

R2637

Sub. Code

415201

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2025

Second Semester

History

**SOCIO – CULTURAL HISTORY OF TAMILNADU FROM
1801 TO 2000 CE**

(CBCS – 2022 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the questions by choosing the correct option.

1. Who was the founder of Government Records Office?
(CO1, K1)
 - (a) Sir William Langhorne
 - (b) Sir Robert Bruce Foots
 - (c) Lord Cunningham
 - (d) Sir Francise
2. Which was the first Newspaper published from Madras Presidency?
(CO1, K1)
 - (a) Swadesamithran
 - (b) The Hindu
 - (c) Madras Courier
 - (d) The Times of India
3. When did Sir Thomas Munroe introduce the Ryotwari system in Madras Presidency?
(CO2, K2)
 - (a) 1793
 - (b) 1783
 - (c) 1820
 - (d) 1893
4. Charles Wood's despatch was related to _____.
(CO2, K2)
 - (a) Military reforms
 - (b) Administrative Reforms
 - (c) Trade
 - (d) Education

5. Velu Nachiyar was a queen of _____. (CO3, K6)
(a) Nagalapuram (b) Sivagiri
(c) Sivagangai (d) Virupachi
6. Veerapandiya Kattabomman was hanged in _____. (CO3, K6)
(a) Panchalamkurichi (b) Sivagangai
(c) Tiruppathur (d) Kayathar
7. Abhinavagupta was famous Acharya of which schools. (CO4, K5)
(a) Pasupata (b) Pratayabhijna
(c) Lingayata (d) Kapalika
8. The founder of Bhagarata Religion was _____. (CO4, K5)
(a) Janak (b) Yagyaralkiya
(c) Surdas (d) Krishna
9. What is the name of the movement started by Periyar to remove social inequality? (CO5, K3)
(a) Gender Movement
(b) Dravidian Movement
(c) Self-Respect Movement
(d) Equality Movement
10. When did anti-Hindi agitation started in Tamil Nadu? (CO5, K3)
(a) 1938 (b) 1939
(c) 1940 (d) 1941

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Give an account of the revenue settlement of the English East India Company in Madras Presidency.
(CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) Write a short account on Swadesa Mithran.
(CO1, K1)

12. (a) Write a short note on Zamindari system in Madras Presidency.
(CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Give an account of the development of Female Education.
(CO2, K2)

13. (a) Estimate the role of Marudhu Brothers in the resistance movement against the British. (CO3, K6)

Or

- (b) Discuss the Salt Satyagraha in Tamil Nadu.
(CO3, K6)

14. (a) Examine the difference between Sainism and Vaishnavism.
(CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Give an account of the main activities of Ramakrishna Mission.
(CO4, K5)

15. (a) Discuss the origin of Justice Movement in Tamil Nadu.
(CO5, K3)

Or

- (b) Examine the role of Subaltern Movement in Tamil Nadu.
(CO5, K3)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 1000 words each.

16. (a) What are the Department classification of files in Tamil Nadu State Archives? (CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) Critically assess the history of Madras Courier. (CO1, K1)

17. (a) Discuss Monroe's scheme of education. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Describe the impact of Christian missionaries in Tamil Nadu. (CO2, K2)

18. (a) Discuss the nature of quite India movement in Tamil Nadu. (CO3, K6)

Or

- (b) Explain the causes and results of the Vellore Mutiny. (CO3, K6)

19. (a) Examine the role of Home Rule Movement in Tamil Nadu. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Analyse the development of Vaishnavism in Tamil Nadu. (CO4, K5)

20. (a) Estimate the administrative achievement of K. Kamaraj as Chief Minister. (CO5, K6)

Or

- (b) Explain the contribution of C.N. Annadurai as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. (CO5, K6)

R2638

Sub. Code

415202

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2025

Second Semester

History

HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA FROM 1707 TO 1885 CE

(CBCS – 2022 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the questions by choosing the correct option.

1. Who among the following European powers decided to concentrate their power in South East Asia instead of India? (CO1, K1)
(a) The Dutch (b) The French
(c) The British (d) The Portuguese
2. Which among the following was not an important item of trade to the British in Bengal? (CO1, K1)
(a) Cotton textiles (b) Silk yarn
(c) Sugar (d) Indigo
3. Which of the following war consolidated British Supremacy over India? (CO2, K2)
(a) Third Battle of Mysore
(b) Battle of Plassey
(c) Battle of Buxsar
(d) First carnatic war

4. The Battle field of Plassey is situated in _____.
(CO2, K2)
(a) Bihar (b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Orissa (d) West Bengal
5. When did the trial of Warren Hastings came to an end?
(CO3, K3)
(a) 1778 (b) 1793
(c) 1795 (d) 1800
6. The Doctrine of Lapse policy was adopted by _____.
(CO3, K3)
(a) Lord Dalhousie (b) Lord Canning
(c) Warren Hastings (d) Lord Cornwallis
7. Who among the following references founded Arya Samaj?
(CO4, K4)
(a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(b) Swami Dayananda Saraswathi
(c) Atmaram Pandurang
(d) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
8. Satyashodhak Samaj was founded by _____.
(CO4, K4)
(a) Ghasidas (b) B.R. Ambedkar
(c) Jydirao Phule (d) Haridas Thakur
9. Queen Victoria Proclamation was declared in the year _____.
(CO5, K6)
(a) 1857 (b) 1858
(c) 1859 (d) 1860
10. Which Act abolished the company rule in India?(CO5, K6)
(a) Government of India Act of 1858
(b) Regulating Act of 1773
(c) Government of India Act of 1919
(d) Indian Council Act of 1909

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Write a short note about the Early of Europeans in India. (CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) Find out the difference between the English and French East India Company. (CO1, K1)

12. (a) Examine the causes for the Battle of Buxar. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) What were the causes of conflict between Mir. Qasim and English East India Company? (CO2, K2)

13. (a) Explain the circumstances leading to the second Burmese war. (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Discuss the causes for the downfall of the Marathas. (CO3, K3)

14. (a) Write briefly about the Ring Fence Policy of the British. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Point out the judicial reforms of the East India Company. (CO4, K4)

15. (a) What does the emergence of a cultural awakening in India mean? (CO5, K6)

Or

- (b) Write a short note about the Growth of the Middle class in British India. (CO5, K6)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions, not more than 1000 words each

16. (a) Examine the causes and results of the First Carnatic War. (CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) Analyse the impact of Anglo-French Rivalry. (CO1, K1)

17. (a) Explain the impact of British rule in India. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Give an account of the Dual Government in Bengal during Robert Clive. (CO2, K2)

18. (a) Assess the social and administrative reforms of William Bentinck. (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Discuss 'Doctrine of Lapse' as an instrument for the expansion of the British Empire in India. (CO3, K3)

19. (a) Narrate the Socio-Religious Reform movements of the 19th century. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Analyze the administrative structure of the British Government. (CO4, K4)

20. (a) Explain the development of National Consciousness in the 19th century India. (CO5, K6)

Or

- (b) Describe the origin and development of Education in the beginning of 19th century. (CO5, K6)

R2639

Sub. Code

415203

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2025.

Second Semester

History

FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA

(CBCS – 2022 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective type questions by choosing the correct option.

1. Traran core forces under _____ came to support the British in the second battle of Panchalankurchi.
(CO1, K5)
 - (a) Raja Udaya Therar
 - (b) Keralavaraman
 - (c) Velluthambi
 - (d) Gopalanayak
2. Moppila peasants of Malabar organized totally _____ rebellions
(CO1, K5)
 - (a) 22
 - (b) 24
 - (c) 20
 - (d) 21
3. The first political association started in Indian was the _____ at Calcutta in 1838.
(CO2, K2)
 - (a) Zamindar association
 - (b) Land holder's society
 - (c) Bombay Native association
 - (d) East India association

4. Who founded the English newspapers Maratha?(CO2, K2)
(a) G.G. Agarkar (b) B.G. Tilak
(c) G.K. Gokhale (d) M.K. Gandhi
5. Pacific coast Hindustan association is better known as _____.
(CO3, K3)
(a) Ghadar party
(b) Abhinav Bharat
(c) Hindustan Republic association
(d) Hindustan socialist republican association
6. Who founded the Muslim league in 1906? (CO3, K3)
(a) Muhammed Ali Jinnah
(b) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
(c) Nawab Salimula
(d) Sir Asha Khan
7. Gandhiji was the president of Indian national congress during the year _____. (CO4, K4)
(a) 1923 (b) 1924
(c) 1925 (d) 1926
8. Who attended all the three round table conferences? (CO4, K4)
(a) M. Gandhiji (b) B.R. Ambedkar
(c) Sardar Patel (d) Muhammed Ali Jinnah
9. Who introduced the Dickie bird plan? (CO5, K1)
(a) Lord wavell 1946 (b) Lord Moutbatten 1947
(c) Cripps 1945 (d) Lord Linlithgow
10. Jammu-Kashmir joined with India during the year _____. (CO5, K1)
(a) October 22, 1944
(b) November 26, 1947
(c) December 10, 1947
(d) December 31, 1947

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Give an account of the revolt of Tirunelveli.
(CO1, K5)

Or

- (b) Bring out the significance of the third battle of Panchalankurchi.
(CO1, K5)
12. (a) What are the administrative reasons for the outbreak of the revolt of 1857?
(CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Write a note on Tantia tope and Kanwar singh.
(CO2, K2)
13. (a) List out the contribution of Gopal Krishna Gokhale to India freedom Movement.
(CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Narrate the provisions of government of India Act of 1909.
(CO3, K3)
14. (a) Write a note on the Jallian Wala bagh massacre.
(CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Discuss the circumstances that led Gandhiji entry nationalist into politics.
(CO4, K4)
15. (a) Describe the role of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose in freedom movement.
(CO5, K1)

Or

- (b) Bring out the importance of Cripps proposal.
(CO5, K1)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions not more than 1,000 words each.

16. (a) What are the causes that led to the out break of Vellore mutiny? (CO1, K5)

Or

- (b) Narrate the contribution of PuliDevan and Kattabomman in the freedom movement. (CO1, K5)

17. (a) 1857 revolt is the first was Indian independence – Discuss. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) List out the impact of 1857 mutiny. (CO2, K2)

18. (a) Discuss the development of the first phase of Indian national congress. (CO3, K3)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the circumstance that led to the implementation of government of Indian Act, of 1909. (CO3, K3)

19. (a) What were the causes for the formation of Muslim league? (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Elucidate the contribution of Swaraj party.(CO4, K4)

20. (a) Narrate the role of Gandhiji in the quit India movemnt. (CO5, K1)

Or

- (b) What were the causes that led to the Partition of India? (CO5, K1)

R2640

Sub. Code

415204

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2025

Second Semester

History

HISTORY OF CHOLAS

(CBCS – 2022 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective type questions by choosing the correct option.

1. _____ Sangam Literature speaks about the achievements of the chola king karikala. (CO1, K2)
(a) Ainkurunaru
(b) Kuruntogai
(c) Padirrupattu
(d) Pattinappalai
2. The dockyard of Kaveripoompattinam was located at _____ village. (CO1, K2)
(a) Sayavanam (b) Pallavanesvaram
(c) Vanagiri (d) Kilaiyur

3. Which chola king constructed to temples dedicated to Lord Siva on the banks of River Kaviri? (CO2, K4)
- (a) Kocenganan (b) Nalankilli
(c) Nedunkilli (d) Karikalan
4. The temple for Nisumbasudhani was constructed by _____. (CO2, K4)
- (a) Vijayalaya (b) Aditya I
(c) Parantaka I (d) Gandaraditya
5. “Viruturayabhayankaran” title was borne by _____. (CO3, K1)
- (a) Rajaraja I (b) Rajendra I
(c) Kulottunga I (d) Rajendra III
6. Rajendra Chola I shifted the capital from Tanjore to _____. (CO3, K1)
- (a) Kanchipuram
(b) Darasuram
(c) Gangaikonda solapuram
(d) Trichirappalli
7. The nagara sabha was associated with _____ class of people. (CO4, K2)
- (a) Brahmins
(b) Valangai and Idangai
(c) Merchants
(d) Dombaras

8. The irrigation tank Vairamega Tatakam is located at _____ village. (CO4, K2)
- (a) Kanchipuram
 - (b) Uttiramerur
 - (c) Tanjore
 - (d) Gangaikonda cholapuram
9. The world heritage sculpture Chandesa anugrahamurthi is placed in the devakostha of _____ temple. (CO5, K4)
- (a) Peruvudaiyar Temple, Tanjore
 - (b) Gangaikonda Soleswaramudaiyar, Gangaikonda Solapuram
 - (c) Airavatesvara Temple, Kumbakonam
 - (d) Koranganatha Temple, Srinivasanallur
10. The term puravaivari Tinaikkalam is associated with _____ Department. (CO5, K4)
- (a) Revenue
 - (b) Education
 - (c) Military
 - (d) Irrigation

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Describe the archaeological vestiges of Kaveripumpattinam Excavation. (CO1, K2)
- Or
- (b) Write a critical note on the coins of the Sangam Age. (CO1, K2)

12. (a) Identify the sub ordinate rulers paluvettaraiyar and their association with the imperial cholas. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Describe the contributions of Kocenganan to the development of Saivism. (CO2, K4)

13. (a) Estimate the career and achievements of Vikramachola. (CO3, K1)

Or

- (b) Assess the rule of Rajendra III and the impact on chola country. (CO3, K1)

14. (a) Discuss the Revenue administration of the imperial cholas. (CO4, K2)

Or

- (b) Trace out the development of trade activities under the imperial cholas. (CO4, K2)

15. (a) Describe the aesthetic beauty of the Panel sculptures of Airavateswara temple of Darasuram. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Assess the architectural features of Nataraja temple at Chidambaram. (CO5, K4)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 1000 words each.

16. (a) Bring out the significant aspects of twin epics of Tamil Literature. (CO1, K2)

Or

- (b) Enlist the antiquities excavated from the ancient chola city oraiyur. (CO1, K2)

17. (a) Bring out the role played by Muttaraiyas in the history of Tamil Country. (CO2, K4)

Or

- (b) Estimate the achievements of chola ruler Parantaka I. (CO2, K4)

18. (a) Write elaborately on the Northern Expedition of Rajendra I. (CO3, K1)

Or

- (b) Assess the status of women under the imperial cholas. (CO3, K1)

19. (a) Trace out the administration of local self government of the imperial cholas. (CO4, K2)

Or

- (b) Graphically describe the religious condition of the cholas. (CO4, K2)

20. (a) Describe the significant architectural features of Brihadeshwara temple at Tanjore. (CO5, K4)

Or

- (b) Discuss the aesthetic features of stone and bronze images of Nataraja. (CO5, K4)
-

R2641

Sub. Code

415205

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2025

Second Semester

History

**HISTORY OF WORLD CIVILIZATION
(EXCLUDING INDIA)**

(CBCS – 2022 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective type questions by choosing the correct option.

1. What is the primary focus of Kosambi's view of civilization? (CO2, K2)
 - (a) Religion as a unifying force
 - (b) Economic production and class relations
 - (c) Technological advancements
 - (d) Military conquests
2. Which modern concept aligns with Toynbee's idea of creative responses to challenges? (CO5, K1)
 - (a) Climate change adaptation policies
 - (b) Artificial intelligence innovation
 - (c) Global political alliances
 - (d) All of the above
3. Who codified the first written legal system in Babylon? (CO5, K3)
 - (a) Nebuchadnezzar
 - (b) Hammurabi
 - (c) Ashurbanipal
 - (d) Sargon

4. What does the Code of Hammurabi represent? (CO2, K2)
 - (a) A system of religious rules
 - (b) The earliest recorded constitution
 - (c) The first comprehensive legal code
 - (d) A collection of philosophical writings
5. Compare the religious beliefs of the Sumerians and Babylonians. What was a common feature? (CO4, K5)
 - (a) Monotheism
 - (b) Belief in a single supreme god
 - (c) Worship of nature-based deities
 - (d) Strong focus on afterlife rituals
6. How did religion influence Egyptian political structure? (CO4, K5)
 - (a) Pharaohs were viewed as gods.
 - (b) Religious priests controlled the government.
 - (c) Temples served as administrative centers.
 - (d) Laws were derived from religious texts.
7. Who founded Confucianism? (CO2, K2)
 - (a) Laozi
 - (b) Confucius
 - (c) Sun Tzu
 - (d) Mencius
8. Analyze the differences between Confucianism and Taoism. What aspect is emphasized by both? (CO4, K5)
 - (a) Social hierarchy
 - (b) Harmony in personal and societal life
 - (c) Worship of deities
 - (d) Political centralization
9. What lessons can modern democracies learn from Greek city-states? (CO3, K6)
 - (a) The importance of civic participation and debate
 - (b) Centralized governance and control
 - (c) Reliance on religious authority
 - (d) Expansionist policies
10. What was the central political unit in Ancient Greece? (CO5, K3)
 - (a) Empire
 - (b) Polis (City-State)
 - (c) Republic
 - (d) Monarchy

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions in not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Explain D.D. Kosambi's perspective on the economic foundations of civilizations. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Discuss the role of environmental and social factors in the growth of civilizations according to Toynbee. (CO4, K4)

12. (a) Define civilization and explain its key characteristics. (CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) Compare the religious practices of the Sumerian and Babylonian civilizations. (CO4, K5)

13. (a) Discuss the political and social organization of ancient Egypt. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Propose a model of governance inspired by the centralized power structure of ancient Egypt. (CO5, K6)

14. (a) What are the core principles of Confucianism and Taoism? (CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) Compare the artistic contributions of ancient China with those of Egypt and Mesopotamia. (CO4, K4)

15. (a) Explain the influence of Roman law on modern legal systems. (CO5, K1)

Or

- (b) Compare the cultural contributions of Ancient Greece and Rome. (CO5, K4)

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 1000 words each.

16. (a) Illustrate how the concept of civilization applies to modern industrial societies. (CO5, K3)

Or

- (b) Discuss the role of environmental and social factors in the growth of civilizations according to Toynbee. (CO4, K4)

17. (a) Suggest ways in which the lessons from early civilizations can be applied to address global challenges today. (CO5, K6)

Or

- (b) Describe the Code of Hammurabi and its significance in Babylonian society. (CO1, K1)

18. (a) Analyze the role of geography in the development of Mesopotamian civilizations. (CO4, K5)

Or

- (b) Analyze the relationship between religion and governance in ancient Egypt. (CO4, K5)

19. (a) Suggest how modern heritage management can preserve the architectural wonders of ancient Egypt. (CO5, K6)

Or

- (b) Explain the cultural and scientific contributions of the Egyptians, focusing on hieroglyphics and medicine. (CO2, K2)

20. (a) Discuss the legacy of Hellenistic civilization in art, science and philosophy. (CO5, K2)

Or

- (b) Outline the political contributions of Ancient Rome. (CO5, K1)

R2642

Sub. Code

415504

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2025

Second Semester

History

Elective – CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF INDIA

(CBCS – 2022 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective questions by choosing the correct option.

1. What was the purpose of the Charter Acts? (CO1, K1)
 - (a) To define the relationship between the East India Company and the British Government
 - (b) To provide freedom to Indian citizens
 - (c) To abolish the British East India Company
 - (d) To grant separate representation to Indians in the British Parliament
2. Which of the following acts is considered the first major attempt to regulate the functioning of the East India Company? (CO1, K1)
 - (a) The Charter Act of 1793
 - (b) The Regulation Act of 1773
 - (c) The Pits Act of 1784
 - (d) The Indian Council Act of 1861

3. Who proposed the Local Self-Government in India in the 19th century? (CO1, K1)
- (a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Ripon
- (c) Lord Mayo (d) Lord Wavell
4. Which Act of 1892 introduced limited representation to Indians in the legislative councils? (CO1, K1)
- (a) Indian Council Act of 1892
- (b) Indian Council Act of 1909
- (c) Indian Council Act of 1861
- (d) Government of India Act of 1919
5. What was the main objective of the Simon Commission of 1927? (CO2, K2)
- (a) To introduce reforms in education
- (b) To propose a new scheme for Indian self-government
- (c) To investigate the working of the Indian Penal Code
- (d) To create a new constitution for India
6. Which report recommended dominion status for India and was the basis of the future constitutional framework? (CO2, K2)
- (a) The Nehru Report
- (b) The Jinnah's Fourteen Points
- (c) The Simon Commission Report
- (d) The Round Table Conference Report

7. What was the primary goal of the Cripps Mission of 1942?
(CO2, K2)
- (a) To grant independence to India immediately
 - (b) To propose the creation of a new federal government
 - (c) To secure Indian support for Britain in World War II
 - (d) To provide communal representation to Indians
8. What was the purpose of the Mountbatten Plan of 1947?
(CO2, K2)
- (a) To provide a roadmap for India's economic development
 - (b) To propose the partition of India into two nations
 - (c) To grant India complete autonomy
 - (d) To establish a federal government in India
9. Which of the following was a key feature of the Constituent Assembly's deliberations? (CO3, K3)
- (a) Complete abolition of the monarchy
 - (b) The establishment of a socialist state
 - (c) Formation of a democratic republic
 - (d) Recognition of multiple languages as the national language
10. The Indian Constitution came into force on which date?
(CO1, K1)
- (a) 15th August 1947
 - (b) 26th January 1950
 - (c) 15th August 1950
 - (d) 26th January 1947

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Explain the significance of the Pitts Act of 1784 in the governance of India. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) What was the role of the Charter Act of 1813 in the development of India's economy? (CO2, K2)
12. (a) What were the main provisions of the Indian Council Act of 1861? (CO1, K1)

Or

- (b) Discuss the role of Lord Ripon in the promotion of Local Self-Government in India. (CO3, K3)
13. (a) Explain the significance of the Simon Commission in the Indian constitutional history. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) What were the key features of the Nehru Report? (CO1, K1)
14. (a) What was the objective of the Cripps Mission of 1942? (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the key features of Mountbatten's Plan of 1947. (CO2, K2)

15. (a) Discuss the significance of the debates held in the Constituent Assembly. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) How did the promulgation of the Constitution on 26th January 1950 impact India? (CO5, K5)

Part C (5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions not more than 1000 words each.

16. (a) Explain the significance of the Regulation Act of 1773 and how it marked the beginning of British constitutional development in India. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the impact of the Pits Acts of 1784 on the governance of India under British rule. (CO5, K5)

17. (a) Provide a brief history of the formation of the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League and explain their role in shaping Indian political movements. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Assess the political significance of the Indian Court Act of 1909 and its role in the development of Indian self-government. (CO5, K5)

18. (a) Analyze the impact of the Simon Commission and discuss why it was opposed by Indian leaders. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Evaluate the main provisions of the Government of India Act of 1935 and explain how it served as a precursor to the Indian Constitution. (CO5, K5)

19. (a) Discuss the Cripps Mission of 1942 and its impact on the Indian freedom struggle. (CO2, K2)

Or

- (b) Explain the key aspects of Mountbatten's Plan and how it influenced the partition of India. (CO2, K2)
20. (a) Analyze the debates and deliberations that took place during the making of the Indian Constitution. (CO4, K4)

Or

- (b) Discuss the salient features of the Indian Constitution and how they contribute to the democratic fabric of the nation. (CO2, K2)
-