

Raigani University

Department of History

Written Entrance Test for admission to Ph.D Programme, (2020-2021)

Time: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 70

Instructions:

1. The 'first page' of the Answer script has already been uploaded on the University website. Please submit that page in accordance with the notification vide Notice No. 15/CE/RGU/2021, dated 14.01.2021.
2. While answering MCQ please write the question number and correct option in the answer sheet. Use separate pages for answering MCQ of each paper.
3. After completion of writing, arrange the pages and convert the whole answer script into single PDF file and send to the e-mail address as already notified. The candidate must attach the Admit Card along with answer script.
4. Strictly follow all instructions as notified vide Notice No. 15/CE/RGU/2021, dated 14.01.2021.

Paper -I (Research Methodology)

Part -A

Choose the correct answer from the given options for each question.

25x1

1. Primary sources are-
 - a) always handwritten
 - b) closest or contemporary to the event or period under study.
 - c) always coherent works of history
 - d) None of the above
2. Secondary sources are-
 - a) archaeological, epigraphic and numismatic material
 - b) printed or in manuscript form, published or not.
 - c) written by the historians on the basis of the primary sources
 - d) None of the above
3. While choosing a topic for research which criteria of the following is not to be fulfilled-
 - a) the topic should be suitable to the researcher's aptitude.
 - b) availability of source material is to be ascertained.
 - c) research work has already been undertaken on the same topic.
 - d) the scholar should have rough idea about the scope of the topic.
4. Historical research means-
 - a) systematic inquiry with a view to reconstructing the past.
 - b) criticizing the evidence presented.
 - c) only addition of new data.
 - d) always new interpretation of known data.

5. For historical researches, the evidences are-
 - a) always perfect.
 - b) always found in the archives.
 - c) always literary.
 - d) often imperfect and fragmentary.

6. The technique of testing the reliability of the contents of documents is called-
 - a) Hermeneutics.
 - b) Heuristics.
 - c) Bibliography.
 - d) None of the above.

7. Literature Review is essential in historical research, because-
 - a) it helps to prepare bibliography.
 - b) it gives knowledge about literature.
 - c) it helps to prepare Index.
 - d) None of the above.

8. The subjects of historical controversy may be termed as-
 - a) Sources.
 - b) 'problems in history'.
 - c) research methodology.
 - d) None of the above.

9. 'Problem of gaps', refers to-
 - a) importance of an event or change.
 - b) evidence available to the scholar is insufficient.
 - c) interpretation of past events.
 - d) facts established by documents.

10. 'Plagiarism' refers to-
 - a) a software.
 - b) historical imagination.
 - c) common sense.
 - d) None of the above.

11. An Appendix is –
 - a) an addition to a book or document containing explanatory matter.
 - b) a secondary source.
 - c) the date of the first publication.
 - d) the art of writing history.

12. When a scholar compares persons or socio-economic, cultural and political structures over the medium or long-term-
- the empirical method is used
 - the comparative method is used
 - the generalization is used
 - None of the above
13. References to the page number of important items, personalities, places etc. as occur in the text are found in –
- Select Bibliography
 - Contents
 - Appendix
 - Index
14. Science of numismatics, refers to study of-
- coins.
 - inscriptions.
 - books.
 - documents.
15. The law of causation postulates that every imaginable thing has to be brought into existence by-
- generalisation in history.
 - style in history.
 - another and anterior force.
 - bibliographical aids.
16. Explanation means,
- seeing connections between two events or states of affairs.
 - falsification of historical facts.
 - discriminate use of sources.
 - Bibliographical aids.
17. Which one of the following is a step in the process of historical research?
- Identifying a research topic.
 - Data synthesis.
 - Data collection.
 - All of the above.
18. Oral history can be based on-
- interviews with people.
 - stories and tales.
 - songs.
 - all of the above.
19. Importance of historical method was firstly attributed by-
- Herodotus.
 - Thucydides.
 - Cicero.
 - Livy.

20. The method of reasoning in which a conclusion is drawn from two statements is called -
- Empiricism.
 - Inductive method.
 - Hypothesis.
 - Syllogism.
21. Which one of the following is an alphabetical list of items used in a particular work with definitions?
- Glossary.
 - Index.
 - Bibliography.
 - Ibid.
22. Which of the following does not correspond to the basic characteristics of research?
- Research is not passive.
 - Research is systematic.
 - Research is not problem-oriented.
 - Research is not a process.
23. The conclusions/findings of which type of research can not be generalized to other situations?
- Casual Comparative Research.
 - Historical Research.
 - Descriptive Research.
 - Experimental Research.
24. A research problem is feasible only when-
- it has utility and relevance.
 - it is new and adds something to knowledge.
 - It is researchable.
 - All of the above.
25. What is the main aim of interdisciplinary research?
- To over simplify the problem of research.
 - To bring out the holistic approach to research.
 - To create a new trend in research methodology.
 - To reduce the emphasis on a single subject in the research domain.

Part -B

Answer any one of the following.

1x10

26. Why are historians not so much willing to generalize?
27. Write a short note on research ethics in historical writings.

Paper -II (Subject – History)**Part-A**

Choose the correct answer from the given options for each question.

25x1

1. Which period of social evolution represents the hunting-gathering stage?
 - a) Palaeolithic Age.
 - b) Mesolithic Age.
 - c) Palaeolithic Age and Mesolithic Age.
 - d) Neolithic Age.

2. Which of the following was the most important industry of the Harappans at Lothal and Chanhudaro?
 - a) Ship-building
 - b) Bead-making
 - c) Handloom
 - d) Metallurgy

3. The Vedanta School of Indian Philosophy is based on-
 - a) the Bhagwad Gita.
 - b) the Vedas.
 - c) the Upanishadas.
 - d) None of the above.

4. Which of the below mentioned inscriptions of Mauryan times provides details related to famine relief?
 - a) Mahasthangarh Inscription
 - b) Erragudi inscription
 - c) Nittur inscription
 - d) Dhauli inscription.

5. The Pallava kings were the makers of the rock-cut temples at-
 - a) Thanjavur.
 - b) Mahabalipuram
 - c) Khajuraho
 - d) Rameswaram

6. Which foreign traveller's account does not throw light on the history of the Sultanate?
 - a) Ibn Batuta
 - b) Marco Polo
 - c) Abdur Rezzaq
 - d) Athanasius Nikitin

7. Which of the following *did not* exercise some check or limits on the authority of the Sultans?
 - a) *Wazir*
 - b) The nobles
 - c) The *ulema*
 - d) None of the above

8. On the bank of which river was the city of Vijayanagar located?
 - a) Tungabhadra
 - b) Wainganga
 - c) Kaveri
 - d) None of the above

9. There were several meeting points in Sufi and Bhakti thought. Which of the following was not one of them?
 - a) Belief in mysticism
 - b) Belief in the need to unite with God
 - c) Stress on love as the basis of relationship with God
 - d) None of the above

10. 'The Battle of Plassey' is written by-
 - a) Michael Edwards
 - b) Rajat Kanta Ray
 - c) Sushil Choudhury
 - d) P Roberts

11. Who gave the call, 'one religion, one caste and one God for mankind'?
 - a) Jyotiba Phule
 - b) Vivekananda
 - c) Sri Narayana Guru
 - d) M G Ranade

12. Who led 'the Revolt of 1857' at Lucknow?
 - a) Khan Bahadur Khan
 - b) Azimullah Khan
 - c) Tantia Tope
 - d) Begum Hazrat Mahal

13. Who described the 'Sepoy Mutiny of 1857' as a 'National Rising'?
 - a) R. C. Majumdar
 - b) V. D. Savarkar
 - c) Benjamin Disraeli
 - d) None of the above

14. When was Cooch Behar merged with West Bengal?
- 1st January, 1949
 - 1st January, 1950
 - 1st July, 1951
 - None of the above.
15. Who initiated the Faraizi Movement and when?
- Haji Shariatullah in 1819
 - Sayyid Ahmad in 1819
 - Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in 1820
 - Abul Kasem Fazlul Huq in 1820
16. Which of the following divided Indian forests into three categories viz. Reserved Forests, Protected Forests & Village Forests?
- The Indian Forest Act of 1865
 - The Indian Forest Act of 1878
 - The Indian Forest Act of 1927
 - None of the above
17. Which one of the following communities was not classified as a 'martial' race' by the *Raj*?
- Kumaoni
 - Mohyal Brahmin
 - Punjabi Musalman
 - Tamil Brahmin
18. Who among the following presented the demand of Universal Suffrage in front of the Joint Select Committee in London, United Kingdom, in 1917?
- Pandita Ramabai
 - Umabai Kundapur
 - Sarojini Naidu
 - Capt Laxmi Sehgal
19. Which one of the following is authored by Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain?
- Aamar Katha*
 - Padmarag*
 - Aamar Jiban*
 - Deepnirban*
20. Who commented, 'the Cripps Mission was a post-dated cheque on a crashing bank?'
- M K Gandhi
 - J L Nehru
 - B G Tilak
 - B V Patel

21. Chipco Movement was associated with-
- a) Peasant Movement.
 - b) Tribal Movement.
 - c) Water management movement.
 - d) Movement against deforestation.
22. Who authored the book '*A Rule of Property for Bengal: An Essay on the Idea of Permanent Settlement*'?
- a) Ramachandra Guha
 - b) J S Grewal
 - c) Ranajit Guha
 - d) Sumit Guha
23. Who spoke out against the practice of 'Indulgences'?
- a) William Shakespeare
 - b) Sir Thomas More
 - c) Erasmus
 - d) Martin Luther
24. What was the main focus of the First-wave Feminism?
- a) Voting rights for women
 - b) Education and economic independence
 - c) Desegregation and integration
 - d) None of the above
25. Who is the author of *Industry and Empire: From 1750 to the Present Day*?
- a) Eric Hobsbawm
 - b) Christopher Hill
 - c) Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin
 - d) Irfan Habib

Part -B

Answer any one of the following.

1x10

26. Analyse the changes that have occurred in the field of 'Partition Studies', with regard to the partition of India.
27. Discuss the rise of *bhadramahilas* in nineteenth century Bengal with special emphasis on the spread of women education in the said era.
