

# CUET-UG History Sample Paper-12

Duration: 1 Hour

Maximum Marks: 250

## Instructions

- This paper contains a total of 50 Multiple Choice Questions.
- Each correct answer carries **+5 marks**.
- Each incorrect answer carries **-1 mark**.
- No negative marking for unattempted questions.

**Q1.** Which of the following interpretations best explains the function of the dockyard at Lothal?

- (A) It was exclusively used for religious rituals related to water deities
- (B) It functioned as a tidal dock facilitating maritime trade
- (C) It was a reservoir for irrigation purposes
- (D) It served as a defensive structure against floods

**Q2.** John Marshall's interpretation of the Indus Valley Civilization was primarily based on:

- (A) Decipherment of the Harappan script
- (B) Stratigraphic excavation techniques
- (C) Monumental architecture and urban planning evidence
- (D) Carbon dating methods

**Q3.** Which feature of Dholavira distinguishes it from other Harappan cities?

- (A) Absence of fortifications
- (B) Use of exclusively baked bricks
- (C) Sophisticated water conservation system
- (D) Presence of iron tools



- Q4.** The grid pattern of Harappan cities suggests:
- (A) Decentralized governance
  - (B) Strong centralized planning authority
  - (C) Religious dominance in civic planning
  - (D) Random urban expansion
- Q5.** Ashokan inscriptions written in Kharosthi script are primarily found in:
- (A) Eastern India
  - (B) Southern India
  - (C) Northwestern regions
  - (D) Central India
- Q6.** The term “Mahajanapada” refers to:
- (A) Tribal settlements
  - (B) Large territorial states
  - (C) Religious congregations
  - (D) Agricultural villages
- Q7.** Which inference can be drawn from the Critical Edition of the Mahabharata?
- (A) The text has remained unchanged over time
  - (B) It was standardized from multiple manuscripts
  - (C) It was orally transmitted only
  - (D) It was written by a single author
- Q8.** Assertion (A): Stupas were important religious structures.  
Reason (R): They contained relics of Buddha.
- (A) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A
  - (B) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A
  - (C) A is correct, but R is incorrect



(D) A is incorrect, but R is correct

**Q9.** Read the passage: “Al-Biruni critically analyzed Indian society.” What makes his work unique?

- (A) Blind praise of Indian culture
- (B) Comparative and analytical approach
- (C) Focus on military history only
- (D) Religious propaganda

**Q10.** Assertion (A): Ibn Battuta provides insight into medieval Indian society.  
Reason (R): He served as a court official under Muhammad bin Tughlaq.

- (A) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is correct, but R is incorrect
- (D) A is incorrect, but R is correct

**Q11.** Assertion (A): Sufi saints opposed rigid religious practices.  
Reason (R): They emphasized personal devotion to God.

- (A) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is correct, but R is incorrect
- (D) A is incorrect, but R is correct

**Q12.** Which conclusion best explains Kabir’s teachings?

- (A) Support for caste hierarchy
- (B) Rejection of ritualism and emphasis on unity
- (C) Promotion of idol worship
- (D) Advocacy of Vedic rituals



- Q13.** Assertion (A): Vijayanagara rulers promoted temple architecture.  
Reason (R): Temples acted as economic and cultural centers.
- (A) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A  
(B) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A  
(C) A is correct, but R is incorrect  
(D) A is incorrect, but R is correct
- Q14.** Read the passage: “Bernier criticized Mughal land ownership.” What was his concern?
- (A) Lack of taxation  
(B) Absence of private property discouraged investment  
(C) Over-industrialization  
(D) Excessive trade policies
- Q15.** Assertion (A): Mughal administration relied on detailed record-keeping.  
Reason (R): Works like Ain-i-Akbari documented revenue and administration.
- (A) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A  
(B) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A  
(C) A is correct, but R is incorrect  
(D) A is incorrect, but R is correct
- Q16.** Assertion (A): Permanent Settlement fixed land revenue permanently.  
Reason (R): It aimed to ensure stable income for the British.
- (A) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A  
(B) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A  
(C) A is correct, but R is incorrect  
(D) A is incorrect, but R is correct



- Q17.** Which factor primarily led to the Santhal Rebellion?
- (A) Religious conversion
  - (B) Exploitation by moneylenders and zamindars
  - (C) British military policies
  - (D) Trade restrictions
- Q18.** Assertion (A): The Revolt of 1857 had multiple causes.  
Reason (R): It included political, economic, and military grievances.
- (A) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A
  - (B) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A
  - (C) A is correct, but R is incorrect
  - (D) A is incorrect, but R is correct
- Q19.** Read the passage: “Paintings of 1857 often portrayed rebels negatively.” What does this suggest?
- (A) Neutral representation
  - (B) Colonial bias in visual sources
  - (C) Accurate depiction
  - (D) Lack of artistic skill
- Q20.** Assertion (A): Gandhi emphasized non-violence in mass movements.  
Reason (R): He believed violence would weaken moral authority.
- (A) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A
  - (B) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A
  - (C) A is correct, but R is incorrect
  - (D) A is incorrect, but R is correct
- Q21.** Which inference best explains the success of Non-Cooperation Movement?
- (A) British support



- (B) Mass participation across regions
- (C) Military backing
- (D) Economic prosperity

**Q22.** Assertion (A): The Dandi March challenged British authority.

Reason (R): It opposed the salt tax imposed by the British.

- (A) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is correct, but R is incorrect
- (D) A is incorrect, but R is correct

**Q23.** Assertion (A): Quit India Movement demanded immediate independence.

Reason (R): It was launched during World War II.

- (A) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is correct, but R is incorrect
- (D) A is incorrect, but R is correct

**Q24.** Read the passage: “Debates in the Constituent Assembly reflected diverse opinions.” What does this indicate?

- (A) Lack of unity
- (B) Democratic decision-making process
- (C) Colonial influence
- (D) Weak leadership

**Q25.** Assertion (A): Ambedkar supported abolition of untouchability.

Reason (R): He aimed to ensure social equality through the Constitution.

- (A) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A



- (C) A is correct, but R is incorrect
- (D) A is incorrect, but R is correct

**Q26.** Which conclusion can be drawn about Mughal chronicles?

- (A) They are unbiased historical records
- (B) They reflect the perspective of the ruling elite
- (C) They ignore administration
- (D) They are fictional accounts

**Q27.** Assertion (A): Bhakti movement challenged caste hierarchy.

Reason (R): It emphasized devotion over rituals.

- (A) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is correct, but R is incorrect
- (D) A is incorrect, but R is correct

**Q28.** Which inference explains the role of temples in Vijayanagara?

- (A) Only religious centers
- (B) Economic and social hubs
- (C) Military bases
- (D) Trade monopolies

**Q29.** Assertion (A): Colonial economy led to deindustrialization.

Reason (R): British policies favored imports over local industries.

- (A) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is correct, but R is incorrect
- (D) A is incorrect, but R is correct



**Q30.** Which factor weakened the Revolt of 1857?

- (A) Strong leadership
- (B) Lack of unity among rebels
- (C) British weakness
- (D) External support

**Q31.** Assertion (A): Gandhi's movements involved mass mobilization.

Reason (R): He connected political issues with everyday problems.

- (A) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is correct, but R is incorrect
- (D) A is incorrect, but R is correct

**Q32.** Which conclusion explains Objectives Resolution?

- (A) Outlined principles of Constitution
- (B) Focused on economy only
- (C) Ignored rights
- (D) Supported monarchy

**Q33.** Assertion (A): Separate electorates created divisions.

Reason (R): They provided representation to minorities.

- (A) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is correct, but R is incorrect
- (D) A is incorrect, but R is correct

**Q34.** Which inference explains Ashoka's Dhamma?

- (A) Religious conversion policy
- (B) Ethical code promoting harmony



- (C) Military strategy
- (D) Economic reform

**Q35.** Assertion (A): Harappan trade was extensive.

Reason (R): Evidence of seals found in Mesopotamia.

- (A) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is correct, but R is incorrect
- (D) A is incorrect, but R is correct

**Q36.** Which conclusion explains the role of inscriptions?

- (A) Purely decorative
- (B) Means of communication by rulers
- (C) Religious texts only
- (D) Trade records only

**Q37.** Assertion (A): Buddhism declined in India.

Reason (R): Loss of royal patronage contributed to decline.

- (A) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is correct, but R is incorrect
- (D) A is incorrect, but R is correct

**Q38.** Which inference explains Mughal land revenue system?

- (A) Arbitrary taxation
- (B) Systematic classification and assessment
- (C) No records
- (D) Equal tax for all



- Q39.** Assertion (A): Santhal Rebellion was tribal resistance.  
Reason (R): Tribals opposed colonial interference.
- (A) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A  
(B) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A  
(C) A is correct, but R is incorrect  
(D) A is incorrect, but R is correct
- Q40.** Which factor strengthened nationalist movement?
- (A) Regional isolation  
(B) Shared grievances against British  
(C) Lack of communication  
(D) British reforms
- Q41.** Which of the following Harappan sites is known for its dockyard, indicating maritime trade?
- (A) Kalibangan  
(B) Lothal  
(C) Harappa  
(D) Mohenjo-daro
- Q42.** Which of the following scripts was primarily used in Ashokan inscriptions in the northwestern regions?
- (A) Brahmi  
(B) Devanagari  
(C) Kharosthi  
(D) Tamil-Brahmi



- Q43.** Which of the following best describes the main objective of the Mauryan administration?
- (A) Promotion of trade only
  - (B) Centralized control over the empire
  - (C) Religious expansion
  - (D) Decentralization of power
- Q44.** Which part of a Buddhist stupa is associated with the relics of the Buddha?
- (A) Torana
  - (B) Harmika
  - (C) Anda
  - (D) Vedika
- Q45.** Which medieval traveler is known for writing the “Rihla”?
- (A) Al-Biruni
  - (B) Ibn Battuta
  - (C) Bernier
  - (D) Marco Polo
- Q46.** Which Bhakti saint emphasized the idea of a formless God and rejected rituals?
- (A) Tulsidas
  - (B) Kabir
  - (C) Surdas
  - (D) Mirabai
- Q47.** Which Vijayanagara ruler is associated with the empire’s greatest expansion and prosperity?
- (A) Harihara I
  - (B) Bukka Raya I



- (C) Krishnadeva Raya
- (D) Deva Raya II

**Q48.** Which Mughal text provides detailed information about administration and revenue system?

- (A) Baburnama
- (B) Akbarnama
- (C) Ain-i-Akbari
- (D) Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri

**Q49.** Which British policy led to the commercialization of agriculture and increased burden on peasants?

- (A) Subsidiary Alliance
- (B) Doctrine of Lapse
- (C) Permanent Settlement
- (D) Regulating Act

**Q50.** Who among the following presented the Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly?

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) B.R. Ambedkar
- (D) Sardar Patel



**Detailed Solutions****Q1.****Solution**

**Concept:** Urban features and maritime trade of the Harappan Civilization.

**Solution:** The large, rectangular basin discovered at the Harappan site of Lothal in Gujarat is widely identified by archaeologists as an artificial dockyard. Its sophisticated design, including an inlet channel to regulate the flow of water during high tides and a spillway, strongly suggests its function as a tidal dock. This structure would have allowed ships to enter from the nearby river, facilitating the loading and unloading of goods. Its presence is considered prime evidence of Lothal's role as a major port and a hub for the Harappan civilization's extensive maritime trade with other ancient cultures like Mesopotamia.

**Final Answer :** "It functioned as a tidal dock facilitating maritime trade"

**Answer: (B)**

**Q2.****Solution**

**Concept:** History of archaeological methods in India.

**Solution:** John Marshall, the Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India when Harappa and Mohenjo-daro were excavated, based his groundbreaking interpretation of the civilization on the impressive physical evidence unearthed. He was struck by the discovery of large, well-organized cities with grid-patterned streets, advanced drainage systems, and significant public structures like the Great Bath at Mohenjo-daro. This evidence of sophisticated urban planning and monumental architecture was the basis for his conclusion that a major, previously unknown ancient civilization had been discovered. He is famously criticized for not using stratigraphic excavation techniques properly, the script was undeciphered, and carbon dating was not yet invented.

**Final Answer :** "Monumental architecture and urban planning evidence"

**Answer: (C)**



Q3.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Unique characteristics of different Harappan sites.

**Solution:** Dholavira, located in the arid Rann of Kutch, is distinguished from other Harappan cities primarily by its extraordinary water management system. To survive in a water-scarce environment, its inhabitants developed a highly sophisticated system of large, interconnected reservoirs, dams, and channels to harvest and store monsoon rainwater. This complex hydraulic engineering is unparalleled among other Indus Valley sites and showcases remarkable planning and technological skill, making it Dholavira's most distinctive feature.

**Final Answer :** "Sophisticated water conservation system"

**Answer:** (C)

Q4.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Urban planning in the Harappan Civilization.

**Solution:** The urban layout of major Harappan cities is characterized by a precise grid pattern, with streets and lanes intersecting at right angles. This level of uniformity and organization across entire cities, coupled with standardized brick sizes and city-wide drainage systems, is a clear indicator that these urban centers were not the result of random or organic expansion. Instead, it strongly suggests the existence of a strong centralized planning authority that conceived, designed, and implemented the city's layout, indicating a high degree of social and political organization.

**Final Answer :** "Strong centralized planning authority"

**Answer:** (B)



Q5.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Mauryan administration and the propagation of Dhamma through inscriptions.

**Solution:** Emperor Ashoka used different scripts in his inscriptions to ensure they were legible to the local populations across his vast empire. In the northwestern regions of the subcontinent (in modern-day Pakistan and Afghanistan), which had historical links to the Persian Achaemenid Empire, the Kharosthi script was used. This script, derived from Aramaic, is written from right to left. The use of Kharosthi at sites like Shahbazgarhi and Mansehra is a testament to the Mauryan administration's pragmatic adaptation to regional diversity.

**Final Answer :** "Northwestern regions"

**Answer:** (C)

Q6.

**Solution**

**Concept:** State formation in early ancient India.

**Solution:** The term "Mahajanapada" (Sanskrit for "great realm") refers to the sixteen large and powerful kingdoms and republics that flourished in the northern Indian subcontinent from the 6th century BCE. This period marked a significant political transition from smaller, kin-based tribal societies (Janapadas) to large, well-defined territorial states. These states had features of developed polities, including fortified capital cities, standing armies, regular taxation systems, and monarchical or republican forms of government.

**Final Answer :** "Large territorial states"

**Answer:** (B)



Q7.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Textual history and critical analysis of the Mahabharata.

**Solution:** The Critical Edition of the Mahabharata was a monumental scholarly project initiated in 1919 under the leadership of V.S. Sukthankar. The team collected hundreds of manuscripts of the epic from different parts of India, written in various scripts. By meticulously comparing the verses in each manuscript, they identified common elements and regional variations. The project revealed that the text had never been a single, static entity (refuting A and D) but had evolved over centuries with numerous additions and alterations. While oral transmission (C) was part of its history, the project was based on written manuscripts. The primary outcome and inference from this massive undertaking is that the modern scholarly version of the epic was created by collating, comparing, and standardizing the text from a multitude of manuscript traditions.

**Final Answer :** “It was standardized from multiple manuscripts”

**Answer:** (B)

Q8.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The significance of stupas in Buddhist worship and architecture.

**Solution:** Assertion (A) is correct. Stupas are one of the most sacred and important architectural forms in Buddhism. From the great stupas at Sanchi and Bharhut to countless others across Asia, they have been central sites of worship, meditation, and pilgrimage for centuries.

Reason (R) is also correct and explains the fundamental origin of the stupa’s religious importance. The tradition began after the Buddha’s death (mahaparinirvana). His cremated remains, or relics (such as bones, teeth, or ashes), were divided and enshrined in mounds of earth and brick. These mounds, or stupas, thus became physical representations of the Buddha’s presence and his attainment of nirvana. The veneration of the stupa is, therefore, the veneration of the Buddha himself, and the presence of these sacred relics is the primary reason for their immense religious significance.

**Final Answer :** “Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A”

**Answer:** (A)



Q9.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Methodology of Al-Biruni's account of India.

**Solution:** Al-Biruni, a Persian scholar who came to India in the 11th century, authored the "Kitab-ul-Hind," a comprehensive account of Indian society. His work is considered unique not for praising Indian culture (A) or for religious propaganda (D), as he was often critical and maintained a scholarly distance. He also did not focus solely on military history (C); his interests were encyclopedic, covering religion, philosophy, mathematics, astronomy, and social customs. The distinctiveness of his work lies in its scholarly, comparative, and analytical approach (B). He took the pains to learn Sanskrit to read Indian texts in the original. Throughout his book, he systematically described Indian beliefs and practices and then often compared them with Greek philosophy or Islamic thought to identify similarities and differences, thereby providing a deep, analytical perspective that was unparalleled among contemporary observers.

**Final Answer :** "Comparative and analytical approach"

**Answer: (B)**

Q10.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The value of Ibn Battuta's travelogue as a historical source for the Delhi Sultanate.

**Solution:** Assertion (A) is correct. The Rihla (Travelogue) of the 14th-century Moroccan traveler Ibn Battuta is one of the most important and detailed primary sources for understanding the society, culture, and politics of medieval India, particularly during the reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.

Reason (R) is also correct and provides the direct explanation for the exceptional value of his account. Ibn Battuta was not merely a foreign tourist; he was appointed as the qazi (judge) of Delhi by the Sultan. This high-ranking official position gave him an insider's perspective. He had direct access to the court, participated in the legal system, and interacted with the ruling elite. His experiences as a court official enabled him to provide firsthand, detailed insights into the administration, the Sultan's personality, court intrigues, and the lives of the nobility, making his account exceptionally rich and insightful.

**Final Answer :** "Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A"

**Answer: (A)**



Q11.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The core tenets of Sufism within the Bhakti-Sufi traditions.

**Solution:** Assertion (A) is correct. Sufi saints, the mystics of Islam, often advocated a more spiritual and esoteric interpretation of their faith, which sometimes brought them into conflict with the orthodox clergy (the ulama). They criticized what they saw as the ulama's overly legalistic and rigid adherence to external rituals and dogmatic practices, arguing that these could obscure the true spirit of religion.

Reason (R) is also correct and is the philosophical foundation for the assertion. The central theme of Sufism is the pursuit of a direct, intimate, and personal experience of God. This path is one of love and devotion (ishq), where the goal is to annihilate the self and achieve union with the divine. This profound emphasis on an internal, emotional, and personal journey to God (R) naturally led them to de-emphasize or oppose the strict observance of external, rigid religious practices (A), which they believed were secondary to inner piety.

**Final Answer :** “Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A”

**Answer:** (A)

Q12.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The teachings of Kabir and the Nirguna Bhakti movement.

**Solution:** Kabir, a 15th-century mystic poet and saint, was a leading figure in the Nirguna school of the Bhakti movement, which worshipped a formless God. His teachings, preserved in his couplets (dohas), are a powerful critique of all forms of organized religion. He vehemently rejected the caste system (making A incorrect), idol worship (making C incorrect), and meaningless rituals of both Hinduism and Islam, such as pilgrimages and ceremonial bathing (making D incorrect). The central message of his teachings is the fundamental unity of God (whom he called by various names like Ram, Hari, Allah) and the unity of humanity. He stressed that God could be found not through rituals but through simple, heartfelt devotion. Therefore, his philosophy is best encapsulated by the rejection of ritualism and a strong emphasis on unity.

**Final Answer :** “Rejection of ritualism and emphasis on unity”

**Answer:** (B)



Q13.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The socio-political role of temples in the Vijayanagara Empire.

**Solution:** Assertion (A) is correct. The rulers of the Vijayanagara Empire (c. 14th-17th centuries) were prolific builders and patrons of temples. The ruins at Hampi, their capital city, showcase this with magnificent structures like the Virupaksha and Vitthala temples, characterized by elaborate mandapas, tall gopurams, and intricate carvings.

Reason (R) is also correct and provides a crucial explanation for this extensive royal patronage. In the socio-political landscape of medieval South India, major temples were far more than just religious sites. They were powerful institutions that functioned as major economic and cultural centers. They owned vast tracts of land, acted as employers for a large number of people, functioned as banks providing credit, and were hubs for art, music, dance, and learning. By building and giving grants to these temples, Vijayanagara rulers not only displayed their piety but also integrated these powerful local centers into their imperial framework, thereby legitimizing their authority and consolidating their control over the region's economy and society.

**Final Answer :** “Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A”

**Answer: (A)**

Q14.

**Solution**

**Concept:** European perspectives on the Mughal economy, specifically Bernier's analysis.

**Solution:** François Bernier, a French physician and traveler who resided in Mughal India for twelve years, provided a detailed account of the empire. His analysis was deeply influenced by contemporary European ideas about private property as the basis for economic prosperity. He observed that in the Mughal system, the emperor was the ultimate owner of all land, and his nobles (jagirdars) were granted only temporary rights to collect revenue from these lands, which could be transferred at the emperor's will. Bernier's central criticism, as outlined in his "Travels in the Mogul Empire," was that this absence of secure private property in land discouraged any long-term investment. He argued that since the nobles had no permanent stake, they had no incentive to improve the land and instead engaged in ruinous exploitation to extract maximum profit during their short tenure, leading to the oppression of the peasantry and agricultural decline.

**Final Answer :** “Absence of private property discouraged investment”

**Answer: (B)**



Q15.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The bureaucratic nature of Mughal administration and its documentation.

**Solution:** Assertion (A) is correct. The Mughal state was a highly sophisticated and centralized bureaucracy. The effective functioning of this vast empire, which involved managing the complex mansabdari system (ranking of officials), the jagirdari system (revenue assignments), and a detailed land revenue system, depended heavily on meticulous, systematic, and detailed record-keeping.

Reason (R) is also correct and serves as the ultimate proof of the assertion. The Ain-i-Akbari, the third volume of the Akbarnama written by Akbar's court historian Abul Fazl, is a comprehensive administrative manual and statistical gazetteer of the empire. It contains extraordinarily detailed information about every aspect of the administration, including revenue rates for different crops, provincial statistics (subas), details of the army and official ranks, and even data on wages and prices. The very compilation of such a detailed work demonstrates the central role of data collection and record-keeping in Mughal governance. Therefore, the Ain-i-Akbari is the prime evidence for the statement made in A.

**Final Answer :** "Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A"

**Answer:** (A)

Q16.

**Solution**

**Concept:** British land revenue policies, specifically the Permanent Settlement.

**Solution:** Assertion (A) is correct. The Permanent Settlement, introduced by Lord Cornwallis in Bengal in 1793, was a land revenue system where the amount of revenue to be paid by the zamindars to the East India Company was fixed in perpetuity. This meant the rate would not be increased in the future.

Reason (R) is also correct. A primary motivation for the British to introduce this system was to create financial stability. By fixing the revenue, the Company ensured a regular, predictable, and stable source of income, which was crucial for financing its trade, administration, and military ventures. It eliminated the administrative costs and uncertainties of periodic revenue assessments. The fixed income (R) was the desired outcome, and fixing the revenue permanently (A) was the method to achieve it. Therefore, R is the correct explanation for A.

**Final Answer :** "Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A"

**Answer:** (A)



Q17.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Tribal uprisings against British colonial rule, specifically the Santhal Rebellion (1855-56).

**Solution:** The Santhal Rebellion was a major tribal insurrection against the oppressive systems introduced by the British East India Company. The primary cause of the rebellion was the severe economic exploitation faced by the Santhal people. After clearing forests and settling in the Damin-i-Koh region, they found their lands gradually being taken away. This was perpetrated by a combination of outsiders (dikus): zamindars who were given ownership of the land by the British and demanded high rents, and moneylenders (mahajans) who charged exorbitant interest rates, trapping the Santhals in a cycle of debt that led to the loss of their lands and their transformation into bonded laborers. The British administration and its legal system were seen as supporting these exploiters. While other factors existed, this systemic exploitation by zamindars and moneylenders was the central and primary driver of the revolt.

**Final Answer :** “Exploitation by moneylenders and zamindars”

**Answer:** (B)



Q18.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The causes of the Revolt of 1857.

**Solution:** Assertion (A) is a fundamental historical understanding of the 1857 uprising. It was not a singular event sparked by one issue, but the culmination of widespread discontent that had been accumulating for decades. It was a complex event with multiple underlying causes.

Reason (R) correctly elaborates on what these multiple causes were. It categorizes the grievances into key areas:

- **Political:** Policies like the Doctrine of Lapse (annexation of states like Jhansi and Satara) and the annexation of Awadh angered Indian rulers and the nobility.
- **Economic:** Heavy taxation, the destruction of traditional industries, and exploitative land revenue policies impoverished peasants and artisans.
- **Military:** Grievances among the sepoys included low pay, racial discrimination, and fears that their religious beliefs were being threatened, which was finally triggered by the greased cartridges issue.

Since R provides a breakdown of the "multiple causes" mentioned in A, it serves as a direct and accurate explanation.

**Final Answer :** “Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A”

**Answer: (A)**

Q19.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Visual historiography and the representation of the Revolt of 1857.

**Solution:** The passage refers to the large body of visual art, primarily paintings and engravings, produced by British artists during and after the 1857 Revolt. These images were created for an audience back in Britain and served a propagandistic purpose. They consistently depicted Indian rebels as savage, barbaric, and treacherous, often shown committing atrocities against British women and children. Conversely, the British were portrayed as heroic, righteous, and valiant saviors restoring order. This one-sided and negative portrayal was not a neutral or accurate depiction of events but was a deliberate artistic choice to reinforce the colonial narrative, justify the violent British suppression of the revolt, and affirm Britain’s imperial "civilizing mission." This clearly suggests a strong colonial bias in these visual sources.

**Final Answer :** “Colonial bias in visual sources”

**Answer: (B)**



Q20.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The Gandhian philosophy of Satyagraha and Ahimsa (non-violence).

**Solution:** Assertion (A) is correct. The principle of non-violence (Ahimsa) was the absolute cornerstone of all mass movements led by Mahatma Gandhi, including the Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, and Quit India Movement. He believed that the struggle for independence must be waged non-violently.

Reason (R) is also correct and provides the philosophical basis for his unwavering stance. For Gandhi, the means used to achieve a goal were as important as the goal itself. He argued that using violence, even against an oppressor, would corrupt the freedom struggle. It would lower the freedom fighters to the same moral level as their oppressors and would ultimately lead to a violent and unjust society even after independence was achieved. He believed that non-violence gave the movement an invincible moral authority and occupied a higher ground, which was its greatest strength. Therefore, his belief in preserving moral authority is the direct explanation for his emphasis on non-violence.

**Final Answer :** “Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A”

**Answer: (A)**

Q21.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The nature and impact of the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22).

**Solution:** The Non-Cooperation Movement, launched by Mahatma Gandhi, was a watershed moment in the Indian freedom struggle. Its primary success lay in its unprecedented scale and reach. For the first time, the nationalist movement was transformed from a limited, urban, middle-class affair into a genuine mass movement. Millions of people from diverse backgrounds—peasants, workers, students, lawyers, and women—from various regions across India participated actively. They boycotted British goods, courts, and educational institutions, and resigned from government service. It was this widespread mass participation across social and regional lines that demonstrated the strength of the nationalist sentiment and truly shook the foundations of the British Raj. The other options are incorrect: the British actively suppressed the movement, it was non-violent and had no military backing, and it was fueled by economic hardship, not prosperity.

**Final Answer :** “Mass participation across regions”

**Answer: (B)**



Q22.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The Civil Disobedience Movement and the significance of the Dandi March (1930).

**Solution:** Assertion (A) is correct. The Dandi March was a powerful act of civil disobedience that represented a direct and symbolic challenge to the authority and legitimacy of British rule in India. It was an open defiance of the laws of the colonial state.

Reason (R) is also correct. The specific law targeted by the march was the deeply unpopular British salt tax, which gave the state a monopoly on the manufacture and sale of salt and taxed a basic necessity of life. By leading a 240-mile march to the coastal village of Dandi and making salt from seawater, Gandhi and his followers were deliberately breaking this law.

The reason correctly explains the assertion. The opposition to the salt tax (R) was the specific action through which the broader challenge to British authority (A) was articulated. Salt was chosen as a symbol because it affected every Indian, rich or poor, and perfectly represented the exploitative nature of British rule.

**Final Answer :** “Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A”

**Answer:** (A)



Q23.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The Quit India Movement (1942) and its historical context.

**Solution:** Assertion (A) is correct. The Quit India Movement, launched in August 1942, was the most radical movement led by the Indian National Congress. Its central demand, encapsulated in the slogan "Quit India," was for an immediate and complete end to British rule. Gandhi's call to "Do or Die" reflected this sense of urgency.

Reason (R) is also a correct statement of fact. The movement was launched during a critical phase of World War II, following the failure of the Cripps Mission to offer any meaningful transfer of power.

The reason provides the crucial context that explains the assertion. The timing during WWII (R) is what made the demand for independence "immediate" (A). Indian leaders argued that it was hypocritical for Britain to be fighting a war for freedom and democracy while denying it to India. The war's pressures on Britain were seen as a strategic opportunity to press the demand for immediate independence with maximum force. Thus, the context of WWII explains the timing and radical nature of the Quit India Movement's demand.

**Final Answer :** "Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A"

**Answer:** (B)

Q24.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The functioning and nature of the Constituent Assembly of India.

**Solution:** The Constituent Assembly of India, which drafted the Constitution, was a body composed of members with vastly different backgrounds, ideologies, and interests. The records of its proceedings show intense and lengthy debates on nearly every clause of the Constitution. Issues like language, minority rights, the nature of the federal structure, and fundamental rights were discussed from multiple, often conflicting, viewpoints. This presence of diverse opinions and the process of resolving them through argument, persuasion, and compromise is the very essence of a democratic decision-making process. It ensured that the final document was a product of national consensus rather than the imposition of a single viewpoint. It reflects the strength of the leadership and the unity found in diversity, not weakness or disunity.

**Final Answer :** "Democratic decision-making process"

**Answer:** (B)



Q25.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's role in constitution-making and social reform.

**Solution:** Assertion (A) is unequivocally correct. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar dedicated his life to the annihilation of caste and the abolition of the practice of untouchability, which he saw as a grave injustice. As Chairman of the Drafting Committee, he was instrumental in enshrining the abolition of untouchability as a fundamental right in Article 17 of the Constitution.

Reason (R) is also correct. Ambedkar's overarching goal in his constitutional work was to use the law as an instrument of social transformation. He believed that the Constitution must not only establish political democracy but also lay the foundation for social democracy, which meant establishing a society based on the principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity. Ensuring social equality for the most oppressed sections of society was central to his vision.

The reason is the correct explanation for the assertion. Ambedkar's specific support for abolishing untouchability (A) was a direct and necessary step towards his broader aim of achieving social equality through the Constitution (R).

**Final Answer :** "Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A"

**Answer:** (A)

Q26.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Nature and purpose of Mughal historical writing.

**Solution:** Mughal chronicles, such as the Akbarnama by Abul Fazl or the Padshahnama, were official histories commissioned by the emperors. Their primary purpose was to project a glorified image of the ruler and their dynasty, legitimizing their power and presenting their reign as prosperous and divinely ordained. They were meticulously crafted to record events from the court's point of view. Therefore, they are not unbiased records (A) or fictional accounts (D), but are invaluable historical sources that strongly reflect the perspective of the ruling elite (B). They also did not ignore administration; works like the Ain-i-Akbari are a detailed compendium of Mughal administrative practices, making (C) incorrect.

**Final Answer :** "They reflect the perspective of the ruling elite"

**Answer:** (B)



Q27.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Social impact and core philosophy of the Bhakti movement.

**Solution:** Assertion (A) is correct. A significant social impact of the Bhakti movement was its challenge to the rigid caste hierarchy. Saints like Kabir, Ravidas, and Guru Nanak came from lower castes and openly preached against caste-based discrimination, attracting followers from all sections of society.

Reason (R) is also correct. The central tenet of the Bhakti movement was that one could achieve salvation through intense, personal devotion (bhakti) to God, rather than through complex rituals or knowledge of scriptures, which were the preserve of the Brahmin priests.

The reason is the correct explanation for the assertion. By emphasizing devotion over ritual (R), the Bhakti saints democratized religion. They argued that God's grace was available to everyone, regardless of their caste or social standing. This inherently undermined the authority of the Brahmin priests and the very foundation of the caste hierarchy (A), which was based on birth and privileged access to ritual knowledge.

**Final Answer :** "Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A"

**Answer:** (A)

Q28.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The role of temples in the Vijayanagara Empire.

**Solution:** In the Vijayanagara Empire, temples were much more than just centers of religious worship. They were powerful and multifaceted institutions central to the life of the kingdom. They were major landowners, significant employers (of priests, artisans, dancers, etc.), and important consumers of goods and services. They also functioned as banks, providing loans and promoting trade. Furthermore, they were vital cultural centers, fostering the development of art, architecture, music, and dance. Therefore, they are best described as comprehensive economic and social hubs, not just religious centers (A), military bases (C), or trade monopolies (D).

**Final Answer :** "Economic and social hubs"

**Answer:** (B)



Q29.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The economic impact of British colonial policies in India.

**Solution:** Assertion (A) is correct. A major consequence of the British colonial economy in the 19th century was the deindustrialization of India, marked by the decline of traditional handicraft industries, particularly the world-renowned textile sector.

Reason (R) is also correct. The Industrial Revolution in Britain created a powerful manufacturing sector that needed markets for its goods. British colonial policies were designed to facilitate this. Tariffs were structured to allow cheap, machine-made British goods to flood the Indian market, while high duties were imposed on Indian exports to Britain.

The reason provides the direct cause for the assertion. These discriminatory British policies (R) created an unequal competition that Indian artisans could not withstand, leading to the ruin of local industries and the process of deindustrialization (A).

**Final Answer :** “Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A”

**Answer:** (A)

Q30.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Analysis of the failure of the Revolt of 1857.

**Solution:** While the Revolt of 1857 was widespread and fiercely fought, it was ultimately suppressed by the British. A key factor in its failure was the lack of unity and centralized leadership among the rebels. The uprising was a collection of local revolts, each with its own leaders and grievances. There was little coordination between rebel forces in different regions. Furthermore, the revolt did not engulf the entire country; large territories like the Punjab and South India remained largely unaffected, and powerful princely states like Hyderabad and Gwalior sided with the British. This lack of unity (B) stands in contrast to the centrally commanded and technologically superior British forces (making C incorrect). The revolt lacked strong, overarching leadership (making A incorrect) and received no significant external support (making D incorrect).

**Final Answer :** “Lack of unity among rebels”

**Answer:** (B)



Q31.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Gandhian strategy of mass mobilization in the Indian national movement.

**Solution:** Assertion (A) is correct. Mahatma Gandhi's greatest contribution to the freedom struggle was transforming it from an elite-dominated movement into a genuine mass movement, involving peasants, workers, women, and students in huge numbers.

Reason (R) is also correct and explains how he achieved this. Gandhi had a unique ability to select issues that connected the high political goal of independence with the everyday problems and grievances of the common people. The most brilliant example was the salt tax. Salt was a daily necessity, and the tax on it affected every single Indian. By making the unjust salt tax the central issue of the Civil Disobedience Movement, he made the abstract concept of colonial exploitation tangible and relatable to everyone.

This strategy of connecting political issues with everyday life (R) was the key to achieving unprecedented mass mobilization (A).

**Final Answer :** "Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A"

**Answer:** (A)

Q32.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The framing of the Indian Constitution and the Objectives Resolution.

**Solution:** The Objectives Resolution, moved by Jawaharlal Nehru in the Constituent Assembly on December 13, 1946, was a historic statement that served as a guiding light for the constitution-makers. It was not a detailed legal document but a declaration of intent. It laid down the fundamental principles and the core philosophy upon which the Constitution of India was to be based. It declared India an independent sovereign republic and proclaimed its objectives: to secure for all its citizens justice, equality, freedom of belief, and adequate safeguards for minorities and backward classes. These principles were later enshrined in the Preamble of the Constitution. Therefore, it outlined the guiding principles of the Constitution.

**Final Answer :** "Outlined principles of Constitution"

**Answer:** (A)



Q33.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The system of separate electorates and its impact on Indian politics.

**Solution:** Assertion (A) is correct. The policy of separate electorates, where specific communities voted for their own representatives exclusively, is widely considered by historians to have been a major factor in promoting political divisions along religious lines. It encouraged candidates to appeal to voters based on communal identity rather than broader national issues, thus hardening identities and fostering separatism.

Reason (R) is also correct. The official justification provided by the British for introducing separate electorates was to protect the interests of minority communities (initially Muslims) and ensure that they had guaranteed representation in the legislative bodies, preventing them from being overwhelmed by the majority community.

However, the reason (the stated purpose) is not the explanation for the assertion (the consequence). They are two different aspects of the policy. The aim of providing representation does not explain why it created divisions; in fact, nationalists argued that it was a 'divide and rule' tactic where the consequence of division was the real, unstated goal. Therefore, both statements are independently correct but R does not explain A.

**Final Answer :** “Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A”

**Answer: (B)**

Q34.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The policy of Dhamma under the Mauryan emperor Ashoka.

**Solution:** Ashoka's Dhamma, which he propagated through his edicts after the Kalinga War, was not a specific religious doctrine or a policy of conversion (A). It was a universal ethical code of conduct. The principles of Dhamma included non-violence (ahimsa), tolerance for all religious sects, respect for elders and teachers, and humane treatment of servants and animals. The primary objective of this policy was to promote social harmony, tolerance, and peaceful co-existence among the diverse population of his vast empire. It was an ethical framework for governance and personal conduct, not a military (C) or economic (D) policy.

**Final Answer :** “Ethical code promoting harmony”

**Answer: (B)**



Q35.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Trade and commerce in the Harappan (Indus Valley) Civilization.

**Solution:** Assertion (A) is correct. Archaeological discoveries indicate that the Harappan civilization had a well-developed and extensive trade network. This included internal trade within the Indus Valley region and long-distance international trade.

Reason (R) is also correct. One of the most conclusive pieces of evidence for this extensive trade is the discovery of distinctive Harappan artifacts, particularly the square steatite seals with their unique script and animal motifs, at archaeological sites in Mesopotamia (modern Iraq).

The reason is the direct evidence that proves the assertion. The presence of Harappan seals so far from their origin (R) is unambiguous proof of contact and trade between the two great ancient civilizations, which in turn supports the conclusion that Harappan trade was extensive (A).

**Final Answer :** “Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A”

**Answer:** (A)

Q36.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Inscriptions as a source for ancient Indian history.

**Solution:** Inscriptions, which are writings engraved on hard surfaces like stone, rock, pillars, or metal plates, are a primary source of information for ancient history. While they can be decorative (A) or contain religious (C) or trade-related (D) information, their most significant and general role was as a means of communication, especially by rulers. Kings and emperors like Ashoka and Samudragupta used inscriptions to broadcast their proclamations, edicts, victories, and donations to the public across their empires. This made inscriptions a powerful tool for administration, propaganda, and creating a permanent record of the ruler’s reign for their subjects and for posterity.

**Final Answer :** “Means of communication by rulers”

**Answer:** (B)



Q37.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Factors contributing to the decline of Buddhism in India.

**Solution:** Assertion (A) is a correct historical statement. After flourishing for more than 1500 years in the land of its birth, Buddhism gradually declined and by the 12th century CE, it had almost disappeared from most of the Indian subcontinent.

Reason (R) is also correct. The growth and sustenance of large Buddhist monastic centers (viharas), which were the hubs of Buddhist learning and community life, heavily depended on the financial and political support of kings and wealthy merchants. The loss of royal patronage under later dynasties that favored Brahmanical traditions, such as the Guptas and others, deprived Buddhism of its essential support system.

The reason is a correct explanation for the assertion. The loss of royal patronage (R) was a major cause that weakened the institutional foundation of Buddhism, making it vulnerable to other factors like the resurgence of Brahmanism and later, the destructive Turkish invasions, ultimately leading to its decline (A).

**Final Answer :** “Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A”

**Answer:** (A)

Q38.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The land revenue administration of the Mughal Empire.

**Solution:** The Mughal land revenue system, especially as perfected under Emperor Akbar by his finance minister Todar Mal, was far from arbitrary (A). It was a highly sophisticated and methodical system. Its key features included the precise measurement of land, the classification of land into different categories based on its fertility (e.g., polaj, parauti), and a detailed assessment of the average crop yield and prices over a ten-year period (the Dahsala system). This allowed for a systematic and fairly stable revenue demand, which was recorded in detail (making C incorrect). The tax was a share of the produce and varied based on land quality and crop type, so it was not equal for all (D). Therefore, the system is best described as one of systematic classification and assessment.

**Final Answer :** “Systematic classification and assessment”

**Answer:** (B)



Q39.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Nature of tribal uprisings during the British colonial period.

**Solution:** Assertion (A) is correct. The Santhal Rebellion (1855-56) was a major uprising led by the Santhal people, a tribal community residing in the region of present-day Jharkhand, Bihar, and West Bengal. It was a classic example of tribal resistance against external pressures.

Reason (R) is also correct. The rebellion was a direct response to the massive disruption of the Santhal way of life caused by colonial policies. The British land revenue systems, which created zamindars and moneylenders, led to the loss of tribal lands and their entrapment in debt. The tribals saw the British administration, along with the 'dikus' (outsiders like zamindars and moneylenders), as interfering with their traditional autonomy and livelihood.

The reason is the correct explanation for the assertion. The opposition to colonial interference (R) was the fundamental cause that led the Santhal tribe to rise in resistance (A).

**Final Answer :** “Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A”

**Answer:** (A)

Q40.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Factors contributing to the growth of Indian nationalism.

**Solution:** The growth of a unified nationalist movement in a diverse country like India was facilitated by several factors. The most crucial among them was the development of a sense of shared identity based on common grievances against a single colonial ruler. British policies, such as economic exploitation, political subjugation, discriminatory laws, and racial arrogance, affected various sections of Indian society. This common experience of oppression under British rule transcended regional, linguistic, and religious differences, uniting Indians in a shared struggle for freedom. Regional isolation (A) and lack of communication (C) would weaken, not strengthen, such a movement. British reforms (D) were often aimed at managing the empire more effectively or dividing Indians, and were not the cause of nationalism, which grew in opposition to British rule itself.

**Final Answer :** “Shared grievances against British”

**Answer:** (B)



Q41.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Key archaeological features of Indus Valley Civilization sites.

**Solution:** Lothal, located in the modern state of Gujarat, was a vital and prosperous trade center of the Harappan civilization. Its most distinctive feature is a large, rectangular basin discovered during excavations, which has been widely identified by archaeologists as an artificial dockyard. This structure, connected by a channel to a nearby river, would have allowed ships and boats to dock, facilitating overseas trade. The discovery of seals from the Persian Gulf at Lothal further corroborates its role as a major port for maritime trade with other ancient civilizations like Mesopotamia.

**Final Answer :** “Lothal”

**Answer:** (B)

Q42.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The use of different scripts in Mauryan inscriptions.

**Solution:** Emperor Ashoka used various scripts for his edicts to ensure they were understood by the local populations across his vast empire. While the Brahmi script was used in most of the subcontinent, in the northwestern regions (modern-day Pakistan and Afghanistan), which had strong Persian and Hellenistic influences, the Kharosthi script was predominantly used. Kharosthi is derived from the Aramaic script and is unique in that it is written from right to left. The use of Kharosthi in this region is a clear example of Ashoka’s pragmatic approach to administration and communication.

**Final Answer :** “Kharosthi”

**Answer:** (C)



Q43.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The political structure and administration of the Mauryan Empire.

**Solution:** The Mauryan Empire (c. 322–185 BCE) was the first large, politically unified state to emerge in ancient India. A key feature of its administration, as gleaned from sources like Kautilya's Arthashastra and Ashokan edicts, was its highly organized and centralized nature. The emperor was the supreme authority, and a complex bureaucracy of officials (amatyas) and departments was established to manage various aspects of governance, from revenue collection to law and order, across the vast empire. The primary objective was to maintain effective centralized control over the provinces and ensure the smooth functioning of the imperial state, rather than promoting decentralization or focusing solely on trade or religion.

**Final Answer :** “Centralized control over the empire”

**Answer:** (B)

Q44.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The architectural components of a Buddhist Stupa.

**Solution:** A stupa is a mound-like or hemispherical structure containing sacred Buddhist relics. The core component of the stupa is the 'Anda', which is the large, solid dome. It symbolizes the dome of heaven or the universe. The sacred relics of the Buddha or a senior Buddhist monk, such as bones, teeth, or ashes, are placed in a casket and enshrined in a chamber at the very heart of the Anda. The other parts are: 'Torana' (gateways), 'Harmika' (square railing on top of the Anda), and 'Vedika' (circumambulatory railing).

**Final Answer :** “Anda”

**Answer:** (C)



Q45.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Major travelogues written by medieval foreign travelers in India.

**Solution:** The “Rihla” (meaning “The Journey”) is the famous travelogue written by the 14th-century Moroccan scholar and explorer, Ibn Battuta. His work provides one of the most comprehensive and detailed accounts of the medieval world, including his extensive travels across North Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. A significant portion of the Rihla is dedicated to his experiences in India during the reign of Sultan Muhammad bin Tughlaq of the Delhi Sultanate, offering invaluable insights into the politics, society, and culture of that period.

**Final Answer :** “Ibn Battuta”

**Answer:** (B)

Q46.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The philosophical divisions within the Bhakti movement (Saguna and Nirguna).

**Solution:** The Bhakti movement had two main philosophical streams. The Saguna school worshipped God with form and attributes (e.g., Rama or Krishna), and included saints like Tulsidas, Surdas, and Mirabai. The Nirguna school, on the other hand, worshipped a formless, attribute-less, and universal God. Kabir was the most prominent saint of the Nirguna school. He vehemently rejected all forms of external worship, including idol worship, pilgrimages, and elaborate rituals, and was a staunch critic of the caste system. He taught that God could be realized through simple and sincere devotion.

**Final Answer :** “Kabir”

**Answer:** (B)



Q47.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Key rulers and the timeline of the Vijayanagara Empire.

**Solution:** Krishnadeva Raya, who reigned from 1509 to 1529, is widely regarded as the greatest emperor of the Vijayanagara Empire. His reign is often considered the golden age of the empire. He was a brilliant military general who secured decisive victories against the Sultans of the Deccan and the Gajapatis of Odisha, significantly expanding the empire's territories. He was also an able administrator, a great patron of art, architecture, and literature (especially Telugu and Kannada), and presided over a period of immense prosperity.

**Final Answer :** “Krishnadeva Raya”

**Answer:** (C)

Q48.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Mughal chronicles and their specific subject matter.

**Solution:** While the Akbarnama is the official chronicle of Akbar's reign, its third and final volume is the Ain-i-Akbari (Constitution of Akbar), compiled by Abul Fazl. This text is unique because it is not a narrative history but a detailed administrative manual or gazetteer. It provides an encyclopedic amount of statistical information about the Mughal Empire's administration, land revenue system (including classification of land and revenue rates), military organization (the mansabdari system), as well as details about the society, culture, and economy. It is the single most important source for understanding the functioning of the Mughal state under Akbar.

**Final Answer :** “Ain-i-Akbari”

**Answer:** (C)



Q49.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The economic impact of British land revenue systems.

**Solution:** The Permanent Settlement, introduced in 1793, and other British land revenue systems had a profound impact on Indian agriculture. A key feature was the demand for revenue to be paid in cash at very high rates, with strict deadlines. To meet these demands, peasants were compelled to cultivate cash crops like indigo, cotton, sugarcane, and jute, which could be sold in the market for cash, rather than food crops for their own consumption. This shift is known as the commercialization of agriculture. While it linked India to the global market, it increased the peasants' vulnerability to price fluctuations, exploitation by merchants and moneylenders, and the risk of famine, thus increasing their overall burden.

**Final Answer :** "Permanent Settlement"

Answer: (C)

Q50.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The process of drafting the Constitution of India.

**Solution:** On December 13, 1946, Jawaharlal Nehru moved the historic 'Objectives Resolution' in the Constituent Assembly. This resolution was a declaration of the assembly's aims and objectives and outlined the guiding principles and philosophy for the framing of the Constitution. It proclaimed India as an Independent Sovereign Republic and laid down the ideals of justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity. This resolution was unanimously adopted by the Assembly and its principles were later incorporated into the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.

**Final Answer :** "Jawaharlal Nehru"

Answer: (B)



**Answer Key**

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	B	2	C	3	C	4	B	5	C
6	B	7	B	8	A	9	B	10	A
11	A	12	B	13	A	14	B	15	A
16	A	17	B	18	A	19	B	20	A
21	B	22	A	23	B	24	B	25	A
26	B	27	A	28	B	29	A	30	B
31	A	32	A	33	B	34	B	35	A
36	B	37	A	38	B	39	A	40	B
41	B	42	C	43	B	44	C	45	B
46	B	47	C	48	C	49	C	50	B

