

CUET History Solved Paper-2023

Held on 30 May 2023 (Shift-I)

1. Identify the correct statements.

- A. By the 1930s, the Congress has accepted that Hindustani ought to be the national language.
- B. Durgabai wanted Hindi to be declared as national language.
- C. Mahatma Gandhi retained his faith in the composite character Hindustani.
- D. Each province was to be allowed to choose one of the regional languages for official work within the region.
- E. R.V. Dhulekar was against Hindi be used as the language in Constitution making.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (a) A, C, D only (b) A, D, E only
- (c) B, D, A only (d) B, A, C only

2. What is the term used in 'Ain-i-Akbari' to describe land that has been lain fallow for three or four years?

- (a) Parauti (b) Chachar
- (c) Banjar (d) Polaj

3. After which officer were the sculptural panels of Amaravati Stupa named?

- (a) Colin Mackenzie (b) H. H. Cole
- (c) Walter Elliot (d) Alexander Cunningham

4. Who amongst the following made an attempt to modernise the equipment of the army?

- (a) Henry Hardinge (b) Henry Lawrence
- (c) Henry Hevelock (d) Thomas J. Barker

5. Arrange the following in a chronological order:

- A. Santhal Rebellion.
- B. Permanent Settlement in Bengal.
- C. Regulating Act.
- D. Ryot Rebellion in Deccan.
- E. First Revenue Settlement in Bombay Deccan.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (a) C, B, E, A, D (b) B, C, D, E, A
- (c) C, B, A, E, D (d) B, A, E, D, C

6. What does a 'Stupa' represents as a symbol of worship in sculptures?

- (a) Birth of Buddha (b) Enlightenment
- (c) Mahaparinibbana (d) First Sermon

7. At burials in Harappan sites the dead were generally laid in pits. Which of the following item has not been found in the excavations of the graves at Harappa?

- (a) Micro beads and pottery (b) Copper mirrors
- (c) Shell rings and beads (d) Pile of gold coins

8. "Hindustani should be neither Sanskritised Hindi or Persianised Urdu but a happy combination of both." To whom is this statement attributed?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) R. V. Dhulekar (d) Govind Ballabh Pant

9. Match List - I with List - II

List - I

List - II

- A. Agha I. Wives who came from royal families
- B. Begum II. Concubine
- C. Aghacha III. Slave Eunuchs
- D. Khwajasara IV. Other wives who were not of noble birth

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV (b) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III
- (c) A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II (d) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

10. Archaeologists have classified some of the artefacts discovered from Harappan site as luxuries it these were rare or made from costly, non-local materials or with complicated technologies. 'Faience' was a luxurious material used to make:

- (a) Precious ornaments (b) Religious sculpture
- (c) Little pots (d) Unique agricultural tools

11. Arrange the establishment of the European Companies in a chronological order.

- A. French in Pondicherry B. British in Bombay
- C. Dutch in Masulipatnam D. British in Madras
- E. Portuguese in Panaji

Choose the correct answer from the options give below:

- (a) E, C, B, D, A (b) E, C, D, B, A
- (c) E, D, C, A, B (d) B, A, D, C, E

12. Arrange the following major developments in Harappan Archaeology in a chronological order:

- A. B. B. Lal begins excavations at Kalibangan.
- B. Report of Alexander Cunningham on Harappan Seal.
- C. R.E.M. Wheeler excavates at Harappa.
- D. S.R. Rao begins excavations at Lothal.
- E. M.S. Vats begins excavations at Harappa.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (a) B, C, E, D, A (b) C, B, E, A, D
- (c) B, E, C, D, A (d) E, B, C, A, D

13. Match List - I with List - II

List - I

List - II

- A. Sutta Pitaka I. Rulers and regulations of the Buddhist 'Sangha'
- B. Abhidhamma Pitaka II. The chronicle of the island
- C. Vinaya Pitaka III. Philosophical matters
- D. Dipavamsa IV. Buddha's teachings

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III (b) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV
- (c) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II (d) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III

H-2

14. Whose teachings are often known as the 'Bhagavati dharma'?

- (a) Shankaradeva (b) Sundarar
(c) Sambandar (d) Basavanna

15. Match List - I with List - II

List - I

- A. Meluhha
B. Dilmun
C. Magan
D. Shortughai

List - II

- I. Oman
II. Haja-bird
III. Bahrain
IV. Afghanistan

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV (b) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
(c) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV (d) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV

16. Match List - I with List - II

List - I

- A. Shah Mai
B. Kunwar Singh
C. Nana Sahib
D. Birjis Qadr

List - II

- I. Arrah
II. Kanpur
III. Lucknow
IV. Barout

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I (b) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III
(c) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I (d) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV

17. Who was B.N. Rau?

- (a) Lawyer (b) Chief Draughtsman
(c) Constitutional Advisor (d) Cabinet Member

18. Who was responsible for proposing a Policy of Pacification in the 1780s after a period of Brutal Extermination of 1770s?

- (a) Lord Wellesley (b) Augustus Cleveland
(c) Francis Buchanan (d) William Hodges

19. Arrange the following paintings and illustrations related to 1857, according to their production date in a chronological manner.

- A. Justice
B. In Memorium
C. The Clemency of Canning
D. Execution of Mutinous Sepoys

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (a) D, C, A, B (b) B, A, D, C
(c) A, D, C, B (d) C, D, A, B

20. The practice of a woman having several husbands is known as:

- (a) Endogamy (b) Exogamy
(c) Polygyny (d) Polyandry

21. Who said, "can you show me one free country where there are separate electorates?"

- (a) B.R. Ambedkar (b) Govind Ballabh Pant
(c) Vallabhbhai Patel (d) N.G. Ranga

22. According to Ibn Battuta, what was a postal system in India, where in horses were stationed at every four miles?

- (a) Dawa (b) Dola
(c) Uluq (d) Gul

23. Which of the following is **NOT** correct of the Ryotwari Settlement in the Deccan?

- (a) Average income from different types of soil was estimated.

(b) Revenue paying capacity of ryot was assessed.

(c) A proportion of the revenue was fixed as share of the state.

(d) The amount of revenue demanded was permanently fixed.

24. Which of the following places is **NOT** related to Buddha's life?

- (a) Lumbini (b) Bodhgaya
(c) Mysore (d) Kusinagara

25. Match List - I with List - II

List - I

- A. 1947
B. 1949
C. 1946
D. 1945

List - II

- I. Last meeting of the Interim Government
II. Cabinet Mission Scheme is presented
III. Constitution is signed
IV. Labour Government in Britain

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV (b) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV
(c) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV (d) A-I, B-III, C-IV D-II

26. The 'Gajalakshmi' sculpture is represented as:

- (a) Surrounded by elephants.
(b) Surrounded with lions.
(c) Surrounded with tigers.
(d) Surrounded with two lotus flowers.

27. Who amongst the following showed keen interest in designing the 'bazaar' of Chandni Chowk in Shahjahanabad?

- (a) Roshanara (b) Jahanara
(c) Gulbadan Begum (d) Nadira Begum

28. Who described the kingdom of Awadh as "a cherry that will drop into our mouth one day"?

- (a) Lord William Bentinck (b) Lord Dalhousie
(c) Henry Hardinge (d) Henry Lawrence

29. Which of the following region is a site that is **NOT** related to major Rock Edicts of the Asokan period?

- (a) Sopara (b) Jaugada
(c) Mansehra (d) Maski

30. Which of the following Sufi teachers 'dargahs' are located in Delhi?

- A. Shaikh Muinuddin Sijzi
B. Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki
C. Shaikh Fariduddin Ganj-i-Shakar
D. Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya
E. Shaikh Nasiruddin Chiragh-i-Dehli

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (a) A, B, C only (b) A, C, D only
(c) B, D, E only (d) C, D, E only

31. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true of land grants in the early centuries of Common Era?

- (a) Land grants give us an idea of the regional variations in the sizes of land donated.
(b) Land grants give us an idea of the rights given to donors.
(c) Land grants give us an idea about rural populations - these includes Brahmans and Peasants.
(d) Land grants describe wild animals and hunter gatherers.

32. In which year did James Prinsep decipher the Brahmi Script?

- (a) 1838 (b) 1835
(c) 1848 (d) 1847

33. Which of the following is **NOT** a principal centre of the Revolt of 1857?

- (a) Ambala (b) Gwalior
(c) Jabalpur (d) Kochi

34. Which of the following statements about Harappan culture are **correct**?

- A. Most Harappan sites are located in semi-arid lands, where irrigation was required for agriculture,
B. Traces of canals have been found, at the Harappan site of Shortughai in Afghanistan, but not in Punjab or Sind.
C. Mohenjodaro is the most well-known site of Harappan culture, however the first site to be discovered, was Harappa.
D. The Citadel was an extension of the lower town at the same surface level and was never separated physically from the lower town.
E. The Citadel at Lothal was walled off, though built at a lower surface level.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (a) C, D, E only (b) A, D, E only
(c) A, B, C only (d) B, C, E only

35. When was the 'Hindu Mahasabha' founded?

- (a) 1915 (b) 1916
(c) 1917 (d) 1918

36. Who amongst the following artists accompanied Humayun to Delhi?

- A. Bihzad B. Mir Sayyid Ali
C. Muhammad Hussain D. Abdus Samad
E. Sadullah Khan

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (a) A, C only (b) B, D only
(c) E, B only (d) C, D only

37. Which of the following sentences are **True** of zamindars in the 18th -19th centuries?

- A. They gave out loans to ryots and sold their produce.
B. They cultivated some land and gave out rest to under-ryots.
C. They paid revenue to the English East India Company.
D. They distributed the 'jama' over the villages.
E. Zamindars paid rents to the ryots.

Choose the **correct** answer from the option given below:

- (a) C, D only (b) B, C only
(c) A, D only (d) B, E only

38. Who among the following travellers provided a detailed account on the working of the imperial 'Karkhanas'?

- (a) Ibn Battuta (b) Al-Biruni
(c) Francois Bernier (d) Duarte Barbosa

39. Who is the author of the treaties 'Kashf-ul-Mahjub'?

- (a) Ali Bin Usman Hujiri
(b) Amir Hasan Sijzi Dehlavi
(c) Mir Khurd Kismani
(d) Abdul Haqq Muhaddu Dehlavi

40. In which year did the English East India Company acquired the 'Diwani' of Bengal?

- (a) 1763 (b) 1762
(c) 1764 (d) 1765

DIRECTION (Qs. 41-45): Read the passage and answer the questions :

The king made a tank.. at the mouth of two hills so that all the water which comes from either one side or the other collects there; and, besides this, water comes to it from more than three leagues (approximately 15 kilometers) by pipes which run along the lower parts of the range outside. This water is brought from a lake which itself overflows into a little river. The tank has three large pillars handsomely carved with figures; these connect above with certain pipes by which they get water when they have to irrigate their gardens and rice fields. In order to make this tank, the said king broke down a hill... In the tank, I saw so many people at work that there must have been fifteen or twenty thousand men, looking like ants...

41. Who among the following is the author of this passage?

- (a) Colin Mackenzie (b) Domingo Paes
(c) Abdur Razzaq (d) Duarte Barbosa

42. Who amongst the following is the king to whom this tank is attributed?

- (a) Harihara (b) Rama Raya
(c) Krishnadeva Raya (d) Bukka

43. Vijayanagara is located in a natural basin formed by which river?

- (a) Kaveri (b) Pennar
(c) Tungabhadra (d) Tirunelveli

44. What was the name of the most important tank that was built in the 15th century under the Vijayanagara Empire.

- (a) Hiriya (b) Kamalapuram
(c) Amuktamalyada (d) Mahanavami Dibba

45. Arrange the following dynasties in their **correct** chronological order.

- A. Aravidu B. Tuluvas
C. Sangama D. Saluva

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (a) D, B, A, C (b) A, B, D, C
(c) C, B, D, A (d) C, D, B, A

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 46-50): Read the passage and answer the questions :

"Tomorrow we shall break the salt tax law"

On 5 April 1930, Mahatma Gandhi spoke at Dandi:

When I left Sabarmati with my companions for this seaside hamlet of Dandi. I was not certain in my mind that we would be allowed to reach this place. Even while I was at Sabarmati there was a rumour that I might be arrested. I had thought that the Government might perhaps let my party come as far as Dandi, but not me certainly. If someone says that this betrays imperfect faith on my part, I shall not deny the charge. That I have reached here is in no small measure due to the power of peace and non-violence: that power is universally felt. The Government may, if it wishes, congratulate itself on acting as it has done, for it could have arrested every one of us. In saying that it did not have the courage to arrest this army of peace, we praise it. It felt ashamed to arrest such an army. He is a civilised man who feels ashamed

to do anything which his neighbours would disapprove. The Government deserves to be congratulated on not arresting us, even if it desisted only from fear of world opinion.

Tomorrow we shall break the salt tax law. Whether the Government will tolerate that is a different question. It may not tolerate it, but it deserves congratulations on the patience and for bearance it has displayed in regard to this party....

What if I and all the eminent leaders in Gujarat and in the rest of the country are arrested? This movement is based on the faith that when a whole nation is roused and on the march no leader is necessary.

46. The famous Dandi March began on 12 March 1930. Gandhiji began walking from his ashram at _____ towards Dandi.

- (a) Kheda (b) Sabarmati
(c) Ahmedabad (d) Champaran

47. The proclamation of commitment to 'Purna Swaraj' or Complete Independence was passed in Congress of _____

- (a) Lahore, 1929. (b) Nagpur, 1920.
(c) Madras, 1927. (d) Calcutta, 1928.

48. Mahatma Gandhi had given advance notice of his 'Salt March' to which Viceroy of India?

- (a) Lord Wavell (b) Lord Irwin
(c) Lord Dalhousie (d) Lord Mountbatten

49. The Salt March was notable for various reasons. Identify the **correct** ones:

- A. It brought Mahatma Gandhi to world attention.
B. It was first nationalist activity in which Muslims participated in large numbers.
C. It made the British to realise that their rule was not forever.
D. It made the British to realise that they would have to devolve some power to the Indians.
E. Salt March was widely covered by European and American press.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (a) A, B, C, D only (b) B, C, D, E only
(c) A, C, D, E only (d) A, B, D, E only

50. Mahatma Gandhi illustrated his tactical wisdom by picking on salt monopoly. Which of the following statements are **correct** to prove this?

- A. State monopoly over salt was deeply unpopular.
B. People were forbidden from making salt for even domestic use.
C. Salt was not an essential item.
D. Government destroyed the salt that it could not sell profitably.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (a) A, C, D only (b) B, C, D only
(c) A, B, C only (d) A, B, D only

Hints & Explanations

- (a) By the 1930s, the Congress had accepted that Hindustani ought to be the national language. Mahatma Gandhi felt that everyone should speak in a language that common people could easily understand. Durgabai informed the House that the opposition in the south against Hindi was very strong: "The opponents feel perhaps justly that this propaganda for Hindi cuts at the very root of the provincial languages..." Mahatma Gandhi, however, retained his faith in the composite character of Hindustani. English would continue to be used for all official purposes. Each province was to be allowed to choose one of the regional languages for official work within the province. By referring to Hindi as the official rather than the national language. R. V. Dhulekar, a Congressman from the United Provinces, made an aggressive plea that Hindi be used as the language of constitution-making.
- (b) The Emperor Akbar in his profound sagacity classified the lands and fixed different revenue to be paid by each. **Polaj** is land which is annually cultivated for each crop in succession and is never allowed to lie fallow. **Paraoti** is land left out of cultivation for a time that it may recover its strength. **Chachar** is land that has lain fallow for three or four years. **Banjar** is land uncultivated for five years and more.
- (c) In 1854, **Walter Elliot**, the commissioner of Guntur (Andhra Pradesh), visited Amaravati and collected

several sculpture panels and took them away to Madras. (These came to be called the Elliot marbles after him.) He also discovered the remains of the western gateway and came to the conclusion that the structure at Amaravati was one of the largest and most magnificent Buddhist stupas ever built.

- (a) As Governor General, **Hardinge** attempted to modernise the equipment of the army. The Enfield rifles that were introduced initially used the greased cartridges the sepoys rebelled against.
- (a) **Chronological order:**
(a) Regulating Act :- 1773
(b) Permanent Settlement in Bengal :- 1793.
(c) First Revenue Settlement in Bombay Deccan :- 1818
(d) Santhal Rebellion :- 1855-56
(e) Ryot Rebellion in Deccan :- 1875
- (c) The empty seat was meant to indicate the meditation of the Buddha, and the stupa was meant to represent the **mahaparinibbana**. Another frequently used symbol was the wheel. This stood for the first sermon of the Buddha, delivered at Sarnath.
- (d) At burials in Harappan sites the dead were generally laid in pits. Some graves contain pottery and ornaments, perhaps indicating a belief that these could be used in the afterlife. Jewellery has been found in burials of both men and women. In fact, in the excavations at the

cemetery in Harappa in the mid-1980s, an ornament consisting of three shell rings, a jasper (a kind of semi-precious stone) bead and hundreds of micro beads was found near the skull of a male. In some instances the dead were buried with copper mirrors. But on the whole, it appears that the Harappans did not believe in burying precious things with the dead.

8. (a) A few months before his death **Mahatma Gandhi** reiterated his views on the language question: This Hindustani should be neither Sanskritised Hindi nor Persianised Urdu but a happy combination of both. It should also freely admit words wherever necessary from the different regional languages and also assimilate words from foreign languages, provided that they can mix well and easily with our national language.

9. (b)

List-I	List-II
Agha	Other wives who were not of noble birth
Begum	Wives who came from royal families
Aghacha	Concubine
Khwasasara	Slave Eunuchs

10. (c) Archaeologists have classified some of the artefacts discovered from Harappan site as luxuries if these were rare or made from costly, non-local materials or with complicated technologies. 'Faience' was a luxurious material used to make little pots.
11. (b) Portuguese in Panaji in 1510, the Dutch in Masulipatnam in 1605, the British in Madras in 1639. Bombay was given to the Company in 1661 by the English king, who had got it as part of his wife's dowry from the king of Portugal. The French in Pondicherry (present-day Puducherry) in 1673.
12. (c) 1875 Report of Alexander Cunningham on Harappan seal
1921 M.S. Vats begins excavations at Harappa
1946 R.E.M. Wheeler excavates at Harappa
1955 S.R. Rao begins excavations at Lothal
1960 B.B. Lal and B.K. Thapar begin excavations at Kalibangan

13. (c)

List-I	List-II
Sutta Pitaka	Buddha's teachings
Abhidhamma Pitaka	Philosophical matters
Vinaya Pitaka	Rulers and regulations of the Buddhist 'Sangha'
Dipavamsa	The chronicle of the island

14. (a) In the late fifteenth century, Sankaradeva emerged as one of the leading proponents of Vaishnavism in Assam. His teachings, often known as the Bhagavati dharma because they were based on the Bhagavad Gita and the Bhagavata Purana. It focused on absolute surrender to the supreme deity, in this case, Lord Vishnu.

15. (d)

List-I	List-II
Meluhha	Haja-bird
Dilmun	Bahrein
Magan	Oman
Shortughai	Afghanistan

16. (b)

List-I	List-II
Shah Mal	Barout
Kunwar Singh	Arrah
Nana Sahib	Kanpur
Birjis Qadr	Lucknow

17. (c) **B. N. Rau** was appointed the **Constitutional Adviser** to the Constituent Assembly in formulating the Indian Constitution.
18. (b) In the 1770s the British embarked on a brutal policy of extermination, hunting the Paharias down and killing them. Then, by the 1780s, **Augustus Cleveland**, the Collector of Bhagalpur, proposed a **policy of pacification**.
19. (c) Justice, Punch, 12 September 1857
Execution of mutinous sepoys in Peshawar, Illustrated London News, 3 October 1857
"The Clemency of Canning", Punch, 24 October 1857
"In Memoriam", by Joseph Noel Paton, 1859
20. (d) Polyandry is a form of polygamy in which a woman takes two or more husbands at the same time.
21. (c) Vallabhbhai Patel
22. (c) Posts carried by foot runners were called Dava and those carried by horses was called Uluq.
23. (d) The average income from different types of soil was estimated, the revenue-paying capacity of the ryot was assessed and a proportion of it fixed as the share of the state. The lands were resurveyed every 30 years and the revenue rates increased. Therefore the revenue demand was no longer permanent.
24. (c) These include four pilgrimage sites related to the life of Gautama Buddha viz. Lumbini, Bodhgaya, Sarnath and Kushinagara and four other sites viz. Sravasti, Sankasya, Rajgir and Vaishali. Pawapuri is not associated with him. Mysore is also not associated with Buddha.

25. (a)

List-I	List-II
1947	Last meeting of the Interim Government
1949	Constitution was signed
1946	Cabinet Mission Scheme is presented
1945	Labour Government comes into power in Britain

26. (a) Gajalakshmi – literally, the goddess of good fortune – who is associated with elephants.
27. (b) The bazaar of Chandni Chowk, the throbbing centre of Shahjahanabad, was designed by Jahanara.
28. (b) Lord Dalhousie described the kingdom of Awadh as “a cherry that will drop into our mouth one day”. He said this in 1851. In 1856, the kingdom was formally annexed to the British Empire.
29. (d) Maski derives its name from Mahasangha or Masangi. The site came into prominence with the discovery of a minor rock edict of Emperor Ashoka by C. Beadon in 1915. It was the first edict of Emperor Ashoka that contained the name Ashoka in it instead of the earlier edicts that referred him as Devanampiyetiya.
30. (c) **Major Teachers Of The Chishti Silsila**

Sufi Teachers	Location Of Dargah
Shaikh Muinuddin Sijzi	Ajmer (Rajasthan)
Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki	Delhi
Shaikh Fariduddin Ganj-i Shakar	Ajodhan (Pakistan)
Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya	Delhi
Shaikh Nasiruddin Chiragh-i Dehli	Delhi

31. (d) From the early centuries of the Common Era, we find grants of land being made, many of which were recorded in inscriptions. Some of these inscriptions were on stone, but most were on copper plates which were probably given as a record of the transaction to those who received the land. The records that have survived are generally about grants to religious institutions or to Brahmanas. Most inscriptions were in Sanskrit.
32. (a) **James Prinsep** deciphered the Brahmi and Kharosthi scripts in 1838.
33. (d) **Kochi** was not a principal centre of the Revolt of 1857.
34. (c) Most Harappan sites are located in semi-arid lands, where irrigation was probably required for agriculture. Traces of canals have been found at the Harappan site of Shortughai in Afghanistan, but not in Punjab or Sind. It is possible that ancient canals silted up long ago. It is also likely that water drawn from wells was used for irrigation. Besides, water reservoirs found in Dholavira (Gujarat) may have been used to store water for agriculture. Mohenjodaro is the most well-known site of Harappan culture, however the first site to be discovered, was Harappa. The Citadel owes its height to the fact that buildings were constructed on mud brick platforms.
35. (a) ‘Hindu Mahasabha’ founded was founded in 1915.
36. (b) Artists from Iran also made their way to Mughal India. Some were brought to the Mughal court, as in the case

- of Mir Sayyid Ali and Abdus Samad, who were made to accompany Emperor Humayun to Delhi.
37. (a) Zamindars were responsible for: (a) paying revenue to the company (b) distributing the revenue demand (jama) over villages. Each village ryot, big or small, paid rent to the zamindar. Jotedars gave out loans to other ryots and sold their produce. Ryots cultivated some land and gave out the rest to under-ryots on rent. Under-ryots paid rent to the ryots.
38. (c) **Francois Bernier** is perhaps the only historian who provides a detailed account of the working of the imperial karkhanas or workshops.
39. (a) Treatises or manuals dealing with sufi thought and practices – The Kashf-ul-Mahjub of Ali bin Usman Hujwiri (died c. 1071) is an example of this genre. It enables historians to see how traditions outside the subcontinent influenced sufi thought in India.
40. (d) On 12 August 1765, the Mughal emperor appointed the East India Company as the Diwan of Bengal.
41. (b) Domingo Paes
42. (c) This tank is attributed to Krishnadeva Raya.
43. (c) The most striking feature about the location of Vijayanagara is the natural basin formed by the river Tungabhadra which flows in a north-easterly direction.
44. (b) The most important such tank was built in the early years of the fifteenth century and is now called Kamalapuram tank.
45. (d) The first dynasty, known as the Sangama dynasty, exercised control till 1485. They were supplanted by the Saluvas, military commanders, who remained in power till 1503 when they were replaced by the Tuluvas. By 1542 control at the centre had shifted to another ruling lineage, that of the Aravidu, which remained in power till the end of the seventeenth century.
46. (b) The famous Dandi March began on 12 March 1930. Gandhiji began walking from his ashram at Sabarmati towards Dandi.
47. (a) The proclamation of commitment to ‘Purna Swaraj’ or Complete Independence was passed in Congress of Lahore, 1929.
48. (b) Mahatma Gandhi had given advance notice of his ‘Salt March’ to Lord Irwin Viceroy of India.
49. (c) It brought Mahatma Gandhi to world attention. It made the British to realise that their rule was not forever. It made the British to realise that they would have to devolve some power to the Indians. Salt March was widely covered by European and American press.
50. (d) State monopoly over salt was deeply unpopular. People were forbidden from making salt for even domestic use. Government destroyed the salt that it could not sell profitably.