

CUET History Solved Paper-2023

1. Who among the following traveller was impressed by the fortification of the Vijayanagara and mentioned about seven lines of defense in forts?

- (a) Duarte Barbosa (b) Abdur Razzaq
(c) Domingo Paes (d) Nicolo de Conti

2. James Prinsep deciphered the _____ script.

- (a) Aramaic (b) Greek
(c) Kharosthi (d) Devnagari

3. Choose the **incorrect** statement regarding 'Objectives Resolutions'?

- (a) It was introduced on 13 December 1946 in the Constituent Assembly.
(b) It proclaimed India to be an "Independent Demographic Sovereign Republic".
(c) It outlined the defining ideals of the Constitution of Independent India.
(d) It provided the framework within which the work of Constitution making was to proceed.

4. In which Harappan site traces of canals have been found?

- (a) Dholavira (b) Kalibangan
(c) Rakhigarhi (d) Shortughai

5. Match List I with List II:

List I		List II	
Symbols		Meaning in Buddha's life	
A.	Empty seat	I.	Enlightenment
B.	Stupa	II.	Mahaparinibbana
C.	Wheel	III.	Meditation of Buddha
D.	Bodhi Tree	IV.	First sermon of the Buddha

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

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

6. Who among the following said, "I believe separate electorate will be suicidal to the minorities"?

- (a) Vallabhbhai Patel (b) Govind Ballabh Pant
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Subash Chandra Bose

7. What is the name of Francois Bernier's book?

- (a) Travels in India
(b) Travels in Asia
(c) Travels in the Orient
(d) Travels in the Mughal Empire

8. Identify the correct statement:

- (A) 'Relief of Lucknow' painted by Fellice Beats.
(B) Subsidiary Alliance introduced by Wellesley in Awadh.

(C) Summary Revenue settlements introduced in Awadh by British

(D) 'In Memoriam' was painted by Joseph Noel Paton.

(E) 'Khoob lari Mardani woh to Jhansi wali Rani thi (like a man she fought, she was the Rani of Jhansi) was written by Shobha Kumari.

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

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

9. Consider the following statements about the urban core of Vijayanagara city. Mark the **correct** statements.

- (A) There is little evidence of houses of ordinary people.
(B) Fine Chinese porcelain have been found in some areas.
(C) Tombs, Mosques and Muslim residential quarters have been found.
(D) Field excavations do not indicate prevalence of local cults.
(E) Wells and tanks were absent.

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

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

10. Arrange the below given information is a chronological order.

- (A) Alexander Cunningham publishes 'Bhilsa Topes', one of the earliest works on Sanchi.
(B) Sanchi declared a World Heritage Site.
(C) John Marshall and Alfred Foucher publish. "The Monument of Sanchi."
(D) Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru lays the foundation stone of National Museum, New Delhi.
(E) Passing of the Treasure Trove Act, giving government the right to acquire all objects of archaeological interest.

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

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

11. Arrange the following in a chronological manner.

- (A) Permanent Settlement was introduced in Bengal.
(B) English East India Company acquires 'Diwani' of Bengal.
(C) Santhal Revolt in Rajmahal hills.
(D) First revenue settlement was started in Bombay Deccan.
(E) Ryots rebelled in Deccan villages.

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- Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:
- (a) (E),(B),(A),(C),(D) (b) (A),(B),(C),(D),(E)
(c) (B),(A),(D),(C),(E) (d) (D),(A),(E),(B),(C)
12. What did the word "Tajwiz" mean during the Mughal period?
(a) An order to prevent nobles from becoming rebellious.
(b) Petition presented by a nobleman to emperor, recommending an applicant be recruited as Mansabdar.
(c) Imperial order to being criminals to the Mughal Court.
(d) Petition to decide on justice.
13. The term 'Dikus' was used by the Santhals for _____.
(a) Fellow Santhals (b) Peasants
(c) Money lenders (d) Their god
14. Who among the following while welcoming the Objectives Resolution said, 'The real minorities are the mass of this country'.
(a) N. G. Ranga (b) Somnath Lahiri
(c) Jaipal Singh (d) B. R. Ambedkar
15. While travelling to India, who faced the barrier of language as he belonged to Khwarizma. Still cited Indian texts, the Vedas, Bhagvad Gita, Manusmriti, etc., to provide understanding of Indian society: Who was he?
(a) Ibn Battuta (b) Abdur Razzaq
(c) Al-Biruni (d) Abu'l Fazl
16. Which among the following film is **NOT** based on 'Partition'?
(a) Garam Hawa (b) Tamas
(c) Meghe Dhaka Tara (d) Mother India
17. Which of the following was not a provincial political centre of the Mauryan Empire?
(a) Taxila (b) Mathura
(c) Ujjayini (d) Tosali
18. Which Government set up a commission of enquiry to investigate into the causes of the Deccan Riots?
(a) Calcutta (b) Madras
(c) Delhi (d) Bombay
19. Who suffered defeat in the battle of Chinhat?
(a) French (b) Portuguese
(c) Dutch (d) British
20. Which Harappan site have the evidence of 'water reservoirs'?
(a) Banawali (b) Kalibangan
(c) Harappa (d) Dholavira
21. Who was the leader of Santhal Rebellion?
(a) Sidhu Manjhi (b) Shah Mal
(c) Umaji Raje (d) Gunoo
22. Who among the following are associated with Revolt of 1857?
(A) Shah Mal (B) Nana Sahib
(C) V.D. Savarkar (D) Kesari Singh Barahat
(E) Danka Shah
- Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:
(a) (A),(B),(D) only (b) (A),(B),(E) only
(c) (A),(B),(C) only (d) (B),(C),(D) only
23. Choose the correct statement in relation to 'Amuktamalyada'?
(a) It is written in Kannada
(b) It is a work on Grammar
(c) It was composed by Krishnadeva Raya
(d) It is written in Telgu.
(E) Krishnadeva Raya said that a king should improve the harbours of his country and so encourage its commerce.
- Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:
(a) (A),(B),(C) only (b) (B),(C),(D) only
(c) (C),(D),(E) only (d) (A),(D),(E) only
24. Which of the following statements are **correct** about the Revolt of 1857?
(A) The Sepoy Mutiny began at Meerut Cantonment
(B) Shah Mal mobilised Pargana Barout in Uttar Pradesh.
(C) In Kanpur, Peshwa Baji Rao II led the uprising.
(D) British were not able to capture principalities like Jhansi and Satara.
(E) In Chotanagpur, Gonoo, a tribal cultivator became leader of the Kol tribals of the region.
- Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:
(a) (A),(B),(C) only (b) (A),(C),(E) only
(c) (B),(C),(E) only (d) (A),(B),(E) only
25. The 'Vinaya Pitaka' dealt with _____.
(a) Gautam Buddha's teachings.
(b) Regional history of Buddhism.
(c) Rules and regulations for those who joined the 'sangha' or monastic order.
(d) Philosophical matter of Buddhism.
26. A group of rich peasants in North Bengal were known as _____.
(a) Jotedars (b) Zamindars
(c) Adhiyars (d) Bargadars
27. Which of the following metal was **NOT** found at Harappan site?
(a) Copper (b) Bronze
(c) Gold (d) Iron
28. Match List I with List II:
- | List I | | List II | |
|--------|------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| Sites | | Archaeologist | |
| A. | Dholavira | I. | B.B. Lal and B.K. Thapar |
| B. | Kalibangan | II. | S. R. Rao |
| C. | Lothal | III. | R.S. Bisht |
| D. | Bahawalpur | IV. | M.R. Mughal |
- 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-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV
(d) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

29. Match List I with List II:

List I Texts		List II Theme/Content	
A.	Ashtadhyayi	I.	State craft
B.	Arthashastra	II.	Dramaturgy
C.	Natyashastra	III.	Grammar
D.	Charak Samhita	IV.	Medicine

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

- (a) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV
 (b) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II
 (c) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV
 (d) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
30. 'Amar Katha' (My Story) is the autobiography of _____.
 (a) Kalpana Dutt
 (b) Surya Sen
 (c) Debendranath Tagore
 (d) Binodini Dasi

31. Choose the **correct** chronological sequence.

- (A) Establishment of Gajapati Kingdom of Orissa.
 (B) Establishment of Bahamani Kingdom.
 (C) Establishment of Vijayanagara Empire.
 (D) Conquest of Goa by the Portuguese.
 (E) First Battle of Panipat.

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

- (a) (A),(C),(B),(D), (E)
 (b) (C),(B),(A),(D),(E)
 (c) (B),(A),(C),(E),(D)
 (d) (A),(B),(C),(D),(E)
32. Match List I with List II:

List I Travellers		List II Countries	
A.	Nicolo de Conti	I.	Persia
B.	Afanasii Nikitin	II.	Portugal
C.	Fernao Nuniz	III.	Italy
D.	Abdur Razzaq	IV.	Russia

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

- (a) A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I
 (b) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
 (c) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I
 (d) A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I
33. Match List I with List II:

List I Types of lands		List II Period of cultivation	
A.	Banjar	I.	Annually cultivated and never allowed to lie fallow
B.	Parauti	II.	Left out of cultivation for a time
C.	Polaj	III.	Left fallow for three or four years
D.	Chachar	IV.	Uncultivated for five years or more

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

- (a) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV
 (b) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III
 (c) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
 (d) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III
34. Choose the **correct** statements out of the following:
 (A) Lord Dalhousie described Kingdom of Awadh as 'a cherry will drop into our mouth one day.'
 (B) Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was Nawab of Awadh.
 (C) By the terms of Subsidiary Alliance, Nawab of Awadh had to strengthen the military forces on his own.
 (D) By the terms of Subsidiary Alliance Nawab of Awadh was free to maintain law and order into the kingdom.
 (E) Due to Subsidiary Alliance, Nawab will no longer assert control over the chiefs and taluqdars.
- Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:
 (a) (C),(D),(E) only (b) (A),(B),(E) only
 (c) (A),(B),(C) only (d) (B),(C),(D) only
35. Identify the language which is used for most of the Ashokan inscriptions?
 (a) Sanskrit (b) Prakrit
 (c) Pali (d) Tamil
36. Arrange the following Harappan sites from North to South direction.
 (A) Kalibangan (B) Rakhigarhi
 (C) Balakot (D) Nageshwar
 (E) Dholavira
- Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:
 (a) (A),(D),(C),(B),(E)
 (b) (B),(A),(C),(E),(D)
 (c) (C),(B),(A),(E),(D)
 (d) (B),(A),(D),(C),(E)
37. Identify the article of Indian Constitution that gave the Centre, the powers to take over a state administration on the recommendation of the Governor?
 (a) Article 365 (b) Article 356
 (c) Article 386 (d) Article 368
38. Which among the following sect believes that 'everything is predetermined'?
 (a) Jainism
 (b) Buddhism
 (c) Ajivikas
 (d) Lokayatas
39. _____ from Madras made a powerful plea for continuing separate electorates.
 (a) B. Pocker Bahadur
 (b) R. V. Dhulekar
 (c) Somnath Lahri
 (d) K. M. Munshi

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40. Identify the **correct** statements:
- (A) Mahabhashya was written by Patanjali.
 - (B) Jatakas are associated with Buddhism.
 - (C) Dharmasutras were written in Pali language.
 - (D) Sutta Pitaka deals with Jainism.
 - (E) Upanishads deals with meaning of life and philosophy.
- Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:
- (a) (A),(B),(C) only
 - (b) (B),(C),(D) only
 - (c) (C),(D),(E) only
 - (d) (A),(B),(E) only

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

Read the following verse composed by "Appar", a Bhakti saint of South India and answer the questions given below:
 "O roques who quotes the law books. Of what use are your gotra and kula? Just bow to Marperu's lord as your sole refuge?"

41. Appar belonged to which tradition?
- (a) Alvar
 - (b) Nayanar
 - (c) Virashaiva
 - (d) Tantric
42. Lord of 'Marperu' refers to the following:
- (a) The Chola kings
 - (b) Vishnu
 - (c) Shiva
 - (d) Lord Gomatesvara
43. Andal was a saint of which Bhakti tradition?
- (a) Alvar
 - (b) Nayanar
 - (c) Virashaiva
 - (d) Lingayat
44. Karaikkal Ammaiyar belonged to which Bhakti tradition?
- (a) Virashaiva
 - (b) Alvar
 - (c) Nayanar
 - (d) Tantric
45. Identify the **correct** statements:
- (A) The Bhakti saints composed hymns in Tamil in praise of their gods.
 - (B) Bhakti saints identified certain shrines as abode of their gods.
 - (C) Alvar saints composed 'Tevaram'.
 - (D) The South Indian Bhakti movement atleast attempted to reform the caste system.
 - (E) Relations with Buddhism and Jainism in Alvar hymns was cordial.

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

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

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

After the failure of the Cripps Mission, Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch his third major movement against British rule. This was the "Quit India".campaign, which began in August 1942. Although Gandhiji was jailed at once, younger activists organised strikes and acts of sabotage all over the country. Particularly active in underground resistance were socialist member of the Congress; such as Jayaprakash Narayan. In several districts such as Satara in the west and Medinipur in the east. "Independent" governments were proclaimed. The British responded with much force, yet it took more than a year to suppress the rebellion.

46. During which Indian Movement against the British rule, underground resistance was provided by Socialist members?
- (a) Quit India Movement
 - (b) Non-Cooperation Movement
 - (c) Civil Disobedience Movement
 - (d) Khalifa Movement
47. Choose the **correct** statements:
- (A) Failure of Cripps Mission was a cause for starting of the 'Quit India' campaign.
 - (B) 'Quit India' campaign began in March 1942.
 - (C) Jayaprakash Narayan participated in 'Quit India' campaign.
 - (D) 'Quit India' was not a 'Mass Movement'.
 - (E) It was during 'Quit India' year that Muslim League began to make a mark in the Punjab and Sindh provinces.
- Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:
- (a) (A),(B),(C) only
 - (b) (A),(D),(E) only
 - (c) (C),(D),(E) only
 - (d) (A),(C),(E) only
48. Who among the following was 'Socialist' member of the Congress?
- (a) W.C. Banerji
 - (b) Jayaprakash Narayan
 - (c) Madan Mohan Malviya
 - (d) Dada Bhai Naroji
49. In which year did Cripps Mission arrive in India?
- (a) 1941
 - (b) 1946
 - (c) 1943
 - (d) 1942
50. According to the passage, in which districts "independent" governments were established?
- (a) Satara and Noakhali
 - (b) Medinipur and Manipur
 - (c) Satara and Medinipur
 - (d) Satara and Calcutta

Hints & Explanations

1. (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.
2. (c) James Prinsep, an officer in the mint of the East India Company, deciphered Brahmi and Kharosthi, two scripts used in the earliest inscriptions and coins. He found that most of these mentioned a king referred to as Piyadassi – meaning “pleasant to behold”; there were a few inscriptions which also referred to the king as Asoka, one of the most famous rulers known from Buddhist texts.
3. (c) On 13 December 1946, Jawaharlal Nehru introduced the “Objectives Resolution” in the Constituent Assembly. It was a momentous resolution that outlined the defining ideals of the Constitution of Independent India, and provided the framework within which the work of constitution-making was to proceed. It proclaimed India to be an “Independent Sovereign Republic”, guaranteed its citizens justice, equality and freedom, and assured that “adequate safeguards shall be provided for minorities, backward and tribal areas, and Depressed and Other Backward Classes.”
4. (d) 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.
5. (b) 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.
6. (b) 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.
7. (d) Francois Bernier arrived in India in 1658. He worked as a physician to Mughal prince Dara Shikoh, the eldest son of the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan. After Dara Shikoh’s execution, he was attached to the court of the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb. He wrote a book named as “Travel in the Mughal Empire”.
8. (b) “Relief of Lucknow”, painted by Thomas Jones Barker, 1859. Subsidiary Alliance was a system devised by Lord Wellesley in 1798. Summary revenue settlements introduced in Awadh by the British. “In Memoriam” was painted by Joseph Noel Paton two years after the mutiny. Children in many parts of India grow up reading the lines of Subhadra Kumari Chauhan: “Khoob lari mardani woh to Jhansi wali rani thi” (Like a man she fought, she was the Rani of Jhansi).
9. (a) Moving along the roads leading into the urban core, there is relatively little archaeological evidence of the houses of ordinary people. Archaeologists have found fine Chinese porcelain in some areas, including in the north-eastern corner of the urban core and suggest that these areas may have been occupied by rich traders. This was also the Muslim residential quarter. Tombs and mosques located here have distinctive functions, yet their architecture resembles that of the mandapas found in the temples of Hampi.
10. (b) Alexander Cunningham publishes a set of Asokan inscriptions. Passing of Treasure Trove act, giving government right to acquire all objects of archaeological interest. John Marshall and Alfredoucher publishe “The Monument of Sanchi”. Prime Minister lays the foundation stone of National Museum, New Delhi. Sanchi declared as world heritage site.
11. (c) 1765 English East India Company acquires Diwani of Bengal.
The Permanent Settlement had come into operation in 1793.
1818 First revenue settlement in the Bombay Deccan.
1855-56 Santhal rebellion.
1875 Ryots in Deccan village’s rebel.
12. (b) The Mughals enrolled people of all races and religions into government jobs. A person wishing to join the royal service had to petition through a noble, who presented a tajwiz to the emperor. Tajwiz was a petition presented by a nobleman to the emperor, recommending that an applicant be recruited as mansabdar.

13. (c) The Santhals, however, soon found that the land they had brought under cultivation was slipping away from their hands. The state was levying heavy taxes on the land that the Santhals had cleared, moneylenders (dikus) were charging them high rates of interest and taking over the land when debts remained unpaid, and zamindars were asserting control over the Damin area.
14. (a) Welcoming the Objectives Resolution introduced by Jawaharlal Nehru, N.G. Ranga said: Sir, there is a lot of talk about minorities. Who are the real minorities? Not the Hindus in the so-called Pakistan provinces, not the Sikhs, not even the Muslims. No, the real minorities are the masses of this country.
15. (c) While travelling to India, Al-Biruni faced the barrier of language as he belonged to Khwazima. Still he cited Indian texts, the Vedas, Bhagvat Geeta, Manusmriti, etc, to provide an understanding of Indian society.
16. (d) Mother India film is not based on partition.
17. (b) There were five major political centres in the empire – the capital Pataliputra and the provincial centres of Taxila, Ujjayini, Tosali and Suvarnagiri, all mentioned in Asokan inscriptions.
18. (d) When the revolt spread in the Deccan, the Government of Bombay was initially unwilling to see it as anything serious. But the Government of India, worried by the memory of 1857, pressurised the Government of Bombay to set up a commission of enquiry to investigate into the causes of the riots. The commission produced a report that was presented to the British Parliament in 1878.
19. (d) Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah was one of the many maulvis who played an important part in the revolt of 1857. He was elected by the mutinous 22nd Native Infantry as their leader. He fought in the famous Battle of Chinhat in which the British forces under Henry Lawrence were defeated.
20. (d) Water reservoirs found in Dholavira (Gujarat) may have been used to store water for agriculture.
21. (a) On 30 June 1855, two Santal rebel leaders, Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu, mobilized roughly 60,000 Santhals and declared a rebellion against the East India Company. Sidhu Murmu had accumulated about ten thousand Santhals to run a parallel government during the rebellion.
22. (b) Shah Mal, Nana Sahib and Danka Shah were associated with revolt of 1857.
23. (c) Krishnadeva Raya (ruled 1509-29), the most famous ruler of Vijayanagara, composed a work on statecraft in Telugu known as the Amuktamalyada. He said a king should improve the harbours of his country and so encourage its commerce that horses, elephants, precious gems, sandalwood, pearls and other articles are freely imported.
24. (d) Late in the afternoon of 10 May 1857, the sepoys in the cantonment of Meerut broke out in mutiny. It began in the lines of the native infantry, spread very swiftly to the cavalry and then to the city. Shah Mal lived in a large village in pargana Barout in Uttar Pradesh. Shah Mal mobilised the headmen and cultivators of chaurasee des, moving at night from village to village, urging people to rebel against the British. Gonoo, a tribal cultivator of Singhbhum in Chotanagpur, became a rebel leader of the Kol tribals of the region.
25. (c) The Vinaya Pitaka included rules and regulations for those who joined the sangha or monastic order; the Buddha's teachings were included in the Sutta Pitaka; and the Abhidhamma Pitaka dealt with philosophical matters. Each pitaka comprised a number of individual texts.
26. (a) In Francis Buchanan's survey of the Dinajpur district in North Bengal we have a vivid description of this class of rich peasants known as jotedars. By the early nineteenth century, jotedars had acquired vast areas of land – sometimes as much as several thousand acres.
27. (d) Iron was not found at Harappan sites.
28. (a) Dholavira - Ravindra Singh Bisht.
Bahawalpur - M.R. Mughal
Most extensive work on Kalibangan was done by Amalanand Ghosh in 1951-55 and later by BB Lal & B K Thapar in 1961. Shikaripura Ranganatha Rao, commonly known as Dr. S. R. Rao, was an Indian archaeologist who led teams credited with discoveries of a number of Harappan sites including the port city Lothal and Bet Dwarka in Gujarat.
29. (c) The Astadhyayi is a grammar that describes a form of an early Indo-Aryan language: Sanskrit. Authored by Sanskrit philologist and scholar Panini. The Arthashastra is an Ancient Indian Sanskrit treatise on statecraft, political science, economic policy and military strategy. The Natyashastra is the oldest surviving ancient Indian work on performance arts. The Charaka Samhita is the oldest known Hindu text on Ayurveda (life sciences), followed by the Sushruta Samhita and Ashtanga Hridaya.
30. (d) Binodini Dasi (1863–1941), also known as Noti Binodini, was an Indian Bengali actress. She started acting at the age of 12 and ended by the time she was 23, as she later recounted in her noted autobiography, Amar Katha (The Story of My Life) published in 1913.

31. (b) In 1336, Vijayanagar kingdom was established by Harihara and Bukka.
The Bahmani Sultanate came to power in 1347 during the Rebellion of Ismail Mukh after Ismail Mukh abdicated in favor of Zafar Khan, who would establish the Bahmani Sultanate.
The Gajapati dynasty was established by Emperor Kapilendra Deva (1434–66 CE) in 1434.
The Portuguese conquest of Goa occurred when the governor Afonso de Albuquerque captured the city in 1510 from the Adil Shahis. First battle of Panipat in 1761.
32. (c) Niccolo de' Conti (c. 1395–1469) was an Italian merchant, explorer, and writer.
Afanasy Nikitin was a Russian merchant from Tver and one of the first Europeans to travel to and document his visit to India. Fernao Nunes, also known as Fernao Nuniz, was a Portuguese-Jewish traveler, chronicler and horse trader who spent three years in Vijayanagara, capital of the Vijayanagara Empire in the time period 1535-1537. Abdur Razzaq traveller came from the country of Persia (modern-day Iran).
33. (b) Polaj:-Polaj was the ideal and best type of land throughout the empire. This land was cultivated always and was never allowed to lie fallow.
Parati or Parauti:-This was the land kept out of cultivation temporarily in order to recoup its lost fertility.
Chachar:- Chachar was a kind of land allowed to lie fallow for three or four years and then resumed under cultivation.
Banjar:-Banjar was the worst kind of land that was left out of cultivation for five years or upwards.
34. (b) In 1851 Governor General Lord Dalhousie described the kingdom of Awadh as "a cherry that will drop into our mouth one day". Five years later, in 1856, the kingdom was formally annexed to the British Empire. Nawab wajid Ali was the nawab of Awadh. The Subsidiary Alliance had been imposed on Awadh in 1801. By the terms of this alliance the Nawab had to disband his military force, allow the British to position their troops within the kingdom, and act in accordance with the advice of the British Resident who was now to be attached to the court. Deprived of his armed forces, the Nawab became increasingly dependent on the British to maintain law and order within the kingdom. He could no longer assert control over the rebellious chiefs and taluqdars.
35. (b) Prakrit was the language which is used in most Ashokan inscriptions.
36. (b) Rakhigarhi, Kalibangan, Balakot, Dholavera and Nageshwar.
37. (b) Under Article 356 of the Constitution of India, if a state government is unable to function according to Constitutional provisions, the Union government can take direct control of the state machinery.
38. (b) The Ajivikas philosophy held that all things are preordained, and therefore religious or ethical practice has no effect on one's future, and people do things because cosmic principles make them do so, and all that will happen or will exist in future is already predetermined to be that way.
39. (a) On 27 August 1947, B. Pocker Bahadur from Madras made a powerful plea for continuing separate electorates. Minorities exist in all lands, argued Bahadur; they could not be wished away, they could not be "erased out of existence".
40. (d) The book 'Mahabhasya' was written by Patanjali. It was written during the Shunga dynasty. Jataka, (Pali and Sanskrit: "Birth") any of the extremely popular stories of former lives of the Buddha, which are preserved in all branches of Buddhism. Upanishads deal with the meaning of life and Philosophy.
41. (b) Inscriptional evidence from around 945 suggests that the Chola ruler Parantaka I had consecrated metal images of Appar, Sambandar and Sundarar in a Shiva temple. These were carried in processions during the festivals of these saints. Some of the earliest bhakti movements (c. sixth century) were led by the Alvars (literally, those who are "immersed" in devotion to Vishnu) and Nayanars (literally, leaders who were devotees of Shiva).
42. (c) Just bow to Marperu's lord (Shiva who resides in Marperu, in Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu) as your sole refuge.
43. (a) 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.
44. (c) Karaikkal Ammaiyar, a devotee of Shiva, adopted the path of extreme asceticism in order to attain her goal. Her compositions were preserved within the Nayanar tradition.
45. (b) They travelled from place to place singing hymns in Tamil in praise of their gods. During their travels the Alvars and Nayanars identified certain shrines as abodes of their chosen deities. The south Indian Bhakti movement at least tried to reform the caste system. Relations with Buddhism and Jainism in Alvar hymns were cordial.

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46. (a) Underground resistance was run by socialist members of the Congress, such as Jayaprakash Narayan during Quit India Movement.
47. (d) After the failure of the Cripps Mission, Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch his third major movement against British rule. This was the "Quit India" campaign, which began in August 1942. Socialist members of the Congress, such as Jayaprakash Narayan were also part of this. However, while the Congress leaders languished in jail, Jinnah and his colleagues in the Muslim League worked patiently at expanding their influence. It was in these years that the League began to make a mark in the Punjab and

Sind, provinces where it had previously had scarcely any presence.

48. (b) Jayaprakash Narayan was the socialist member of congress.
49. (d) In the spring of 1942, Churchill was persuaded to send one of his ministers, Sir Stafford Cripps, to India to try and forge a compromise with Gandhiji and the Congress.
50. (c) In several districts, such as Satara in the west and Medinipur in the east, "independent" governments were proclaimed. The British responded with much force, yet it took more than a year to suppress the rebellion.