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2-27

Entrance Examinations 2021

M.A (History)

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

HALL TICKET NUMBER _____

INSTRUCTIONS

1. WRITE YOUR HALL TICKET NUMBER IN THE OMR ANSWER SHEET GIVEN TO YOU. ALSO WRITE THE HALL TICKET NUMBER IN THE SPACE PROVIDED ABOVE.
 2. THE QUESTION PAPER CONTAINS PART A AND PART B. PART A CONSISTS OF 30 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS, AND PART B CONSISTS OF 70 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS. EACH QUESTION CARRIES ONE MARK.
 3. THERE IS NEGATIVE MARKING. 0.33 MARKS WILL BE SUBTRACTED FOR EACH WRONG ANSWER.
 4. ANSWERS ARE TO BE MARKED ON THE OMR ANSWER SHEET FOLLOWING THE INSTRUCTIONS PROVIDED THEREUPON.
 5. NO ADDITIONAL SHEET WILL BE PROVIDED. ROUGH WORK CAN BE DONE IN THE QUESTION PAPER ITSELF/SPACE PROVIDED AT THE END OF THE BOOKLET.
 6. THE QUESTION PAPER CAN BE TAKEN BY THE CANDIDATES AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.
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THE QUESTION PAPER CONTAINS TWENTY-ONE (21) PAGES INCLUDING THIS FRONT PAGE

PART A – COMPREHENSION TEST

Part A - Section I

Please read the passage below carefully before answering questions from 1 to 15.

The geography of the northern half of Africa is dominated by the Sahara desert. Throughout its vast area, 2,800 km (1,700 miles) from north to south and nearly 8,000 km (5,000 miles) from east to west, rainfall is less than 13 cm (5 inches) a year. Except around a few oases where underground supplies of water reach the surface, agriculture is impossible, and the desert's only inhabitants have been nomadic herdsmen, breeding camels and moving their animals seasonally from one light grazing ground to another. To the north of the desert lies the temperate Mediterranean coastland – its rainfall concentrated between January and March, with wheat and barley as its main cereal crops and sheep, the main stock of its highland pastures. Southward are the tropics, the land of the summer rains, favouring a different set of food crops from those grown around the Mediterranean. In the desert and northward live Berbers and Arabs, fair-skinned peoples speaking languages of the Afro-Asiatic family. South of the desert begins the 'land of the blacks' – to the Greeks; 'Ethiopia', to the Berbers, 'Akal n'Iguinawen' (Guinea); and to the Arabs, 'Bilad as-Sudan'.

The desert has always been a formidable obstacle to human communication, but for two thousand years at least – since the introduction of the horse and the camel made travel easier – people have persevered in overcoming its difficulties. Before the days of the motorcar and the aeroplane, it took two months or more to cross. Nevertheless, people did cross it, not merely in isolated journeys of exploration, but, regularly, year after year, in the course of trade, education, and pilgrimage. The essential intermediaries in this traffic were the pastoral nomads of the desert itself. They bred the camels, trained them for carrying, and accompanied and protected the caravans on their journeys. They also controlled what was, until the twentieth-century discoveries of oil and natural gas, the one great natural resource of the Sahara, which was the salt deposited in almost inexhaustible quantities by the evaporation of ancient lake basins situated in the very middle of the desert, dating from prehistoric periods of much greater rainfall. The salt was in high demand to the north, and more especially to the south of the desert. The nomads brought in slaves to mine it and supplied the all-important camels to transport it in bulk. Given the salt caravans, which by the nineteenth century were employing hundreds of thousands of camels to carry tens of thousands of tons of salt, the exchange of many other commodities from north and south of the desert becomes much easier to understand. The gold from the tributary valleys of the upper Niger, the upper Volta, and the Akan forest was an early and important element in the trans-Saharan trade. Slaves, captured all along the southern edges of the Sudanic belt, accompanied nearly every northward-moving caravan. And, as time went on, leather goods and cotton textiles manufactured in the Sudan were carried northwards in considerable quantity. The staples of the southward traffic were the woollen textiles of North Africa; the cottons and muslins of the Middle East; and the weapons, armour, and other hardware of southern Europe.

Therefore, long before any sailing ship from Europe reached the Atlantic coast of West Africa, the Sudanic lands to the south of the Sahara were in touch with those of the Mediterranean not only by exchanging produce but also by the sharing of skills and ideas. Whereas the Latin

Christianity of the Roman provinces never crossed the Sahara, Greek-speaking missionaries, both Orthodox and Monophysite, converted the Nubian kingdoms on the upper Nile and the kingdom of Aksum in northern Ethiopia. In the west, Islam first spread through the conquest of Egypt and North Africa in the seventh century, and then moved on across the desert with little delay. By the ninth century, the nomads of the central and western Sahara were converting to Islam. By the eleventh century, at least, the new faith was beginning to penetrate the Negro kingdoms to the south of the desert, where it appealed first and foremost to those who travelled beyond their own communities and language areas as participants in an already active system of regional and inter-regional trade. To them, Islam offered wider intellectual and spiritual horizons and membership in a universal brotherhood which looked after its members in very practical ways. Between the eleventh and eighteenth centuries, at least, the townsfolk of the Sudanic countries learned to be Muslims like the Arabs and the Berbers to the north. Their learned and pious men studied Arabic, the language of the Holy Koran, and a few made the pilgrimage to the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, passing through the great cities of Egypt and North Africa on the way. The rulers and the rich men on both sides of the desert worshipped the One God, read the same books, and discussed the same things.

It would, of course, be a great mistake to imagine that all the civilizations of the Sudanic belt of Africa were due to contact with the world of Islam. We now know that a pattern of urban life in walled towns existed in widely scattered parts of West Africa long before the spread of Islam, and that the characteristic political formation of small 'city states' grouped in clusters – each cluster speaking a common language and observing common customs – must have been a development indigenous to the region. The periodic and sporadic incorporation of city-states into larger political hierarchies, described by outsiders as kingdoms or empires, is likewise to be seen as a response to various local factors, including differences of economic opportunity and military power and the ambitions of individual rulers, and not as the transfer of political ideas from the north of the desert to the south. Nevertheless, the growing presence of Islam and the proximity of the Islamic heartlands as the most obvious point of reference in the outside world did help to provide a certain element of unity to the northern half of Africa, extending from the Mediterranean almost to the Atlantic coast of West Africa. Within all this vast area, despite multitudinous differences of language and culture, inter-regional trade and travel were practised by a small number of people and, by the beginning of the nineteenth century, nearly all of these were Muslims, so that there was a certain pool of common ideas in circulation from one end of it to the other.

1. The economy of the Saharan region in Africa was largely based on

- A) Hunting and Gathering
- B) Hand-tilled agriculture
- C) Nomadic pastoralism
- D) Horticulture

2. In the Mediterranean coastland of Africa, as compared to the other parts of Africa, climate tended to be

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| A) Mild and moderate | B) Hot and humid |
| C) Dry and warm | D) Extremely cold |

3. The supply of salt for use in the African continent was procured from
 - A) The Indian Ocean
 - B) The Atlantic Ocean
 - C) Rocks and Hills
 - D) Evaporated lake-basins of the desert
4. That part of Africa that was more urbanized and industrialized than the other parts was to be found in
 - A) Sudan
 - B) Ethiopia
 - C) Morocco
 - D) Niger
5. Islam spread to the African continent
 - A) In the same century that Islam was founded
 - B) Two centuries after Islam was founded
 - C) Four centuries after Islam was founded
 - D) Since the fifteenth century
6. The southern part of Africa is called 'tropical' because
 - A) Tropic of Cancer passes through
 - B) Tropic of Capricorn passes through
 - C) Equator passes through
 - D) It is in the Southern Hemisphere
7. Complex state systems existed in Africa
 - A) Only after the contact with Islam
 - B) From times prior to the contact with Islam
 - C) Came to exist only after the European colonization
 - D) Never existed in Africa which had only segmentary and decentralized polities
8. Berbers and Arabs are ethnic groups to be found largely in
 - A) Southern Africa
 - B) Central Africa
 - C) Northern Africa
 - D) All over the African continent
9. Christianity reached Africa
 - A) Only after European colonization
 - B) Well before European colonization
 - C) Spread there since the eighteenth century
 - D) Spread there since the nineteenth century
10. Evidence of the practice of slavery in the African continent
 - A) Is traceable only from the date of the European conquest
 - B) Predated the European conquest
 - C) No evidence of slavery in Africa
 - D) What existed was serfdom but not slavery

11. Given the diversity and multiplicity of languages and cultures in Africa, economic and cultural exchange was facilitated by
- A) Elimination of diversity by Islamic conversions
 - B) Imposition of European culture on Africans
 - C) Large-scale Christianization of Africa
 - D) Cooptation of ruling classes and elites into Islamic culture
12. When ships from Western Europe sailed to Africa, they approached from Africa's
- A) Eastern Coast
 - B) Western Coast
 - C) From the Mediterranean Sea
 - D) None of the Above
13. The trade caravans that traversed across the Sahara Desert were protected by
- A) Slaves
 - B) Royal soldiers
 - C) Armed guards of merchants
 - D) Desert nomads
14. Northern Africa was more amenable to external influences because of
- A) Geographical proximity with Southern Europe and the Middle East
 - B) Separation due to desert from Central and Southern Africa
 - C) Both A and B
 - D) None of the above
15. The rapid spread of Islam in Africa may be attributed to
- A) Superiority of Islam over the native African belief-systems
 - B) Single-minded and focused efforts aimed at conversion
 - C) Islam's association with the processes of trade, travel, and interchange of ideas
 - D) Persuasiveness of Islam's religious doctrines

Part A - Section II

Please carefully read the passage below and answer the questions from 16 to 30

Agriculture has been the predominant sector for India's workers for the last two centuries, right up to the present. About 70 percent of India's employment was in the primary sector in the first few decades of the twentieth century. By the start of the twenty-first century, after 50 years of state backed struggle to industrialize, the share of the primary sector in GDP has fallen from over one-half at the time of independence to about one-quarter at present. Nonetheless, the majority of workers continued to be engaged in the primary sector. Thus, conditions for agriculture have been a primary determinant of India's economic progress and the well-being of most of its people.

High risk was a constant feature of economic life in most parts of India throughout history. If the monsoon rains failed even slightly, starvation was wide-spread and sudden. In the short run, famines affected all parts of the economy via violent shifts in consumption and labour force. For example, in Madras Presidency, the great famine of 1876-1877 took between 5 and 8 million lives, or about a quarter of the population of that region. In the long run, two observed tendencies seem attributable to endemic risks. First, rates of private investment in India have generally been low. Instead, Indians who held assets displayed a marked preference for precious metals, which tended to be more stable in value, but generated smaller return than productive investment. Second, the high risk of famine mortality was possibly a reason why birth rates also tended to be high. Due in large part to high mortality from recurrent famines, India's population growth between 1800 and 1921 was low (0.4 to 0.5 percent) and subject to high fluctuations. But mortality rates began to fall in the early twentieth century as a result of fewer famines, better health care and possibly improvements in nutrition. However, high birth rates did not decline. As a result, between 1914 and 1946, India's rate of population growth climbed to 1.2 percent per year.

In this primarily agricultural society, cultivation patterns and livelihood risks depended on the distribution of rainfall. Mean annual rainfall in India ranges from more than 70 inches on the western coast and Bengal delta to 30 inches or below in large parts of the interior. Areas with high rainfall tended to grow rice; those with low rainfall focused on coarser grains or millets. Rice and rainfall were generally associated with high population densities and low ratios of land to labour-because the combination of rice and rainfall normally meant lighter impact of famines and greater requirement for farm labour.

The eastern coastal areas where British colonial rule first established itself had abundant water, fertile land, dense populations, well-developed foreign trade and relatively hierarchical societies. Land in these areas could sustain high rents and, thus, a prosperous rent-earning class, who were rarely peasants themselves. The interior regions conquered later were drier and more sparsely populated. Peasantry here was less hierarchical, kinship units powerful, and these units tended to control land collectively. Farming here coexisted with extensive raising of livestock. From a mix of ecological and political reasons, the government invested heavily in extending canal irrigation in the drier interior regions. Coastal Madras, a rice region that saw canal construction on a large scale, was an exception. Between 1885 and 1938, cultivable area increased by 60 million acres, of which over half was irrigated.

The latter half of the nineteenth century saw agrarian commercialization driven by translocal markets. Early in the nineteenth century, India's product markets were constrained by multiplicity of weights and measures, backward and risky transportation systems and extensive use of barter. But global technological advances and British administration weakened these constraints and enabled closer integration of markets. Agricultural prices consistently rose. Transactions costs fell. Land sales, land prices and rents increased. Credit transactions expanded. Labour became more mobile and more market oriented, and millions went overseas.

In the decades after 1900, the momentum for growth in agricultural output slowed. The production of food crops was essentially unchanged from the early 1900s to the late 1940s. By contrast with foodgrain production, production of nonfood crops and large-scale industrial

production increased more rapidly. Whatever factors were behind the stagnation of agricultural output, they were long lasting. The regional patterns of agricultural growth and stagnation since independence have been similar to the regional pattern of growth and stagnation in the colonial period. Pockets of rural poverty today emerged as pockets of rural poverty in the latter half of colonial rule. Areas that experienced a "green revolution" in the 1970s and 1980s were already advancing during British rule. Land in India has been scarce in an absolute sense from about 1900. By and large, success in breaking the resource barrier after 1947 has depended on irrigation, seeds, chemical fertilizers and, to some extent, exploitation of forests and pastures.

How did the commercialization of agriculture under colonialism contribute to standards of living? Between 1890 and 1950, no marked change in average real wages seems to have occurred. But real income per worker increased, which suggests that nonwage incomes must have risen. At one end, nonwage incomes represented the earnings of the "small peasant," who relied mainly on family labour, tilled land barely enough for subsistence and who usually had insecure property rights. At the other end were "rich peasants," who had secure property rights, controlled enough land to generate a surplus, employed labourers, had better access to credit or were creditors themselves. As a rule, rich peasants gained from commercialization - that is, returns to capital increased. The evidence on small peasants is mixed. On a limited scale, the small peasant turned into a labourer. Instances of the peasant losing land have received exaggerated importance in academic debates on the impact of colonialism. In one extreme view, such instances symbolized a general rural decline and dislocation caused by colonialism. In a more sober view, stories of such reversal were neither very general nor attributable to colonialism. After all, in the long run, the Indian small peasant faced a steady fall in land-worker ratios due to population pressure.

Although there is no strong evidence to suggest the labourers became better off overall with the commercialization of agriculture, wages did rise in the major cash crop regions. Further, colonialism brought changes in the labourer's social position. In precolonial India, laborers came from castes whose primary duty was to perform labour. Many were akin to serfs, and some were actually salable. In the colonial period, this serfdom or slavery declined. The element of compulsion and force in employment weakened. Various forms of social oppression, such as enforced dress codes and codes of conduct with respect to upper castes, weakened, too. The possibility of migrating to the cities and to other British colonies made occupational choice more diverse.

16. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT regarding Indian agriculture?

- A) It holds the largest proportion of the country's workforce today.
- B) It provided nearly three-fourth of India's employment in the early 20th century
- C) It relies heavily on monsoon rains
- D) Colonial investments for irrigation was primarily in the rice producing areas

17. What was the share of agriculture to India's GDP at the beginning of the new millennium?

- A) Over 50 percent
- B) About 25 percent
- C) Around 70 percent
- D) Between 50 percent and 70 percent

18. What was the possible reason for high birth rates in India?
- A) High death rate due to frequent occurrences of famines
 - B) High productivity of Indian mothers
 - C) Low chances of child and maternal mortality
 - D) Indian preference for large families
19. What was the most important reason for low rate of private investments in India?
- A) Agriculture yield was low
 - B) Low return investments were good for Indians
 - C) Indian preferences for assets that are more stable in value
 - D) Unavailability of areas where investments could be made
20. Which of the following statement is FALSE regarding India's population growth?
- A) The growth in 19th century was lower than that of the first half of 20th century.
 - B) The growth rate in the 19th century was less than 1 percent
 - C) Higher growth in the 20th century due to high birthrate despite high death rate
 - D) Better healthcare system and improvements in nutrition resulted in high birth rate.
21. Which among the following was NOT a feature of the eastern coast where the British colonial rule got established first in India?
- A) Fertile land and hierarchical societies
 - B) Dense population
 - C) Tiny land rents
 - D) Well-developed overseas trade
22. The impact of famines tended to be lesser in
- A) Areas with lower rainfall
 - B) Areas with higher rainfall
 - C) Areas that grew coarser grains
 - D) Areas where extensive raising of livestock coincided with farming
23. Which of the following areas witnessed large scale canal construction against a general trend?
- A) Bengal delta
 - B) Drier interior regions
 - C) Punjab Doab
 - D) Coastal Madras
24. What was one of the major reasons for markets remaining localized in the early 19th century?
- A) Smaller size of the markets
 - B) Fluctuations in sale
 - C) Transactions largely through barter
 - D) Frequent occurrence of famines
25. Which of the following was not part of the changes in India in the latter half of the 19th century?
- A) Commercialization of agriculture
 - B) Integration of markets
 - C) Greater mobility of labour
 - D) Shrinkage of credit transactions

26. What was the primary reason for the slowing of growth in agricultural output in the decades following 1900?

- A) Stagnation in food grain production
- B) High export of agricultural goods
- C) Rise in nonfood crop production and industrial production
- D) Slow growth of the cultivable area

27. Which of the following statements is TRUE with regard to the wage and income situations during first half of 20th century?

- A) Average real wages increased
- B) Real wage and real income increased
- C) Real wage per worker increased
- D) Real income increased due to rise in nonwage income

28. Who among the following is said to have received undue importance, whose decline being painted as symbolizing a general rural decline, in the debates on the impact of colonialism?

- A) Small peasants losing land
- B) Middle peasants
- C) Rich peasants
- D) Agricultural workers

29. Which of the following statements are TRUE with regard to labour in colonial India?

- 1) Small peasants turning into labourers was not general and not caused by colonialism
- 2) Overall condition of labourers improved with the commercialization of agriculture
- 3) Serfdom and slavery continued in new forms under colonialism
- 4) Labour migration to urban centres and overseas colonies increased

Choose the correct answer from the following:

- A) 1 and 2
- B) 3 and 4
- C) 1 and 4
- D) 2 and 3

30. Which of the following statements are TRUE with regard to relationship between colonial and post-colonial Indian situation?

- 1) Areas of 'green revolution' in post-colonial India were already growing during the colonial times.
- 2) Areas of rural poverty during colonial and post-colonial times were divergent
- 3) Land continues to be scarce throughout the colonial and post-colonial periods.
- 4) Regional patterns of agricultural stagnation during the colonial and post-colonial times were largely the same.

Choose the correct answer from the following:

- A) 2 and 3
- B) 1 and 4
- C) 1 and 3
- D) 2 and 4

Part B

Indian and World History Questions

31. Which of the following evidences were reported from the Neolithic site of Burzahom?

1. Ash Mounds
2. Bone tools
3. Pit dwellings
4. Terra cotta figurines

Choose the correct answer from the following options:

- A) 1, 2, 4
- B) 2, 3, 4
- C) 2, 3
- D) 2, 4

32. Why did Megasthenes divide Indian society into seven classes instead of the usual four?

- A) Because there was proliferation of castes
- B) Megasthenes included outcastes
- C) He was confused
- D) He divided the society into main occupational groups

33. Which of the following statement is NOT CORRECT:

- A) The Buddhist Pali canons place Kshatriyas higher than Brahmins
- B) Shabazgarhi inscription of Ashoka is in Kharoshthi script
- C) Bilingual Greek-Aramaic inscription of Ashoka was found at Mansehra
- D) Heliodorus, the Greek Ambassador describes himself as *Bhagavata* in Besnagar Pillar inscription

34. Which ruler patronised Asvaghosh and Vasumitra?

- A) Kanishka
- B) Chandra Gupta II
- C) Harsha
- D) Pulakesin

35. Match the archaeological sites in List - A with the archaeologists in the List - B

List - A

1. Harappa
2. Mohenjodaro
3. Piklihal
4. Budihal
5. Kalibangan

List - B

- a) Raymond Allchin
- b) Dayaram Sahn
- c) K. Paddayya
- d) Rakhaldas Banerji
- e) Luigi Tessitori

Choose the correct answer from the following options:

- A) 1 - b, 2 - d, 3 - a, 4 - c, 5 - e
- B) 1 - d, 2 - b, 3 - a, 4 - e, 5 - c
- C) 1 - b, 2 - a, 3 - e, 4 - c, 5 - d
- D) 1 - a, 2 - d, 3 - c, 4 - e, 5 - b

36. Which inscription mentions migration of silk weavers?
 A) Nashik inscription of Balasri
 B) Besnagar pillar inscription of Heliiodorus
 C) Junagarh inscription of Skandagupta
 D) Mandasor inscription of Bandhuvarman
37. Who was the earliest discoverer of the prehistoric rock paintings in India?
 A) D.H. Gordon
 B) A.C.L. Carlleyle
 C) F.R. Allchin
 D) Robert Cole
38. The epithet 'Gangaikonda' was assumed by Rajendra Chola after his conquest of
 A) the Eastern Gangas
 B) the Western Gangas
 C) the Gangetic areas
 D) Ganga-Yamuna doab area
39. Which one of the following indicates the correct chronological order of eras in India?
 A) Gupta- Harsha-Vikrama-Shaka
 B) Vikrama-Shaka-Gupta-Harsha
 C) Gupta-Shaka-Vikram-Harsha
 D) Vikrama-Harsha-Gupta-Shaka
40. The larger number of Viragals (Hero Stones) of Ancient Karnataka lead us to deduce that:
 I. There were many bandits looting crops and the heroes died protecting the crops.
 II. It is indicative of a pastoral economy since most of the heroes died protecting the cattle
 III. Cattle theft and raids were common in Pastoral societies
 IV. Crops and cattle were the main forms of surplus.
 Choose the correct answer from the following options:
 A) I is true
 B) I is true and IV explains it
 C) II and III are true and III explains II
 D) Only IV is true
41. Which of these statements about the ecological zones mentioned in the Sangam literature is NOT CORRECT?
 A) The Sangam texts refer to five ecological zones
 B) Neidal tinai stood for the coastal tract and the deltaic area
 C) Kurinchi tinai was the mountaneous region
 D) Mullai tinai refers to the fertile river valley
42. Usury is directly linked with
 A) Exchange system
 B) Monetary system
 C) Gift economy
 D) Reciprocity

43. The Kaliyuga is characterized by
 A) Proliferation of jati
 B) Presence of anuloma form of marriage
 C) Absence of monetization
 D) Absence of the social norms laid down in the Dharmasastras
44. Who among the Gupta rulers conquered the contemporary chiefdoms as well as the kingdoms?
 A) Chandragupta II
 B) Skandagupta
 C) Samudragupta
 D) Kumaragupta
45. The institution of *Sreni* (guild) in early India facilitated
 A) Production and exchange
 B) Circulation of commodities
 C) Circulation of ideas
 D) Growth of private entrepreneurs
46. Arrange the following personalities in correct chronological order starting from earliest:
 1. Varahamihira
 2. Harisena
 3. Patanjali
 4. Asvaghosha

Choose the correct answer from the following options:

- A) 3, 4, 2, 1
 B) 2, 4, 1, 3
 C) 3, 1, 4, 2
 D) 1, 3, 4, 2
47. Which port was renamed as Kulottungacholapattanam?
 A) Nagapattinam
 B) Vishakhapattanam
 C) Mahabalipuram
 D) Kaveripumpattinam
48. Phanigiri is an important Buddhist site in
 A) Andhra Pradesh
 B) Karnataka
 C) Telengana
 D) Maharashtra

49. Match the names of the Books in the List - A with their authors in the List - B

List - A

1. Periplus Maris Erythraei
2. Geographica
3. Geographike Hyphegesis
4. Christian topography
5. Life of Apollonius of Tyana

List - B

- a) Ptolemy
- b) Cosmas Indicopleustes
- c) Anonymous author
- d) Strabo
- e) Philostratos

Choose the correct answer from the following options:

- A) 1 - d, 2 - a, 3 - b, 4 - c, 5 - e
- B) 1 - b, 2 - d, 3 - c, 4 - e, 5 - d
- C) 1 - b, 2 - d, 3 - a, 4 - e, 5 - c
- D) 1 - c, 2 - d, 3 - a, 4 - b, 5 - e

50. Consider the following statements:

- 1) That Samudragupta performed the Asvamedha sacrifice is known from his inscription and his coin. 2) That Samudragupta performed the Asvamedha sacrifice is known from his coin only.

Which of the statements given above is/are CORRECT?

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) both 1 and 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

51. The System of Cortez or Passes for trade is associated with which of following European Merchants?

- A) English
- B) Dutch
- C) Portuguese
- D) Spanish

52. Which of the following statements are TRUE about Mardana?

- I. was a disciple of Guru Nanak
 - II. was a Muslim
 - III. was known for his contribution to music
- A) Only I
 - B) Only II
 - C) I & II
 - D) All of the above

53. Which of the following fort is WRONGLY matched?

- A) Porto Novo – Portuguese
- B) Pondicherry – French
- C) Nagapatnam – British
- D) Tranquebar – Danish

54. The bone of contention between the Bahmanis and the Vijaynagara was

- A) Warangal
- B) Kaveri Valley
- C) Raichur Doab
- D) Krishna Doab

55. Which of the following Sikh Gurus was born in Patna?

- A) Guru Angad
- B) Guru Ram Das
- C) Guru Arjan
- D) Guru Gobind Singh

56. The town of Chidambaram gained importance under which of the following dynasties?
 A) Chola B) Chera
 C) Pandya D) Pallava
57. Arabo-Persian dhows were known for
 A) The lateen sail
 B) Iron nails
 C) Outrigger canoes
 D) Steering wheels
58. The medieval was seen as the
 A) Age of Light B) Dark Age
 C) Age of progress D) Age of warfare
59. Who was the first ruler to introduce the system of Dagh and Huliya in military administration?
 A) Akbar B) Sher Shah
 C) Alauddin Khilji D) Iltutmish
60. The army minister during Delhi sultanate was known as
 A) Wazir B) Qazi
 C) Ariz I Mumalik D) Sadr us Sudur
61. Who is the author of Tarikh I SherShai?
 A) Abul Fazl B) Nizamuddin Ahmad
 C) Abbas Khan Sherwani D) Ziauddin Barani
62. Which Mughal painter excelled in depicting animals in paintings?
 A) Mansur B) Basawan
 C) Abul Hasan D) Mir Sayyid Ali

63. Match the Following:

List – I
(Chronicle)

1. Akbarnama
2. HumayunNama
3. Padshahnama
4. Alamgirnama
5. Baburnama

List II
(Author)

- a) Abdul Hamid Lahori
- b) Abul Fazl
- c) Gulbadan Begum
- d) Muhammad Kazim
- e) Babur

Choose the correct answer from the following options:

- A) 1 – a, 2 – b, 3 – d, 4 – e, 5 – c
- B) 1 – b, 2 – c, 3 – a, 4 – d, 5 – e
- C) 1 – a, 2 – d, 3 – b, 4 – c, 5 – e
- D) 1 – b, 2 – a, 3 – e, 4 – c, 5 – d

64. The council of eight ministers formed by Shivaji was known as
 A) Ashta Sena
 B) Ashta Pradhan
 C) Ashta Samuh
 D) Nyaya Pradhan
65. Allahabad Fort was built by
 A) Babur
 B) Humayun
 C) Sher Shah
 D) Akbar
66. Who among the following is considered as 'mixture of opposites' by historians?
 A) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
 B) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
 C) Balban
 D) Alauddin Khilji
67. Which among the following state was ruled by Ahom dynasty during medieval period?
 A) Kerala
 B) Assam
 C) Karnataka
 D) TamilNadu
68. Which of the following traveler was a native of Morocco?
 A) Ziauddin Barani
 B) Ibn Battuta
 C) Tavernier
 D) Bernier
69. Which of the following king introduced the system of Sijda and Paibos?
 A) Nasiruddin Mahmud
 B) Iltutmish
 C) Balban
 D) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
70. Which medieval ruler constituted Turqani I Chahalgani?
 A) Qutbuddin Aibak
 B) Iltutmish
 C) Balban
 D) Akbar
71. Who among the following said, 'the greatest class struggle today is our national struggle'?
 A) P. C. Joshi
 B) S. A Dange
 C) EMS Nambudripad
 D) P. Sundarayya
72. Which of the following statement is NOT TRUE in the case of Tipu Sultan of Mysore?
 A) Established a modern arsenal in Dindigal
 B) Got the Sringeri temple repaired
 C) Member of a Jacobin Club
 D) Planted a Tree of Liberty

73. Match the personalities in Column A, with the entries related with each of them in Column B.

- Column - A**
1. E.V Ramaswami
 2. N. G. Ranga
 3. Indulal Yajnik
 4. B. T. Ranadive
 5. Sahajananda

- Column - B**
- a. Stalin Hall
 - b. Kisan Bulletin
 - c. Kisan Sabha
 - d. Indian Peasant Institute
 - e. AITUC

Choose the correct answer from the following:

- A) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-e, 5-d
- B) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c, 5-c
- C) 1-a, 2-d, 3-c, 4-e, 5-b
- D) 1-a, 2-d, 3-b, 4-e, 5-c

74. Name the nationalist poet who was removed from the Hindu college for his radicalism?

- A) Kashi Prasad Ghosh
- B) Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar
- C) Henry Vivian Derozio
- D) Debendranath Tagore

75. Which of the following British Governor General strongly believed that railway would be the key to the spread of British power and civilization in India?

- A) Dalhousie
- B) Warren Hastings
- C) Henry Harding
- D) Lord Mayo

76. Which of the following was NOT part of the programmes of the Non-cooperation Movement?

- A) Boycott of schools, colleges, and legal practice and efforts to establish national schools and courts
- B) Undertake charkha (spinning wheel)
- C) Initiatives to collect funds for the Tilak Swaraj Fund
- D) Breaking of the salt law across the country

77. Match the following years in List - A with the Organisations in List - B

- List - A**
(Year of establishment)
1. 1784
 2. 1812
 3. 1830
 4. 1882
 5. 1884

- List - B**
(Name of Organisation)
- (a) Madras Literary Society
 - (b) Theosophical Society, Madras
 - (c) Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta
 - (d) Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society
 - (e) Deccan Education Society, Poona

Choose the correct answer from the following:

- A) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d, 5-e
- B) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d, 5-e
- C) 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b, 5-e
- D) 2-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d, 5-e

78. The Brahmaputra river passes through the following region

- A) Tibet, Assam and Bangladesh
- B) Nepal, Assam and Bangladesh
- C) Bhutan, Assam and Bangladesh
- D) Sikkim, Assam and Bangladesh

79. The backdrop of the Swadeshi Movement is captured in the following novel written by Rabindranath Tagore

- A) Gora
- B) The Home and the World
- C) Farewell Song
- D) The Ship Wreck

80. The political party founded by Ambedkar in 1936, and the party that contested elections in 1937, was named

- A) Independent Labour Party
- B) Republican Party
- C) Workers and Peasants Party
- D) Bahujan Samaj Party

81. The Indian Civil Service examination was conducted for the first time in New Delhi, along with London, in the year

- A) 1883
- B) 1903
- C) 1923
- D) 1943

82. What does the *Bay of Bengal Pilot* primarily contain?

- A) Landed territory around the Bay of Bengal
- B) Marine wealth in the Bay of Bengal
- C) Sailing directions and maps of the Bay of Bengal
- D) Laws of the Bay of Bengal

83. Arrange the following acts enacted during the colonial time in the correct chronological order

1. Emigration Act
2. Passport (Entry into India) Act
3. Rowlatt Act
4. Age of Consent Act

- A) 1 - 4 - 3 - 2
- B) 4 - 1 - 2 - 3
- C) 4 - 3 - 2 - 1
- D) 2 - 1 - 4 - 3

84. Match the writers in Column - A with their works given in Column - B:

Column - A

- 1) Bankimchandra Chatterjee
- 2) Jawaharlal Nehru
- 3) Mulk Raj Anand
- 4) R.K. Narayan
- 5) Sarojini Naidu

Column - B

- a) *The Woman and the Cow*
- b) *Golden Threshold*
- c) *Waiting for the Mahatma*
- d) *Rajmohan's Wife*
- e) *Glimpses of World History*

Choose the correct answer from the following:

- A) 1 - a, 2 - e, 3 - d, 4 - b, 5 - d
- B) 1 - d, 2 - e, 3 - a, 4 - c, 5 - b
- C) 1 - c, 2 - e, 3 - a, 4 - b, 5 - d
- D) 1 - b, 2 - c, 3 - d, 4 - e, 5 - a

85. Who among the following served as the Presidents of the Indian National Congress from 1934 to 1939?

- A) Abul Kalam Azad - Jawaharlal Nehru - Subhas Chandra Bose
- B) Vallabhbhai Patel - Rajendra Prasad - Subhas Chandra Bose
- C) Rajendra Prasad - Jawaharlal Nehru - Subhas Chandra Bose
- D) Subhas Chandra Bose - Abul Kalam Azad - J.B. Kripalani

86. Who produced *Rajah Harishandra*, the first feature film of India?

- A) Bhalchandra Phalke
- B) Dattatraya Damodar Dabke
- C) Anna Salunke
- D) Dadasaheb Phalke

87. B. G. Tilak was an ardent nationalist and his trials for "seditious" outbursts against colonial rule were points of great public convergence. His political trials were in the years

- A) 1882 and 1915
- B) 1916 and 1919
- C) 1894
- D) 1897 and 1908

88. Edmund Burke famously accused the Governor General of India, Warren Hastings in the House of Commons,

- A) of waging expensive imperialistic wars against foreign powers in Asia.
- B) of challenging the sovereignty of the British sovereign.
- C) of corruption/extortion and injustice inflicted upon the indigenous elite.
- D) of criminal conspiracy against a Supreme Court Judge, as he challenged his despotic exercise of power.

89. Match the following authors in List – A to the books they had written in List - B:

List – A

1. C.V. Raman Pillai
2. O Chandu Menon
3. Rasasundari Devi
4. Pandita Ramabai
5. Kandukuri Veeresalingam

List – B

- a) Amar Jibon
- b) Indulekha
- c) High Caste Hindu Woman
- d) Satyavati Charitam
- e) Marthanda Varma

Choose the correct answer from the following:

- A) 1 - e, 2 - b, 3 - a, 4 - c, 5 - d
- B) 1 - b, 2 - c, 3 - d, 4 - a, 5 - e
- C) 1 - d, 2 - b, 3 - b, 4 - e, 5 - c
- D) 1 - b, 2 - e, 3 - c, 4 - d, 5 - a

90. Who among the following served as the Finance minister, Defense minister, Vice-President and President of the India union?

- A) Shankar Dayal Sharma
- B) Pranab Mukherjee
- C) Ramaswamy Venkataraman
- D) Kocheril Raman Narayanan

91. Which of the following statements is true of Angkor Wat?

- A) It was a Vishnu temple located in Phnom Penh
- B) It was a Vishnu and a Buddhist temple located in Siem Reap
- C) It was a Shiva and a Buddhist temple located in Siem Reap
- D) It was a Buddhist temple located in Preah Sihanouk

92. Which of the following is/are TRUE with regard to slavery in the modern period?

1. Africans were enslaved to the Americas as part of the transatlantic slave trade
2. African slave trade was prevalent from East Africa to Arabia and the Middle East
3. Indians were also enslaved and sold into slavery in Southeast Asia
4. African slave trade was also extended to Southeast Asia

Choose the correct answer from the following options:

- A) Only 1 is TRUE
- B) 1, 2 and 4 are TRUE
- C) 3 and 4 are NOT TRUE
- D) All the above are TRUE

93. Prester John was

- A) A myth driven by medieval Europe's political and economic compulsions
- B) An imaginary figure
- C) A Muslim monarch
- D) A king from Syria

94. Match the following ports in List -A with the relevant entries in List B

- | List-A | List-B |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Canton | a) Kenya |
| 2. Mombasa | b) Yemen |
| 3. Aidhab | c) China |
| 4. Aden | d) Portugal |
| 5. Lisbon | e) Egypt |

Choose the correct answer from the following:

- A) 1 - c, 2 - b, 3 - a, 4 - e, 5 - d
- B) 1 - c, 2 - a, 3 - e, 4 - b, 5 - d
- C) 1 - d, 2 - c, 3 - e, 4 - a, 5 - b
- D) 1 - c, 2 - e, 3 - b, 4 - a, 5 - d

95. The correct order of medieval Chinese dynasties is

- A) Sui, Tang, Yuan, Song, Ming
- B) Tang, Sui, Song, Ming, Yuan
- C) Sui, Tang, Song, Yuan, Ming
- D) Qing, Ming, Tang, Han, Shu

96. 'Afrikaans', a language popularly used in Southern Africa, has been most influenced by the following European language

- A) English
- B) French
- C) German
- D) Dutch

97. The discipline of quantum physics began to develop from about 1900 as a result of the work done by

- A) Satyendra Nath Bose
- B) Albert Einstein
- C) Max Planck
- D) Isaac Newton

98. The 'Monroe Doctrine' adopted by the United States from 1823 outlined a foreign policy approach to

- A) Oppose European interventions in the Americas
- B) Support European interventions in the policy towards the Americas
- C) A neutral and hands-off policy vis-a-vis European interventions
- D) None of the Above

99. Match the following persons in List -A with the relevant entries in List-B

List - A

1. Louis Pasteur
2. Florence Nightingale
3. Jonas Edward Salk
4. Marie Curie
5. Max Theiler

List - B

- a) Radioactivity
- b) Polio vaccine
- c) Germ theory
- d) Yellow fever vaccine
- e) Crimean War

Choose the correct answer from the following:

- A) 1 - c, 2 - b, 3 - a, 4 - e, 5 - d
- B) 1 - e, 2 - a, 3 - d, 4 - c, 5 - e
- C) 1 - d, 2 - c, 3 - e, 4 - a, 5 - b
- D) 1 - c, 2 - e, 3 - b, 4 - a, 5 - d

100. Arrange the following in the correct chronological order

1. Treaty of Versailles
2. Great Crash of the Wall Street
3. Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points
4. Mussolini's invasion of the Greek island Corfu
5. Withdrawal of Germany from the League of Nations

Choose the correct answer from the following:

- A) 1, 3, 2, 4, 5
 - B) 3, 1, 4, 2, 5
 - C) 3, 1, 2, 5, 4
 - D) 1, 4, 1, 5, 2
-

University of Hyderabad
Entrance Examinations - 2021

School/Department/Centre
Course/Subject

Department of History
MA History

Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer
1	C	26	A	51	C	76	D
2	A	27	D	52	D	77	C
3	D	28	A	53	C	78	A
4	A	29	C	54	C	79	B
5	A	30	B	55	D	80	A
6	B	31	C	56	A	81	C
7	B	32	D	57	A	82	C
8	C	33	C	58	B	83	C
9	B	34	A	59	C	84	B
10	B	35	A	60	C	85	C
11	D	36	D	61	C	86	D
12	B	37	B	62	A	87	D
13	D	38	C	63	B	88	C
14	C	39	B	64	B	89	A
15	C	40	C	65	D	90	C
16	D	41	D	66	A	91	B
17	B	42	B	67	B	92	D
18	A	43	D	68	B	93	A
19	C	44	C	69	C	94	B
20	C	45	A	70	B	95	C
21	C	46	A	71	A	96	D
22	B	47	B	72	A	97	C
23	D	48	C	73	D	98	A
24	C	49	D	74	C	99	D
25	D	50	B	75	A	100	B

Note/Remarks:

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