

- 1 B**
Ex. • The Great Bath is one of the most famous structures at Mohenjo-Daro.
• Harappans were among the earliest to use burnt bricks extensively.
• The script remains undeciphered till today.
• Lothal in Gujarat was a major bead-making center and had a dockyard.
- 2 C**
Ex. • At Kalibangan, archaeologists found evidence of ploughed fields.
• Harappans cultivated wheat and barley.
• Rice was also cultivated (evidence at Lothal and Rangpur).
• Irrigation was practiced, especially in semi-arid regions, using canals and reservoirs.
- 3 A**
Ex. • Archaeological evidence (Mesopotamian texts and Harappan seals) confirms trade with Mesopotamia.
• Seals were widely used for trade, identification, and religious purposes.
• Harappans were the first to grow cotton (Greek word "Sindon" derived from Sindh).
• They did not use coins; barter was the main system of exchange.
- 4 A**
Ex. • The Rigveda is the earliest (c. 1500 BCE).
• The Samaveda (chants) came next.
• The Yajurveda (ritual formulae) followed.
• The Atharvaveda (magical hymns, domestic rituals) was compiled last.
- 5 A**
Ex. • Early Vedic society was pastoral, centered on cattle.
• Later Vedic period saw agriculture gaining importance.
• The use of iron tools (around 1000 BCE) boosted farming.
• Finally, janapadas and kingdoms emerged in the Later Vedic age.
- 6 A**
Ex. • Vidatha was the earliest assembly (ritual, military, social).
• Gana referred to tribal groups/clans.
• Sabha was a council of elders.
• Samiti was a general assembly of people.
- 7 A**
Ex. • Early Vedic religion focused on nature gods.
• Later, yajnas and sacrifices became central.
• This led to priestly dominance through Brahmanas.
• Finally, Upanishads emphasized philosophical speculation and monism.
- 8 A**
Ex. • Amatyas = Ministers/advisors.
• Dhamma Mahamatras = Spread of Ashoka's Dhamma.
• Rajukas = Local administration, justice.
• Yuktas = Revenue collection, record keeping.
- 9 A**
Ex. • Chandragupta Maurya = Founder.
• Bindusara = Called Amitraghata.
• Ashoka = Spread Buddhism/Dhamma.
• Brihadratha = Last ruler, killed by Pushyamitra Shunga.

- 10 A**
Ex. • Arthashastra = Kautilya.
• Indica = Megasthenes.
• Ashokan Edicts = Ashoka's inscriptions.
• Mudrarakshasa = Vishakhadatta's drama.
- 11 A**
Ex. • Land revenue = Main source of income.
• Trade/commerce = Regulated with tolls.
• Forests = Reserved for elephants/timber.
• Mining/metallurgy = State monopoly.
- 12 B**
Ex. • The Buddhist text Anguttara Nikaya lists 16 Mahajanapadas.
• Magadha emerged as the most powerful among them.
• Kosala's capital was at Shravasti, not Taxila (Taxila was the capital of Gandhara).
• Vajji was a republican confederacy of clans, with its capital at Vaishali.
- 13 A**
Ex. • Gandhara - Capital at Taxila.
• Avanti - Capital at Ujjain.
• Magadha - Capital at Rajagriha (later Pataliputra).
• Kosala - Capital at Shravasti.
- 14 C**
Ex. Mahavira (6th century BCE) was the 24th and last Tirthankara of Jainism. He preached the doctrine of non-violence (Ahimsa) and asceticism.
- 15 A**
Ex. The First Buddhist Council was held at Rajagriha under King Ajatashatru, soon after Buddha's death, to compile the teachings into the Vinaya Pitaka and Sutta Pitaka.
- 16 D**
Ex. The Tripitaka consists of three baskets: Vinaya Pitaka (discipline), Sutta Pitaka (teachings), and Abhidhamma Pitaka (philosophy). Arthashastra is a political treatise by Kautilya, unrelated to Buddhism.
- 17 B**
Ex. Aparigraha means non-possession or detachment from material wealth. It is one of the five vows (Mahavratas) of Jainism along with Ahimsa, Satya, Asteya, and Brahmacharya.
- 18 A**
Ex. • Chandragupta I (founder, c. 320 CE)
• Samudragupta (military genius, "Napoleon of India")
• Chandragupta II (Vikramaditya) (expanded empire, patron of arts)
• Kumaragupta I (established Nalanda University).
- 19 B**
Ex. • First, land grants to Brahmanas/temples began.
• Then feudatories (Samantas) rose in power.
• Later, local governors gained autonomy.
• Finally, central authority weakened, leading to decline.

- Ex.** Sulh-i-Kul (peace to all) was Akbar's policy of religious tolerance and harmony among all communities. It became the foundation of his administration and helped integrate diverse groups into the Mughal Empire.

- 42 B**
Ex. In 1556 CE, Akbar's forces under Bairam Khan defeated Hemu at the Second Battle of Panipat. This victory secured Mughal rule in North India and marked the real beginning of Akbar's reign.
- 43 A**
Ex. Akbar divided his empire into Subas (provinces), each headed by a Subedar. This system ensured better control and administration across the vast Mughal territories.
- 44 A**
Ex. Shivaji (1627-1680 CE) laid the foundation of the Maratha Empire by establishing a strong administrative system and challenging Mughal authority. He was crowned as Chhatrapati in 1674 at Raigad.
- 45 D**
Ex. The Treaty of Warna (1731 CE) between Shahu and Sambhaji of Kolhapur recognized Shahu as the Maratha ruler. It also formalized Maratha rights to collect Chauth (25% tax) and Sardeshmukhi (10% tax) from Mughal territories.
- 46 A**
Ex. Shahu appointed Balaji Vishwanath as the first Peshwa in 1713 CE. This marked the beginning of the Peshwa system, which later became the real power center of the Maratha Empire, especially under Baji Rao I and Balaji Baji Rao.
- 47 A**
Ex. Battle of Plassey (1757) - Battle of Buxar (1764) - First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-1769) - First Anglo-Maratha War (1775-1782).
- 48 A**
Ex.
- 49 A**
Ex.
- 50 C**
Ex.
- 51 A**
Ex.
 - Kesari - Tilak's nationalist Marathi paper.
 - Sudharak - Gokhale's reformist paper.
 - Indian Opinion - Gandhi's paper in South Africa.
 - Amrita Bazar Patrika - Founded by Sisir Kumar Ghosh.
- 52 A**
Ex.
 - Samvad Kaumudi : Raja Ram Mohan Roy (Bengali).
 - Mirat-ul-Akbar : Raja Ram Mohan Roy (Persian).
 - Hindu Patriot : Girish Chandra Ghosh.
 - Indian Mirror : Devendranath Tagore.
- 53 A**
Ex.
 - Rast Goftar : Dadabhai Naoroji (Gujarati).
 - Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq : Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (Urdu).
 - The Bengalee : Surendranath Banerjee.
 - Young India : Gandhi.
- 54 A**
Ex.
 - The Hindu : G. Subramania Iyer.
 - The Indian Spectator : P. Ananda Charlu.
 - The Leader : Madan Mohan Malaviya.
 - The Tribune : Dyal Singh Majithia.
- 55 A**
Ex. The Quit India Movement was launched in August 1942 after the failure of the Cripps Mission. Congress demanded immediate independence, but the British refused, leading to mass protests under the slogan "Do or Die."
- 56 A**
Ex.
 - Cornwallis : Permanent Settlement (1793).
 - Wellesley : Subsidiary Alliance (1798).
 - Bentinck : Abolition of Sati (1829).
 - Dalhousie : Doctrine of Lapse (1848 onwards).
- 57 A**
Ex.
 - Ripon : Local Self-Government (1882).
 - Curzon : Partition of Bengal (1905).
 - Hastings : Ryotwari System (early 19th century, in Madras).
 - Mayo : Census (1871) and financial decentralization
- 58 A**
Ex.
 - Canning : Income Tax (1858-1861).
 - Dalhousie : Railways & Telegraphs.
 - Lytton : Vernacular Press Act (1878).
 - Hardinge : Capital shifted to Delhi (1911).
- 59 A**
Ex.
 - Hastings : Mahalwari Settlement (1822).
 - Bentinck : English Education (1835, Macaulay's Minute).
 - Auckland : First Afghan War (1838-42).
 - Curzon : Universities Act (1904).
- 60 A**
Ex.
 - Lytton : Vernacular Press Act (1878).
 - Ripon : Local Self-Government (1882).
 - Curzon : Partition of Bengal (1905).
 - Hardinge : Capital shifted to Delhi (1911).
- 61 A**
Ex.
 - Canning : Indian Councils Act (1861).
 - Mayo : Financial decentralization & Census (1871).
 - Lansdowne : Indian Councils Act (1892).
 - Chelmsford : Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (1919).
- 62 A**
Ex. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
 Explanation: Gandhiji called off the Non-Cooperation Movement after the Chauri Chaura incident (1922), where police were killed by protesters. As the movement turned violent, it contradicted his principle of non-violence.
- 63 A**
Ex.
 - Reading : Chauri Chaura incident (1922).
 - Irwin : Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931).
 - Linlithgow : Quit India Movement (1942).
 - Wavell : Wavell Plan & Shimla Conference (1945).
- 64 A**
Ex.
 - Mountbatten : Oversaw Indian Independence Act (1947).
 - Curzon : Universities Act (1904).
 - Ripon : Repealed Vernacular Press Act (1882).
 - Lytton : First Delhi Durbar (1877).
- 65 C**
Ex.
 - In 1906, under Dadabhai Naoroji's presidency at Calcutta, INC adopted Swaraj as its goal.
 - In 1907, at Surat, INC split into Moderates (led by Gopal Krishna Gokhale) and Extremists (led by Bal Gangadhar Tilak)
- 66 D**
Ex.
 - Annie Besant became INC President in 1917 (Calcutta session).
 - Lucknow Pact (1916) was a historic agreement between Congress and Muslim League.
 - Gandhi presided only once, at Belgaum in 1924.

- 67 D**
Ex. • Nehru at Lahore (1929) : Purna Swaraj resolution.
 • Bose at Haripura (1938) : radical leadership.
 • Bose re-elected at Tripuri (1939) but resigned, later formed Forward Bloc.
 • J.B. Kripalani was INC President in 1947, during independence.
- 68 B**
Ex. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 Explanation: The Swadeshi Movement started as a reaction to the Partition of Bengal (1905). Officially, the British claimed it was for administrative efficiency, but in reality, it was a political strategy to divide Hindus and Muslims.
- 69 A**
Ex. • Curzon : Partition of Bengal (1905).
 • Chelmsford : Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (1919).
 • Linlithgow : Quit India Movement (1942).
 • Mountbatten : Oversaw Independence Act (1947).
- 70 D**
Ex.
- 71 A**
Ex. • Lytton : Delhi Durbar (1877).
 • Ripon : Repealed Vernacular Press Act (1882).
 • Curzon : Partition of Bengal (1905).
 • Hardinge : Capital shifted to Delhi (1911).
- 72 A**
Ex. • Lucknow Pact (1916) : Ambika Charan Majumdar.
 • Calcutta Session (1917) : Annie Besant.
 • Belgaum Session (1924) : Gandhi's only presidency.
 • Karachi Session (1931) : Sardar Patel.
- 73 B**
Ex. The rebels declared Bahadur Shah II (the last Mughal emperor) as the symbolic leader of the revolt. This gave the uprising a unifying face, though real leadership was exercised by regional leaders like Nana Saheb, Rani Lakshmbai, and Kunwar Singh.
- 74 B**
Ex. The immediate spark was the introduction of Enfield rifle cartridges in 1857, which required soldiers to bite off the ends greased with cow and pig fat. This offended both Hindu and Muslim religious sentiments, triggering mutiny among sepoys at Meerut.
- 75 B**
Ex. Lord Dalhousie used the Doctrine of Lapse to annex states where rulers died without a natural heir. States like Satara, Jhansi, and Nagpur were annexed under this policy, which became one of the causes of resentment leading to the Revolt of 1857.
- 76 A**
Ex. Lord Dalhousie is known as the "Father of Modern India" for introducing railways (first line in 1853 between Bombay and Thane) and electric telegraph. These improved communication and administration but also helped the British strengthen their control over India.
- 77 C**
Ex. In 1793, Lord Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, fixing land revenue permanently with zamindars. This created a class of landlords but burdened peasants, as zamindars often exploited them. It was a landmark in British land revenue policy.
- 78 B**
Ex. Lord Cornwallis introduced the Cornwallis Code (1793), which restructured civil services, separated revenue and judicial functions, and emphasized honesty in administration. He also introduced higher salaries for officials to reduce corruption.
- 79 B**
Ex. The HRA was founded in 1924 at Allahabad by revolutionaries like Sachindranath Sanyal, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, and Ram Prasad Bismil. Its aim was to organize armed revolution against British rule.
- 80 A**
Ex. The Kakori Train Robbery was organized by HRA leaders like Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla Khan, Rajendra Lahiri, and Roshan Singh to fund revolutionary activities. It became a landmark event in India's revolutionary struggle.
- 81 A**
Ex. In 1928, the HRA was reorganized as HSRA with a socialist outlook under Chandrashekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, and others. Its aim was not only to overthrow British rule but also to establish a socialist republic in India.
- 82 A**
Ex. The Khilafat Movement (1919-1924) was started by Indian Muslims to protest against the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire and the abolition of the Caliph's authority after World War I. Leaders like Ali brothers (Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali) spearheaded the movement.
- 83 B**
Ex. Gandhi supported the Khilafat cause and merged it with the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920), giving the struggle a united Hindu-Muslim character. This was a significant step in mass mobilization against British rule.
- 84 A**
Ex. On 12 March 1930, Gandhi began the Dandi March from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi, covering 240 miles. On 6 April 1930, he broke the Salt Law by making salt, symbolizing defiance against unjust colonial laws. This act launched the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- 85 B**
Ex. The Gandhi-Irwin Pact (March 1931) led to the suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement. Gandhi agreed to attend the Second Round Table Conference in London, while the British agreed to release political prisoners and allow peaceful picketing.
- 86 B**
Ex. On 13 April 1919, General Dyer ordered troops to fire on a peaceful gathering at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar. Hundreds were killed, and this brutal incident became a turning point in India's freedom struggle, intensifying nationalist anger against British rule.
- 87 B**
Ex. On 4 February 1922, at Chauri Chaura (Uttar Pradesh), protesters set fire to a police station, killing 22 policemen. Gandhi, committed to non-violence, immediately called off the Non-Cooperation Movement, believing the masses were not yet ready for disciplined satyagraha.

Ex.

- Jallianwala Bagh massacre was a direct consequence of protests against the Rowlatt Act (1919).
- Chauri Chaura incident happened during the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22), leading to its withdrawal.

Ex. As per NSO data released in December 2025, India's GDP grew at 7.2% in Q2 FY26, reflecting strong domestic demand and resilience in services.

Ex. In December 2025, C-DAC announced ARKA, a 10 exaFLOPS AI supercomputer, deployed for advanced weather modeling and defense simulations.

Ex. The Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 saw its Data Protection Board become fully operational in October 2025, with enforcement actions beginning in December 2025.

Ex. General Upendra Dwivedi assumed office as Chief of Army Staff on June 30, 2025, and continued to lead key winter preparedness drills in December 2025.

Ex. In November 2025, India participated in COP29 at Baku, Azerbaijan, highlighting its renewable energy targets and climate finance needs

Ex.

Ex.

Ex.

Ex.

Ex.

Ex.

Ex.

Ex.

- 1 B
Ex. ग्रेट बाथ मोहनजो-दारो की सबसे प्रसिद्ध संरचनाओं में से एक है।
हड़प्पावासी सबसे पहले बड़े पैमाने पर पक्की ईंटों का इस्तेमाल करने वालों में से थे।
लिपि आज तक समझी नहीं जा सकी है।
गुजरात में लोथल मनके बनाने का एक प्रमुख केंद्र था और वहाँ एक बंदरगाह था।
- 2 C
Ex. कालीबंगन में, पुरातत्वविदों को जुते हुए खेतों के प्रमाण मिले हैं।
हड़प्पावासी गेहूँ और जौ उगाते थे।
चावल की भी खेती की जाती थी (लोथल और रंगपुर में प्रमाण)।
सिंचाई की जाती थी, खासकर अर्ध-शुष्क क्षेत्रों में, नहरों और जलाशयों का उपयोग करके।
- 3 A
Ex. पुरातात्विक साक्ष्य (मेसोपोटामिया के ग्रंथ और हड़प्पा की मुहरें) मेसोपोटामिया के साथ व्यापार की पुष्टि करते हैं।
मुहरों का इस्तेमाल व्यापार, पहचान और धार्मिक उद्देश्यों के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर किया जाता था।
हड़प्पावासी कपास उगाने वाले पहले लोग थे (ग्रीक शब्द 'सिंडन' सिंध से लिया गया है)।
उन्होंने सिक्कों का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया वस्तु विनिमय ही विनिमय की मुख्य प्रणाली थी।
- 4 A
Ex. ऋग्वेद सबसे पुराना है (लगभग 1500 ईसा पूर्व)।
सामवेद (मंत्र) इसके बाद आया।
यजुर्वेद (अनुष्ठान सूत्र) इसके बाद आया।
अथर्ववेद (जादुई भजन, घरेलू अनुष्ठान) सबसे बाद में संकलित किया गया।
- 5 A
Ex. प्रारंभिक वैदिक समाज पशुपालन पर आधारित था, जो मवेशियों पर केंद्रित था।
उत्तर वैदिक काल में कृषि को महत्व मिला।
लोहे के औजारों के उपयोग (लगभग 1000 ईसा पूर्व) ने खेती को बढ़ावा दिया।
अंत में, उत्तर वैदिक युग में जनपदों और राज्यों का उदय हुआ।
- 6 A
Ex. विदथ सबसे पुरानी सभा थी (अनुष्ठानिक, सैन्य, सामाजिक)।
गण का तात्पर्य जनजातीय समूहों/कुलों से था।
सभा बुजुर्गों की परिषद थी।
समिति लोगों की आम सभा थी।
- 7 A
Ex. प्रारंभिक वैदिक धर्म प्रकृति के देवताओं पर केंद्रित था।
बाद में, यज्ञ और बलिदान केंद्रीय हो गए।
इससे ब्राह्मणों के माध्यम से पुरोहितों का प्रभुत्व बढ़ा।
अंत में, उपनिषदों ने दार्शनिक चिंतन और अद्वैतवाद पर जोर दिया।
- 8 A
Ex. अमात्य = मंत्री/सलाहकार।
धम्म महामात्र = अशोक के धम्म का प्रसार।
राजुक = स्थानीय प्रशासन, न्याय।
युक्त = राजस्व संग्रह, रिकॉर्ड रखना।

- 9 A
Ex. चंद्रगुप्त मौर्य = संस्थापक।
बिंदुसार = अमित्रघात कहलाते थे।
अशोक = बौद्ध धर्म/धम्म का प्रसार किया।
बृहद्रथ = अंतिम शासक, पुष्यमित्र शुंग द्वारा मारा गया।
- 10 A
Ex. अर्थशास्त्र = कौटिल्य।
इंडिका = मेगास्थनीज।
अशोक के शिलालेख = अशोक के शिलालेख।
मुद्राराक्षस = विशाखदत्त का नाटक।
- 11 A
Ex. भू-राजस्व = आय का मुख्य स्रोत।
व्यापार/वाणिज्य = टोल के साथ विनियमित।
वन = हाथी/लकड़ी के लिए आरक्षित।
खनन/धातु विज्ञान = राज्य का एकाधिकार।
- 12 B
Ex. बौद्ध ग्रंथ अंगुत्तर निकाय में 16 महाजनपदों की सूची है।
मगध उनमें सबसे शक्तिशाली के रूप में उभरा।
कोसल की राजधानी श्रावस्ती थी, न कि तक्षशिला (तक्षशिला गांधार की राजधानी थी)।
वज्जी कुलों का एक गणतांत्रिक संघ था, जिसकी राजधानी वैशाली थी।
- 13 A
Ex. गांधार - राजधानी तक्षशिला।
अवंती - राजधानी उज्जैन।
मगध - राजधानी राजगृह (बाद में पाटलिपुत्र)।
कोसल - राजधानी श्रावस्ती।
- 14 C
Ex. महावीर (छठी शताब्दी ईसा पूर्व) जैन धर्म के 24वें और अंतिम तीर्थंकर थे। उन्होंने अहिंसा और तपस्या के सिद्धांत का प्रचार किया।
- 15 A
Ex. पहली बौद्ध परिषद् राजा अजातशत्रु के शासनकाल में बुद्ध की मृत्यु के तुरंत बाद राजगृह में हुई थी, ताकि उनकी शिक्षाओं को विनय पिटक और सुत्त पिटक में संकलित किया जा सके।
- 16 D
Ex. त्रिपिटक में तीन पिटारे होते हैं: विनय पिटक (अनुशासन), सुत्त पिटक (शिक्षाएँ), और अभिधम्म पिटक (दर्शन)। अर्थशास्त्र कौटिल्य द्वारा लिखा गया एक राजनीतिक ग्रंथ है, जिसका बौद्ध धर्म से कोई संबंध नहीं है।
- 17 B
Ex. अपरिग्रह का अर्थ है धन-संपत्ति का त्याग या भौतिक धन से अनासक्ति। यह अहिंसा, सत्य, अस्तेय और ब्रह्मचर्य के साथ जैन धर्म के पाँच व्रतों (महाव्रतों) में से एक है।
- 18 A
Ex. चंद्रगुप्त प्रथम (संस्थापक, लगभग 320 ई.) समुद्रगुप्त (सैन्य प्रतिभा, 'भारत का नेपोलियन') चंद्रगुप्त द्वितीय (विक्रमादित्य) (साम्राज्य का विस्तार किया, कलाओं के संरक्षक) कुमारगुप्त प्रथम (नालंदा विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की)।

