

Q1. Which of the following newspapers was NOT associated with the Swadeshi Movement?

- (a) Sandhya (b) Yugantar  
(c) Kesari (d) Indian Mirror

Q2. Which of the following statements is/are correct about the impact of the Swadeshi Movement on Indian industries?

1. Rise of indigenous enterprises like Bengal Chemical Swadeshi Stores.
2. Establishment of Tata Iron and Steel Company.
3. Founding of Indian banks like the Punjab National Bank.

Select the correct answer:

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

Q3. Consider the following statements regarding the Economic Programme of the Swadeshi Movement:

1. Promotion of indigenous industries.
2. Establishment of National Banks and Insurance companies.
3. Encouragement of cooperative societies and rural development.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q4. Consider the following statements about Bal Gangadhar Tilak's newspapers:

1. Kesari was published in Marathi.
2. The Mahratta was published in English.
3. Both papers strongly criticized British policies.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q5. Tilak's interpretation of the Bhagavad Gita in his Gita Rahasya differed from traditional commentaries because:

- (a) He emphasized karma-yoga (duty and action) over renunciation  
(b) He stressed bhakti (devotion) as the sole path to moksha  
(c) He rejected both karma and jnana in favour of sannyasa  
(d) He used it mainly to justify British rule

Q6. The difference between Tilak's Home Rule agitation and Gandhi's later non-cooperation movement lay mainly in:

- (a) Tilak's movement had no economic programme at all  
(b) Tilak relied on legal-constitutional agitation whereas Gandhi openly courted arrest  
(c) Tilak was entirely moderate while Gandhi was extremist  
(d) Gandhi avoided any religious symbolism unlike Tilak

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Q8. Match the following sessions of the Muslim League with their key decisions:

Session	Decision
1. Lucknow (1916)	A. League and Congress joint demands on constitutional reforms
2. Lahore (1940)	B. Demand for a separate state of Pakistan
3. Delhi (1918)	C. Endorsed Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms

Choose the correct code:

- (a) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C                      (b) 1-B, 2-C, 3-A  
 (c) 1-A, 2-C, 3-B                      (d) 1-C, 2-A, 3-B

Q9. Which of the following was not among the original aims of the INC in its first two decades (1885-1905)?

- (a) Creating a platform for political dialogue among educated Indians  
 (b) Development of national unity across regions and religions  
 (c) Launching mass civil disobedience to overthrow British rule  
 (d) Training people in political work

Q10. Which session adopted the Resolution on Fundamental Rights and National Economic Programme?

- (a) Lahore 1929                      (b) Karachi 1931  
 (c) Bombay 1934                      (d) Faizpur 1936

Q11. Which one of the following correctly describes the Wardha Scheme of Basic Education?

- (a) Adopted at the Wardha Session of Congress in 1937  
 (b) Proposed by Mahatma Gandhi at Wardha but implemented by British Government  
 (c) Resolution passed at Faizpur Session  
 (d) Proposed at Karachi Session

Q12. Which of the following statements about Dadabhai Naoroji is incorrect?

- (a) He was the first Indian to raise the issue of Indian poverty in the British Parliament  
 (b) He started the Indian National Association in 1876  
 (c) He was associated with the East India Association  
 (d) He was one of the founders of the Indian National Congress

Q13. Which one of the following correctly matches Dadabhai Naoroji with his work?

- (a) “England’s Debt to India” – Dadabhai Naoroji  
 (b) “Poverty and Un-British Rule” – R.C. Dutt  
 (c) “Indian Unrest” – Dadabhai Naoroji  
 (d) “Economic History of India” – Dadabhai Naoroji

Q14. Match the following organizations with their founders:

Organization	Founder
1. Indian National Congress	A. Allan Octavian Hume
2. Bombay Presidency Association	B. Pherozeshah Mehta
3. Indian National Association	C. Surendranath Banerjee

Options:

- (a) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C                      (b) 1-B, 2-A, 3-C  
 (c) 1-C, 2-B, 3-A                      (d) 1-A, 2-C, 3-B

Q15. Which of the following is true about Pherozeshah Mehta’s political strategy?

- (a) He supported constitutional methods and moderate agitation  
 (b) He advocated violent rebellion against the British  
 (c) He opposed municipal reforms in favor of centralised control  
 (d) He worked exclusively for Parsi community interests

Q16. Surendranath Banerjee is often called the “Rashtraguru” or the “Father of Indian Nationalism” because:

- (a) He founded the Indian National Congress
- (b) He was one of the earliest political leaders to organize mass political movements
- (c) He led the first armed revolt against the British
- (d) He wrote extensively on Indian culture

Q17. Which of the following did Surendranath Banerjee NOT support?

- (a) Indian Councils Act 1892 as a step towards constitutional reform
- (b) Moderation in political demands and dialogue with British authorities
- (c) Extremist methods of political agitation
- (d) National education and Indian representation in councils

Q18. The Servants of India Society (1905) founded by Gokhale aimed at:

- (a) Training Indians to serve the British government efficiently
- (b) Promoting social service and national education, emphasizing selfless work for India
- (c) Advocating violent revolt against British rule
- (d) Spreading English-language newspapers

Q19. Which of the following statements about Gokhale’s social reform initiatives is correct?

- (a) He supported widow remarriage and removal of social barriers
- (b) He opposed female education
- (c) He focused exclusively on industrial development
- (d) He rejected caste reforms

Q20. Statements regarding Gokhale’s political approach:

1. He was a moderate who emphasized constitutional methods.
2. He collaborated with extremists like Tilak in all

political matters.

3. He believed in dialogue with the British government.

Which statements are correct?

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

Q21. Criminal defamation in India is currently punishable under:

- (a) Section 124A, IPC
- (b) Section 356, BNS
- (c) Section 499, BNS
- (d) Section 499, IPC

Q22. Which of the following best represents the rationale behind continuing criminal defamation under Indian law?

- (a) Reputation is considered part of the right to life under Article 21.
- (b) It is a Directive Principle of State Policy.
- (c) It ensures parliamentary supremacy.
- (d) It is mandated by international treaties.

Q23. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding Palestine’s recent bid for BRICS membership and the positions of member states?

- (a) China supported Palestine’s inclusion in BRICS to strengthen its influence in West Asia and counter US dominance.
- (b) India has publicly opposed Palestine’s inclusion in BRICS, arguing that BRICS should remain an economic grouping.
- (c) BRICS membership requires consensus among all current members.
- (d) OIC countries have shown political support for Palestine internationally.

Q24. Libel and slander are distinguished on the basis of:

- (a) Intent of the accused
- (b) Truthfulness of statement
- (c) Written vs Oral mode of expression
- (d) Whether public officials are involved

Q25. As per Article 4, when Parliament passes a law for creating a new state:

- (a) It is treated as a constitutional amendment under Article 368.
- (b) It requires ratification by half the states.
- (c) It does not count as a constitutional amendment.
- (d) It requires a referendum in the affected state.

Q26. Ladakh was made a Union Territory in 2019 through:

- (a) State Reorganisation Act, 1956
- (b) Constitution (103rd Amendment) Act
- (c) Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019
- (d) Presidential Order under Article 370

Q27. The Sixth Schedule applies to which set of states?

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Nagaland
- (b) Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram
- (c) Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh
- (d) Assam, Sikkim, Tripura, Meghalaya

Q28. Which of the following powers are enjoyed by Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) under the Sixth Schedule?

1. Legislative powers on land, forests and social customs.
2. Judicial powers based on tribal customs.
3. Power to levy and collect taxes.

Choose the correct answer:

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

Q29. The main reason behind recent protests in Leh was:

- (a) Demand for full statehood
- (b) Inclusion under Sixth Schedule
- (c) Opposition to GST implementation
- (d) (a) and (b)

Q30. Which of the following rivers flow through Ladakh?

- (a) Indus, Shyok, Zaskar, Nubra

- (b) Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab
- (c) Brahmaputra, Lohit, Subansiri, Kameng
- (d) Ganga, Yamuna, Son, Damodar

Q31. Which of the following is NOT correct about Ladakh's culture?

- (a) Buddhism has a major influence, especially in Leh.
- (b) Shia Islam is dominant in Kargil.
- (c) Hinduism is the majority religion in Leh district.
- (d) Hemis and Losar are important Ladakhi festival.

Q32. Sonam Wangchuk is associated with which of the following innovations or movements?

- (a) Rainwater harvesting for deserts
- (b) Ice Stupa artificial glacier
- (c) Zero Budget Natural Farming
- (d) White Revolution in Ladakh

Q33. Which of the following statements best explains the strategic importance of Ladakh for India?

- (a) It is India's largest state by area.
- (b) It shares borders with both China and Pakistan.
- (c) It provides India direct access to Afghanistan.
- (d) It is the only UT covered under Sixth Schedule.

Q34. India opposes raising Kashmir at UN fora because:

- (a) It violates the Simla Agreement principle of bilateral resolution
- (b) UN has already recognized Kashmir as part of India
- (c) India wants China to mediate
- (d) OIC has no role in territorial disputes

Q35. Which of the following countries share a border with Turkey?

- 1. Greece
  - 2. Iran
  - 3. Iraq
  - 4. Armenia
- (a) 1, 2, 3
  - (b) 1, 2, 3, 4
  - (c) 2, 3, 4
  - (d) 1, 3, 4

Q36. The Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) primarily aims to:

- (a) Promote Islamic solidarity among member states
- (b) Mediate territorial disputes globally
- (c) Act as a military alliance
- (d) Regulate oil prices among Muslim countries

Q37. Which of the following laws has the OIC demanded to repeal in Jammu & Kashmir?

- (a) Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958
- (b) Jammu & Kashmir Public Safety Act
- (c) Right To Information Act
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Q38. How does OIC help its member states?

- (a) Economic cooperation and humanitarian aid
- (b) Political support on international platforms
- (c) Mediation in internal disputes
- (d) All of the above

Q39. Article 35A of the Indian Constitution:

- (a) Provided special rights to permanent residents of Jammu & Kashmir
- (b) Allowed Pakistan to have trade privileges in Kashmir
- (c) Made Jammu & Kashmir a union territory
- (d) Was a temporary emergency provision

Q40. Article 35A was added through a Presidential Order. This implies:

- (a) It was introduced by Parliament through a constitutional amendment
- (b) The President can add constitutional provisions independently
- (c) It was added under Article 370's special powers without needing Parliament
- (d) It is subject to judicial review only

Q41. Which of the following climates is characterized by monthly rainfall above 60 mm in all months?

- (a) Af
- (b) Am
- (c) Aw
- (d) BSh

Q42. The hot desert climate (BWh) is primarily found in:

- (a) 15°–30° latitude due to subtropical high-pressure belts
- (b) Equatorial rainforests
- (c) Western Europe
- (d) Polar regions

Q43. Which climate is known for dry summers and wet winters?

- (a) Csa/Csb
- (b) Cfb
- (c) Af
- (d) Am

Q44. Tropical monsoon climate (Am) is most influenced by:

- (a) Seasonal reversal of winds
- (b) Subtropical high-pressure belts
- (c) Polar fronts
- (d) Ocean currents only

Q45. The tropical savanna climate (Aw) is characterized by:

- (a) Pronounced dry season and distinct wet season
- (b) Continuous rainfall throughout the year
- (c) Extremely cold winters
- (d) High altitude tundra vegetation

Q46. Which of the following climates is found in western Europe with mild winters and no dry season?

- (a) Cfb
- (b) Csa
- (c) BSh
- (d) Dfc

Q47. BSh climate is best described as:

- (a) Hot semi-arid
- (b) Cold semi-arid
- (c) Humid subtropical
- (d) Tropical rainforest

Q48. The subarctic climate (Dfc/Dfd) has:

- (a) Long, severe winters and short, mild summers
- (b) Hot summers and wet winters
- (c) Even rainfall throughout the year
- (d) No month with temperature above 10°C

Q49. Which of the following statements about ET (Tundra) climate is correct?

- (a) Mean temperature of the warmest month is below 10°C
- (b) Rainfall exceeds 2000 mm annually
- (c) Found near equator
- (d) Supports dense tropical forests

Q50. Af climate is typical of which of the following regions?

- (a) Amazon basin and Congo basin
- (b) Sahara desert
- (c) Thar desert
- (d) Mediterranean coast

Q51. The BWh deserts of the world include:

- (a) Sahara, Arabian, Kalahari
- (b) Amazon, Congo, Western Ghats
- (c) Ganga plains
- (d) European plains

Q52. Csa (Mediterranean) climate is generally found in:

- (a) Western coasts of continents between 30°–40° latitude
- (b) Equatorial regions
- (c) Subarctic regions
- (d) Desert interiors

Q53. Aw climate is found predominantly in:

- (a) Central India, northern Australia, parts of Africa
- (b) Amazon basin
- (c) Sahara desert
- (d) Western Europe

Q54. The Cfb climate has:

- (a) Evenly distributed rainfall and mild winters

(b) Dry summers and wet winters

(c) Severe winters and short summers

(d) No rainfall throughout the year

Q55. Which climate is most suitable for evergreen tropical forests?

- (a) Af
- (b) Am
- (c) Aw
- (d) BSh

Q56. Which climate type has a short dry season but annual rainfall above 1500 mm?

- (a) Am
- (b) Af
- (c) Aw
- (d) BWh

Q57. The BWk climate is different from BWh in that:

- (a) BWk is cold desert, BWh is hot desert
- (b) BWk has wet summers, BWh has dry summers
- (c) BWk is tropical rainforest, BWh is semi-arid
- (d) BWk has tropical savanna, BWh has tundra

Q58. Dfc/Dfd climates are dominated by which type of vegetation?

- (a) Coniferous forests (taiga)
- (b) Evergreen tropical forests
- (c) Grasslands
- (d) Desert scrub

Q59. Which climate occurs in coastal western India due to orographic rainfall?

- (a) Am
- (b) Af
- (c) Aw
- (d) BSh

Q60. Which of the following is true for Mediterranean (Csa/Csb) climates?

- (a) Dry summers, wet winters, mild winters
- (b) Even rainfall, severe winters
- (c) Tropical rainforest with continuous rainfall
- (d) Cold desert climate with sparse vegetation