

Q1. With reference to the political methods of the Moderates, consider the following:

1. They relied on constitutional agitation such as petitions, resolutions, and meetings.
2. They believed that British rule had certain positive contributions for India.
3. They supported immediate demand for Swaraj (complete independence).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q2. Consider the following pairs of Moderate leaders and their contributions:

1. Dadabhai Naoroji – Drain of Wealth Theory
2. M.G. Ranade – Founder of Indian Social Conference
3. Gopal Krishna Gokhale – Founded the Servants of India Society
4. Pherozeshah Mehta – Known as “Indian Burke”

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one                              (b) Only two  
(c) Only three                            (d) All four

Q3. With reference to the INC sessions during the Moderate era, consider the following statements:

1. The 1886 Calcutta Session was presided over by Dadabhai Naoroji.
2. The 1887 Madras Session was presided over by Badruddin Tyabji, the first Muslim President of INC.
3. The 1888 Allahabad Session was presided over by George Yule, the first Englishman to do so.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q4. Consider the following statements regarding Dadabhai Naoroji:

1. He was the first Indian elected to the British Parliament.
2. He wrote the book Poverty and Un-British Rule in India.

3. He was the first to demand “Swaraj” as the goal of INC.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q5. With reference to the economic ideas of the Moderates, consider the following:

1. They blamed poverty and famines in India primarily on the heavy taxation and drain of wealth to Britain.
2. They demanded the reduction of military expenditure and reallocation of funds for development.
3. They strongly supported large-scale industrialization with foreign capital investment.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q6. Consider the following pairs:

Congress Session — Key Resolution/Outcome

1. 1890, Calcutta — Opposition to the Indian Councils Act, 1892
2. 1892, Allahabad — Demand for simultaneous ICS examination in India and England
3. 1904, Bombay — Demand for reduction in land revenue and military expenditure

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) None                                      (b) Only one  
(c) Only two                                (d) All three

Q7. With reference to the contributions of Gopal Krishna Gokhale, consider the following:

1. He founded the Servants of India Society in 1905 to train public workers.
2. He was regarded as the political guru of Mahatma Gandhi.
3. He opposed the Age of Consent Act, 1891, considering it an interference in Indian traditions.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q8. With reference to the political demands of Moderates, which of the following were part of their agenda?

1. Expansion of legislative councils and more Indian representation.
2. Holding of simultaneous ICS examinations in England and India.
3. Separation of the judiciary from the executive.
4. Reduction of salt tax and land revenue.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q9. With reference to the Moderates, consider the following statements:

1. They did not organize mass movements, relying instead on elite politics.
2. They promoted Indianization of services and demanded freedom of speech and press.
3. Their leadership was mainly drawn from the landed aristocracy and zamindars.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q10. Consider the following statements regarding the early phase of Indian National Congress:

1. The safety-valve theory suggests that INC was founded to provide a peaceful outlet for growing nationalist discontent.
2. This theory was first put forward by Lala Lajpat Rai.
3. Modern historians, however, argue that INC was the product of the conscious efforts of nationalist leaders rather than a British creation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q11. The Partition of Bengal in 1905 was officially justified by the British as:

- (a) Administrative convenience due to large population and area

- (b) To divide Hindus and Muslims and prevent unity  
(c) To promote industrial development in East Bengal  
(d) To implement the Vernacular Press Act

Q12. Consider the following statements regarding the Swadeshi Movement:

1. It was launched in response to the Partition of Bengal in 1905.
2. The movement emphasized boycott of British goods and promotion of Indian-made goods.
3. It included methods like mass protests, strikes, and promotion of Indian industries.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q13. With reference to the key leaders of the Swadeshi Movement, consider the following pairs:

1. Bal Gangadhar Tilak – Extremist leader, promoted Swadeshi and boycott
2. Bipin Chandra Pal – Advocated mass agitation and national education
3. Lala Lajpat Rai – Worked for economic nationalism and boycott

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one                              (b) Only two  
(c) All three                              (d) None

Q14. Which of the following was NOT a method adopted during the Swadeshi Movement?

- (a) Promotion of Indian-made textiles  
(b) Boycott of foreign goods  
(c) Formation of nationalist armed squads  
(d) Establishment of national schools and colleges

Q15. Consider the following statements regarding the annulment of the Partition of Bengal:

1. The Partition was annulled in 1911 by Viceroy Lord Hardinge.
2. The annulment was a direct result of mass protests and Swadeshi agitation.
3. The capital of British India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi after the annulment.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q16. Consider the following statements about the impact of the Swadeshi Movement:

1. It led to the spread of national education and establishment of institutions like Bengal National College.
2. It marked the rise of Extremist leaders within the Congress.
3. It completely achieved economic self-sufficiency in Bengal.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q17. With reference to the Swadeshi Movement, consider the following statements:

1. Newspapers like Bande Mataram and The Indian Spectator played a crucial role in spreading nationalist ideas.
2. The movement saw participation of women in public meetings and processions for the first time in Bengal.
3. Swadeshi movement was limited only to urban elites and had no rural participation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q18. Which of the following statements about the political significance of the Swadeshi Movement is/are correct?

1. It marked the beginning of active mass politics in India.
2. It demonstrated the effectiveness of economic boycott as a political tool.
3. It completely replaced the Moderate methods of petitions and resolutions.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q19. Consider the following statements regarding the extremist-moderate split in Congress during the Swadeshi Movement:

1. Extremists supported direct action, boycott, and mass agitation.
2. Moderates continued with petitions, constitutional methods, and dialogue with the British.
3. The split formally occurred during the Surat Session of Congress in 1907.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q20. Which of the following were long-term outcomes of the Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi Movement?

1. Rise of Indian nationalism and mass political participation
2. Growth of indigenous industries and educational institutions
3. Complete withdrawal of British economic policies in India

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q21. An air mass is defined as:

- (a) A body of water with uniform temperature
- (b) A large body of air with uniform temperature and humidity
- (c) A rotating cyclone
- (d) A jet stream in the atmosphere

22. The classification of air masses was first introduced by ?

- (a) Köppen                              (b) Bergeron  
(c) Thornthwaite                      (d) Strahler

23. Maritime Tropical (mT) air masses are

- (a) Hot and dry                      (b) Cold and dry  
(c) Warm and moist                      (d) Cold and moist

24. Continental Polar (cP) air mass is generally

- (a) Warm and dry                      (b) Cold and dry  
(c) Cold and moist                      (d) Hot and moist

25. Which air mass is mainly responsible for Indian monsoon rainfall? ?

- (a) Continental Polar                      (b) Maritime Tropical  
(c) Continental Tropical                      (d) Arctic

26. A front is defined as  
 (a) The boundary between two air masses  
 (b) A tropical cyclone  
 (c) A zone of high pressure  
 (d) A jet stream
27. Which type of front forms when a cold air mass overtakes a warm air mass?  
 (a) Warm front (b) Occluded front  
 (c) Cold front (d) Stationary front
28. A warm front generally produces  
 (a) Heavy rainfall of short duration  
 (b) Light rainfall of long duration  
 (c) No rainfall  
 (d) Only thunderstorms
29. An occluded front is formed when  
 (a) A cold front overtakes a warm front  
 (b) A warm front overtakes a cold front  
 (c) Both air masses move parallel  
 (d) Tropical cyclone meets temperate cyclone
30. In a stationary front  
 (a) Cold air is rising rapidly  
 (b) Warm air is sinking  
 (c) Neither air mass displaces the other  
 (d) Warm air completely replaces cold air
31. The temperate grasslands of North America are called  
 (a) Pampas (b) Downs  
 (c) Prairies (d) Steppes
32. The Pampas are temperate grasslands located in  
 (a) Brazil (b) Argentina  
 (c) Australia (d) South Africa
33. The Steppe grasslands are mainly found in  
 (a) South America (b) Central Asia  
 (c) Africa (d) Australia
34. Savanna grasslands are typically found in  
 (a) Temperate regions (b) Equatorial regions  
 (c) Tropical regions (d) Polar regions
35. The grasslands of South Africa are known as  
 (a) Velds (b) Downs  
 (c) Pampas (d) Prairies

36. The Downs are grasslands located in  
 (a) South America (b) North America  
 (c) Australia (d) Africa
37. The Campos grasslands are located in  
 (a) Argentina (b) Brazil  
 (c) Mongolia (d) Kenya
38. Which grassland is home to the largest diversity of large mammals  
 (a) Pampas (b) Prairies  
 (c) Savanna (d) Steppes
39. Which factor is most important in determining the distribution of grasslands  
 (a) Soil type (b) Latitude  
 (c) Rainfall (d) Temperature only
40. Tropical grasslands are also known as  
 (a) Taiga (b) Savannah  
 (c) Tundra (d) Chaparral
- Q41. The Supreme Court's verdict striking down the Collector's final authority over Waqf property disputes primarily reinforced which aspect of the Basic Structure Doctrine?  
 (a) Parliamentary Sovereignty  
 (b) Separation of Powers  
 (c) Federalism  
 (d) Judicial Independence
- Q42. Consider the following statements regarding Waqf Boards:  
 1. They are constitutional bodies created under Article 30.  
 2. They are statutory bodies created by parliamentary legislation.  
 3. They manage properties donated for religious and charitable purposes.  
 Which of the above is/are correct?  
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only  
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
- Q43. Which of the following best describes the principle of "Once Waqf, always Waqf"?  
 (a) Waqf property cannot be sold, transferred or alienated once created.  
 (b) Waqf property can be reclaimed by heirs after a fixed term.  
 (c) Waqf property can be converted into

government land through legislation.

(d) Waqf property must undergo judicial review after every 30 years.

Q44. In declaring compulsory registration of Waqf properties as valid, the Supreme Court indirectly reaffirmed which broader constitutional value?

- (a) Transparency and accountability
- (b) Freedom of religious practice
- (c) Judicial supremacy over executive
- (d) Federalism

Q45. Which of the following correctly distinguishes the 1995 Waqf Act from the 2025 Amendment?

- (a) 1995 Act vested power of property determination in Waqf Boards, while 2025 Amendment shifted it to Collectors.
- (b) 1995 Act allowed exclusion of female heirs from Waqf-al-Aulad, while 2025 barred such exclusion.
- (c) 1995 Act had only Muslim members in Central Council, while 2025 allowed non-Muslim inclusion.
- (d) All of the above.

Q46. Which of the following is an example of excessive delegation of power that was struck down by the Supreme Court in the 2025 judgment?

- (a) Vesting ownership disputes in District Collectors
- (b) Limiting non-Muslim representation in Waqf Boards
- (c) Making registration compulsory for Waqf properties
- (d) Repealing the Muslim Waqf Act of 1923

Q47. The Supreme Court allowed appeals from Waqf Tribunal decisions to High Courts under the 2025 Amendment. This change upholds which constitutional feature?

- (a) Federal distribution of power
- (b) Judicial hierarchy and accountability
- (c) Equality before law
- (d) Parliamentary privilege

Q48. With 8.72 lakh immovable properties and land worth ₹1.2 lakh crore, Waqf Boards became the third largest landholders in India. Which governance challenge arises directly from this?

- (a) Encroachment, mismanagement and lack of judicial oversight
- (b) Cooperative federalism between Centre and

States

- (c) Religious discrimination against minorities
- (d) Excessive powers of judiciary in religious matters

Q49. Consider the following statements regarding India's stance on Palestine:

1. India recognized the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as early as 1974.
2. India recognized the State of Palestine in 1988.
3. Since the 1990s, India has entirely cut off defense ties with Israel to maintain neutrality.

Which of the above are correct?

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

Q50. The New York Declaration (2025) emphasized the two-state solution. Which of the following is implied in the declaration?

1. Creation of a sovereign and independent Palestinian state.
2. Continued existence of Israel within secure borders.
3. Jerusalem under permanent Israeli control.

Select the correct answer:

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

Q51. The humanitarian crisis in Gaza, highlighted in the UNGA resolution, poses which of the following global security risks?

- (a) Regional instability spilling over into global peace and security
- (b) A direct violation of WTO trade rules
- (c) Undermining of the Paris Climate Agreement commitments
- (d) Threats to maritime navigation in the Arctic

Q52. The internal political division between Hamas and Fatah most directly weakens which dimension of the Palestinian cause?

- (a) Recognition by the UN General Assembly
- (b) Internal legitimacy and negotiating capacity
- (c) Relations with Israel's neighboring Arab states
- (d) Enforcement of international humanitarian law

Q53. Which of the following factors strengthen India's ties with the Arab world through its support for Palestine?

1. Energy security needs.
2. Presence of a large Indian diaspora in Gulf countries.
3. Strategic alignment against Israel's defense industry.

Select the correct answer:

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

Q54. With reference to the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), consider the following statements:

1. All 193 member states of the UN are members of the UNGA.
2. Each member state has one vote, regardless of size or population.
3. UNGA resolutions are legally binding on all UN member states.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q55. The Turkey–Greece dispute over Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) in the Aegean Sea is fundamentally a question of interpretation of which international treaty?

- (a) Treaty of Lausanne (1923)
- (b) United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)
- (c) Geneva Conventions
- (d) Treaty of Sevres (1920)

Q56. The Turkey–Pakistan military axis poses challenges to India. India's naval cooperation with Greece in this context demonstrates which strategic approach?

- (a) Non Alliance strategy
- (b) Strategic balancing
- (c) Isolationism
- (d) Neo-mercantilism

Q57. The India–Middle East–Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC) provides an alternative to China's Belt and Road Initiative. Which of the following correctly identifies its features?

1. Multi-modal corridor connecting India, Gulf and Europe.
2. Cuts time and cost by compared to Suez Canal route.

Select the correct answer:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 2 both
- (d) NOTA

Q58. Which of the following ports are correctly matched with the IMEC project?

1. Piraeus- Greece
2. Haifa - Israel
3. Fujairah - Italy
4. JNPT- India

Choose the correct pair(s):

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

Q59. The strategic significance of India's presence in the Eastern Mediterranean includes:

1. Access to energy resources.
2. Engagement with NATO allies.
3. Containment of Chinese Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) expansion.

Select the correct answer:

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

Q60. The IMEC initiative announced at the 2023 G20 Summit in New Delhi is part of which larger international initiative?

- (a) Asia–Africa Growth Corridor (AAGC)
- (b) Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII)
- (c) Blue Dot Network
- (d) European Green Deal