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## HISTORY PAPER – CUET 2025

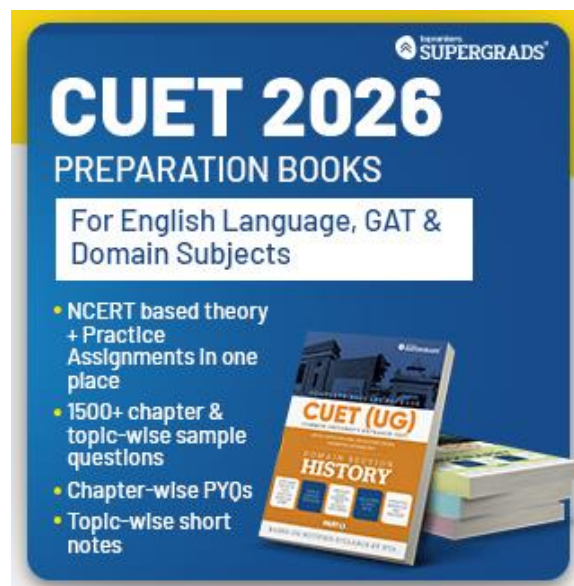
1. Match List-I with List-II:

| List-I                          | List-II    |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| Event                           | Year       |
| (A) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre   | (I) 1928   |
| (B) Peasant Movement in Bardoli | (II) 1942  |
| (C) Gandhi-Irwin Pact           | (III) 1919 |
| (D) Quit India Movement         | (IV) 1931  |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)  
 (b) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)  
 (c) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)  
 (d) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
2. Arrange the following forms of marriage as first, fourth, fifth and sixth forms of marriage, which is mentioned in the Manusmriti:
- (A) The gift of a daughter by the father after he has addressed the couple with the text, "May both of you perform your duties together", and has shown honour to the bridegroom.  
 (B) The voluntary union of a maiden and her lover, which springs from desire.  
 (C) The gift of a daughter, after dressing her in costly clothes and honouring her with presents of jewels, to a man learned in the Veda whom the father himself invites.  
 (D) When the bridegroom receives a maiden, after having given as much wealth as he can afford to the kinsmen and to the bride herself, according to his own will.
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
- (a) (A), (B), (C), (D)      (b) (C), (A), (D), (B)  
 (c) (B), (A), (D), (C)      (d) (C), (B), (D), (A)
3. Which script is used to write 'Hindi'?
- (a) Sanskrit      (b) Devanagari  
 (c) Pali      (d) Kharosthi
4. Arrange the following events in a chronological order:
- (A) Nadir Shah invades India and sacks Delhi  
 (B) The 'diwani' of Bengal transferred to the English East India Company  
 (C) Humayun defeated by Sher Shah  
 (D) Ahmad Shah Abdali defeats the Marathas
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
- (a) (A), (B), (C), (D)      (b) (A), (C), (B), (D)  
 (c) (C), (A), (D), (B)      (d) (B), (A), (D), (C)

5. Who said, "I believe separate electorates will be suicidal to the minorities and will do them tremendous harm", during the debates in the Constituent Assembly?
- (a) B. Pocker Bahadur      (b) M.K. Gandhi  
 (c) R.V. Dhulekar      (d) Govind Ballabh Pant
6. At Puri (Orissa) the principal deity was identified, by the twelfth-century, as Jagannatha. Jagannatha is a form of which god?
- (a) Vishnu      (b) Shiva  
 (c) Indra      (d) Agni
7. Who among the following belonged to a gana?
- (a) Asoka  
 (b) Bimbisara  
 (c) Ajatasattu  
 (d) Vardhamana Mahavira
8. Which foreign traveller to India became a sort of sanyasi for a time?
- (a) Abdur Razzaq Samarqandi  
 (b) Mahmud Wali Balkhi  
 (c) Shaikh Ali Hazin  
 (d) Ibn Battuta
9. In whose reference is the following statement given by S.N. Roy in 'The Story of Indian Archaeology', "left India three thousand years older than he had found her":
- (a) John Marshall  
 (b) Alexander Cunningham  
 (c) R.E.M. Wheeler  
 (d) Ernest Mackay





10. In which context, did Gandhi insist, "no provocation can possibly justify (the) brutal murder of men who had been rendered defenceless, and who had virtually thrown themselves on the mercy of the mob"?
- Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
  - Chauri Chaura Incident
  - Quit India Movement
  - Rowlatt Satyagraha
11. Arrange the following major developments in Harappan archaeology in a chronological order:
- Vasant Shinde begins archaeogenetic research at Rakhigarhi
  - M.R. Mughal begins explorations in Bahawalpur
  - Amrendra Nath starts excavations at Rakhigarhi
  - R.S. Bisht begins excavations at Dholavira
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
- (A), (B), (C), (D)
  - (A), (C), (B), (D)
  - (B), (D), (C), (A)
  - (C), (B), (D), (A)
12. "The life was gone out of the body, and the body of this town had been left lifeless ... there was no street or market and house which did not wail out the cry of agony in separation of Jan-i-Alam." Who is referred to as Jan-i-Alam?
- Birjis Qadr
  - Nawab Wajid Ali Shah
  - Bahadur Shah
  - Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah
13. Arrange the following political and economic developments in the Indian subcontinent in a chronological order:
- Accession of Kanishka
  - Rise of the Chalukyas in Karnataka and of the Pallavas in Tamil Nadu
  - Chinese pilgrim Xuan Zang comes in search of Buddhist texts
  - Arabs conquer sind
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
- (A), (B), (C), (D)
  - (A), (C), (B), (D)
  - (B), (A), (D), (C)
  - (C), (B), (D), (A)
14. Who was the Raja of Burdwan when the Permanent Settlement was imposed?
- Maharaja Mehtab Chand
  - Maharaja Tejchand
  - Maharaja Amichand
  - Maharaja Suraj Chand
15. In Buddhism, those who followed the path of old, respected teachers described themselves as .
- Mahayanists
  - Hinayanists
  - Theravadins
  - Bodhisattas

16. Match List-I with List-II:

| List-I  | List-II               |
|---|-----------------------|
| Event   | Timeline              |
| (A) Cabinet Mission announces its constitutional scheme                           | (I) 9 December 1946   |
| (B) Congress forms Interim Government with Jawaharlal Nehru as the Vice-President | (II) 16 May 1946      |
| (C) Constituent Assembly begins its sessions                                      | (III) 29 January 1947 |
| (D) Muslim League demands dissolution of Constituent Assembly                     | (IV) 2 September 1946 |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
  - (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)
  - (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
  - (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
17. What does the term 'jins-i kamil' literally mean in the seventeenth-century?
- Fodder crops
  - Fruit crops
  - Vegetable crops
  - Perfect crops
18. The jotedars were known by several names. Which among the following is not one of them?
- Haoladars
  - Mandals
  - Gantidars
  - Bargadars
19. What were the strategies used for enforcing the social norms of the varnas. Choose the correct statements from below:
- The Brahmins asserted that the varna order was of divine origin.
  - The Brahmins advised kings to ensure that these varna norms were followed within their kingdoms.
  - The Brahmins attempted to persuade people that their status was determined by natural aptitudes.
  - These varna norms were often reinforced by stories told in the Mahabharata and other texts.
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
- (A), (B) and (D) only
  - (A), (B) and (C) only
  - (A), (B), (C) and (D)
  - (B), (C) and (D) only

20. Who persuaded Buddha to allow women into the sangha?  
(a) Ananda (b) Mahapajapati Gotami  
(c) Punna (d) Yashodhara
21. Which of the following statements is not true about women's access to property as mentioned in the Manusmriti?  
(a) Women could not claim a share of the paternal estate/resources.  
(b) Women were allowed to retain the gifts they received on the occasion of their marriage as stridhana.  
(c) Stridhana could be inherited by their children, only if the husband does not claim it.  
(d) Women were warned against hoarding family property, or even their own valuables, without the husband's permission.
22. Match List-I with List-II:

| List-I  | List-II     |
|---|-------------|
| British Colonial Policy/Impact                      | Year/s      |
| (A) Regulating Act passed by the British Parliament | (I) 1820 s  |
| (B) Santhals begin to come to the Rajmahal hills    | (II) 1861   |
| (C) Agricultural prices begin to fall               | (III) 1773  |
| (D) Cotton boom begins                              | (IV) 1800 s |


Choose the correct answer from the options given below:


- (a) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)  
(b) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)  
(c) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)  
(d) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
23. Which of the following statements are true about the domestic architecture in the 'Lower Town' at Mohenjodaro:  
(A) Every house had its own bathroom paved with bricks, with drains connected through the wall to the street drains.  
(B) There are no windows in the walls along the ground level.  
(C) The main entrance does not give a direct view of the interior or the courtyard.  
(D) Some houses have the remains of staircases to reach the fourth storey of the house.
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(a) (A), (B) and (D) only (b) (A), (B) and (C) only  
(c) (A), (B), (C) and (D) (d) (B), (C) and (D) only
24. The longest Harappan inscription have \_\_\_\_\_ signs.  
(a) Twenty-five (b) Twenty-six  
(c) Twenty-seven (d) Twenty-eight
25. The Therigatha is a collection of verses composed by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Bhikkhus (b) Bhikkhunis  
(c) Theravadins (d) Bodhisattas

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26. What does the term "kharbandi" mean in the 17th-century rural India?  
 (a) Dense forest (b) Fertile land  
 (c) Crown land (d) Scrubland

27. **Match List-I with List-II:**

| List-I  | List-II    |
|---|------------|
| Political Developments                          | Timeline   |
| (A) Establishment of the Mughal Empire by Babur | (I) 1206   |
| (B) Establishment of the Bahmani Kingdom        | (II) 1510  |
| (C) Conquest of Goa by the Portuguese           | (III) 1526 |
| (D) Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate        | (IV) 1347  |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)  
 (b) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)  
 (c) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)  
 (d) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
28. The practice of a man having several wives is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Endogamy (b) Exogamy  
 (c) Polygyny (d) Polyandry
29. Arrange the following major textual traditions in a chronological order:  
 (A) Natyashastra  
 (B) Ramayana and Mahabharata  
 (C) Charaka and Sushruta Samhitas  
 (D) Manusmriti  
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
 (a) (A), (B), (C), (D) (b) (A), (C), (B), (D)  
 (c) (B), (D), (C), (A) (d) (C), (B), (D), (A)
30. Who wrote one of the earliest histories of the uprising of 1857?  
 (a) Captain Hearsey (b) Francois Sisten  
 (c) Charles Ball (d) Charles Hamilton
31. After the Santhal Revolt, the British created the 'Santhal Pargana' from which two districts?  
 (a) Medinipur and Bhagalpur  
 (b) 24 Paraganas and Birbhum  
 (c) Bhagalpur and Birbhum  
 (d) Medinipur and 24 Paraganas

32. Who among the following women members of the Constituent Assembly were elected from Madras:  
 (A) Annie Mascarene  
 (B) Ammu Swaminathan  
 (C) Dakshayani Velayudan  
 (D) G. Durgabai

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:


- (a) (A), (B) and (D) only (b) (A), (B) and (C) only  
 (c) (A), (B), (C) and (D) (d) (B), (C) and (D) only
33. 'Metrology' is the science of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Script (b) Weather  
 (c) Language (d) Measurement

34. **Match List-I with List-II:**

| List-I             | List-II         |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Early States       | Capitals        |
| (A) Magadha        | (I) Champa      |
| (B) Anga           | (II) Vaishali   |
| (C) Malla          | (III) Rajgir    |
| (D) Vajji (Vrijji) | (IV) Kusinagara |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:


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



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35. Which of the following Jaina teachings are true:  
 (A) According to Jaina teachings, the cycle of birth and rebirth is shaped through karma.  
 (B) Individual agency and righteous action as the means to escape from the cycle of rebirth.  
 (C) Monastic existence is a necessary condition of salvation.  
 (D) Jaina monks and nuns took five vows: to abstain from killing, stealing and lying; to observe celibacy; and to abstain from possessing property.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

36. Arrange the following major religious teachers in the Indian subcontinent chronologically:

- (A) Basavanna  
 (B) Nammalvar  
 (C) Appar  
 (D) Ramanujacharya

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

37. What is the word used for 'Sufism' in Islamic texts?

- (a) Tasawwuf (b) Suf  
 (c) Safa (d) Tasavir

38. In which year was 'Hampi' recognised as a site of national importance?

- (a) 1973 (b) 1974  
 (c) 1975 (d) 1976

39. Match List-I with List-II:

| List-I                         | List-II          |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| National-Leaders               | Native-Region    |
| (A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak        | (I) Gujarat      |
| (B) Bipin Chandra Pal          | (II) Punjab      |
| (C) Lala Lajpat Rai            | (III) Bengal     |
| (D) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi | (IV) Maharashtra |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

40. The 'wandering monks' were also known as

- (a) Nayanar (b) Alvars  
 (c) Vachanas (d) Jangama

**Passage:** The Buddha: Teachings and Followers  
 The Buddha's teachings have been reconstructed from stories, found mainly in the Sutta Pitaka. Although some stories describe his miraculous powers, others suggest that the Buddha tried to convince people through reason and persuasion. According to Buddhist philosophy, the world is transient (anicca) and constantly changing; it is also soulless (anatta) as there is nothing permanent or eternal in it. Within this transient world, sorrow (dukkha) is intrinsic to human existence. It is by following the path of moderation between severe penance and self-indulgence that human beings can rise above these worldly troubles. Buddhist literature mentions several chaityas.

It also describes places associated with the Buddha's life - where he was born (Lumbini), where he attained enlightenment (Bodhi Gaya), where he gave his first sermon (Sarnath) and where he attained nibbana (Kusinagara). Gradually, each of these places came to be regarded as sacred. There were other places too that were regarded as sacred. This was because relics of the Buddha such as his bodily remains or objects used by him were buried there. These were mounds known as stupas. The stupa (a Sanskrit word meaning a heap) originated as a simple semi-circular mound of earth, later called anda. Gradually, it evolved into a more complex structure, balancing round and square shapes. Above the anda was the harmika, a balcony-like structure that represented the abode of the gods. Arising from the harmika was a mast called the yashti, often surmounted by a chhatra or umbrella. Around the mound was a railing, separating the sacred space from the secular world.

41. Which of the teachings of the Buddha is not true?

- (a) The world is transient and constantly changing.  
 (b) The world is soulless as there is nothing permanent or eternal in it.  
 (c) Sorrow is extrinsic to human existence.  
 (d) Human beings can rise above these worldly troubles by following the path of moderation.



42. Where did the Buddha attain enlightenment?  
(a) Lumbini (b) Bodh Gaya  
(c) Sarnath (d) Kusinagara
43. What does the term 'chaitya' mean?  
(a) Funeral pyre  
(b) Royal gateway  
(c) Pavilion  
(d) Sanctum Sanatorium
44. Which 'stupa' structure represents the abode of the gods?  
(a) Anda (b) Harmika  
(c) Yashti (d) Chhatri
45. Which Buddhist text includes rules and regulations for those who joined the sangha or monastic order?  
(a) Sutta Pitaka  
(b) Abhidhamma Pitaka  
(c) Jatakas  
(d) Vinaya Pitaka

**Directions:** Read the passage and answer the questions:

**Cash or Kind?**

The Ain on land revenue collection: Let him (the amil-guzar) not make it a practice of taking only in cash but also in kind. The latter is effected in several ways. First, kankut : in the Hindi language kan signifies grain, and kut, estimates ... If any doubts arise, the crops should be cut and estimated in three lots, the good, the middling, and the inferior, and the hesitation removed. Often, too, the land taken by appraisement, gives a sufficiently accurate return. Secondly, batai, also called bhaoli, the crops are reaped and stacked and divided by agreement in the presence of the parties. But in this case several intelligent inspectors are required; otherwise, the evil-minded and false are given to deception. Thirdly, khet-batai, when they divide the

fields after they are sown. Fourthly, lang batai, after cutting the grain, they form it in heaps and divide it among themselves, and each takes his share home and turns it to profit.

46. Which Mughal chronicle gives detailed description on land classification and revenue collection?  
(a) Babur Nama  
(b) Humayun Nama  
(c) Ain-i Akbari  
(d) Amin-i Guzari
47. Which land revenue collection required several intelligent inspectors, for otherwise, the evil-minded and false were given to deception?  
(a) Lang-batai  
(b) Khet-batai  
(c) Batai  
(d) Kankut
48. What is the meaning of the word 'Kan' in Kankut?  
(a) Estimate  
(b) Grain  
(c) Revenue  
(d) Khet/Fields
49. Who undertook a large historical, administrative project of chronicle-writing at the order of Emperor Akbar which was completed in 1598?  
(a) Al-Biruni  
(b) Simrna Qazi  
(c) Raja Todarmal  
(d) Abu'l Fazl
50. What is referred as the amil-guzar in the Mughal Empire?  
(a) Revenue Amount  
(b) Revenue Collected  
(c) Revenue Collector  
(d) Revenue Assessed

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--- & many more...



## ANSWER KEY AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (a) (A) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre: Occurred in 1919 (III) during British colonial rule, marking a turning point in India's freedom struggle.  
(B) Peasant Movement in Bardoli: Took place in 1928 (I), led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel against unfair tax hikes.  
(C) Gandhi-Irwin Pact: Signed in 1931 (IV), ending the Civil Disobedience Movement and allowing Gandhi to attend the Round Table Conference.  
(D) Quit India Movement: Launched in 1942 (II), demanding an end to British rule during World War II.
2. (b) The Manusmriti (Chapter 3, Verses 27–34) lists eight forms of marriage, ranking them based on dharma. The options given correspond to the first (Brahma), fourth (Prajapatya), fifth (Asura), and sixth (Gandharva) forms:  
(C) Brahma (1st form): The father gifts the daughter to a learned man, honoring Vedic rites ("to a man learned in the Veda whom the father himself invites").  
(A) Prajapatya (4th form): The father gifts the daughter with the exhortation to perform duties together ("May both of you perform your duties together").  
(D) Asura (5th form): The groom gives wealth to the bride's family ("having given as much wealth as he can afford").  
(B) Gandharva (6th form): A love marriage without rituals ("voluntary union of a maiden and her lover").
3. (b) The correct answer is Devanagari. Hindi, one of the official languages of India, is written in the Devanagari script, which is an ancient and widely used script in the Indian subcontinent. Devanagari is phonetic in nature and consists of vowels and consonants arranged with a distinctive horizontal line running across the top of the letters. While Sanskrit is a classical language often written in Devanagari, it is not a script itself. Similarly, Pali and Kharosthi are associated with ancient texts and regions but are not used to write Hindi. Thus, Devanagari is the correct script for the Hindi language.
4. (c) (C) Humayun defeated by Sher Shah: Humayun was defeated by Sher Shah Suri in the Battle of Chausa (1539) and the Battle of Kannauj (1540), leading to his exile. This is the earliest event.  
(A) Nadir Shah invades India and sacks Delhi: Nadir Shah's invasion and the sacking of Delhi occurred in 1739.  
(D) Ahmad Shah Abdali defeats the Marathas: Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated the Marathas in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.  
(B) The 'diwani' of Bengal transferred to the English East India Company: The 'diwani' rights (right to collect revenue) of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa were granted to the English East India Company after the Battle of Buxar in 1765 by the Treaty of Allahabad.
5. (d) During the debates in the Constituent Assembly of India, Govind Ballabh Pant strongly opposed the idea of separate electorates for religious or social minorities. He stated that such a system would be "suicidal to the minorities and will do them tremendous harm." His argument was rooted in the belief that separate electorates would isolate minorities politically and hinder their integration into the larger democratic framework of the country. Instead, Pant advocated for a unified electorate that would promote national unity and equal participation of all communities in India's democracy. This statement reflected the Assembly's broader consensus to reject separate electorates, which had been a contentious issue in pre-independence India.
6. (a) By the twelfth century, the principal deity worshipped at Puri in Orissa was recognized as Jagannatha, a form of Lord Vishnu. Jagannatha, meaning "Lord of the Universe," is a unique and locally adapted representation of Vishnu, often identified with his avatars Krishna and Balabhadra. The Jagannatha Temple in Puri became an important center of pilgrimage and a symbol of regional religious devotion. The idol of Jagannatha, with its distinctive wooden form and large round eyes, reflects the deep integration of tribal and classical traditions in the worship of Vishnu in eastern India.
7. (d) Vardhamana Mahavira, the 24th Tirthankara of Jainism, belonged to a gana, which was a type of republican or oligarchic political system in ancient India. Unlike monarchies ruled by kings, ganas were governed by a group of elders or elected members. Mahavira was born into the Jnatrika gana, a republican clan in the Vajji confederacy. In contrast, Asoka, Bimbisara, and Ajatasattu were rulers of monarchies — the Maurya and Magadha dynasties respectively. Thus, Mahavira is the correct answer as he was associated with a gana-based political system.
8. (b) Mahmud Wali Balkhi was a 17th-century Central Asian traveler who visited India. His travelogue, "Bahr al-Asrar," describes his experiences, including a period where he adopted the lifestyle of a Hindu ascetic (sanyasi) and traveled with them, demonstrating a temporary immersion in their spiritual practices.
9. (a) The statement by S.N. Roy in "The Story of Indian Archaeology" — "left India three thousand years older than he had found her" — refers to Sir John Marshall, the Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) from 1902 to 1928. Marshall's most groundbreaking contribution was overseeing the excavation of the Indus Valley Civilization sites such as Harappa and Mohenjodaro. These discoveries pushed back the known history of Indian civilization by nearly three thousand years, revealing an advanced urban culture that existed around 2500 BCE. Hence, the credit for significantly extending

- India's ancient historical timeline goes to John Marshall.
10. **(b)** Mahatma Gandhi made the statement "no provocation can possibly justify (the) brutal murder of men who had been rendered defenceless..." in the context of the Chauri Chaura Incident of 1922. In this event, a group of protestors participating in the Non-Cooperation Movement turned violent and set fire to a police station, killing 22 policemen. Deeply disturbed by this violence, Gandhi believed it went against the core principles of non-violence (ahimsa) that the movement stood for. As a result, he called off the entire Non-Cooperation Movement, stressing that violence could never be justified, even if provoked. This incident marked a turning point in Gandhi's approach to mass movements.
  11. **(c)** The correct chronological order of major developments in Harappan archaeology is as follows:  
 (B) M.R. Mughal began explorations in Bahawalpur in the 1970s, identifying a large number of Harappan sites in present-day Pakistan.  
 (D) R.S. Bisht started excavations at Dholavira in 1990, uncovering one of the most significant and well-planned Harappan cities in Gujarat.  
 (C) Amrendra Nath conducted excavations at Rakhigarhi, Haryana, in the late 1997, revealing it to be one of the largest Harappan urban centers.  
 (A) Vasant Shinde initiated archaeogenetic research at Rakhigarhi in the 2010s, contributing groundbreaking DNA studies linking Harappans to South Asian populations.
  12. **(b)** "Jan-i-Alam" (meaning "Soul of the World") was a title popularly used to refer to Nawab Wajid Ali Shah, the last Nawab of Awadh (Oudh). The quoted line mourns the loss of his presence after the British annexed Awadh in 1856, causing widespread sorrow in Lucknow. Wajid Ali Shah was deeply loved for his cultural contributions and patronage of music, dance, and poetry.
  13. **(b)** (A), (C), (B), (D)  
 (A) Accession of Kanishka: Kanishka was a prominent emperor of the Kushan dynasty, and his reign is generally placed in the 1st or 2nd century CE (most commonly associated with the start of the Shaka era in 78 CE).  
 (C) Chinese pilgrim Xuan Zang comes in search of Buddhist texts: Xuan Zang (also known as Hieun Tsang) visited India during the reign of Emperor Harsha Vardhana in the 7th century CE (specifically from 630 to 645 CE).  
 (B) Rise of the Chalukyas in Karnataka and of the Pallavas in Tamil Nadu: Both the Chalukyas and Pallavas rose to prominence as significant powers in South India during the 6th to 9th centuries CE, with their most prominent periods overlapping with or slightly after Xuan Zang's visit (e.g., Pulakeshin II of Chalukyas and Mahendravarman I of Pallavas were contemporaries of Harsha).
  - (D) Arabs conquer Sind: The Arab conquest of Sind, led by Muhammad bin Qasim, occurred in the early 8th century CE (specifically around 712 CE).
  14. **(b)** The Permanent Settlement was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793 in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. At that time, Maharaja Tejchand was the Raja of Burdwan (ruling from 1770 to 1832). He played a significant role as a zamindar under this new land revenue system, which recognized zamindars as landowners with hereditary rights in return for fixed annual revenue to the British.
  15. **(c)** In Buddhism, those who followed the original teachings of the Buddha and emphasized adherence to the path laid down by the early elders (theras) described themselves as Theravadins. The term "Theravada" means "Doctrine of the Elders." It represents the more conservative and orthodox school of Buddhism, as opposed to the later Mahayana tradition which introduced new scriptures and ideas like the Bodhisattva ideal.
  16. **(b)** The Cabinet Mission Plan was announced on 16 May 1946 to discuss India's future. The Interim Government with Nehru as Vice-President took office on 2 September 1946. The Constituent Assembly first met on 9 December 1946. The Muslim League demanded its dissolution after boycotting the assembly and made this demand more assertively by 29 January 1947.
  17. **(d)** In seventeenth-century Mughal agrarian records, the term 'jins-i kamil' literally means "perfect crops." These were the high-quality, highly valued crops like cotton, sugarcane, and oilseeds that brought better revenue. Unlike basic subsistence crops, jins-i kamil were often cultivated for commercial purposes and trade due to their superior economic value.
  18. **(d)** Jotedars were wealthy peasants or landholders in rural Bengal who controlled large tracts of land and had power over sharecroppers. They were also known by various local titles like Haoladars, Mandals, and Gantidars. In contrast, Bargadars were not landholders but sharecroppers or tenant cultivators who worked on land owned by others and gave a portion of the produce as rent. Hence, Bargadars is not a synonym for jotedars.
  19. **(c)** All four strategies were employed to enforce varna norms:  
 (A) Divine origin: Brahmins propagated that the varna system was ordained by sacred texts (e.g., Purusha Sukta in the Rigveda).  
 (B) Royal enforcement: Kings were urged to uphold varna duties (e.g., Dharmashastras advising rulers to punish violations).  
 (C) Natural aptitudes: The idea that varna status reflected inherent qualities (e.g., guna-karma theory in the Bhagavad Gita).  
 (D) Narrative reinforcement: Epics like the Mahabharata (e.g., Eklavya's story) and Puranas illustrated varna hierarchies.

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20. (a) Ananda, one of the Buddha's closest disciples and his personal attendant, played a crucial role in persuading the Buddha to allow women into the Buddhist sangha (monastic community). When Mahapajapati Gotami (Buddha's foster mother) requested to join the sangha, Buddha initially refused. Ananda advocated on her behalf, emphasizing her devotion and eligibility. Eventually, Buddha agreed, marking a significant moment in the inclusion of women in Buddhism.
21. (c) This statement is not true as per the Manusmriti. While the text does allow women to retain stridhana (gifts received at marriage and other occasions), it does not grant husbands the right to claim it, nor does it condition children's inheritance of it on the husband's claim. In fact, stridhana was considered a woman's personal property, inheritable by her children upon her death. The Manusmriti also emphasizes that women should not manage or hoard property without the husband's consent, reinforcing patriarchal control, but statement 3 misrepresents the inheritance rule.
22. (b) (A) Regulating Act passed by the British Parliament matches with (III) 1773. The Regulating Act of 1773 was a significant act passed by the British Parliament to control the East India Company.  
(B) Santhals begin to come to the Rajmahal hills matches with (IV) 1800s. Santhals migrated to the Rajmahal hills region in large numbers from the early 19th century onwards to clear forests for cultivation.  
(C) Agricultural prices begin to fall matches with (I) 1820s. There was a significant fall in agricultural prices in the 1820s which impacted the rural economy.  
(D) Cotton boom begins matches with (II) 1861. The American Civil War (1861-1865) led to a cotton boom in India as Britain turned to India for its cotton supply.
23. (b) Archaeological findings from the Lower Town of Mohenjodaro reveal the following:  
(A) True: Most houses had brick-paved bathrooms with drains connected to street drainage systems — a sign of advanced urban planning.  
(B) True: Ground-level walls generally had no windows, likely for privacy and security.  
(C) True: The main entrances were designed not to give a direct view into the house, often opening into a passage or courtyard instead.  
(D) False: While some houses had staircases, there is no clear evidence of fourth storeys — usually, homes had one or two floors.
24. (b) The longest-known Harappan inscription, discovered on a signboard-like artifact at Dholavira (Gujarat), contains 26 signs. This inscription is significant as it showcases the Indus script's potential for public display or administrative use. While most Harappan seals and inscriptions are short (averaging 5–6 signs), the Dholavira example remains the longest recorded.
25. (b) The Therigatha ("Verses of the Elder Nuns") is a remarkable early Buddhist text composed by Bhikkhunis — Buddhist nuns who had attained enlightenment. It contains poetic reflections on their spiritual journeys, struggles, and liberation. The Therigatha is one of the earliest known collections of women's literature in the world and forms part of the Pali Canon in the Khuddaka Nikaya.
26. (d) In 17th-century rural India, the term "kharbandi" (or kharbandi zamin) referred to scrubland or marginal, uncultivated land of low agricultural value. This classification was part of Mughal revenue records, distinguishing it from more fertile (polaj) or fallow (parauti) lands. Such lands were often used for grazing or left unused due to poor soil quality.
27. (d) (A) Establishment of the Mughal Empire by Babur matches with (III) 1526. Babur founded the Mughal Empire after his victory in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526.  
(B) Establishment of the Bahmani Kingdom matches with (IV) 1347. The Bahmani Kingdom was established in the Deccan in 1347 by Ala-ud-Din Bahman Shah.  
(C) Conquest of Goa by the Portuguese matches with (II) 1510. Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Goa for the Portuguese in 1510.  
(D) Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate matches with (I) 1206. The Delhi Sultanate was established in 1206 with the beginning of the Mamluk dynasty.
28. (c) The practice of a man having several wives at the same time is known as polygyny. It is a specific form of polygamy where one man is married to multiple women simultaneously. This system has been practiced in various cultures and historical periods, often linked to social status, wealth, or lineage considerations. Polygyny is distinct from polyandry, where one woman has multiple husbands. It also differs from endogamy and exogamy, which refer to marrying within or outside one's social or caste group, respectively.
29. (c) (B) Ramayana and Mahabharata – These epics were composed first, with the Mahabharata beginning around 400 BCE to 400 CE, and the Ramayana slightly later, around 200 BCE to 200 CE (though oral versions likely predate these).  
(D) Manusmriti – Believed to have been composed around the 2nd century BCE to 3rd century CE, this is one of the earliest Dharmashastra texts.  
(C) Charaka and Sushruta Samhitas – These foundational texts on Ayurveda were compiled roughly between 2nd century BCE and 4th century CE.  
(A) Natyashastra – This dramatic treatise is traditionally attributed to Bharata and is believed to have been written between the 2nd century BCE and 2nd century CE, but most scholars agree that its final form dates to around 2nd–5th century CE, making it the most recent among the four listed.
30. (c) Charles Ball wrote one of the earliest and most detailed histories of the uprising of 1857, titled "History of the Indian Mutiny: Giving a Detailed Account of the Sepoy Insurrection in India". His work, published soon after the revolt, provided a British colonial perspective on the rebellion and

- included vivid descriptions, maps, and illustrations. While the account was biased, it remains a significant early narrative of the 1857 revolt.
31. (c) After the Santhal Revolt of 1855–56, the British colonial administration carved out a separate territory known as Santhal Pargana in 1856 to address the grievances of the Santhal tribes and prevent further unrest. This region was created by separating parts of the Bhagalpur district (in present-day Bihar) and Birbhum district (in present-day West Bengal). The formation of Santhal Pargana gave the Santhals administrative autonomy and special legal protections under the Santhal Parganas Tenancy Act.
32. (d) Among the women listed, the following were elected to the Constituent Assembly from the Madras Province:  
(B) Ammu Swaminathan – A prominent social worker and freedom fighter, she was elected from Madras.  
(C) Dakshayani Velayudhan – The only Dalit woman in the Constituent Assembly, she, too, represented Madras.  
(D) G. Durgabai – A noted lawyer and activist, she was also elected from Madras.  
However: (A) Annie Mascarene was elected from Travancore (present-day Kerala), not Madras.
33. (d) Metrology is the science of measurement. It deals with establishing units of measurement, developing measurement standards, and ensuring accuracy and consistency across all types of measurements. Metrology is essential in fields like science, industry, engineering, and commerce to maintain precision and reliability. It is not to be confused with meteorology, which is the study of weather.
34. (b) (A) Magadha matches with (III) Rajgir. Rajgir (later Pataliputra) was an early capital of Magadha.  
(B) Anga matches with (I) Champa. Champa was the capital of the Anga Mahajanapada.  
(C) Malla matches with (IV) Kusinagara. Kusinagara (and Pava) were important centers of the Malla Mahajanapada.  
(D) Vaiji (Vrijji) matches with (II) Vaishali. Vaishali was the capital of the Vajjian confederacy (Vrijji Mahajanapada).
35. (c) All four statements align with core Jaina teachings:  
(A) Karma's role: Jainism teaches that karma (physical matter) binds the soul, perpetuating the cycle of rebirth (samsara).  
(B) Righteous action: Liberation (moksha) is achieved through individual effort (e.g., right faith, knowledge, conduct).  
(C) Monastic necessity: While laypersons (shravakas) can progress, monastic life is deemed essential for complete liberation (renouncing worldly attachments).  
(D) Five vows: Monks/nuns follow Mahavratas (great vows): non-violence (ahimsa), truth (satya), non-stealing (asteya), celibacy (brahmacharya), and non-possession (aparigraha).
36. (b) Let's place each figure in approximate historical order:
- (C) Appar (also known as Tirunavukkarasar) – A prominent Shaiva Nayanar saint from 7th century CE (600s CE).  
(B) Nammalvar – One of the twelve Alvar saints of the Tamil Vaishnava tradition, active during the 8th–9th century CE.  
(D) Ramanujacharya – The great Vaishnava philosopher and theologian, lived during 1017–1137 CE.  
(A) Basavanna – Founder of the Virashaiva/Lingayat movement in Karnataka, active during the 12th century CE (approx. 1105–1167 CE).
37. (a) The word used for Sufism in Islamic texts is Tasawwuf. It refers to the mystical path within Islam, focused on inner purification, spiritual discipline, and closeness to God. Practitioners of Tasawwuf, known as Sufis, emphasize love, devotion, humility, and detachment from materialism. While the term "Suf" (meaning wool) is associated with the simple woolen garments early Sufis wore, "Tasawwuf" is the formal term that describes the spiritual philosophy and practice of Sufism as recognized in Islamic scholarship.
38. (d) Hampi, the magnificent capital of the Vijayanagara Empire, was officially declared a site of national importance in 1976 by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). This recognition marked a significant step in preserving one of India's richest archaeological landscapes. The site's monuments, temples, and royal structures reflect the grandeur of South Indian architecture. Later, in 1986, Hampi was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, bringing it international acclaim.
39. (c) (A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak matches with (IV) Maharashtra. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was a prominent leader from Maharashtra.  
(B) Bipin Chandra Pal matches with (III) Bengal. Bipin Chandra Pal was a leader from Bengal, part of the Lal-Bal-Pal trio.  
(C) Lala Lajpat Rai matches with (II) Punjab. Lala Lajpat Rai was a key nationalist leader from Punjab.  
(D) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi matches with (I) Gujarat. Mahatma Gandhi was born in Porbandar, Gujarat.
40. (d) The 'wandering monks' were known as Jangamas in the Virashaiva or Lingayat tradition that flourished in Karnataka during the 12th century. These monks played a key role in spreading the teachings of Basavanna and other saints, traveling from place to place without settling permanently. They rejected caste distinctions and ritualistic practices, promoting a more personal and direct devotion to Shiva. Unlike temple priests, Jangamas emphasized inner purity, ethical living, and social equality, becoming an important part of the Bhakti movement in southern India.
41. (c) According to the passage, one of the key teachings of the Buddha is that "sorrow (dukkha) is intrinsic to human existence," meaning that suffering is a natural and inescapable part of life. The word intrinsic

implies that sorrow comes from within human life itself, not from external sources. Therefore, the statement that sorrow is extrinsic—or external—is not true according to the passage. This directly contradicts the teaching as described and makes option 3 the only incorrect statement based on the text.

42. **(b)** According to the paragraph, "Buddhist literature mentions several chaityas. It also describes places associated with the Buddha's life – where he was born (Lumbini), where he attained enlightenment (Bodh Gaya), where he gave his first sermon (Sarnath) and where he attained nibbana (Kusinagara)." This clearly shows that the Buddha attained enlightenment at Bodh Gaya, making it the correct answer based on the passage.
43. **(a)** The term 'Chatiya' Means Funeral pyre.
44. **(b)** According to the paragraph, "Above the anda was the harmika, a balcony-like structure that represented the abode of the gods." This clearly indicates that the harmika is the part of the stupa symbolizing the divine realm. It sits atop the anda (the dome-shaped mound) and supports the yashti (mast) and chhatra (umbrella), making it a crucial symbolic element in Buddhist architecture.
45. **(d)** Although the paragraph provided earlier focuses on the Sutta Pitaka, which contains the Buddha's teachings and stories, it is the Vinaya Pitaka that includes the rules and regulations for monks and nuns who joined the sangha or monastic community. This text outlines codes of conduct, disciplinary procedures, and guidelines for communal life in the monastic order, forming the foundation of Buddhist monastic discipline.
46. **(c)** Explanation in Paragraph Form: The passage refers to "The Ain on land revenue collection", which directly points to the Ain-i Akbari, the administrative chronicle compiled by Abul Fazl during the reign of Emperor Akbar. This text provides a detailed account

of land classification, revenue collection methods such as kankut, batai, khet-batai, and lang batai, and other administrative practices. It is one of the most significant sources for understanding Mughal governance.

47. **(c)** According to the passage, "Secondly, batai, also called bhaoli, the crops are reaped and stacked and divided by agreement in the presence of the parties. But in this case several intelligent inspectors are required; otherwise, the evil-minded and false are given to deception." This clearly indicates that the batai system needed careful supervision to prevent cheating, making it the method that specifically required multiple honest and capable inspectors.
48. **(b)** As stated clearly in the passage, "First, kankut: in the Hindi language, kan signifies grain, and kut, estimates..." This makes it evident that the word 'kan' in kankut refers to grain, while 'kut' refers to estimates, together indicating a method of estimating grain yield for revenue purposes.
49. **(d)** At the order of Emperor Akbar, Abu'l Fazl undertook a vast historical and administrative writing project, which resulted in the compilation of the Ain-i Akbari and the larger Akbarnama, completed in 1598. These works document Akbar's reign in great detail, covering his administration, revenue system, military, culture, and court life. Abu'l Fazl's writings are among the most valuable sources for understanding the Mughal Empire.
50. **(c)** In the Mughal Empire, the amil-guzar was the official responsible for collecting revenue from the peasants. The passage begins with the instruction: "Let him (the amil-guzar) not make it a practice of taking only in cash but also in kind," indicating that the amil-guzar is a person tasked with revenue duties. This confirms that the term refers specifically to the revenue collector, not the amount collected or assessed.



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SOMYA GUPTA  
SG ID - 5821373

98 %ilers



PARTH PRAKASH RAUT  
SG ID - 5747961



MANYA  
SG ID - 6063950



RADHIKA TANDON  
SG ID - 6270495



AVIKAM GOEL  
SG ID - 6000180



DAKSHA HIRANI  
SG ID - 5778009



TANISHA AGARWAL  
SG ID - 6451461

& many more...

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