

CUET History Solved Paper-2023

- The Harappans procured Lapis Lazuli, a blue stone from:
 - Nageshwar
 - Shortughai
 - Balakot
 - Lothal
- Identify the first Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India:
 - R.E.M. Wheeler
 - Alexander Cunningham
 - John Marshall
 - Daya Ram Sahni
- Point the evidence NOT considered as a proof of agricultural technology of Harappan culture:
 - Terracotta bull
 - Terracotta Models of Plough
 - Grid Patterned streets
 - Traces of canals of Shortughai
- Archaeologists have unearthed several thousand copper coins issued by:
 - Kushanas
 - Romans
 - Yaudhayas
 - Mauryas
- Who among the following rulers adopted the title 'Devaputra' or 'Son of god'?
 - Chola Rulers
 - Maurya Rulers
 - Gupta Rulers
 - Kushana Rulers
- Name the Chinese traveller/scholar who visited the Patliputra city in 7th century CE, he found it in ruins and with small population?
 - Fia-Xian
 - Xuan Zang
 - O-Sing
 - It-Sing
- According to Manusmriti, which among the following is NOT one of the means for men to acquire wealth?
 - Conquest
 - Investment
 - Stealing
 - Inheritance
- According to Manusmriti, Endogamy refers to marriage:
 - Outside the kin or caste group
 - Within the kin caste group
 - Practice of a man having several wives
 - Practice of a woman having several husbands
- Select the strategies adopted by Brahmanas to enforce the norm of 'right' occupation':
 - They asserted through hymns in RigVeda that Varna was of divine origin.
 - They advised kings to ensure that these norms were followed within their kingdoms.

- They attempted to persuade people that their status was determined by their merit
- They never attempted to enforce anything, it was just that people chose their occupation.

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

- (A) and (C)
 - (B) and (C)
 - (D) and (A)
 - (A) and (B)
- Who among the following visited Amravati and collected several sculpture panels and took them to Madras?
 - Marco Polo
 - John Marshall
 - Walter Elliot
 - John Robinson

- Match List - I with List - II

List - I (Sanchi Sculptures)	List - II (Symbolic Meaning)
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(A) Empty seat	(I) Auspicious Symbol
(B) Wheel	(II) Strength and Wisdom
(C) Shalabhanjika	(III) First Sermon of Buddha
(D) Elephants	(IV) Meditation of Buddha

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

- (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)
 - (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)
 - (A)-(III), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)
 - (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)
- The Sanchi Stupa complex has survived due to:
 - The decisions of Shahjahan Begum and Sultan Jehan Begum
 - The good luck in escaping the eyes of railway contractors and builders
 - The good luck in escaping the eyes of those looking for finds to carry away to the museums of Europe
 - The steps taken by the British government to conserve the Stupa
 - The steps taken to demarcate it as a residential building.

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

- (A), (B), (D) and (E) only
- (B), (C), (D) and (E) only
- (A), (C), (D) and (E) only
- (A), (B), (C) only

13. Who among the following has written in detail about the unique communication or about the postal system of Delhi Sultanate?

(a) Al-Biruni (b) Abdul-Razzaq Samargandi
(c) Ibn Battuta (d) Peter Mundi

14. Match List - I with List -II

List - I (Titles)	List - II (Sufi-Shaikh)
(A) Sultan-ul-Mashaikh	(I) Khwaja Muinuddin
(B) Gharib Nawaz	(II) Shaikh Fariduddin
(C) Ganj-i-Shakar	(III) Nizamuddin Auliya
(D) Chiragh-i-Delhi	(IV) Shaikh Nasiruddin

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

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

15. Andal, a women Alvar, saw herself as beloved of:

(a) Krishna (b) Vishnu
(c) Shiva (d) Ganesh

16. Match List - I with List -II

List - I	List - II
(A) Shahada	(I) Fasting during the month of Ramzan
(B) Salat	(II) Prophet Mohammad is messenger of Allah
(C) Sawm	(III) Giving alms
(D) Zakat	(IV) Offering prayers five times a day

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

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

17. Match List - I with List -II

List - I	List - II
(A) Domingo Paes	(I) Russia
(B) Abdur Razzaq Samarqandi	(II) Italy
(C) Afanasii Nikitin	(III) Persia
(D) Nicolo di-conti	(IV) Portugal

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

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

18. Arrange the following in ascending order:

(a) Aravidu dynasty (b) Saluvas dynasty
(c) Tuluvas dynasty (d) Sangama dynasty

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

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

19. Abdur Razzaq, was greatly impressed by the unique features of Vijayanagra's fortification.

Choose the features of Vijayanagara's fort:

A. Eight lines of forts were constructed
B. No mortar was used in construction
C. The stone blocks were wedge shaped
D. Circular bastions and pyramids were there in forts
E. The fortification did not enclose agricultural tracts

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

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

20. Most peasants during the Mughal rule in India produced a minimum of crops.

(a) 7 (b) 4
(c) 3 (d) 2

21. Arrange the following capital cities of the Mughals according to the timeline. (from first to the last)

A. Fatehpur Sikri B. Shahjahanabad
C. Agra D. Lahore

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

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

22. Match List - I with List -II

List - I	List - II
(A) Akbar Nama	(I) Abdul Hamid Lahori
(B) Humayun Nama	(II) Abu'l Fazl
(C) Badshah Nama	(III) Muhammad Kazim
(D) Alamgir Nama	(IV) Gulbadan Begum

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

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

23. Which of the following Mughal queens and princesses controlled financial resources?

(A) Nur Jahan (B) Jahanara
(C) Roshanara (D) Nadira
(E) Razia

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

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

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24. The bazar of Chandni Chowk, the throbbing centre of Shahjahanabad was designed by:
 (a) Gulbadan Begum (b) Jodha Bai
 (c) Jahanara (d) Nur Jahan
25. Akbar Nama was translated into English by:
 (a) Sir William Jones (b) Anthony Monserrate
 (c) Henry Beveridge (d) Father Antonio
26. Lucknow was represented by whom after the death of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah:
 (a) Nana Sahib (b) Peshwa Baji Rao
 (c) Birjis Qadir (d) Kunwar Singh
27. "Angrez Bahadur ain, mulk lai linho" (the honourable English came and took the country). In this folk song "mulk" (country) is referred to ----
 (a) Kanpur (b) Awadh
 (c) Jhansi (d) Meerut
28. The experience of Francois Sisten is important:
 (a) In the context of the communication of the message of revolt and mutiny
 (b) In the context of the planning of the British to suppress the revolt
 (c) In the context of the implications of the revolt
 (d) In the context of the unity between the Hindus and the Muslims
29. The British official who estimated that three-fourths of the adult male population was in rebellion in 1857.....
 (a) Forsyth (b) Henry Harlock
 (c) James Outram (d) Colin Campbell
30. The famous painting "Relief of Lucknow" celebrated the British saviours and shows the Indian rebels in poor light. Who is the painter?
 (a) Thomas Jones Barker (b) Joseph Noel Paton
 (c) Punch (d) William Hodges
31. Which of the following statements is/are correct about Subsidiary Alliance:
 (A) It was devised by Lord Dalhousie in 1798
 (B) The British would be responsible for protecting their ally from external and internal threats
 (C) In the territory of the ally, a British Christian missionary was to be stationed
 (D) The ally could enter into agreements with other rulers only with the permission of the British
 (E) The ally could enter into war without taking permission from the British.
- Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:
 (a) (A), (B) and (E) only (b) (A), (C) and (E) only
 (c) (B) and (D) only (d) (B), (C) and (E) only
32. Arrange the following events related to the establishment of British empire in India in chronological order:
 (A) Establishment of railways in India by the British
 (B) Lottery Committee
 (C) First all India Census
 (D) British set up trading post in Madras
 (E) Transfer of Capital from Calcutta to Delhi
- Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:
 (a) (D), (B), (A), (C), (E) (b) (A), (B), (C), (D), (E)
 (c) (B), (D), (C), (A), (E) (d) (C), (B), (A), (D), (E)
33. Which of the following factors made Gandhiji a people's leader:
 (A) He lived like them
 (B) Spoke their language
 (C) He wore simple Dhoti
 (D) He spent each day working on Charkha
 (E) He did not do manual labour
- Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:
 (a) (A), (B), (C), (D) (b) (B), (C), (D), (E)
 (c) (B), (C), (D) (d) (C), (D), (E)
34. How did Gandhi broaden the basis of Nationalism:
 (A) New branches of Congress were set up in various parts of India
 (B) A series of 'Praja Mandals' were established to promote nationalist creed in the princely states
 (C) Gandhiji encouraged communication of nationalist message in the mother tongue
 (D) Gandhiji was not able to gather support of Indian entrepreneurs and industrialists
- Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:
 (a) (A), (D), (C) only (b) (A), (B), (C) only
 (c) (C) and (D) only (d) (A) and (B) only
35. Arrange the following events chronologically:
 (A) Lahore Session and the demand for Purna Swaraj
 (B) On 26 January Gandhiji promoted to celebrate independence day in a traditional way
 (C) The Salt March begins
 (D) Salt was made by Gandhiji and salt law was broken at Dandi
 (E) Gandhiji - Irwin Pact signed
- Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:
 (a) (B), (C), (D), (E), (A) (b) (C), (D), (E), (A), (B)
 (c) (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) (d) (D), (E), (A), (B), (C)
36. Arrange the following movements in order to their occurrence.
 (A) Kheda Satyagraha
 (B) Bardoli Satyagraha

- (C) Rowlatt Satyagraha
(D) Quit India Movement
(E) Champaran Satyagraha

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

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

37. Match List-I with List-II

List-I

- (A) Shaukat Ali
(B) Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay
(C) Jayaprakash Narayan
(D) Annie Besant

List-II

- (I) Salt Satyagraha
(II) Socialist member of Congress
(III) Theosophical Society
(IV) Khilafat Movement

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

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

38. Mahatma Gandhi tried to obtain for the peasants security of tenure and freedom to cultivate the crops of their choice in which of the following movement:

- (a) Chauri Chaura
(b) Ahmedabad Satyagraha
(c) Kheda Satyagraha
(d) Champaran Satyagraha

39. The leader of the Muslim League who drafted the Pakistan Resolution was:

- (a) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan (b) Maulana Azad
(c) Sikandar Hayat Khan (d) Muhammad Iqbal

40. Admit all the turmoil of the partition one man's valiant efforts to restore communal harmony bore fruit. Who is being discussed in these lines? Choose the correct option.

- (a) B.N. Rau (b) Rajendra Prasad
(c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Maulana Azad

PASSAGE

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 41-45): Read the passage given below and answer. From the Fifth Report;

Referring to the condition of zamindars and the auction of lands, the Fifth Report stated:

The revenue was not realised with punctuality, and lands to a considerable extent were periodically exposed to sale by auction. In the native year 1203, corresponding with 1796-97, the land advertised for sale comprehended a jumma or assessment of sicca rupees 28,70,061, the extent of land actually sold bore a jumma or assessment of 14,18,756, and the amount of purchase money sicca rupees 17,90,416. In 1204, corresponding with

1797-98, the land advertised was for sicca rupees 26,66,191, the quantity sold was for sicca rupees 22,74,076, and the purchase money sicca rupees 21,47,580. Among the defaulters were some of the oldest families of the country. Such were the rajahs of Nuddea, Rajeshaye, Bishenpore (all districts of Bengal),... and others, the dismemberment of whose estates at the end of each succeeding year, threatened them with poverty and ruin, and in some instance presented difficulties to the revenue officers, in their efforts to preserve undiminished the amount of public assessment.

41. Name the British East India company official who introduced the Permanent Settlement?

- (a) Lord William Bentinck (b) Lord Cornwallis
(c) Lord Hastings (d) Lord Wellesley

42. What were the officials trying to show through the figures?

- (A) Maladministration, corruption and misrule by East India Company
(B) Drawbacks of the system of Permanent Settlement
(C) Inefficiency in Revenue collection
(D) Collapse of the traditional Zamindari power

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

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

43. Consider the following statements regarding the establishment of British East India Company rule in Bengal. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct.

- (A) The Permanent Settlement had come into operation in 1798
(B) Under this system, zamindar was not a land owner in the village, but revenue collector of the state
(C) Due to high initial demands, zamindars defaulted on payments
(D) Faced with an exorbitantly high revenue demand, zamindars fled to forests

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

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

44. According to the passage, meaning of 'jumma'..... is:

- (a) Amount collected as Land Revenue
(b) Amount collected from auction of land
(c) Amount assessment of Land Revenue
(d) Amount expected from auction of land

45. The British East India Company had issued a decree that property of _____ would not be taken over, even in the case of non-payment of revenue.

- (a) Woman
(b) Poor Peasants
(c) Kings
(d) Jotedars

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 46-50): Read the passage given below to answer.

"I believe separate electorates will be suicidal to the minorities."

During the debate on 27 August 1947, Govind Ballabh Pant said: I believe separate electorates will be suicidal to the minorities and will do them tremendous harm. If they are isolated for ever, they can never convert themselves into a majority and the feeling of frustration will cripple them even from the very beginning. What is that you desire and what is our ultimate objective? Do the minorities always want to remain as minorities or do they ever expect to form an integral parts of a great nation and as such to guide and control its destinies? If they do, can they ever achieve that aspiration and that ideal if they are isolated from the rest of the community? I think it would be extremely dangerous for them if they were segregated from the rest of the community and kept aloof in an air-tight compartment where they would have to rely on others even for the air they breath. The minorities if they are returned by separate electorates can to rely on others even for the air they breath. The minorities if they are returned by separate electorates can never have any effective voice.

46. Which minister from Madras made a powerful plea for continuing separate electorates?
(a) R.V. Dhulekar (b) B. Pocker Bahadur
(c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (d) Govind Ballabh Pant
47. Separate electorates was a "poison that has entered the body politic of our country" was declared by:
(a) R.V. Dhulekar (b) B. Pocker Bahadur
(c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (d) Begam Aizaz Rosul
48. "Separate electorates were self destructive since they isolated the minorities from the majority" is stated by:
(a) R.V. Dhulekar (b) Govind Ballabh Pant
(c) Begam Aizaz Rosul (d) B. Pocker Bahadur
49. "There is the unwholesome and to some extent degrading habit of thinking change in terms of communities and never in terms of citizens" was stated by:
(a) Begam Aizaz Rosul (b) Govind Ballabh Pant
(c) N.C. Ranga (d) B. Pocker Bahadur
50. The real minorities were the poor and demontrodden is stated by:
(a) N.C. Ranga (b) B. Pocker Bahadur
(c) Govind Ballabh Pant (d) Begam Aizaz Rosul

Hints & Explanations

1. (b) The Harappans procured materials for craft production in various ways. For instance, they established settlements such as Nageshwar and Balakot in areas where shell was available. Other such sites were Shortughai, in far-off Afghanistan, near the best source of lapis lazuli, a blue stone that was apparently very highly valued, and Lothal which was near sources of carnelian (from Bharuch in Gujarat), steatite (from south Rajasthan and north Gujarat) and metal (from Rajasthan).
2. (b) Sir Alexander Cunningham was the first Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India.
3. (c) If you look at the plan of the Lower Town you will notice that roads and streets were laid out along an approximate "grid" pattern, intersecting at right angles. It seems that streets with drains were laid out first and then houses built along them. If domestic waste water had to flow into the street drains, every house needed to have at least one wall along a street.
4. (c) Archaeologists have unearthed several thousand copper coins issued by the Yaudheyas, pointing to the latter's interest and participation in economic exchanges.

5. (d) Many Kushana rulers also adopted the title devaputra, or "son of god", possibly inspired by Chinese rulers who called themselves sons of heaven.
6. (b) When the Chinese pilgrim Xuan Zang visited the city in the seventh century CE, he found it in ruins, and with a very small population.
7. (c) For men, the Manusmriti declares, there are seven means of acquiring wealth: inheritance, finding, purchase, conquest, investment, work, and acceptance of gifts from good people. For women, there are six means of acquiring wealth: what was given in front of the fire (marriage) or the bridal procession, or as a token of affection, and what she got from her brother, mother or father. She could also acquire wealth through any subsequent gift and whatever her "affectionate" husband might give her.
8. (a) Endogamy refers to marriage within a unit – this could be a kin group, caste, or a group living in the same locality.
9. (d) The Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras also contained rules about the ideal "occupations" of the four categories or varnas. Brahmanas were supposed to study and teach the Vedas, perform sacrifices

and get sacrifices performed, and give and receive gifts. Kshatriyas were to engage in warfare, protect people and administer justice, study the Vedas, get sacrifices performed, and make gifts. The last three "occupations" were also assigned to the Vaishyas, who were in addition expected to engage in agriculture, pastoralism and trade. Shudras were assigned only one occupation – that of serving the three "higher" varnas. The Brahmanas evolved two or three strategies for enforcing these norms. One, as we have just seen, was to assert that the varna order was of divine origin. Second, they advised kings to ensure that these norms were followed within their kingdoms. And third, they attempted to persuade people that their status was determined by birth. However, this was not always easy. So prescriptions were often reinforced by stories told in the Mahabharata and other texts.

10. (c) In 1854, Walter Elliot, the commissioner of Guntur (Andhra Pradesh), visited Amaravati and collected several sculptures panels and took them away to Madras. (These came to be called the Elliot marbles after him.)

11. (d)

List-I (Sanchi Sculptures)	List-II (Symbolic Meaning)
Empty seat	Meditation of Buddha
Wheel	First Sermon of Buddha
Shalabhanjika	Auspicious Symbol
Elephants	Strength and Wisdom

12. (d) So if the stupa complex has survived, it is in no small measure due to wise decisions, and to good luck in escaping the eyes of railway contractors, builders, and those looking for finds to carry away to the museums of Europe.

13. (c) Ibn Battuta describes the postal system of Delhi Sultanate.

14. (a)

List - I (Title)	List - II (Sufi-Shaikh)
Sultan-ul-Mashaikh	Nizamuddin Auliya
Gharib Nawaz	Khwaja Muinuddin
Ganj-i-Shakar	Shaikh Fariduddin
Chiragh-i-Delhi	Shaikh Nasiruddin

15. (b) The compositions of Andal, a woman Alvar, were widely sung (and continue to be sung to date). Andal saw herself as the beloved of Vishnu; her verses express her love for the deity.

16. (a)

List-I	List-II
Shahada	Prophet Mohammad is messenger of Allah
Salat	Offering prayers five times a day
Sawm	Fasting during the month of Ramzan
Zakat	Giving alms

17. (d)

List-I	List-II
Domingo Paes	Portugal
Abdur Razzaq Samarqandi	Persia
Afanasii Nikitin	Russia
Niccolo di-conti	Italy

18. (c) 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.

19. (b) Abdur Razzaq, an ambassador sent by the ruler of Persia to Calicut (present-day Kozhikode) in the fifteenth century, was greatly impressed by the fortifications, and mentioned seven lines of forts. These encircled not only the city but also its agricultural hinterland and forests. The outermost wall linked the hills surrounding the city. The massive masonry construction was slightly tapered. No mortar or cementing agent was employed anywhere in the construction. The stone blocks were wedge shaped, which held them in place, and the inner portion of the walls was of earth packed with rubble. Square or rectangular bastions projected outwards.

20. (d) This would mean that most regions, except those terrains that were the most arid or inhospitable, produced a minimum of two crops a year (do-fasla), whereas some, where rainfall or irrigation assured a continuous supply of water, even gave three crops.

21. (c) During the 1560s Akbar had the fort of Agra constructed with red sandstone quarried from the adjoining regions. In the 1570s he decided to build a new capital, Fatehpur Sikri. In 1585 the capital was transferred to Lahore to bring the north-west under greater control and Akbar closely watched the frontier for thirteen years. In 1648 the court, army and household moved from Agra to the newly completed imperial capital, Shahjahanabad.

22. (c)

List-I	List-II
Akbar Nama	Abu'l Fazl
Humayun Nama	Gulbadan Begum
Badshah Nama	Abdul Hamid Lahori
Alamgir Nama	Muhammad Kazim

23. (a) After Nur Jahan, Mughal queens and princesses began to control significant financial resources. Shah Jahan's daughters Jahanara and Roshanara enjoyed an annual income often equal to that of high imperial mansabdars. Jahanara, in addition, received revenues from the port city of Surat, which was a lucrative centre of overseas trade.
24. (c) Jahanara participated in many architectural projects of Shah Jahan's new capital, Shahjahanabad (Delhi). Among these was an imposing double-storeyed caravanserai with a courtyard and garden. The bazaar of Chandni Chowk, the throbbing centre of Shahjahanabad, was designed by Jahanara.
25. (c) In the early twentieth century the Akbar Nama was translated into English by Henry Beveridge after years of hard labour.
26. (c) Lucknow was represented by Birjis Kadir after the death of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah.
27. (b) "Angrez Bahadur ain, mulk lai linho" (the honourable English came and took the country). In this folk song "mulk" (country) is referred to Awadh.
28. (a) In the context of the communication of the message of revolt and mutiny, the experience of François Sisten, a native Christian police inspector in Sitapur, is telling. He had gone to Saharanpur to pay his respects to the magistrate. Sisten was dressed in Indian clothes and sitting cross-legged.
29. (a) In Awadh, for example, a British official called Forsyth estimated that three-fourths of the adult male population was in rebellion. The area was brought under control only in March 1858 after protracted fighting.
30. (a) The famous painting "Relief of Lucknow" celebrated the British saviours and shows the Indian rebels in poor light. This painting was painted by Thomas Jones Barker.
31. (c) Subsidiary Alliance was a system devised by Lord Wellesley in 1798. All those who entered into such an alliance with the British had to accept certain terms and conditions: (a) The British would be responsible for protecting their ally from external and internal threats to their power. (b) In the territory of the ally, a British armed contingent would be stationed. (c)

The ally would have to provide the resources for maintaining this contingent. (d) The ally could enter into agreements with other rulers or engage in warfare only with the permission of the British.

32. (a) In 1639 they constructed a trading post in Madraspatnam. This settlement was locally known as Chenapattanam. After Wellesley's departure the work of town planning was carried on by the Lottery Committee (1817) with the help of the government. Establishment of railways in India by the British in 1853. The first all-India census was attempted in 1872. Transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi in 1911.
33. (d) They appreciated the fact that he dressed like them, lived like them, and spoke their language. Unlike other leaders he did not stand apart from the common folk, but empathised and even identified with them. This identification was strikingly reflected in his dress: while other nationalist leaders dressed formally, wearing a Western suit or an Indian bandgala, Gandhiji went among the people in a simple dhoti or loincloth. Meanwhile, he spent part of each day working on the charkha (spinning wheel), and encouraged other nationalists to do likewise. The act of spinning allowed Gandhiji to break the boundaries that prevailed within the traditional caste system, between mental labour and manual labour.
34. (b) New branches of the Congress were set up in various parts of India. A series of "Praja Mandals" were established to promote the nationalist creed in the princely states. Gandhiji encouraged the communication of the nationalist message in the mother tongue, rather than in the language of the rulers, English. Thus the provincial committees of the Congress were based on linguistic regions, rather than on the artificial boundaries of British India. In these different ways nationalism was taken to the farthest corners of the country and embraced by social groups previously untouched by it. Some of these entrepreneurs, such as G.D. Birla, supported the national movement openly; others did so tacitly. Thus, among Gandhiji's admirers were both poor peasants and rich industrialists, although the reasons why peasants followed Gandhiji were somewhat different from, and perhaps opposed to, the reasons of the industrialists.
35. (c) 1929 "Purna Swaraj" accepted as Congress goal at the Lahore Congress (December). 1930 Civil Disobedience Movement begins; Dandi March (March-April). 1931 Gandhi-Irwin Pact (March); Second Round Table Conference (December).

36. (b) Champaran Satyagraha 1917. Kheda Satyagraha 1918. Rowlatt Satyagraha 1919. Bardoli Satyagraha 1928. Quit India movement 1942.

37. (c)

List-I	List-II
Shaukat Ali	Khilafat Movement
Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay	Salt satyagraha
Jayaprakash Narayan	Socialist member of Congress
Annie Besant	Theosophical Society

38. (d) Mahatma Gandhi was to spend much of 1917 in Champaran, seeking to obtain for the peasants security of tenure as well as the freedom to cultivate the crops of their choice.
39. (c) The Pakistan demand was formalised gradually. On 23 March 1940, the League moved a resolution demanding a measure of autonomy for the Muslim majority areas of the subcontinent. This ambiguous resolution never mentioned partition or Pakistan. In fact Sikandar Hayat Khan, Punjab Premier and leader of the Unionist Party, who had drafted the resolution, declared in a Punjab assembly speech on 1 March 1941 that he was opposed to a Pakistan that would mean "Muslim Raj here and Hindu Raj elsewhere ... If Pakistan means unalloyed Muslim Raj in the Punjab then I will have nothing to do with it." He reiterated his plea for a loose (united), confederation with considerable autonomy for the confederating units.
40. (c) Amidst all this turmoil, one man's valiant efforts at restoring communal harmony bore fruit. The 77-year-old Gandhiji decided to stake his all in a bid to vindicate his lifelong principle of non-violence, and his conviction that people's hearts could be changed.
41. (b) Lord Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Settlement.
42. (a) Researchers have carefully examined the archives of various Bengal zamindars and the local records of the districts to write about the history of colonial rule in rural Bengal. They indicate that, intent on criticising

the maladministration of the company, the Fifth Report exaggerated the collapse of traditional zamindari power, as also overestimated the scale on which zamindars were losing their land. As we have seen, even when zamindars were auctioned, zamindars were not always displaced, given the ingenious methods they used to retain their zamindaris.

43. (b) The Permanent Settlement had come into operation in 1793. After a prolonged debate amongst Company officials, the Permanent Settlement was made with the rajas and taluqdars of Bengal. They were now classified as zamindars, and they had to pay the revenue demand that was fixed in perpetuity. In terms of this definition, the zamindar was not a landowner in the village, but a revenue Collector of the state.
44. (c) According to the passage, meaning of 'jumma' is amount assessment of land revenue.
45. (a) Fictitious sale was one such strategy. It involved a series of manoeuvres. The Raja of Burdwan, for instance, first transferred some of his zamindari to his mother, since the Company had decreed that the property of women would not be taken over.
46. (b) On 27 August 1947, B. Pocker Bahadur from Madras made a powerful plea for continuing separate electorates.
47. (c) Separate electorates was a "poison that has entered the body politic of our country", declared Sardar Patel.
48. (c) Not all Muslims supported the demand for separate electorates. Begum Aizaas Rasul, for instance, felt that separate electorates were selfdestructive since they isolated the minorities from the majority.
49. (b) "There is the unwholesome and to some extent degrading habit of thinking always in terms of communities and never in terms of citizens," said Pant.
50. (a) While welcoming the Objectives Resolution, N.G. Ranga, a socialist who had been a leader of the peasant movement, urged that the term minorities be interpreted in economic terms. The real minorities for Ranga were the poor and the downtrodden.