

CUET UG (History) - 21 May 2025 Shift 1

Question1

The *Ain-i-Akbari* does not give a detailed account of which among the following:

1. Mughal Art and Architecture
2. Organisation of the Mughal Court
3. Mughal Administration
4. Mughal Army

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

The *Ain-i-Akbari*, written by **Abul Fazl**, is a part of the *Akbarnama* and records the administration, court organisation, revenue system, and military of Akbar's reign in detail. However, it does **not** provide a detailed account of **Mughal art and architecture**.

Question2

Arrange the major Sufi-teachers of the Chisti-Silsila chronologically:

- (A) Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki
- (B) Shaikh Nasiruddin Chirag-i-Dehli

- (C) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya
(D) Shaikh Fariduddin Ganj-i Shakar

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B), (C), (D)
2. (A), (C), (B), (D)
3. (A), (D), (C), (B)
4. (B), (D), (C), (A)

Options:

- A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

The **Chishti-Silsila** was a prominent Sufi order in India. The correct chronological order of its major teachers is:

1. Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki – Disciple of Moinuddin Chishti, he spread the order in **Delhi**.
2. Shaikh Fariduddin Ganj-i-Shakar – Disciple of Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki, based in **Ajodhan (Pakistan)**.
3. Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya – Disciple of **Fariduddin**, a renowned saint of **Delhi**.
4. Shaikh Nasiruddin Chirag-i-Dehli – Disciple of **Nizamuddin Auliya** and his spiritual successor.

This sequence reflects the spiritual lineage within the Chishti tradition.

Question3

Identify the correct statements for the army of the Mauryan Empire:

- (A) Megasthenes mentions a committee with six subcommittees for coordinating military activity.
(B) One committee looked after the navy.

- (C) The second committee looked after transport and provisions.
(D) The third committee was responsible for agriculture.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only
2. (A), (B) and (C) only
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
4. (B), (C) and (D) only

Options:

- A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

Answer: B

Solution:

According to **Megasthenes** in his book **Indica**, the Mauryan Empire maintained a highly organised military system, managed by a **war office divided into six specialised subcommittees**:

- (A) is correct: Megasthenes explicitly mentions this administrative structure.
- (B) is correct: One subcommittee was responsible for overseeing the **navy**.
- (C) is correct: Another subcommittee managed **transport and provisions**, ensuring logistical support for the army.
- (D) is incorrect: No subcommittee was tasked with **agriculture**, as it was not part of the military administration.

Thus, only statements (A), (B), and (C) accurately reflect the military organisation of the Mauryan Empire.

Question4

The symbol of the 'wheel' in many Buddhist sculptures stands for which representation?

1. Mahaniravana
2. Buddha's Birth
3. Enlightenment of Buddha

4. First Sermon of Buddha

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

The symbol of the '**wheel**' in many Buddhist sculptures, known as the **Dharmachakra** (Wheel of Dharma). The **Dharmachakra** symbolises the Buddha's act of "setting the Wheel of Dharma in motion" (**Dharmachakrapravartana**), which refers to his very **First Sermon** at **Sarnath**, where he taught **The Four Noble Truths** and the **Eightfold Path**.

Question5

Identify the principal deities of the 'Vedic' pantheon:

1. Agni, Indra, Soma
2. Rudra, Durga, Soma
3. Shiva, Subhadra, Balarama
4. Indra, Soma, Jagannatha

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

These three deities—**Indra** (king, war, weather), **Agni** (fire, messenger to gods), and **Soma** (sacred drink, associated god)—are the most frequently invoked and central figures in the **Rigveda**, making them the principal gods of the **early Vedic pantheon**.

Question6

When did Alexander Greenlaw take the first detailed photographs of archaeological remains at Hampi?

1. 1857
2. 1856
3. 1877
4. 1853

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: B

Solution:

Alexander Greenlaw took the first detailed photographs of archaeological remains at **Hampi** in **1856**.

Question7

The epic *Silappadikaram* was written in which language?

1. Tamil
2. Telugu
3. Kannada
4. Bengali

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

The epic **Silappadikaram**, or “**The Story of the Anklet**,” is written in **Tamil** and is one of the **five** great epics of **Tamil literature**.

Question8

What was the term used for 'the owner, master or head of household, who exercised control over the women, children etc.' in ancient texts?

- 1. Adimai**
- 2. Vellalar**
- 3. Gahapati**
- 4. Uzhavar**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

- **Gahapati** (*Prakrit/Pali; Sanskrit: Grihapati*): Refers to the head of a household in Buddhist and Jain texts. Typically, a Gahapati was a respected householder, often engaged in agriculture or trade.
- **Vellalar**: Wealthy landowners in ancient Tamil society. They held significant social status and controlled large agricultural estates.

- **Uzhavar:** Ordinary ploughmen or cultivators who directly worked the land. They formed the backbone of the agrarian economy.
 - **Adimai:** Landless laborers and slaves. They worked under landowners and had minimal or no rights over land or produce.
-

Question9

The distinctive Harappan pottery has not been found in which of the following states?

- 1. Rajasthan**
- 2. Punjab**
- 3. Madhya Pradesh**
- 4. Maharashtra**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

Harappan pottery has been found in various states associated with the **Harappan Civilization**, including **Rajasthan, Punjab, and Madhya Pradesh**. These regions have yielded significant archaeological evidence of **Harappan settlements** and their distinctive pottery. However, **Maharashtra** is not a region where **Harappan pottery** has been discovered, as the civilisation's influence did not extend significantly into this area.

Question10

Who among the following took pride in the title "establisher of the Yavana kingdom":

- 1. Rama Raya**
- 2. Bukka**

3. Harihara

4. Krishnadeva Raya

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

Krishnadeva Raya (of the **Vijayanagara Empire**) bore the title *Yavana Rajya Sthapanacharya* (Establisher of the **Yavana Kingdom**). He earned this title after successfully reinstating a **Bahmani Sultan's power** after he had been deposed, demonstrating his military and political supremacy in the Deccan.

Question11

Identify the correct statements from below:

(A) Verses ascribed to Kabir have been compiled in three distinct but overlapping traditions.

(B) The Kabir Bijak is preserved by the Kabirpanth in Varanasi.

(C) The Kabir Granthawali is associated with the Dadupanth in Maharashtra.

(D) Many of Kabir's compositions are found in the Adi Granth Sahib.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. (A), (B) and (D) only**
- 2. (A), (B) and (C) only**
- 3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)**

4. (B), (C) and (D) only

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

Kabir's verses exist in three overlapping collections: *Kabir Bijak*, *Kabir Granthavali*, and *Adi Granth* (A is correct).

- The *Kabir Bijak* is preserved by the **Kabirpanth** in **Varanasi** (B is correct).
- Many of Kabir's compositions are found in the *Adi Granth Sahib* (D is correct).
- The *Kabir Granthavali* is **not** associated with the **Dadupanth** in **Maharashtra**, but with the **Kabirpanth** in **Uttar Pradesh** (C is incorrect).

Question12

Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
Early India Archaeology	Major Periods
(A) Neolithic Age	(I) 1000 BCE
(B) Harappan Civilisation	(II) 10,000 BP
(C) Early Iron	(III) 600-400 BCE
(D) Early Historic	(IV) 2600 BCE

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)
3. (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
4. (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: D

Solution:

Archaeological Period	Approximate Date	Explanation
Neolithic Age	10,000 BP	Beginning of settled farming communities.
Harappan Civilization	2600 BCE	Flourishing urban civilisation of the Indus Valley.
Early Iron	1000 BCE	Introduction of iron tools and weapons.
Early Historic	600 BCE-400 CE	Emergence of early kingdoms and historical records.

Question13

Which text contains the verses on 'the nature of the self' and 'the true sacrifice' and was composed in 6th-century BCE?

- 1. Chhandogya Upanishad**
- 2. Rigveda**
- 3. Dipavamsa**
- 4. Tipitaka**

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

The text containing verses on "**the nature of the self**" (Atman) and "**the true sacrifice**", composed around the **6th century BCE**, is the **Chhandogya Upanishad**.

Question14

Name the temple having "scenes from the *Ramayana* sculpted on the inner walls of the shrine" in the Vijayanagara empire?

- 1. Pampadevi Temple**
- 2. Lotus Temple**
- 3. Virupaksha Temple**
- 4. Hazara Rama Temple**

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

The **Hazara Rama Temple** in **Hampi (Vijayanagara)** is famous for its extensive carvings, which cover the inner and outer walls of the shrine with detailed scenes from the **Ramayana**.

Question15

Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
Village Community Terms	Meanings
(A) Kharbandi	(I) Place of Refuge
(B) Mawas	(II) Village Headman
(C) Begar	(III) Scrubland
(D) Muqaddam	(IV) Unpaid Labour

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)
2. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
3. (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
4. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: C

Solution:

Village Community Terms	Correct Meanings	Explanation
(A) Kharbandi	(III) Scrubland	Kharbandi referred to lands earmarked for pasture and wood collection — scrubland , not cultivated fields. These lands were essential for village subsistence.
(B) Mawas	(I) Place of Refuge	Mawas were forested or remote tracts often under tribal control, seen as semi-autonomous and sometimes as places of retreat or refuge.

Village Community Terms	Correct Meanings	Explanation
(C) Begar	(IV) Unpaid Labour	Begar was a system of forced, unpaid labour , where peasants had to work for landlords or officials without wages.
(D) Muqaddam	(II) Village Headman	The Muqaddam was the village headman , responsible for revenue collection and representing the village to state authorities.

Question16

Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
Sacred Words	Meanings
(A) Gurbani	(I) Upside-down Sayings
(B) Sangat	(II) Sayings
(C) Ulatbansi	(III) Congregational Worship
(D) Vachanas	(IV) Spiritual Hymns

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
3. (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)
4. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

Answer: D

Solution:

Sacred Words (List-I)	Meanings (List-II)	Explanation
(A) Gurbani	(IV) Spiritual Hymns	Gurbani refers to the hymns composed by the Sikh Gurus , found in the Guru Granth Sahib.
(B) Sangat	(III) Congregational Worship	Sangat refers to the community or congregation that gathers for worship in Sikhism.
(C) Ulatbansi	(I) Upside-down Sayings	Ulatbansi are paradoxical or mystical verses , often used by Nathpanthis or yogic traditions.
(D) Vachanas	(II) Sayings	Vachanas are short poetic sayings of the Virashaiva saints , especially Basavanna.

Question17

Gonoo, the tribal cultivator of Singhbhum in Chotanagpur, became a rebel leader of which tribe?

1. Santhal
2. Kol
3. Urao
4. Koeri

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: B

Solution:

Gonoo was a tribal leader from **Singhbhum** who led the **Kol tribes** in rebellion against British rule and local exploiters. He played a key role in the **Kol uprising of 1831–1832** and again during the Revolt of 1857. His leadership highlights the tribal resistance against colonial and local oppression during that period.

Question18

Abdur Razzaq, who visited Calicut (present-day Kozhikode) in the fifteenth-century, was:

- 1. Merchant of Aleppo**
- 2. Traveller from Basra**
- 3. Wrestler from Mysore**
- 4. Ambassador of Persia**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

Abdur Razzaq, a prominent **Persian scholar and chronicler**, visited India in the fifteenth century as an **ambassador from Herat (Persia)**.

He arrived in **South India** and visited the **Vijayanagara Empire** in **1442-1443** during the reign of its ruler, **Deva Raya II**. His account provides one of the most important descriptions of the city of **Vijayanagara**, notably including details about its massive and elaborate **fortifications**. The fortification system he described was unique as it not only encircled the city but also enclosed agricultural tracts, forests, and water sources to protect the population and ensure food supply during sieges.

Question19

Arrange the following events in chronological order:

- (A) Gandhi-Irwin Pact**
- (B) Rowlatt Satyagraha**

(C) Civil Disobedience Movement

(D) Quit India Movement

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. (A), (B), (C), (D)
- 2. (B), (C), (A), (D)
- 3. (B), (A), (D), (C)
- 4. (C), (B), (D), (A)

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: B

Solution:

Order	Event	Year	Description
1	Rowlatt Satyagraha (B)	1919	Gandhiji launched a nationwide satyagraha against the <i>Rowlatt Act</i> , which allowed the British to imprison Indians without trial.
2	Civil Disobedience Movement (C)	1930	Began with the <i>Salt March (Dandi March)</i> . People refused to obey colonial laws, taxes, and salt regulations.
3	Gandhi–Irwin Pact (A)	1931	Agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin. British agreed to release political prisoners; Gandhi agreed to attend the <i>Second Round Table Conference</i> .
4	Quit India Movement (D)	1942	Launched by Gandhiji with the slogan “ <i>Do or Die</i> ”, demanding an end to British rule in India.

Question20

While historians use the term "Vijayanagara empire", contemporaries describe it as:

1. Karnataka Samrajyamu
2. Hampi Samrajyamu
3. Tamil Samrajyamu
4. Virupaksha Samrajyamu

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

Historians refer to the state as the **Vijayanagara Empire**, named after its capital, though contemporaries knew it as the **Karnataka samrajyamu**. Founded in **1336** by **Harihara and Bukka**, it rose as a major political and cultural power in South India. Though its capital was destroyed in **1565**, the impressive ruins at **Hampi** still stand as a reminder of its former grandeur. Much of what is known about the empire comes from **foreign travelers' accounts** and **royal inscriptions**.

Question21

Who composed the *Harshacharita* in Sanskrit?

1. Harisena
2. Magha
3. Kalidasa
4. Banabhatta

Options:

- A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

Banabhatta composed the **Harshacharita** (Deeds of Harsha) in **Sanskrit**. It's a biography of his patron, **King Harsha (Harshavardhana)** of the **Pushyabhuti dynasty**, and provides important historical and cultural insights into **7th-century India**.

Question22

Merchants often had strong community or kin ties and were organised into their own caste-cum-occupational bodies. In western India, these groups were called as:

- 1. Karkhanadars**
- 2. Sheths**
- 3. Mahajans**
- 4. Mahaprathams**

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

- **Mahajans:** This term refers to the **guilds** or organized corporate bodies of **merchants** in **western India**, particularly **Gujarat** and **Rajasthan**. The term literally means "**great people**" and they played a significant role in regulating trade and finance.
- **Sheths:** This term generally denotes a **wealthy merchant, banker, or head of a guild**—a title of respect given to the leading figure in the trading community, not the organization itself.

- **Karkhanadars:** This term refers to the **owners or managers of Karkhanas** (workshops or factories), not the merchant community's organization.
-

Question23

Which leaders are directly related to the Revolt of 1857?

(A) Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah

(B) Rani Laxmi Bai

(C) Nana Sahib

(D) Sidhu Manjhi

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. (A), (B) and (D) only**
- 2. (A), (B) and (C) only**
- 3. (B), (C) and (D) only**
- 4. (A), (B), (C) and (D)**

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: B

Solution:

Leaders directly associated with the **Revolt of 1857** include **Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah** of **Faizabad**, **Rani Laxmi Bai** of **Jhansi**, and **Nana Sahib** of **Kanpur**. **Sidhu Manjhi**, however, was linked to the **Santhal Rebellion of 1855–56**, not the 1857 uprising

Question24

Which text is frequently described as the 'Tamil Veda'?

- 1. Nalayira Alavaram**
- 2. Nalayira Divyaprabandham**
- 3. Virashaiva Lingayam**
- 4. Bhagavata Purana**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: B

Solution:

The **Nalayira Divyaprabandham**, a major anthology of hymns composed by the **Alvars** (devotees of Vishnu), was often described as the “**Tamil Veda**”, making it as sacred and authoritative as the **four Sanskrit Vedas**.

Question25

Which one of the following is not part of Kuru-Panchala region and its neighbouring areas?

- 1. Bodh Gaya**
- 2. Indraprastha**
- 3. Virata**
- 4. Hampi**

Options:

- A.
- 1
- B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: D

Solution:

Hampi, located in Karnataka, was the capital of the **medieval Vijayanagara Empire** and lies far from the northern **Kuru-Panchala** region.

Kuru-Panchala, including places like **Indraprastha** and **Virata**, was centred in the **Ganga-Yamuna Doab** during the Vedic and epic periods.

Thus, **Hampi is not** part of Kuru-Panchala or its neighbouring areas.

Question26

Who made a powerful plea to continue 'separate electorates' on 27th August 1947?

- 1. Somnath Lahiri**
- 2. B. Pocker Bahadur**
- 3. B.R. Ambedkar**
- 4. Baldev Singh**

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: B

Solution:

On **27th August 1947**, during the discussions in the **Constituent Assembly of India**, **B. Pocker Bahadur**, a representative from **Madras**, made a **strong plea to continue separate electorates** for Muslims. He argued that separate electorates were essential to ensure adequate political representation for **minorities** in **independent India**.

Question27

In the Vijayanagara empire, the *amara-nayakas* were _____.

1. Tax-Collectors
2. Cultural-Ambassadors
3. Military-Commanders
4. Agriculturists

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

The **amara-nayakas** were key military and administrative chiefs in the **Vijayanagara Empire**, granted territories (**amaram**) by the king. They collected taxes, retained part for themselves, maintained troops, and funded temples and irrigation. They showed loyalty through annual tribute and court visits, while the king controlled them by occasional transfers. The Delhi Sultanate's **Iqta system** likely influenced the system

Question28

Which king among the following is not a part of the *Satavahana* dynasty?

1. Svami-Sakasena
2. Sri-Rudradaman
3. Siri-Satakani

4. Siri-Pulumayi

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: B

Solution:

- **Rudradaman I** belonged to the **Western Kshatrapa** dynasty (Saka ruler), not the **Satavahanas**.
 - ***Siri-Satakani*** (Satavahana), ***Siri-Pulumayi*** (Satavahana), and ***Svami-Sakasena*** (Satavahana) are names associated with or related to **Satavahana** rulers.
-

Question29

According to some traditions, who was Mirabai's preceptor?

1. Kabirdas
2. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
3. Raidas
4. Shankaradeva

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

Raidas was a poet-saint of the **Bhakti movement**, a contemporary of **Mirabai**, and is known for his devotional songs and emphasis on social equality and love for God. Despite the difference in their social status, traditional narratives and some of Mirabai's own poems suggest a **guru-disciple relationship**.

Question30

Identify the correct statements about Baba Guru Nanak from below:

(A) Guru Nanak (1469-1539) was born into a Hindu merchant family in a village called Nankana Sahib.

(B) Guru Nanak was trained to be an accountant and studied Persian.

(C) Guru Nanak advocated a form of saguna bhakti.

(D) Guru Nanak rejected sacrifices, ritual baths, image worship, austerities and the scriptures of both Hindus and Muslims.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. (A), (B) and (D) only**
- 2. (A), (B) and (C) only**
- 3. (A), (C) and (D) only**
- 4. (B), (C) and (D) only**

Options:

- A. 1**
- B. 2**
- C. 3**
- D. 4**

Answer: A

Solution:

(A) **Correct:** Guru Nanak (1469–1539) was born into a **Hindu merchant family** in the village of **Nankana Sahib**, now in Pakistan.

(B) **Correct:** He was **trained to be an accountant** and also **studied Persian**, which was the language of administration at the time.

(C) **Incorrect:** Guru Nanak did **not** advocate *saguna bhakti* (worship of a deity with form). He **emphasized a formless, nameless God** – aligning more with **nirguna bhakti**.

(D) **Correct :** Guru Nanak **rejected ritual practices** such as **sacrifices, image worship, ritual baths**, and **scriptural authority** of both **Hindu and Muslim texts**

Question31

Which source from 1857 published an illustration with the caption, "The news of the terrible massacre at Cawnpore (Kanpur) produced an outburst of fiery indignation and wild desire for revenge throughout the whole of England"?

- 1. London News**
- 2. Justice, Punch**
- 3. The Times of India**
- 4. London Mirror**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: B

Solution:

The illustration with the caption about the **Kanpur massacre** was published in **Punch** magazine on **12 September 1857**, titled "**Justice**". This British cartoon reflected the intense anger and desire for revenge in **England** after the events at **Kanpur**.

Question32

The term used by Kabir from Vedantic traditions to define the 'unseen' is:

1. Bani
2. Nirakar
3. Shabada
4. Alakh

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

Kabir described the **Ultimate Reality** using terms from different religious traditions.

Drawing on **Vedantic ideas**, he spoke of it as **Alakh (the unseen)**, **Nirakar (the formless)**, **Brahman**, and **Atman**. At the same time, he also used **Islamic terms** such as **Allah**, **Khuda**, **Hazrat**, and **Pir**, as well as **Yogic expressions** like **shabda (sound)** and **shunya (emptiness)**.

Question33

Buddha's teachings have been reconstructed from stories, mainly found in the _____.

1. Brahamanas
2. Sutta Pitaka
3. Therigathas
4. Vinaya Pitaka

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: B

Solution:

The **Sutta Pitaka** contains the **discourses (Suttas or Sutras)** delivered by the Buddha and his close disciples. It forms a key part of the **Tripitaka (Three Baskets)** and serves as the **primary source** for understanding the Buddha's ideas on ethical conduct, meditation, and the **path to liberation (nirvana)**.

- **Brahmanas** are prose texts associated with Vedic rituals and are **not related to Buddhism**.
 - **Therigathas**, though included in the Sutta Pitaka, consist specifically of **verses composed by early Buddhist nuns (Theris)**.
 - **Vinaya Pitaka** deals with **monastic rules and discipline**, not with the doctrinal or narrative teachings of the Buddha.
-

Question34

Arrange the following events chronologically:

(A) Champaran Movement

(B) Mahatma Gandhi's visit to Noakhali

(C) Workers' Movement in Ahmedabad

(D) Peasant Movement in Bardoli

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B), (C), (D)
2. (A), (C), (B), (D)
3. (A), (C), (D), (B)
4. (C), (B), (D), (A)

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

(A) Champaran Movement – 1917

→ Gandhi's first major involvement in Indian mass politics focused on indigo farmers in Bihar.

(C) Workers' Movement in Ahmedabad – 1918

→ Gandhi led a peaceful strike of textile mill workers.

(D) Peasant Movement in Bardoli – 1928

→ Led by **Vallabhbhai Patel**, supported by Gandhi, against an unjust tax hike.

(B) Mahatma Gandhi's visit to Noakhali – 1946

→ Gandhi visited Noakhali (now in Bangladesh) to promote peace after communal riots.

Question35

Which one of the following travelers did not travel to India during the 15th and 16th-century?

- 1. Nicolo de Conti**
- 2. Duarte Barbosa**
- 3. Fernao Nuniz**
- 4. Brandon Sanderson**

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

- **Niccolò de' Conti** — An Italian traveler and merchant who visited **India and Southeast Asia** in the early 15th century.
 - **Duarte Barbosa** — A Portuguese traveler and writer who lived in **India during the early 16th century**, working in Cochin.
 - **Fernão Nuniz** — A Portuguese chronicler who visited the **Vijayanagara Empire** around the 16th century.
 - **Brandon Sanderson** — A modern American author of fantasy and science fiction, born in 1975. He did not live or travel during the 15th or 16th century, making him the correct answer.
-

Question36

The 'diwani' of Bengal was transferred to the East India Company in which year?

1. 1757
2. 1739
3. 1765
4. 1764

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

After the **Battle of Buxar (1764)**, **Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II** granted the **Diwani rights** (revenue collection of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa) to the **East India Company** through the **Treaty of Allahabad (1765)**.

This made the Company the **chief revenue authority** in eastern India, marking the **beginning of British political control** in the region.

Question37

The Mauryan ruler, Asoka, is mentioned in the inscriptions as:

1. Rajah
2. Maharajadhiraj
3. Ashok Mahan
4. Devanampiya Piyadassi

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

The titles by which **Ashoka** is generally referred to in his inscriptions are **Devanampiya** and **Piyadasi**.

- **Devanampiya** (or *Devānampiya*) means "**Beloved of the Gods.**"
- **Piyadasi** (or *Priyadarśin*) means "**He who regards others with kindness**" or "**Of amiable disposition.**"

His personal name, **Ashoka**, is explicitly mentioned only in a few minor rock edicts, most famously the **Maski Edict** (in Karnataka) and the **Gujarra Edict** (in Madhya Pradesh), which helped historians conclusively identify the king using the popular titles *Devanampiya Piyadasi* with the historical **Emperor Ashoka**.

Question38

Which one of the following is not related to agrarian terminology during the Mughal period?

1. Rabi
2. Do-Fasla
3. Halalkhoran
4. Jins-i-Kamil

Options:

- A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

- **Rabi:** Refers to the **spring harvest** or **winter-sown crops**, important in Mughal revenue administration.
 - **Do-Fasla:** Means “**two crops**,” indicating land yielding **two harvests a year**, crucial for revenue assessment.
 - **Jins-i-Kamil:** Refers to **superior or cash crops** (like sugarcane, cotton, oilseeds) assessed at **higher revenue rates**.
 - **Halalkhoran:** Denotes a **social group or caste of scavengers**, not related to agriculture.
-

Question39

Identify the 'minor-rock edict' sites among the following:

- 1. Siddapur, Brahmagiri, Udegolam**
- 2. Rajula Mandagiri, Jatinga Rameshwar, Sopara**
- 3. Girnar, Sanchi, Sannati**
- 4. Gujarra, Rumindei, Meerut**

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

- **Siddapur, Brahmagiri, Udegolam:** All three are well-known **Minor Rock Edict sites** in southern India (Karnataka).
- **Rajula Mandagiri, Jatinga Rameshwar, Sopara:** Rajula Mandagiri and Jatinga Rameshwar are Minor Rock Edict sites, but **Sopara is a Major Rock Edict site**.

- **Girnar, Sanchi, Sannati:** Girnar is a Major Rock Edict site, Sanchi has **Minor Pillar Edicts**, and Sannati has **Major Rock Edicts**,
 - **Gujjarra, Rumindei, Meerut:** Gujjarra has a **pillar inscriptions**, Rumindei has a **Minor Pillar Edict**, and Meerut has a **Major Pillar Edict**.
-

Question40

Identify the correct statements regarding the Vijayanagara Empire:

(A) According to tradition and epigraphic evidence, two brothers, Harihara and Harihara II, founded the Vijayanagara Empire in 1336.

(B) Krishnadeva Raya's rule was characterised by expansion and consolidation.

(C) Krishnadeva Raya founded a suburban township near Vijayanagara called Nagalapuram after his mother.

(D) In 1565, Rama Raya, the chief minister of Vijayanagara, led the army into battle at Rakshasi-Tangadi.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. (A), (B) and (D) only**
- 2. (A), (B) and (C) only**
- 3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)**
- 4. (B), (C) and (D) only**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

- (A) **Incorrect:** The founders were **Harihara I and Bukka Raya I** in **1336**, not Harihara II.
 - (B) **Correct:** **Krishnadeva Raya** expanded and consolidated the empire during his reign.
 - (C) **Correct:** **Krishnadeva Raya** founded **Nagalapuram**, a suburban township named after his mother.
 - (D) **Correct:** **Rama Raya**, the chief minister, led the army at the **Battle of Rakshasi-Tangadi (1565)**, which resulted in Vijayanagara's defeat.
-

Question41

Read the passage and answer the questions:

Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian Freedom Movement

After the failure of the Cripps Mission, Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch his third major movement against British rule. This was the "Quit India" campaign, which began in August 1942. Although Gandhiji was jailed at one point, younger activists organised strikes and acts of sabotage all over the country. Particularly active in the underground resistance were socialist members of the Congress, such as Jayaprakash Narayan. In several districts, such as Satara in the west and Medinipur in the east, "independent" governments were proclaimed.

The British responded with much force, yet it took more than a year to suppress the rebellion. "Quit India" was genuinely a mass movement, bringing into its ambit hundreds of thousands of ordinary Indians. It especially energised the young who, in very large numbers, left their colleges to go to jail. However, while the Congress leaders

languished in jail, Jinnah and his colleagues in the Muslim League worked patiently at expanding their influence. It was in these years that the League began to make a mark in the Punjab and Sind, provinces where it had previously had scarcely any presence. In June 1944, with the end of the war in sight, Gandhiji was released from prison.

Who led the Cripps Mission to India?

- 1. Charles Stafford**
- 2. Francis Cripps**
- 3. Stafford Cripps**
- 4. Lord Linlithgow**

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: C

Solution:

The **Cripps Mission** was sent to India in **March 1942** by the British government, led by **Sir Stafford Cripps**, to gain Indian support for **Britain's war effort in World War II** and to offer a greater degree of **self-government after the war**.

Question42

Read the passage and answer the questions:

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had scarcely any presence. In June 1944, with the end of the war in sight, Gandhiji was released from prison.

Which movement began in 1942 against British rule?

- 1. Non-Cooperation Movement
- 2. Quit India Movement
- 3. Khilafat Movement
- 4. Civil-Disobedience Movement

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: B

Solution:

Movement	Year(s)	Key Figures / Context
Non-Cooperation Movement	1920–1922	Led by Mahatma Gandhi to seek Swaraj and protest events like the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
Quit India Movement	1942	Launched by the Indian National Congress ; Gandhi gave the call of " Do or Die ," demanding an immediate end to British rule.
Khilafat Movement	1919–1924	A pan-Islamic campaign by Indian Muslims to support the Ottoman Caliph , later merged with the Non-Cooperation Movement.
Civil Disobedience Movement	1930	Began with the Dandi March (Salt Satyagraha) , aiming for complete independence by deliberately violating certain laws.

Question43

Read the passage and answer the questions:

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The British responded with much force, yet it took more than a year to suppress the rebellion. "Quit India" was genuinely a mass movement, bringing into its ambit hundreds of thousands of ordinary Indians. It especially energised the young who, in very large numbers, left their colleges to go to jail. However, while the Congress leaders languished in jail, Jinnah and his colleagues in the Muslim League worked patiently at expanding their influence. It was in these years that the League began to make a mark in the Punjab and Sind, provinces where it had previously

had scarcely any presence. In June 1944, with the end of the war in sight, Gandhiji was released from prison.

In which district, an 'independent' government proclaimed?

- 1. Bardoli**
- 2. Satara**
- 3. Lahore**
- 4. Benaras**

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: B

Solution:

In **Satara district, Maharashtra**, an **independent government** called the **Prati Sarkar** was established during the **Quit India Movement**. It was **one of the longest-lasting parallel administrations**, carrying out local governance, tax collection, and justice while challenging British authority.

Question44

Read the passage and answer the questions:

Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian Freedom Movement

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When was Mahatma Gandhi released from the jail?

- 1. June 1944**
- 2. August 1942**

- 3. August 1947
- 4. October 1942

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: A

Solution:

Mahatma Gandhi was arrested on August, **1942**, at the start of the **Quit India Movement** and was imprisoned in the Aga Khan Palace in Pune. He was released unconditionally on **June, 1944**, on medical grounds, due to his failing health and the serious illness that had led to the death of his wife, Kasturba Gandhi, while in detention earlier that year.

Question45

Read the passage and answer the questions:

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Mahatma Gandhi regularly published in his journal _____.

- 1. Harijan**
- 2. Bunch of Old Letters**
- 3. Kesari**
- 4. Vividh Vritti**

Options:

A.

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: A

Solution:

Harijan was a weekly journal started by **Mahatma Gandhi** in 1933 to campaign against **untouchability** and promote **social equality**, aiming to raise awareness about the rights and dignity of the marginalized sections of society.

Question46

Read the passage and answer the questions:

The Ain-i Akbari of Abu'l Fazl

The Ain-i Akbari was the culmination of a large historical and administrative project of classification undertaken by Abu'l Fazl at the order of Emperor Akbar. It was completed in 1598, the forty-second regnal year of the emperor, after having gone through five revisions. The Ain was part of a larger project of history writing commissioned by Akbar. This history, known as the Akbar Nama, comprises three books. The first two provide a historical narrative. The Ain-i-Akbari, the third book, was organised as a compendium of imperial regulations and a

gazette of the empire. The Ain is made up of five books (daftars), of which the first three books describe the administration. The first book, called manzil-abadi, concerns the imperial household and its maintenance. The second book, sipah-abadi, covers the military and civil administration and the establishment of servants. This book includes notices and short biographical sketches of imperial officials (mansabdars), learned men, poets and artists. The third book, mulk-abadi, is the one which deals with the fiscal side of the empire and provides rich quantitative information on revenue rates, followed by the "Account of the Twelve Provinces". This section has detailed statistical information, which includes the geographic, topographic and economic profile of all subas and their administrative and fiscal divisions (sarkars, parganas and mahals), total measured area, and assessed revenue (jama).

Which book concerns itself with the imperial household and its maintenance?

- 1. Manzil-Abadi**
- 2. Mulk-Abadi**
- 3. Sipah-Abadi**
- 4. Mulk-Shahi**

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

- **Manzil-Abadi** is the first book (volume) of the *Ain-i-Akbari*, a detailed administrative document written by Abul Fazl during the reign of Emperor Akbar.
 - It specifically deals with the **Imperial Household** and its maintenance.
 - **Sipah-Abadi** is the second book, which deals with the civil and military services.
 - **Mulk-Abadi** is the third book, which deals with the imperial administration and fiscal (revenue) aspects of the empire.
-

Question47

Read the passage and answer the questions:

The Ain-i Akbari of Abu'l Fazl

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The Ain is a composition of how many books?

- 1. Six**
- 2. Three**
- 3. Four**
- 4. Five**

Options:

- A. 1**
- B. 2**
- C. 3**
- D. 4**

Answer: D

Solution:

The **Ain-i-Akbari** is a composition of **five books (Daftars)**.

- It is the **third volume** of Abul Fazl's larger historical work, the **Akbarnama**.
 - The **first three books**—**Manzil-Abadi, Sipah-Abadi, and Mulk-Abadi**—focus on **administration**, covering the imperial household, civil and military services, and revenue and governance.
 - The **last two books** deal with **social, religious, and philosophical traditions**, along with the **sayings of Emperor Akbar**.
-

Question48

Read the passage and answer the questions:

The Ain-i Akbari of Abu'l Fazl

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Identify the book which covers the military and civil administration?

- 1. Akbar Nama**
- 2. Mulk-Abadi**
- 3. Manzil-Abadi**
- 4. Sipah-Abadi**

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

Answer: D

Solution:

Book Name	Focus in Ain-i-Akbari
Manzil-Abadi	Imperial Household and its maintenance
Mulk-Abadi	Imperial Administration and Fiscal/Revenue aspects
Sipah-Abadi	Military and Civil Services/Administration

Question49

Read the passage and answer the questions:

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second book, sipah-abadi, covers the military and civil administration and the establishment of servants. This book includes notices and short biographical sketches of imperial officials (mansabdars), learned men, poets and artists. The third book, mulk-abadi, is the one which deals with the fiscal side of the empire and provides rich quantitative information on revenue rates, followed by the "Account of the Twelve Provinces". This section has detailed statistical information, which includes the geographic, topographic and economic profile of all subas and their administrative and fiscal divisions (sarkars, parganas and mahals), total measured area, and assessed revenue (jama).

Which historical text comprised of three books?

- 1. Akbar Nama**
- 2. Ain-i Akbari**
- 3. Mulk-Abadi**
- 4. Mansabdari-abadi**

Options:

- A. 1**
- B. 2**
- C. 3**
- D. 4**

Answer: A

Solution:

The **Akbarnama**, written by **Abu'l Fazl**, is divided into three volumes:

- **Book 1:** History of Akbar's ancestors (Timurids, Babur, Humayun)
 - **Book 2:** Detailed history of Akbar's reign
 - **Book 3:** **Ain-i-Akbari**, covering administration, household, army, and revenue systems
-

Question50

Read the passage and answer the questions:

The Ain-i Akbari of Abu'l Fazl

The Ain-i Akbari was the culmination of a large historical and administrative project of classification undertaken by Abu'l Fazl at the order of Emperor Akbar. It was completed in 1598, the forty-second regnal year of the emperor, after having gone through five revisions. The Ain was part of a larger project of history writing commissioned by Akbar. This history, known as the Akbar Nama, comprises three books. The first two provide a historical narrative. The Ain-i-Akbari, the third book, was organised as a compendium of imperial regulations and a gazette of the empire. The Ain is made up of five books (daftars), of which the first three books describe the administration. The first book, called manzil-abadi, concerns the imperial household and its maintenance. The second book, sipah-abadi, covers the military and civil administration and the establishment of servants. This book includes notices and short biographical sketches of

imperial officials (mansabdars), learned men, poets and artists. The third book, mulk-abadi, is the one which deals with the fiscal side of the empire and provides rich quantitative information on revenue rates, followed by the "Account of the Twelve Provinces". This section has detailed statistical information, which includes the geographic, topographic and economic profile of all subas and their administrative and fiscal divisions (sarkars, parganas and mahals), total measured area, and assessed revenue (jama).

What is the completion year of Ain-i Akbari?

- 1. 1596**
- 2. 1597**
- 3. 1598**
- 4. 1594**

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: C

Solution:

The **Akbarnama**, of which the *Ain-i-Akbari* is the third volume, was commissioned by Akbar and written by Abul Fazl. The *Ain-i-Akbari* was completed around the 42nd regnal year of Akbar, which corresponds to the year **1598** in the Gregorian calendar.
