

1. The author of *The Story of Indian Archaeology* is

- A. Daya Ram Sahni
- B. Rakhal Das Banerji
- C. S. N. Roy
- D. Romila Thapar

- 3. Study of writing systems
- 4. Study of soil layers

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

2. Who discovered the Harappan site of Mohenjo-daro?

- A. John Marshall
- B. Rakhal Das Banerji
- C. R. E. M. Wheeler
- D. Alexander Cunningham

5. Which statement about Harappan city planning is correct?

- A. Houses were built around courtyards
- B. Roads were laid out in a grid pattern
- C. Houses had wells and bathrooms
- D. Drainage system was absent

3. Match the following Harappan sites with their rivers.

- A. Lothal
- B. Harappa
- C. Mohenjo-daro
- D. Kalibangan

- 1. Indus
- 2. Ghaggar
- 3. Sabarmati
- 4. Ravi

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

- A. A, B and C only
- B. A and B only
- C. B and D only
- D. A, B, C and D

6. Which of the following Harappan sites had evidence of a ploughed field?

- A. Mandu
- B. Ropar
- C. Banawali
- D. Kalibangan

4. Match the following archaeological terms with meanings.

- A. Stratigraphy
- B. Epigraphy
- C. Numismatics
- D. Paleography

- 1. Study of inscriptions
- 2. Study of coins

7. Which Shaka ruler ruled in the 2nd century CE?

- A. Rudradaman
- B. Ripudaman
- C. Gautamiputra Satakarni
- D. Harshavardhana

8. Arrange the following dynasties from West to East.

- A. Kosala
- B. Anga

C. Magadha
D. Matsya

- A. D, B, C, A
B. D, A, C, B
C. B, D, A, C
D. C, B, A, D

C. Abhidhamma Pitaka
D. Tripitaka

- A. A only
B. B only
C. A and D
D. B and C

9. Consider the statements about the Mahabharata.

- A. It was composed in Sanskrit.
B. It contains social norms.
C. It discusses dharma.
D. It is a Buddhist text.

- A. A, B, C only
B. A and B only
C. B, C, D only
D. A, B, C, D

13. Which statements regarding Buddhism are correct?

- A. Buddhism grew rapidly during Buddha's lifetime.
B. It attracted many followers.
C. It rejected Brahmanical rituals.
D. It promoted sacrifice rituals.

- A. A, B and C
B. B and C only
C. A and D only
D. A, B, C and D

10. "It seems to me a suicidal and indefensible policy to allow the country to be looted of original works of ancient art." Who gave this statement?

- A. H. H. Cole
B. Colin Mackenzie
C. John Marshall
D. James Fergusson

14. Arrange the following in chronological order.

- A. First Stupa
B. Early Upanishads
C. Early Vedic Tradition
D. Mahayana Buddhism

- A. C, B, A, D
B. B, C, A, D
C. D, C, B, A
D. C, A, B, D

11. Identify the historian who considered Sindh to be a centre of tree and serpent worship.

- A. Colin Mackenzie
B. James Prinsep
C. James Fergusson
D. H. H. Cole

15. Ibn Battuta was from which country?

- A. Uzbekistan
B. Morocco
C. France
D. England

12. Which of the following texts is related to Jainism?

- A. Uttaradhyayana Sutra
B. Digha Nikaya

16. According to _____ one of the fundamental differences between Mughal India and Europe was the lack of private property in land in the former.

- A. Francois Bernier
 - B. Ibn Battuta
 - C. Al-Biruni
 - D. Jean Baptiste Tavernier
-

17. According to tradition and epigraphic evidence, who were the two brothers who founded the Vijayanagara Empire in 1336?

- A. Harihara and Bukka
 - B. Babur and Humayun
 - C. Krishnadeva Raya and Achyuta Raya
 - D. Alauddin and Muhammad Tughlaq
-

18. Who brought to light the ruins at Hampi in 1800?

- A. Alexander Greenlaw
 - B. J. F. Fleet
 - C. John Marshall
 - D. Colin Mackenzie
-

19. The Amara-Nayaka system of Vijayanagara was similar to which system of the Delhi Sultanate?

- A. Iqta System
 - B. Zamindari System
 - C. Ryotwari System
 - D. Mahalwari System
-

20. Hampi was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in which year?

- A. 1964
 - B. 1982
 - C. 1986
 - D. 1990
-

21. Which dynasties were related to the Vijayanagara Empire?

- A. Sangama
- B. Aravidu
- C. Tuluva
- D. Hoysala

- A. A, B and C
 - B. A, C and D
 - C. B, C and D
 - D. A, B, C and D
-

22. Who among the following was the President of the Constituent Assembly?

- A. Govind Ballabh Pant
 - B. Rajendra Prasad
 - C. B. R. Ambedkar
 - D. Vallabhbhai Patel
-

23. Identify the civil servants who prepared background papers for the Constituent Assembly.

- A. B. N. Rau and B. R. Ambedkar
 - B. B. N. Rau and S. N. Mukherjee
 - C. Rajendra Prasad and K. M. Munshi
 - D. B. N. Rau and N. Gopalaswami
-

24. Which one of the following was NOT a member of B. R. Ambedkar's Drafting Committee?

- A. He was a lawyer
 - B. He was asked to join as Law Minister
 - C. He spoke for women's education
 - D. He was the Chairman of Drafting Committee
-

25. Arrange the following events in chronological order.

-
- A. Lahore Session
B. Quit India Movement
C. Direct Action Day
D. Constitution adopted

- A. A, C, B, D
B. C, A, B, D
C. B, A, C, D
D. A, B, C, D

26. Identify the correct chronological order of the following events.

- A. Objectives Resolution
B. Quit India Movement
C. Cabinet Mission Plan
D. Poona Pact

- A. D, B, C, A
B. B, D, C, A
C. B, C, D, A
D. D, C, B, A

27. Match the books with their authors.

- A. *Discovery of India*
B. *India Wins Freedom*
C. *My Experiments with Truth*
D. *Glimpses of World History*

1. Jawaharlal Nehru
2. Maulana Azad
3. Mahatma Gandhi
4. Jawaharlal Nehru

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

28. Match the colonial officers with their duties.

- A. Collector
B. Accountant

- C. Diwan
D. Patwari

1. Revenue collection
2. Accounts management
3. Village record keeper
4. Land revenue system

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

29. Satya's rule deals with the decline of the aristocratic zamindari style of living in which place?

- A. Meghji Dubla Taka
B. Aparajito
C. Patua Panchali
D. Jalsaghar

30. Before the railway age, the town of Mirzapur was a collection centre for _____ from the Deccan.

- A. Indigo
B. Rice
C. Cotton
D. Sugarcane

31. In the early 19th century Buchanan travelled through Rajmahal Hills. There were hill folk who lived there called:

- A. Paharias
B. Santhals
C. Gonds
D. Bhils

32. The Santhal rebellion was led by:

-
- A. Gonoo
 - B. Sidhu and Kanhu
 - C. Birsa Munda
 - D. Alluri Sitarama Raju
-

33. Which fruit did Governor-General Dalhousie compare the kingdom of Awadh with?

- A. Apple
 - B. Cherry
 - C. Orange
 - D. Melon
-

34. "Khoob ladi mardani woh to Jhansi wali rani thi" lines were composed by:

- A. Subhadra Kumari Chauhan
 - B. Mahadevi Verma
 - C. Ramdhari Singh Dinkar
 - D. Maithili Sharan Gupta
-

35. Name the town of Singhbhum (Chotanagpur) which became a rebel leader of the Kol tribes.

- A. Shah Mal
 - B. Gonoo
 - C. Kiswar Singh
 - D. Birju Oraon
-

36. Identify the correct statement regarding the Subsidiary Alliance system.

- A. British would keep troops in Indian states
- B. States had to pay for British troops
- C. States could not have independent armies
- D. States could wage wars freely

- A. A, B, C only
 - B. A and B only
 - C. B and D only
 - D. A, B, C, D
-

37. Identify the correct statements.

- A. Lord Wellesley established Fort William College.
- B. Kurnool Singh was a leader from Awadh.
- C. Rani Lakshmibai lived in Jhansi.
- D. Revolt of 1857 started in Meerut.

- A. A, B and D
 - B. A, C and D
 - C. B, C and D
 - D. A, B, C, D
-

38. "Dubashes" were:

- A. Indian soldiers working with the British
 - B. Indian traders working with the Portuguese
 - C. Indians who spoke local language and English
 - D. Indian bankers who financed the British
-

39. Gandhi was to address a meeting of Sikhs at Gurdwara Sisganj on the occasion of _____ birthday.

- A. Guru Nanak
 - B. Guru Gobind Singh
 - C. Guru Teg Bahadur
 - D. Guru Arjan Dev
-

40. The biography of Shaikh Nizamuddin Chishti is called:

- A. Muni-al-Arwah
 - B. Muni-al-Sama
 - C. Siyar-ul-Auliya
 - D. Ziyarat
-

41. On which day did Jahannara attain happiness of pilgrimage?

Previous Year Question

-
- A. Monday, fourth of Ramzan
B. Tuesday, third of Ramzan
C. Thursday, fourth of Ramzan
D. Sunday, fourth of Ramzan
-

- A. Shortage of salt
B. To earn maximum profit
C. To destroy natural resources
D. To repress nationalist movement
-

42. Identify the gesture Jahannara used to indicate devotion to the Sufi saint.

- A. Walking barefoot
B. Circumambulating the tomb
C. Prostration
D. Lighting lamps
-

47. What did Gandhi mean by civil disobedience?

- A. Violating unjust colonial laws
B. Supporting British rule
C. Avoiding political participation
D. Promoting violence
-

43. Gandhi's idea of Satyagraha was based on:

- A. Violence
B. Antagonism
C. Non-violence
D. Fear
-

48. What was the main issue discussed in Gandhi's passage?

- A. Salt tax and colonial exploitation
B. Trade policy
C. Industrial development
D. Military expansion
-

44. Who had the monopoly to produce salt according to Gandhi's statement?

- A. British Government
B. Indian businessmen
C. Local people
D. Industrialists
-

49. Which class of people was most affected by the salt tax?

- A. Rich merchants
B. Poor people
C. Landlords
D. Industrialists
-

45. The Salt Satyagraha was part of which movement?

- A. Non-Cooperation Movement
B. Civil Disobedience Movement
C. Khilafat Movement
D. Quit India Movement
-

50. What does Gandhi suggest about the power of public opinion?

- A. It is weak
B. It depends on the strength of people
C. It supports colonial rule
D. It only affects elites
-

46. Why were mounds of salt destroyed by officials?

51. Which of the following was an important source for reconstructing the history of the Harappan civilisation?

Previous Year Question

-
- A. Literary texts
B. Archaeological remains
C. Foreign travel accounts
D. Folk traditions

- A. A and B
B. B only
C. B and C
D. A, B, C
-

52. The Harappan civilisation flourished mainly along the river:

- A. Ganga
B. Indus
C. Yamuna
D. Narmada
-

53. The script used by the Harappans is:

- A. Fully deciphered
B. Partially deciphered
C. Still undeciphered
D. Alphabetical
-

54. Which of the following was a major feature of Harappan cities?

- A. Circular city planning
B. Grid pattern planning
C. Random settlement
D. Fortified villages only
-

55. The Great Bath was discovered at:

- A. Harappa
B. Lothal
C. Mohenjo-daro
D. Dholavira
-

56. Which of the following was NOT a Harappan site?

- A. Kalibangan
B. Banawali
C. Taxila
D. Lothal
-

57. The Harappan civilisation is also known as:

- A. Indus Valley Civilisation
B. Aryan Civilisation
C. Vedic Civilisation
D. Gangetic Civilisation
-

58. Which crop was commonly cultivated by the Harappans?

- A. Rice
B. Wheat
C. Maize
D. Tea
-

59. The seals of the Harappan civilisation were mostly made of:

- A. Gold
B. Copper
C. Steatite
D. Iron
-

60. The Vedic texts were composed in which language?

- A. Sanskrit
B. Prakrit
C. Pali
D. Tamil
-

61. The Rigveda mainly contains:

-
- A. Philosophical discussions
B. Hymns and prayers
C. Law codes
D. Stories
-

62. The varna system in ancient India consisted of:

- A. Two groups
B. Three groups
C. Four groups
D. Five groups
-

63. Gautama Buddha was born in:

- A. Lumbini
B. Bodh Gaya
C. Sarnath
D. Kushinagar
-

64. The first sermon of Buddha was delivered at:

- A. Lumbini
B. Sarnath
C. Rajgir
D. Vaishali
-

65. The Buddhist council that compiled the Tripitaka was held at:

- A. Vaishali
B. Rajgir
C. Pataliputra
D. Sarnath
-

66. Jainism was founded by:

- A. Mahavira
B. Buddha
C. Ashoka
D. Chandragupta Maurya
-

67. Mahavira belonged to the:

- A. Kshatriya clan
B. Brahmin clan
C. Vaishya clan
D. Shudra clan
-

68. The Mauryan Empire was founded by:

- A. Ashoka
B. Chandragupta Maurya
C. Bindusara
D. Harsha
-

69. The capital of the Mauryan Empire was:

- A. Taxila
B. Pataliputra
C. Ujjain
D. Vaishali
-

70. Ashoka's inscriptions were mainly written in:

- A. Sanskrit
B. Pali
C. Prakrit
D. Persian
-

71. The script used in most Ashokan inscriptions was:

- A. Brahmi
B. Kharosthi
C. Devanagari
D. Persian
-

72. The Kalinga War took place in:

-
- A. 261 BCE
 - B. 321 BCE
 - C. 185 BCE
 - D. 100 BCE
-

- C. Sher Shah
 - D. Alauddin Khalji
-

73. The Gupta period is often called the:

- A. Age of Conflict
 - B. Golden Age of India
 - C. Dark Age
 - D. Colonial Age
-

78. The Bahmani kingdom was established in:

- A. 1347
 - B. 1526
 - C. 1206
 - D. 1498
-

74. The famous Gupta ruler known for his patronage of arts was:

- A. Chandragupta I
 - B. Samudragupta
 - C. Chandragupta II
 - D. Skandagupta
-

79. The Mughal Empire was founded by:

- A. Babur
 - B. Akbar
 - C. Humayun
 - D. Shah Jahan
-

75. The Chinese traveller who visited India during the Gupta period was:

- A. Xuanzang
 - B. Fa-Hien
 - C. I-Tsing
 - D. Marco Polo
-

80. The battle that established Mughal rule in India was:

- A. Battle of Plassey
 - B. Battle of Panipat (1526)
 - C. Battle of Buxar
 - D. Battle of Haldighati
-

76. The Vijayanagara Empire was located in:

- A. Northern India
 - B. Eastern India
 - C. Southern India
 - D. Western India
-

81. Akbar introduced the policy of:

- A. Sulh-i-kul
 - B. Jizya
 - C. Mansabdari
 - D. Jagirdari
-

77. The famous ruler of the Vijayanagara Empire was:

- A. Krishnadeva Raya
 - B. Babur
-

82. The Mansabdari system was introduced by:

- A. Babur
 - B. Humayun
 - C. Akbar
 - D. Jahangir
-

83. The Mughal capital built by Shah Jahan was:

- A. Agra
- B. Fatehpur Sikri
- C. Shahjahanabad
- D. Lahore

- C. Kanpur
- D. Lucknow

84. The Taj Mahal was built by:

- A. Akbar
- B. Shah Jahan
- C. Jahangir
- D. Aurangzeb

89. The leader of the revolt in Jhansi was:

- A. Rani Lakshmbai
- B. Begum Hazrat Mahal
- C. Nana Sahib
- D. Kunwar Singh

85. The Mughal administrative language was:

- A. Sanskrit
- B. Persian
- C. Arabic
- D. Urdu

90. The Indian National Congress was founded in:

- A. 1857
- B. 1885
- C. 1905
- D. 1919

86. The British East India Company was established in:

- A. 1498
- B. 1600
- C. 1707
- D. 1757

91. The founder of the Indian National Congress was:

- A. A. O. Hume
- B. Dadabhai Naoroji
- C. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- D. Gandhi

87. The Battle of Plassey was fought in:

- A. 1757
- B. 1764
- C. 1857
- D. 1773

92. The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched in:

- A. 1919
- B. 1920
- C. 1930
- D. 1942

88. The Revolt of 1857 started at:

- A. Delhi
- B. Meerut

93. The Civil Disobedience Movement started with:

- A. Quit India Movement
- B. Salt March
- C. Non-Cooperation Movement
- D. Swadeshi Movement

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Previous Year Question

94. The Quit India Movement was launched in:

- A. 1930
- B. 1942
- C. 1919
- D. 1922

95. The Cabinet Mission came to India in:

- A. 1942
- B. 1946
- C. 1947
- D. 1935

96. India became independent in:

- A. 1945
- B. 1946
- C. 1947
- D. 1950

97. The Constitution of India came into force in:

- A. 1947
- B. 1948
- C. 1949
- D. 1950

98. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee was:

- A. Rajendra Prasad
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. B. R. Ambedkar
- D. Vallabhbhai Patel

99. The first Prime Minister of independent India was:

- A. Rajendra Prasad
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Vallabhbhai Patel
- D. B. R. Ambedkar

100. The first President of India was:

- A. Rajendra Prasad
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. C. Rajagopalachari
- D. S. Radhakrishnan

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- D. C. Rajagopalachari

101. Who introduced the Doctrine of Lapse?

- A. Lord Dalhousie
- B. Lord Wellesley
- C. Lord Cornwallis
- D. Lord Curzon

102. The Doctrine of Lapse allowed the British to:

- A. Annex Indian states without heirs
- B. Promote trade
- C. Encourage education
- D. Establish railways

103. The Swadeshi Movement started in response to:

- A. Partition of Bengal
- B. Rowlatt Act
- C. Simon Commission
- D. Government of India Act

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Previous Year Question

104. The Partition of Bengal took place in:

- A. 1905
- B. 1911
- C. 1919
- D. 1935

105. The leader of the extremist wing of the Congress was:

- A. Dadabhai Naoroji
- B. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- C. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- D. Surendranath Banerjee

106. The slogan "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it" was given by:

- A. Gandhi
- B. Tilak
- C. Nehru
- D. Bose

107. The Rowlatt Act was passed in:

- A. 1917
- B. 1918
- C. 1919
- D. 1920

108. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred in:

- A. Amritsar
- B. Delhi
- C. Lahore
- D. Kanpur

109. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place in:

- A. 1919
- B. 1920
- C. 1930
- D. 1942

110. The Khilafat Movement was started by:

- A. Ali Brothers
- B. Gandhi
- C. Nehru
- D. Tilak

111. The Non-Cooperation Movement was withdrawn after the incident at:

- A. Chauri Chaura
- B. Bardoli
- C. Dandi
- D. Lahore

112. The Simon Commission came to India in:

- A. 1927
- B. 1928
- C. 1930
- D. 1935

113. The slogan "Simon Go Back" was raised because:

- A. No Indian member was included
- B. It supported British rule
- C. It opposed independence
- D. It increased taxes

114. The Dandi March started from:

- A. Sabarmati Ashram
- B. Wardha

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Previous Year Question

C. Champaran
D. Bardoli

115. The Salt March took place in:

- A. 1920
 - B. 1930
 - C. 1935
 - D. 1942
-

116. The Round Table Conferences were held in:

- A. London
 - B. Delhi
 - C. Paris
 - D. Bombay
-

117. The Poona Pact was signed in:

- A. 1932
 - B. 1930
 - C. 1928
 - D. 1935
-

118. The Poona Pact was between:

- A. Gandhi and Ambedkar
 - B. Nehru and Jinnah
 - C. Tilak and Gokhale
 - D. Bose and Gandhi
-

119. The Quit India Movement was launched in:

- A. 1942
 - B. 1940
 - C. 1935
 - D. 1930
-

120. The slogan "Do or Die" was given by:

- A. Gandhi
 - B. Nehru
 - C. Bose
 - D. Patel
-

121. The Indian National Army was formed by:

- A. Subhas Chandra Bose
 - B. Gandhi
 - C. Nehru
 - D. Bhagat Singh
-

122. The INA was also called:

- A. Azad Hind Fauj
 - B. Swaraj Sena
 - C. National Guard
 - D. Freedom Army
-

123. The Cabinet Mission came to India in:

- A. 1946
 - B. 1945
 - C. 1944
 - D. 1947
-

124. India was partitioned in:

- A. 1946
 - B. 1947
 - C. 1948
 - D. 1950
-

125. Pakistan was created in:

- A. 1946
 - B. 1947
-

CUET UG 2023
Previous Year Question

- C. 1948
D. 1950
-

126. The Mountbatten Plan was announced in:

- A. June 1947
B. August 1947
C. July 1946
D. January 1947
-

127. The Indian Independence Act was passed in:

- A. 1946
B. 1947
C. 1948
D. 1950
-

128. The Constituent Assembly started working in:

- A. 1946
B. 1947
C. 1948
D. 1950
-

129. The Constitution of India was adopted on:

- A. 26 January 1950
B. 15 August 1947
C. 26 November 1949
D. 2 October 1948
-

130. The Constitution came into force on:

- A. 26 January 1950
B. 15 August 1947
C. 26 November 1949
D. 1 January 1950
-

131. The Indian Constitution is described as:

- A. Federal
B. Unitary
C. Federal with unitary features
D. Presidential
-

132. The Fundamental Rights are included in:

- A. Part II
B. Part III
C. Part IV
D. Part V
-

133. Directive Principles of State Policy are included in:

- A. Part III
B. Part IV
C. Part V
D. Part VI
-

134. The head of the Indian state is:

- A. Prime Minister
B. President
C. Chief Justice
D. Governor
-

135. The head of the government in India is:

- A. President
B. Prime Minister
C. Chief Minister
D. Speaker
-

136. The Parliament of India consists of:

- A. President and Lok Sabha
B. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
-

Previous Year Question

C. President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
D. Prime Minister and Cabinet

137. The lower house of Parliament is:

- A. Rajya Sabha
 - B. Lok Sabha
 - C. Legislative Assembly
 - D. Senate
-

138. The upper house of Parliament is:

- A. Rajya Sabha
 - B. Lok Sabha
 - C. Assembly
 - D. Senate
-

139. The Supreme Court of India was established in:

- A. 1950
 - B. 1947
 - C. 1949
 - D. 1952
-

140. The Chief Justice of India heads the:

- A. Legislature
 - B. Judiciary
 - C. Executive
 - D. Parliament
-

141. The Planning Commission was established in:

- A. 1950
 - B. 1947
 - C. 1952
 - D. 1960
-

142. The first Five-Year Plan started in:

- A. 1951
 - B. 1952
 - C. 1955
 - D. 1960
-

143. The Green Revolution began in:

- A. 1960s
 - B. 1950s
 - C. 1970s
 - D. 1980s
-

144. The main objective of the Green Revolution was:

- A. Increase food production
 - B. Industrial growth
 - C. Trade expansion
 - D. Military strength
-

145. The White Revolution is related to:

- A. Milk production
 - B. Rice production
 - C. Wheat production
 - D. Sugar production
-

146. The leader of the White Revolution was:

- A. Verghese Kurien
 - B. M. S. Swaminathan
 - C. Vikram Sarabhai
 - D. Homi Bhabha
-

147. India's first satellite was:

- A. Rohini
 - B. Aryabhata
-

- C. INSAT
 - D. Bhaskara
-

148. The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) was established in:

- A. 1969
 - B. 1950
 - C. 1975
 - D. 1980
-

149. The national animal of India is:

- A. Lion
 - B. Tiger
 - C. Elephant
 - D. Leopard
-

150. The national flag of India has how many colours?

- A. Two
 - B. Three
 - C. Four
 - D. Five
-

