



CLAT Gurukul

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By Ready For Exa

RFB GURUKUL

Answer Key — Class-12 Humanities Daily Sheet

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1. **A**

The Indus Valley Civilisation is called the Harappan Civilisation after Harappa, its first excavated site.

2. **B**

Lord Dalhousie introduced the Doctrine of Lapse to annex princely states without a natural heir.

3. **C**

The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched by Gandhi in 1920 after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre and Khilafat issue.

4. **D**

Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal at Agra in memory of Mumtaz Mahal.

5. **A**

The Quit India Movement was launched in 1942 with the call 'Do or Die'.

6. **B**

The Bhakti and Sufi movements stressed personal devotion, love and the unity of God across communities.

7. **C**

Pataliputra (modern Patna) was the capital of the Mauryan Empire.

8. **D**

The Cold War ended with the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991, ending bipolarity.

9. **A**

NAM was founded so that newly independent nations could remain independent of the US and Soviet blocs.

10. **B**

The United Nations has its headquarters in New York City.

11. **C**

The Constitution of India came into effect on 26 January 1950, celebrated as Republic Day.

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12. **D**
Bipolarity denotes a world dominated by two superpowers, as during the US-USSR Cold War.

13. **A**
The States Reorganisation Commission (1953) led to the reorganisation of states on a linguistic basis in 1956.

14. **B**
Urbanisation is the movement of population from rural to urban areas and the growth of towns/cities.

15. **C**
Population density is expressed as the number of persons per square kilometre.

16. **D**
Coal is a non-renewable fossil fuel; solar, wind and tidal energy are renewable.

17. **A**
Growing crops mainly for sale in the market is commercial farming.

18. **B**
Fertile river plains and lowlands support the densest populations due to water and agriculture.

19. **C**
Waterways are the cheapest mode for carrying heavy, bulky goods over long distances.

20. **D**
The concept of Sanskritisation was developed by the sociologist M. N. Srinivas.

21. **A**
An in-group is one to which a person belongs and feels loyalty and identity.

22. **B**
Socialisation is the lifelong process of learning society's norms, values and roles.

23. **C**
The demographic dividend is the growth potential from a large working-age share of the population.

24. **D**
The caste system is a closed system of stratification, with status fixed largely by birth.

25. **A**
Auguste Comte, who coined the term 'sociology', is regarded as the father of the discipline.

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