

CAREERS 360

PRACTICE **Series**

CUET UG – 2025

History PYQs

(Previous Year Paper With Detailed Solutions)



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a Note for the **STUDENTS**

Dear Candidate,

Achieving success in an entrance exam requires determination, hard work, and focused practice. That is why we at Careers360 have created a comprehensive CUET UG History MCQ ebook designed to enhance your preparation for the CUET UG History 2024 exam. This ebook, written and edited by experienced History experts, provides clear explanations for each MCQ, hence making it suitable for students of varying knowledge levels. We are confident that this resource will provide students with ample questions to help them prepare for the exam thoroughly. The CUET UG test paper, conducted by the NTA, is divided into three sections: Section 1 for language, Section 2 for domain-specific subjects, and Section 3 is the General Test. In the CUET History section, 50 questions are asked out of which a candidate has to attempt 40. Each correct answer carries 5 marks while one mark is deducted for each wrong answer. The maximum score for the CUET UG History examination is 200.

This ebook covers a wide variety of questions from all the chapters of the syllabus that may appear in the CUET UG History exam. In addition, it also gives insights into the exam pattern by sticking to the criteria and syllabus set by the National Testing Agency for the CUET UG History 2024 examination.

We are confident that this ebook will prove to be essential during your CUET UG History preparation.

We hope you have the best possible luck in the CUET UG History exam 2024.

Team Careers360

ABOUT THE EBOOK

This ebook includes the following topics and subtopics with questions from each discussed in detail.

Chapter 1: The Story of the First Cities: Harappan Archaeology - This chapter gives a detailed overview of the early urban centers and discusses the story of the discovery of the Harappan civilization based on Archaeological reports.

Chapter 2: Political and Economic History: How Inscriptions Tell a Story - This chapter delves into the political and economic history from the Mauryan to the Gupta period. It discusses the interpretation of Asokan inscriptions and the Gupta period land grant by historians.

Chapter 3: Social Histories using the Mahabharata - This chapter provides an overview of the issues in social history, including caste, class, kinship, and gender through the lens of the Mahabharata.

Chapter 4: A History of Buddhism: Sanchi Stupa - This chapter delves into the religious histories of Vedic religion, Jainism, Vaishnavism, and Shaivism, with a focus on Buddhism. It provides an overview of the story of discovery of the Sanchi Stupa.

Chapter 5: Mediaeval Society through Travellers' Accounts - This chapter discusses medieval society's social and cultural life through excerpts from Alberuni, Ibn Batuta, and Bernier's writings.

Chapter 6: Religious Histories: The Bhakti-Sufi Tradition - This chapter provides an outline of religious developments, ideas, and practices of the Bhakti-Sufi saints.

CUET 2022 HISTORY

QUESTION PAPER AND SOLUTION

Q.1. The Harappans procured Lapis Lazuli, a blue stone from :

- (1) Nageshwar
- (2) Shortughai
- (3) Balakot
- (4) Lothal

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

Correct Option – B

Solution - The Harappans acquired materials for craft manufacturing in a variety of ways. Shortughai, in far-off Afghanistan, is near the best supply of lapis lazuli, a blue stone that was reportedly very highly prized.

Q.2. Identify the first Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India :

- (1) R.E.M. Wheeler
- (2) Alexander Cunningham
- (3) John Marshall
- (4) Daya Ram Sahni

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

Correct Option - B

Solution - Alexander Cunningham became the Archaeological Survey of India's first Director General in 1871.

Q.3. Point the evidence NOT considered as a proof of agricultural technology of Harappan culture:

- (1) Terracotta Bull
- (2) Teracotta Models of Plough
- (3) Grid Patterned streets
- (4) Traces of canals at Shortughai

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

Correct Option – C

Solution - The Harappans developed a grid-based town planning system in which roadways and alleyways intersected at right angles to partition the city into rectangular blocks. Harappan culture is not known for its grid-patterned streets.

Q.4. Archaeologist have unearthed several thousand copper coins issued by :

- (1) Kushanas
- (2) Romans
- (3) Yaudhayas
- (4) Mauryas

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

Correct Option - C

Solution - The Gupta kings produced some of the most stunning gold coins. Archaeologists unearthed copper coins minted by the Yaudheyas, who were interested in and engaged in commercial activities.

Q.5. Who among the following rulers adopted the title "Devaputra" or 'Son of god'?

- (1) Chola Rulers
- (2) Maurya Rulers
- (3) Gupta Rulers
- (4) Kushana Rulers

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

Correct Option - D

Solution - Kanishka was Kushan's greatest ruler. He made gold and copper coins featuring Greek and Indian deities. Many Kushana emperors adopted the title Devaputra, or "son of god," inspired by Chinese monarchs.

Q.6. Name the Chinese traveller/scholar who visited the Patliputra city in 7th Century CE, he found it in ruins and with small population?

- (1) Fia-Xian
- (2) Xuan Zang
- (3) O-Sing
- (4) It-Sing

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

Correct Option - B

Solution - Hiuen Tsang was a Chinese Buddhist monk and scholar who visited India during the reign of King Harsha Vardhan in the seventh century A.D. When Hiuen Tsang visited Pataliputra in 637 CE, he

discovered mounds of ruins, which may now lie beneath the foundations of the contemporary city of Patna.

Q.7. According to Manusmriti, which among the following is NOT one of the means for men to acquire wealth?

- (1) Conquest
- (2) Investment
- (3) Stealing
- (4) Inheritance

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

Correct Option - C

Solution - Manusmriti is the world's first book on the law, dealing with a person's social and moral conduct.

As per the Manusmriti, there are seven means of acquiring wealth. These are inheritance, finding, purchase, conquest, investment, work, and acceptance of gifts from good people. Therefore, stealing is not one of the means of acquiring wealth for men.

Q.8. According to Manusmriti, Endogamy refers to marriage :

- (1) Outside the kin or caste group
- (2) Within the kin and caste group
- (3) Practice of a man having several wives
- (4) Practice of women having several husbands

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

Correct Option - B

Solution - The marriage of members of the same group is called Endogamy. It only shows the marriage patterns of people of the same caste. The major goal of endogamy is to sustain societal cohesion by conserving cultural traditions and values.

Q.9. Select the strategies adopted by Brahmanas to enforce the norm of 'right' occupation' :

- (A) They asserted through hymns in RigVeda that Varna was of divine origin.
- (B) They advised kings to ensure that these norms were followed within their kingdoms.
- (C) They attempted to persuade people that their status was determined by their merit
- (D) They never attempted to enforce anything, it was just that people chose their occupation.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) and (C)
- (2) (B) and (C)
- (3) (D) and (A)
- (4) (A) and (B)

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

Correct Option - A

Solution - The Brahmanas relied on their religious authority, arguing that Varna, or caste, was divinely determined. They also tried to change public opinion by spreading the notion that an individual's rank was determined by talent rather than birth. They tried to legitimise and improve the occupational social hierarchy by spreading the idea of meritocracy.

Q.10. Who among the following visited Amravati and collected several sculpture panels and took them to Madras?

- (1) Marco Polo
(2) John Marshall
(3) Walter Elliot
(4) John Robinson

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

Correct Option - C

Solution - Walter Elliot, visited the Amaravati site and acquired many sculptural panels. In 1854, which he took to Madras. The Amaravati statues in the British Museum are sometimes known as the 'Elliot Marbles' since they were excavated by Sir Walter Elliot in the 1840s.

Q.11. Match List - I with List - II

List - I

(Sanchi Sculptures)

List - II

(Symbolic Meaning)

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Empty seat | (I) Auspicious Symbol |
| (B) Wheel | (II) Strength and Wisdom |
| (C) Shalabhanjika | (III) Ion of Buddha |
| (D) Elephants | (IV) Meditation of Buddha |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

Correct Option - D

Solution -

- The empty seat represents the Buddha's concentration.

- In Tibet, the wheel of dharma is a Buddhist symbol that depicts the Buddha's first sermon at the deer park. The dharma chakra is shown to be located between two deer.
- The Shalabhanjika Yakshi is a fertility symbol that represents the spirit of the tree and the land, indicating that the stupa's location is auspicious.
- The elephant symbolises wisdom and understanding. The elephant possesses greater inner strength and intelligence. Elephants symbolise wisdom in both Eastern and Western cultures.

Q.12. The Sanchi Stupa complex has survived due to :

- (A) The decisions of Shahjahan Begum and Sultan Jehan Begum
- (B) The good luck in escaping the eyes of railway contractors and builders
- (C) The good luck in escaping the eyes of those looking for finds to carry away to the museums of Europe
- (D) The steps taken by the British government to conserve the Stupa
- (E) The steps taken to demarcate it as a residential building.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

Correct Option - D

Solution -

1. Sanchi's Stupa complex would not have survived without the assistance of Bhopal's monarchs, Shahjehan Begum and Sultan-jehan Begum. The Sanchi Stupa persisted because the Maharaja of Bhopal offered financial assistance and prevented its removal from the locations.
2. So, if the stupa complex has survived, it is mostly owing to wise decisions and good fortune in evading the attention of railway contractors, builders, and treasure hunters looking for artefacts to bring to European museums.

Q.13. Who among the following has written in detail about the unique communication or about the postal system of Delhi Sultanate?

- (1) Al-Biruni
- (2) Abdul - Razzaq Samarqandi
- (3) Ibn Battuta
- (4) Peter Mundi

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

Correct Option – C

Solution - The effectiveness of India's communication infrastructure in the fourteenth century impressed Ibn Battuta. He described the postal system as allowing merchants to not only convey information and remit credit over long distances but also to ship things on short notice.

Q.14. Match List - I with List - II.

List - I	List - II
Titles	Sufi - Shaikh
(A) Sultan-ul-Mashaikh	(I) Khwaja Muinuddin
(B) Gharib Nawaz	(II) Shaikh Fariduddin
(C) Ganj-i-Shakar	(III) Nizamuddin Auliya
(D) Chirag-i-Delhi	(IV) Shaikh Nasiruddin

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

Correct Option - A

Solution -

- Hazrat Nizam-ud-din Auliya, a man of exceptional ability and honesty, was also known as Sultan-ul-Hind and Sultan-ul-Mashaikh (the King of Saints).
- Hazrat Khawaja Muinuddin Hasan Chishty (R.A.), also known as Khawaja Gharib Nawaz (R.A.), is "the founder of the Chishty Order of Sufis" in India.
- Fariduddin Ganjshakar was one of the most revered and distinguished Muslim mystics of the mediaeval period. He is also referred to as 'Farid al-Din Mas'ud Ganj-i-Shakar Baba' or Sheikh Farid.
- Nasiruddin Mahmud Chirag-Dehlavi Dehlavi's fans dubbed him "Roshan Chirag-i-Delhi," which means "Illuminated Lamp of Delhi" in Persian.

Q.15. Andal, a women Alvar, saw herself as beloved of :

- (1) Krishna
- (2) Vishnu
- (3) Shiva
- (A) Ganesh

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

Correct Option - B

Solution - Andal, also known as Godhai, Nachiyar, and Godhadevi, was the sole female among South India's twelve Hindu poet-saints. She saw herself as Vishnu's adored one, and her poems expressed her devotion to the deity. She was seen as a manifestation of the goddess Lakshmi. She adhered to the Sri Vaishnava Hindu religion, as did the Alvar saints.

Q.16. Match List - I with List - II.

List - I

- (A) Shahada
- (B) Salat
- (C) Sawm
- (D) Zakat

List - II

- (I) Fasting during the month of Ramzan
- (II) Prophet Mohammad is messenger of Allah
- (III) Giving alms
- (IV) Offering prayers five times a day

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

Correct Option - A

Solution -

- The Shahada is a profession of faith that asserts that there is only one God (Allah) and that Muhammad is God's messenger.
- Salah (salat) is the Arabic phrase for the ritual prayer that Muslims are required to do five times every day. It is a cornerstone of Islam.
- In Islam, Şawm refers to any religious fast, particularly during the month of Ramadan. During this fast, Muslims refrain from eating or drinking from sunrise (fajr) until sunset.
- The practice of almsgiving is known as Zakat, which comes from an Arabic phrase that means "to purify" and "to grow." It is known as Zakat because the word derives from Zakaa, which means to multiply, purify, and bless.

Q.17. Match List - I with List - II.

	List - I		List - II
(A)	Domingo Paes	(I)	Russia
(B)	Abdur Razzaq Samarqandi	(II)	Italy
(C)	Afanasii Nikitin	(III)	Persia
(D)	Nicolo di-conti	(IV)	Portugal

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

- A: 1
- B: 2
- C: 3
- D: 4`

Correct Option - D

Solution -

- Domingo Paes was a Portuguese traveller who visited the Vijayanagara Empire, located on the southern part of the Deccan Plateau, around 1520.
- Abdur Razzaq Samarqandi was a Persian traveller, a diplomat for Persia's Shah Rukh, and one of the most notable foreign visitors to India.
- Afanasy Nikitin, who lived in the second part of the fifteenth century, was the first Russian to write about his remarkable experiences in India.
- Nicolo di Conti was an Italian adventurer and merchant. He landed in India by crossing the Arabian Sea to Cambay, Gujarat, between 1420 and 1421 AD.

Q.18. Arrange the following in ascending order :

- (A) Aravidu dynasty
 (B) Saluvas dynasty
 (C) Tuluvas dynasty
 (D) Sangama dynasty

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

Correct Option - C

Solution -

- Vijayanagara's first dynasty was named Sangama. It was the first dynasty to rule the Vijayanagar Empire.
- The Saluva dynasty was the second to rule the Vijayanagara Empire.
- The Vijayanagara Empire's third dynasty was named Tuluva.
- The Aravidu dynasty was the fourth and final dynasty of the Hindu Empire of Vijayanagar in southern India.

Q.19. Abdur Razzaq, was greatly impressed by the unique features of Vijayanagara's fortification. Choose the features of Vijayanagara's fort :

- (A) Eight lines of forts were constructed
 (B) No mortar was used in construction
 (C) The stone blocks were wedge shaped
 (D) Circular bastions and pyramids were there in forts
 (E) The fortification did not enclose agricultural tracts

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

Correct Option - B

Solution - The Vijayanagara Empire's defences pleased the Persian ambassador, Abdur Razzaq, for several reasons:

1. He mentioned seven lines of the fort that surround the major areas as well as the agricultural hinterland and forests.
2. The enormous stone structure was gently tapered. There was no mortar or cementing agent used anywhere during the building.
3. They ringed the city, as well as the agricultural hinterland and woodlands.
4. The stone blocks were wedge-shaped, which helped them stay in place.

Q.20. Most peasants during the Mughal rule in India produced a minimum of _____ crops.

- (1) 7
- (2) 4
- (3) 3
- (4) 2

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

Correct Option – D

Solution - Most locations generate at least two crops per year. Rainfall or irrigation provided a steady source of water. Over the two seasons, the Mughal province of Agra produced 39 different crop kinds, while Delhi produced 43. Bengal produced 50 different types of rice.

Q.21. Arrange the following capital cities of the Mughals according to the timeline. (from first to the last)

- (A) Fatehpur Sikri
- (B) Shahjahanabad
- (C) Agra
- (D) Lahore

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

Correct Option - C

Solution -

1. Agra, the Mughal Empire's capital, has a rich history stretching back to the Mahabharat. Agra was founded in 1504 by Sultan Sikandar Lodi, ruler of Delhi at the time.
2. In 1571, Emperor Akbar established Fatehpur Sikri as the Mughal Empire's capital, and he held that position until he abandoned it due to a campaign in Punjab. It was finally abandoned in 1610.
3. Lahore grew under Emperor Babur, and from 1584 until 1598, it served as the empire's capital under Emperor Akbar the Great.
4. Shahjahanabad, the city founded by Shah Jahan, was established as the new capital in 1639.

Q.22. Match List - I with List - II.**List - I**

- (A) Akbar Nama
 (B) Humayun Nama
 (C) Badshah Nama
 D) Alamgir Nama

List - II

- (I) Abdul Hamid Lahori
 (II) Abu'l Fazl
 (III) Muhammad Kazim
 (IV) Gulbadan Begum

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

Correct Option – C**Solution -**

- Akbarnama of Abu-I-Fazl: History of Akbar's reign, including predecessors.
- Gulbadan Begum's Humayunnama is the first female-authored autobiography at the Mughal court.
- Abul Hamid Lahori's Badshah Nama-Covers Shah Jahan's reign. Revised by Sadullah Khan.
- Mirza Muhammad Qazim's "Alamgir-Namachronicles chronicles the first ten years of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb's reign.

Q.23. Which of the following Mughal queens and princesses controlled financial resources?

- (A) Nur Jahan
 (B) Jahanara
 (C) Roshanara
 (D) Nadira
 (E) Razia

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

Correct Option – A

Solution -Nur Jahan played an essential role in the government during Jahangir's reign. Following Nur Jahan, Mughal queens and princesses gained tremendous financial power. Shah Jahan's daughters, Jahanara and Roshanara, often had annual incomes comparable to that of top imperial mansabdars.

Q.24. The bazaar of Chandni Chowk, the throbbing centre of Shahjahanabad was designed by :

- (1) Gulbadan Begum
- (2) Jodha Bai
- (3) Jahanara
- (4) Nur Jahan

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

Correct Option – C

Solution - Chandni Chowk, commissioned by Princess Jahanara, Shahjahan's eldest daughter, was intended to serve as the primary bazaar of the imperial capital of Shahjahanabad. Jahanara commissioned five of the eighteen buildings in Shahjahanabad that were commissioned by women. All of Jahanara's construction work was completed within the city walls of Shahjahanabad by 1650.

Q.25. Akbar Nama was translated into English by :

- (1) Sir William Jones
- (2) Anthony Monserrate
- (3) Henry Beveridge
- (4) Father Antonio

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

Correct Option – C

Solution - "Akbar-nama" was translated in English by "Sir Henry Beveridge". The first edition of this book was released in the late 18th century. The "Akbar-nama" book was the official book which described the Akbar period in India.

Q.26. Lucknow was represented by whom after the death of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah :

- (1) Nana Sahib
- (2) Peshwa Baji Rao
- (3) Birjis Qadr
- (4) Kunwar Singh

- A: 1
- B: 2

- C: 3
D: 4

Correct Option - C

Solution - Lucknow was represented by Birjis Qadr after the death of Wajid Ali Shah, Nawab of Awadh. He was the eldest son of Wajid Ali Shah and was recognised as the nominal ruler by the British after his father's exile. Birjis Qadr was raised as a figurehead monarch of Oudh during the Indian Rebellion of 1857 by his mother Begum Hazrat Mahal, who also served as his regent.

Q.27. "Angrez Bahadur ain,mulk lai linho" (the honourable English came and took the country). In this folk song "mulk" (country) is referred to

- (1) Kanpur
- (2) Awadh
- (3) Jhansi
- (4) Meerut

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

Correct Option - B

Solution - "Angrez Bahadur ain,mulk lai linho" (the honourable English came and took the country), in this folk song mulk (country) is referred to as Awadh. The British seized Awadh in 1856. In addition, the Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was driven from his kingdom and sent into exile to Calcutta upon its acquisition, citing instances of misgovernance in the area.

Q.28. The experience of François Sisten is important :

- (1) In the context of the communication of the message of revolt and mutiny
- (2) In the context of the planning of the British to suppress the revolt
- (3) In the context of the implications of the revolt
- (4) In the context of the unity between the Hindus and the Muslims

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

Correct Option - B

Solution - Francois Sisten's experience is relevant to the British effort to quash the insurrection. François Sisten, the author and colonial administrator, was a Frenchman. Sisten's practical experience as a colonial administrator provided unique insights into French colonial policies, administration, and interactions with native populations in Southeast Asia throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Q.29. The British official who estimated that three-fourths of the adult male population was in rebellion in 1857_____

- (1) Forsyth
- (2) Henry Harlock
- (3) James Outram
- (4) Colin Campbell

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

Correct Option - A

Solution - The British official who estimated that three-fourths of the adult male population was in rebellion in 1857 was Forsyth. According to estimates made by a British official named Forsyth, three-fourths of the adult male population in Awadh was rebelling. Only after protracted warfare in March 1858 was the territory taken under control. The British made massive use of military force.

Q.30. The famous painting "Relief of Lucknow" celebrates the British saviours and shows the Indian rebels in poor light. Who is the painter?

- (1) Thomas Jones Barker
- (2) Joseph Noel Paton
- (3) Punch
- (4) William Hodges

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

Correct Option - A

Solution - The relief of Lucknow is based on drawings made by a Swedish military artist, G.F. Sandberg, in 1857 during his time in India. The original painting was painted in 1859 by Thomas Jones Barker, an English artist. In Barker's painting, we see the Indian Rebellion in 1857, with British troops coming to relieve the besieged garrison.

Q.31. Which of the following statements is/are correct about Subsidiary Alliance :

- (A) It was devised by Lord Dalhousie in 1798
- (B) The British would be responsible for protecting their ally from external and internal threats
- (C) In the territory of the ally, a British Christian missionary was to be stationed
- (D) The ally could enter into agreements with other rulers only with the permission of the British
- (E) The ally could enter into war without taking permission from the British.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

Correct Option - C

Solution - The system of subsidiary alliances was introduced by Lord Wellesley, the Governor General of India (1798-1805). The basic concept of a subsidiary alliance was that the British would provide protection to its ally in exchange for certain advantages. A British missionary was not necessary in a

subsidiary alliance. For any military action to be carried out, the British would have to obtain the consent of their ally.

Q.32. Arrange the following events related to the establishment of British empire in India in chronological order :

- (A) Establishment of railways in India by the British
- (B) Lottery Committee
- (C) First all India Census
- (D) British set up trading post in Madras
- (E) Transfer of Capital from Calcutta to Delhi

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

Correct Option - A

Solution - The first British trade station in what is now Chennai was established in 1639 by the British. The Lottery Committee in British India was established in 1793 by the authorisation of the Governor General Lord Cornwallis of India. The first railway line in India, the Mumbai-Thane, was constructed in 1853 and was the first railway line to run through the Indian subcontinent. In 1871, the first all-Indian census was conducted in British India. In 1911, when British control of British India came to an end, the capital of India, Calcutta, was moved to Delhi.

Q.33. Which of the following factors made Gandhiji a people's leader :

- (A) He lived like them
- (B) Spoke their language
- (C) He wore simple dhoti
- (D) He spent each day working on charkha
- (E) He did not do manual labour

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

Correct Option - A

Solution –

- Mahatma Gandhi was recognised for his modest and ascetic lifestyle, which appealed to the general public. He could speak with them in a language that they understood.
- His penchant for modest clothing, particularly a dhoti, indicated his commitment to minimalism and rejection of materialism and served as a symbol of his leadership.
- Furthermore, Gandhi believed in the value of self-reliance and promoted the use of the charkha (spinning wheel) as a tool for economic empowerment among the public.

Q.34. How did Gandhiji broaden the basis of Nationalism :

- (A) New branches of Congress were set up in various parts of India
 (B) A series of 'Praja Mandals' were established to promote nationalist creed in the princely states
 (C) Gandhiji encouraged communication of nationalist message in the mother tongue
 (D) Gandhiji was not able to gather support of Indian entrepreneurs and industrialists

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

Correct Option - B**Solution -**

- Gandhiji established a decentralised operational structure inside the Indian National Congress (INC), broadening the base of support for nationalist causes.
- He advocated for the formation of Praja Mandals (people's organisations) in these states to promote nationalist principles and rally support for the independence cause.
- He made nationalist ideals more accessible and relevant to people of different linguistic backgrounds by communicating with them in their tongues.

Q.35. Arrange the following events chronologically:

- (A) Lahore Session and the demand for Purna Swaraj
 (B) On 26 January Gandhiji promoted to celebrate independence day in a traditional way
 (C) The Salt March begins
 (D) Salt was made by Gandhiji and salt law was broken at Dandi
 (E) Gandhi - Irwin Pact signed

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

Correct Option - C**Solution -**

- The resolution in favor of complete independence or "Purna Swaraj" for India was officially passed at the session of the Indian National Congress in Lahore in December 1929.
- On January 26, 1930, Gandhiji organized traditional Independence Day ceremony.
- Salt March. , also known as the Dandi March, began on 12 March 1930. It was a notable example of civil disobedience against British salt charges.
- On On April 6, 1930, Mahatma Gandhi and his supporters went to the coastal village of Dandi and violated salt regulations by producing salt from sea water.
- Gandhi-Irwin Pact, also known as the Delhi Pact, was signed on 5 March 1931 between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin, the British viceroy.

Q.36. Arrange the following movements in order to their occurrence.

- (A) Kheda Satyagraha
 (B) Bardoli Satyagraha
 (C) Rowlatt Satyagraha
 (D) Quit India Movement
 (E) Champaran Satyagraha

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

Correct Option - B

Solution - Mahatma Gandhi led the Champaran Satyagraha in 1917. Kheda Satyagraha was organized in 1918 to protest tough tax policies in the Kheda region of Gujarat. Rowlatt Satyagraha, held in March 1919, was a protest against the Rowlatt Act. The Bardoli Satyagraha, which took place in 1928, was a reaction to the draconian tax laws in the Bardoli taluka of Gujarat. Finally, the Quit India movement, launched in August 1942 during World War II, played a key role in India's struggle for independence.

Q.37. Match List - I with List - II.

List - I

- (A) Shaukat Ali
 (B) Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay
 (C) Jayaprakash Narayan
 (D) Annie Besant

List - II

- (I) Salt satyagraha
 (II) Socialist member of Congress
 (III) Theosophical Society
 (IV) Khilafat Movement

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

Correct Option - A

Solution -

- In India, Shaukat Ali was one of the leaders of the Khilafat movement. Khilafat was a Muslim movement in India after the Allied forces overthrew the Ottoman Sultanate after World War I.
- Other notable figures in Indian history include Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay, a socialist, an independence fighter and social activist. reformer and key leader in India's struggle for independence.
- Jaya Prakash Narayan, a close friend of Gandhi and was involved in many of Gandhi's initiatives, including salt satyagraha in 1930.

Q.38. Mahatma Gandhi tried to obtain for the peasants security of tenure and freedom to cultivate the crops of their choice in which of the following movement :

- (1) Chauri Chaura
- (2) Ahmedabad Satyagraha
- (3) Kheda Satyagraha
- (4) Champaran Satyagraha

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

Correct Option - D

Solution - Mahatma Gandhi wanted to give farmers ownership of their land and the right to cultivate their favourite crops. In 1917, Mahatma Gandhi led a campaign in Bihar, India to protect the rights of farmers. Indigo plantation owners discriminated against farmers by forcing them to cultivate indigo. Farmers were forced to grow indigo without permission and without wages. Gandhi's campaign aimed to give farmers land use rights and freedom to select their own crops.

Q.39. The leader of the Muslim League who drafted the Pakistan Resolution was :

- (1) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
- (2) Maulana Azad
- (3) Sikandar Hayat Khan
- (4) Muhammad Iqbal

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

Correct Option - D

Solution - Muhammed Iqbal was one of India's famous poets, philosopher and political leader. He was a leader of the AIML (All India Muslim League) and is credited with drafting the Pakistan Resolution (Lahore Resolution). In his Presidential Address to the AIML of 23 March 1940 in Lahore, Iqbal argued for the creation of a separate state for the Muslims. This was the foundation of what is now known as the Pakistan Resolution.

Q.40. Admist all the turmoil of the partition one man's valiant efforts to restore communal harmony bore fruit. Who is being discussed in there lines ? Choose the correct option.

- (1) B.N. Rau
- (2) Rajendra Prasad
- (3) Mahatma Gandhi
- (4) Maulana Azad

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

Correct Option - C

Solution - During the turmoil of partition, one man's courageous efforts to rebuild communal harmony paid off. These lines refer to Mahatma Gandhi, who, during the tumultuous period of British India's partition, devoted himself to building strong bonds between Hindus, Muslims and other communities. He did this by fasting, preaching nonviolence and engaging in meaningful conversations with leaders from various religious and political backgrounds.

Q.41. Read the passage given below and answer.

From the Fifth Report

Referring to the condition of zamindars and the auction of lands, the Fifth Report stated: The revenue was not realised with punctuality, and lands to a considerable extent were periodically exposed to sale by auction. In the native year 1203, corresponding with 1796-97, the land advertised for sale comprehended a jumma or assessment of sicca rupees \$28,70,061\$, the extent of land actually sold bore a jumma or assessment of 14,18,756, and the amount of purchase money sicca rupees 17,90,416. In 1204, corresponding with 1797-98, the land advertised was for sicca rupees \$26,66,191\$, the quantity sold was for sicca rupees 22,74,076, and the purchase money sicca rupees 21,47,580. Among the defaulters were some of the oldest families of the country. Such were the rajahs of Nuddea, Rajeshaye, Bishenpore (all districts of Bengal), . . . and others, the dismemberment of whose estates at the end of each succeeding year, threatened them with poverty and ruin, and in some instance presented difficulties to the revenue officers, in their efforts to preserve undiminished the amount of public assessment.

Name the British East India company official who introduced the Permanent Settlement?

- (1) Lord William Bentinck
- (2) Lord Cornwallis
- (3) Lord Hastings
- (4) Lord Wellesley

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

Correct Option - B

Solution - The Permanent Settlement in Bengal was established in 1793 by then Governor General Lord Cornwallis. The system, also called the Zamindari system, was established to collect money from land-owning landlords known as zamindars, who acted as intermediaries for the British administration between the landowners and the land producers.

Q.42. Read the passage given below and answer.

From the Fifth Report

Referring to the condition of zamindars and the auction of lands, the Fifth Report stated:

The revenue was not realised with punctuality, and lands to a considerable extent were periodically exposed to sale by auction. In the native year 1203, corresponding with 1796-97, the land advertised for sale comprehended a jumma or assessment of sicca rupees \$28,70,061\$, the extent of land actually sold bore a jumma or assessment of 14,18,756, and the amount of purchase money sicca rupees 17,90,416. In 1204, corresponding with 1797-98, the land advertised was for sicca rupees \$26,66,191\$, the quantity sold was for sicca rupees 22,74,076, and the purchase money sicca rupees 21,47,580. Among the defaulters were some of the oldest families of the country. Such were the rajahs of Nuddea, Rajeshaye, Bishenpore (all districts of Bengal), . . . and others, the dismemberment of whose estates at the end of each succeeding year, threatened them with poverty and ruin, and in some instance presented difficulties to the revenue officers, in their efforts to preserve undiminished the amount of public assessment.

What were the officials trying to show through the figures?

- (A) Maladministration, corruption and misrule by East India Company
- (B) Drawbacks of the system of Permanent Settlement
- (C) Inefficiency in Revenue collection
- (D) Collapse of the traditional Zamindari power

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

Correct Option - B

Solution - One of the main reasons for revenue collection failure is the failure to collect revenue on time. This can be seen by the repeated auctions of land due to non-payment of taxes. The data in the report shows the fundamental weaknesses of the permanent settlement system which allowed Zamindar to collect land tax. The repeated requirement of land auctions due to late payment of taxes by defaulters shows a fundamental weakness in the system.

Q.43. Read the passage given below and answer.

From the Fifth Report

Referring to the condition of zamindars and the auction of lands, the Fifth Report stated : The revenue was not realised with punctuality, and lands to a considerable extent were periodically exposed to sale by auction. In the native year 1203, corresponding with 1796-97, the land advertised for sale comprehended a jumma or assessment of sicca rupees \$28,70,061\$, the extent of land actually sold bore a jumma or assessment of 14,18,756, and the amount of purchase money sicca rupees \$17,90,416\$. In 1204, corresponding with 1797-98, the land advertised was for sicca rupees \$26,66,191\$, the quantity sold was for sicca rupees \$22,74,076\$, and the purchase money sicca rupees \$21,47,580\$. Among the defaulters were some of the oldest families of the country. Such were the

rajahs of Nuddea, Rajeshaye, Bishenpore (all districts of Bengal), . . and others, the dismemberment of whose estates at the end of each succeeding year, threatened them with poverty and ruin, and in some instance presented difficulties to the revenue officers, in their efforts to preserve undiminished the amount of public assessment.

Consider the following statements regarding the establishment of British East India Company rule in Bengal.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct.

- (A) The Permanent Settlement had come into operation in 1798
- (B) Under this system, zamindar was not a land owner in the village, but revenue collector of the state
- (C) Due to high initial demands, zamindars defaulted on payments
- (D) Faced with an exorbitantly high revenue demand, zamindars fled to forests

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Correct Option - B

Solution - The Bengal Permanent Settlement was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793. Zamindars collected money from the peasants and transferred it to the government of Bengal, with a portion for their own use. The failure to meet the high revenue targets led to payment arrears and other financial difficulties.

Q.44. Read the passage given below and answer.

From the Fifth Report

Referring to the condition of zamindars and the auction of lands, the Fifth Report stated:

The revenue was not realised with punctuality, and lands to a considerable extent were periodically exposed to sale by auction. In the native year 1203 , corresponding with 1796-97, the land advertised for sale comprehended a jumma or assessment of sicca rupees \$28,70,061\$, the extent of land actually sold bore a jumma or assessment of 14,18,756, and the amount of purchase money sicca rupees 17,90,416. In 1204, corresponding with 1797-98, the land advertised was for sicca rupees \$26,66,191\$, the quantity sold was for sicca rupees 22,74,076, and the purchase money sicca rupees 21,47,580. Among the defaulters were some of the oldest families of the country. Such were the rajahs of Nuddea, Rajeshaye, Bishenpore (all districts of Bengal), . . . and others, the dismemberment of whose estates at the end of each succeeding year, threatened them with poverty and ruin, and in some instance presented difficulties to the revenue officers, in their efforts to preserve undiminished the amount of public assessment.

According to the passage, meaning of 'jumma' is

- (1) Amount collected as Land Revenue
- (2) Amount collected from auction of land
- (3) Official assessment of Land Revenue
- (4) Amount expected from auction of land

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

Correct Option - C

Solution - Jumma is the official land revenue estimate. The term 'jumma' is used in the Fifth Report to refer to the total land revenue estimate for the auctioned land parcels. It indicates the amount of revenue the government has estimated or expects to get for different land parcels.

Q.45. Read the passage given below and answer.

From the Fifth Report

Referring to the condition of zamindars and the auction of lands, the Fifth Report stated :

The revenue was not realised with punctuality, and lands to a considerable extent were periodically exposed to sale by auction. In the native year 1203, corresponding with 1796-97, the land advertised for sale comprehended a jumma or assessment of sicca rupees \$28,70,061\$, the extent of land actually sold bore a jumma or assessment of 14,18,756, and the amount of purchase money sicca rupees 17,90,416. In 1204, corresponding with 1797-98, the land advertised was for sicca rupees \$26,66,191\$, the quantity sold was for sicca rupees 22,74,076, and the purchase money sicca rupees 21,47,580. Among the defaulters were some of the oldest families of the country. Such were the rajahs of Nuddea, Rajeshaye, Bishenpore (all districts of Bengal), . . . and others, the dismemberment of whose estates at the end of each succeeding year, threatened them with poverty and ruin, and in some instance presented difficulties to the revenue officers, in their efforts to preserve undiminished the amount of public assessment.

The British East India Company had issued a decree that property of would not be taken over, even in the case of non-payment of revenue.

- (1) Women
- (2) Poor Peasants
- (3) Kings
- (4) Jotedars

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

Correct Option - C

Solution - The term "jumma" signified "assessment of land revenue".The British government collects land taxes to generate money. Jumma was a system for calculating the amount of land tax owed by owners to the government.

Q.46. Read the passage given below and answer.

"I believe separate electorates will be suicidal to the minorities"

During the debate on 27 August 1947, Govind Ballabh Pant said: I believe separate electorates will be suicidal to the minorities and will do them tremendous harm. If they are isolated for ever, they can never convert themselves into a majority and the feeling of frustration will cripple them even from the very beginning. What is it that you desire and what is our ultimate objective? Do the minorities always want to remain as minorities or do they ever expect to form an integral parts of a great nation and as such to

guide and control its destinies? If they do, can they ever achieve that aspiration and that ideal if they are isolated from the rest of the community? I think it would be extremely dangerous for them if they were segregated from the rest of the community and kept aloof in an air-tight compartment where they would have to rely on others even for the air they breath. The minorities if they are returned by separate electorates can never have any effective voice.

CAD, Vol.II

Which minister from Madras made a powerful plea for continuing separate electorates?

- (1) R.V. Dhulekar
- (2) B. Pocker Bahadur
- (3) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (4) Govind Ballabh Pant

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

Correct Option - B

Solution - Pocker Bahadur of Madras was one of the prominent supporters of separate electorates. According to him, separate electoral districts are essential for ensuring proper representation and safeguarding minorities' fundamental rights.

Q.47. Read the passage given below and answer.

"I believe separate electorates will be suicidal to the minorities"

During the debate on 27 August 1947, Govind Ballabh Pant said: I believe separate electorates will be suicidal to the minorities and will do them tremendous harm. If they are isolated for ever, they can never convert themselves into a majority and the feeling of frustration will cripple them even from the very beginning. What is it that you desire and what is our ultimate objective? Do the minorities always want to remain as minorities or do they ever expect to form an integral parts of a great nation and as such to guide and control its destinies? If they do, can they ever achieve that aspiration and that ideal if they are isolated from the rest of the community? I think it would be extremely dangerous for them if they were segregated from the rest of the community and kept aloof in an air-tight compartment where they would have to rely on others even for the air they breath. The minorities if they are returned by separate electorates can never have any effective voice.

CAD, Vol.II

Separate electorates was a "poison that has entered the body politic of our country" was declared by:

- (1) R.V. Dhulekar
- (2) B. Pocker Bahadur
- (3) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (4) Begam Aizaz Rosul

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

Correct Option - C

Solution - Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel once said, "A separate electorate is a poison in the bloodstream of our nation." He was the Home Minister of India from 1947 to 50 and played a crucial role in unifying India after independence.

Q.48. Read the passage given below and answer.

"I believe separate electorates will be suicidal to the minorities"

During the debate on 27 August 1947, Govind Ballabh Pant said: I believe separate electorates will be suicidal to the minorities and will do them tremendous harm. If they are isolated for ever, they can never convert themselves into a majority and the feeling of frustration will cripple them even from the very beginning. What is it that you desire and what is our ultimate objective? Do the minorities always want to remain as minorities or do they ever expect to form an integral parts of a great nation and as such to guide and control its destinies? If they do, can they ever achieve that aspiration and that ideal if they are isolated from the rest of the community? I think it would be extremely dangerous for them if they were segregated from the rest of the community and kept aloof in an air-tight compartment where they would have to rely on others even for the air they breath. The minorities if they are returned by separate electorates can never have any effective voice.

CAD, Vol.II

"Separate electorates were self destructive since they isolated the minorities from the majority" is stated by :

- (1) R.V. Dhulekar
- (2) Govind Ballabh Pant
- (3) Begam Aizaz Rosul
- (4) B. Pocker Bahadur

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

Correct Option - A

Solution - The statement "separate electorates were self-destructive since they isolated the minorities from the majority was given by R.V. Dhulekar. He was a freedom fighter and social activist who stood for the upliftment of the marginalised section of society.

Q.49. Read the passage given below and answer.

"I believe separate electorates will be suicidal to the minorities"

During the debate on 27 August 1947, Govind Ballabh Pant said: I believe separate electorates will be suicidal to the minorities and will do them tremendous harm. If they are isolated for ever, they can never convert themselves into a majority and the feeling of frustration will cripple them even from the very beginning. What is it that you desire and what is our ultimate objective? Do the minorities always want to remain as minorities or do they ever expect to form an integral parts of a great nation and as such to guide and control its destinies? If they do, can they ever achieve that aspiration and that ideal if they are isolated from the rest of the community? I think it would be extremely dangerous for them if they were segregated from the rest of the community and kept aloof in an air-tight compartment where they would have to rely on others even for the air they breath. The minorities if they are returned by separate electorates can never have any effective voice.

CAD, Vol.II

"There is the unwholesome and to some extent degrading habit of thinking change in terms of communities and never in terms of citizens" was stated by :

- (1) Begam Aizaz Rasul
- (2) Govind Ballabh Pant
- (3) N.C. Ranga
- (4) B. Pocker Bahadur

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

Correct Option - A

Solution - Begum Aizaz Rasul was a prominent Indian politician and social reformer. In the words of Begum, "There is an unwholesome and, to some extent, degrading habit of thinking about change in terms of communities rather than citizens." Her thoughts shed light on an important aspect of India's political and social discourse prior to independence.

Q.50. Read the passage given below and answer.

"I believe separate electorates will be suicidal to the minorities"

During the debate on 27 August 1947, Govind Ballabh Pant said: I believe separate electorates will be suicidal to the minorities and will do them tremendous harm. If they are isolated for ever, they can never convert themselves into a majority and the feeling of frustration will cripple them even from the very beginning. What is it that you desire and what is our ultimate objective? Do the minorities always want to remain as minorities or do they ever expect to form an integral parts of a great nation and as such to guide and control its destinies? If they do, can they ever achieve that aspiration and that ideal if they are isolated from the rest of the community? I think it would be extremely dangerous for them if they were segregated from the rest of the community and kept aloof in an air-tight compartment where they would have to rely on others even for the air they breath. The minorities if they are returned by separate electorates can never have any effective voice.

CAD, Vol.II

The real minorities were the poor and demontrodden is stated by :

- (1) N.G. Ranga
- (2) B. Pocker Bahadur
- (3) Govind Vallabh Pant
- (4) Begam Aizaz Rasul

Correct Option - A

Solution - N.G. Ranga, a well-known Indian politician and social activist, advocated for farmers and rural areas. According to N. G. Ranga, "the real minorities were the poor and downtrodden." His statement indicates a larger interest in social justice and the condition of the marginalised and downtrodden.

THANK YOU

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Regards,
Team Careers360

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