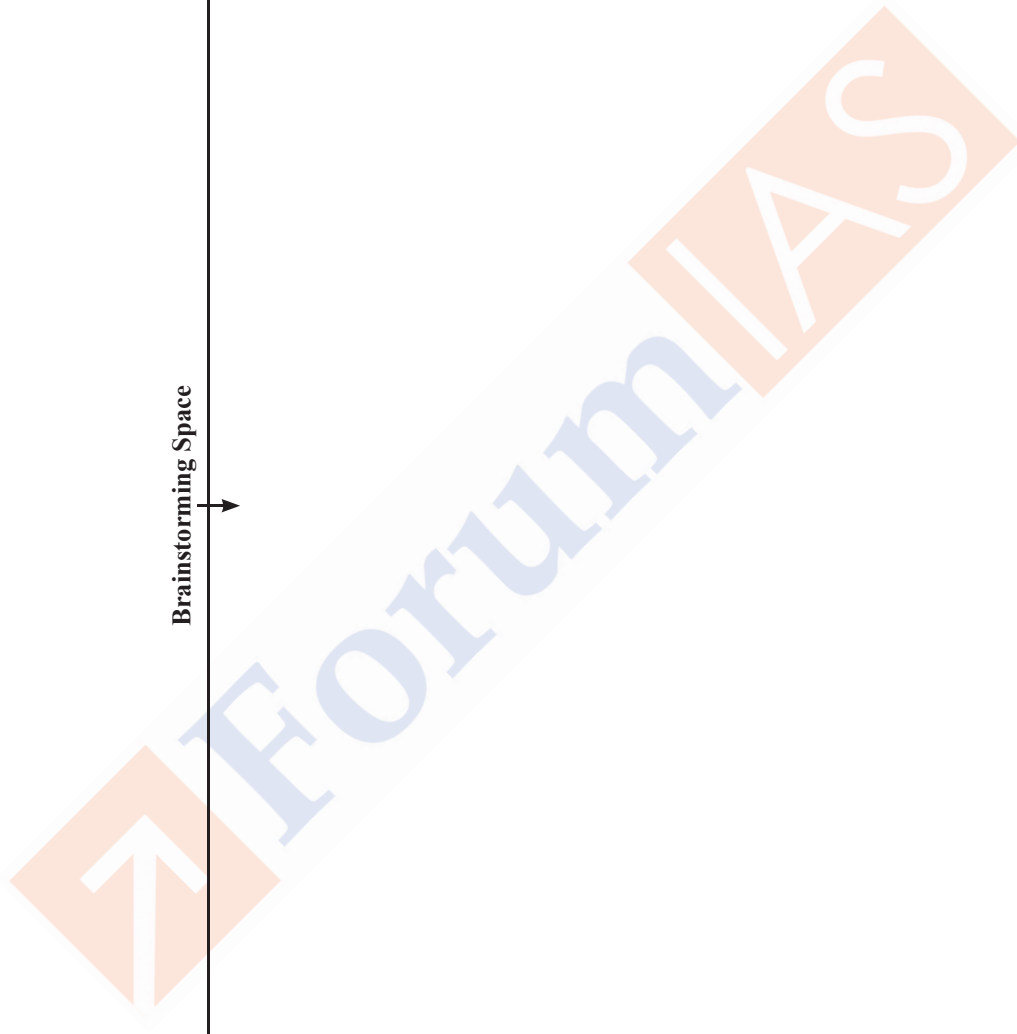
(15 Marks, 250 Words) [1983]

Brainstorming Space

Q.50) What was the difference between Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore in their approach towards education and nationalism?

(10 Marks, 150 Words) [2023]

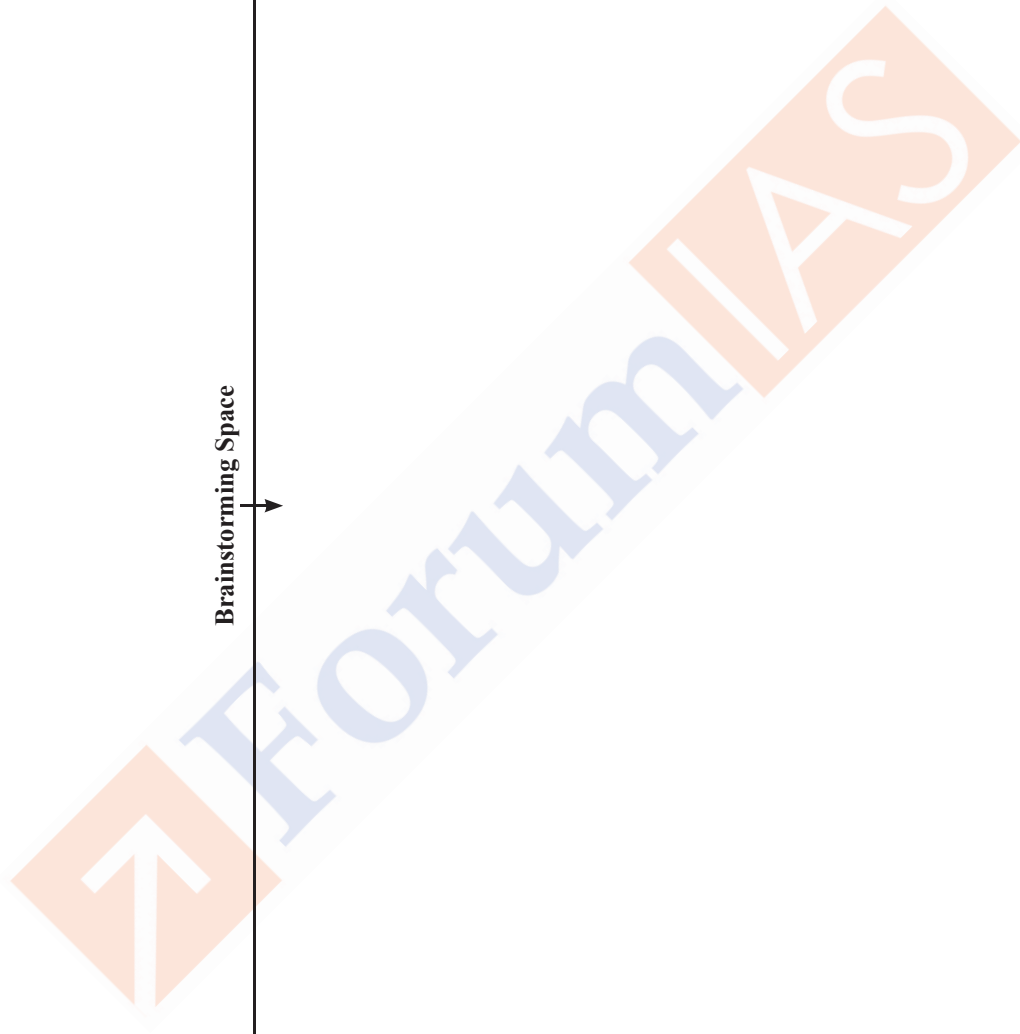
Brainstorming Space



Q.51) The emergence of new social classes in British India was a direct consequence of the establishment of new social economy, new state system, administrative machinery and Western education. Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words) [2008]

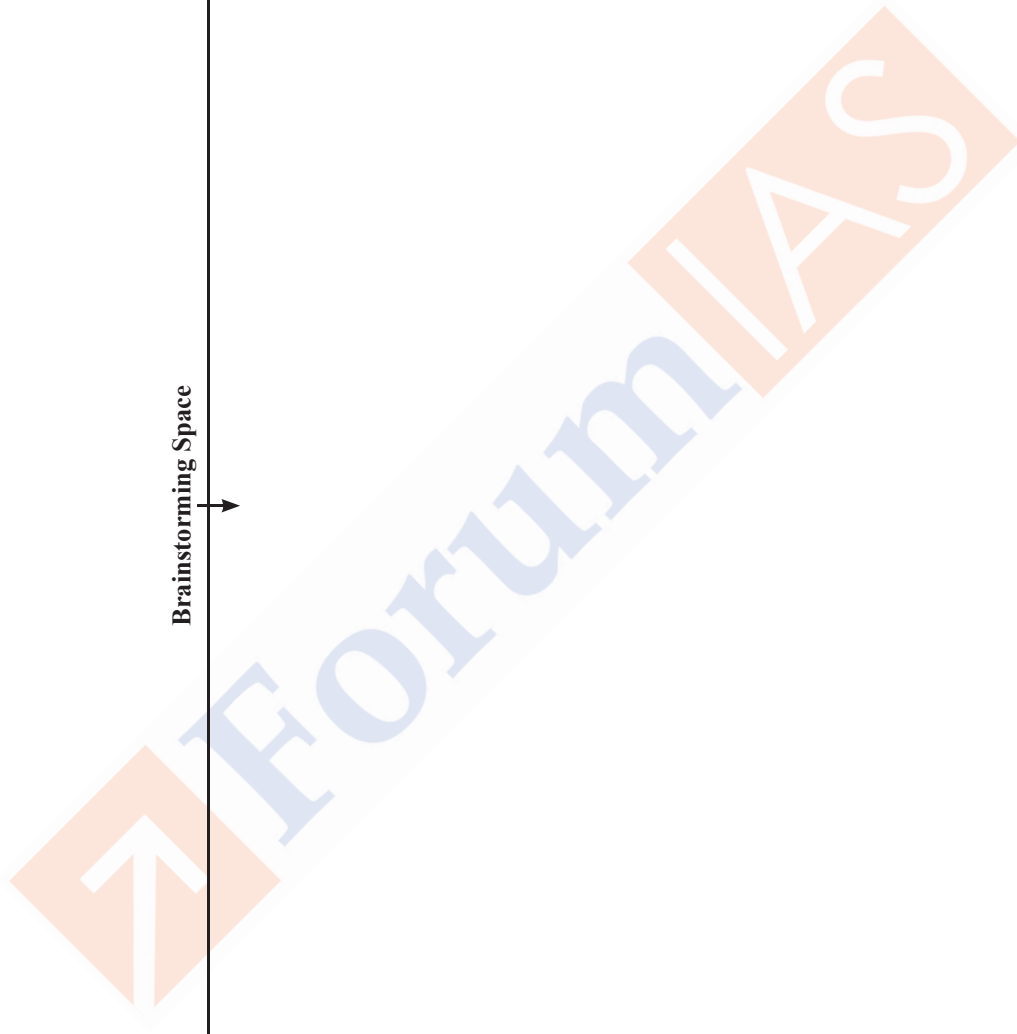
Brainstorming Space



Q.52) Discuss the main findings of the Hartog committee (1929).

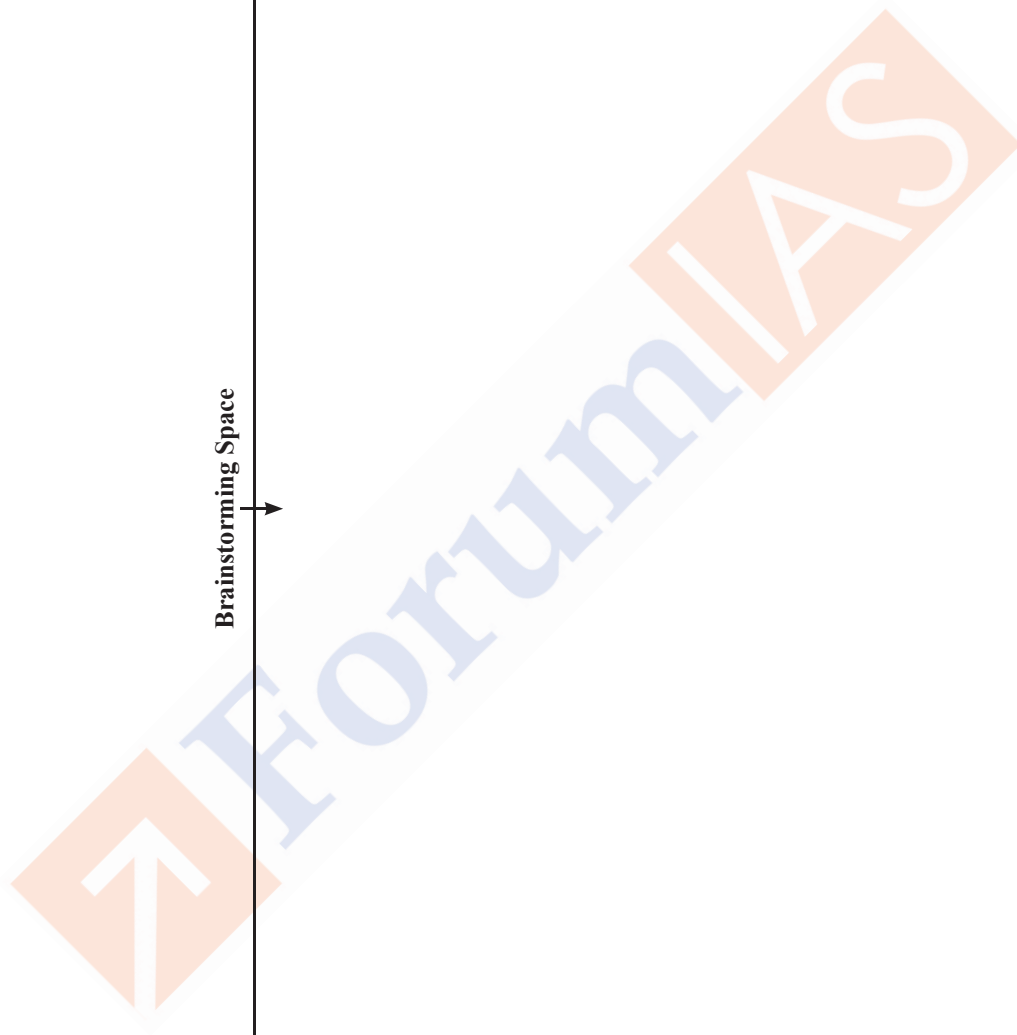
(10 Marks, 150 Words) [2004]

Brainstorming Space



Q.53) What was the Butler Committee Report? Discuss the reactions on the report in India. (15 Marks, 250 Words) [2002]

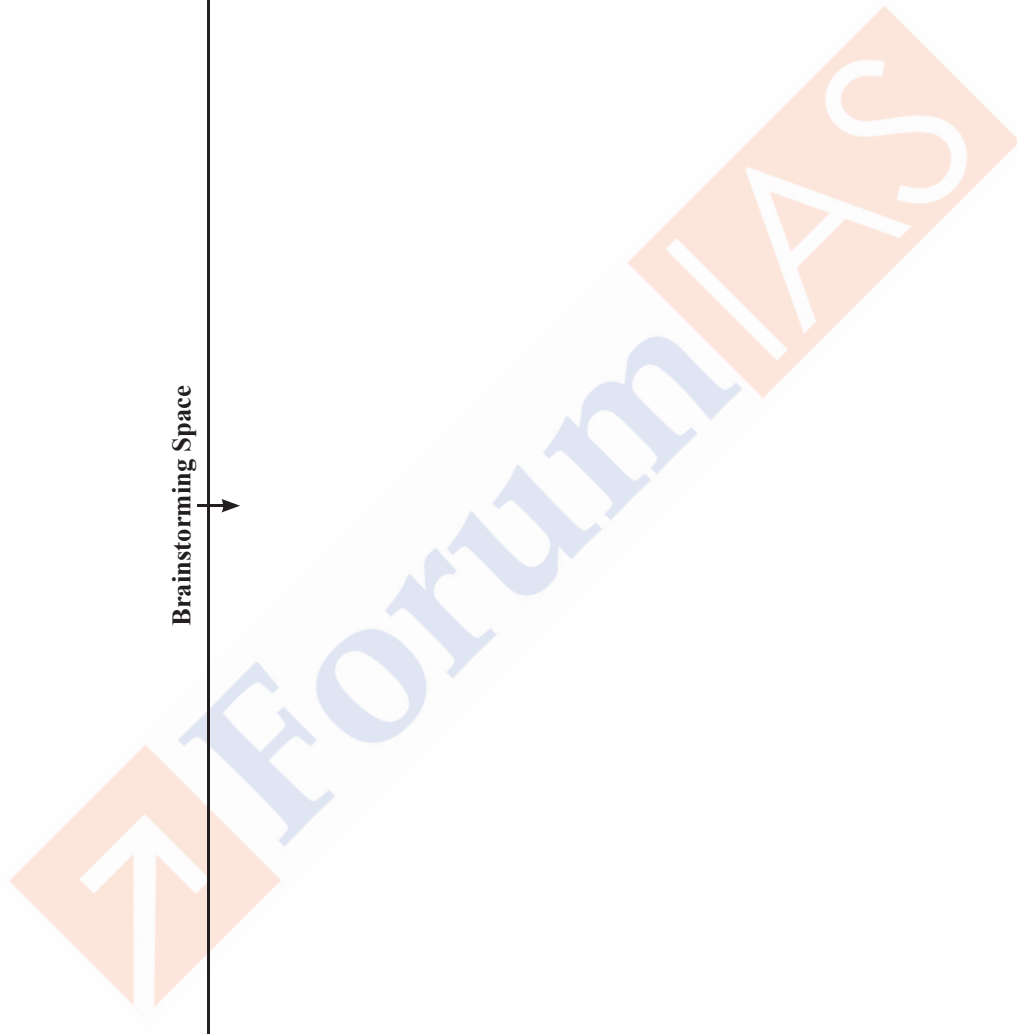
Brainstorming Space



Q.54) Discuss Mahatma Gandhi's concept of 'Basic Education'. How far was it a departure from conventional system of education?

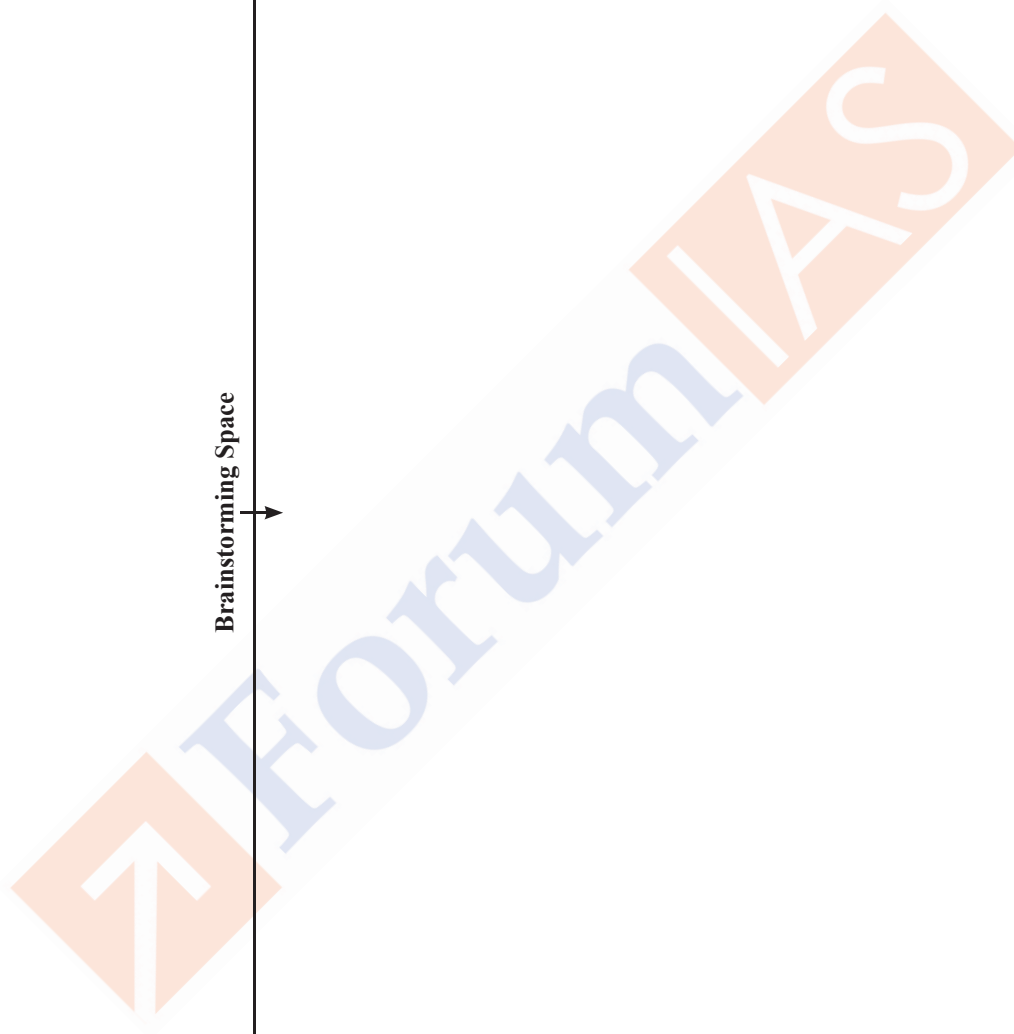
(10 Marks, 150 Words) [1997]

Brainstorming Space



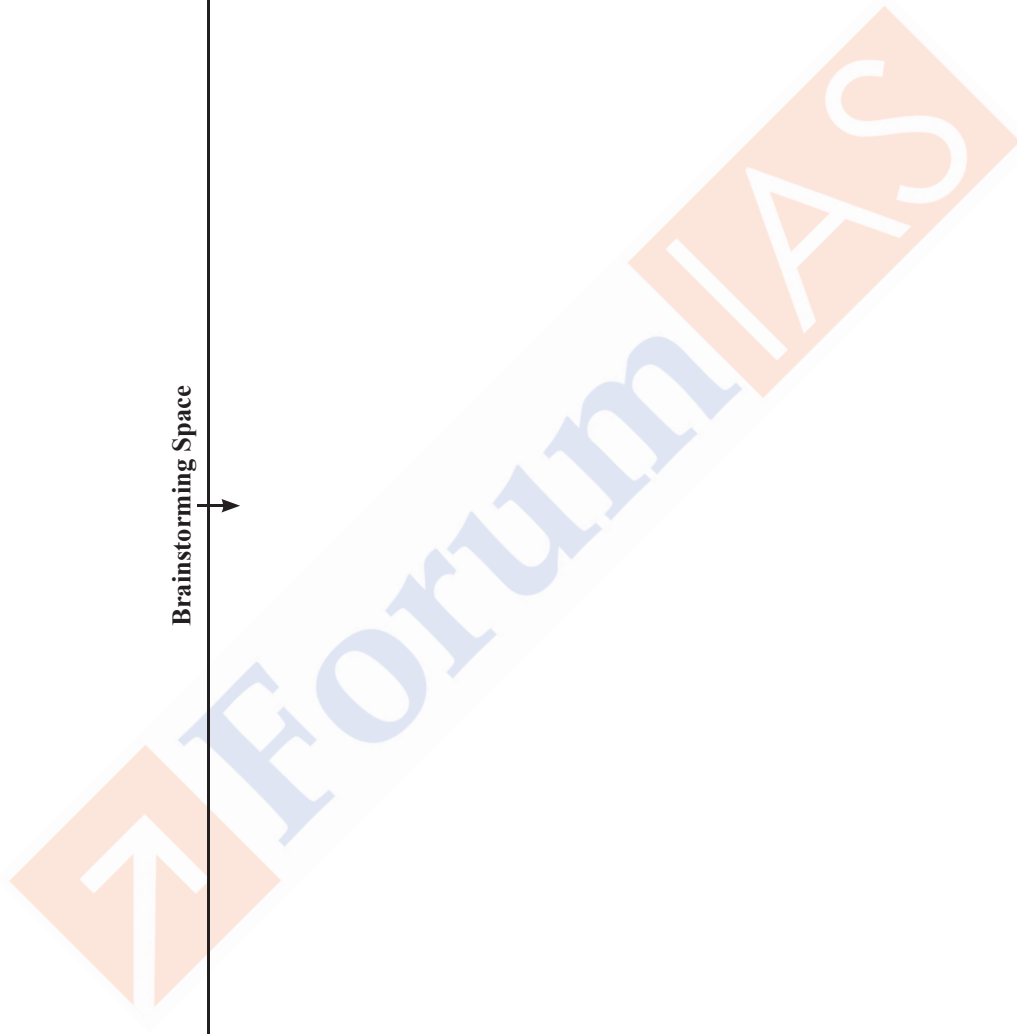
Q.55) Trace the growth and development of University education till 1919.
(10 Marks, 150 Words) [1991]

Brainstorming Space



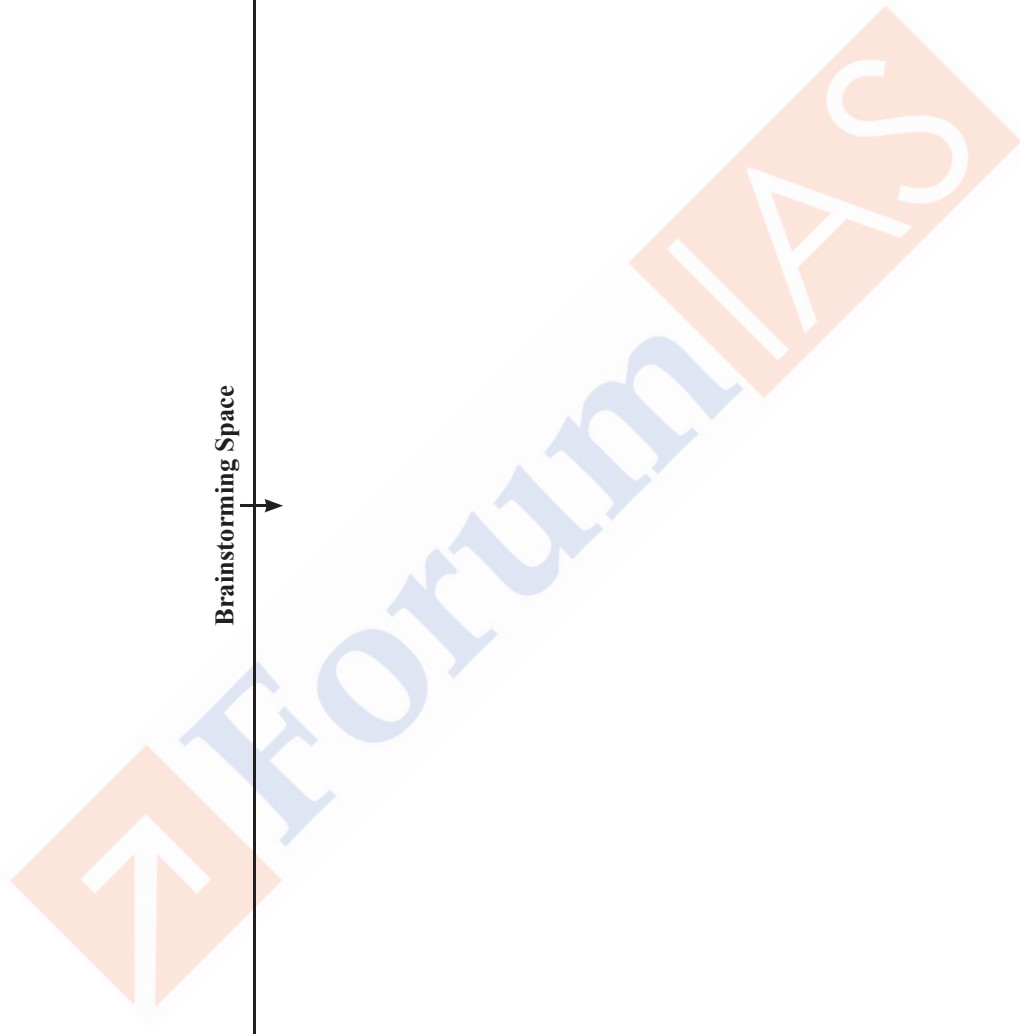
Q.56) Trace the progress of the women's education from the early days of the British rule to the year 1947. (10 Marks, 150 Words) [1990]

Brainstorming Space



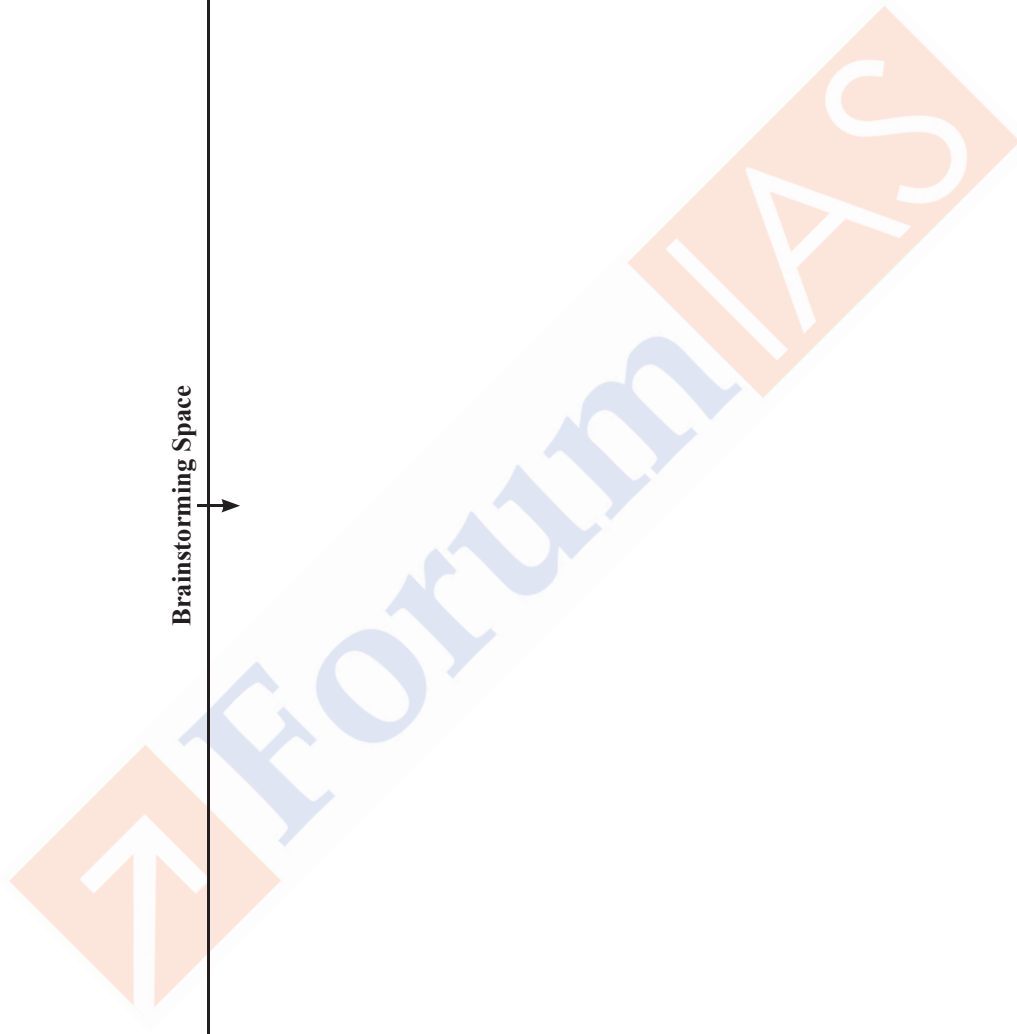
Q.57) The crisis of the colonial order during 1919 and 1939 was directly linked to the constitutional reforms, disillusionment and militant anti-colonial struggles. Elucidate. (15 Marks, 250 Words) [2007]

Brainstorming Space



Q.58) The reforms of 1909 introduced a cardinal problem and ground of controversy at every revision of the Indian electoral system. Comment. (10 Marks, 150 Words) [2003]

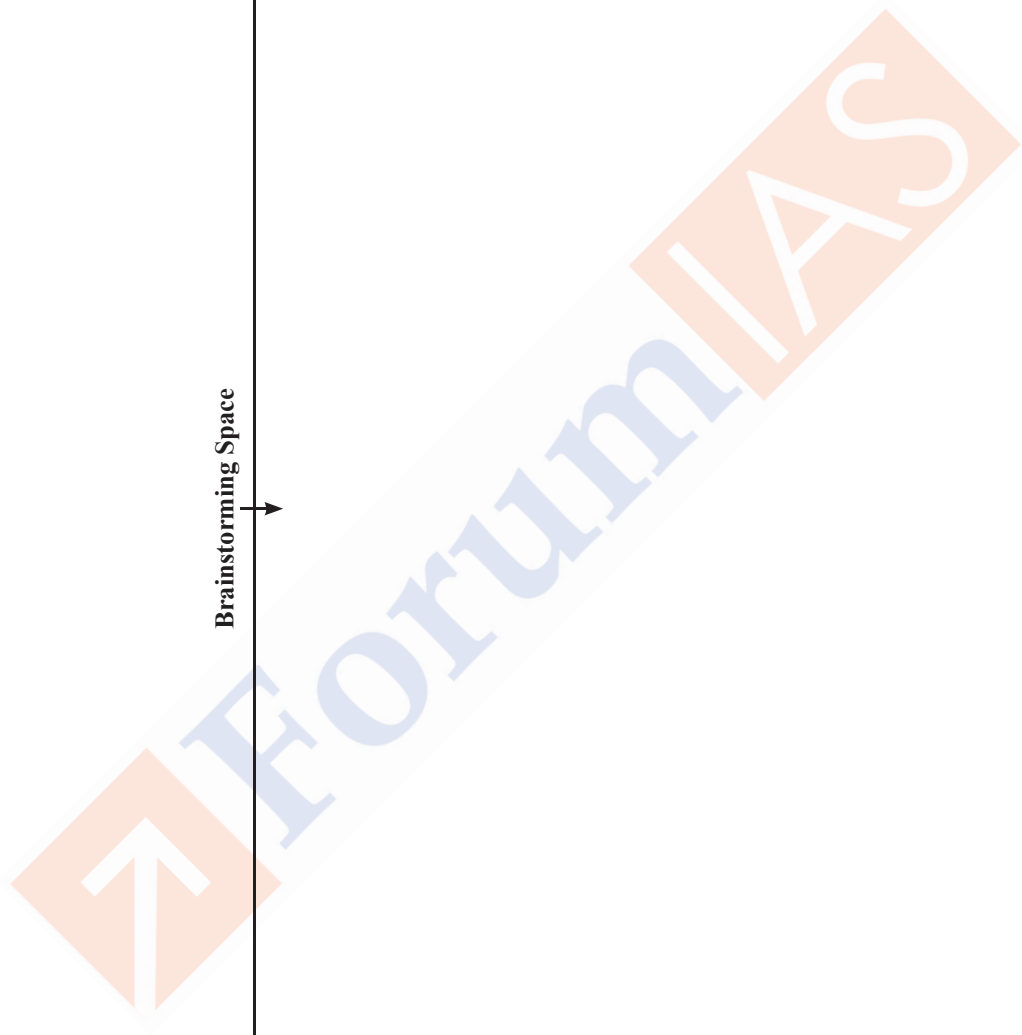
Brainstorming Space



Q.59) Trace the growth of the Indian Home Rule Movement in Britain.

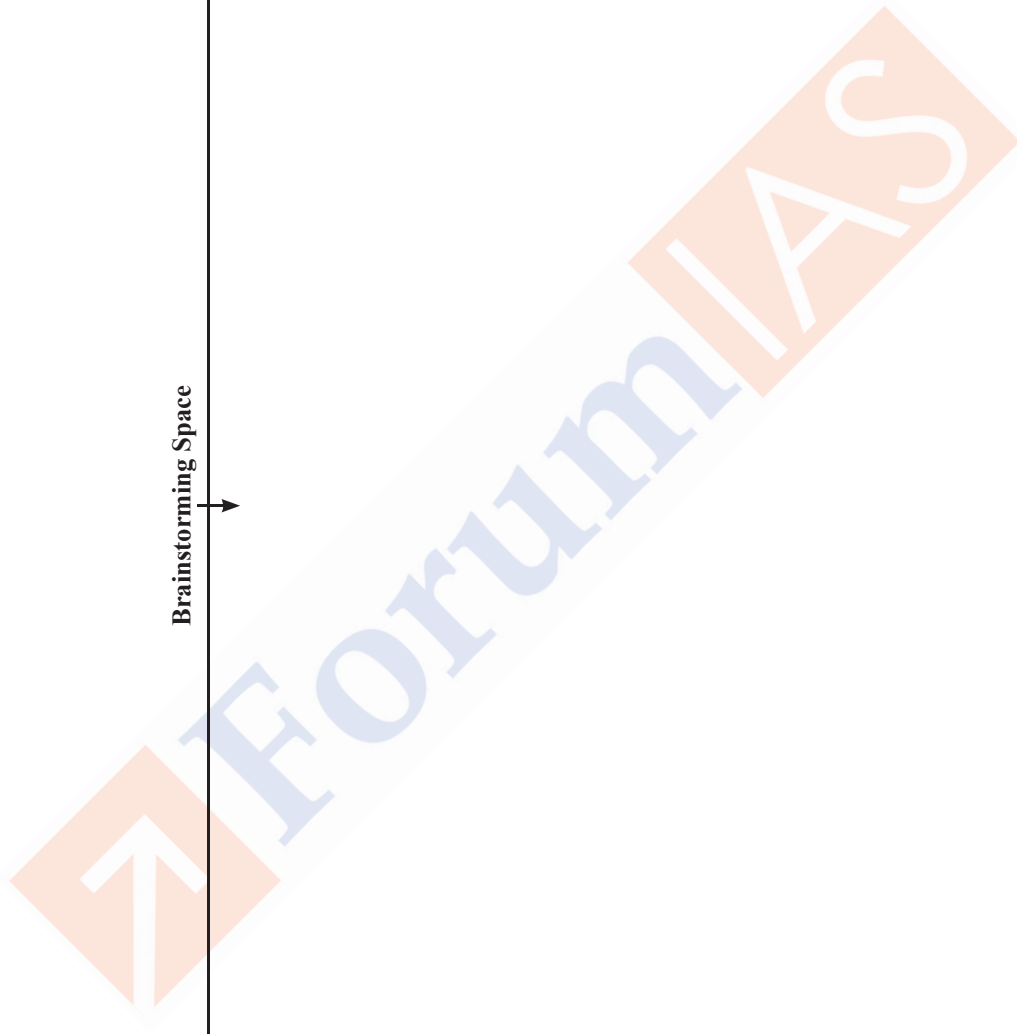
(10 Marks, 150 Words) [2002]

Brainstorming Space



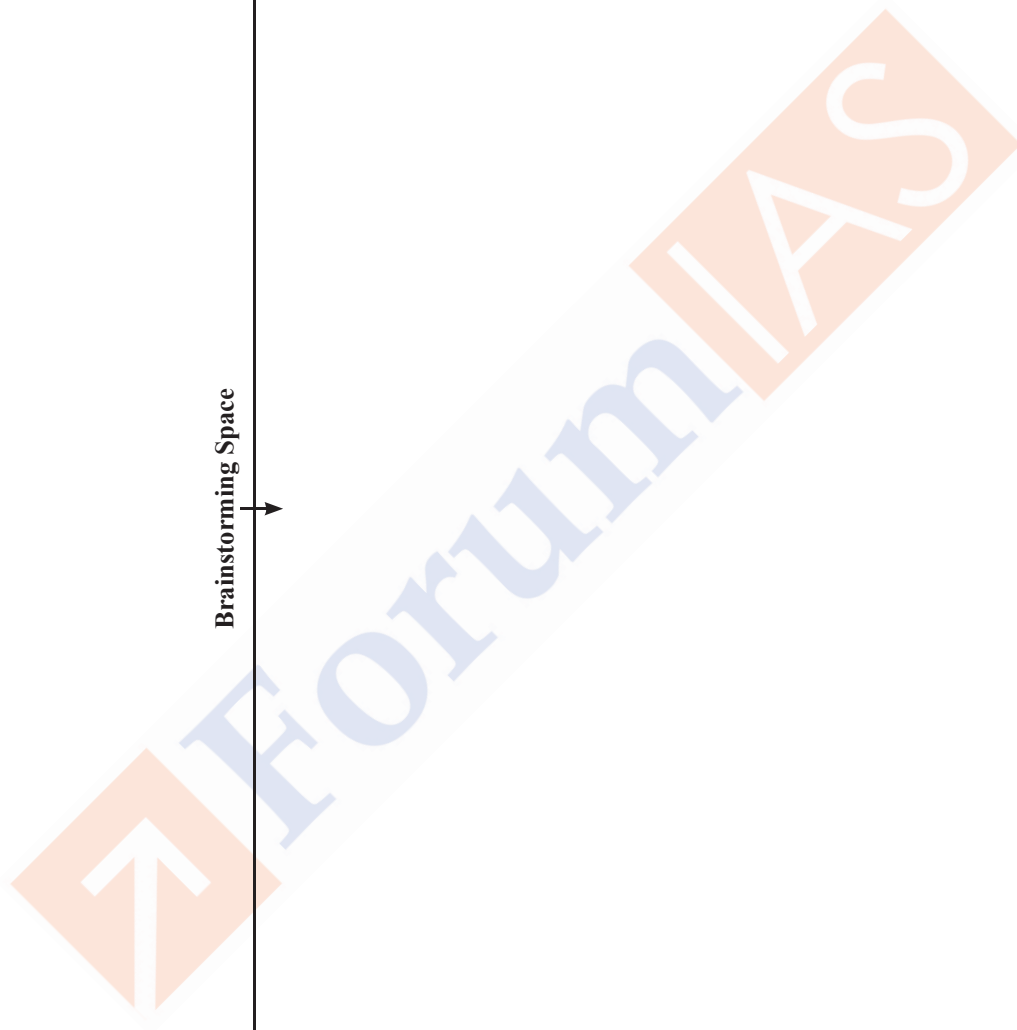
Q.60) Examine the causes and nature of extremism in Indian politics in the early part of the present century. (15 Marks, 250 Words) [1997]

Brainstorming Space



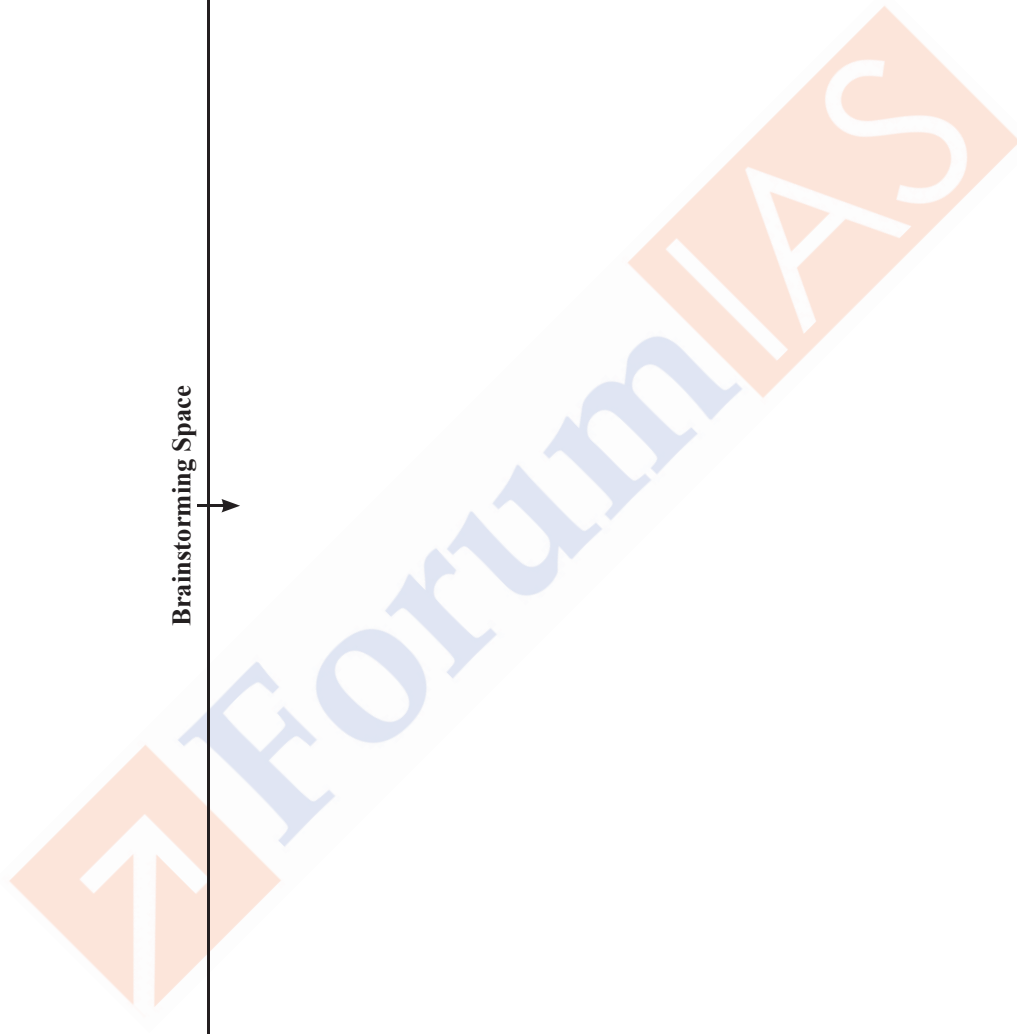
Q.61) Explain the part played by Annie Besant in the Home Rule Movement.
(10 Marks, 150 Words) [1994]

Brainstorming Space



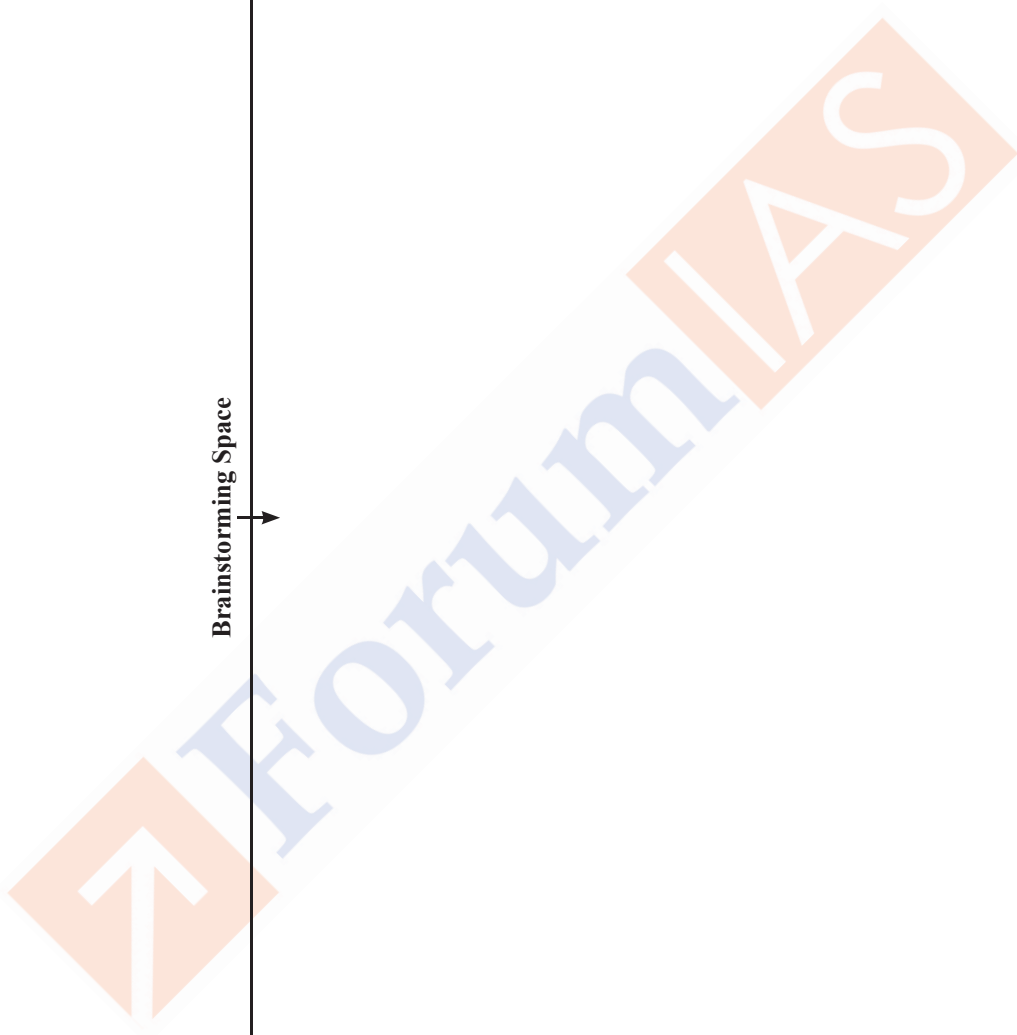
Q.62) The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was signed without regard for its consequences. Elucidate. (10 Marks, 150 Words) [1993]

Brainstorming Space



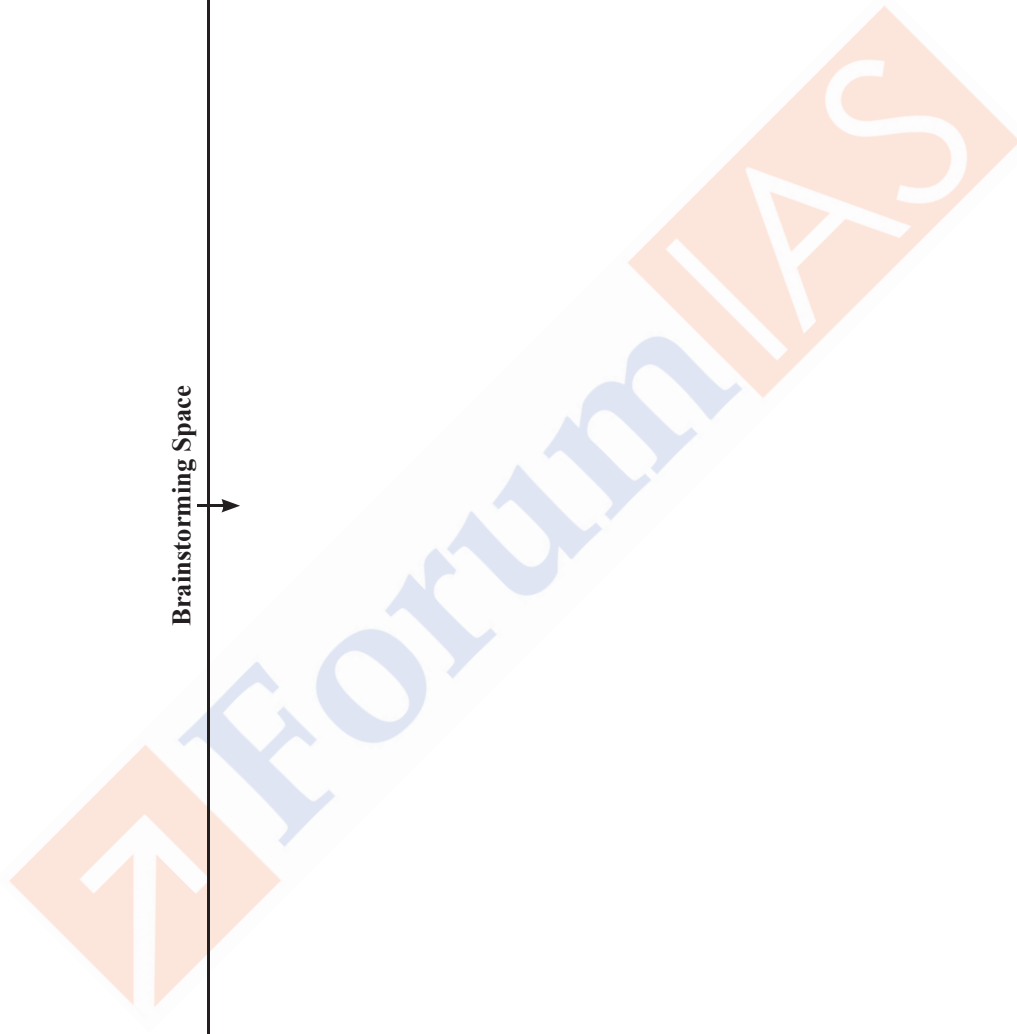
Q.63) Discuss the growth of revolutionary terrorism with special reference to its ramifications in Maharashtra, Bengal and Punjab till the first decade of the twentieth century. (15 Marks, 250 Words) [1991]

Brainstorming Space



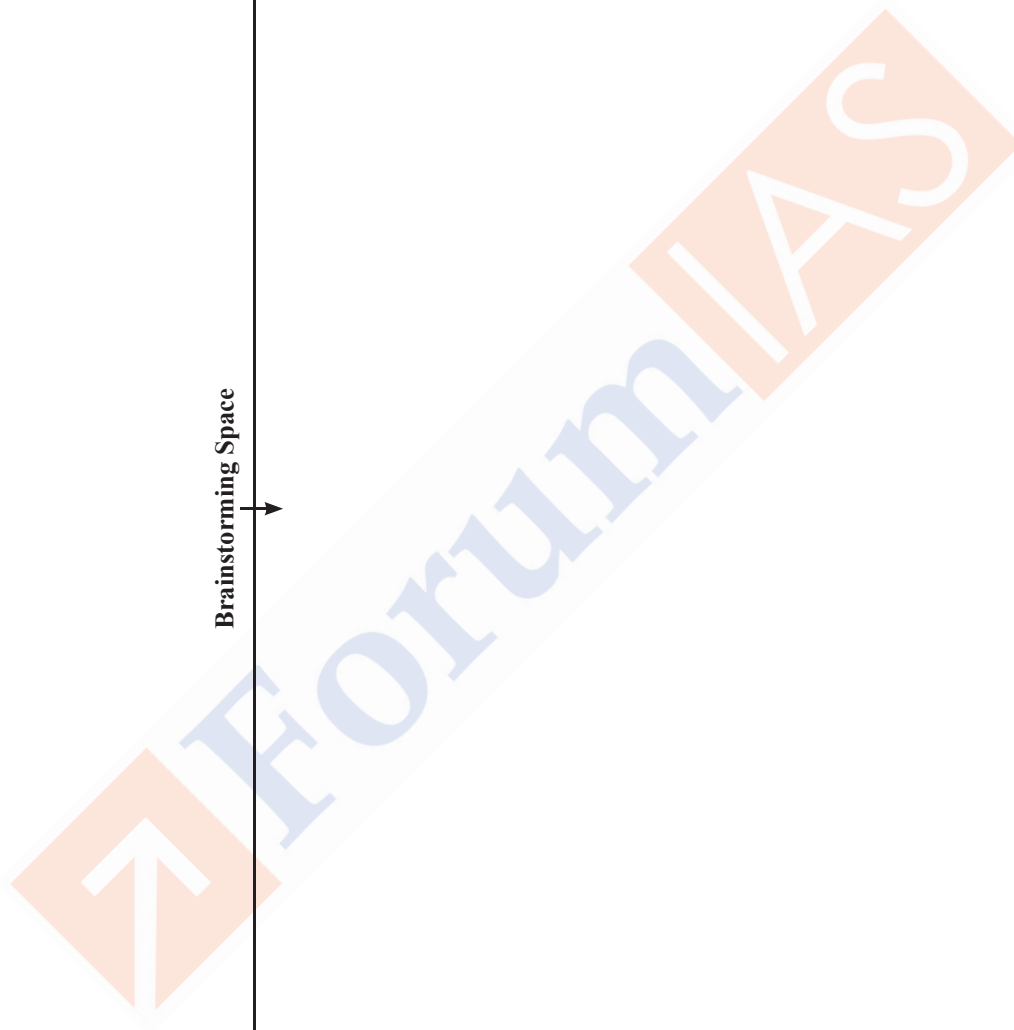
Q.64) How did Lala Lajpat Rai and Bal Gangadhar Tilak champion the cause of militant nationalism in India? (10 Marks, 150 Words) [1990]

Brainstorming Space



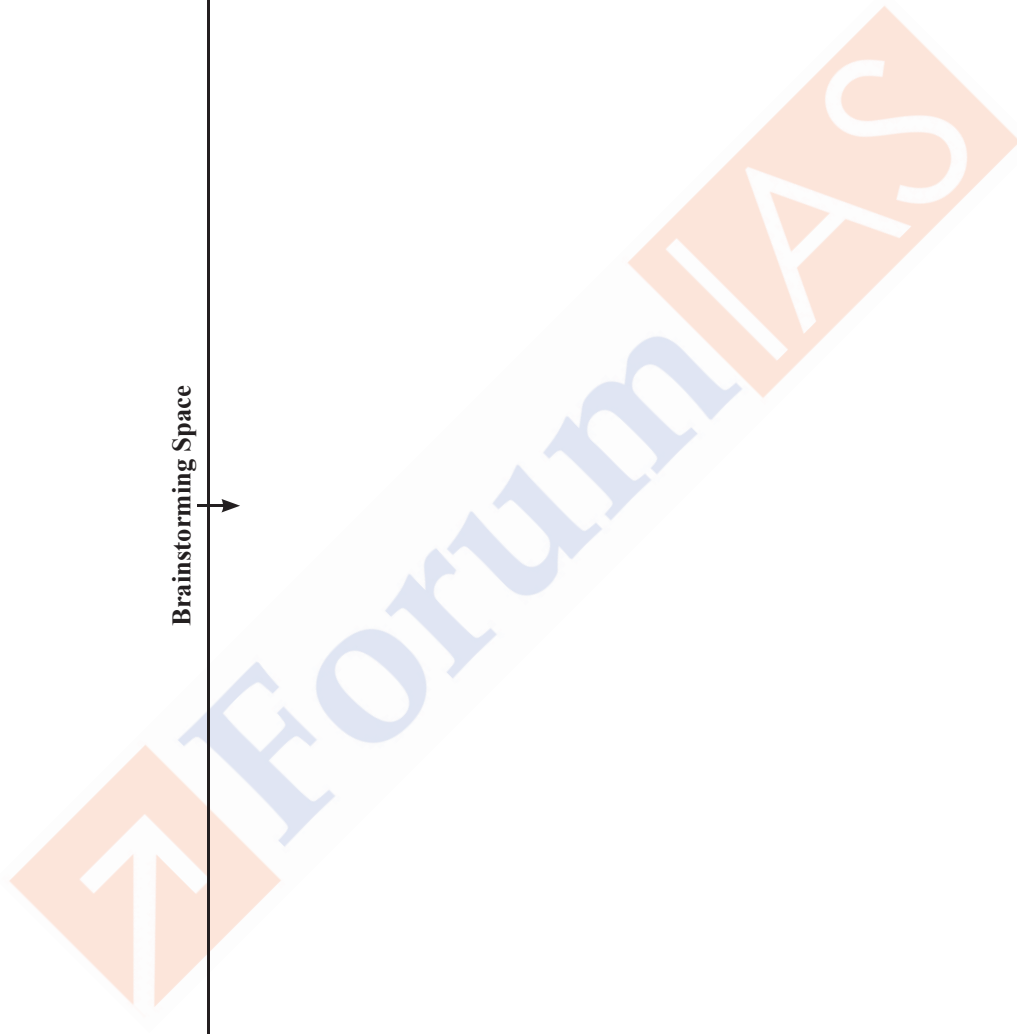
Q.65) What were the events that led to the Quit India Movement? Point out its results. (10 Marks, 150 Words) [2024]

Brainstorming Space



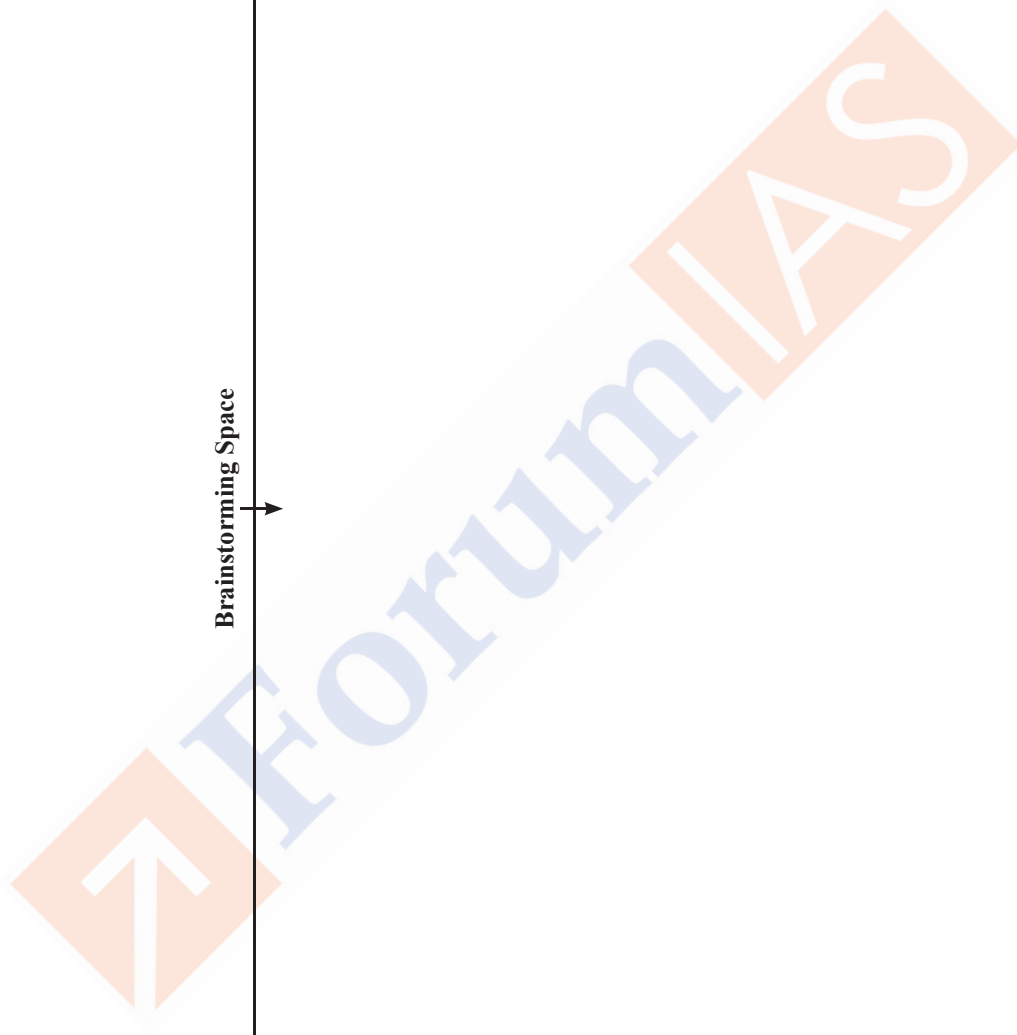
Q.66) Many voices had strengthened and enriched the nationalist movement during the Gandhian phase. Elaborate. (15 Marks, 250 Words) [2019]

Brainstorming Space



Q.67) The mainstay of Mahatma Gandhi's movements was the rural India! Elucidate. (10 Marks, 150 Words) [2003]

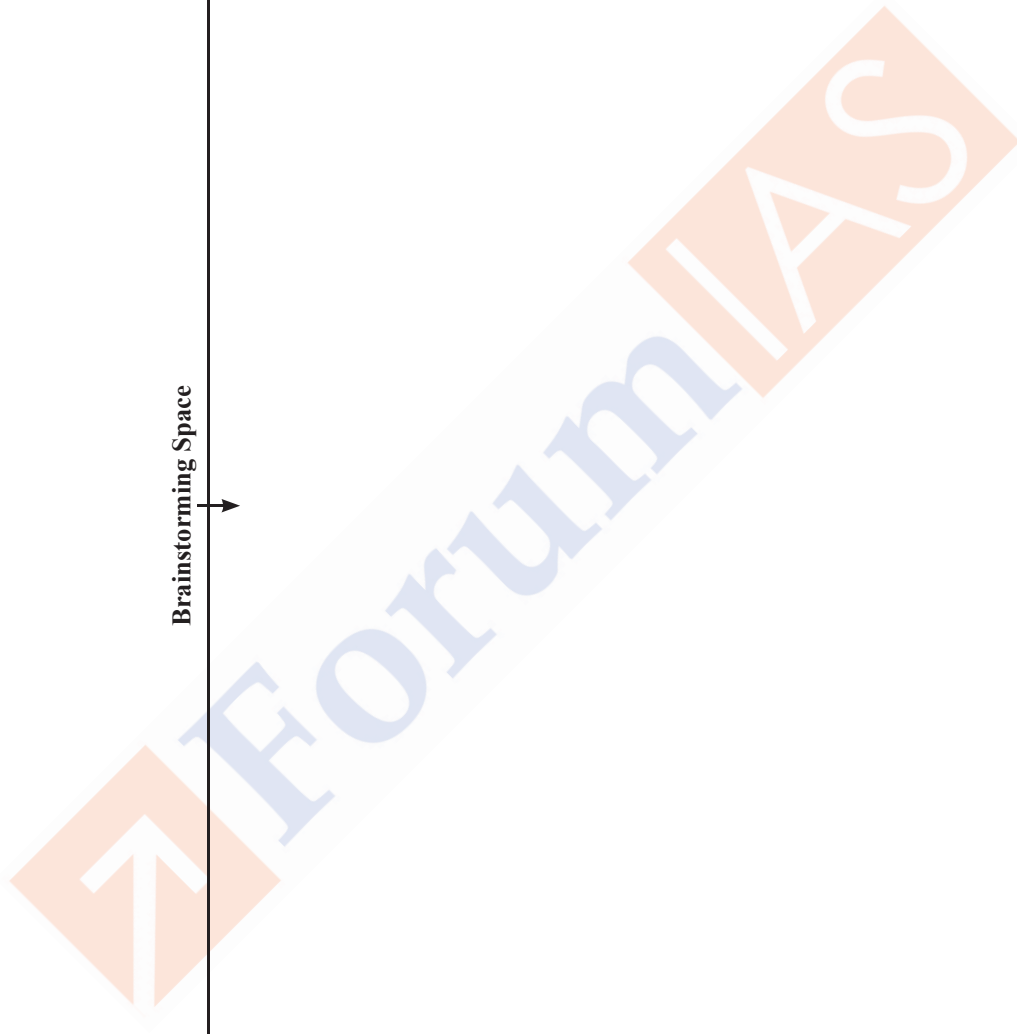
Brainstorming Space



Q.68) Bring out the constructive programmes of Mahatma Gandhi during Non-Cooperation Movement and Civil Disobedience Movement.

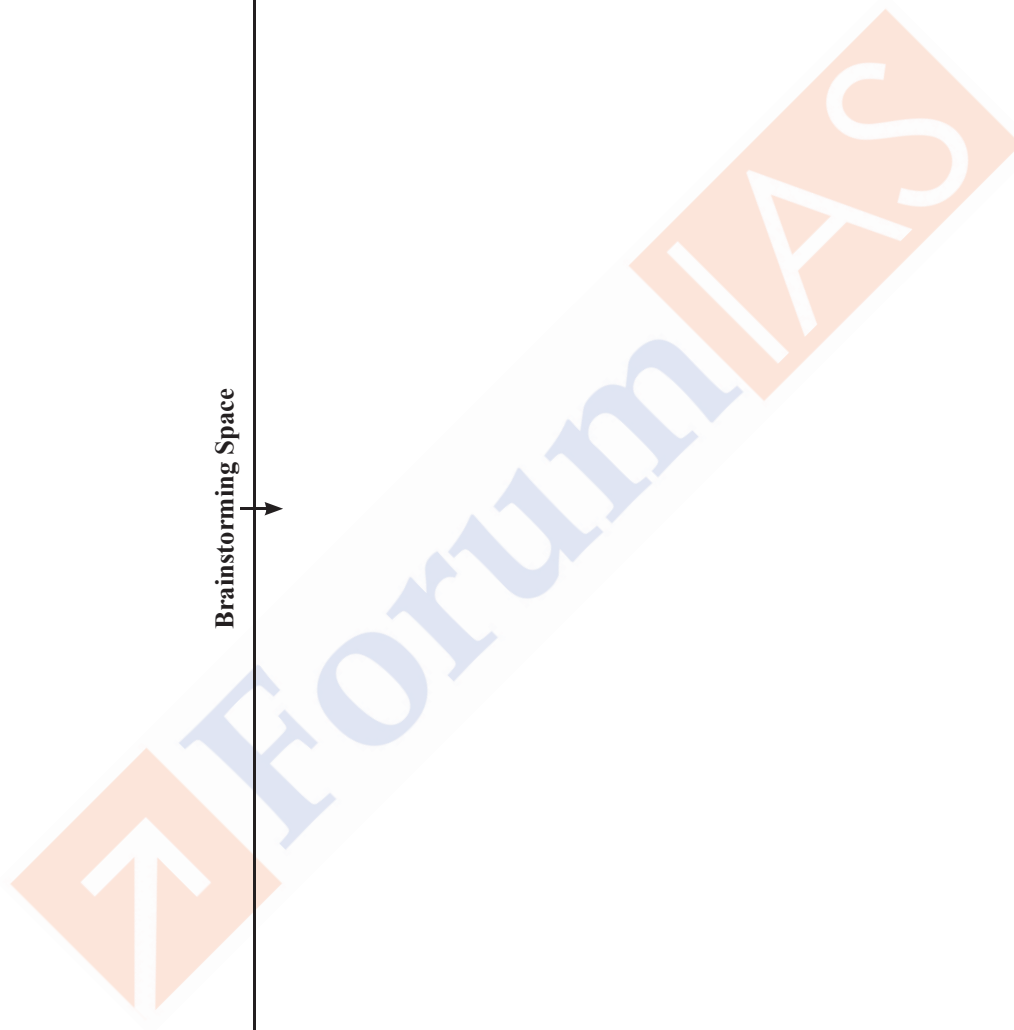
(15 Marks, 250 Words) [2021]

Brainstorming Space



Q.69) Non-cooperation movement gave new direction and energy to the National Movement. Explain. (10 Marks, 150 Words) [2008]

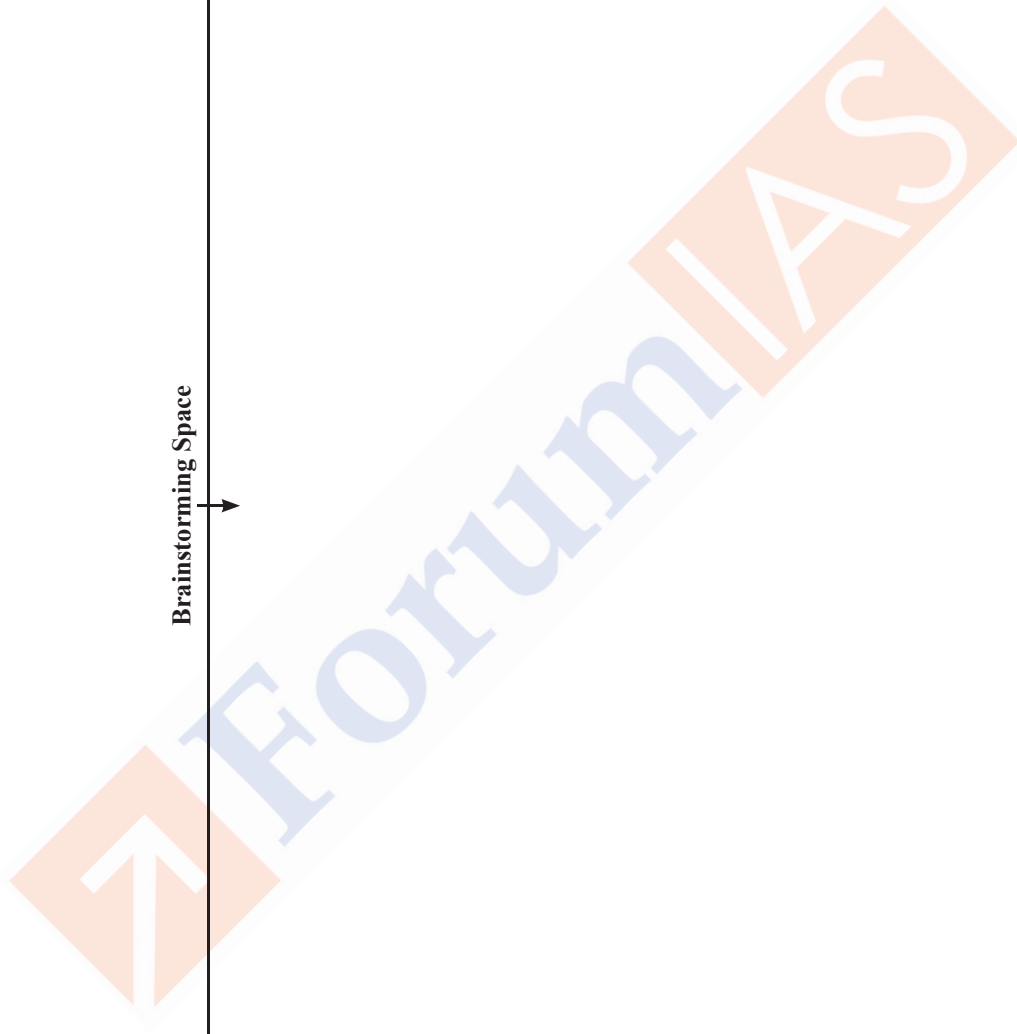
Brainstorming Space



Q.70) Form a critical assessment of the Non-cooperation Movement.

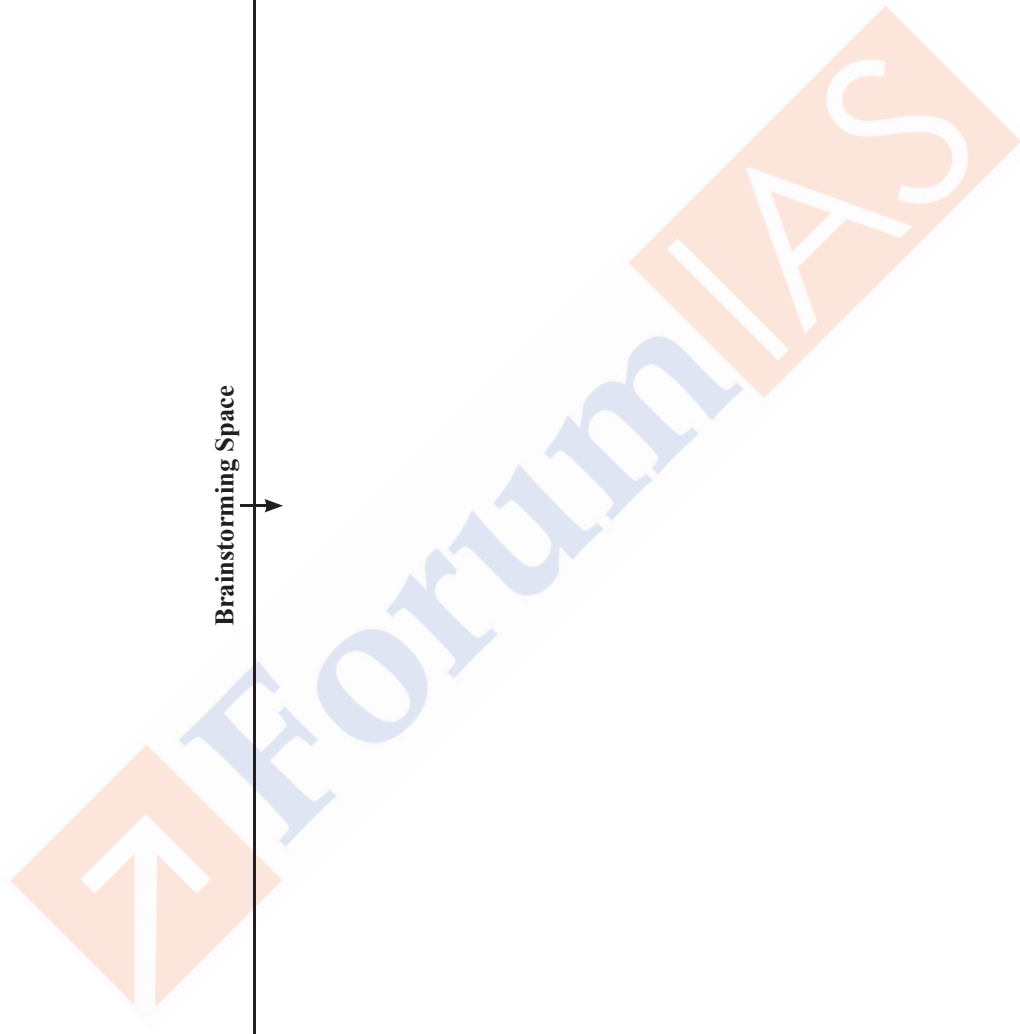
(15 Marks, 250 Words) [2004]

Brainstorming Space



Q.71) What were the reasons that changed Gandhiji's attitude of responsive cooperation to non-cooperation in 1920? What were its consequences? (15 Marks, 250 Words) [1996]

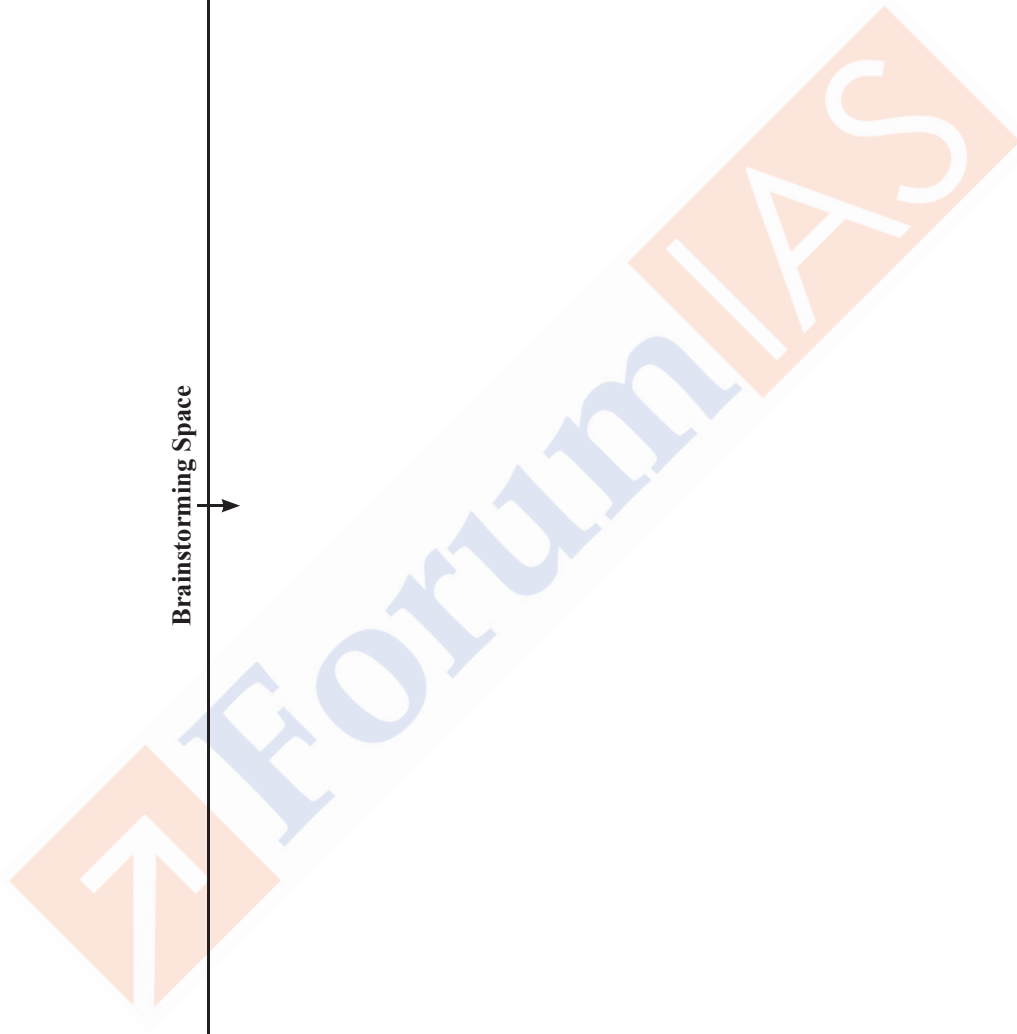
Brainstorming Space



Q.72) Why did Gandhiji launch the Non-violent Non-cooperation Movement on the Khilafat question? How were other issues joined to it later? Discuss the constructive programme of the Non cooperation.

(15 Marks, 250 Words) [1989]

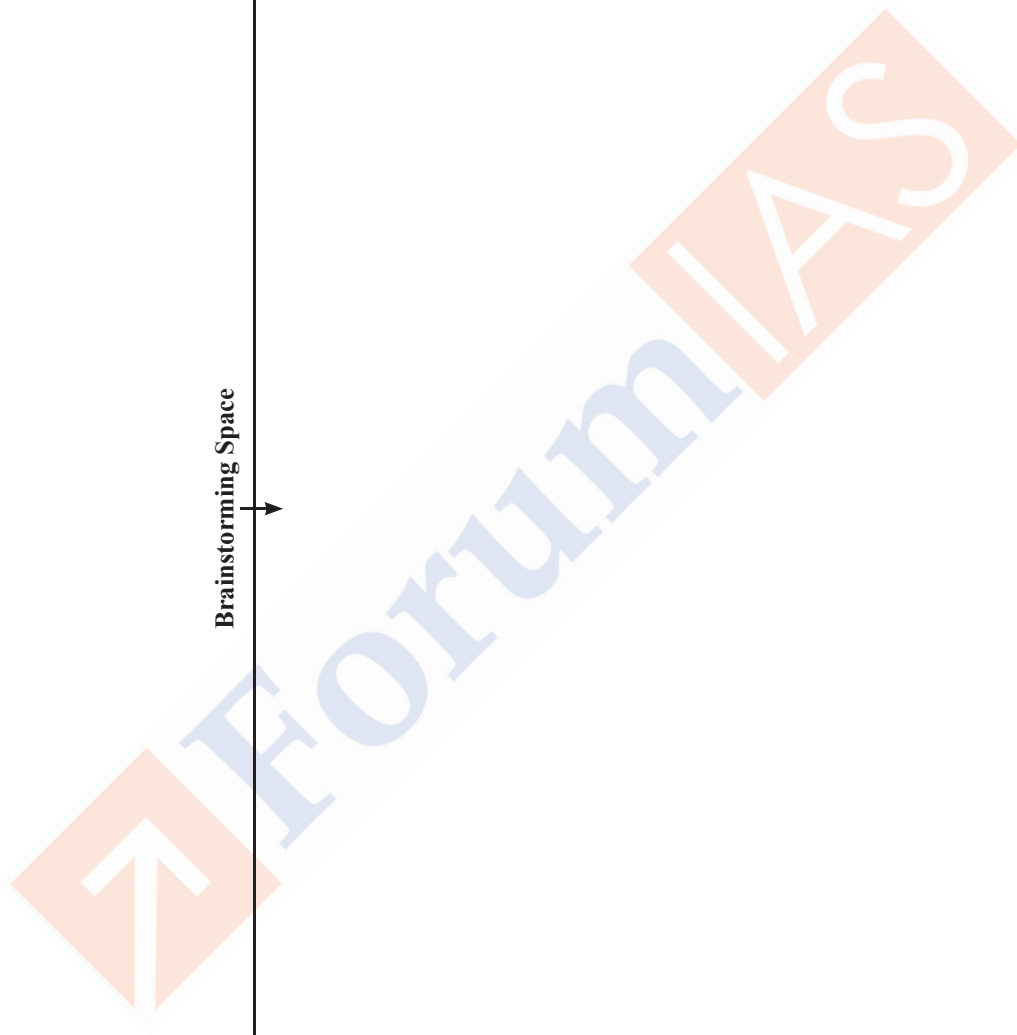
Brainstorming Space



Q.73) What were the effects of non-violent non-cooperation Movement in India? When was the movement recalled and why?

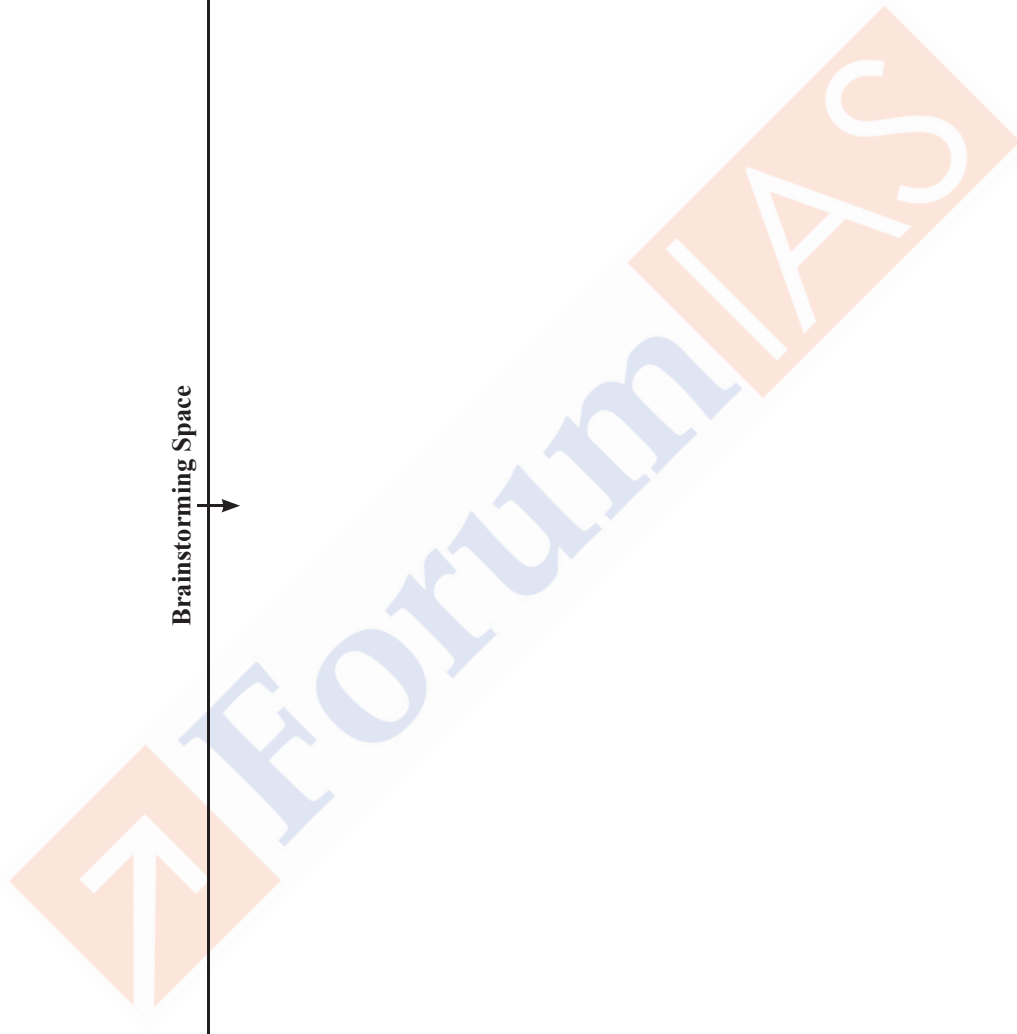
(15 Marks, 250 Words) [1986]

Brainstorming Space



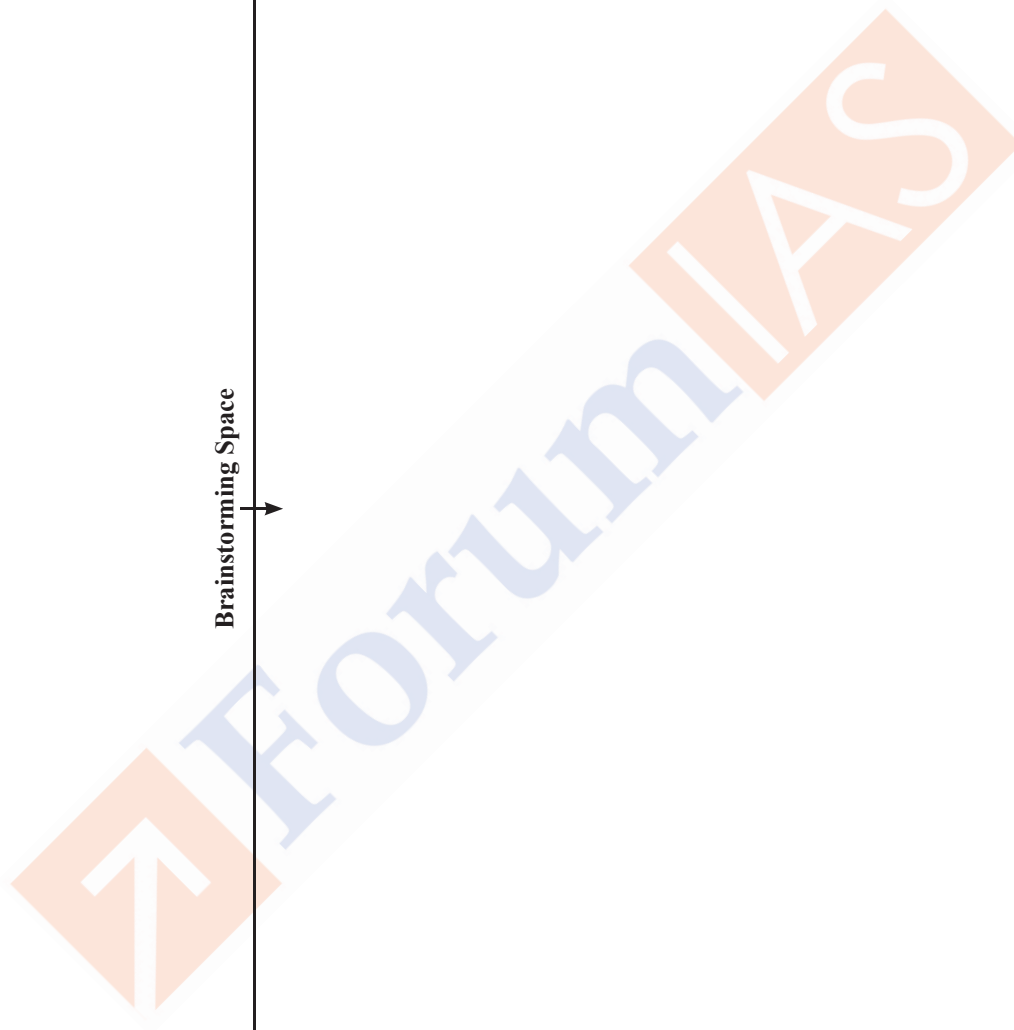
Q.74) Do you think Mahatma Gandhi's support to Khilafat Movement had diluted his secular credentials? Give your argument based on the assessment of events. (10 Marks, 150 Words) [2007]

Brainstorming Space



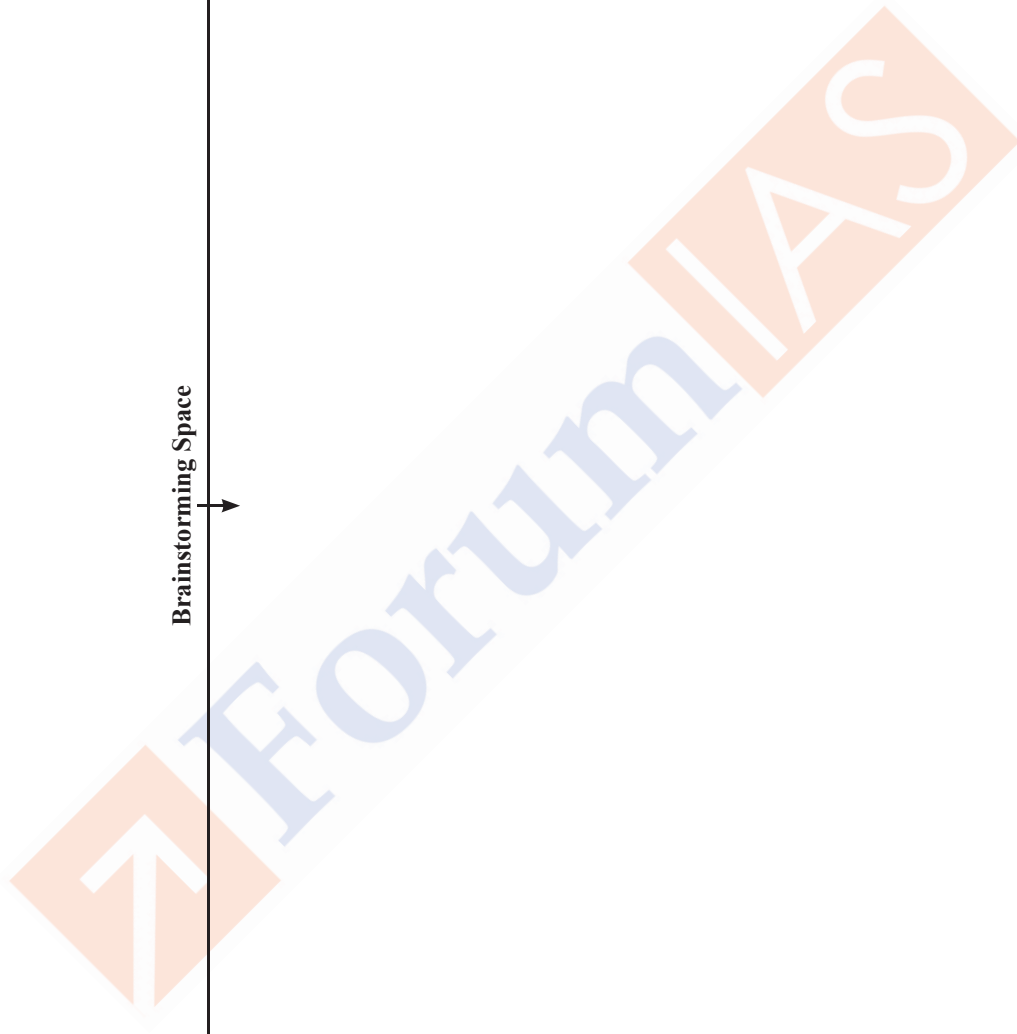
Q.75) Discuss the aims and objects of the Khilafat Movement. To what extent was it successful? (10 Marks, 150 Words) [2001]

Brainstorming Space



Q.76) Why did Gandhi launch the Salt Satyagraha in 1930 and with what results? (10 Marks, 150 Words) [2001]

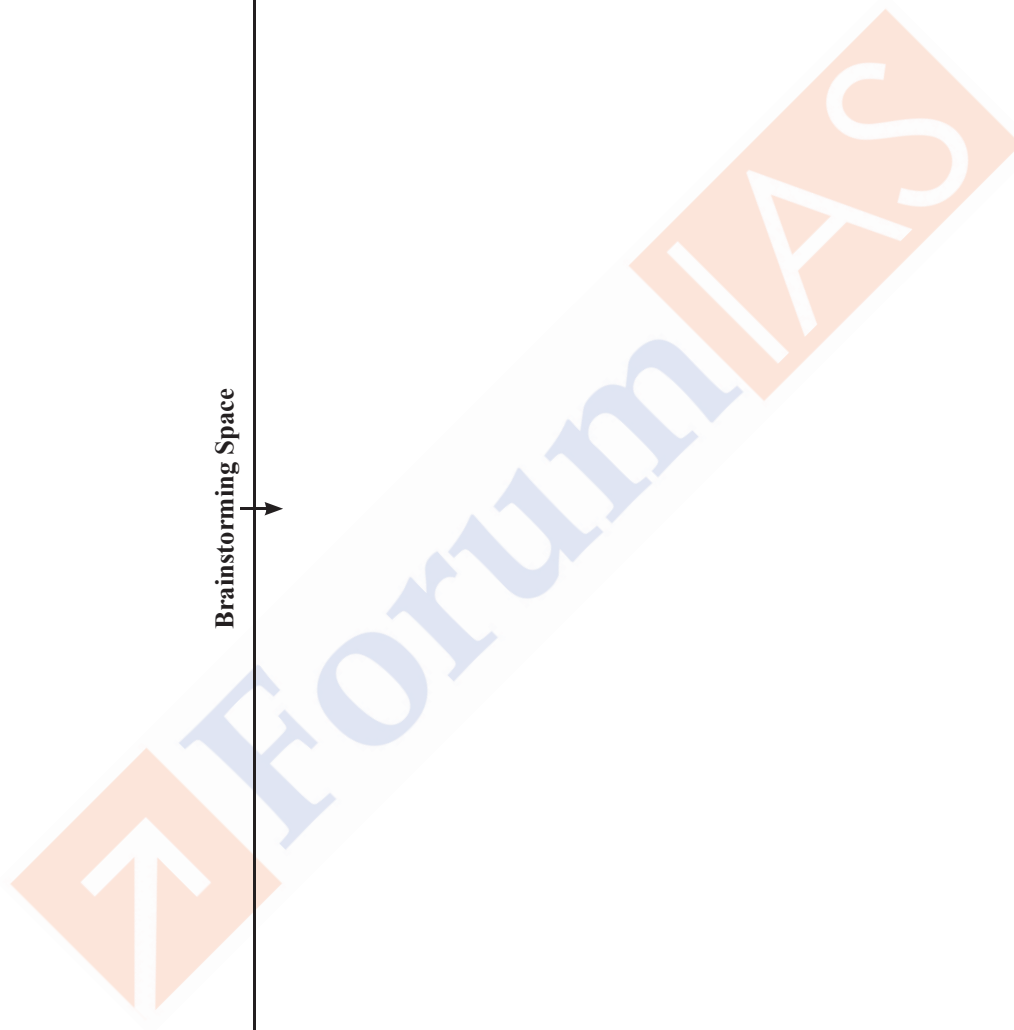
Brainstorming Space



Q.77) In what way did the Civil Disobedience Movement affect the different provinces of India? How did it foster peasant movement in India.

(10 Marks, 150 Words) [1995]

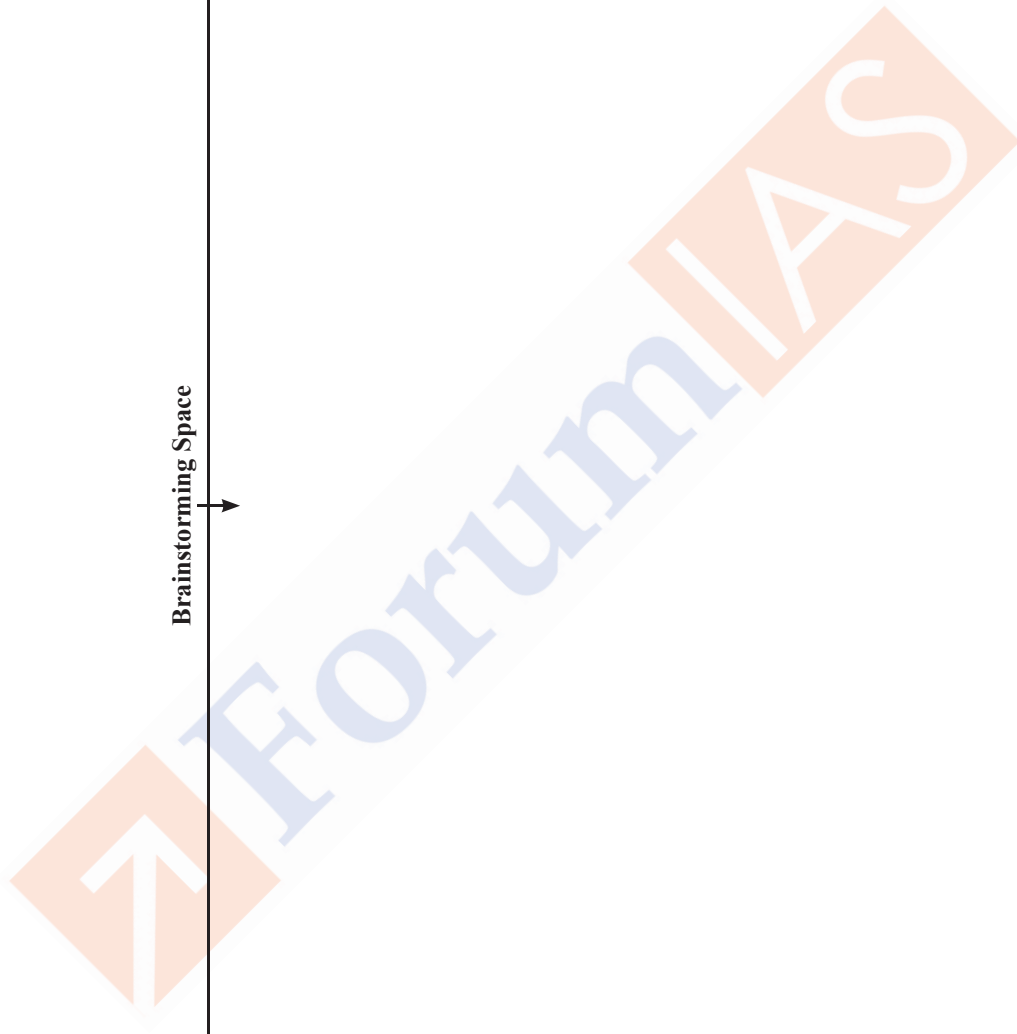
Brainstorming Space



Q.78) Why did Mahatma Gandhi launch Civil Disobedience Movement?
Analyse the intensity of the movement in different parts of India.

(10 Marks, 150 Words) [1992]

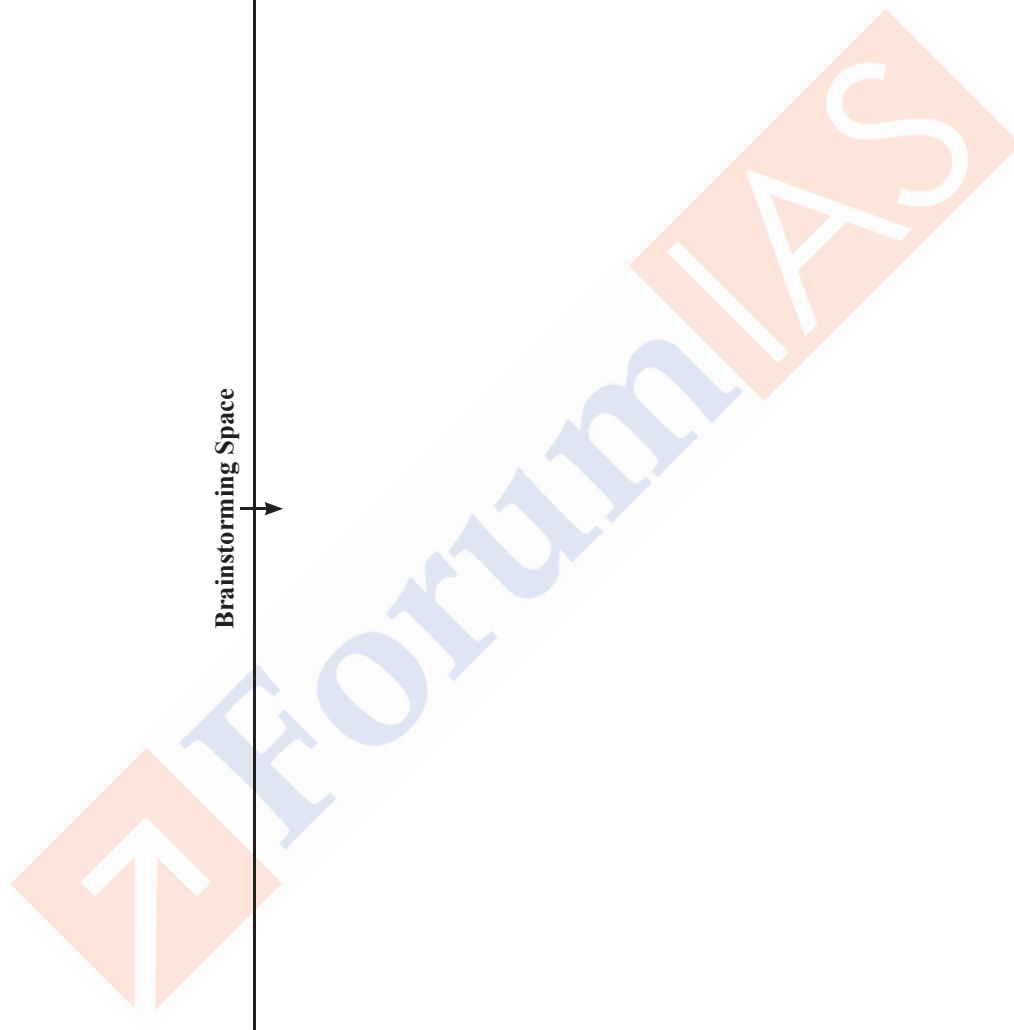
Brainstorming Space



Q.79) Analyse Mahatma Gandhi's main demands presented to Irwin. How did Salt emerge as the central issue for launching the Satyagraha?

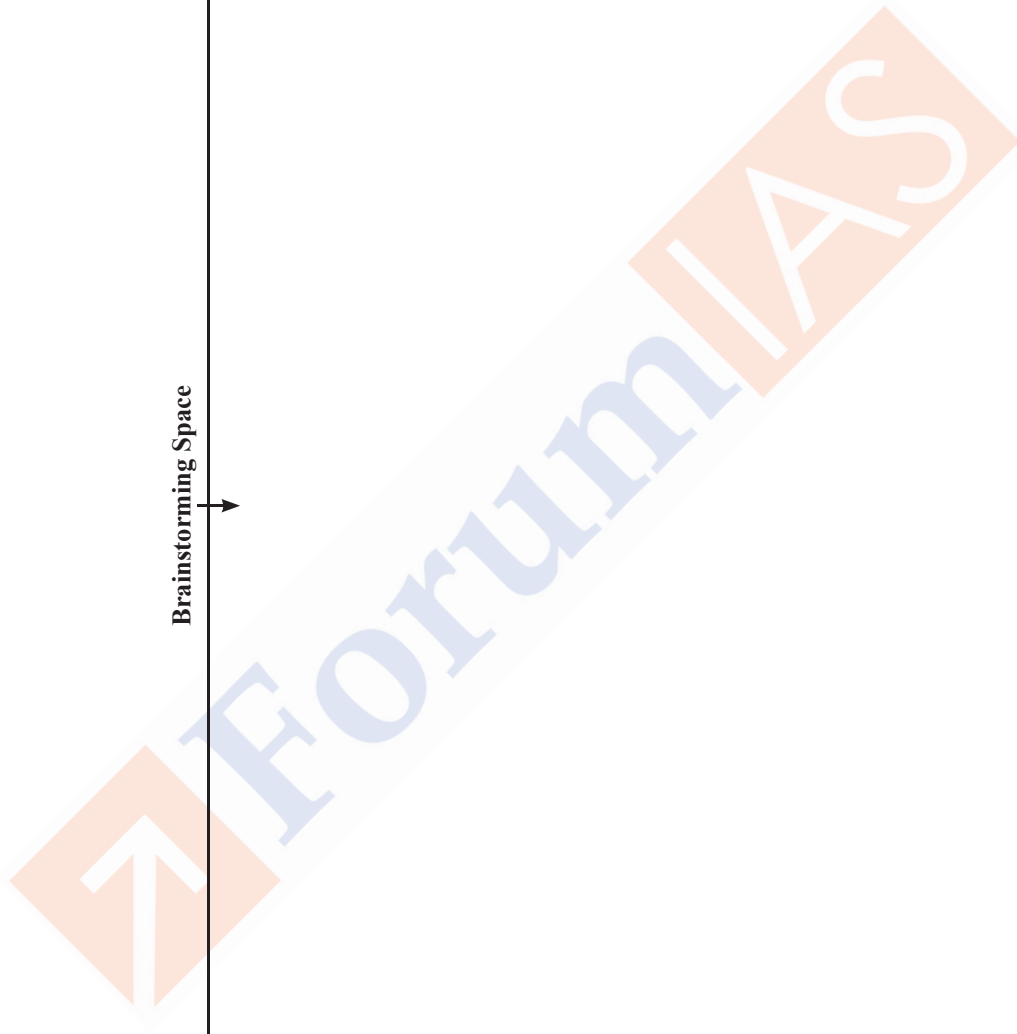
(10 Marks, 150 Words) [1988]

Brainstorming Space



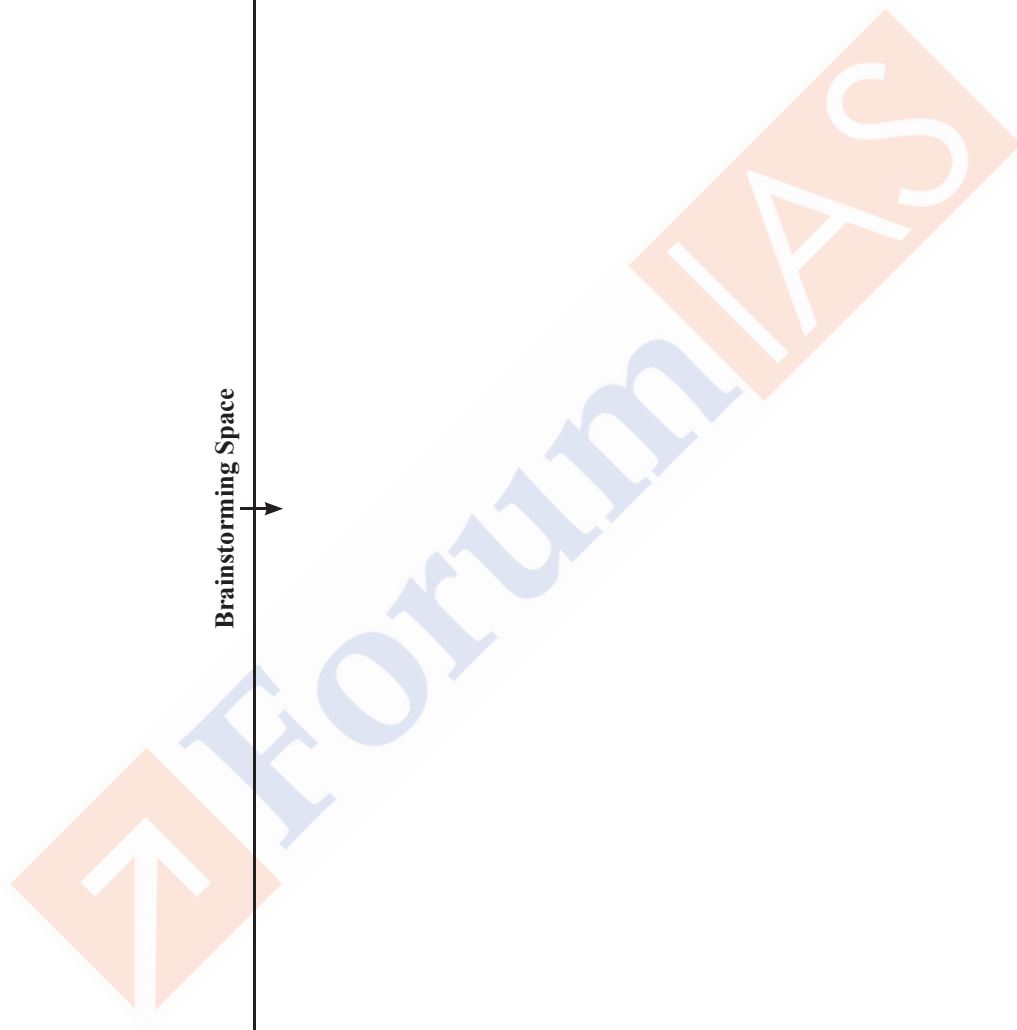
Q.80) What was the Gandhi-Irwin Pact? Why was it signed and what were its consequences? (10 Marks, 150 Words) [1988]

Brainstorming Space



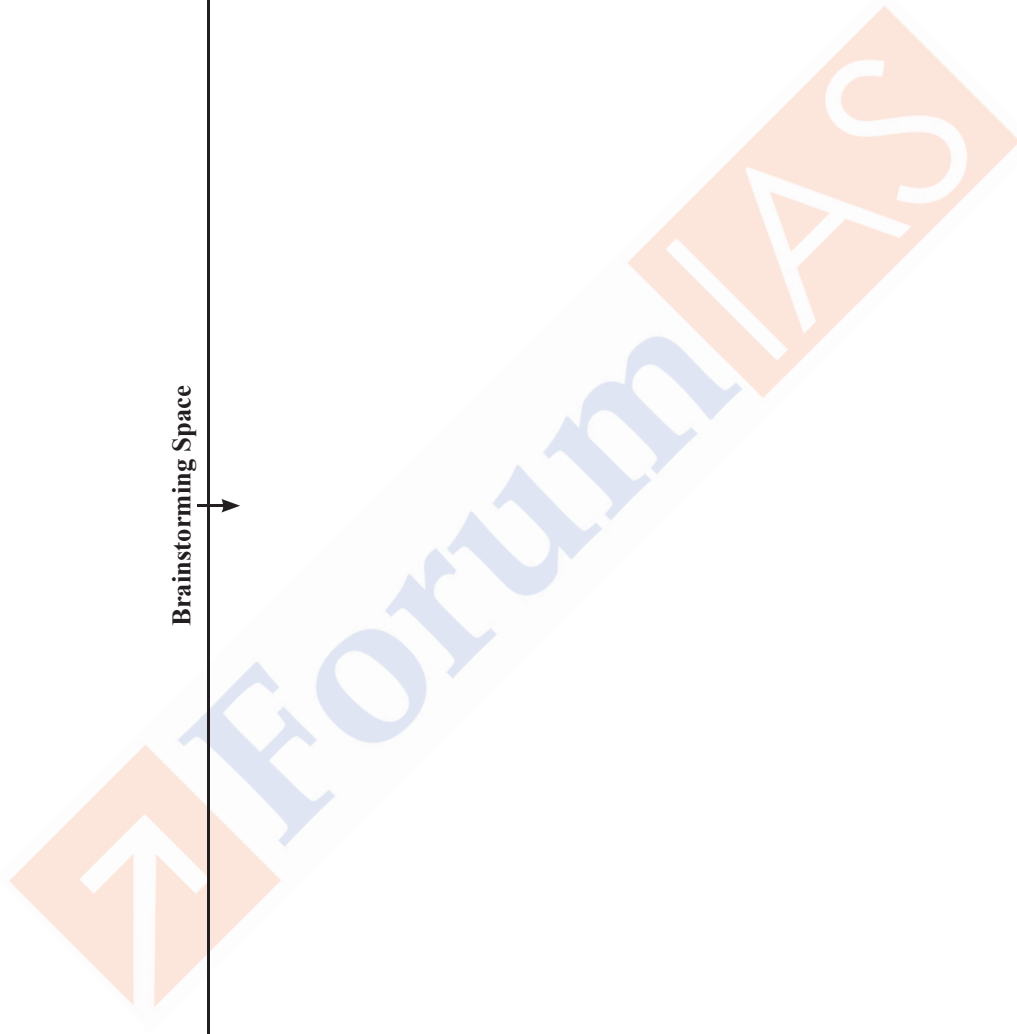
Q.81) What was Harijan Movement? Why and with what effect did Gandhi launch individual Satyagraha? (10 Marks, 150 Words) [1991]

Brainstorming Space



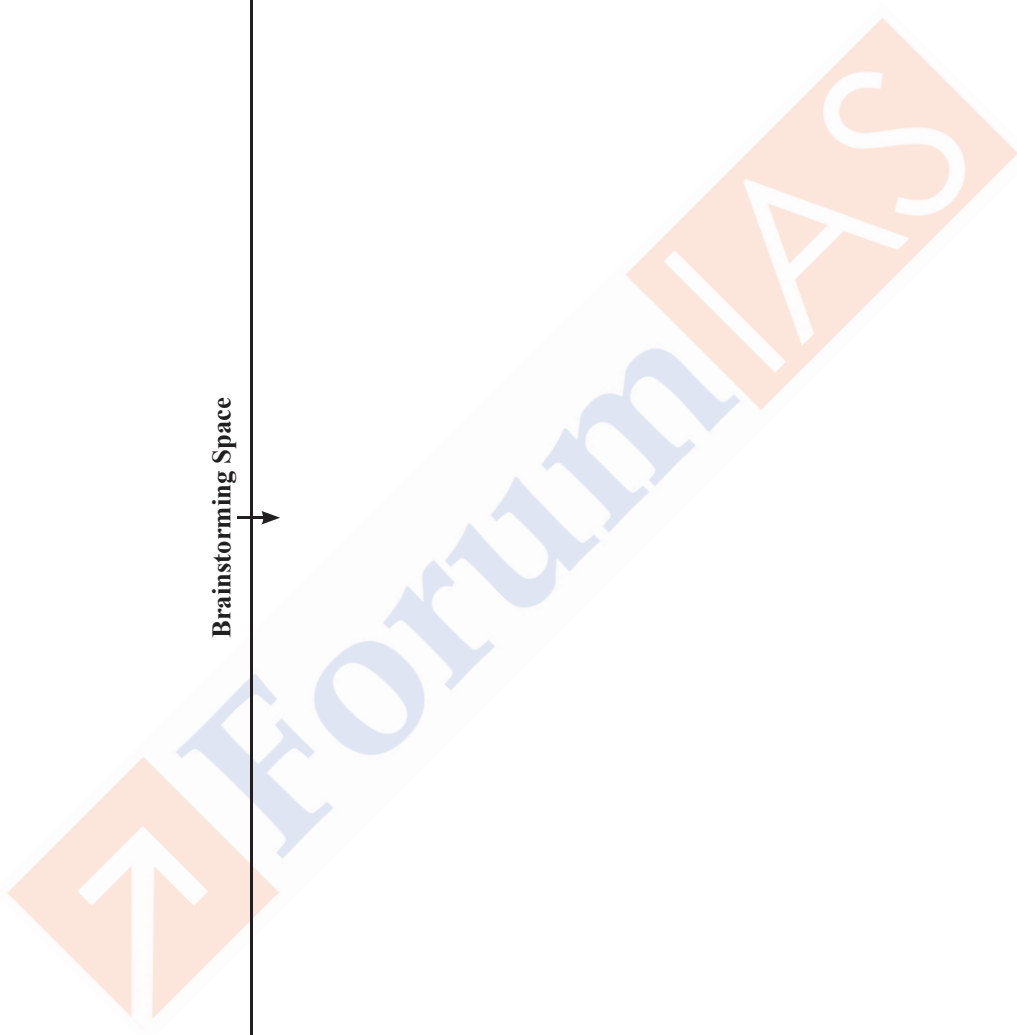
Q.82) Evaluate the policies of Lord Curzon and their long term implications on the national movements. (10 Marks, 150 Words) [2020]

Brainstorming Space



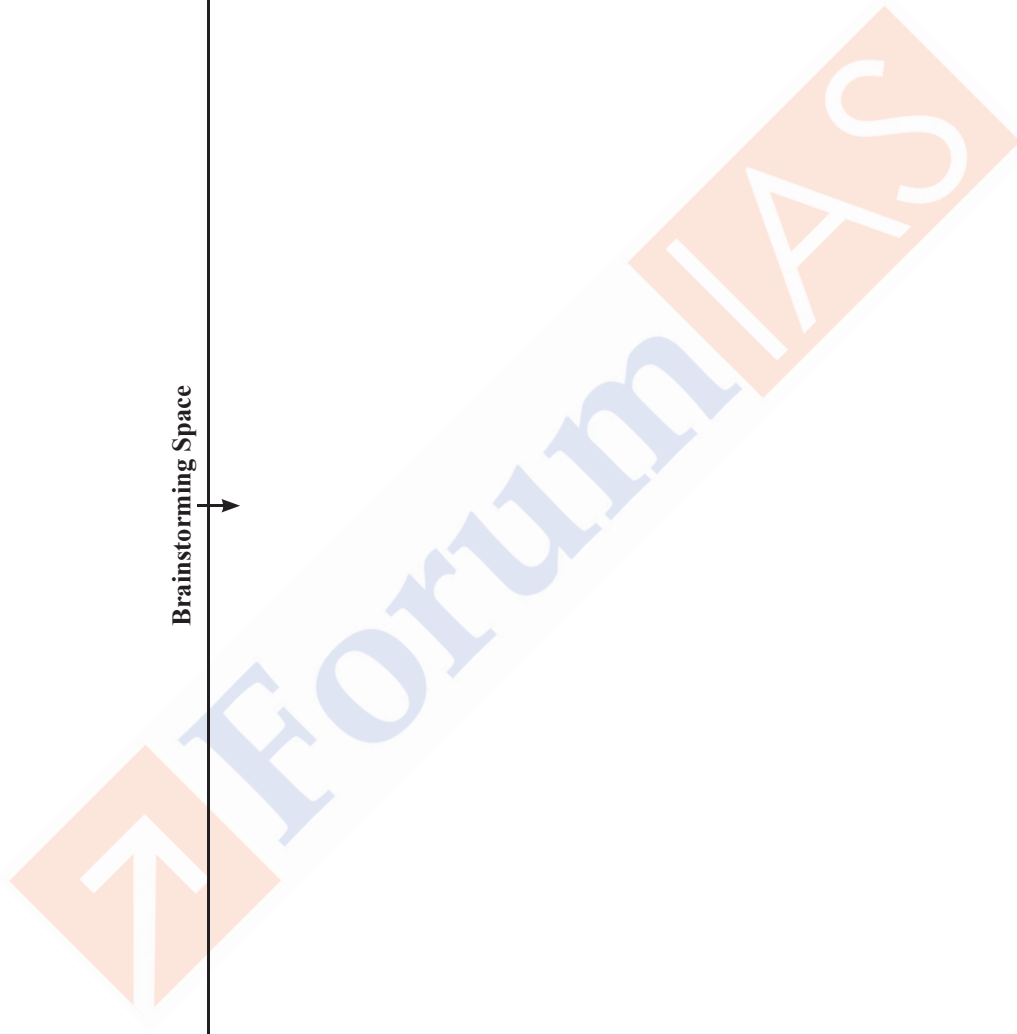
Q.83) How far Curzon's Policy Towards Tibet Was Influenced By strategic consideration? (10 Marks, 150 Words) [1999]

Brainstorming Space



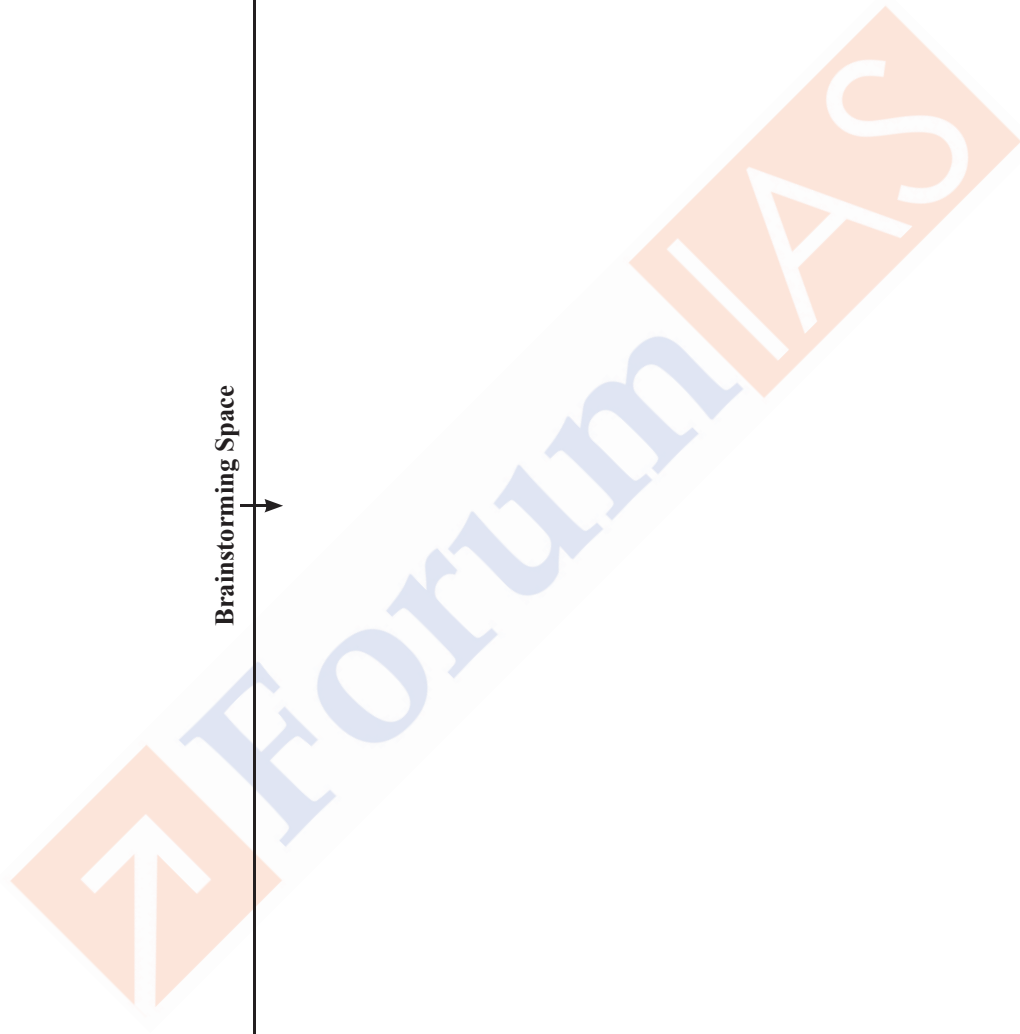
Q.84) In many ways, Lord Dalhousie was the founder of modern India! Elaborate. (12.5 Marks, 200 Words) [2013]

Brainstorming Space



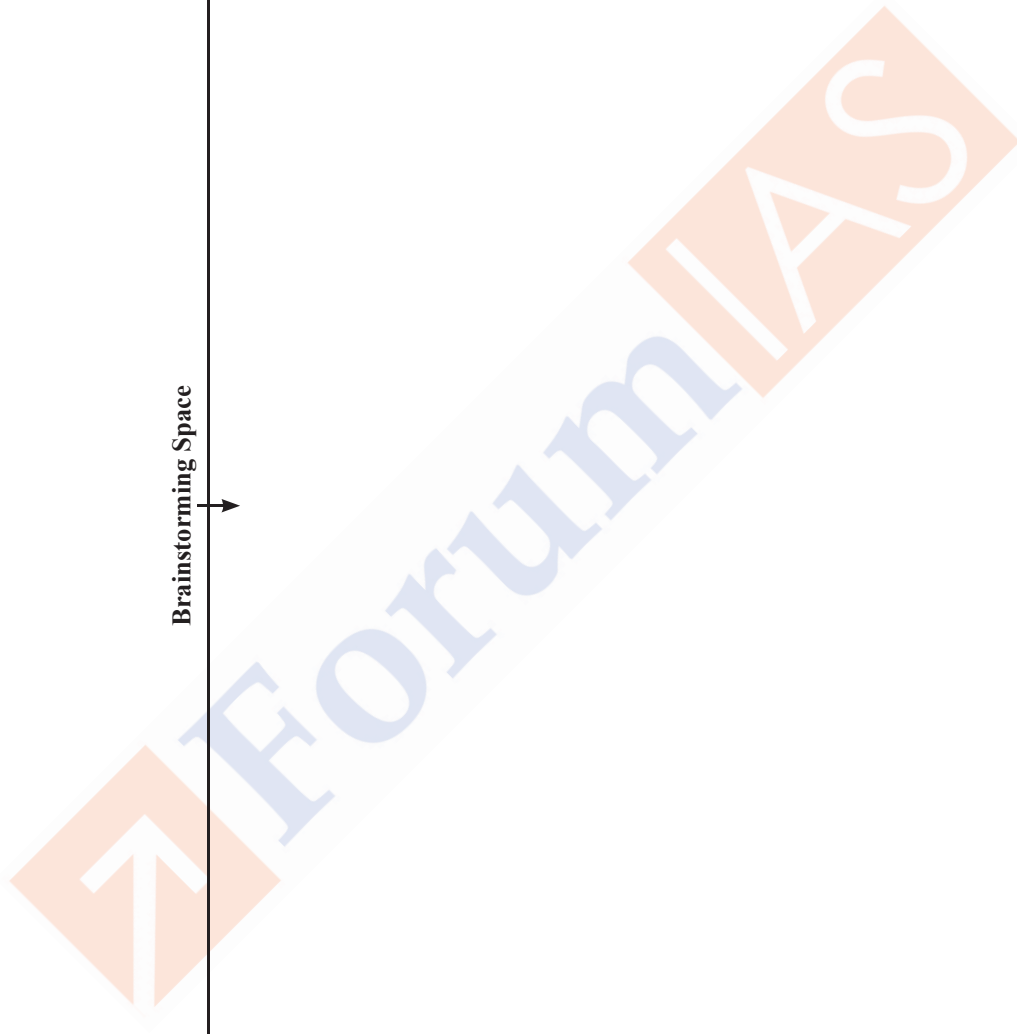
Q.85) The Viceroyalties of Lord Lytton and Lord Ripon formed an important landmark in the history of the Indian National Movement.' Examine the truth of the statement. (15 Marks, 250 Words) [1992]

Brainstorming Space



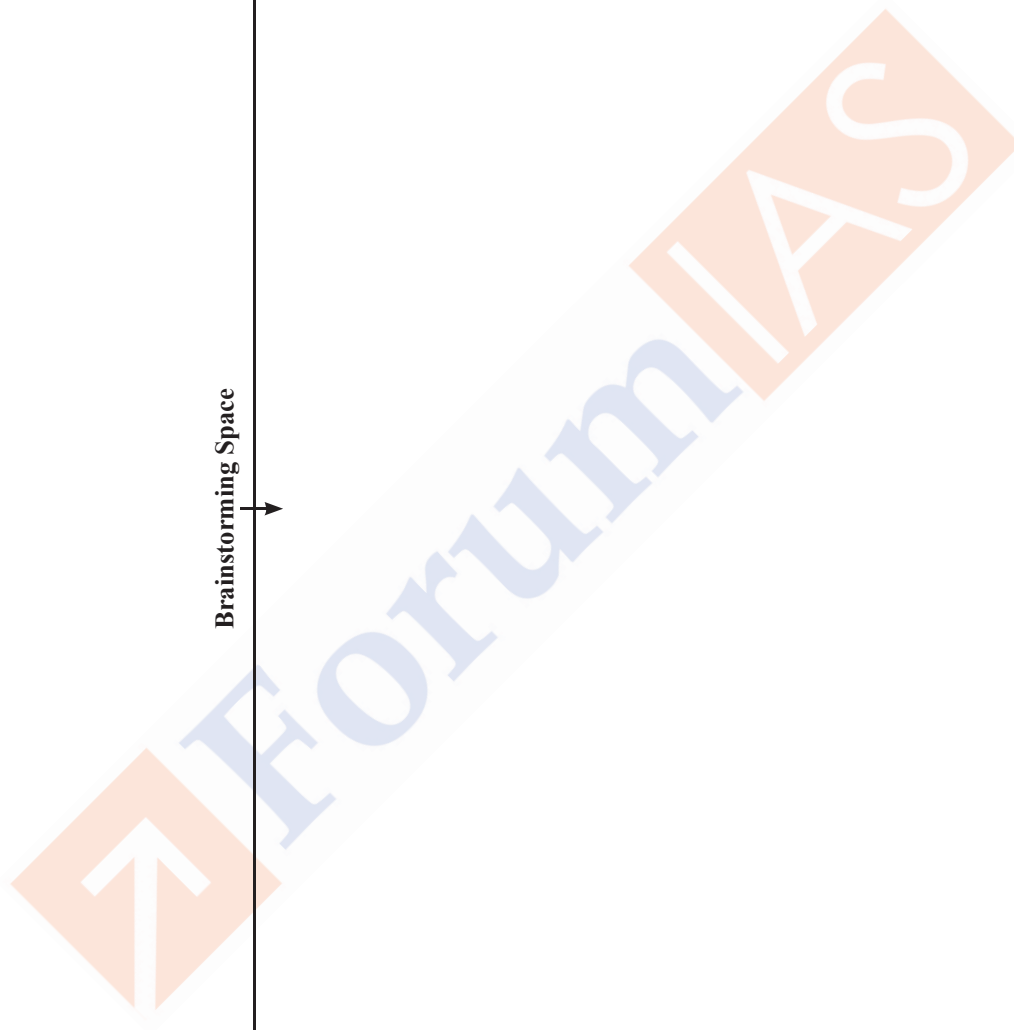
Q.86) What were the main reasons for the decision of the British Government to leave India after transferring power to 'British India' and the 'Rulers' of Indian states? (25 Marks, 150 Words) [1980]

Brainstorming Space



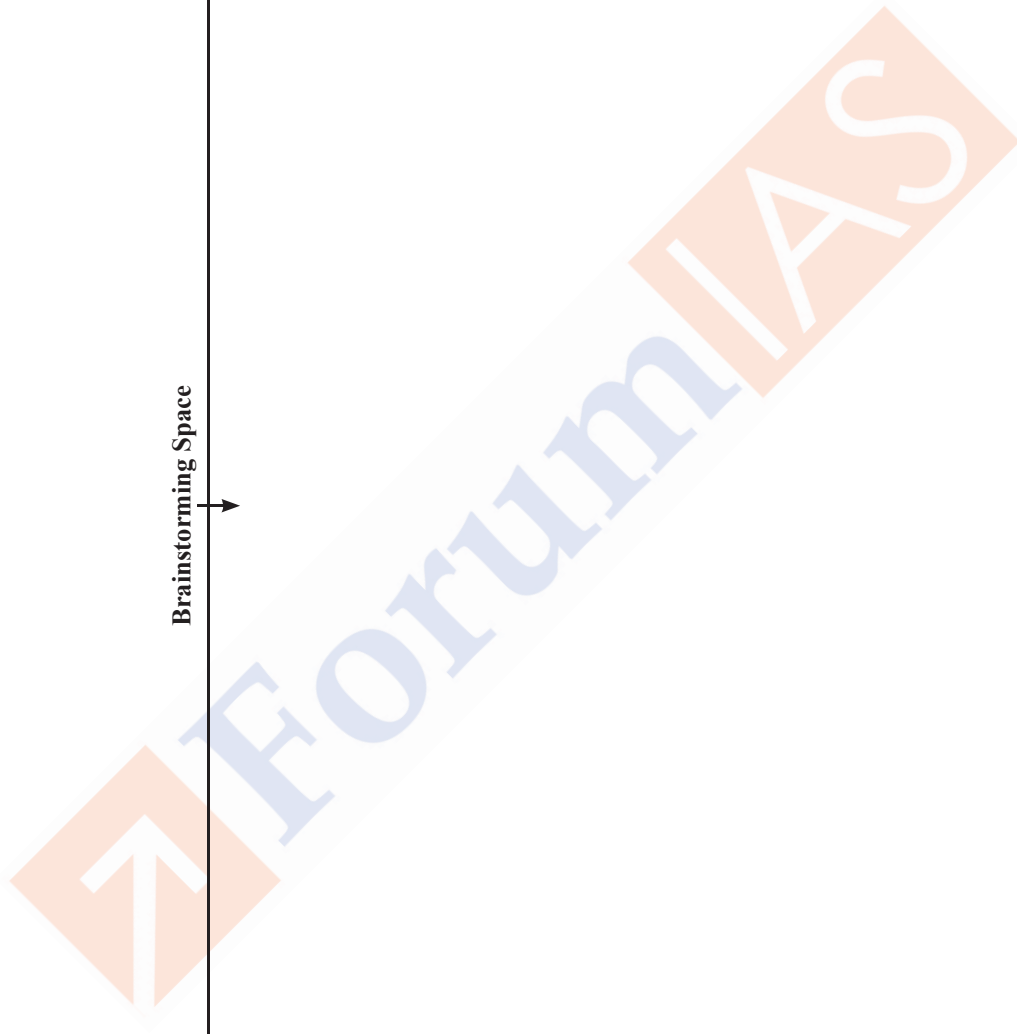
Q.87) To what extent did the role of the moderates prepare a base for the wider freedom movement? Comment. (15 Marks, 250 Words) [2021]

Brainstorming Space



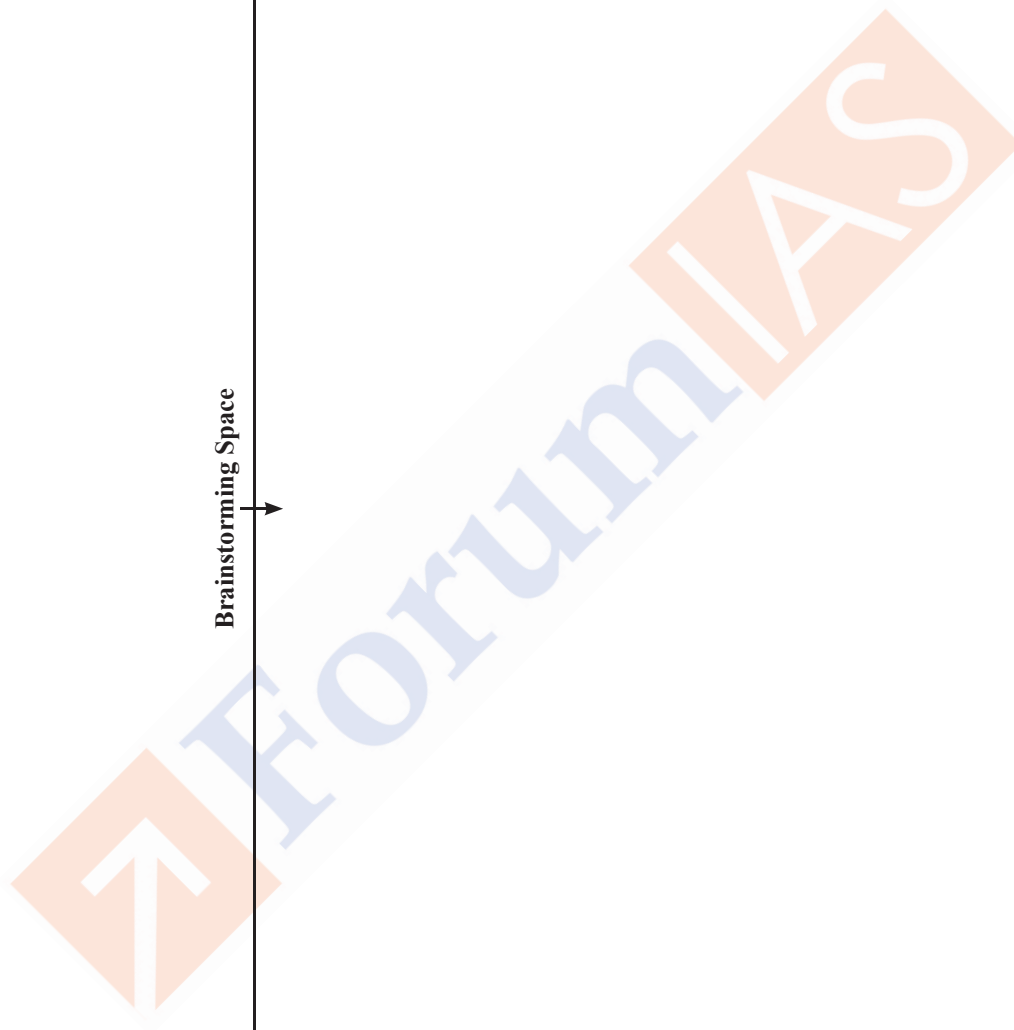
Q.88) Why did the 'Moderates' failed to carry conviction with the nation about their proclaimed ideology and political goals by the end of the nineteenth century? (10 Marks, 150 Words) [2017]

Brainstorming Space



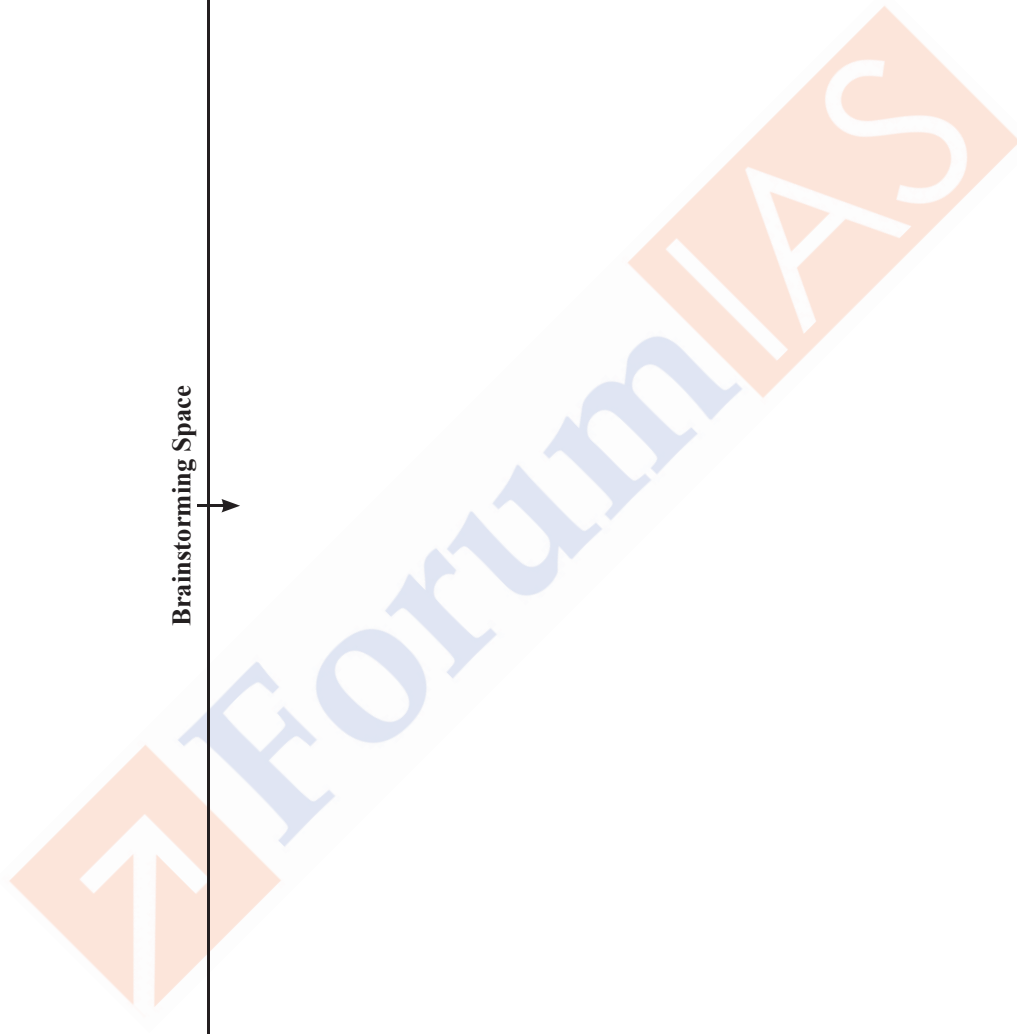
Q.89) Why did the moderates lose appeal with the Indians and failed to elicit desired response from the British? (10 Marks, 150 Words) [1989]

Brainstorming Space



Q.90) What were the contributions of the Moderates in the formative stage of the Indian National Congress? (10 Marks, 150 Words) [1994]

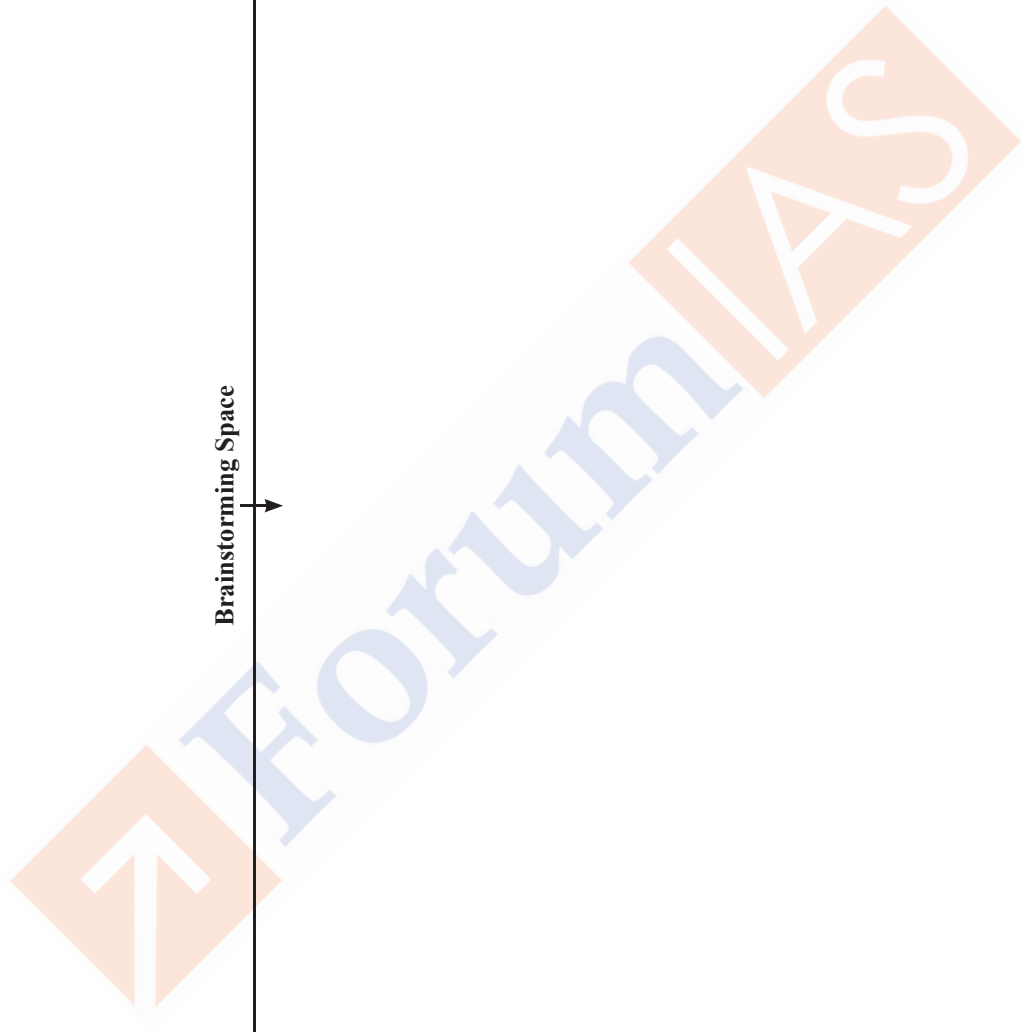
Brainstorming Space





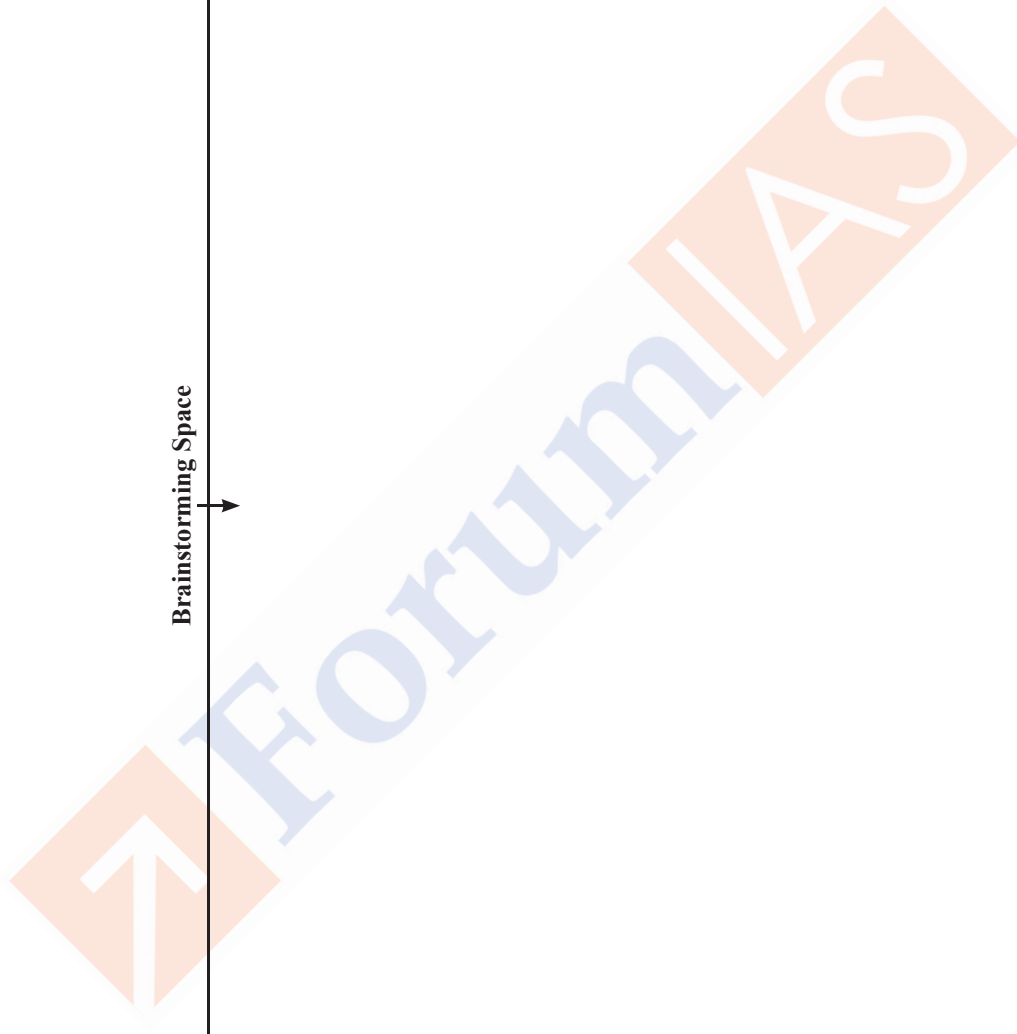
Q.91) Since the decade of the 1920s, the national movement acquired various ideological strands and thereby expanded its social base. Discuss. (15 Marks, 250 Words) [2020]

Brainstorming Space



Q.92) In the Montagu-Chelmsford Report communal representation and reservations were not only retained but considerably extended.' Comment. (10 Marks, 150 Words) [2005]

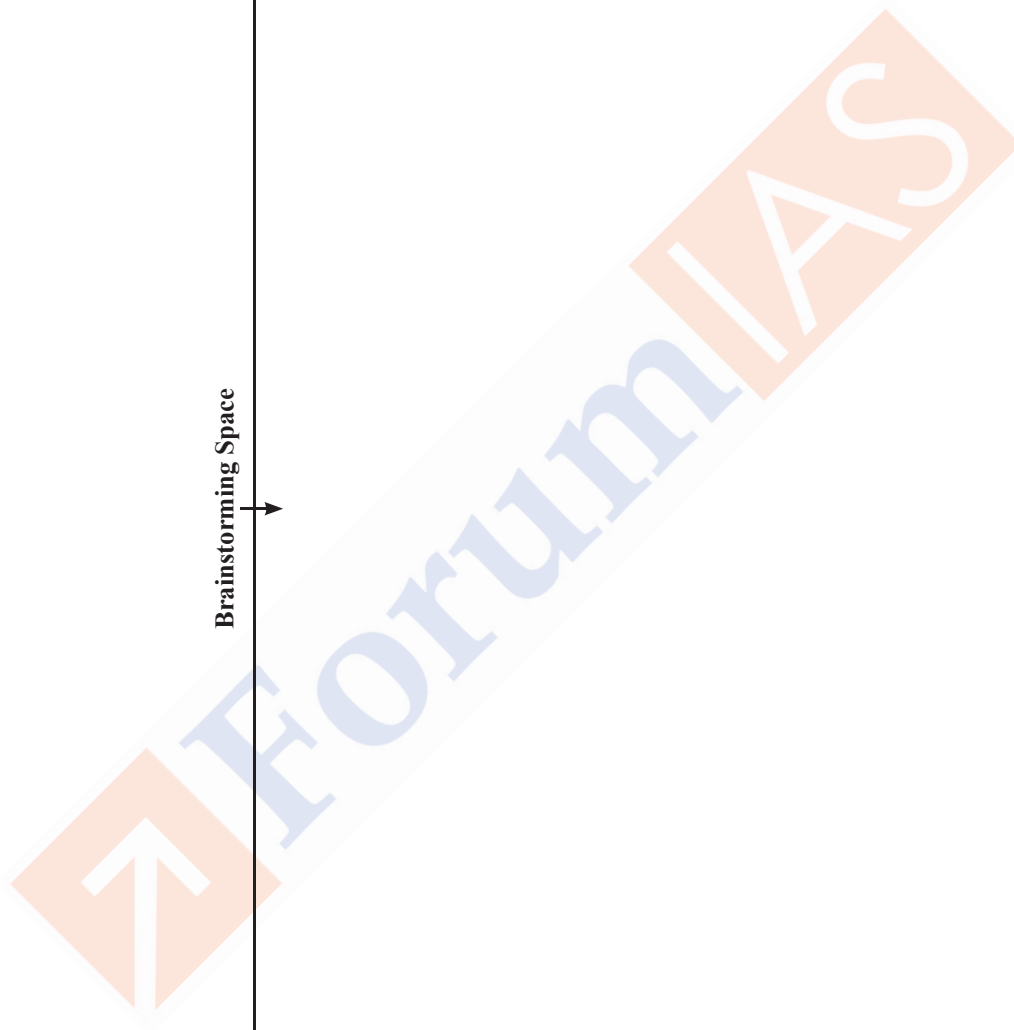
Brainstorming Space



Q.93) What led to the partition of Bengal in 1905?

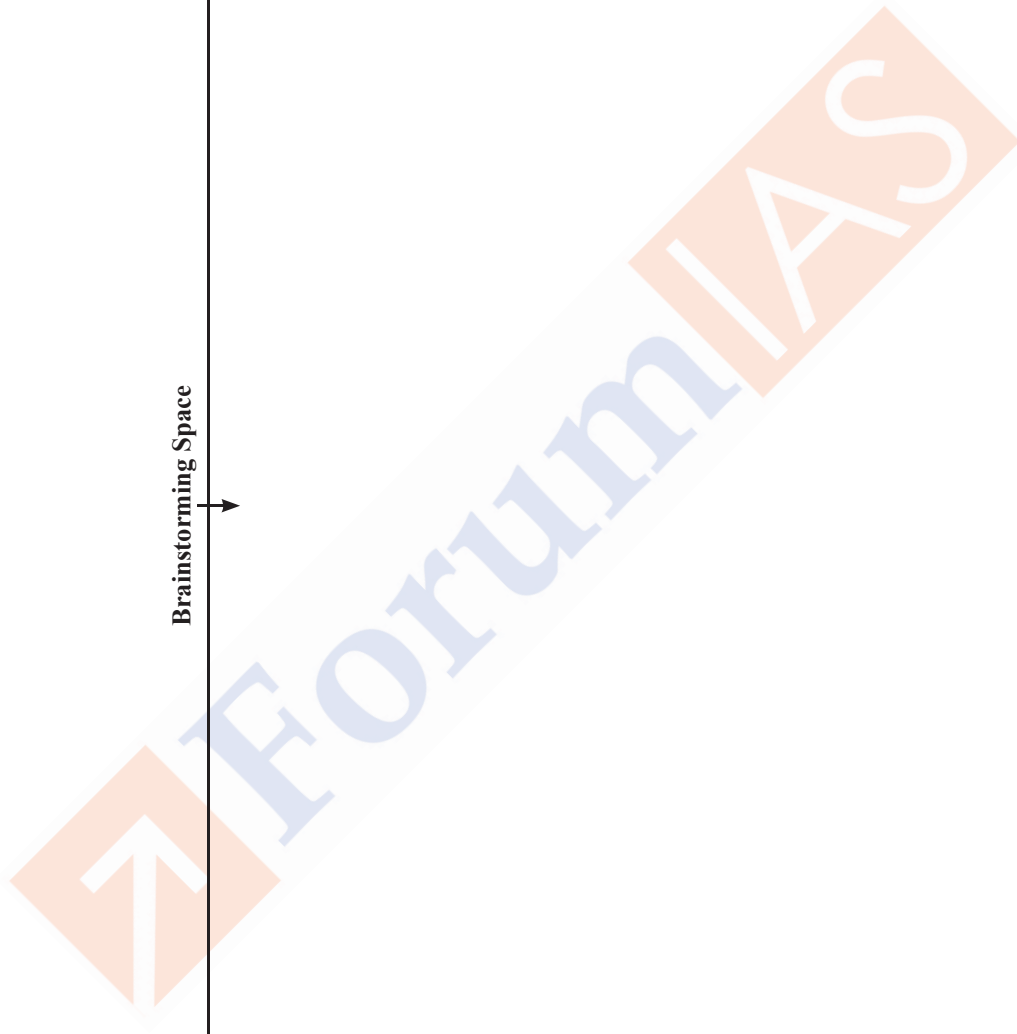
(10 Marks, 150 Words) [2004]

Brainstorming Space



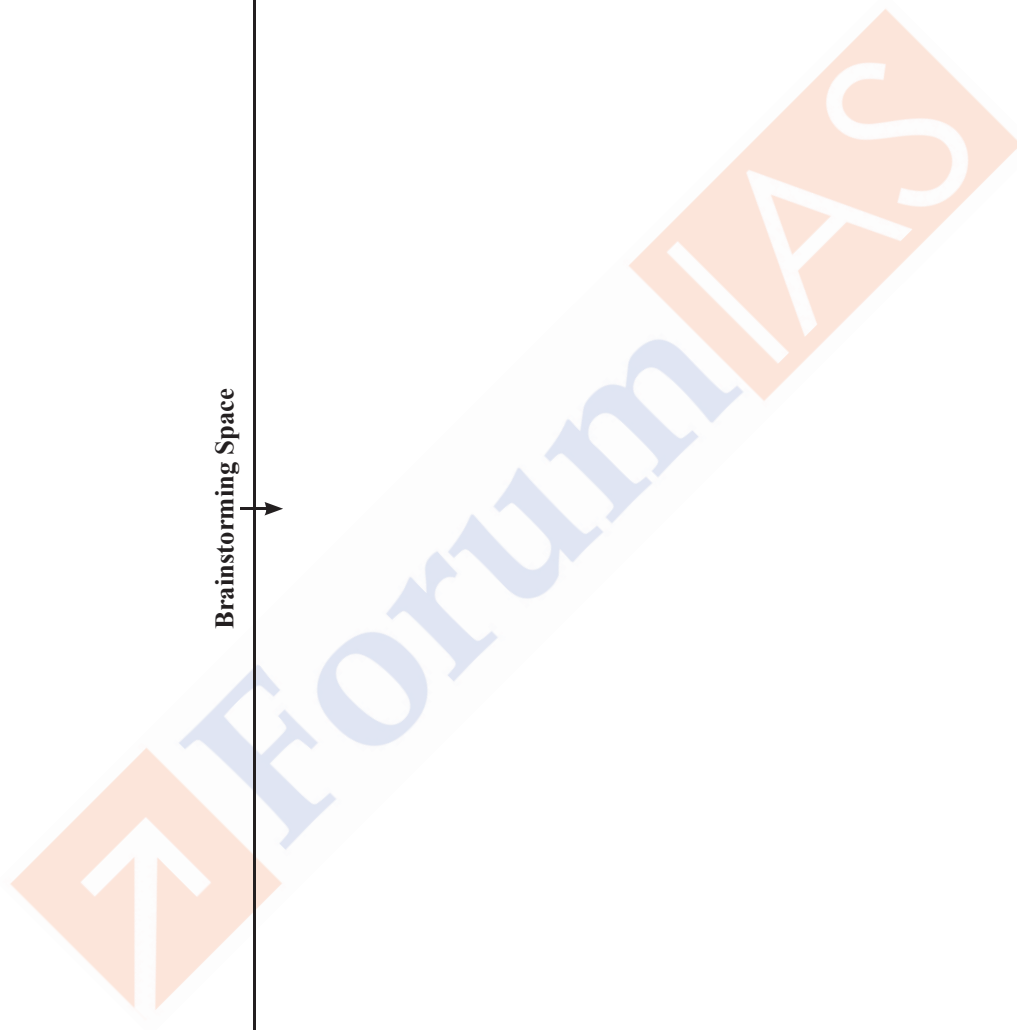
Q.94) Bengal was partitioned in 1905 not for administrative reasons but for political purposes. Elucidate. (10 Marks, 150 Words) [1996]

Brainstorming Space



Q.95) Why was Bengal partitioned in 1905? How did it lead to the growth of extremist and terrorist schools of nationalism? Why was it annulled and with what consequences? (15 Marks, 250 Words) [1993]

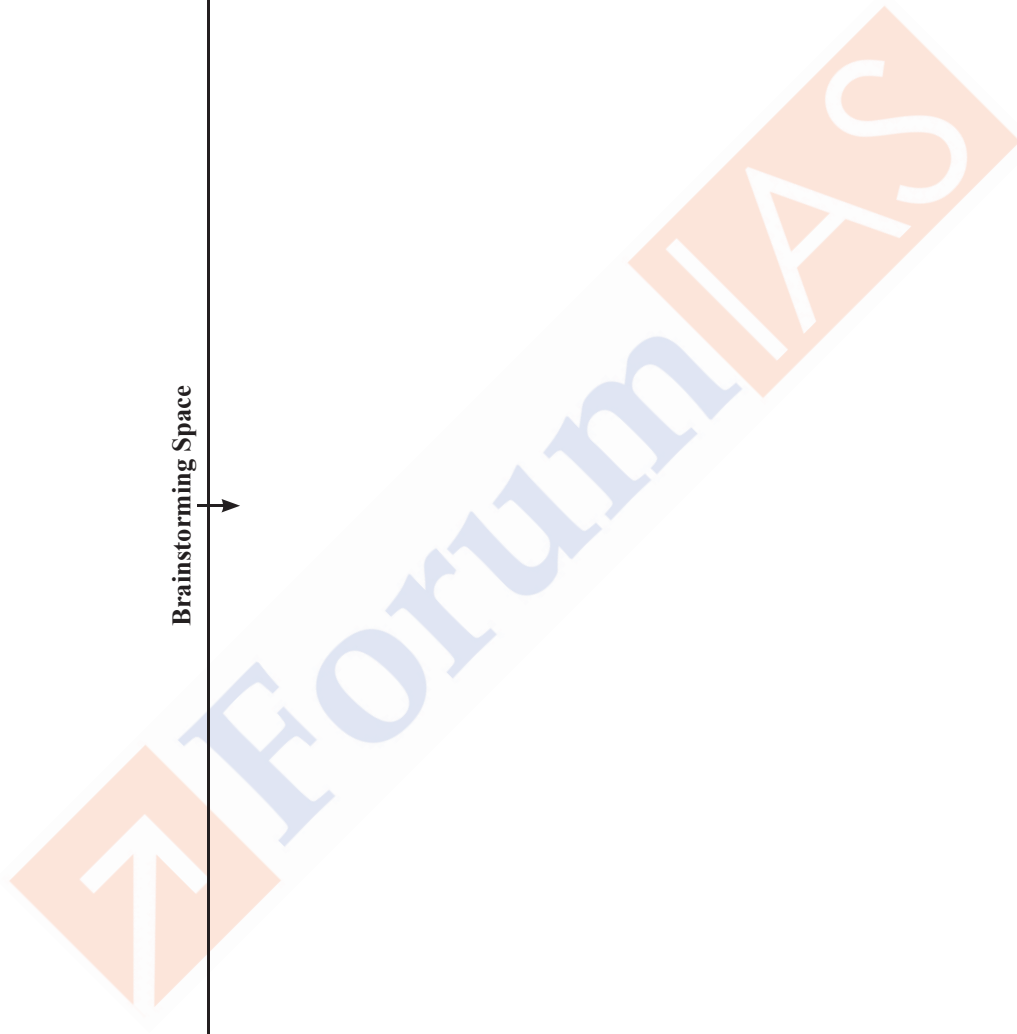
Brainstorming Space



Q.96) What were the motives which led to the partition of Bengal? What were its consequences? Why was it annulled?

(15 Marks, 250 Words) [1987]

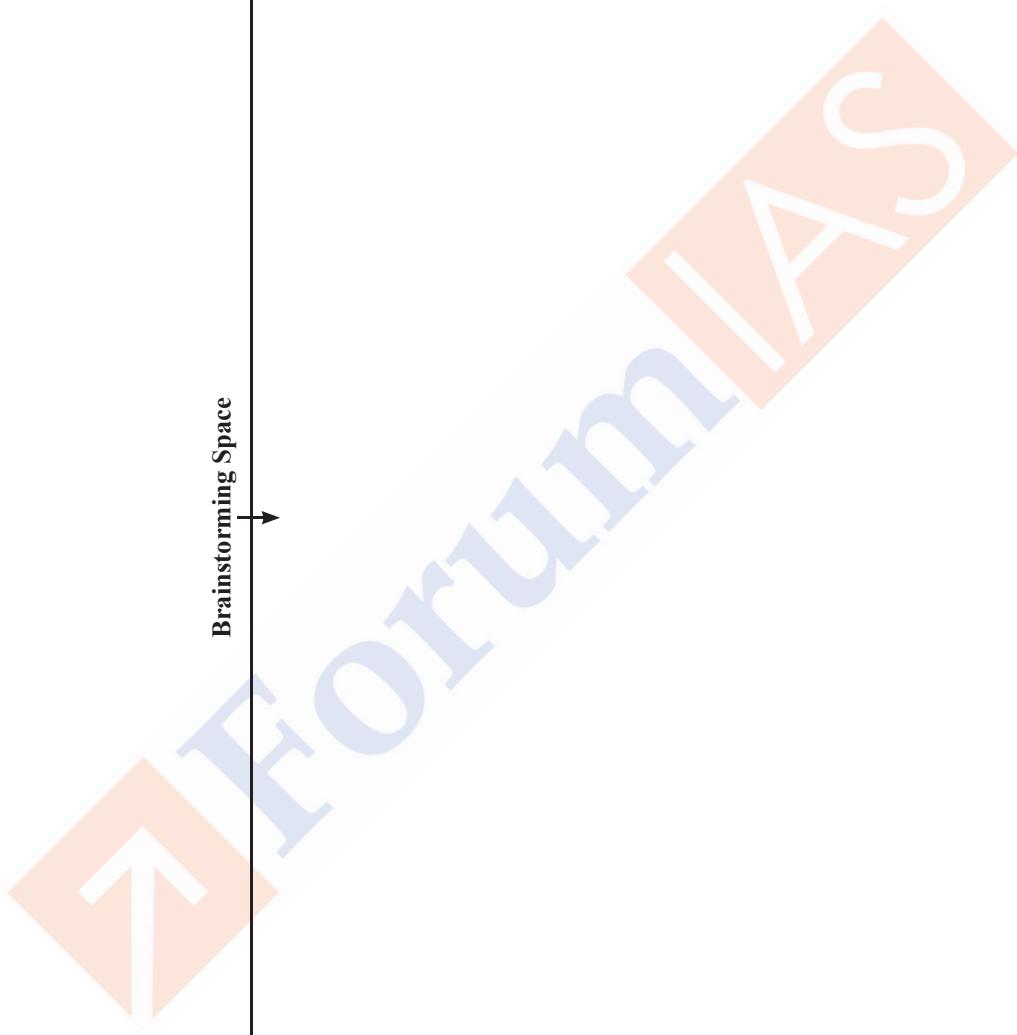
Brainstorming Space





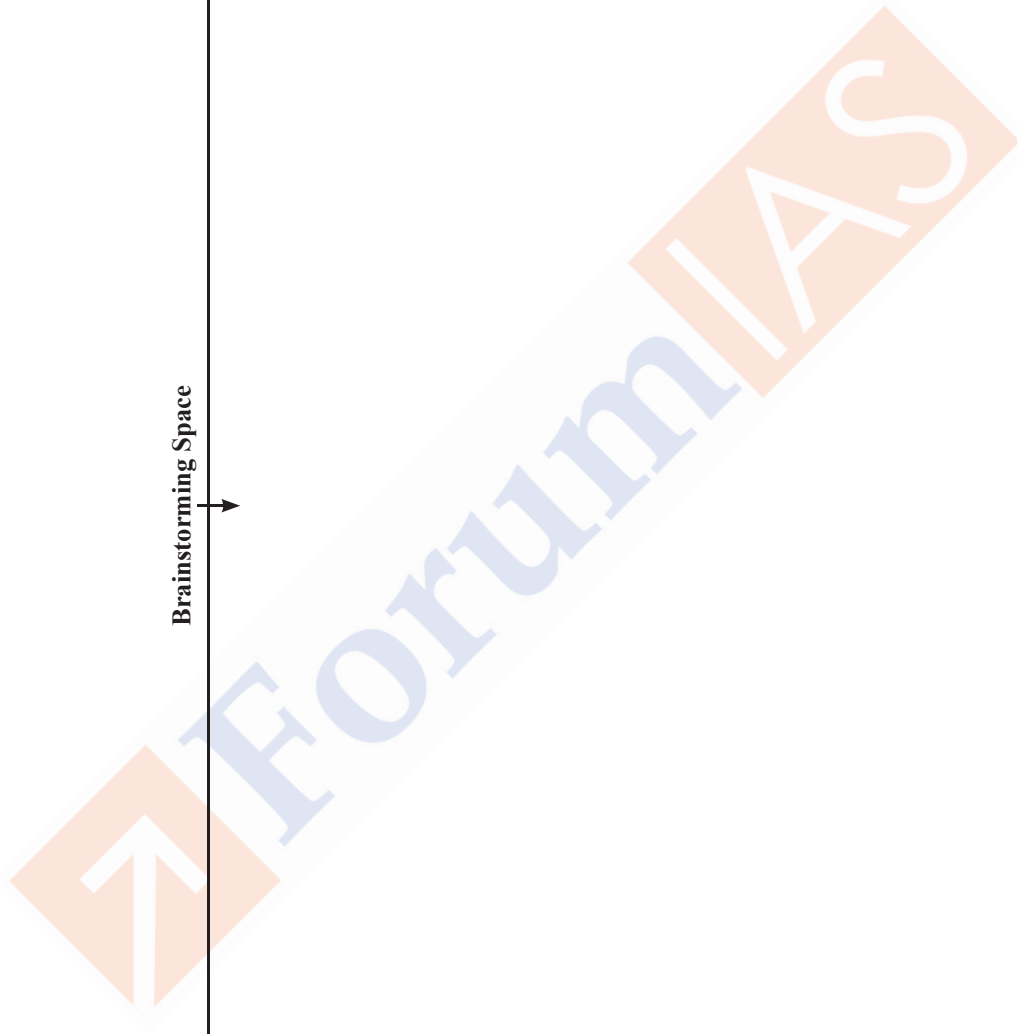
Q.97) Bring out the ideological basis of the Moderate-Extremist divide in the Indian National Congress. (10 Marks, 150 Words) [2003]

Brainstorming Space



Q.98) What were the attitudes of the moderates and Extremists towards the freedom movement of India? What led to their showdown in Surat (1907)? (10 Marks, 150 Words) [1985]

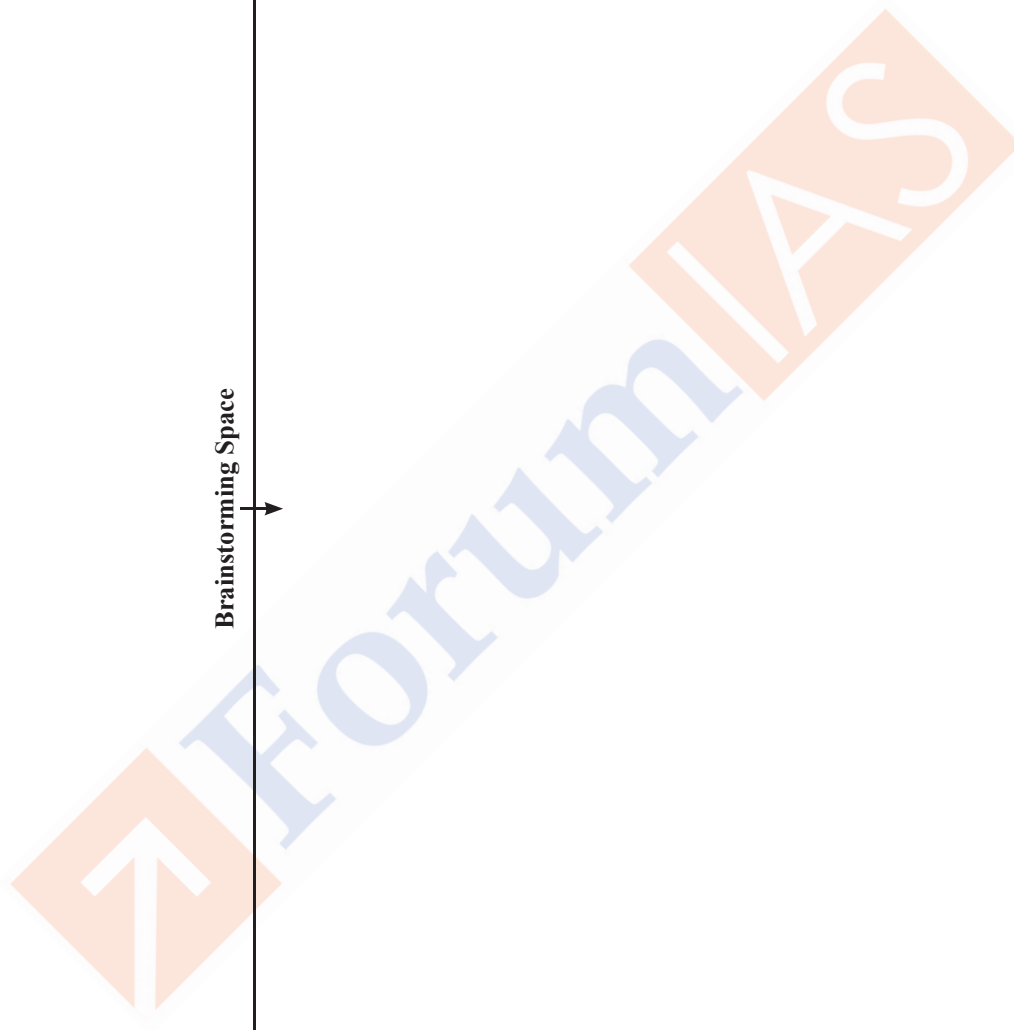
Brainstorming Space



Q.99) Discuss the main objectives of the Indian national movement up to 1905. What were its basic weaknesses during this period?

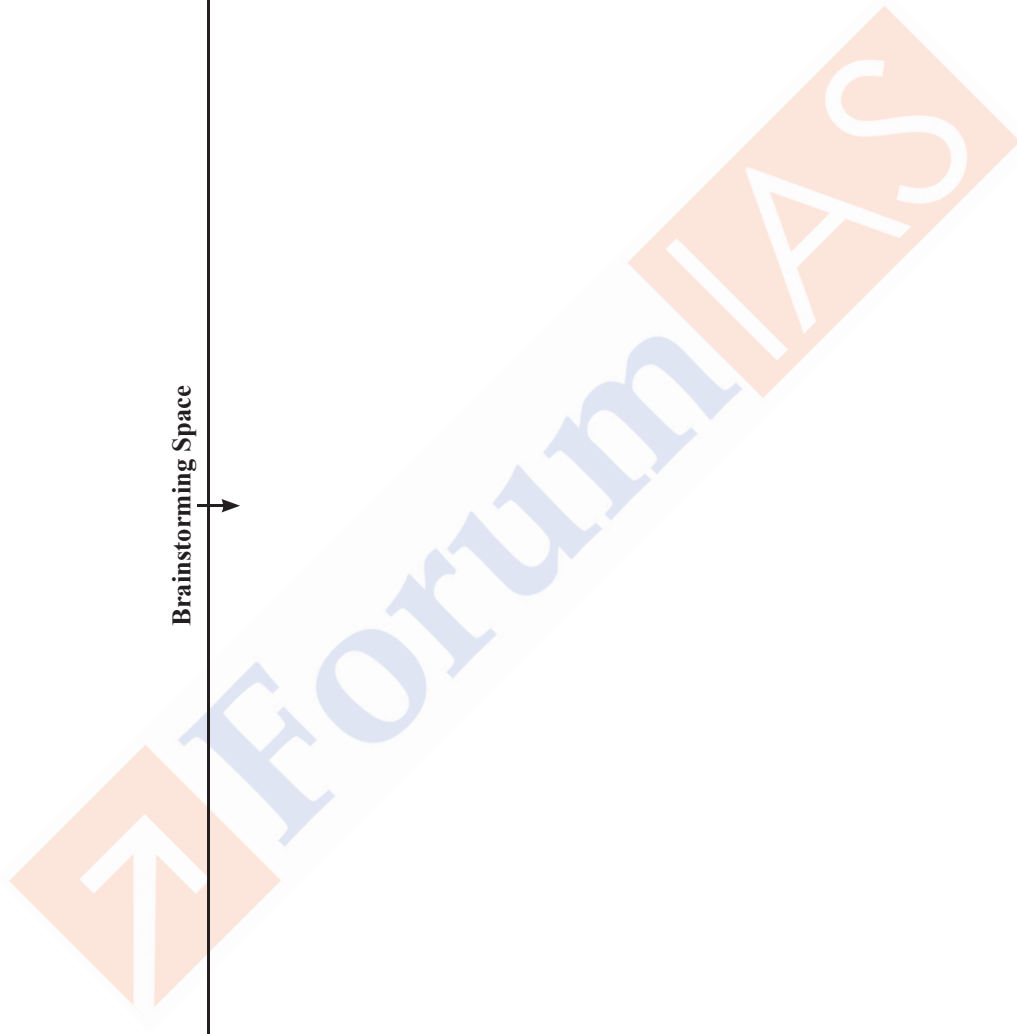
(15 Marks, 250 Words) [2001]

Brainstorming Space



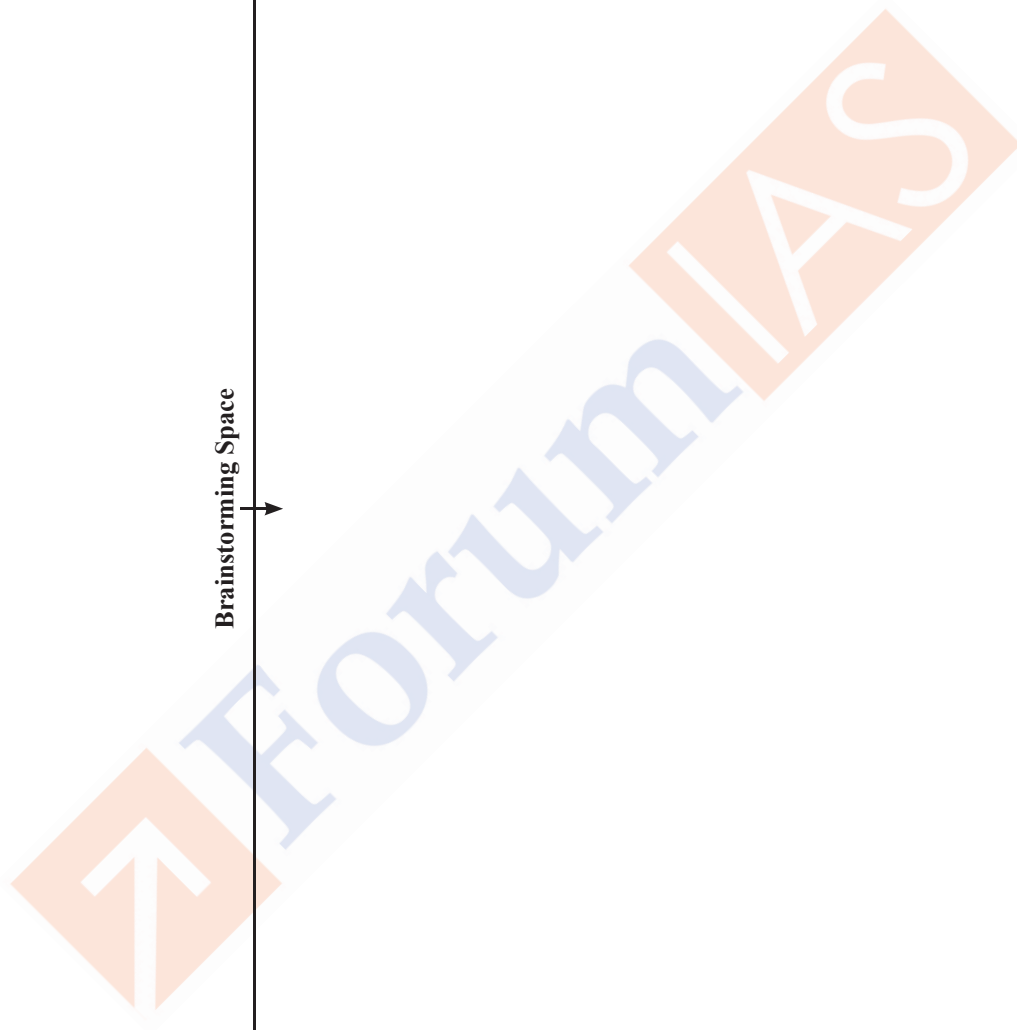
Q.100) Trace the emergence of Indian nationalism till the foundation of the Indian National Congress. (10 Marks, 150 Words) [1995]

Brainstorming Space



Q.101) Trace the origin of the Swadeshi Movement. How did it involve the masses?
(15 Marks, 250 Words) [2000]

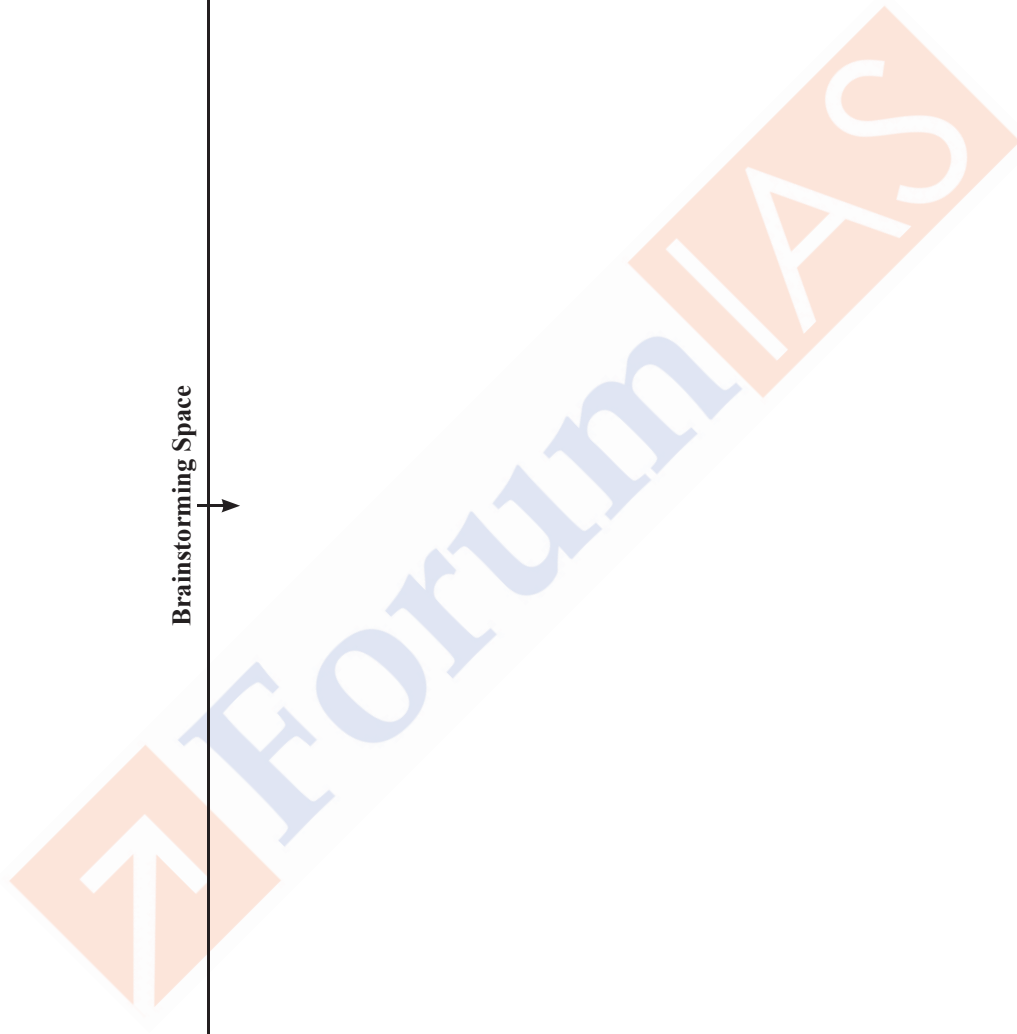
Brainstorming Space



Q.102) How far was the Swadeshi Movement linked with Boycott? Analyse the nature of mass participation in the Movement.

(15 Marks, 250 Words) [1992]

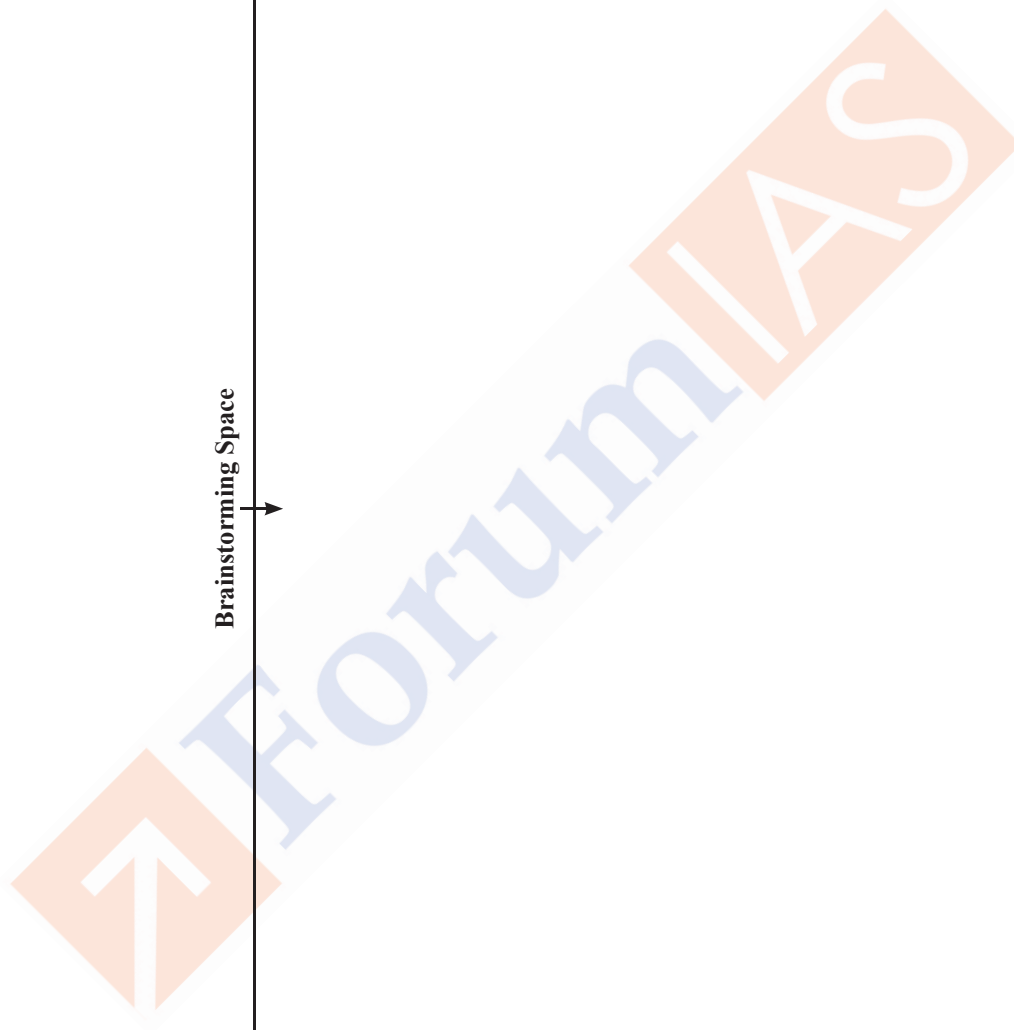
Brainstorming Space



Q.103) The policies of the British Indian Government during 1858 – 1905 were aimed at preventing another revolt of the masses. Elucidate.

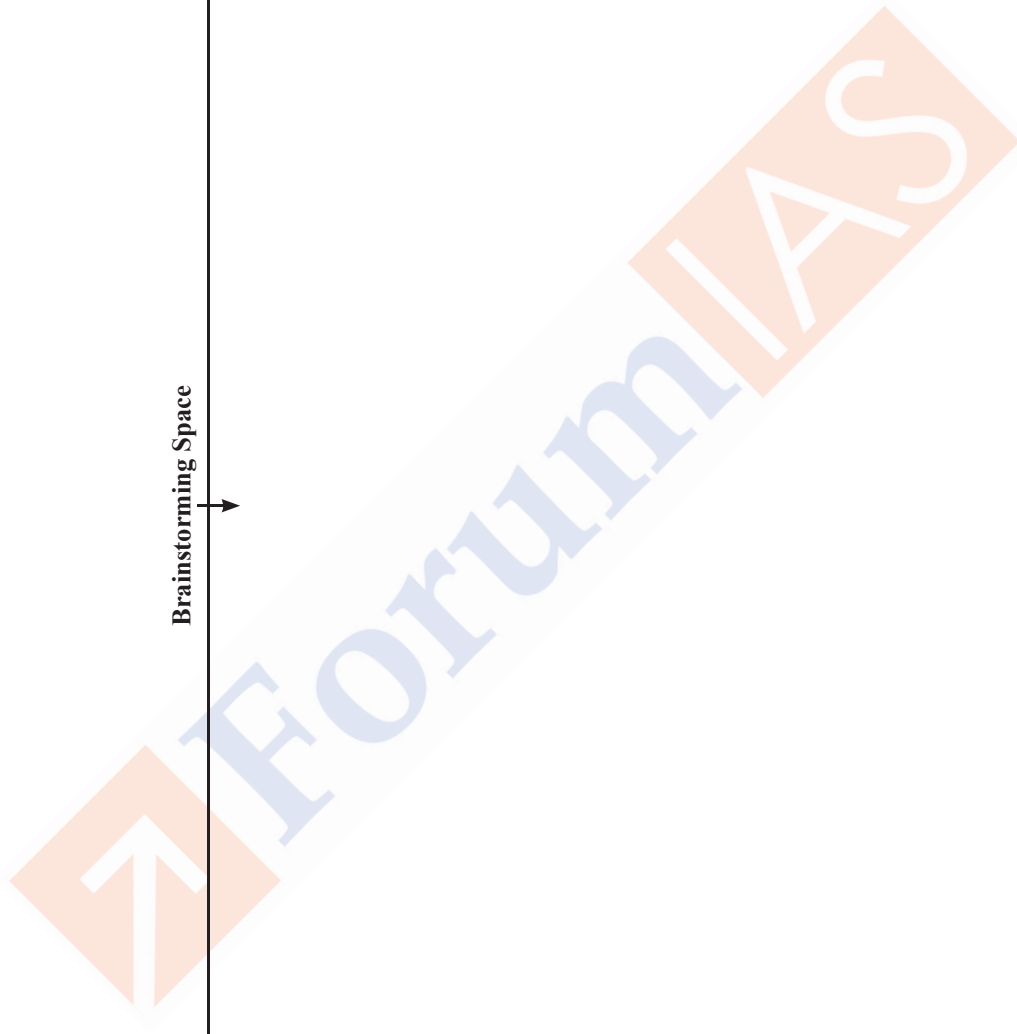
(15 Marks, 250 Words) [1996]

Brainstorming Space



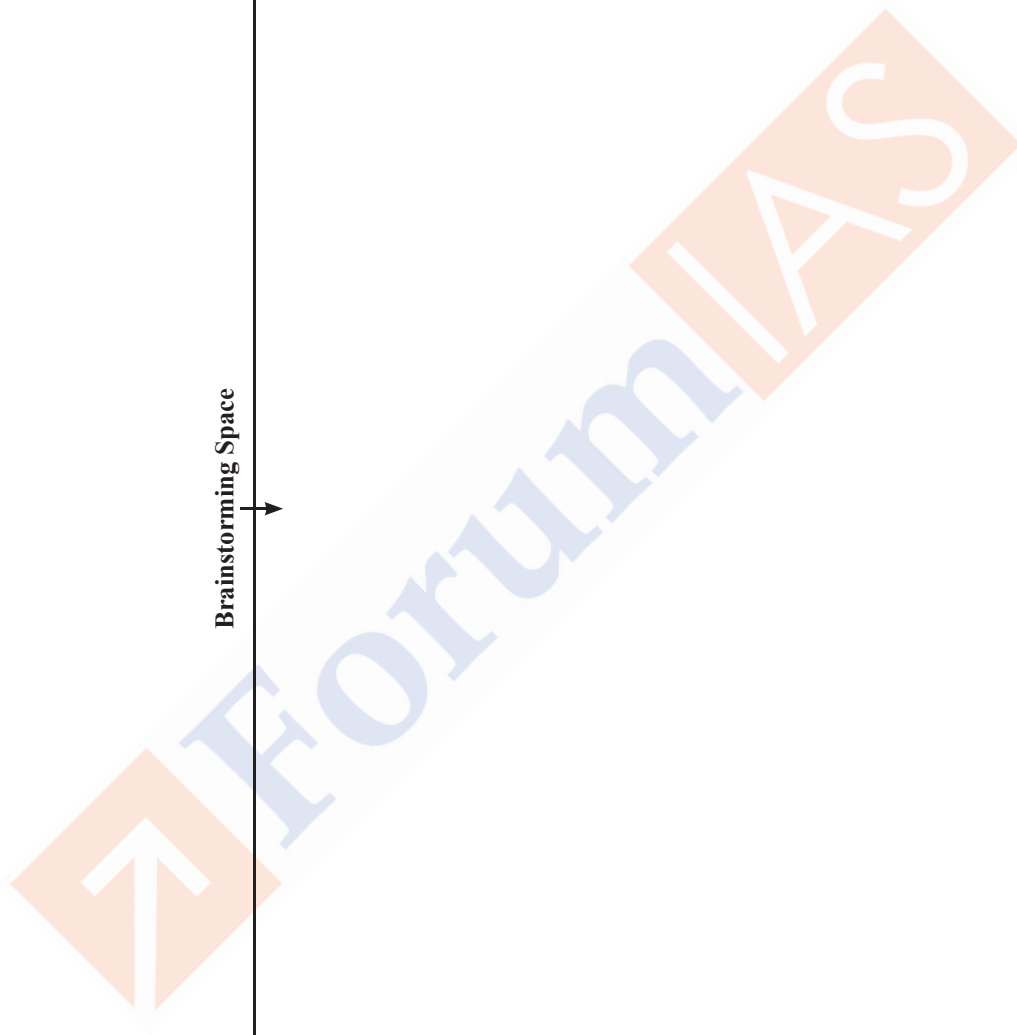
Q.104) Who wrote our National Anthem? When, where and on what occasion was it sung for the first time? When was it accepted as our National Anthem? (10 Marks, 150 Words) [1987]

Brainstorming Space



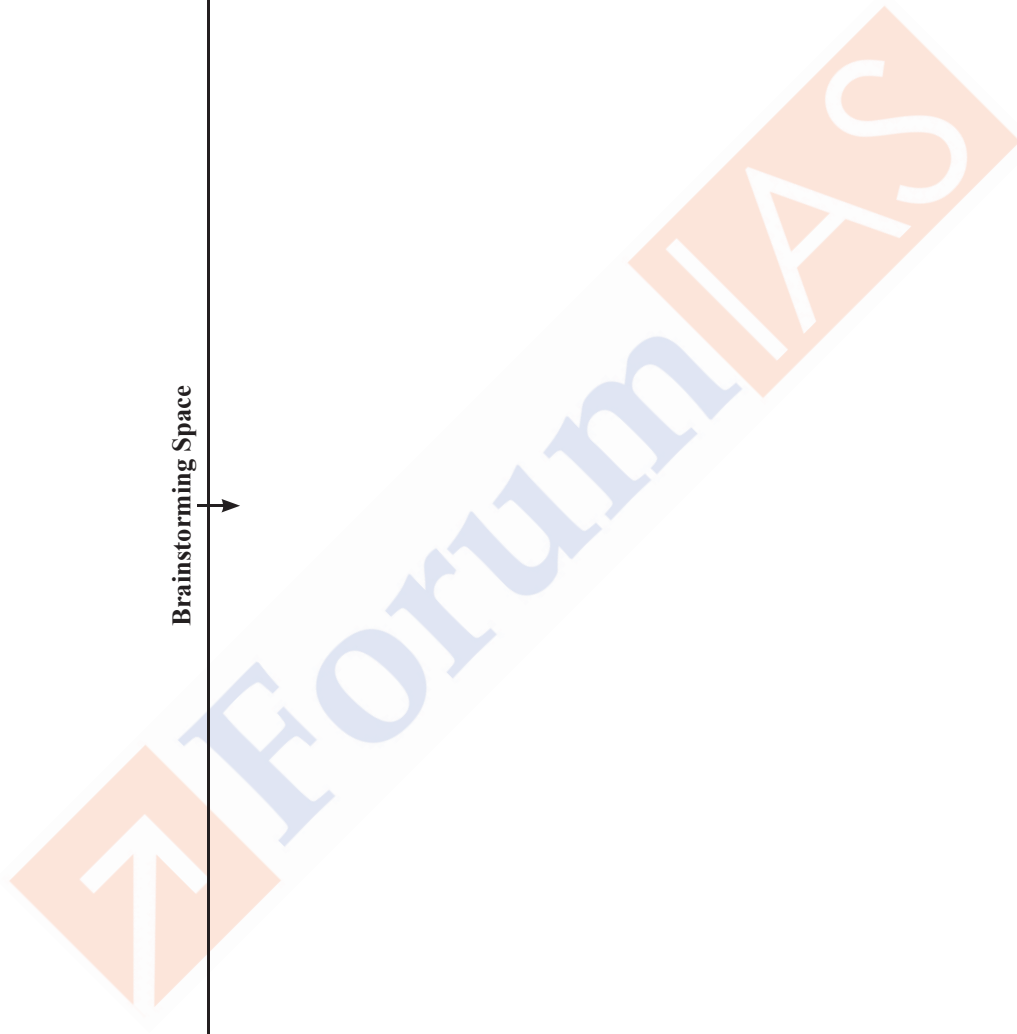
Q.105) How did colonial rule affect the tribal in India and what was the tribal response to colonial oppression? (15 Marks, 250 Words) [2023]

Brainstorming Space



Q.106) Discuss the character of major tribal uprisings in British India in the nineteenth Century. (10 Marks, 150 Words) [2003]

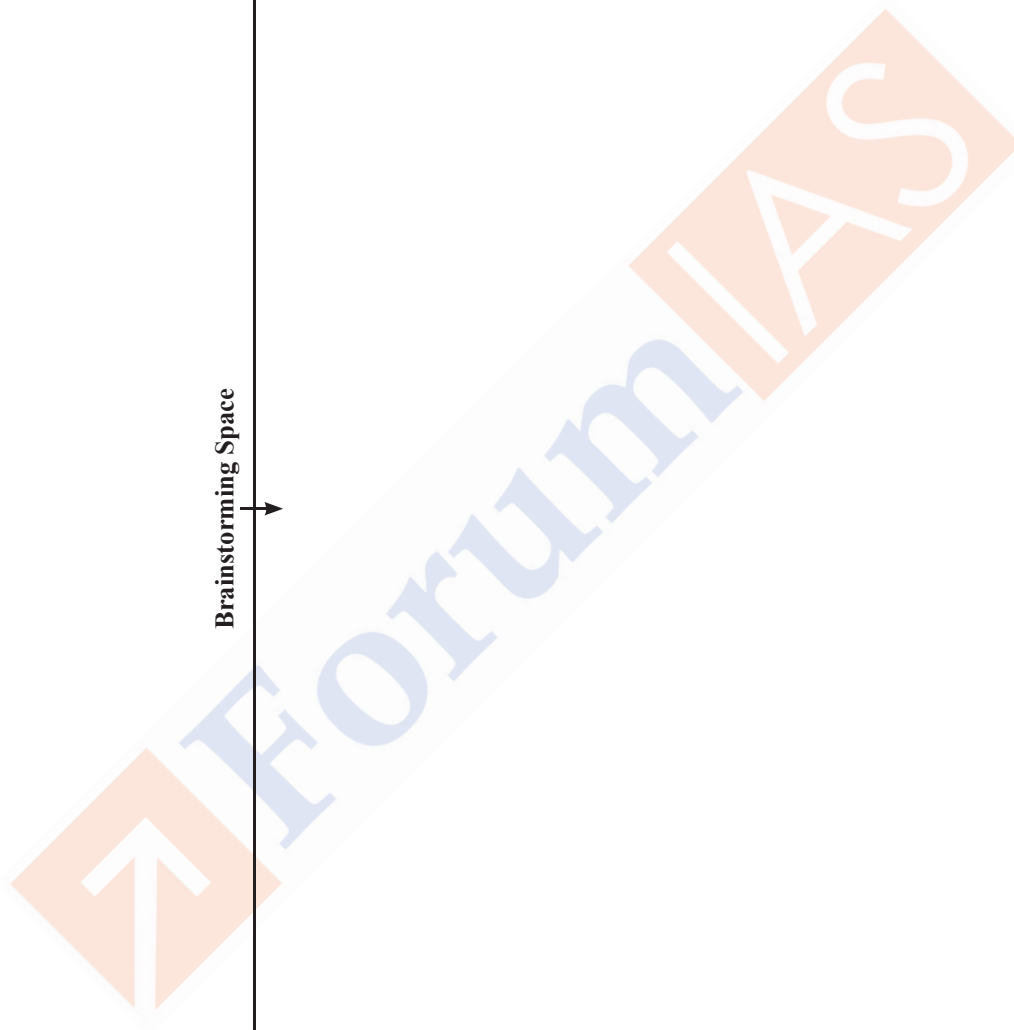
Brainstorming Space



Q.107) Discuss the outstanding Tribal uprisings against the British rule during the nineteenth century. What is meant by 'un-British' rule in India? How did the Indian nationalists react against it?

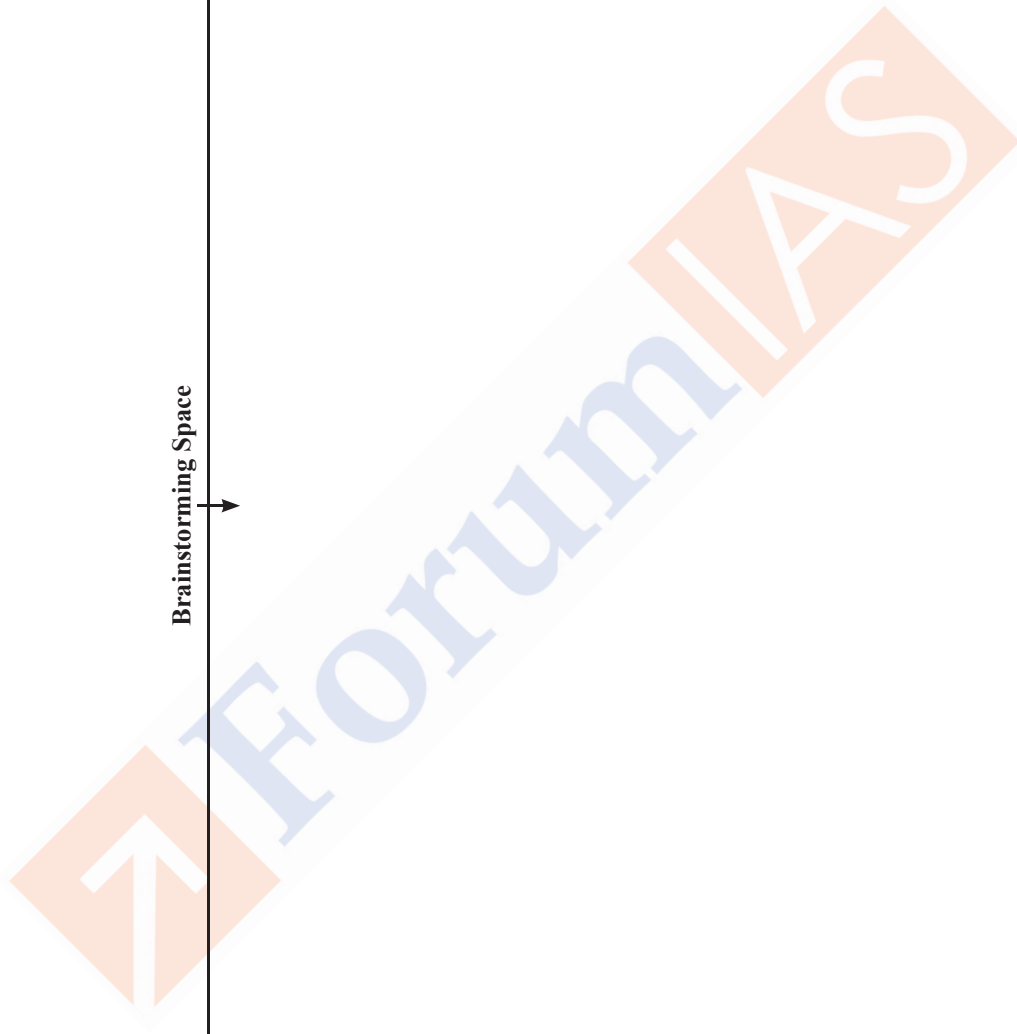
(15 Marks, 250 Words) [1994]

Brainstorming Space



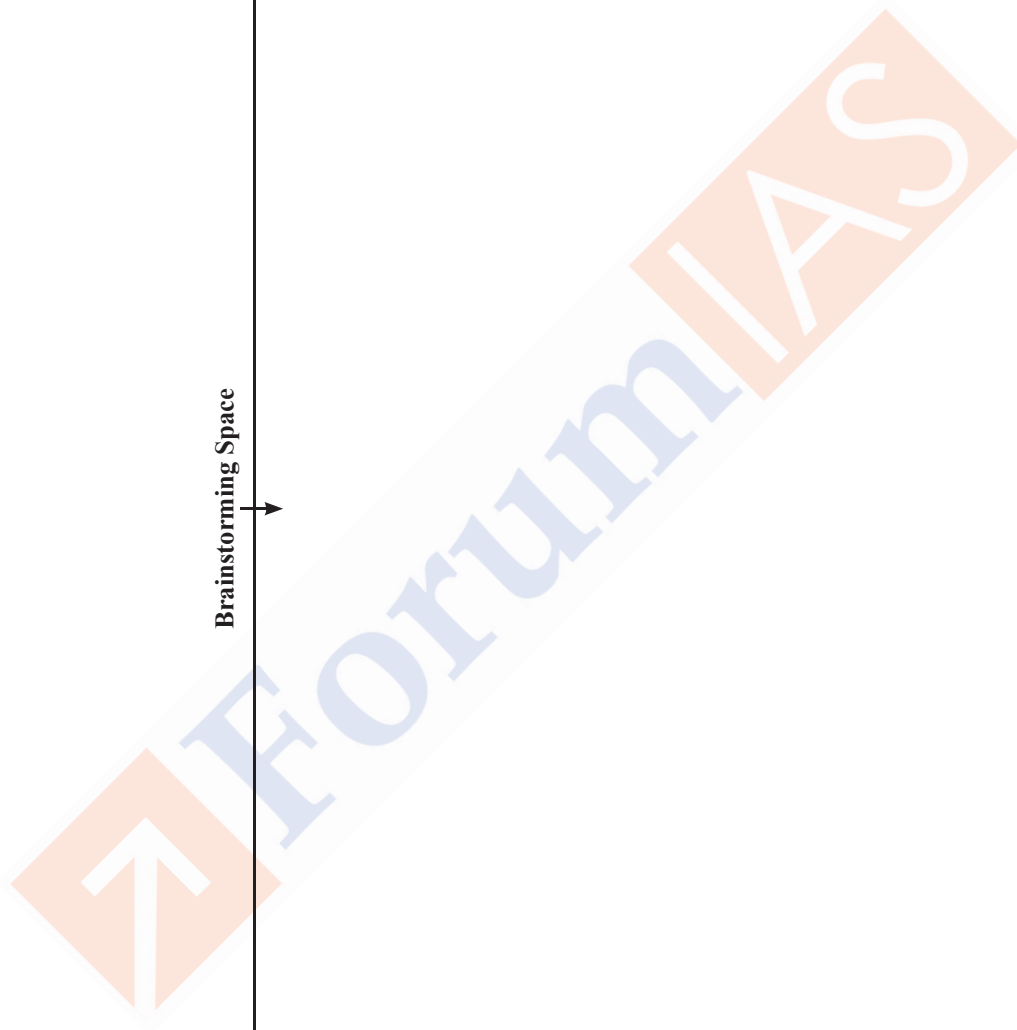
Q.108) Why did the armies of the British East India company — mostly comprising of Indian soldiers — win consistently against the more numerous and better equipped armies of then Indian rulers? Give reasons. (10 Marks, 150 Words) [2022]

Brainstorming Space



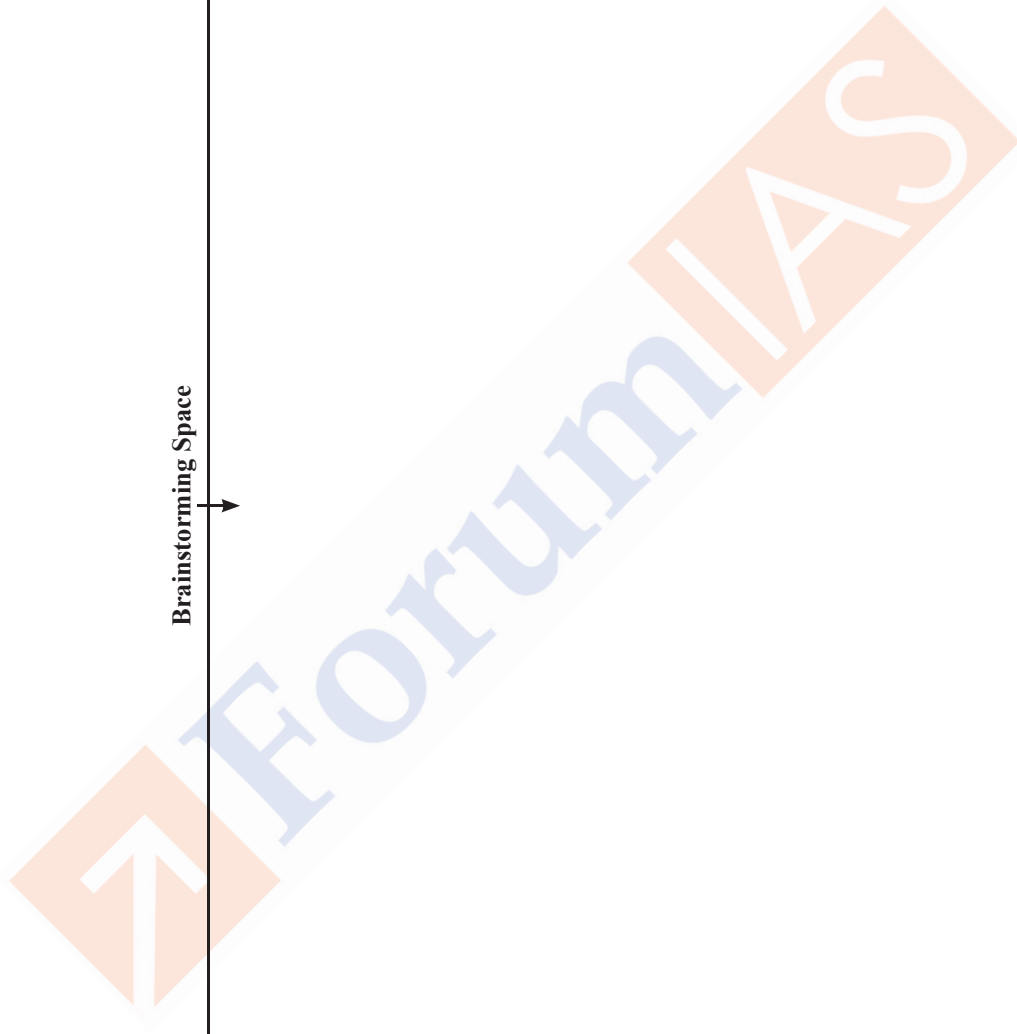
Q.109) Why was there a sudden spurt in famines in colonial India since the mid-18th century? Give reasons. (10 Marks, 150 Words) [2022]

Brainstorming Space



Q.110) Assess the role of British imperial power in complicating the process of transfer of power during 1940s. (15 Marks, 250 Words) [2019]

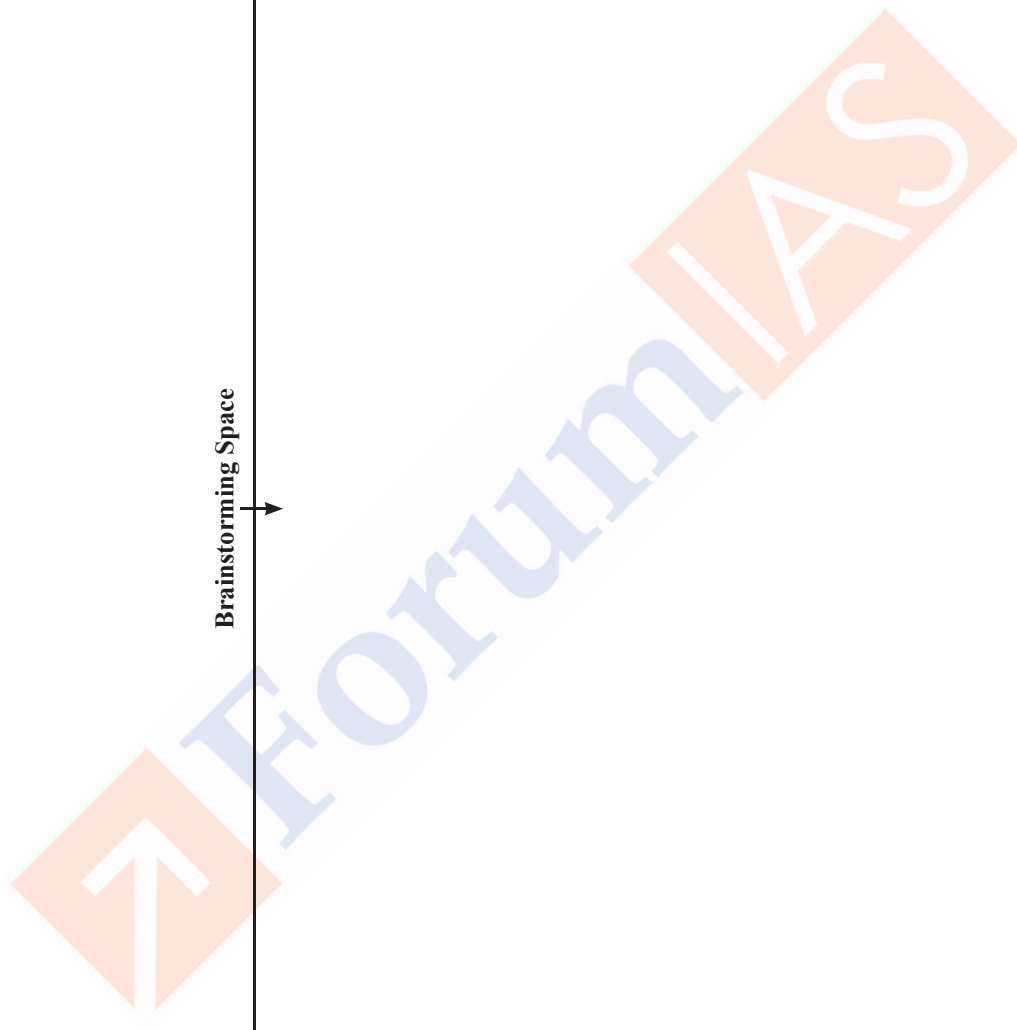
Brainstorming Space



Q.111) Highlight the importance of the new objectives that got added to the vision of Indian Independence since the twenties of the last century.

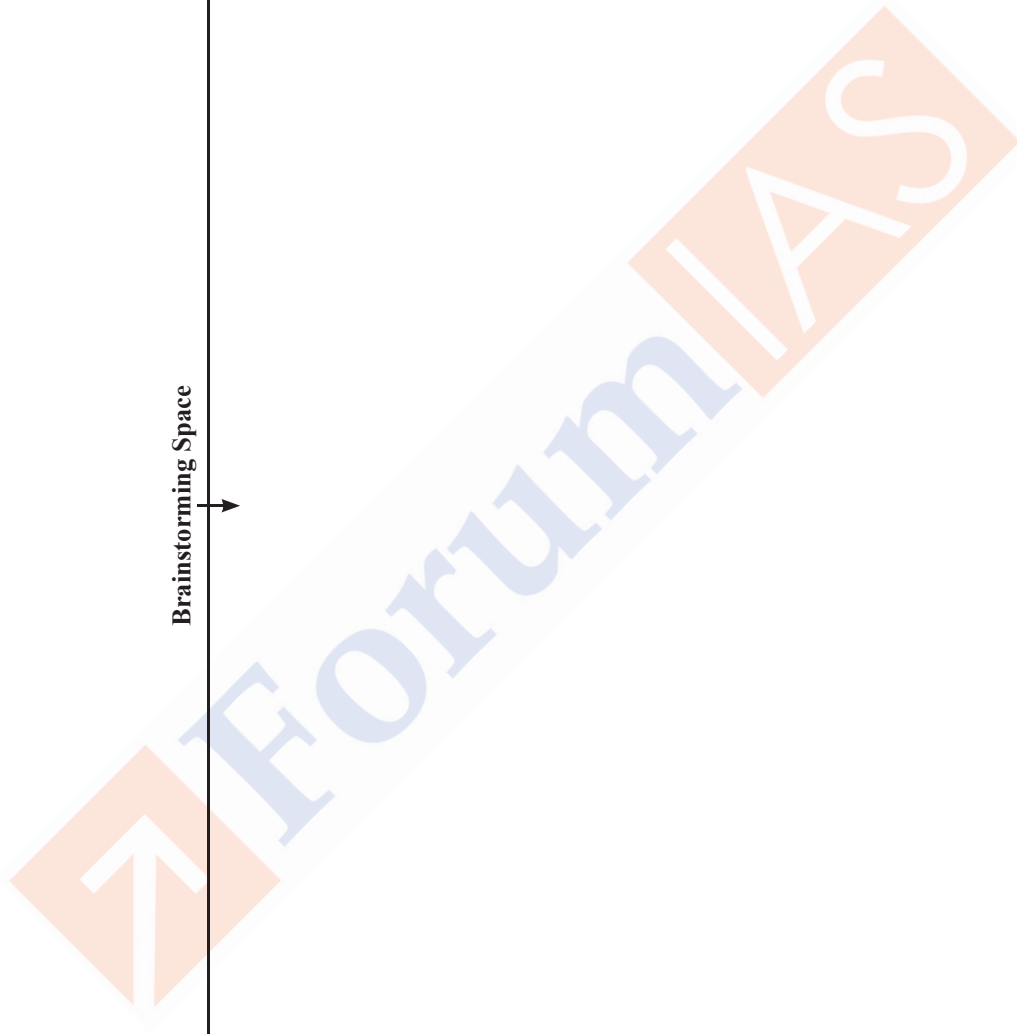
(15 Marks, 250 Words) [2017]

Brainstorming Space



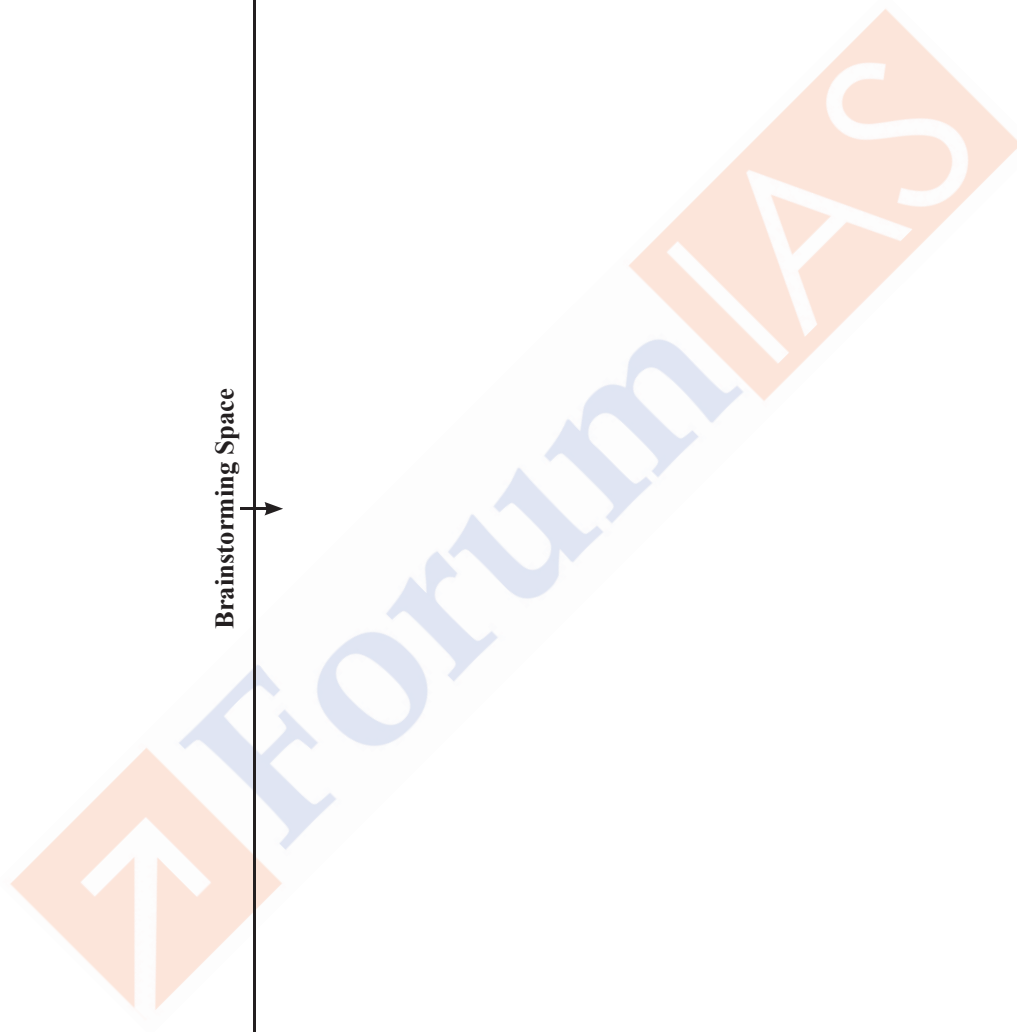
Q.112) It would have been difficult for the Constituent Assembly to complete its historic task of drafting the Constitution for Independent India in just three years, but its experience gained with the Government of India Act, 1935. Discuss. (12.5 Marks, 200 Words) [2015]

Brainstorming Space



Q.113) In what ways did the naval mutiny prove to be the last nail in the coffin of British colonial aspirations in India? (10 Marks, 150 Words) [2014]

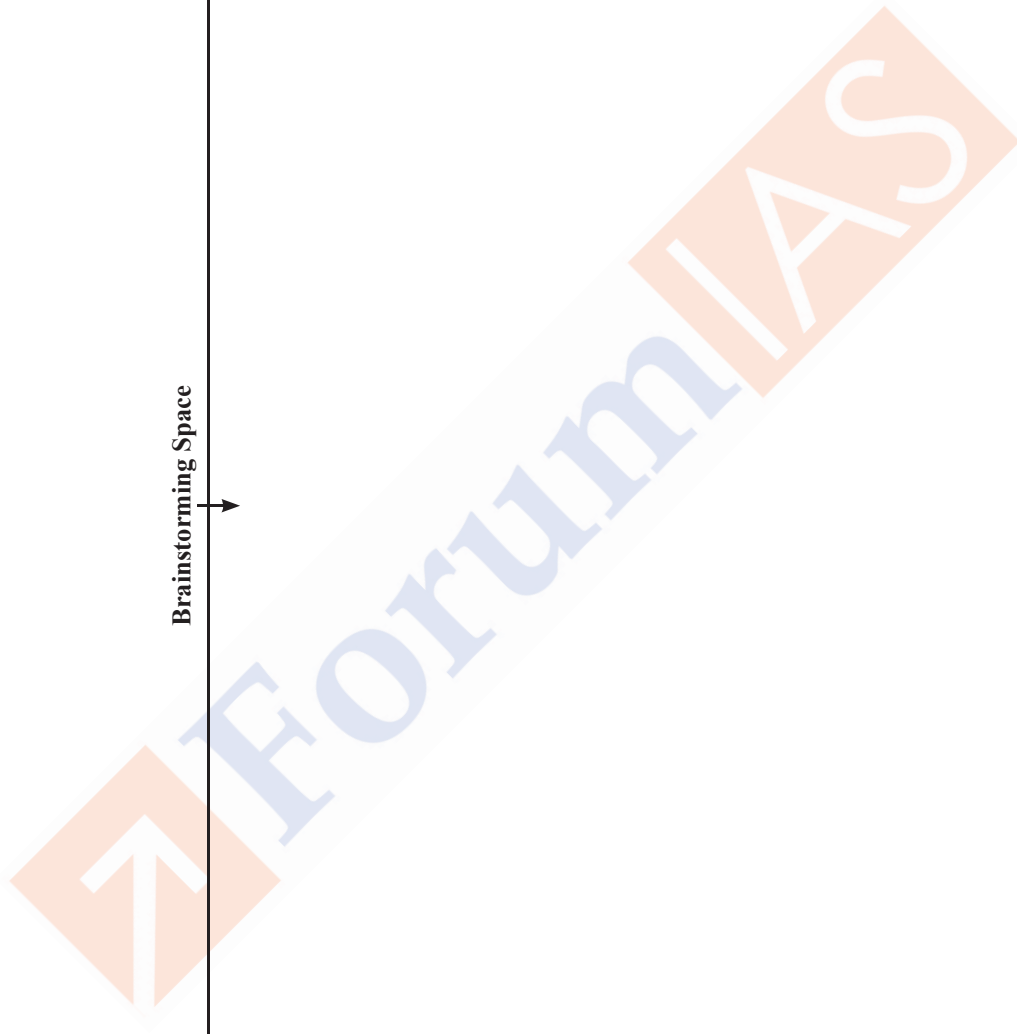
Brainstorming Space



Q.114) The Indian independence movement was a mass-based movement that encompassed various sections of society. It also underwent the process of constant ideological evolution.' Critically examine.

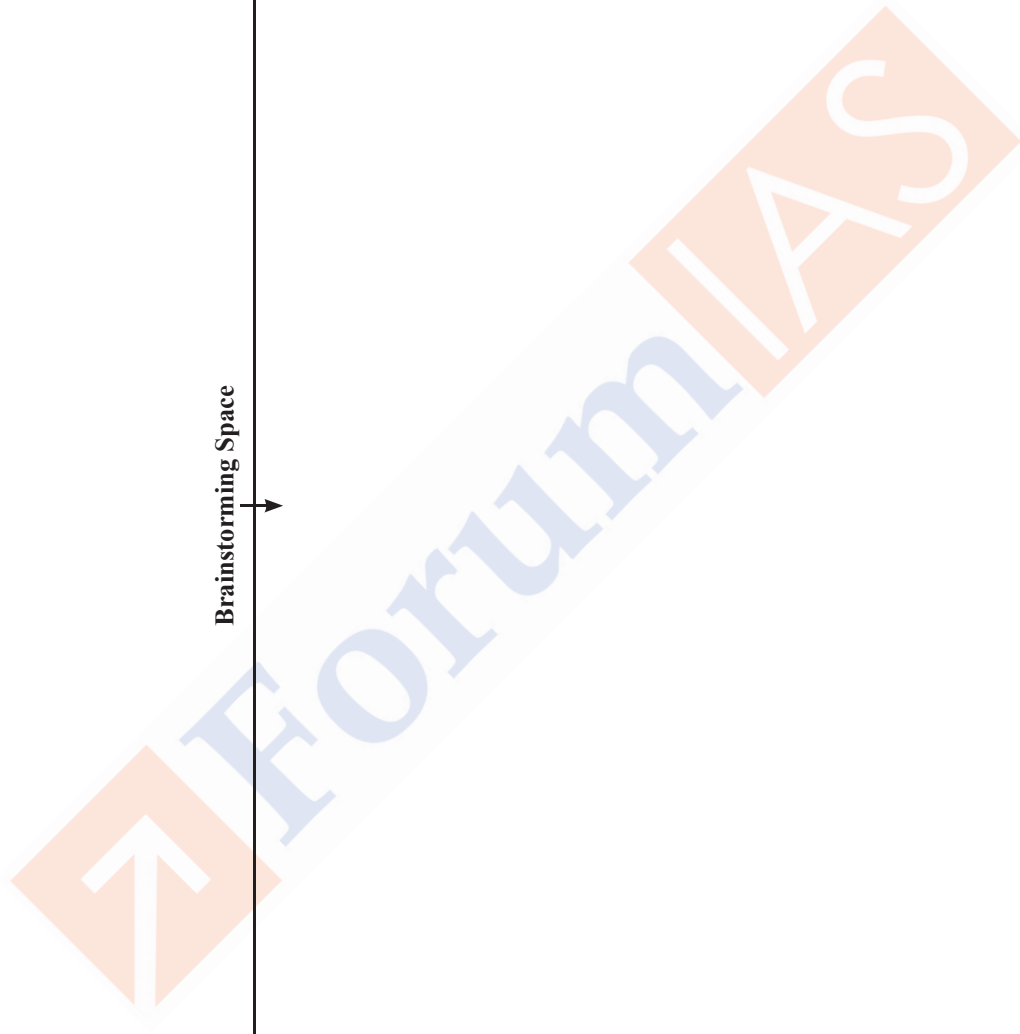
(15 Marks, 250 Words) [2012]

Brainstorming Space



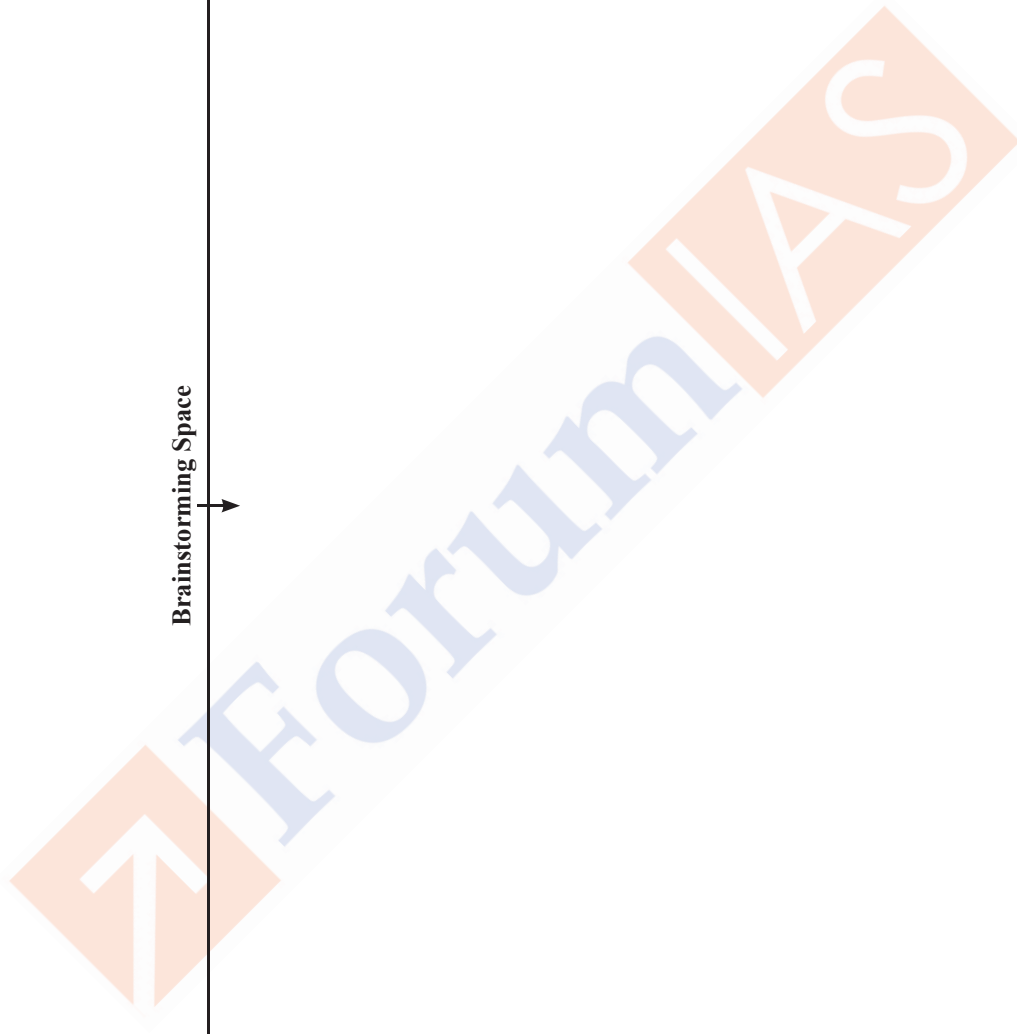
Q.115) Discuss the major regulations enacted by the British rulers to curb the freedom of Press in India. (15 Marks, 250 Words) [2004]

Brainstorming Space



Q.116) The 1857 Uprising was the culmination of the recurrent big and small local rebellions that had occurred in the preceding hundred years of British rule. Elucidate. (10 Marks, 150 Words) [2019]

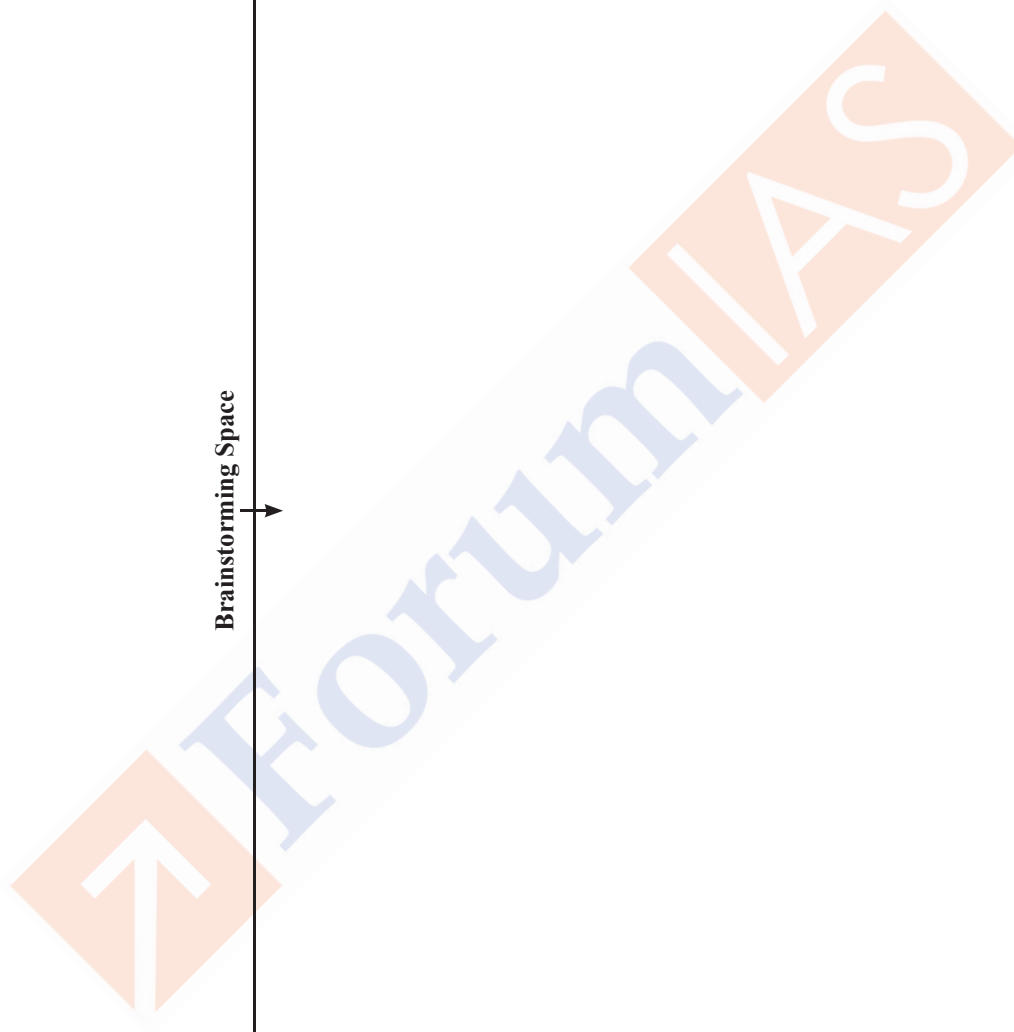
Brainstorming Space



Q.117) Explain how the Uprising of 1857 constitutes an important watershed in the evolution of British policies towards colonial India.

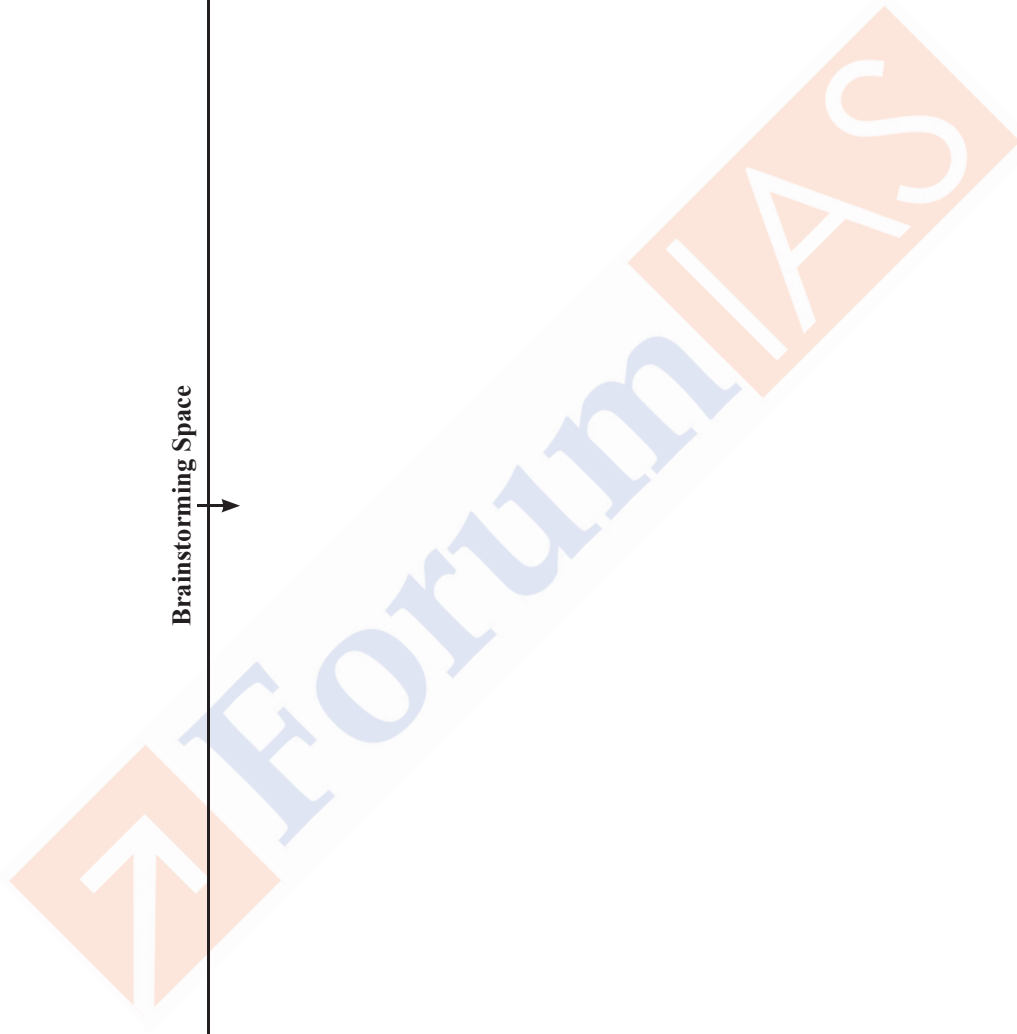
(12.5 Marks, 200 Words) [2016]

Brainstorming Space



Q.118) What began as a fight for religion ended as a war of independence. Do you support this viewpoint? (10 Marks, 150 Words) [1999]

Brainstorming Space



Q.119) Despite the fact that Muslims and Hindus fought together against the British in the Revolt of 1857, a separatist movement started soon after. Briefly review the origin and development of Muslim Separatist Movement culminating into the creation of Pakistan in 1947.

(15 Marks, 250 Words) [1987]

Brainstorming Space