

## **CUET Answers - Unit and Question Wise**

### **Unit I: The Story of the First Cities – Harappan Archaeology:**

1. Answer: b) Advanced drainage systems
2. Answer: c) Domestication of horses
3. Answer: b) Administrative and religious activities
4. Answer: a) A centralized economy
5. Answer: a) Bronze
6. Answer: c) Dayaram Sahni
7. Answer: a) R.D. Banerji
8. Answer: b) John Marshall
9. Answer: a) Difficulty in deciphering the script
10. Answer: b) John Marshall
11. Answer: d) Harappa
12. Answer: b) Lothal
13. Answer: a) A distinct water conservation system
14. Answer: c) Kalibangan
15. Answer: c) Mohenjo-Daro
16. Answer: c) Kalibangan
17. Answer: b) Identification of property and trade goods
18. Answer: b) A well-developed trade system
19. Answer: b) Completely undeciphered
20. Answer: b) Mesopotamian Civilization
21. Answer: a) Black and Red Ware
22. Answer: a) Barter system
23. Answer: b) Carbon-14 dating
24. Answer: a) The presence of centralized storage and distribution
25. Answer: b) Climate change and ecological degradation
26. Answer: a) India
27. Answer: b) The presence of religious leaders
28. Answer: c) Iron

### **Unit II: Political and Economic History – How Inscriptions Tell a Story**

1. Answer: c) Chandragupta Maurya
2. Answer: a) Arthashastra
3. Answer: c) Agriculture and trade
4. Answer: c) Flourishing urban centers and trade networks
5. Answer: c) Officials appointed to promote Dhamma

6. Answer: c) Golden Age of Indian Culture
7. Answer: c) Ashoka
  
8. Answer: b) Land revenue
9. Answer: a) They were provincial governors
10. Answer: b) Agricultural expansion and land grants
11. Answer: a) James Prinsep
12. Answer: c) Aramaic script
13. Answer: a) Maski inscription
14. Answer: b) Mauryan Period
15. Answer: a) Ashoka
16. Answer: a) Mentions the repairs of the Sudarshana Lake
17. Answer: b) Allahabad Pillar inscription
18. Answer: d) Kalinga
19. Answer: b) Promotion of Dhamma and non-violence
20. Answer: b) Prakrit
21. Answer: b) 13th Rock Edict
22. Answer: b) Brahmins and temples
23. Answer: c) Expansion of agriculture
24. Answer: c) Aihole Inscription
25. Answer: b) Increased dependence on land revenue
26. Answer: c) Gupta Period
27. Answer: c) The growth of Sanskrit literature

### **Unit III: Social Histories using the Mahabharata**

1. Answer: d) Shudras
2. Answer: c) Subject to certain modifications over time
3. Answer: b) Patriarchal norms with some agency for women
4. Answer: b) Draupadi's marriage to the Pandavas
5. Answer: b) The tensions within dynastic families
6. Answer: b) Gandhari
7. Answer: b) Allowed in exceptional cases
8. Answer: b) The rigidity of caste discrimination
9. Answer: b) Their ability to exercise political influence
10. Answer: b) Multiple forms of marriage, including Swayamvara
11. Answer: b) Sanskrit
12. Answer: c) Sutas (bards)
13. Answer: b) Vedavyasa
14. Answer: b) Gupta Period
15. Answer: c) V.S. Sukthankar

16. Answer: b) Producing a critical edition of the Mahabharata
17. Answer: c) Charles Wilkins
18. Answer: b) Draupadi's humiliation in the Kaurava court
19. Answer: b) Philosophical discussions on duty and Dharma
20. Answer: b) Karna
21. Answer: a) The destruction of nature for human expansion
22. Answer: b) The war at Kurukshetra
23. Answer: b) Social structures and conflicts in early India
24. Answer: b) Warfare and protection of subjects
25. Answer: a) Political influences from different dynasties

**Unit IV: A History of Buddhism – Sanchi Stupa for the CUET (BA History) exam.**

1. Answer: b) Yajnas (sacrificial rituals)
2. Answer: a) Mahavira
3. Answer: c) Agamas
4. Answer: b) Vishnu
5. Answer: c) Shiva
6. Answer: c) Mahabharata
7. Answer: c) Rishabhanatha
8. Answer: c) Bull
9. Answer: d) Kartikeya
10. Answer: b) Vedic religion
11. Answer: c) Siddhartha Gautama
12. Answer: b) Dhamma, Sangha, Buddha
13. Answer: a) Sangha
14. Answer: b) Tripitaka
15. Answer: b) Rajagriha
16. Answer: b) Eternal peace and liberation
17. Answer: b) Ashoka
18. Answer: c) Bodh Gaya
19. Answer: b) Mahayana
20. Answer: c) Sri Lanka and Southeast Asia
21. Answer: a) Ashoka
22. Answer: b) Alexander Cunningham
23. Answer: b) Relics of important Buddhist monks
24. Answer: a) Scenes from the Buddha's life and Jataka tales
25. Answer: b) The cosmic mountain (Meru)
26. Answer: c) Brick and stone
27. Answer: d) Aniconic tradition
28. Answer: b) The Buddha's first sermon
29. Answer: a) Enlightened beings who postpone Nirvana

30. Answer: c) Inscriptions, stupas, and literary texts

**Unit V: Medieval Society through Travellers' Accounts for the CUET (BA History) exam.**

1. Answer: b) Mahmud of Ghazni
2. Answer: b) Morocco
3. Answer: c) France
4. Answer: b) Kitab-ul-Hind
5. Answer: b) Ibn Battuta
6. Answer: c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
7. Answer: d) Aurangzeb
8. Answer: c) Ibn Battuta
9. Answer: b) Alberuni
10. Answer: c) Mughal land revenue system
11. Answer: a) Ibn Battuta
12. Answer: c) Study Indian culture and traditions
13. Answer: a) Alberuni
14. Answer: c) Seeking employment
15. Answer: a) Ibn Battuta
16. Answer: b) France
17. Answer: c) The caste system
18. Answer: c) Objective and analytical
19. Answer: c) A despotic and backward society
20. Answer: c) Frequent revolts and harsh punishments
21. Answer: b) Resistance to foreign influence
22. Answer: c) Bernier
23. Answer: b) Lack of private land ownership
24. Answer: c) Bernier
25. Answer: b) His biased perspective as a Muslim traveler
26. Answer: b) European ideas of Oriental despotism
27. Answer: c) Bernier
28. Answer: b) The Islamic world
29. Answer: d) All of the above
30. Answer: b) Foreign mercenaries
31. Answer: b) Centers of commerce and trade
32. Answer: c) Aurangzeb
33. Answer: b) Subjective biases

**Unit VI: Religious Histories: The Bhakti-Sufi Tradition for the CUET (BA History) exam.**

1. Answer: d) 15th century CE
2. Answer: c) Emphasis on personal devotion to God
3. Answer: c) Islamic mysticism
4. Answer: b) The caste system
5. Answer: c) Delhi and Ajmer
6. Answer: c) Tulsidas
7. Answer: c) Ibn Arabi
8. Answer: a) Basava
9. Answer: c) Krishna
10. Answer: c) Sufism
11. Answer: b) Bijak
12. Answer: a) Sama
13. Answer: b) Maharashtra
14. Answer: b) Kabir
15. Answer: a) Union with God through self-annihilation
16. Answer: b) Namdev
17. Answer: c) Guru Nanak
18. Answer: b) Pirs
19. Answer: b) Krishna
20. Answer: a) A disciple and a spiritual guide
21. Answer: b) Oral tradition
22. Answer: c) Sufi saints and Bhakti saints
23. Answer: a) Diwan
24. Answer: b) Tevaram
25. Answer: d) All of the above
26. Answer: b) Akbar
27. Answer: a) Kashmiri Shaivism and Sufism
28. Answer: b) It appealed to common people
29. Answer: b) Vernacular languages
30. Answer: d) All of the above
31. Answer: b) Qadiri
32. Answer: a) Kabir
33. Answer: a) They encouraged syncretism

**Unit VII: New Architecture – Hampi in the CUET (BA History) exam.**

1. Answer: b) 1336 CE

2. Answer: b) Vijayanagar
3. Answer: b) Shiva
4. Answer: b) Vijaya Vittala Temple
5. Answer: b) Dravidian style with tall gopurams
6. Answer: b) Royal ceremonies
7. Answer: b) Cyclopean masonry
8. Answer: d) All of the above
9. Answer: b) Canals and reservoirs
10. Answer: c) Sculpted narrative panels of the Ramayana
11. Answer: b) Political power and grandeur
12. Answer: a) Persian and Indo-Islamic architectural elements
13. Answer: b) Islamic and Indo-Saracenic influences
14. Answer: d) All of the above
15. Answer: a) The empire was primarily agrarian
16. Answer: b) Withstand military invasions
17. Answer: b) Observe military parades and ceremonies
18. Answer: c) Tuluva
19. Answer: d) All of the above
20. Answer: a) The destruction of Hampi
21. Answer: b) Robert Sewell
22. Answer: a) A Forgotten Empire
23. Answer: b) Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)
24. Answer: d) All of the above
25. Answer: d) All of the above
26. Answer: b) Vijaya Vittala Temple
27. Answer: d) All of the above
28. Answer: a) 1986
29. Answer: a) Krishnadevaraya
30. Answer: d) All of the above

**Unit VIII: Agrarian Relations – The Ain-i-Akbari, including subject-based MCQs on historiography, sources, and agrarian history.**

1. Answer: b) Abul Fazl
2. Answer: c) Akbarnama
3. Answer: c) Mansabdari system
4. Answer: a) A method of land revenue assessment
5. Answer: b) The average produce of the last ten years
6. Answer: a) Amils
7. Answer: b) Revenue demand based on crop productivity

8. Answer: c) Ryots
9. Answer: a) Land measurement for tax purposes
10. Answer: b) Crop-sharing revenue system
11. Answer: b) Persian
12. Answer: d) H. Blochmann
13. Answer: b) Middle rule (1575-1590)
14. Answer: b) Five
15. Answer: a) Bernier
16. Answer: a) Akbar's administration
17. Answer: b) Mulk-Abadi
18. Answer: a) Mughal administration and revenue
19. Answer: c) It presents an idealized version of Akbar's rule
20. Answer: b) 12
21. Answer: a) Delhi Sultanate
22. Answer: a) Irfan Habib
23. Answer: b) Gazetteer of Akbar's administration
24. Answer: a) Strengthen military organization
25. Answer: d) All of the above
26. Answer: a) Irfan Habib
27. Answer: d) All of the above
28. Answer: b) Introduced Persian as the official language

### **Unit IX: The Mughal Court: Reconstructing Histories through Chronicles**

1. Answer: b) 1526
2. Answer: b) Babur
3. Answer: a) Akbar
4. Answer: b) The Mughal Empire
5. Answer: b) Persian administrative practices
6. Answer: b) Secular and inclusive
7. Answer: a) Shah Tahmasp
8. Answer: b) Military conquest and integration
9. Answer: b) Construction of the Taj Mahal
10. Answer: b) Aurangzeb and Dara Shikoh
11. Answer: a) Abul Fazl
12. Answer: c) Inayat Khan
13. Answer: b) Akbar's reign and administration
14. Answer: c) Shah Jahan
15. Answer: c) Three
16. Answer: a) Persian
17. Answer: b) Political history and administration
18. Answer: b) The emperor's personal court officials

19. Answer: b) Administrative decisions and military expeditions
20. Answer: b) Promoting the emperor's image
21. Answer: b) A ruler with divine wisdom and justice
22. Answer: c) His architectural achievements
23. Answer: b) They often omit criticism of the emperor
24. Answer: b) Domestic policies and cultural life
25. Answer: c) Legitimize the ruler's authority
26. Answer: a) Shah Jahan's architectural patronage
27. Answer: d) All of the above
28. Answer: b) Descriptions of the emperor's court and military events
29. Answer: b) Serve as propaganda for the emperor's legitimacy
30. Answer: a) Political and military content
31. Answer: b) A golden age of architecture and art
32. Answer: c) Administrative reforms and justice
33. Answer: c) Bernier

**Unit X: Colonialism and Rural Society: Evidence from Official Reports in the CUET (BA History) exam.**

1. Answer: b) Collecting taxes from peasants
2. Answer: b) 1793
3. Answer: b) Consolidation of zamindar power
4. Answer: b) Agriculture and cultivation
5. Answer: a) British industrial policies
6. Answer: b) Had to pay a fixed tax, regardless of crop yield
7. Answer: b) Middlemen between the British and peasants
8. Answer: b) Peasant uprisings and grievances against landlords
9. Answer: c) Rural society and its economic conditions
10. Answer: b) A system of sharecropping and debt bondage
11. Answer: b) Collect a steady flow of revenue for the Company
12. Answer: a) Bengal
13. Answer: c) Peasants were burdened with high taxes
14. Answer: b) Establish direct taxation of peasants
15. Answer: c) Ensure uniform land revenue collection
16. Answer: b) British administrative superiority and colonial rule
17. Answer: c) They became heavily indebted to the British
18. Answer: a) The condition of rural society and education in Bengal
19. Answer: b) Mapping India's economic resources for better taxation
20. Answer: b) Village headmen
21. Answer: b) Revenue collection and its impact on rural society

22. Answer: b) Offer a detailed analysis of rural life and its economic conditions
23. Answer: c) Maharashtra
24. Answer: c) Investigated the economic grievances of peasants
25. Answer: c) Not accounting for the voices of peasants and artisans
26. Answer: b) Were biased towards British policies
27. Answer: b) Analyzing the socio-economic conditions of rural society
28. Answer: c) Zamindars and their role in exploitation
29. Answer: c) The plight of rural women and children
30. Answer: b) The inherent bias of British colonial officials
31. Answer: c) Rural India's agricultural practices and economy
32. Answer: c) Study and improve the efficiency of revenue collection
33. Answer: b) The persistence of traditional agricultural methods in rural society

### **Unit XI: Representations of 1857**

1. Answer: a) Bengal
2. Answer: b) Military grievances, including the use of new rifle cartridges
3. Answer: d) Meerut
4. Answer: b) Bahadur Shah Zafar
5. Answer: c) Begum Hazrat Mahal
6. Answer: c) The use of artillery bombardment
7. Answer: b) 1857
8. Answer: c) Military mutinies and civilian uprisings
9. Answer: d) Jhansi
10. Answer: c) A massive military crackdown
11. Answer: b) A barbaric and savage rebellion
12. Answer: b) Photographs and sketches
13. Answer: b) Paintings and engravings of the events
14. Answer: b) A center of rebellion and eventual British victory
15. Answer: c) Savage, bloodthirsty, and uncivilized
16. Answer: a) Justify their actions and suppress the rebellion
17. Answer: d) Emotional and exaggerated narratives
18. Answer: c) Disorganized mobs bent on destruction
19. Answer: b) The moral and cultural superiority of the British
20. Answer: b) Military reports and eyewitness accounts
21. Answer: b) Promote British triumph and control
22. Answer: c) British soldiers as courageous and valiant
23. Answer: c) The images of suffering and destruction in Delhi and Lucknow
24. Answer: b) The savagery of Indian rebels and their treatment of Europeans
25. Answer: b) The bravery of Indian soldiers

26. Answer: c) Generate sympathy for the British cause
27. Answer: c) Inhuman and barbaric
28. Answer: b) Dramatic representations of violence and destruction
29. Answer: b) The resistance and bravery of British forces
30. Answer: c) Was designed to justify British actions as a necessary response
31. Answer: b) Depict the mass violence of the rebellion
32. Answer: b) Document the victory and cultural superiority of the British
33. Answer: a) Discredit the Indian rebellion

### **Unit XII: Colonialism and Indian Towns: Town Plans and Municipal Reports.**

1. Answer: b) Protecting British interests from local rulers
2. Answer: b) Industrialization and trade
3. Answer: c) Offer a respite from the tropical heat for colonial officials
4. Answer: b) A strategic naval port
5. Answer: b) The need for administrative and commercial space
6. Answer: b) The displacement of local populations and changes in land use
7. Answer: a) Accommodate the growing colonial workforce
8. Answer: b) Emphasis on European-style architecture and urban planning
9. Answer: b) Facilitating the transport of British goods and resources
10. Answer: c) British military and administrative needs
11. Answer: b) The separation of European and Indian populations
12. Answer: b) Assess the effectiveness of colonial administration and infrastructure
13. Answer: b) Population control and social structures
14. Answer: b) The establishment of railways and port facilities
15. Answer: b) The organization of spaces for administrative and military purposes
16. Answer: b) A key economic and administrative hub for the British in India
17. Answer: b) Ensuring that the British administration and military had adequate space
18. Answer: b) Supervise the labor and economic activities of Indian towns\
19. Answer: b) A clear division between the British and Indian residential areas
20. Answer: c) A modern city under British rule with European-style architecture
21. Answer: b) Selected to portray the superiority of British urban planning
22. Answer: a) The role of indigenous artisans and traders in town development
23. Answer: b) Maintaining strict spatial segregation between the British and local populations
24. Answer: c) They provided a biased representation of British urban planning
25. Answer: b) Focused primarily on the development of European-style infrastructure
26. Answer: c) Tailored to justify colonial policies and actions in Indian towns

27. Answer: b) The contributions of local artisans in the town economy
28. Answer: b) The spatial organization that best served colonial administrative functions
29. Answer: c) Focus predominantly on the interests and needs of colonial officials
30. Answer: b) Showcase the modern, Europeanized nature of British urban planning
31. Answer: b) Overemphasize the importance of European influence in town development
32. Answer: b) The need for commercial and administrative convenience
33. Answer: d) The effects of British policies on local communities

### **Unit XIII: Mahatma Gandhi through Contemporary Eyes**

1. Answer: c) Gandhian nationalism and struggles for independence
2. Answer: b) Rooted in nonviolent civil disobedience and mass mobilization
3. Answer: b) Protest against the British monopoly on salt production and taxation
4. Answer: b) The Round Table Conference in London
5. Answer: c) Challenging colonial laws through nonviolent resistance
6. Answer: c) Nonviolent civil disobedience and self-reliance
7. Answer: a) Complete political independence from Britain
8. Answer: b) Discussing the future political structure of India
9. Answer: c) A commitment to nonviolent civil disobedience
10. Answer: c) Building a nation based on principles of justice, equality, and self-reliance
11. Answer: b) Widely covered, with various newspapers reporting his actions during the Round Table Conference
12. Answer: c) His commitment to peaceful negotiations and nonviolence
13. Answer: c) Promoting Gandhian nonviolence and social reform efforts
14. Answer: b) Building a unified approach to social, political, and economic independence
15. Answer: b) Important in spreading Gandhi's messages and ideas
16. Answer: b) A charismatic leader advocating for nonviolent resistance
17. Answer: c) Strategies for nonviolent protest and political negotiations
18. Answer: b) Centered on moral and ethical principles, including nonviolence
19. Answer: c) A peaceful attempt to negotiate with the British
20. Answer: a) Helped build mass support for nonviolent resistance
21. Answer: b) An advocate for social unity and nonviolent resistance
22. Answer: b) Their selective portrayal of events and biases
23. Answer: c) Highlighted Gandhi's efforts to unite various religious and social groups
24. Answer: b) The bias of colonial newspapers towards British interests
25. Answer: b) The entire population, including rural India
26. Answer: b) Emphasis on economic independence and self-reliance

27. Answer: c) Critical and often dismissive of his political stance
28. Answer: b) Public sentiment and political ideologies of the time
29. Answer: a) Their ability to reflect the mass response to Gandhian movements
30. Answer: b) Fostering unity among various segments of Indian society
31. Answer: b) The need for mass communication across regions
32. Answer: a) To promote Gandhian ideals in their own regional contexts
33. Answer: b) Represented a failed attempt by Gandhi to negotiate directly with the British

#### **Unit XIV: Partition through Oral Sources**

1. Answer: b) The rise of communalism and the division of the country
2. Answer: b) The direct action movement initiated by the Muslim League
3. Answer: a) India and Pakistan
4. Answer: b) Religious identity and the concept of two-nation theory
5. Answer: c) Achieve complete independence from British rule
6. Answer: b) Increased communal violence in Bengal and Punjab
7. Answer: b) Split the region along religious lines, with Bengal divided between East and West
8. Answer: d) Was characterized by the mass migration of people across the newly drawn borders
9. Answer: b) Bengal and Punjab
10. Answer: b) Preventing the division of the country and advocating for unity
11. Answer: c) The conflict and tensions between religious communities, particularly Hindus and Muslims
12. Answer: a) The Muslim majority from the Hindu majority
13. Answer: c) Creating a separate Muslim state, Pakistan
  
14. Answer: a) Religious conflicts fueled by the division of communities
15. Answer: b) Religious minorities and refugees
16. Answer: b) Punjab and Bengal
17. Answer: b) The displacement of millions and the long-lasting trauma of violence
18. Answer: b) The destruction of cultural heritage in both Pakistan and India
19. Answer: b) Religious identity and the need for separate political representation
20. Answer: c) Facilitating the division of the country along religious lines
21. Answer: b) A personal and human perspective on the experiences of those who lived through it
22. Answer: b) The emotional and physical trauma of displacement and violence
23. Answer: b) The subjective and often biased nature of personal recollections

24. Answer: a) Offer a glimpse into the personal impact of large-scale political events
25. Answer: b) Insights into the physical and emotional experiences of individuals during Partition
26. Answer: b) Oral testimonies of survivors
27. Answer: a) Construct a national narrative of the Partition
28. Answer: b) Stories of family separations, violence, and trauma
29. Answer: \*\*b) It
30. Answer: c) The human experiences of suffering, loss, and survival
31. Answer: b) Key in offering personal perspectives on historical events
32. Answer: d) The experiences and memories of survivors, often diverse and contradictory
33. Answer: b) The individual experiences behind major historical events like Partition

#### **Unit XV: The Making of the Constitution**

1. Answer: b) A democratic republic
2. Answer: b) British Parliament
3. Answer: b) The partition of the country into India and Pakistan
4. Answer: a) Securing independence through negotiations with the British
5. Answer: a) Jawaharlal Nehru
6. Answer: a) Drafting the Constitution of India
7. Answer: b) Composition, which included representatives from all major communities
8. Answer: b) A socialist economy with industrial development
9. Answer: c) 26 November 1949
10. Answer: c) Create a secular, democratic, and republican state
11. Answer: c) B.R. Ambedkar
12. Answer: b) A federal parliamentary democracy
13. Answer: b) Secular, democratic republic
14. Answer: c) Ensuring a just, equal, and democratic society
15. Answer: b) Championing the rights of Scheduled Castes and drafting the Constitution
16. Answer: c) The balance between individual rights and collective welfare
17. Answer: c) The rights of minorities and women
18. Answer: b) The role of regional languages and the need for a common language
19. Answer: b) Securing equal representation for all communities and religious groups
20. Answer: b) The integration of princely states into India
21. Answer: a) Political consolidation after independence
22. Answer: b) A secular, multi-party democracy
23. Answer: b) The separation of religion from the state
24. Answer: a) Equal rights for all citizens regardless of caste or religion
25. Answer: b) Whether property rights should be fundamental or not
26. Answer: b) English would remain an official language alongside Hindi

27. Answer: b) Ensuring women's equality in all spheres of life
28. Answer: c) Establishing a strong military to protect against external threats
29. Answer: a) National security and individual freedoms
30. Answer: b) How post-independence leaders viewed the future of India
31. Answer: b) How political ideologies shaped India's future state structure
32. Answer: a) Limiting presidential powers
33. Answer: b) Examining the sociopolitical context and visions of the framers