

Reg. No.....

(Pages : 5)

S.U. 2949

Name.....

M.A. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, MAY 2021

HISTORY

Time : Two Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

Section I (Essays)

Answer any three of the following questions in not more than four pages.

1. Discuss the factors that played an important role in the process of urbanization in northern India during the post-Vedic period ?
2. What are the major sources providing information on the Mouryan slate anti society ?
3. Elaborate upon the agrarian and market regulations of Alaudin Khilji (r. 1296-1316).
4. What is the 'Drain Theory' and how far was it a focal point of the nationalist critique of the British Rule in India ?
5. Describe Jagirdari and Mansabdari arrangements of the Mughal State.
6. Critically examine the following statement : "The Battle of Plassey marked the beginning of political supremacy of the English East India Company in India".
7. Does the Malayalam novel *Indulekha* (1889) communicate a changed attitude towards social practices ?
8. Analyse the term 'Swarupam' ? Explain it with an example drawn from medieval Kerala history.
9. What is meant by the category 'primary sources' in historical research, describe their varieties and how do historians collect them ?

(3 × 10 = 30 marks)

Section II

Answer any six of the following questions in not more than two pages.

10. Summarise the political and military arrangements in 'the Nayankara System' of Vijayanagara State.
11. What is meant by 'Asiatic Mode of Production and how does it differ from 'European Feudalism' ?
12. What is Muzhikkalam *Kachchham* ?
13. Summarize the demands made in the 'Malayali Memorial'.

Turn over

14. Write a brief note on *Hortus Malabaricus*.
15. What is meant by the term 'Mercantilism'?
16. Describe the major contributions of the German missionary Rev. Hermann Gundert?
17. What is referred to as 'The Coonan Cross Oath' and how it was connected to the Synod of Diamper?
18. Describe the major types of Megaliths found in the Kerala region.
19. Locate the Battle of Colachel and describe its political results?

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Section III

Answer all the questions.

Select appropriate answer from the choices provided.

20. Among the list following Sathyagraha agitations, which was not led by Mahatma Gandhi?
 - (a) Sathyagraha in Kheda (1918).
 - (b) Sathyagraha against Rowlatt Bills (1919).
 - (c) Mahad Sweet water-tank Sathyagraha (1927).
 - (d) Champaran Satyagraha (1917).
21. Which of the following principles does not figure among the 'Four Noble Truths'?
 - (a) All beings experience pain, misery and unhappiness (*dukkha*) during their lifetime.
 - (b) The origin (*samudaya*) of pain and misery is due to a specific cause which is desire or the 'thirst' (*tanha*).
 - (c) The cessation (*nirodha*) of pain and suffering can be achieved by the cessation of this very desire.
 - (d) The method one must follow to stop the pain and misery is to follow a rightful preceptor (*guru*).
22. Which one of the following was not a revenue free land-grant?
 - (a) Suyurghal.
 - (b) Altamgha Jagir.
 - (c) Madad-i-Ma'ash.
 - (d) Watan Jagir.

23. Identify the play written by the dramatist Dinbandhu Mitra (1830-1873) which exposes the exploitation of indigo plantation workers in Bengal ?

- (a) *Neel Darpan.* (b) *Kamale Kamini.*
(c) *Lilavati.* (d) *Sadhabar Ekadasi.*

24. Match the following :

Authors		Works	
1	Iban Battuta	(i)	<i>Tuhfat-ul Mujahidin.</i>
2	Alexander Hamilton	(ii)	<i>A Journey from Madras through the Countries of Mysore.</i>
3	Zainuddin Makhdoom II	(iii)	<i>The Rihla.</i>
4	Francis Buchanan	(iv)	<i>Letters from Malabar.</i>
5	Jacob Canter Visscher	(v)	<i>A New Account of the East Indies.</i>

- (a) 1-iii, 2-v, 3-i, 4-ii, 5-iv. (b) 1-ii, 2-iv, 3-i, 3-iii, 5-v.
(c) 1-v, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-iv, 5-i. (d) 1-i, 2-ii, 3-iv, 4-iii, 5-v.

25. Match the following :

Political Entity		Geographical Location	
1	Perumpadappu Swarupam	(i)	Calicut.
2	Allada Swarupam	(ii)	Palakkad.
3	Arangottu Swarupam	(iii)	Cochin.
4	Nediyiruppu Swarupam	(iv)	Thirumandam Kunnu.
5	Tarur Swarupam	(v)	Neleswaram.

- (a) 1-i, 2-ii, 3-iv, 4-iii, 5-v. (b) 1-v, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-iv, 5-i.
(c) 1-iii, 2-v, 3-iv, 4-iii, 5-ii. (d) 1-iii, 2-v, 3-i, 4-ii, 5-iv.

(5 × 4 = 20 marks)

Turn over

Section IV

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

British military historian, John William Kaye (1814-1876) qualified the general revolt in North and Central India of 1857 as a 'Mutiny' organized by *Sepoys* or the Indian soldiers serving in English East India Company's army. However, the revolt of 1857 was much more than a mere product of sepoy discontent. It was in reality a product of accumulated grievances of the people against the English East India Company's administration and their dislike for the foreign regime. For a century since the Battle of Plassey (1757), as the British had been conquering the country bit by bit, popular dissatisfaction and hatred against East India Company's rule had been gaining strength among different sections of Indian society. It was this displeasure and the opposition it entailed that burst forth into a mighty popular rebellion. Perhaps, the most important cause of the revolt was the economic exploitation, the complete destruction of India's traditional economic fabric, the impoverishment of the vast mass of peasants, artisans and handicrafts-men and also a large number of traditional Zamindars and erstwhile independent Chiefs. As a result of the English Company's land and revenue policies and its systems of law and administration, a large number of small-peasant proprietors lost their lands to traders and money lenders and found themselves hopelessly involved in debt. In addition, the common people were hard hit by the prevalence of corruption, even at the lower levels of administration. The complex judiciary system enabled the rich and elite to oppress the poor and unprivileged, and the growing poverty made them desperate. The middle and upper classes of Indian society suffered by their exclusion from higher positions in the civil and military bureaucracy. Displacement of Indian rulers led to the loss of patronage to men of arts and culture and also to the religious preachers-Pundits and Maulvis, who played an important role in spreading discontent against the Company government. Besides, Lord Dalhousie's policy of annexation of native states, such as Satara, Jaitpur and Sambalpur, Jhansi and Nagpur, by applying the 'Doctrine of Lapse' was widely resented. Lastly, the conversion activities by the Christian Missionaries created fear and suspicion among a section of the Indian general public.

[The excerpt is paraphrased from; Bipin Chandra, *Modern India*. New Delhi : National Council of Educational Research and Training, 1971, pp. 133-134.]

26. Which one the following was not one of the causes of the revolt of 1857 ?

- (a) The economic exploitation of peasantry.
- (b) Popular discontent and hatred against foreign rule.
- (c) The first Afghan War.
- (d) English East India Company's judicial system.

27. Among the following who did adopt and enact the policy of 'Doctrine of Lapse' ?
- (a) Charles John Canning *alias* Lord Canning.
 - (b) George Nathaniel Curzon *alias* Lord Curzon.
 - (c) James Andrew Broun-Ramsay *alias* Lord Dalhousie.
 - (d) Richard Colley Wellesley *alias* Lord Wellesley.
28. What was the reason for the sufferings of the middle and upper classes of Indian society under English Company's rule ?
- (a) The complex judiciary system of the Company rule had exploited them.
 - (b) They lost their lands to money lenders and traders.
 - (c) They were excluded from higher positions in the civil and military bureaucracy of the Company government.
 - (d) Conversion activities by the Christian Missionaries created fear and suspicion among a section of the middle and upper classes.
29. Which of the following statements is correct ?
- (a) Due to various land and revenue policies of the English Company government, Indian peasants became economically affluent.
 - (b) Land and revenue policies of the Company led to indebtedness among Indian traders and money-lenders.
 - (c) The English Company's judicial system helped the poor to rise against the rich and elite: their oppressors.
 - (d) Pundits and Maulvis, who lost their employment and patronage, played an important role in spreading discontent against the Company government.
30. Who amongst the following historians considers the revolt of 1857 merely a Sepoy-Mutiny ?
- (a) John F Richards.
 - (b) S N Sen.
 - (c) John W Kaye.
 - (d) Christopher John Baker.

(5 × 4 = 20 marks)
