

Q1. Ranjit Singh, popularly known as Sher-e-Punjab or "Lion of Punjab" died in

- (a) 1800 (b) 1839
(c) 1845 (d) 1849

Q2. The First Anglo-Sikh War ended with which treaty?

- (a) Lahore treaty
(b) Treaty of Bhairawal
(c) Treaty of Multan
(d) Treaty of Kashmir

Q3. The first Anglo-Sikh war was fought in

- (a) 1840 (b) 1845
(c) 1848 (d) 1849

Q4. The Koh-i-Noor, diamond, was surrendered to the British Crown after which War?

- (a) The first Anglo-Sikh War
(b) The Second Anglo-Sikh War
(c) The First Maratha War
(d) The Anglo-Nepal War

Q5. Which of the following statement is not correct?

- (a) The tenth and the last Sikh guru was Guru Gobind Singh.
(b) Banda Bahadur succeeded Guru Gobind Singh.
(c) The followers of Guru Gobind Singh called him Sachha pad shah-the true emperor.
(d) Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali helped the rise of the Sikh power to a great extent.

Q6. Who introduced rites of initiation into well-organised Sikh army known as the Khalsa?

- (a) Guru Har Rai
(b) Guru Hargovind Singh
(c) Guru Tegh Bahadur
(d) Guru Govind Singh

Q7. How many Misals were there in Sikh community after Guru Gobind Singh ?

- (a) 10 (b) 12
(c) 16 (d) 8

Q8. Which Sikh Guru strengthened the tradition of 'Guru ka Langar' and made it compulsory for the visitor to the Guru to eat first, saying that 'Pehle Pangat Phir Sangat' (first visit the Langar then go to the Guru)?

- (a) Guru Ram Das
(b) Guru Tegh Bahadur
(c) Guru Amar Das
(d) Guru Arjun

Q9. Which sequence is correct regarding sikh gurus?

1. Guru Angad Dev Ji
2. Guru Nanak Dev Ji
3. Guru Arjan Dev Ji
4. Guru Ramdas Ji
(a) 1-2-3-4 (b) 2-1-3-4
(c) 2-1-4-3 (d) 1-2-4-3

Q10. Who was the son of Ranjeet Singh?

- (a) Lahna Singh (b) Kharak Singh
(c) Dalip Singh (d) Both (b) and (c)

Q11. What was Deg, Teg and Fatah?

- (a) Coins (b) Canon
(c) Elephants (d) None of the above

Q12. Which of the following battles marked the beginning of the First Anglo-Sikh War (1845–46)?

- (a) Battle of Ferozeshah
(b) Battle of Mudki
(c) Battle of Sobraon
(d) Battle of Chillianwala

Q13. Consider the following statements about the Treaty of Lahore (1846):

1. It was signed after the defeat of the Sikhs at the Battle of Sobraon.
2. It resulted in the annexation of Kashmir to the British.
3. It reduced the strength of the Sikh army drastically.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Q14. Which of the following was NOT a clause of the Treaty of Bhairawal (1846)?

- (a) British Resident appointed at Lahore
(b) Maharaja Duleep Singh to remain under British protection
(c) Reduction of Sikh army
(d) Immediate annexation of Punjab to British India

Q15. Match the following battles of the Anglo-Sikh Wars with their outcomes:

Battle Outcome

1. Mudki (1845) A. Sikh defeat and Treaty of Lahore signed
2. Sobraon (1846) B. Heavy British casualties but Sikh withdrawal
3. Chillianwala (1849) C. Sikh defeat opening road to Lahore

Options:

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

Q16. The annexation of Punjab into British India took place in:

- (a) 1846 after the Treaty of Lahore
(b) 1847 after the Treaty of Bhairawal
(c) 1849 after the defeat of Sikhs at Gujrat
(d) 1850 after Maharaja Duleep Singh's abdication

Q17. Who among the following played a key role in betraying the Sikh army during the Anglo-Sikh

Wars?

- (a) Ranjodh Singh Majithia
(b) Lal Singh and Tej Singh
(c) Gulab Singh
(d) Maharaja Sher Singh

Q18. Which of the following was the immediate cause for the outbreak of the Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848–49)?

- (a) Deposition of Maharaja Duleep Singh
(b) Rebellion at Multan after the murder of British officers
(c) British annexation of Kashmir
(d) Dismissal of Sikh chiefs from Lahore Darbar

Q19. Consider the following statements regarding Gulab Singh of Jammu:

1. He remained neutral during the First Anglo-Sikh War.
2. He purchased Kashmir from the British under the Treaty of Amritsar (1846).
3. He led the Sikh army in the Battle of Sobraon.

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. With reference to the Anglo-Sikh Wars, which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

Person	Role
1. Henry Hardinge	Governor-General during First Anglo-Sikh War
2. Hugh Gough	Commander-in-Chief of British forces in both wars
3. Lord Dalhousie	Governor-General during Second Anglo-Sikh War

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

Q21. The lithosphere includes:

- (a) Crust and upper mantle
- (b) Mantle and outer core
- (c) Core and inner mantle
- (d) Atmosphere and hydrosphere

Q22. Which gas is considered the major component of Earth's primordial atmosphere?

- (a) Nitrogen
- (b) Carbon dioxide
- (c) Oxygen
- (d) Hydrogen

Q23. The hydrosphere primarily refers to:

- (a) All water on Earth
- (b) All rocks of Earth
- (c) Earth's crust and mantle
- (d) Atmosphere gases

Q24. The solid crust of the Earth was first formed approximately:

- (a) 4.6 billion years ago
- (b) 2.5 billion years ago
- (c) 1 billion years ago
- (d) 500 million years ago

Q25. The Earth's atmosphere became oxygen-rich primarily due to:

- (a) Volcanic activity
- (b) Photosynthesis by cyanobacteria
- (c) Meteorite impacts
- (d) Formation of oceans

Q26. Which of the following is true about the lithosphere?

- (a) It is rigid and broken into tectonic plates
- (b) It is completely molten
- (c) It is entirely composed of water
- (d) It is below the core

Q27. The first oceans formed on Earth due to:

- (a) Condensation of water vapor
- (b) Melting of ice caps

- (c) Meteorite bombardment
- (d) Formation of atmosphere

Q28. The early atmosphere of Earth was mainly composed of:

- (a) Hydrogen and helium
- (b) Oxygen and nitrogen
- (c) Carbon dioxide, water vapor, nitrogen
- (d) Argon and ozone

Q29. Lithosphere formation is associated with:

- (a) Cooling of Earth's crust and solidification
- (b) Continuous meteorite bombardment
- (c) Formation of ozone layer
- (d) Evolution of life

Q30. The hydrosphere interacts with the lithosphere in processes like:

- (a) Erosion, sedimentation, and rock weathering
- (b) Nuclear reactions in core
- (c) Mantle convection
- (d) Formation of magnetic field

Q31. Which of the following is considered a primary source of Earth's water?

- (a) Outgassing from volcanic eruptions
- (b) Photosynthesis by plants
- (c) Melting of glaciers only
- (d) Human activity

Q32. The current composition of Earth's atmosphere is dominated by:

- (a) Oxygen and carbon dioxide
- (b) Nitrogen and oxygen
- (c) Carbon dioxide and methane
- (d) Hydrogen and helium

Q33. The lithosphere is divided into plates because:

- (a) Mantle convection causes them to move
- (b) They are floating on the hydrosphere
- (c) The atmosphere pulls them apart
- (d) Gravity causes them to rotate

Q34. Which of the following processes contributed to the formation of early atmosphere and hydrosphere?

- (a) Volcanic outgassing
- (b) Cometary impacts
- (c) Condensation of water vapor
- (d) All of the above

Q35. The formation of Earth's crust stabilized approximately:

- (a) 4.0–4.2 billion years ago
- (b) 3.0–3.5 billion years ago
- (c) 2.0–2.5 billion years ago
- (d) 1.0–1.5 billion years ago

Q36. Which statement is correct regarding hydrosphere formation?

- (a) Primarily from condensation of volcanic water vapor and extraterrestrial water
- (b) Only from melting of glaciers
- (c) Only from chemical reactions in mantle
- (d) Only from precipitation of minerals

Q37. The transition from a reducing to oxidizing atmosphere occurred during:

- (a) Great Oxidation Event (~2.4 billion years ago)
- (b) Formation of the first oceans (~4.4 billion years ago)
- (c) Cambrian explosion (~540 million years ago)
- (d) Formation of Pangea (~300 million years ago)

Q38. The lithosphere thickness varies between:

- (a) 5–200 km
- (b) 500–1000 km
- (c) 1000–2000 km
- (d) 1–5 km

Q39. Which of the following is not a process responsible for the formation of the lithosphere?

- (a) Cooling and solidification of magma
- (b) Plate tectonics
- (c) Erosion by water
- (d) Mantle convection

Q40. Volcanic activity in early Earth contributed to:

- (a) Formation of atmosphere and hydrosphere
- (b) Cooling of core
- (c) Formation of mountains only
- (d) Ozone layer formation

Q41. Criminal defamation in India is currently punishable under:

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

Q42. 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.

Q43. 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.

Q44. 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

Q45. 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.

Q46. 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

Q47. 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

Q48. 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

Q49. 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)

Q50. 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

Q51. 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.

Q52. 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

Q53. 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.

Q54. 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

Q55. 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

Q56. 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

Q57. 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)

Q58. 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

Q59. 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

Q60. 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