

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, JUNE 2018

Q-27

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 100 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS. EACH QUESTION CARRIES ONE MARK.
 3. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS. THERE IS NO NEGATIVE MARKING.
 4. ANSWERS ARE TO BE MARKED ON THE OMR ANSWER SHEET FOLLOWING THE INSTRUCTIONS PROVIDED THEREUPON.
 5. HAND OVER THE OMR ANSWER SHEET AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION TO THE INVIGILATOR.
 6. NO ADDITIONAL SHEET WILL BE PROVIDED. ROUGH WORK CAN BE DONE IN THE QUESTION PAPER ITSELF/SPACE PROVIDED. AT THE END OF THE BOOKLET.
 7. THE QUESTION PAPER CAN BE TAKEN BY THE CANDIDATES AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.
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THE QUESTION PAPER CONTAINS EIGHTEEN (18) PAGES
INCLUDING THE FRONT PAGE

Q-27

M.A. History

1. The account of Kalinga War is known from:
A) Accounts of Hiuen Tsang
B) Rummindei Pillar Inscription
C) Rock Edict - XIII
D) Minor Rock Edict-I
2. Identify the one that is wrong in relation to the Indus Valley Civilization:
A) Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa are identical in their layout, architecture and building techniques.
B) Over forty settlements stretched from the Makran coast to Kathiawar
C) It is postulated that Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro may have been the twin capitals of an empire
D) The Citadel buildings, however differed in their design

3. Match List-1 with List-2 and identify the correct answer.

<u>List-1</u>	<u>List-2</u>
a) Gandhara Art	1. Menander
b) Junagarh Rock Inscription	2. Patika
c) Milindapanho	3. Kushanas
d) Taxila Inscriptions	4. Rudradaman-I

Codes:

	a	b	c	d
A)	1	3	4	2
B)	2	4	3	1
C)	3	4	1	2
D)	2	1	3	4

4. The Indo-Greek king who controlled large parts of the Punjab and North-West India was:
A) Menander
B) Antiochus
C) Demetrius
D) Strato
5. Which of the below is NOT correct in relation to the Barabar Hill Caves?
A) There are a total of four caves on Barabar Hill
B) Ashoka's inscriptions are found on the walls of the caves
C) The inscriptions shows that these caves are dedicated to Ajivikas
D) These inscriptions date back to 6th Century BC
6. The social and economic organization of the Aryan tribes rested on:
A) Patriarchal monogamic family
B) Stock-breeding receives more attention than agriculture
C) The Vedic Aryans knew how to measure fields
D) All of the above

7. 'The population of Indians is by far the greatest of all the people that we know; and they paid a tribute ... three hundred and sixty talents of gold dust.' Who made this statement in the context of the reign of Darius?
 A) Arrian
 B) Skylax
 C) Herodotus
 D) Ctesias
8. Arab invasion of Sindh took place in the:
 A) Ninth Century AD
 B) Eighth Century AD
 C) Seventh Century AD
 D) Sixth Century AD
9. Bronze Age may be said to begin from:
 A) 3100 BC
 B) 2600 BC
 C) 2100 BC
 D) 1600 BC

10. Find the correct key that associates the following works with their authors:

<u>Work</u>	<u>Author</u>
a) <i>Swapnavasavadatta</i>	1. Kalidasa
b) <i>Vikramorvasiyam</i>	2. Sarvavarman
c) <i>Ratnavali</i>	3. Harsha
d) <i>Katantra</i> (Grammar)	4. Bhasa

Codes:

	a	b	c	d
A)	4	1	3	2
B)	3	1	2	4
C)	4	2	3	1
D)	1	2	3	4

11. Find the association of each king with his dynasty.

Dynasty	King's Name
a) Chalukya Dynasty	1. Vima Kadphises
b) Hoysala Dynasty	2. Kokalla-I
c) Kalachuri Dynasty	3. Nripa Kama-II
d) Kushan Dynasty	4. Pulakesin-I

Codes:

	a	b	c	d
A)	3	1	2	4
B)	4	3	1	2
C)	2	4	1	3
D)	4	3	2	1

12. The following dynasty patronized Jainism.
- A) Gurjara-Pratiharas
 - B) Chahamanas
 - C) Solanki-Chalukyas
 - D) Pushya Bhutis
13. The notion of 'god-king' (Deva Raya) was developed in the following treatise:
- A) *Manu Smriti*
 - B) *Narada Smriti*
 - C) *Parasara Smriti*
 - D) *Amukta Malyada*
14. Tondai-Mandalam was the core of the following kingdom:
- A) Chola
 - B) Chera
 - C) Pallava
 - D) Pandya
15. The following stone material was used to make sculptures by the Mathura School of Art of the first century AD
- A) Red Sandstone
 - B) White Marble
 - C) Black Stone
 - D) All of the above
16. India's largest Buddhist monastery is to be found in:
- A) Dharamsala, Himachal Pradesh
 - B) Bodh Gaya, Bihar
 - C) Likir Monastery, Ladakh
 - D) Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh
17. Who among the following is NOT associated with Satavahana dynasty (c. 271 B.C-220 AD)
- A) Satakarni-I
 - B) Kanha (or Krishna)
 - C) Pravarasena-I
 - D) Simuka
18. In the early Gupta period, the important functionaries were:
- A) *Mantrin* (confidential adviser),
 - B) *Sandhivigrahika* (minister in-charge of peace and war)
 - C) *Akshapataladhikrta* (minister in-charge of records)
 - D) All of the above

19. Who provided us details about metallurgy, the manufacture of copper, lead, tin, bronze, iron and other wares during Mauryan period?
 A) Panini
 B) Kautilya
 C) Patanjali
 D) Katyayana]
20. Which following dynasty was in power in India at the time of Alexander's invasion?
 A) Nandas
 B) Shungas
 C) Mauryas
 D) Shishu-nagas
21. Ptolemy's *Geography*, which contains descriptions of North as well as South India, was written in the:
 A) First Century AD
 B) First Century BC
 C) Second Century AD
 D) Second Century BC
22. The city of Nagarjuna Konda was built by:
 A) Satavahanas
 B) Ikshvakus
 C) Shakas
 D) Shalankayanas
23. In the 2nd Century AD, who is known to have taken captive a number of Yavana traders and released only after the payment of heavy ransom?
 A) Karikala
 B) Gajabahu-I
 C) Senguttuvan
 D) Imayavaramban Nedunjeral Adan
24. Find the correct association between Set-I and Set-II, from the Key given below"

	Set-I		Set-II
a)	Chandra Gupta-I		1. Licchavi State
b)	Kumaradevi		2. Harishena
c)	Samudra Gupta		3. Java
d)	Chandra Gupta-II		4. Maharajadhiraja

Codes:

	a	b	c	d
A)	4	2	1	3
B)	3	2	1	4
C)	4	1	2	3
D)	3	4	1	2

25. *Desa*, *Bhukti* and *Vishaya* were apparently the designations of administrative divisions of the:

- A) Gupta Empire
- B) Pallavas
- C) Vakatakas
- D) Abhiras

26. Match the following and find the correct answer from the codes given below:

Set-I

- a) St. Gregory
- b) Kumara Gupta-I
- c) Ajanta paintings
- d) Mayurasarman

Set-II

- 1. Hair dressing
- 2. Destruction of Hindu Temple
- 3. Iron Pillar in Delhi
- 4. Ghatika College

Codes:

	a	b	c	d
A)	4	1	3	2
B)	2	3	4	1
C)	2	3	1	4
D)	3	2	1	4

27. Aryabhata, a great mathematician, born in AD 476 at Pataliputra, known for the following except one, which one is that?

- A) Systematized the earlier Algebraic knowledge of the Hindus
- B) Acquainted with the contemporary Greek Astronomy of Alexandria
- C) Describes the five systems of astronomy
- D) Algebra and Trigonometry

28. The Tamil inscriptions from the 8th and 9th centuries AD., Do Not show:

- A) Three types of assemblies namely, *ur*, the *sabha*, and the *nagaram*
- B) In the *nagaram*, traders and merchants pre-dominated
- C) Village assembly regulated water rights, maintained tanks and roads
- D) Village assemblies always sought King's permission for all appointments

29. Who among the Kakitaya rulers reformed the administrative system and divided the kingdom into 77 Nayakships, confining recruitment to them to the Padmanayaka Community?

- A) Prataparudra
- B) Rudramadevi
- C) Kapayanayaka
- D) Ganapati

30. Muhammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan at the Battle of:

- A) Panipat
- B) Tarain
- C) Kanauj
- D) Pataliputra

31. Match the following and find the correct answer from the codes given below:

Set-I
 a) Pulakesin I (Great Lion)
 b) Vikramaditya-II
 c) Rashtrakutas
 d) Mahendrarvarman-I

Set-II
 1. Pallava King
 2. Dantidurga
 3. Founder of Chalukya dynasty
 4. Arab threat of conquest of Deccan

Codes:

	A	b	c	d
A)	4	3	2	1
B)	3	4	2	1
C)	3	2	1	4
D)	3	1	2	4

32. Chandela dynasty ruled between the Ninth Century and the Twelfth Century in:

- A) Northern India
- B) Southern India
- C) Central India
- D) Western India

33. The term MAMLUK refers to:

- A) Army Commander
- B) Mounted Horseman
- C) Expert Archer
- D) Slave Soldier

34. "Five Hundred Lords of Ayyavolu" refers to:

- A) Group of Merchants
- B) Group of Landlords
- C) Group of Warriors
- D) Group of Scholars

35. Who among the following was the religious guru of Shivaji?

- A) Tukaram
- B) Ramdas
- C) Namdev
- D) Ramdev

36. Who among the following rulers was responsible for the political and religious transformation of the Ahoms?

- A) Chao Lung Sukhapa
- B) Nara Narayana
- C) Purendar Singh Narendra
- D) Shungmung

37. Tranquebar on the Indian east coast was a settlement of one of the following European countries.
- England
 - Portugal
 - Denmark
 - Netherlands
38. The distinguishing feature of the Dravida style of temple architecture is:
- Praakaara
 - Vimaana
 - Gopura
 - Sikhara
39. From the political point of view, the conquest of the Punjab by the Sultans of Ghazni, resulted in:
- Increased patronage of arts and letters
 - Propagation of Islam in India
 - Served as the key to unlock the gates of the Indian interior
 - Immediately adding India to growing empire of Islam
40. In which invasion, Muhammad of Ghor captured Prithviraj and put him death?
- Invasion in 1192
 - Tarain battle in 1191
 - Battle of 1194
 - During the capture of Kalinjar in 1202
41. Which of the following is NOT true of Raziyya's rule?
- Iltutmish nominated on his deathbed, daughter Raziyya as his heiress
 - Muhammad Junaidi attempted to overthrow her rule, unsuccessfully
 - The first open revolt against her rule was by Ikhtiyar-ud-din Altuniya
 - Rukn-ud-din Firuz, by nomination succeeded Raziyya
42. Find the correct association, from the Code given below:
- | | Set-I | Set-II |
|----|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) | <i>Wakil-i-dar</i> | 1. The Hall of Thousand columns |
| b) | <i>Diwan-i-insha</i> | 2. Tax only from Muslims |
| c) | <i>Zakat</i> | 3. Officer, Royal Correspondence |
| d) | Muhammad-bin-Tughlak | 4. Department of royal household |
- Codes:
- | | A | b | c | d |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| A) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| B) | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| C) | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| D) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |

43. Whose army was defeated by the army of Kakatiya rulers in 1303 at Warangal?
A) Iltutmish
B) Balban
C) Alauddin Khalji
D) Muhammad Tughlaq
44. Which one of the following statements is NOT TRUE about the pre-Mughal Muslim rule in India?
A) The *purdah* became common among the Muslim and Hindu women
B) Firuz Shah allowed women to visit tombs of holy men outside capital
C) Permit from the government was necessary in each case of *sati*
D) Performances of *yogis* were witnessed even by the Sultans
45. The capital of the Rashtrakutas was:
A) Chitradurga
B) Kalyani
C) Badami
D) Manyaket
46. 'Maabar' was the name given by the Muslim chroniclers to the region of:
A) Malabar
B) Mangalore
C) Madurai
D) Thanjavur
47. The Portuguese signed treaties with the following Vijayanagara king:
A) Devaraya-I
B) Devaraya-II
C) Achyuta Devaraya
D) Sri Krishna Devaraya
48. Bhakti movement in Medieval India laid a strong foundation for religious synthesis of Hinduism and Islam. Match the following great Bhakti leaders with their ideas/work.
- | Bhakti saint | Ideas/work |
|--------------|---|
| a) Vallabha | 1. Preached in peoples' language, Hindi |
| b) Kabir | 2. Loving devotion to Krishna |
| c) Ramananda | 3. At once the child of Allah and of Ram |
| d) Chaitanya | 4. Taught the doctrine of <i>Suddha-advaita</i> |

Codes:

	A	b	c	d
A)	3	4	1	2
B)	4	1	3	2
C)	4	3	1	2
D)	2	1	3	4

49. The celebrated queen, Rani Mangamma, belonged to the lineage of:
 A) Thanjavur Naiks
 B) Madurai Naiks
 C) Ginji Naiks
 D) Andhra Naiks
50. Ibrahim Lodi was defeated in 1526 by:
 A) Bahamani Sultans
 B) Akbar
 C) Krishna Devaraya
 D) Babar
51. The most notable of the kings of Orissa was Narasimha-I (A.D. 1238-64). He is known for:
 A) Waged successful wars with Bahmani rulers
 B) Had alliance with Mukunda Harichandana against Bengal Afghan ruler
 C) Building Sun Temple at Konark
 D) None of the above
52. Akbar's reign was memorable for several reasons. Which one of the following does not fit into them?
 A) Established *Ibadat Khana* (House of Worship)
 B) He had to abandon *Sulh-i-Kul* due to disagreements among religions
 C) *Din-Ilahi* meant to bring goodwill among all religious faiths
 D) *Tauhid Ilahi* (Divine Monotheism) was accepted by all
53. Jahangir ruled India during 1605-1627 AD. Match the following aspects of his rule with correct association:
- | | Set-I | | Set-II |
|----|-------------------|--|------------------------|
| a) | Jahangir | | 1. Murder of Abul Fazl |
| b) | Bir Singh Bundela | | 2. Deccan Campaign |
| c) | Rana Man Singh | | 3. Holder of the World |
| d) | Prince Aurangzeb | | 4. Jujhar Singh revolt |
- Codes:
- | | A | b | c | d |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| A) | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| B) | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| C) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| D) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
54. 'Mitakshra' was a medieval system pertaining to:
 A) Hindu criminal code
 B) Urban Taxation
 C) Hindu civil/property code
 D) Land Revenue

55. The legend of *Padmavat* was popularized in the sixteenth century by the work of:
 A) Kavi Surdas
 B) Malik Muhammad Jaisi
 C) Abur Musaffar Ala-ud-din
 D) Amir Khusrau
56. During the years 1661 to 1667, Aurangzeb received complimentary Embassies from the following foreign military powers.
 A) Bukhara, Kashgar
 B) Hadramaut and Yaman
 C) Constantinople and Abyssinia
 D) All of the above
57. Which port in the middle of the 17th century yielded a net revenue of half a million rupees a year to the Mughals?
 A) Coromandel
 B) Machilipatam
 C) Surat
 D) Balasore
58. Akbar did not get the translations done from Sanskrit for the following works.
 A) *Devi Mahatmya* and *Aranyakas*
 B) *Harivamsa* and *Panchatantra*
 C) *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata*
 D) *Rajatarangini* and *Lilavati*
59. South Indian art attained under Vijayanagara a new fullness and freedom of expression. Match the structure with style.
- | Structure | Style |
|----------------------------|--|
| a) Vitthala temple | 1. Walls with scenes front <i>Ramayana</i> |
| b) Tadpatri and Rameswaram | 2. <i>Pudumandapam</i> |
| c) Madura Temple | 3. Most ornate with <i>Kalyanamandapam</i> |
| d) Hazara Rama temple | 4. Exquisite carvings |

Codes:

	A	b	c	d
A)	4	3	2	1
B)	2	1	4	3
C)	3	4	1	2
D)	3	4	2	1

60. Which is the medieval South Indian capital that is described as "the principal jewel in the middle of the pearl necklace ... as if it were the throat of the lady earth."
- A) Warangal
 - B) Vijayanagara
 - C) Chandragiri
 - D) Penugonda
61. In which of the following places, the Dutch established their trading centers in India?
- A) Nagapattinam, Chinsura, Machilipatam
 - B) Surat, Bharuch, Agra
 - C) Cochin, Ahmedabad, Patna
 - D) All of the above
62. The Governor General of India at the time of the Revolt of 1857 was:
- A) Lord Elgin
 - B) Lord Napier
 - C) Lord Canning
 - D) Lord Dalhousie
63. Propagation of Christianity was allowed in India after the passage of the following legislation:
- A) Charter Act of 1813
 - B) Charter Act of 1833
 - C) Charter Act of 1853
 - D) Charter Act of 1793
64. Taluqdari Settlement was implemented in the following Indian region:
- A) Bengal
 - B) Awadh
 - C) Central Provinces
 - D) Bihar
65. The social reformer who played an important role in the passage of the Widow Remarriage Act was:
- A) Keshub Chandra Sen
 - B) Raja Rammohun Roy
 - C) Debendranath Tagore
 - D) Iswara Chandra Vidyasagar
66. Which one of the following strongly opposed Jury Act of 1826?
- A) Iswara Chandra Vidyasagar
 - B) Raja Rammohun Roy
 - C) Mahadev Govind Ranade
 - D) Gopala Krishna Gokhale

67. The army division most actively involved in the Revolt of 1857 was:
 A) Madras Army
 B) Bombay Army
 C) Bengal Army
 D) Delhi Army

68. Bring out the correct association among the following:

Persons	Events
a) Warren Hastings	1. Translation of <i>Manu Smriti</i> (1794)
b) Wilkins	2. Digest of Hindu Law (1797-98)
c) Colebrooke	3. Translation of <i>Bhagavad Gita</i>
d) Sir William Jones	4. Founding of Asiatic Society of Bengal

Codes:

	a	b	c	d
A)	4	3	2	1
B)	3	4	2	1
C)	4	2	3	1
D)	1	4	2	3

69. Which one of the following pairs is NOT matched correctly?

A) Battle of Buxar	1764
B) Treaty of Seringapatam	1782
C) Vellore Mutiny	1806
D) Annexation of the Carnatic	1805

70. Match the Acts with Years:

Acts	Years
a) Pitt's India Act	1. 1861
b) Vernacular Press Act	2. 1784
c) Indian Councils Act	3. 1878
d) The Indian High Courts Act	4. 1892

Codes:

	a	b	c	d
A)	2	4	3	1
B)	3	2	4	1
C)	2	3	4	1
D)	2	3	1	4

71. 1919 is an eventful year in British India. Which following event is NOT from this year?

- A) Royal Proclamation
 B) Report of the Industrial Commission
 C) Punjab Disturbances
 D) The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms

72. Which one of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched?

Revolt	Year
A) Kol Uprising	1870
B) Sanyasi Revolt	1894
C) Pabna Revolt	1873
D) Deccan peasant Revolt	1875

73. In which year Gopal Krishna Gokhale founded "Servants of India Society"?

- A) 1902
- B) 1904
- C) 1903
- D) 1905

74. Arrange the following events in correct chronological sequence:

1. Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act
2. Champaran Satyagraha
3. Kheda peasant struggle
4. Ahmedabad Mill Strike

Codes:

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

75. Who among the following pairs were prominent leaders of the 'Khilafat Movement'?

- A) Maulana Mohammad Ali and Saikat Ali
- B) Mohammad Ali Jinnah and Saikat Ali
- C) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
- D) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and Saikat Ali

76. Arrange the following events/movements chronologically, from first to last:

- I. Non-Cooperation Movement
- II. Civil Disobedience Movement
- III. Simon Commission
- IV. Quit India Movement

Codes:

- A) II, I, III, IV
- B) III, I, II, IV
- C) I, III, II, IV
- D) I, II, III, IV

77. Which following great revolutionary masterminded the 'Chittagong Armoury Raid'?
- A) Ganesh Ghosh
 - B) Lala Hardayal
 - C) Chandrasekhar Azad
 - D) Surya Sen
78. Rabindra Nath Tagore gave up his 'Knighthood' in protest to which one of the following event?
- A) Passing of Rowlatt Act
 - B) Constitution of Simon Commission
 - C) Jallianwala Bagh massacre
 - D) Hanging of Bhagat Singh
79. The Indian National Congress session at Lahore in 1929 is remembered most for the following reason:
- A) Resolution demanding Dominion Status
 - B) Resolution asking for Purna Swaraj
 - C) Launching Civil Disobedience Movement
 - D) Agreeing for participation in Round Table Conference
80. The revolutionary Ghadar Party was founded by:
- A) Sohan Singh Bhakna
 - B) Harkishen Singh Surjeet
 - C) Lala Lajpat Rai
 - D) Bhagat Singh
81. Which of the following British trials in India attracted worldwide publicity and drew sympathetic comments from Albert Einstein, H.G. Wells, Harold Laski and Roosevelt in favour of the convicts?
- A) Lahore Conspiracy Case
 - B) INA Trials
 - C) Meerut Conspiracy Case
 - D) Bhagat Singh Trial
82. What is the name of the movement started by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan against the British?
- A) Khilafat
 - B) Red Shirts
 - C) Quit India
 - D) Civil Disobedience
83. The Report of the Simon Commission was published in May 1930. It did NOT recommend the following:
- A) Complete Responsible Government in the Provinces
 - B) Police and Justice transferred to Ministers responsible to Legislatures
 - C) Scheme of an All India Federation, integrating Indian States
 - D) Legislatures were to be based on universal franchise

84. The First Round Table Conference called by the British in London, in 1930 was NOT attended by the following:
- A) Sixteen representatives of British Political Parties
 - B) Sixteen delegates from the Indian States
 - C) Tej Bahadur Sapru, Srinivasa Sastri, C.Y. Chintamani, B.R. Ambedkar
 - D) Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru
85. Mahatma Gandhi's Eleven-point ultimatum to Irwin on 31st January 1930, seemed to many as a sad climb-down because:
- A) No demand was made for change in political structure
 - B) 50% cut in Army expenses was demanded
 - C) Total prohibition and release of political prisoners
 - D) Demanded Changes in the Arms Act
86. The framers of the Constitution of India drew on many sources, except the one below:
- A) Fundamental Rights drawn from USA
 - B) Federal structure influenced by Canadian pattern
 - C) 'Directive principles' drawn from the French constitution
 - D) Basic principles from the British Parliamentary Govt. and rule of law
87. Cripps Mission in 1942, envisaged proposals for devolution of powers to India. Which one of the following was NOT a Cripps proposal:
- A) Dominion Status with power to secede from Commonwealth
 - B) No right to leave for Provinces not accepting the new Constitution
 - C) Constitution-making body was proposed to be set up
 - D) Undertaking that interest of racial and religious minorities protected
88. '*Satyameva Jayate*' has been taken from:
- A) Katha Upanishad
 - B) Chandogya Upanishad
 - C) Aitareya Upanishad
 - D) Mundaka Upanishad
89. In what context Mahatma Gandhi wrote "Leave India in God's hands, or in modern parlance, to anarchy"?
- A) Just before Quit India movement
 - B) During Civil Disobedience movement
 - C) Agitating against the partition of India
 - D) Critiquing the Cripps Mission Proposals
90. The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) was founded by:
- A) E.V. Ramaswamy
 - B) T.M. Nair
 - C) C.N. Annadurai
 - D) M. Karunanidhi

91. Bring out the association between the revolutions in Europe and personalities:

Revolutions	Personalities
a) French Revolution of 1789	1. King Charles X
b) French Revolution of 1830	2. Guizot and Louis Philippe
c) French Revolution of 1848	3. Adolphe Thiers
d) Paris Commune 1871	4. Louis XVI

Codes:

	a	b	c	d
A)	4	1	2	3
B)	1	4	2	3
C)	4	2	1	3
D)	3	1	2	4

92. The policy of 'New Deal' to combat the Great Depression in the 1930s was initiated by:

- A) Winston Churchill
- B) Josef Stalin
- C) Franklin D. Roosevelt
- D) Adolf Hitler

93. The 'Kuomintang' party was founded by:

- A) Yuan Shih-Kai
- B) Mao Zedong
- C) Chiang Kai-Shek
- D) Sun Yat-Sen

94. Slavery was abolished in the United States in the year:

- A) 1863
- B) 1853
- C) 1873
- D) 1883

95. The following country does NOT belong to the Commonwealth:

- A) India
- B) Nepal
- C) Pakistan
- D) Sri Lanka

96. The dynasty of kings who ruled China until 1911 was known by the name:

- A) Tang
- B) Song
- C) Ming
- D) Qing

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97. Who abolished serfdom in Russia?
A) Peter the Great
B) Tsar Nicholas I
C) Tsar Alexander II
D) Vladimir Lenin
98. The President of the United States during the time of the first world war was
A) Abraham Lincoln
B) Theodore Roosevelt
C) Woodrow Wilson
D) Harry Truman
99. The Korean War, between South and North Korea, took place between
A) 1947 and 1950
B) 1953 and 1956
C) 1956 and 1959
D) 1950 and 1953
100. The founder of '*laissez faire*' philosophy in economic policy was:
A) David Ricardo
B) Adam Smith
C) J.S. Mill
D) J.M. Keynes