

# CUET-UG History Sample Paper-5

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 Harappan site is known for a dockyard indicating maritime trade?

- (A) Harappa
- (B) Mohenjodaro
- (C) Lothal
- (D) Kalibangan

**Q2.** Who among the following first used the term Indus Civilization?

- (A) John Marshall
- (B) R.E.M Wheeler
- (C) Alexander Cunningham
- (D) James Prinsep

**Q3.** Which feature best reflects advanced drainage system in Harappan cities?

- (A) Open drains without covers
- (B) Underground covered drains
- (C) Absence of drains
- (D) Only river drainage

**Q4.** Which Harappan site is famous for water conservation system and reservoirs?

- (A) Banawali



- (B) Dholavira
- (C) Ropar
- (D) Chanhudaro

**Q5.** Which Mahajanapada was most powerful during 6th century BCE?

- (A) Kuru
- (B) Gandhara
- (C) Magadha
- (D) Vatsa

**Q6.** Which script was used in north-western Ashokan inscriptions?

- (A) Brahmi
- (B) Kharosthi
- (C) Devanagari
- (D) Tamil

**Q7.** Who deciphered the Brahmi script?

- (A) James Prinsep
- (B) John Marshall
- (C) Max Muller
- (D) William Jones

**Q8.** Ashoka's dhamma emphasized which principle?

- (A) Imperial expansion
- (B) Social harmony
- (C) Ritual sacrifice
- (D) Caste division

**Q9.** The Arthashastra is mainly related to?



- (A) Poetry
- (B) Medicine
- (C) Statecraft
- (D) Religion

**Q10.** Marriage outside one's gotra is known as?

- (A) Endogamy
- (B) Exogamy
- (C) Polygamy
- (D) Hypergamy

**Q11.** Who led the project of Critical Edition of Mahabharata?

- (A) Max Muller
- (B) V.S Sukthankar
- (C) Romila Thapar
- (D) D.D Kosambi

**Q12.** Draupadi's marriage is example of?

- (A) Monogamy
- (B) Polyandry
- (C) Polygyny
- (D) Exogamy

**Q13.** The anda in a stupa represents?

- (A) Temple hall
- (B) Relic mound
- (C) Palace dome
- (D) Assembly hall



**Q14.** Where did Buddha deliver his first sermon?

- (A) Lumbini
- (B) Sarnath
- (C) Kushinagar
- (D) Bodh Gaya

**Q15.** Which concept is central to Jainism?

- (A) Ahimsa
- (B) Yajna
- (C) Varna
- (D) Bhakti

**Q16.** The harmika is located?

- (A) Below stupa
- (B) Above anda
- (C) Inside chamber
- (D) Near gateway

**Q17.** Who contributed to preservation of Sanchi?

- (A) Delhi Sultans
- (B) Bhopal Begums
- (C) Mughals
- (D) British army

**Q18.** Kitab-ul-Hind was written by?

- (A) Ibn Battuta
- (B) Al-Biruni
- (C) Bernier



(D) Marco Polo

**Q19.** Rihla is associated with?

(A) Megasthenes

(B) Bernier

(C) Ibn Battuta

(D) Al-Biruni

**Q20.** Who compared Mughal India with Europe?

(A) Bernier

(B) Al-Biruni

(C) Ibn Battuta

(D) Fahien

**Q21.** Al-Biruni faced difficulty due to?

(A) Lack of texts

(B) Language barrier

(C) No religion

(D) No cities

**Q22.** Alvars were devoted to?

(A) Shiva

(B) Vishnu

(C) Buddha

(D) Mahavira

**Q23.** Chishti Sufis emphasized?

(A) Warfare

(B) Devotion and service



- (C) Trade
- (D) Taxation

**Q24.** Kabir rejected?

- (A) Equality
- (B) Devotion
- (C) Caste and ritualism
- (D) Language

**Q25.** Guru Nanak emphasized?

- (A) Ritualism
- (B) One God
- (C) Polytheism
- (D) Sacrifice

**Q26.** Who discovered Hampi ruins?

- (A) James Prinsep
- (B) Colin Mackenzie
- (C) John Marshall
- (D) Wheeler

**Q27.** Mahanavami Dibba was used for?

- (A) Trade
- (B) Military
- (C) Royal ceremonies
- (D) Storage

**Q28.** Krishnadeva Raya belonged to?

- (A) Sangama



- (B) Tuluva
- (C) Aravidu
- (D) Saluva

**Q29.** Lotus Mahal represents?

- (A) Temple
- (B) Fort
- (C) Palace architecture
- (D) Stupa

**Q30.** Vijayanagara's location helped in?

- (A) Isolation
- (B) Defense and resources
- (C) Trade decline
- (D) Migration

**Q31.** Ain-i-Akbari is part of?

- (A) Baburnama
- (B) Akbarnama
- (C) Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri
- (D) Humayun Nama

**Q32.** Parauti land means?

- (A) Cultivated land
- (B) Fallow land
- (C) Waste land
- (D) Forest

**Q33.** Zamindars were?



- (A) Traders
- (B) Officials
- (C) Intermediaries
- (D) Artisans

**Q34.** Mughal chronicles were written in?

- (A) Hindi
- (B) Persian
- (C) Urdu
- (D) Sanskrit

**Q35.** Permanent Settlement introduced by?

- (A) Dalhousie
- (B) Cornwallis
- (C) Wellesley
- (D) Bentinck

**Q36.** Santhal rebellion was against?

- (A) Priests
- (B) British exploitation
- (C) Kings
- (D) Traders

**Q37.** Deccan Riots Commission studied?

- (A) Industry
- (B) Agriculture distress
- (C) Education
- (D) Trade



**Q38.** Indigo revolt was related to?

- (A) Tea
- (B) Jute
- (C) Indigo
- (D) Cotton

**Q39.** Revolt started at?

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Meerut
- (C) Lucknow
- (D) Kanpur

**Q40.** Leader at Delhi was?

- (A) Bahadur Shah II
- (B) Nana Sahib
- (C) Tatyá Tope
- (D) Lakshmi Bai

**Q41.** Rani Lakshmi Bai was from?

- (A) Jhansi
- (B) Kanpur
- (C) Delhi
- (D) Awadh

**Q42.** Cartridge issue affected?

- (A) Economy
- (B) Religion
- (C) Trade



(D) Education

**Q43.** Gandhi returned in?

(A) 1915

(B) 1919

(C) 1920

(D) 1930

**Q44.** Champaran was related to?

(A) Salt

(B) Indigo

(C) Tea

(D) Jute

**Q45.** Dandi March protested?

(A) Salt law

(B) Forest law

(C) Press law

(D) Tax law

**Q46.** Quit India Movement in?

(A) 1930

(B) 1942

(C) 1919

(D) 1947

**Q47.** BHU speech criticized?

(A) Peasants

(B) Elite class



- (C) Workers
- (D) Merchants

**Q48.** Objectives Resolution moved by?

- (A) Nehru
- (B) Ambedkar
- (C) Patel
- (D) Gandhi

**Q49.** Separate electorates concerned?

- (A) Minorities
- (B) Trade
- (C) Agriculture
- (D) Industry

**Q50.** Drafting Committee headed by?

- (A) Nehru
- (B) Ambedkar
- (C) Patel
- (D) Rajendra Prasad



**Detailed Solutions****Q1.****Solution****Concept:** Harappan Trade Networks**Solution:****Step 1:** Lothal is identified with a dockyard-like structure, which is important evidence for maritime trade. The question asks for a site linked with sea-borne commercial activity.**Step 2:** Harappa and Mohenjodaro were major urban centres, but they are not specifically known for a dockyard. Kalibangan is better known for evidence of ploughed fields.**Step 3:** Therefore, the correct option is Lothal.**Option Elimination:** Options other than C do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** **Q2.****Solution****Concept:** Discovery of the Indus Civilization**Solution:****Step 1:** John Marshall announced and popularised the discovery of the Indus Civilization after excavations at Harappa and Mohenjodaro. The question is about the use of the term, not later excavation methods.**Step 2:** R.E.M. Wheeler contributed later to archaeological interpretation, Alexander Cunningham worked earlier on archaeology, and James Prinsep is associated with deciphering Brahmi.**Step 3:** Hence, John Marshall is correct.**Option Elimination:** Options other than A do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** 

Q3.

**Solution****Concept:** Harappan Urban Planning**Solution:****Step 1:** A major feature of Harappan cities was a planned drainage system with covered drains running along streets and connected to houses. This shows civic planning and concern for sanitation.**Step 2:** Open uncovered drains or absence of drains would not represent advanced planning. Only river drainage is not the key urban feature.**Step 3:** Therefore, underground covered drains are correct.**Option Elimination:** Options other than B do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** 

Q4.

**Solution****Concept:** Dholavira Water Management**Solution:****Step 1:** Dholavira in the Rann of Kachchh is famous for its reservoirs, channels and water-harvesting arrangements. Since the question specifically asks about water conservation, Dholavira best fits the evidence.**Step 2:** Banawali, Ropar and Chanhudaro are Harappan-related sites but are not mainly known for this advanced reservoir system. Thus, option B is correct.**Option Elimination:** Options other than B do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** 

Q5.

**Solution****Concept:** Rise of Magadha**Solution:****Step 1:** Magadha became the strongest Mahajanapada because of fertile land, iron resources, elephants, river routes and powerful rulers. These factors helped it become the base for later imperial expansion.**Step 2:** Kuru, Gandhara and Vatsa were important but did not become as dominant in this phase. Therefore, Magadha is the correct answer.**Option Elimination:** Options other than C do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** 

Q6.

**Solution****Concept:** Ashokan Scripts**Solution:****Step 1:** Most Ashokan inscriptions used Brahmi, but inscriptions in the north-western region used Kharosthi. The question specifically mentions north-western inscriptions, so Kharosthi is required.**Step 2:** Devanagari developed much later, and Tamil is not the answer in this context. Hence, option B is correct.**Option Elimination:** Options other than B do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** 

Q7.

**Solution****Concept:** Decipherment of Brahmi**Solution:****Step 1:** James Prinsep deciphered the Brahmi script in the nineteenth century. This was a major breakthrough because it helped historians read Ashokan inscriptions.**Step 2:** John Marshall was linked with Harappan archaeology, while Max Muller and William Jones were scholars of texts and language but not the decipherers of Brahmi. Therefore, James Prinsep is correct.**Option Elimination:** Options other than A do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** James Prinsep**Answer: (A)**

Q8.

**Solution****Concept:** Ashoka's Dhamma**Solution:****Step 1:** Ashoka's dhamma was a moral policy focused on compassion, tolerance, respect for elders and social harmony. It was not primarily a programme of imperial expansion or ritual sacrifice.**Step 2:** It also did not promote caste division. Since the question asks for the principle emphasized by dhamma, social harmony is the correct answer.**Option Elimination:** Options other than B do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** Social harmony**Answer: (B)**

Q9.

**Solution****Concept:** Arthashastra and Statecraft**Solution:****Step 1:** The Arthashastra is associated with Kautilya and deals mainly with statecraft, administration, taxation, diplomacy and political strategy.**Step 2:** It is not primarily a work of poetry, medicine or ritual religion.**Step 3:** Therefore, option C, statecraft, best describes its main subject.**Option Elimination:** Options other than C do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** 

Q10.

**Solution****Concept:** Gotra and Marriage Rules**Solution:****Step 1:** Exogamy means marriage outside a particular social group. In Brahmanical kinship rules, people were expected to marry outside their gotra.**Step 2:** Endogamy means marriage within a group, which is the opposite. Polygamy and hypergamy refer to different marriage practices.**Step 3:** Hence, exogamy is correct.**Option Elimination:** Options other than B do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** 

Q11.

**Solution****Concept:** Critical Edition of the Mahabharata**Solution:****Step 1:** The Critical Edition of the Mahabharata was prepared under the leadership of V.S. Sukthankar at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute.**Step 2:** The project compared manuscripts from different regions to reconstruct a reliable text. The other names listed were not the leaders of this specific editorial project.**Step 3:** Therefore, option B is correct.**Option Elimination:** Options other than B do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** 

Q12.

**Solution****Concept:** Polyandry in the Mahabharata**Solution:****Step 1:** Draupadi's marriage to the five Pandava brothers is an example of polyandry, where one woman has more than one husband. Monogamy means one spouse, while polygyny means one man with multiple wives.**Step 2:** Exogamy is a rule of marriage outside a group. Hence, polyandry is correct.**Option Elimination:** Options other than B do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** 

Q13.

**Solution****Concept:** Stupa Architecture**Solution:****Step 1:** The anda is the dome-shaped mound of a stupa and symbolically represents a relic mound. It is connected with the sacred remains or memory of the Buddha.**Step 2:** It is not a temple hall, palace dome or assembly hall. Therefore, the correct option is relic mound.**Option Elimination:** Options other than B do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** Relic mound

Answer: (B)

Q14.

**Solution****Concept:** Buddha's First Sermon**Solution:****Step 1:** After attaining enlightenment at Bodh Gaya, the Buddha delivered his first sermon at Sarnath. This event is known as the turning of the wheel of dhamma.**Step 2:** Lumbini is his birthplace, Kushinagar is associated with mahaparinirvana, and Bodh Gaya with enlightenment. Hence, Sarnath is correct.**Option Elimination:** Options other than B do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** Sarnath

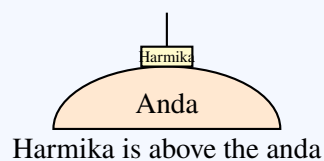
Answer: (B)



Q15.

**Solution****Concept:** Central Principle of Jainism**Solution:****Step 1:** Ahimsa, or non-violence towards all living beings, is the central ethical principle of Jainism.**Step 2:** Yajna is linked with Vedic ritual, varna is social classification, and bhakti is devotional worship.**Step 3:** Therefore, ahimsa is the correct answer.**Option Elimination:** Options other than A do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** Ahimsa**Answer: (A)**

Q16.

**Solution****Concept:** Stupa Elements**Solution:****Step 1:** The harmika is the small square railing-like structure placed above the anda of a stupa. It marks a sacred space and is part of Buddhist stupa architecture.**Step 2:** It is not below the stupa, inside a chamber, or near the gateway. Hence, above anda is correct.**Option Elimination:** Options other than B do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** Above anda**Answer: (B)**

Q17.

**Solution****Concept:** Preservation of Sanchi**Solution:****Step 1:** The Begums of Bhopal played an important role in protecting and preserving the Sanchi stupa complex. Their support helped prevent removal and damage to the monument.**Step 2:** Delhi Sultans, Mughals and the British army are not the correct answer for this preservation role. Therefore, Bhopal Begums is correct.**Option Elimination:** Options other than B do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** 

Q18.

**Solution****Concept:** Al-Biruni and Kitab-ul-Hind**Solution:****Step 1:** Kitab-ul-Hind was written by Al-Biruni. It is a systematic account of Indian religion, philosophy, sciences, customs and social life.**Step 2:** Ibn Battuta wrote the Rihla, Bernier wrote about Mughal India, and Marco Polo was another traveller. Hence, Al-Biruni is correct.**Option Elimination:** Options other than B do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** 

Q19.

**Solution****Concept:** Ibn Battuta's Rihla**Solution:****Step 1:** The Rihla is the travel account of Ibn Battuta. It records his journeys, including his experiences in India during the period of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.**Step 2:** Megasthenes, Bernier and Al-Biruni are associated with different accounts. Therefore, option C is correct.**Option Elimination:** Options other than C do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** 

Q20.

**Solution****Concept:** Bernier's Comparison**Solution:****Step 1:** Francois Bernier compared Mughal India with Europe, especially while discussing land ownership and economic conditions. His observations reflected European assumptions, but they are important historical evidence.**Step 2:** Al-Biruni and Ibn Battuta belonged to earlier periods, and Fahien was a Chinese Buddhist traveller. Hence, Bernier is correct.**Option Elimination:** Options other than A do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** 

Q21.

**Solution****Concept:** Barriers Faced by Al-Biruni**Solution:****Step 1:** Al-Biruni faced difficulty because of Sanskrit language barriers and social distance from Brahmanical scholars. These barriers affected his understanding of Indian society.**Step 2:** It was not due to lack of texts, absence of religion or absence of cities. Therefore, language barrier is correct.**Option Elimination:** Options other than B do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** Language barrier**Answer: (B)**

Q22.

**Solution****Concept:** Alvar Bhakti Tradition**Solution:****Step 1:** The Alvars were Tamil Vaishnava poet-saints devoted to Vishnu. Their hymns expressed intense personal devotion.**Step 2:** Nayanars were associated with Shiva, while Buddha and Mahavira belong to different religious traditions. Hence, Vishnu is correct.**Option Elimination:** Options other than B do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** Vishnu**Answer: (B)**

Q23.

**Solution****Concept:** Chishti Sufism**Solution:****Step 1:** The Chishti Sufis emphasized devotion, love of God, service to humanity, charity and spiritual discipline.**Step 2:** They are not mainly remembered for warfare, taxation or trade.**Step 3:** Therefore, devotion and service is the correct answer.**Option Elimination:** Options other than B do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** Devotion and service**Answer: (B)**

Q24.

**Solution****Concept:** Teachings of Kabir**Solution:****Step 1:** Kabir criticized caste pride, ritualism and narrow religious identities. He used simple language to stress devotion to a formless God and social equality.**Step 2:** Therefore, he did not reject equality or devotion; he rejected caste and ritualism. Hence, option C is correct.**Option Elimination:** Options other than C do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** Caste and ritualism**Answer: (C)**

Q25.

**Solution****Concept:** Guru Nanak's Message**Solution:****Step 1:** Guru Nanak emphasized belief in one God, ethical living, honest work and sharing with others.**Step 2:** He rejected empty ritualism and did not promote sacrifice as the central practice.**Step 3:** Therefore, one God is the correct answer.**Option Elimination:** Options other than B do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** 

Q26.

**Solution****Concept:** Discovery and Documentation of Hampi**Solution:****Step 1:** Colin Mackenzie prepared important early surveys and documentation of the Hampi ruins. His work helped identify the remains of Vijayanagara.**Step 2:** James Prinsep is linked with scripts, John Marshall with Harappan archaeology, and Wheeler with later excavation methods. Hence, Colin Mackenzie is correct.**Option Elimination:** Options other than B do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** 

Q27.

**Solution****Concept:** Mahanavami Dibba**Solution:****Step 1:** The Mahanavami Dibba was a royal platform associated with ceremonies, processions and imperial display at Vijayanagara.**Step 2:** It was not mainly a trading place, military store or storage structure.**Step 3:** Therefore, royal ceremonies is the correct answer.**Option Elimination:** Options other than C do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** Royal ceremonies

Answer: (C)

Q28.

**Solution****Concept:** Krishnadeva Raya and the Tuluvas**Solution:****Step 1:** Krishnadeva Raya was the most famous ruler of the Tuluva dynasty of Vijayanagara.**Step 2:** Sangama, Saluva and Aravidu were other dynastic phases, but they do not match Krishnadeva Raya.**Step 3:** Hence, Tuluva is correct.**Option Elimination:** Options other than B do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** Tuluva

Answer: (B)



Q29.

**Solution****Concept:** Lotus Mahal Architecture**Solution:****Step 1:** Lotus Mahal is studied as part of the royal centre and represents palace architecture at Vijayanagara.**Step 2:** It is not a Buddhist stupa, fort or ordinary temple.**Step 3:** Therefore, palace architecture is the correct answer.**Option Elimination:** Options other than C do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** 

Q30.

**Solution****Concept:** Strategic Location of Vijayanagara**Solution:****Step 1:** Vijayanagara's location near the Tungabhadra river offered natural defence, water and access to resources. The rocky landscape also strengthened protection.**Step 2:** It did not cause isolation, trade decline or migration as the main feature. Hence, defence and resources is correct.**Option Elimination:** Options other than B do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** 

Q31.

**Solution****Concept:** Ain-i-Akbari and Akbarnama**Solution:****Step 1:** The Ain-i-Akbari is the third part of Abul Fazl's Akbarnama. It describes Akbar's administration, revenue system, army and imperial organization.**Step 2:** Baburnama, Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri and Humayun Nama are separate works. Therefore, Akbarnama is correct.**Option Elimination:** Options other than B do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** Akbarnama**Answer: (B)**

Q32.

**Solution****Concept:** Mughal Land Classification**Solution:****Step 1:** In Mughal revenue terminology, parauti referred to land left fallow for a short period so that it could regain fertility.**Step 2:** Polaj was cultivated regularly, while waste land and forest are different categories.**Step 3:** Hence, fallow land is correct.**Option Elimination:** Options other than B do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** Fallow land**Answer: (B)**

Q33.

**Solution****Concept:** Zamindari System**Solution:****Step 1:** Zamindars acted as local intermediaries between peasants and the Mughal state. They collected revenue and exercised social influence in villages.**Step 2:** They were not merely traders, artisans or ordinary officials. Therefore, intermediaries is the correct answer.**Option Elimination:** Options other than C do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** Intermediaries

Answer: (C)

Q34.

**Solution****Concept:** Language of Mughal Chronicles**Solution:****Step 1:** Persian was the main court and administrative language of the Mughal Empire. Important chronicles such as the Akbarnama were written in Persian.**Step 2:** Hindi, Urdu and Sanskrit were not the main language of Mughal court chronicles in this context. Hence, Persian is correct.**Option Elimination:** Options other than B do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** Persian

Answer: (B)



Q35.

**Solution****Concept:** Permanent Settlement**Solution:****Step 1:** The Permanent Settlement was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in Bengal in 1793. It fixed revenue demand with zamindars.**Step 2:** Dalhousie, Wellesley and Bentinck are associated with other colonial policies. Therefore, Cornwallis is correct.**Option Elimination:** Options other than B do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** Cornwallis**Answer: (B)**

Q36.

**Solution****Concept:** Santhal Rebellion**Solution:****Step 1:** The Santhal rebellion was directed against exploitation by moneylenders, zamindars and colonial officials. The option 'British exploitation' captures this broader colonial oppression.**Step 2:** Priests, kings and traders alone do not explain the rebellion. Hence, option B is correct.**Option Elimination:** Options other than B do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** British exploitation**Answer: (B)**

Q37.

**Solution****Concept:** Deccan Riots Commission**Solution:****Step 1:** The Deccan Riots Commission investigated agrarian distress, peasant indebtedness and conflict between peasants and moneylenders.**Step 2:** It was not about industry, education or trade in general.**Step 3:** Therefore, agriculture distress is correct.**Option Elimination:** Options other than B do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** Agriculture distress**Answer: (B)**

Q38.

**Solution****Concept:** Indigo Rebellion**Solution:****Step 1:** The Indigo revolt was linked to forced indigo cultivation and exploitation by European planters. Peasants resisted oppressive contracts and low payments.**Step 2:** Tea, jute and cotton were not the crop connected with this rebellion. Hence, indigo is correct.**Option Elimination:** Options other than C do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** Indigo**Answer: (C)**

Q39.

**Solution****Concept:** Beginning of the Revolt of 1857**Solution:****Step 1:** The revolt of 1857 began among sepoys at Meerut in May 1857 and then spread to Delhi and other centres.**Step 2:** Delhi became a major political centre later, but Meerut was the starting point.**Step 3:** Hence, Meerut is correct.**Option Elimination:** Options other than B do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** Meerut

Answer: (B)

Q40.

**Solution****Concept:** Leadership in Delhi, 1857**Solution:****Step 1:** Bahadur Shah II became the symbolic leader of the revolt in Delhi after rebel sepoys entered the city.**Step 2:** Nana Sahib, Taty Tope and Lakshmi Bai led or participated in other centres.**Step 3:** Therefore, Bahadur Shah II is correct.**Option Elimination:** Options other than A do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** Bahadur Shah II

Answer: (A)



Q41.

**Solution****Concept:** Rani Lakshmi Bai**Solution:****Step 1:** Rani Lakshmi Bai was associated with Jhansi and became a major leader of the revolt of 1857.**Step 2:** Kanpur, Delhi and Awadh were other centres with different leaders.**Step 3:** Hence, Jhansi is the correct answer.**Option Elimination:** Options other than A do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** Jhansi**Answer: (A)**

Q42.

**Solution****Concept:** Greased Cartridge Issue**Solution:****Step 1:** The greased cartridge issue affected religious beliefs because sepoys believed the cartridges were greased with cow and pig fat. This offended Hindu and Muslim soldiers and became an immediate trigger of the revolt.**Step 2:** Economy, trade and education were not the direct issue here. Therefore, religion is correct.**Option Elimination:** Options other than B do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** Religion**Answer: (B)**

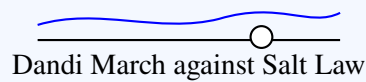
Q43.

**Solution****Concept:** Gandhi's Return to India**Solution:****Step 1:** Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in 1915. After returning, he studied Indian conditions before leading major movements.**Step 2:** The other dates relate to later nationalist events. Hence, 1915 is correct.**Option Elimination:** Options other than A do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** 1915**Answer: (A)**

Q44.

**Solution****Concept:** Champaran Satyagraha**Solution:****Step 1:** Champaran Satyagraha was connected with indigo cultivators who suffered under exploitative plantation arrangements. Gandhi's intervention made it an important early satyagraha in India.**Step 2:** Salt, tea and jute are not linked with Champaran. Therefore, indigo is correct.**Option Elimination:** Options other than B do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** Indigo**Answer: (B)**

Q45.

**Solution****Concept:** Dandi March and Salt Law**Solution:****Step 1:** The Dandi March of 1930 was a protest against the British salt law and salt monopoly. Gandhi used salt because it affected common people across classes.**Step 2:** Forest law, press law and a general tax law are not the specific target of the march. Hence, salt law is correct.**Option Elimination:** Options other than A do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** **Answer:** (A)

Q46.

**Solution****Concept:** Quit India Movement**Solution:****Step 1:** The Quit India Movement was launched in 1942 with the demand that British rule should end immediately.**Step 2:** It came after earlier movements like Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience.**Step 3:** Therefore, 1942 is the correct answer.**Option Elimination:** Options other than B do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** **Answer:** (B)

Q47.

**Solution****Concept:** Gandhi's BHU Speech**Solution:****Step 1:** In his 1916 Banaras Hindu University speech, Gandhi criticized the elite class for being distant from the poor and for ignoring the realities of ordinary Indians.**Step 2:** The speech was not mainly a criticism of peasants, workers or merchants.**Step 3:** Hence, elite class is correct.**Option Elimination:** Options other than B do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** 

Q48.

**Solution****Concept:** Objectives Resolution**Solution:****Step 1:** Jawaharlal Nehru moved the Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly. It laid down the basic ideals of independent India, including sovereignty, democracy and justice.**Step 2:** Ambedkar, Patel and Gandhi did not move this resolution. Therefore, Nehru is correct.**Option Elimination:** Options other than A do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** 

Q49.

**Solution****Concept:** Separate Electorates and Minority Representation**Solution:****Step 1:** Debates over separate electorates mainly concerned minority representation and political safeguards. The issue was linked with the nature of citizenship and national unity.**Step 2:** Trade, agriculture and industry were not the central focus of this debate. Hence, minorities is correct.**Option Elimination:** Options other than A do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** Minorities

Answer: (A)

Q50.

**Solution****Concept:** Drafting Committee of the Constitution**Solution:****Step 1:** Dr. B.R. Ambedkar chaired the Drafting Committee of the Constitution.**Step 2:** He played a central role in preparing, explaining and defending the constitutional draft in the Constituent Assembly.**Step 3:** Nehru moved the Objectives Resolution, Patel handled several integration and committee roles, and Rajendra Prasad presided over the Constituent Assembly; therefore, Ambedkar is correct.**Option Elimination:** Options other than B do not match the specific historical evidence asked in the question. They refer to different sites, events, people, texts or concepts.**Final Answer:** Ambedkar

Answer: (B)



**Answer Key**

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

