

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, MAY 2019

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 EACH.
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.

THE QUESTION PAPER CONTAINS TWENTY ONE (21) PAGES INCLUDING THIS FRONT PAGE

PART A – COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

Part A; Section I

On the basis of carefully reading the Comprehension Passage below, answer questions 1-15.

During the first half of the nineteenth century, many workers began to consider themselves members of the working class, with interests that were different from those of their employers and the middle class. They began to have a sense of community based on a belief in the dignity of labour. This class consciousness did not spring up overnight, and it is difficult to fix a certain point in time when it did develop. Moreover, certainly not all workers became conscious of themselves as a class apart. Great differences in skills and work experience remained among workers in different countries and even among workers in the same region, or city, and between male and female workers. Other identities continued to be important to workers, such as those of family and motherhood, cultural identity (Flemish, Venetian, Welsh, etc), religious adherence, and village and neighbourhood solidarity.

Urban artisans were the first workers to begin to express class consciousness, sharing the frustrations and goals of other workers. This process began early in the nineteenth century in England, although it was not until the early 1830s that one can speak of a cohesive class identity; it began in the 1840s in France and in some areas of the German states, and later in other countries.

Large-scale industrialization had deleterious consequences for many trades, threatening the control craftsmen had maintained for centuries over their work. Changes in artisanal production were a Europe-wide phenomenon. Artisans had traditionally organized themselves by trades into guilds, which enabled them to control entry into their trades, the training of apprentices, and production, even if guild controls had not been able to protect all workers from market forces (for example, from rural cottage production). Shoemakers, masons, and tailors, among those in other trades, retained their own craft organizations. Rival associations within the same trade sometimes engaged in bitter, violent battles. Furthermore, even within trades, hierarchies of skill and remuneration remained.

As a number of states followed France's lead in 1791 by banning guilds in the name of economic liberalism, the number of artisans expanded rapidly because there were no legal restrictions to entering a given craft. Journeymen, having completed their apprenticeships, were more uncertain than ever before about whether they would become masters and would employ their own journeymen and take on apprentices. In Prussia, the number of masters increased by only about half between 1816 and 1849; the number of journeymen and apprentices aspiring to a mastership more than doubled during the same period. Artisans' confraternities and trade associations (some of which governments tolerated, even if they were technically illegal) facilitated the emergence of working-class

consciousness (although in places where they helped to maintain trade exclusiveness, they may have delayed its emergence).

“De-skilling” reduced the income and status of workers like tailors and skilled seamstresses by taking away opportunities for them to work for piece rates and wages they had once earned. Merchant-manufacturers, some of them former tailors who had been able to save some money, put work out to master and journeymen tailors, but asked them to perform a single task, such as making sleeves, in return for less money than if they had tailored the entire suit. Mechanization also gradually began to undercut tailors by producing ready-made clothes.

1. Modern factory system of production functions by

- A) Dividing a single task into multiple tasks
- B) Uniting multiple tasks into a single task
- C) Having no impact on the number of tasks
- D) Making workers versatile

2. Mechanization of cloth production and ready-made clothing

- A) Increased the opportunities for independent tailors
- B) Decreased the opportunities for independent tailors
- C) Made independent tailors entirely disappear
- D) Forced independent tailors to organize into guilds

3. Under the pressure of modern industrialization, artisanal industry greatly suffered

- A) Only in Europe
- B) Only in the colonies
- C) Both in Europe and in the colonies
- D) None of The Above

4. Worker in a modern factory in a capitalist economy,

- A) Can claim ownership over his tools and the factory
- B) Has no ownership of the factory or the tools
- C) Ekes out living by selling only his labour power
- D) Both B and C

5. Excessive division of labour and specialization led to

- A) Re-skilling of worker-artisans
- B) De-skilling of worker-artisans
- C) Artisans becoming Masters
- D) Masters becoming Artisans

6. 'Working Class' is said to be formed when

- A) All workers consider themselves to be members of that class
- B) At least some workers consider themselves to be members of that class
- C) Class forms whether or not any workers think of themselves as members of the class
- D) None of The above

7. 'Class Identity' among workers

- A) Erased other identities
- B) Sat together with other identities
- C) Became more important than other identities
- D) Remained less important than other identities

8. Under the older system of industrial production, producers were called

- A) Workers
- B) Peasants
- C) Artisans
- D) Artists

9. 'Class Consciousness' began to show up in France from the

- A) 1820s
- B) 1830s
- C) 1840s
- D) 1850s

10. Modern Industrialization

- A) Led to the increase of control for craftsmen over their work process
- B) Led to the decrease of control for craftsmen over their work process
- C) Had no impact on control over work process
- D) Allowed craftsmen to flourish like never before

11. Guilds organized by the Artisans

- A) Acted as consumers of produced goods
- B) Advertised the produced goods
- C) Conducted exchange of goods
- D) Controlled entry into their trades

12. Banning of guilds by France in 1791 led to a

- A) Increase in the number of artisans
- B) Decrease in the number of artisans
- C) Numbers remained more or less the same
- D) Artisans altogether disappeared

13. Upon completing their training, Apprentices became

- A) Interns
- B) Full-Time Employees
- C) Journeymen
- D) Masters

14. Countries to first industrialize in Europe were

- A) England and Germany
- B) Germany and France
- C) England and France
- D) Germany and the Netherlands

15. The method of learning a trade/skill through apprenticeship

- A) Can be observed to exist in today's India also
- B) Has never existed in India
- C) Existed, but has now disappeared from India
- D) None of the Above

Part A; Section II

On the basis of carefully reading the Comprehension Passage below, answer questions 15-30.

The interwar years were marked not only by dramatic political upheavals, but by a grinding economic decline which fuelled much of the nationalist frustration. Many of the crises which hammered India, among them the influenza pandemic of 1918 and the Great Depression of the 1930s, had their origins elsewhere. They had nevertheless a devastating impact. After a period of relative stability in the mid-1920s, the Depression touched off a precipitous fall in prices. As a result, the value of crops grown by India's peasantry fell by one-half, while the country's overseas markets for agricultural produce dried up. To make matters worse the prices of food and raw materials fell further than those of imported manufactured goods. The squeeze was made even more intolerable by the fact that the agriculturalists' costs, especially their land taxes and their accumulated indebtedness, fixed in cash, remained unchanged; hence their effective burden was doubled.

Within India, a vicious combination of population growth and soil exhaustion combined to worsen the larger impact of the slump. Until the 1920s, Indian's population had been kept in check by a high death rate, the product of famine, poverty, and disease. Modest improvements in public health, with the almost complete disappearance of major famines for thirty years after 1910, set in motion a slow but accelerating growth in population. During the interwar years this increase amounted on average to over one percent per annum. Unfortunately, population growth was not matched by a corresponding increase in food production. To be sure, commercial cropping expanded, as did the area under irrigation. But this was largely confined to the Punjab, which during these years, the beneficiary of a vast network of perennial canals fed by Himalayan rivers, took up the role it has retained to the present, of South Asia's bread-basket. Elsewhere, especially in India's rice-growing regions, ever more intensive cultivation kept production at best up to previous levels. As a result, India saw an overall decline in the per capital output of food grains. In Bengal, the decline amounted to almost 40 percent over the period from 1911 to 1941, a shortfall made good only by imports of rice from Burma.

Industry, though still a tiny fraction of the larger Indian economy, fared substantially better than agriculture. During these years, even though it remained under British rule, India began the process of disengaging its economy from its long colonial subservience to Britain's. The process was most visible in India's pre-eminent manufacturing industry, that of cotton textiles. Textile imports, which had crested at 2400 million yards of cloth in 1913, fell off dramatically in subsequent years. By the late 1930s Indian mills had secured up to two-thirds of the domestic market for piece-goods. At the same time industry began to spread outside its established centres in western India, while several communities long active in trade, among them Marwaris and Chettiars, for the first time began investing in manufacturing. The ideals of swadeshi were recruited to encourage consumer purchases in a growing urban middle-class market.

16. Population growth in India from 1920 was caused by

- A) Decline in birth rate
- B) Decline in death rate
- C) Decline in both rates
- D) Increase in birth rate

17. Famines declined in frequency and intensity for a period of 30 years starting from

- A) 1910
- B) 1920
- C) 1930
- D) 1940

18. Agricultural commercialization and expansion took place in the interwar years in the following Indian province.

- A) Madras
- B) Bombay
- C) Bengal
- D) Punjab

19. Per capita availability of food declined at the all-India level because of
- A) Decline in agricultural productivity
 - B) Increased infertility of soil
 - C) Overcrowding of cultivable land
 - D) All of The Above
20. In the 1930s, India began to import rice from
- A) Thailand
 - B) Burma
 - C) Ceylon
 - D) Vietnam
21. During the interwar years, Indian economy's subservience to the British economy
- A) Began to increase
 - B) Not much changed about it
 - C) Began to decrease
 - D) None of The Above
22. Which one of the following communities is NOT a traditional trading community?
- A) Marwaris
 - B) Chettiars
 - C) Jains
 - D) Rajputs
23. In the colonial Indian economy, industrial sector was
- A) The dominant sector
 - B) A small sector
 - C) Was much smaller than agricultural sector
 - D) Both B and C
24. Cotton textile imports from Great Britain were replaced in the first part of the 20th century by
- A) Imports from USA
 - B) Imports from Africa
 - C) Khadi and Handlooms
 - D) Domestic mill-made cloth

25. Swadeshi ideology had the effect of largely helping

- A) Rural spinners and weavers
- B) Urban handloom workers
- C) Indian capitalists
- D) Foreign capitalists

26. Economic instability and intensity of nationalist agitation were

- A) Directly connected
- B) Indirectly connected
- C) Not connected
- D) Inversely connected

27. Economic Depression implies

- A) Fall in prices
- B) Fall in output
- C) Fall in exports and imports
- D) All of The Above

28. When the prices of all the commodities fell, proportionately speaking

- A) Prices of manufactured goods fell more than the prices of agricultural commodities
- B) Prices of agricultural commodities fell more than the prices of manufactured goods
- C) All fell in equal measure
- D) None of The Above

29. Influenza pandemic of 1918 which killed more than 10 million Indians

- A) Spread from India to other countries
- B) Spread from outside to India
- C) Was confined to India
- D) Had multiple origins in India and outside

30. When the prices of agricultural commodities fell, the colonial government

- A) Reduced the revenue demand in cash terms
- B) Accepted the revenue payment in kind
- C) Did not reduce the revenue demand in cash terms
- D) Increased the revenue demand

PART B

Indian and World History Questions

31. First European to discover the coasts of New Zealand, Australia and New Guinea was
- A) Thomas Cavendish
 - B) Francis Drake
 - C) Ferdinand Magellan
 - D) James Cook
32. Which South American country does NOT have Spanish as the official language?
- A) Argentina
 - B) Brazil
 - C) Peru
 - D) Venezuela
33. Which Canadian province has French as an official language?
- A) Saskatchewan
 - B) Nova Scotia
 - C) Quebec
 - D) Manitoba
34. Which US province was for sometime under French control and still carries French cultural influence?
- A) Minnesota
 - B) Wyoming
 - C) Florida
 - D) Louisiana
35. Large-scale immigration of the Irish to the United States was prompted in the 1840s by
- A) Famine of potato crop
 - B) Famine of wheat crop
 - C) Famine of barley crop
 - D) Famine of rye crop

36. Alexander the Great lived and ruled in the following century

- A) 5th Century BCE (Before Common Era)
- B) 4th Century BCE
- C) 3rd Century BCE
- D) 2nd Century BCE

37. The President of the United States at the time of World War I was

- A) Theodore Roosevelt
- B) Woodrow Wilson
- C) Franklin Roosevelt
- D) Harry Truman

38. During the Holocaust, believers of the following religion were killed in large numbers

- A) Christianity
- B) Islam
- C) Judaism
- D) Zoroastrianism

39. The Kuomintang (KMT) was a political party in China founded by

- A) Sun Yat-Sen
- B) Chiang Kai Shek
- C) Jhou enlai
- D) Zhu de

40. Spanish Civil War was fought between the loyalists and the nationalists in the decade of

- A) 1920s
- B) 1930s
- C) 1940s
- D) 1950s

41. Among the five *tinai*s or physiographic regions of ancient Tamilagam, only four were present and the fifth *tinai* or desert arose only during times of pestilence. Which one of the following fits the description of the fifth *tinai*?

- A) Mullai
- B) Marudam
- C) Kutinji
- D) Palai

42. Hala composed Gatha Saptasati in what language?

- A) Devanagari
- B) Sanskrit
- C) Paisachi Prakrit
- D) Artha Magadhi

43. Kailasa-natha temple, built in the 8th Century CE (Common Era) by the Rashtrakutas, is located at

- A) Mahanandi
- B) Nathdwara
- C) Ellora
- D) Ujjain

44. The Purusha Sukta of the Rig-Veda referred to the kingly-warrior group as

- A) Kshatriya
- B) Kshatriya and Rajanya
- C) Rajanya
- D) None of The Above

45. Pottery was first used in the following cultural period.

- A) Mesolithic Period
- B) Neolithic Period
- C) Chalcolithic Period
- D) Palaeolithic Period

46. Evidence of the Brahmi script is available from about

- A) 5th Century BCE (Before Common Era)
- B) 4th Century BCE
- C) 3rd Century BCE
- D) 2nd Century BCE

47. Arrange the following personalities in chronological order.

1 Aryabhata; 2 Charaka; 3 Sushruta; 4 Varaha-mihira

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

48. The famous trade route Uttara Patha of the Kushana period connected which two of the following cities?

- A) Ujjain and Mathura
- B) Mathura and Taxila
- C) Purushapura and Taxila
- D) Tamruk and Taxila

49. Which of the following statements are correct about the Harappan seals?

- 1 - Unicorn is a frequently depicted animal figure.
- 2 - Most of the seals are made of ivory.
- 3 - Some seals have horse depicted on them.
- 4 - Some seals have 'conjoined' animals on them.

Choose the correct answer from the following.

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

50. Arrange the following personalities in chronological order.

1 Gautami-putra Satakarni; 2 Sasanka; 3 Prasenajit; 4 Vindhya-sakti

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

51. The textual categorization that does NOT apply to the Ramayana is

- A) Smriti
- B) Sruti
- C) Kavya
- D) Itihasa

52. In the 2nd Century BCE, Mauryan throne was seized by

- A) Bactrian Greeks
- B) Parthians
- C) Pushyamitra Sunga
- D) Kharavela

53. SIVA-DHANUR-VEDA of the 5th and 6th centuries CE is a

- A) Political text
- B) Legal text
- C) Military text
- D) Medical text

54. In the Tamil region of the 8th Century CE, power tussles incessantly happened between the following three dynasties.

- A) Cholas, Cheras, Pandyas
- B) Pandyas, Cheras, Pallavas
- C) Cholas, Chalukyas, Cheras
- D) Pandyas, Pallavas, Chalukyas

55. Dhillika, the first city of Delhi, was founded in the

- A) 6th Century CE
- B) 7th Century CE
- C) 8th Century CE
- D) 9th Century CE

56. The following is NOT a genre explicated in the Natya Sastra of Bharata

- A) Natya
- B) Nataka
- C) Kavya
- D) Itihasa

57. The Indian calendar system that dates back to before the Common Era (AD/CE) is the following.

- A) Saka Era
- B) Vikrama Era
- C) Chedi Era
- D) Gupta Era

58. The term MUVENDAR refers to

- A) Lords of the three worlds
- B) Rulers of the three traditional polities of Tamilagam: Chola, Chera and Pandya
- C) Title of the poet laureate of the three Sangams
- D) Rulers of the three mandalams of Tamilagam

59. Ashoka's Lumbini pillar inscription commemorated

- A) Ashoka's conversion to Buddhism
- B) Ashoka's land grant to the Buddhist monastery
- C) Ashoka's conquest of Nepal
- D) Ashoka's visit to the Buddha's birthplace

60. The concept of Apad-dharma, figuring in certain Smriti texts, conveys

- A) Special permission to Vaisyas to cross seas
- B) Eligibility to Sudras to become kings to protect Dharma
- C) Allowance for Varna-sankara
- D) Relaxation in Varna duties during emergencies and times of distress

61. Which one of the following female Bhaktas is associated with Kashmir?

- A) Didda
- B) Lal Ded
- C) Mirabai
- D) Bahna Bai

62. The medieval Buddhist traveler Hye'Cho who came to India, came from which following country?

- A) Japan
- B) China
- C) Korea
- D) Mongolia

63. A stronghold of Africans in western India was the fort of

- A) Torna
- B) Singhad
- C) Javli
- D) Janjira

64. A large proportion of inscriptions of medieval south India are connected with

- A) Land grants to individuals
- B) Land grants to temples
- C) Land grants to convert forests to settled lands
- D) Land grants to reclaim waste land

65. Yalpana Rajakkal Charitram is a major source of information on the rulers of

- A) Sri Lanka
- B) Maldives
- C) Singapore
- D) Lakshadweep

66. Which south Indian city was famous for inlay work during the medieval period?

- A) Tanjore
- B) Bidar
- C) Bijapur
- D) Hampi

67. Who introduced the "Du Aspa-Sih Aspa" rank in the mansabdari system?

- A) Akbar
- B) Jahangir
- C) Shah Jahan
- D) Aurangzeb

68. Which one of the following Sultans brought the Ashokan pillar to Delhi?

- A) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- B) Muhammad bin Tughluq
- C) Firuz Tughluq
- D) Sikandar Lodhi

69. Who applied the Great Firm Theory to explain the disintegration of the Mughal Empire?

- A) C A Bayly
- B) J F Richards
- C) Karen Leonard
- D) W C Smith

70. Which historian looked upon Shivaji as "the most constructive genius of medieval times"?

- A) A R Kulkarni
- B) V A Smith
- C) Jadunath Sarkar
- D) M G Ranade

71. Which Masnavi of Amir Khusrau describes the political and social conditions of the reign of Qutubuddin Mubarak Shah?

- A) Khazain-ul-Futuh
- B) Mifta-ul-Futuh
- C) Tughlaq Nama
- D) Nuh-i-Siphr

72. In the late 14th century, the King of Vijayanagar captured Goa and took it away from the control of

- A) Tughluqs
- B) Kakatiyas
- C) Bahmanis
- D) Ma'bar Sultanate

73. English East India Company's first factory in India was founded in 1612 at

- A) Hooghly
- B) Balasore
- C) Surat
- D) Calicut

74. Annexation of Ahmadnagar in 1633 by Aurangzeb marked the end of

- A) Barid Shahi Dynasty
- B) Adil Shahi Dynasty
- C) Nizam Shahi Dynasty
- D) Qutb Shahi Dynasty

75. Bombay was ceded by Portugal to England in 1660s for the reason of

- A) Victory in war
- B) Purchase and sale
- C) Diplomatic gesture
- D) Dowry settlement

76. Bijapur and Golconda were annexed by the Mughals

- A) In the late 16th century
- B) In the early 17th century
- C) In the late 17th century
- D) In the early 18th century

77. During the reign of which Mughal Emperor did the Jesuit priest Montserrat come to India?

- A) Shah Jehan
- B) Akbar
- C) Aurangzeb
- D) Jahangir

78. Which Portuguese Viceroy conquered Goa in 1510?

- A) Dupleix
- B) Thomas Roe
- C) Alfonso de Albuquerque
- D) Count de Lally

79. Mark the correct order of the entry of Europeans in India

- A) English, Dutch, Portuguese, French
- B) Portuguese, Dutch, English, French
- C) Dutch, Portuguese, French, English
- D) Portuguese, English, Dutch, French

80. The medieval text Cheitaron Kumpapa is associated with the region of

- A) Manipur
- B) Ladakh
- C) Assam
- D) Tripura

81. After the passing of the Charter Act of 1813, the English East India Company,

- A) Gained control over India trade and China trade
- B) Lost control over India trade and China trade
- C) Lost control over India trade, but retained control over China trade
- D) Lost control over China trade, but retained control over India trade

82. The first Governor General of India under the rule of the English East India Company was

- A) Robert Clive
- B) Warren Hastings
- C) Cornwallis
- D) Wellesley

83. In Indian history, Eighteenth Century was marked by

- A) Political decentralization and economic decline
- B) Political centralization and economic growth
- C) Political centralization but economic decline
- D) Political decentralization but economic growth

84. Under the system of Permanent Settlement introduced by Lord Cornwallis

- A) Land revenue demand by the government would henceforth be raised only in small ratios
- B) Land revenue demand would be raised once in 30 years
- C) Zamindars recognized under the system and their legal heirs became permanent owners
- D) Land revenue demand was fixed in perpetuity, once and for all

85. Christian missionaries were FIRST allowed into India to carry out their preaching under the provisions of

- A) Pitt's India Act of 1784
- B) Charter Act of 1793
- C) Charter Act of 1813
- D) Charter Act of 1833

86. In the opinion of William Jones the famous Orientalist, Sanskrit literature was equal in stature to

- A) Greek literature
- B) Latin literature
- C) Arabic literature
- D) Persian literature

87. Introduction of the Ryotwari System of land revenue settlement by Thomas Munro was influenced by the following ideology/ideologies.

- A) Rule of Law, Private Property
- B) Paternalism, Orientalism
- C) Utilitarianism
- D) Laissez Faire

88. The rural gentry of Awadh who put up stiff resistance to the British during the Revolt of 1857 were called

- A) Zamindars
- B) Jagirdars
- C) Taluqdars
- D) Inamdars

89. Freedom of Press was officially introduced in India during the governor-generalship of

- A) Lord Amherst
- B) William Bentinck
- C) Charles Metcalfe
- D) Lord Auckland

90. Rammohun Roy's Persian treatise on comparative religion went by the name of

- A) Nuh-i-Siphr
- B) Dabistan-i-Mazahib
- C) Mifta-ul-Futuh
- D) Tuhfat-ul-Muwahhiddin

91. The Army Division which took the most important part in the Revolt of 1857 was the

- A) UP Army
- B) Bihar Army
- C) Bengal Army
- D) Bombay Army

92. Dalhousie annexed Awadh in 1856, but a part of that province was already ceded to the British in 1801 under the terms of the Subsidiary Alliance. The part of Awadh ceded to the British in 1801 was renamed by the British as

- A) Northwestern Province (NWP)
- B) Northwestern Frontier Province (NWFP)
- C) United Provinces (UP)
- D) Central Provinces (CP)

93. The following community was NOT classified by the colonial authorities as a 'martial race'

- A) Gurkha
- B) Kayastha
- C) Maratha
- D) Rajput

94. The following two social reformers actively contributed to the reformist cause of widow remarriage

- A) Rammohun Roy and Debendranath Tagore
- B) Vidyasagar and Viresalingam
- C) Tilak and Bhandarkar
- D) Gokhale and Bipin Chandra Pal

95. In the late nineteenth century, Indian soldiers of the colonial army did NOT perform service in the following African country

- A) Egypt
- B) Uganda
- C) Sudan
- D) Algeria

96. The political backdrop for Rabindranath Tagore's famous novel 'Ghare Bhaire' (The Home and the World, published 1914) was provided by

- A) Swadeshi Movement
- B) Home Rule Movement
- C) Anti-Rowlatt Act Agitation
- D) Non-Cooperation Movement

97. Revolutionaries who were involved in throwing a bomb at Viceroy Hardinge at Delhi in 1912

- A) Kshudiram Basu and Prafulla Chaki
- B) Rashbehari Bose and Sachin Sanyal
- C) VD Savarkar and Madanlal Dhingra
- D) Hemachandra Kanungo and Pulin Das

98. Predecessor for Dravidian parties in the Madras Presidency was

- A) Freedom Party
- B) Swaraj Party
- C) Justice Party
- D) Republican Foundation

99. Lieutenant Governor of Punjab during the Jallianwala Bagh massacre was

- A) Reginald Dyer
- B) Michael O'Dwyer
- C) Louis William Dane
- D) Edward Douglas Maclagan

100. During the Quit India Movement, the following socialist leader set up a "provisional government" at the Nepal border

- A) Ram Manohar Lohia
- B) Ajoy Ghosh
- C) Narendra Dev
- D) Jayaprakash Narayan

University of Hyderabad

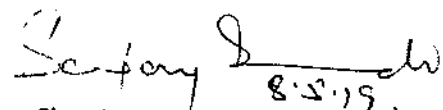
Entrance Examinations - 2019

School/Department/Centre : SOCIAL SCIENCES/HISTORY

Course/Subject : MA in HISTORY

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

Note/Remarks:


Signature 8.5.19.