

Q1. With reference to the British colonial rule in India, consider the following statements:

1. Mahatma Gandhi was instrumental in the abolition of the system of 'indentured labour'.
2. In Lord Chelmsford's War Conference, Mahatma Gandhi did not support the resolution on recruiting Indians for World War.
3. Consequent upon the breaking of Salt Law by Indian people, the Indian National Congress was declared illegal by the colonial rulers.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q2. Which of the following best describes the significance of Gandhi's first legal case in South Africa?

- (a) It involved defense of Indian merchants against racial laws
- (b) It exposed him to racial humiliation that changed his life
- (c) It led directly to formation of Indian National Congress
- (d) It marked his first act of civil disobedience

Q3. The **Natal Indian Congress (NIC)** was founded by Gandhi in 1894 primarily to:

- (a) Organize indentured laborers against plantation owners
- (b) Promote Indian trade in South Africa
- (c) Fight against discrimination and protect Indian civil rights
- (d) Spread Indian culture and religion

Q4. The term **Satyagraha** was first used during which event in South Africa?

- (a) Against the Natal Franchise Bill (1896)
- (b) Against the Transvaal Asiatic Registration Act (1906)
- (c) During the Poll Tax protest (1904)
- (d) During the Indian marriage protest (1913)

Q5. The philosophy of **Satyagraha** was influenced by which thinkers?

1. Leo Tolstoy
2. John Ruskin
3. Henry David Thoreau
4. Karl Marx

Select the correct answer:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 2, 3 and 4 only

Q6. Which event in South Africa led to the involvement of Indian women for the first time in a political movement?

- (a) Natal Franchise protest
- (b) Black Act Satyagraha
- (c) Poll Tax and Indian Marriage protest (1913)
- (d) Johannesburg miners' strike

Q7. Which of the following best represents Gandhi's major contribution during his South African phase?

- (a) Establishment of economic self-reliance through Swadeshi
- (b) Introduction of Satyagraha as a moral and political weapon
- (c) Mobilization of British support against Boer Wars
- (d) Introduction of Panchayati Raj reforms

Q8. What was the name of Gandhi's second communal living experiment in South Africa after the Phoenix Settlement?

- (a) Shantivan (b) Sabarmati Ashram
(c) Tolstoy Farm (d) Sarvodaya Kendra

Q9. Which book by John Ruskin greatly influenced Gandhi during his stay in South Africa?

- (a) Unto This Last
(b) On Liberty
(c) Civil Disobedience
(d) The Kingdom of God Is Within You

Q10. Who among the following worked closely with Gandhi in South Africa and later became his lifelong associate in India?

- (a) C.F. Andrews (b) Maganlal Gandhi
(c) Henry Polak (d) Hermann Kallenbach

Q11. Which of the following best describes the **legacy of Gandhi's South African phase**?

- (a) Establishment of permanent rights for Indians in South Africa
(b) Discovery of the technique of non-violent civil resistance
(c) Complete abolition of racial laws
(d) Recognition of Indian citizenship rights by British Empire

Q12. Who is regarded as the **spiritual father of Indian revolutionary nationalism** due to his inspiring writings?

- (a) Aurobindo Ghosh
(b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(c) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
(d) Swami Vivekananda

Q13. Consider the following statements regarding the origin of revolutionary nationalism in India:

1. The failure of the moderate methods of the Congress to achieve concrete results created frustration among the youth.
2. The partition of Bengal (1905) acted as a psychological and emotional trigger for the rise of

revolutionary terrorism.

3. The success of Japan over Russia (1905) inspired Indian youth to believe that an Asian power could defeat a European one.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 1 only

Q14. With reference to the **Anushilan Samiti**, consider the following statements:

1. It was first established in Calcutta under the leadership of Jatindranath Banerjee (Bagha Jatin).
2. The Samiti aimed to combine physical training with nationalist education.
3. It later developed branches in Dhaka and other parts of Bengal.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 1 only

Q15. With reference to the **Jugantar Party**, consider the following statements:

1. It emerged from the Anushilan Samiti of Calcutta.
2. It was led by Aurobindo Ghosh and Barindra Ghosh in its early phase.
3. Its newspaper *Jugantar* became a mouthpiece of revolutionary ideology.

Which are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 1 only

Q16. Consider the following regarding **V.D.**

Savarkar's role in the revolutionary movement:

1. He organized the India House in London to inspire Indian students.
2. He wrote *The Indian War of Independence (1857)*, glorifying the Revolt of 1857 as a national struggle.
3. He was deported to the Andamans in connection with the Nasik Conspiracy Case.

Select the correct answer:

- (a) 1 and 3 only (b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1 and 2 only

Q17. The **Nasik Conspiracy Case (1909)** is related to:

- (a) The assassination of Magistrate Kingsford
- (b) The killing of A.M.T. Jackson
- (c) The attempted murder of Lord Curzon
- (d) The murder of W.C. Rand

Q18. Consider the following pairs of revolutionary movements and leaders:

- Abhinav Bharat – V.D. Savarkar
- Jugantar Party – Barindra Kumar Ghosh
- India House – Lala Hardayal

Which pair(s) is/are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) 1 only

Q19. Which of the following statements about **Khudiram Bose** is/are correct?

1. He was the youngest Indian revolutionary executed by the British.
2. He was involved in the Muzaffarpur bomb attack.
3. His trial and execution became a symbol of youthful martyrdom.

Select the correct answer:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) 1 only

Q20. The revolutionary movement in Bengal differed from that in Maharashtra mainly because:

1. Bengal's movement had stronger secret societies like Anushilan Samiti.
2. Maharashtra's revolutionaries were more influenced by political philosophy and writings.
3. Bengal's revolutionaries received greater mass sympathy due to the Swadeshi movement.

Which are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) 2 and 3 only

Q21. The **Berlin Committee (Indian Independence Committee)** was founded in 1915 to:

- (a) Seek German help for India's liberation
- (b) Train Indian revolutionaries in Germany

- (c) Coordinate the Ghadar and Indian mutiny efforts
- (d) All of the above

Q22. Which of the following was **NOT** a feature of the early revolutionary movement?

- (a) Use of secret oaths and codes
- (b) Open public rallies for independence
- (c) Inspiration from foreign revolutionary movements
- (d) Publication of nationalist newspapers

Q23. The **failure of the revolutionary movement** in its first phase can be attributed to:

1. Lack of mass support and rural base
2. Harsh repressive laws by the British
3. Absence of ideological unity and coordination
4. Dependence on individual heroism

Select the correct answer:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- (d) 1 and 3 only

Q24. Who among the following described the **revolutionary violence** as a "futile attempt of the desperate youth"?

- (a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (d) Rabindranath Tagore

Q25. The **first organized secret revolutionary group** in Punjab was:

- (a) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association
- (b) Ghadar Party
- (c) Bharat Mata Society
- (d) Anushilan Samiti

Q26. India's policy toward the Taliban since 2021 can best be described as:

- (a) Complete diplomatic isolation
- (b) Recognition without engagement
- (c) Engagement without recognition
- (d) Strategic denial policy

Q27. "Moscow Format" refers to:

- (a) A UN-led dialogue for Afghan peace
- (b) A Russia-hosted regional platform on Afghanistan
- (c) A U.S.–Russia defense agreement
- (d) A SCO counterterrorism summit

Q28. Under which international mechanism was Taliban Foreign Minister Amir Khan Muttaqi allowed visiting India in 2025?

- (a) Bypass through SAARC Charter
- (b) Bilateral amnesty declaration
- (c) Exemption from UN Security Council Sanctions
- (d) Afghan–Indian Transit Visa Arrangement

Q29. Chabahar Port, often in news, is located in which country?

- (a) Iran
- (b) Afghanistan
- (c) Pakistan
- (d) United Arab Emirates

Q30. Which of the following countries share a land border with Afghanistan?

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Iran | 2. China |
| 3. Pakistan | 4. Tajikistan |

Select the correct answer using the code below:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (a) 1, 2 and 3 only | (b) 1, 3 and 4 only |
| (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4 | (d) 1 and 3 only |

Q31. The *Bamiyan Buddhas* are often in news because:

- (a) They are ancient Buddhist statues destroyed by the Taliban in 2001
- (b) They were recently discovered during an excavation near Kabul
- (c) They represent Gandhara art found in Pakistan
- (d) They are newly built cultural monuments in Iran

Q32. Which of the following best explains the term "de facto recognition"?

- (a) Recognition granted under international treaties
- (b) Informal acceptance and engagement without

formal recognition

- (c) Recognition approved by Parliament
- (d) Recognition through UN resolution

Q33. What is a diplomatic dilemma?

- (a) The process of opening an embassy in another country.
- (b) An agreement between two countries.
- (c) A ceremony during a state visit.
- (d) A situation where a country faces difficult choices in foreign policy.

Q34. What is a key benefit of using GIS mapping in the upcoming Census?

- (a) It helps in accurately locating households and settlements for data collection.
- (b) It reduces the total number of census enumerators required.
- (c) It automatically increases literacy rates in surveyed areas.
- (d) It replaces the need for physical field surveys entirely.

Q35. The Census operation falls under which constitutional provision?

- (a) State List (Schedule 7)
- (b) Union List (Schedule 7)
- (c) Concurrent List (Schedule 7)
- (d) Citizenship (Part II)

Q36. The Delimitation Commission is constituted by:

- (a) The President of India under Article 82
- (b) The Election Commission under Article 324
- (c) Parliament under Article 170
- (d) Supreme Court under Article 141

Q37. Which of the following is not a challenge to delimitation in India?

- (a) Uneven population growth across states
- (b) Political pressure to favor certain regions
- (c) Maintain equal population per constituency
- (d) Differences in literacy rates between states

Q38. Consider the following statements:

1. The orders of the Delimitation Commission are final and cannot be challenged in any court.
2. However, judicial review is permissible if recommendations are arbitrary.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q39. The Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, 2023 relates to:

- (a) Women's reservation in Parliament and State Assemblies
- (b) Equal pay for equal work
- (c) Maternity benefit for government employees
- (d) Free self-defence training for women

Q40. Which of the following statements best describes the term "Gerrymandering"?

- (a) Division of administrative districts based only on population size.
- (b) Delimitation of electoral boundaries to favor a particular political party or group.
- (c) Allocation of parliamentary seats based strictly on demographic data.
- (d) Random redrawing of constituencies to correct demographic imbalances.

Q41. The India-Russia NSR cooperation primarily focuses on:

- (a) Space technology collaboration
- (b) Arctic maritime trade and infrastructure
- (c) Counter China's military
- (d) Next generation nuclear reactor design

Q42. The Northern Sea Route (NSR) passes through which ocean?

- (a) Atlantic Ocean
- (b) Arctic Ocean

- (c) Pacific Ocean
- (d) Indian Ocean

Q43. Which port is planned to be linked with the Northern Sea Route (NSR) and International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC) under India-Russia connectivity plans?

- (a) Gwadar Port
- (b) Chabahar Port
- (c) Hambantota Port
- (d) Duqm Port

Q44. Which of the following is NOT a potential benefit of India's involvement in the NSR?

- (a) Reduced energy import costs
- (b) Faster transit times to Europe
- (c) Strengthening China's Arctic influence
- (d) Technological growth in shipbuilding

Q45. The proposed Chennai-Vladivostok Maritime Corridor, part of India-Russia connectivity initiatives, passes through which of the following seas or regions?

1. Bay of Bengal
2. Strait of Malacca
3. South China Sea
4. Sea of Japan

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- (d) 2, 3 and 4 only

Q46. The temperature of ocean water decreases with increase in —

- (a) Latitude
- (b) Depth
- (c) Distance from equator
- (d) All of the above

Q47. The layer that separates warm and cold water in oceans is —

- (a) Halocline
- (b) Pycnocline
- (c) Thermocline
- (d) Isotherm

Q48. Highest ocean surface temperature is found —

- (a) Near equator
- (b) Near poles
- (c) Mid-latitude
- (d) Near continents

Q49. Thermocline is most prominent in —

- (a) Polar oceans
- (b) Temperate oceans
- (c) Tropical oceans
- (d) Arctic seas

Q50. Which factor does NOT affect oceanic temperature?

- (a) Latitude
- (b) Salinity
- (c) Ocean current
- (d) Longitude

Q51. Average salinity of ocean water is —

- (a) 25‰
- (b) 30‰
- (c) 35‰
- (d) 40‰

Q52. Highest salinity is found in —

- (a) Red Sea
- (b) Baltic Sea
- (c) Black Sea
- (d) Arabian Sea

Q53. Which sea has the lowest salinity?

- (a) Baltic Sea
- (b) Red Sea
- (c) Mediterranean Sea
- (d) Arabian Sea

Q54. Ocean salinity is mainly controlled by —

- (a) Evaporation & precipitation
- (b) Temperature & depth
- (c) Wind & pressure
- (d) Sunlight & heat

Q55. Salinity of ocean water —

- (a) Increases from equator to poles
- (b) Decreases from equator to poles
- (c) Is constant everywhere
- (d) Has no pattern

Q56. Mid-oceanic ridges are formed due to —

- (a) Plate convergence
- (b) Plate divergence
- (c) Subduction
- (d) Folding

Q57. Deepest part of the ocean floor is —

- (a) Continental shelf
- (b) Abyssal plain
- (c) Ocean trench
- (d) Mid-ocean ridge

Q58. Mariana Trench lies in —

- (a) Atlantic Ocean
- (b) Indian Ocean
- (c) Pacific Ocean
- (d) Arctic Ocean

Q59. A flat-topped submarine mountain is called —

- (a) Guyot
- (b) Ridge
- (c) Trench
- (d) Bank

Q60. Which of the following is NOT correctly matched?

| Feature | Description |
|------------|---------------------|
| (a) Ridge | Divergent boundary |
| (b) Trench | Convergent boundary |
| (c) Guyot | Submarine plain |
| (d) Basin | Depressed area |

Q61. Continental shelf is —

- (a) Shallow submerged part of continent
- (b) Deep ocean floor
- (c) Mid-ocean ridge
- (d) Ocean trench

Q62. Abyssal plains are —

- (a) Deep flat parts of ocean basin
- (b) Mountain peaks
- (c) Continental slopes
- (d) Coral reefs

Q63. Submarine volcanoes are mostly found along

- (a) Ocean trenches
- (b) Mid-oceanic ridges
- (c) Continental shelves
- (d) Abyssal plains

Q64. The boundary where continental and oceanic plates meet is —

- (a) Transform
- (b) Convergent
- (c) Divergent
- (d) Stable

Q65. Which of the following oceans has the largest number of trenches?

- (a) Indian Ocean
- (b) Atlantic Ocean
- (c) Pacific Ocean
- (d) Arctic Ocean