

Q.1) The following statement is related to which of the following great personalities of India.

"The Montford Reformswere only a method of further draining India of her wealth and of prolonging her servitude".

- a) M. K. Gandhi
- b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- d) Madan Mohan Malviya

Q.1) Solution (a)

"The Montford Reformswere only a method of further draining India of her wealth and of prolonging her servitude" – This statement was given by Mahatma Gandhi.

Q.2) British government organized three conferences between 1930 and 1932 as per 1930 report of Simon Commission, in order to –

- a) Chart out a long-term economic plan for India
- b) Review major trade and investment policies of the British in India
- c) Educational and Social Reforms
- d) Discuss constitutional reforms in India

Q.2) Solution (d)

Third Round Table Conference was last among the three such conferences organized between 1930 and 1932 by British government towards constitutional reforms in India. These conferences were conducted as per 1930 report of Simon Commission.

Third Round Table Conference was held in London on November 17, 1932.

This was just a nominal conference, Congress refused to attend it (not invited, in fact) and in Britain, the Labor party also refused to not to attend it.

Q.3) Arrange the below according to its correct chronological order

1. Kakori Robbery
2. Chittagong Armoury Raid

3. Delhi-Lahore Conspiracy Case

Select correct code from the following:

- a) 1 – 3 – 2
- b) 2 – 1 – 3
- c) 3 – 1 – 2
- d) 2 – 1 – 3

Q.3) Solution (c)

Correct arrangement

| | |
|--|--|
| Delhi-Lahore Conspiracy Case (1912) | It was an assassination attempt on Lord Hardinge, the then Viceroy of India, led by Rashbehari Bose. |
| Kakori Robbery (1925) | It was led by youth of the Hindustan Republican Association including Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla Khan, Chandrashekhar Azad, Rajendra Lahiri, Thakur Roshan Singh and others. |
| Chittagong Armoury Raid (1930) | It was an attempt by revolutionaries to raid the police armoury and the auxiliary forces armoury from Chittagong. They were led by Surya Sen. Others involved were Ganesh Ghosh, Lokenath Bal, Pritilata Waddedar, Kalpana Dutta, Ambika Chakraborty, Subodh Roy, etc. |

Q.4) Harcourt Butler Committee or Butler Commission appointed on December 16, 1927 dealt with –

- a) secondary and intermediate education
- b) judicial reforms
- c) relations between the native states and the paramount power
- d) None of the above

Q.4) Solution (c)

Harcourt Butler Committee or Butler Commission was a three -member committee headed by Harcourt Butler, appointed on December 16, 1927 **to examine the relations between the native states and the paramount power**, declined to define what paramountcy was but clearly and

fortrightly stated that “paramountcy must remain paramount”.

The committee fully endorsed that the viceroy, not the governor general should remain the Crown agent in dealing with the native states.

Q.5) The objective of Muddiman committee of 1924 was to

- a) examine the working of diarchy established during Montague-Chelmsford reforms
- b) impose censorship on the regional newspapers
- c) investigate the progress of the governance scheme and suggest new steps for reform
- d) propose state interference in food trade in the event of famine

Q.5) Solution (a)

Muddiman Committee was appointed by the Government of India at the beginning of 1924.

It was established for making an investigation into the working of the constitution as set up in 1921 under the India Act of 1919.

The committee was set up due to the growing political unrest on the dyarchy issue of the Constitution.

The committee was also known as the Reforms Enquiry Committee.

It had Sir Alexander Muddiman as the chairman, who served as the then Home Member of the Government of India.

The concept behind the appointment of the committee for making an investigation on diarchy issue on the Constitution into the working of the Constitution as set up in 1921 under the Indian Council Act of 1919. The report was submitted in 1925 that consisted of two parts- Majority and Minority Report.

The Majority Report: It consisting of officials and loyalists declared that Dyarchy had not been established. They also felt that the system had not been given a fair trial and hence recommended only minor changes.

The Minority Report: It consisting of only Non-Official Indian stated that the Act of 1919 had failed. It also opined that what was needed was a Constitution framed on a permanent basis with a provision for automatic progress in the future.

Recommendations of Muddiman Committee

1. Condemned Diarchy and recommended minor changes in the duties of non- official Indians.
2. Recommended fundamental changes in the structure of the Government of India Act of 1919.

It, therefore recommended the appointment of a Royal Commission. Lord Birkenhead, the Secretary of State for India said that action would take on the basis of majority report.

Q.6) In which of the following movements did Mahatma Gandhi use 'Hunger Strike' as a tool for the first time to get his demands met?

- a) Civil Disobedience Movement
- b) Rowlatt Satyagraha
- c) Non – Cooperation movement
- d) Ahmadabad mills strike

Q.6) Solution (d)

In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi intervened in a dispute between the workers and mill-owners of Ahmedabad. He advised the workers to go on strike and to demand a 35 per cent increase in wages. But he insisted that the workers should not use violence against the employers during the strike.

He undertook a fast unto death to strengthen the workers' resolve to continue the strike. But his fast also put pressure on the mill-owners who relented on the fourth day and agreed to give the workers a 35 per cent increase in wages.

Q.7) Indian leadership across India opposed the Indian 'Statutory Commission' sent to India to review the working of Indian Council's Act 1919. The Indians opposed it because:

- a) It was sent much earlier than it was scheduled.
- b) It abolished separate electorates
- c) There was not even a single Indian member in the commission.
- d) It was set up by the British Crown

Q.7) Solution (c)

Indian Statutory Commission is also popularly known as the 'Simon Commission'.

Government of India Act 1919 had introduced the system of dyarchy to govern the provinces of British India. This act had a provision that a commission would be appointed after 10 years to investigate the progress of the governance scheme and suggest new steps for reform. The Government in England was a conservative Government which was not in very much favour of giving any control to Indians. In March 1927, his majesty's Government announced its decision to appoint the "Statutory Commission" in advance of the prescribed date. (The commission was supposed to be set up in 1929).

The personnel of the Commission and its terms of reference were announced in November 1927. It had 7 members which were lifted from the three political parties of the British Parliament under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon. None of the Indians was appointed in the commission and the promise of appeasing the Indian opinion seemed to be a bubble. **When no Indian was included in the commission, it was like depriving of their right to participate in the determination of the constitution of their own country.** At the annual session of the Congress in Madras in December 1927, a resolution was passed which advocated the boycott of the Simon Commission "at every stage and in every form". Other factions of the politicians also joined the suit. However, in Muslim league, there was a split of thought. Jinnah was for boycotting the commission; but Muhammad Shafi was for support for the Government. Thus in 1927, Muslim league had two sessions— One was led by Jinnah at Calcutta where he opposed the Commission. Another was held at Lahore that was led by Muhammad Shafi, where he supported the Government. So, all parties except the Shafi group of Muslim league and a Justice Party at Madras, were against the Simon Commission.

Q.8) India was offered 'August Offer' from the British government to get Congress support. 'August Offer' guaranteed

1. A representative Constitution making body.
2. Number of Indians in Viceroy's executive council will increase.
3. A war advisory council would set up
4. Partition of India

Select the code from below:

- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 2, 3 and 4
- c) 1, 3 and 4
- d) All of the above

Q.8) Solution (a)

When the Congress ministries in the Provinces resigned, the British arose and wanted to get support of the Congress for war. In March 1940, Congress met at Ramgarh in Bihar in its annual session. The Congress passed a resolution offering the British Government support in war, if a provisional National Government is setup at Centre. This was responded by Lord Linlithgow in the sort of a proposal which is called August Offer. The August Offer turned down the demand of the Congress to set up a national Government at the center but proposed the following:

- After the war, a representative "Constitution Making Body" shall be appointed immediately after the war.
- The number of the Indians in the Viceroy's Executive Council will be increased.
- A war advisory Council would be set up.

The Congress did not approve the August Offer. Jawahar Lal Nehru said that the whole idea was "dead and doornail".

The Muslim League said that it will not be satisfied with anything short of partition of India.

Q.9) Consider the following statements:

1. Karachi session of 1931 is famous for its resolution on Fundamental Rights and National Economic Program.
2. It was presided by Sardar Patel.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.9) Solution (c)

Karachi Session 1931 (March)

- Resolution on FR and National Economic Programme
- Presided by Sardar Patel
- Gandhi-Irwin pact was endorsed
- Guaranteed basic civil rights of free speech, free press, free assembly and freedom of association, equality before law irrespective of caste, creed or sex, neutrality of state in regards to religion, universal adult franchise, free and compulsory education

- Also promised substantial reduction in rent and revenue, relief to agricultural workers and better condition for wage workers

Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding 'Quit India Movement'?

1. It was a peaceful non-violent movement.
2. Muslim league and Communists supported the movement.
3. Pt. Nehru formed a parallel government and declared India independent.
4. Mahatma Gandhi extended his support to Subash Chandra Bose's INA and urged youth to join the army.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 1, 2 and 3
- d) None of the above

Q.10) Solution (d)

On 8th August 1942, Mahatma Gandhi launched the Quit India Movement for freedom from British rule in Mumbai (then Bombay).

The Quit India Movement, also known as the August Movement was a Civil Disobedience Movement launched by Gandhi for Satyagraha (independence).

The movement was accompanied by a mass protest on non-violent lines, in which Gandhi called for "an orderly British withdrawal from India". Through his passionate speeches, Gandhi moved people by proclaiming "every Indian who desires freedom and strives for it must be his own guide...". "Let every Indian consider himself to be a free man", Gandhi declared in his fiery "Do or Die" speech the day the Quit India Movement was declared.

The British were prepared for this massive uprising and within a few hours of Gandhi's speech most of the Indian National Congress leaders were swiftly arrested; most of whom had to spend the next three years in jail, until World War II ended. During this time the British were deriving heavy support from the Viceroy's Council, Muslims, the Communist Party, princely states, the Indian Army and the Civil Services.

Muslim League, the Communist Party of India and the Hindu Mahasabha did not support the movement. The Indian bureaucracy also did not support the movement.

Most Indian businessmen were experiencing profits due to wartime spending and hence did not support the Quit India Movement. Most students were drawn towards Subhas Chandra Bose who was in exile and the only support Indian got from outside the country was from American President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who compelled the then British Prime Minister Winston Churchill to agree to the demands of the Indians. But the British refused to do so and said that this would only be possible when World War II ended.

Isolated incidents of violence broke out around the country, but the British acted quickly and arrested thousands of people and kept them in jail till 1945. Apart from filling up jails with rebellious leaders, the British also went ahead and abolished civil rights, freedom of speech and freedom of press.

Features:

- “Do or Die” slogan
- 8th August 1942 formally launched
- 9th August all congress leaders arrested
- Unprecedented mass upsurge
- Satyagrahis offered themselves for arrests
- Demonstrators clashed with the police everywhere. Many thousands were arrested, over a thousand killed, many more were injured.
- Removal of tracks, blow up of bridges, cutting telephone lines
- Over 60,000 arrested by end 1942
- There was international demand to release Gandhi by British Communist Party and others like Australian Council of Trade Unions
- Parallel Governments sprung up across states –
 - Satara in MH
 - Ballia in Bihar
 - Tamluk in Midnapore
- Students from college and school were most visible elements
- Women too played important role – Aruna Asif Ali and Sucheta Kriplani were leaders of the underground movement
- Peasants , Zamindars (usual fillers)
- Erosion of British Loyalists
- Underground activities
 - By socialists, forward bloc, revolutionaries etc.
 - Famous names – Ram Manohar Lohia, JP Narayan, Aruna Asif Ali, Usha Mehta (ran underground radio)

Q.11) Which of the following personalities founded the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha in 1929?

- a) Swami Sahajanand Saraswati
- b) Jai Prakash Narayan
- c) Ram Manohar Lohiya
- d) Baba Ramchander

Q.11) Solution (a)

The Kisan Sabha movement started in Bihar under the leadership of **Sahajanand Saraswati** who had formed in 1929 the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha (BPKS) in order to mobilise peasant grievances against the zamindari attacks on their occupancy rights, and thus sparking the farmers' movements in India.

Q.12) Which of the following literary pieces are correctly matched with their authors?

- 1. The untouchables – B R Ambedkar
- 2. Kudi Arasu – E V Ramaswami Naicker
- 3. Ghulan Girl – Jyotiba Phule

Select the code from following:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.12) Solution (d)

The untouchables by Ambedkar – Published in 1948, it presents the view of Ambedkar on the evolution of untouchability.

Kudi Arasu by Naicker – journal published in 1924 in racy Tamil promoted the rights of untouchables. It advocated weddings without Brahman priest, forcible temple entry, burning of manusmriti and outright atheism at times.

Ghulan Girl by Jyotiba Phule – published in 1872 reflected the exploitation of lower castes by the upper castes.

Q.13) Consider the following statements about Tripuri session of Congress:

1. Subhash Chandra Bose was elected as the President of Congress for the first time.
2. Subhash Chandra Bose defeated Maulana Azad who was nominated by Mahatma Gandhi
3. Subhash Chandra Bose resigned from Congress soon after the Tripuri session.

Which of the above statements are NOT correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.13) Solution (a)

In 1938, Subhash Chandra Bose unanimously won the presidential election of Congress in Haripura Session.

In 1939 he again contested against Pittabi Sitaramayya, who was nominated against him by Mahatma Gandhi. Bose won the election by a narrow but clear margin.

Facing opposition by several congress working committee members Subhash resigned from congress soon after Tripuri session.

Q.14) Consider the following statements regarding Gandhi's ideas on government as elucidated in his book 'Hind Swaraj'

1. An ideal state did not need a representative government, a constitution, an army
2. He was sure that representative democracy could not provide people with justice
3. He believed in the decentralisation of political as well as economic power

Choose the correct statement/s using the codes given below

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 3 only
- d) All of the above

Q.14) Solution (d)

- Gandhi's ideas on government can be found in the Hind Swaraj (1909).
- Gandhi's idealised state, his Ramrajya, did not need a representative government, a constitution, an army or a police force.

- Capitalism, communism, exploitation and religious violence would be absent.
- Gandhi's writings call for a pre-modern, morally-enlightened and apolitical Indian state.

Q.15) Consider the following statements regarding the initial response of nationalists to the 2nd World War

1. Gandhi advocated an unconditional support to the Allied powers
2. Bose and other Socialists wanted to take advantage of the situation and snatch freedom from Britain
3. Nehru advocated that India should not participate until India itself was free

Choose the correct statement/s using the codes given below

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

Q.15) Solution (d)

- Gandhi, who had all sympathy for Britain in this war because of his total dislike of the fascist ideology, advocated an unconditional support to the Allied powers.
- Subhas Bose and other socialists, such as Acharya Narendra Dev and Jayaprakash Narayan thought it was the ideal time to launch a civil disobedience movement, to thus take advantage of the situation and snatch freedom from Britain.
- Jawaharlal Nehru was not ready to accept the opinion of either Gandhi or of the socialists. He advocated no Indian participation till India itself was free.
- Congress officially it decided to support the war effort conditionally.

Q.16) The official Congress position to conditionally support the British war effort in 2nd World War was adopted at

- a) Bombay
- b) Nagpur
- c) Wardha
- d) Satara

Q.16) Solution (c)

The official Congress position to conditionally support the British was adopted at the **Wardha**

session of the Congress Working Committee.

The Indian offer to cooperate in the war effort had two basic conditions

- After the war, a constituent assembly should be convened to determine a political structure of a free India.
- Immediately, some form of a genuinely responsible government should be established at the Centre.

The offer was rejected by Linlithgow.

Q.17) Which among the following events happened earliest?

- a) August Offer by the British
- b) Individual Satyagraha
- c) The arrival of Stafford Cripps to India
- d) Quit India movement

Q.17) Solution (a)

Chronology

1. August Offer by the British – August 1940
2. Individual Satyagraha – End of 1940
3. Arrival of Stafford Cripps to India – March 1942
4. Quit India movement – July 1942

Q.18) 'C. Rajagopalachari formula' was related to

- a) Seeking release of Gandhi from imprisonment
- b) Seeking Japanese support to overthrow British rule
- c) Seeking solution to Muslim league's Pakistan demand
- d) Seeking accession of princely states into Union of India

Q.18) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

Rajagopalachari Formula

C. Rajagopalachari (CR), the veteran Congress leader, prepared a formula for Congress-League cooperation in 1944. It was a **tacit acceptance of the Muslim League's demand for Pakistan**. Gandhi supported the formula. The main points in the CR Plan were:

- Muslim League to endorse Congress demand for independence.
- League to cooperate with Congress in forming a provisional government at centre.
- After the end of the war, the entire population of Muslim majority areas in the North-West and North-East India to decide by a plebiscite, whether or not to form a separate sovereign state.
- In case of acceptance of partition, agreement to be made jointly for safeguarding defence, commerce, communications, etc.
- The above terms to be operative only if England transferred full powers to India.

Q.19) After the provincial elections of 1937, Congress ministries in provinces took steps in defending and extending civil liberties. Which one among the following was not such a step?

- a) All the restrictions on the press were removed.
- b) Ban on the communist party revoked.
- c) Confiscated arms were returned and forfeited arms licenses were restored.
- d) Police powers were curbed.

Q.19) Solution (b)

Explanation:

All emergency powers acquired by the provincial governments during 1932, through Public safety Acts and the like, were repealed; bans on illegal political organizations such as the Hindustan Seva Dal and Youth Leagues and on political books and journals were lifted. Though the ban on the Communist Party remained, since it was imposed by the Central Government and could only be lifted on its orders, the Communists could in effect now function freely and openly in the Congress provinces. All restrictions on the press were removed. Securities taken from newspapers and presses were refunded and pending prosecutions were withdrawn. The blacklisting of newspapers for purposes of government advertising was given up. Confiscated arms were returned and forfeited arms licenses were restored.

Q.20) Consider the following statements regarding "Swaraj Party"

1. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru were the leaders of Swaraj Party.
2. Swarajist wanted the constructive programme to be coupled with a political programme of council entry.
3. Special Congress session in 1923 held at Delhi allowed Swarajists to contest the elections.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All the above

Q.20) Solution (d)

All the statements are correct.

- C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru were the leaders of Swaraj Party.
- Swarajist wanted the constructive programme to be coupled with a political programme of council entry.
- Special Congress session in 1923 held at Delhi allowed Swarajists to contest the elections.

Q.21) With reference to Ambedkar Social Innovation & Incubation Mission (ASIIM), consider the following statements:

1. It aims at promoting entrepreneurship among women with special preference to scheduled caste women.
2. Under the mission, 100000 initiatives would be identified and funded up to Rs. 30 lakhs in three year as equity to translate their start-up ideas into commercial ventures.
3. It is launched by Ministry of Science and Technology.

Which of the statements given above is/are INCORRECT?

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

Q.21) Solution (d)

| Statement 1 | Statement 2 | Statement 3 |
|---|--|---|
| Incorrect | Incorrect | Incorrect |
| Objectives of ASIIM are (i) Promoting entrepreneurship among SC Youth with special preference to Divyangs; (ii) Support innovative ideas till 2024 through Technology Business Incubators (TBIs) (iii) Support, promote, hand-hold the start-up ideas till they reach commercial stage and (iv) Incentivise students with innovative mind-set to take to entrepreneurship with confidence. | Under ASIIM, 1,000 initiatives of SC youth would be identified and funded up to Rs. 30 lakhs in three year as equity. | ASIIM is launched by Ministry of Social Justice under Venture Capital Fund for SCs (VCF-SC) to promote innovation and enterprise among Scheduled Castes (SC) students studying in higher educational institutions (HEI). |

Q.22) The ISA-CARES Initiative of International Solar Alliance (ISA) aims at which of the following?

- a) Attract investment in developing solar technology
- b) Promote research in storage technologies like battery
- c) Deployment of solar energy in healthcare sector
- d) Establish chain of solar parks across its member countries

Q.22) Solution (c)

In the wake of the global pandemic, International Solar Alliance (ISA) in its 3rd Assembly set up **ISA CARES**. It is an **initiative dedicated to deployment of solar energy in healthcare sector in**

Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) ISA Member countries.

Q.23) Consider the following pairs:

| <i>Region</i> | <i>Country</i> |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Oromia | Ethiopia |
| 2. Mindanao | Indonesia |
| 3. Oaxaca | Mexico |

Which of the pairs given above are *incorrectly* matched?

- 1 and 3 only
- 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

Q.23) Solution (b)

- Recently Indian Prime Minister made a reference to the region of Oaxaca (pronounced O-aa-ha-ka) in Mexico where Khadi was being manufactured.
- Oaxaca region - Southern Mexico.**
- Oromia region – Ethiopia.**
- Mindanao** is the second-largest island in the **Philippines**.

Q.24) Which of the following statements regarding Fishing Cat is/are correct?

- It is listed as Vulnerable in the IUCN Red data book.
- It is a symbolic species of floodplains, deltas and coastal wetlands restricted to South Asia.
- It is the state animal of Andhra Pradesh.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.24) Solution (a)

| Statement 1 | Statement 2 | Statement 3 |
|--|---|---|
| Correct | Incorrect | Incorrect |
| In India, Fishing Cat is largely restricted to the floodplains of Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra, Sundarbans Delta and smaller coastal wetlands along the Bay of Bengal formed by Mahanadi, Godavari and Krishna rivers. IUCN Status : 'Vulnerable' | Wetlands are the favorite habitats of the Fishing Cat (<i>Prionailurus viverrinus</i>). It is a symbolic species of floodplains, deltas and coastal wetlands of South and Southeast Asia. They have a patchy distribution from Sind in Pakistan to Cambodia. | It is the state animal of West Bengal . Blackbuck is the state animal of Andhra Pradesh. |

Q.25) Consider the following statements:

1. The MACS 6478 is new high yielding wheat variety helping farmers to double their yield.
2. It is developed by Indian agricultural Research Institute (IARI).

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

Q.25) Solution (a)

| Statement 1 | Statement 2 |
|--|---|
| Correct | Incorrect |
| A new wheat variety MACS-6478 has helped | It is developed by Scientists from Agharkar |

farmers in a village in Maharashtra to double their yield. The farmers are now getting a yield of 45 to 60 quintal per hectare with the new variety compared to earlier average yield ranging 25 to 30 quintal per hectare.

Research Institute (ARI), Pune, an autonomous institute of the Department of Science and Technology. It is also called high yielding Aestivum, matures in 110 days and is resistant to most races of leaf and stem rust.

Q.26) The Ghar Tak Fibre Scheme aims to connect villages with high-speed optical fibre internet in which of the following state?

- a) Assam
- b) Bihar
- c) Odisha
- d) Jharkhand

Q.26) Solution (b)

Ghar Tak Fibre Scheme aims to connect all 45,945 villages of Bihar with high-speed optical fibre internet by 31st March 2021.

- Under the scheme, Bihar has to provide at least five fibre-to-the-home (FTTH) connections per village and at least one WiFi hotspot per village.
- The Scheme will be implemented by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.

Q.27) Arrange the following Northern African countries from East to West:

1. Algeria
2. Egypt
3. Morocco
4. Libya

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 3 – 1 – 4 – 2
- b) 3 – 4 – 1 – 2

c) 2 – 1 – 4 – 3

d) 2 – 4 – 1 – 3

Q.27) Solution (d)

- Recently rival parties in Libya announced a historic ceasefire followed by five days of the 5+5 Libyan Joint Military Commission (JMC) talks in Geneva. This gives way to the possibility that the long-drawn conflict might be coming to an end.
- As per this new agreement facilitated by the UN, all foreign mercenaries and armed forces will have to withdraw within the next 90 days.
- Correct sequence of Northern African countries from East to West: **Egypt – Libya – Algeria – Morocco.**



Q.28) With reference to RUDRAM missile of India, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It is India's first indigenous anti-radiation missile.
2. It is an air-to-air missile with operational range of more than 100 km.
3. Along with Sukhoi-30 MKI, it can be adapted for launch from other fighter jets also.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.28) Solution (b)

| Statement 1 | Statement 2 | Statement 3 |
|---|---|---|
| Correct | Incorrect | Correct |
| RUDRAM is India's first indigenous anti-radiation missile. Anti-radiation missiles are designed to detect, track and neutralise the rival's radar, communication assets and other radio frequency sources. | RUDRAM is an air-to-surface missile designed and developed by Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO). The missile has an operational range of more than 100 km. | Rudram was successfully flight-tested from a Sukhoi-30 MKI jet off the east coast. Along with Sukhoi-30 MKI, it can be adapted for launch from other fighter jets too. |

Q.29) With reference to World Food Programme (WFP), consider the following statements:

1. WFP is the food-assistance branch of the United Nations.
2. It was founded by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).
3. It is a member of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.29) Solution (d)

| Statement 1 | Statement 2 | Statement 3 |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|-------------|-------------|-------------|

| Correct | Correct | Correct |
|--|---|---|
| The Nobel Peace Prize 2020 was awarded to World Food Programme (WFP) for “its efforts to combat hunger, bettering conditions for peace in conflict-affected areas and preventing the use of hunger as a weapon of war and conflict”. WFP is the food-assistance branch of the United Nations. | The WFP is the leading humanitarian organization saving lives and changing lives, delivering food assistance in emergencies and working with communities to improve nutrition and build resilience. It was founded in 1961 by the FAO and United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) with its headquarters in Rome, Italy. | It is a member of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and works in close tandem with the FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). |

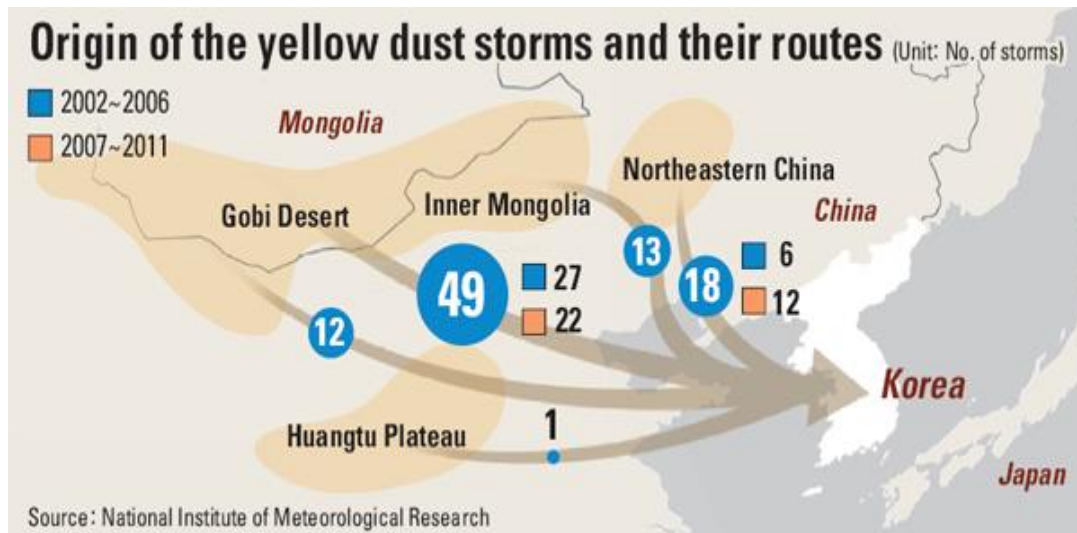
Q.30) Which of the region are most affected by the Asian Dust or yellow dust storms?

- a) Arabian peninsula
- b) Central Asia
- c) Korean Peninsula
- d) Siberia

Q.30) Solution (c)

Asian Dust is also known as yellow dust, yellow sand, yellow wind or China dust storms.

- It is **actually sand from deserts in China and Mongolia that high speed surface winds carry into both North and South Korea** during specific periods every year.
- The sand particles tend to mix with other toxic substances such as industrial pollutants. Thus, it is known to cause a number of respiratory ailments.



Q.31) A certain number of people were supposed to complete a work in 24 days. The work, however, took 32 days, since 9 people were absent throughout. How many people were supposed to be working originally?

- a) 32
- b) 27
- c) 36
- d) 30

Q.31) Solution (c)

Let the total work be W units and the number of people employed to do it were ' x '

Since the work to be done is same, we equate both the cases

$$24 * x = 32 * (x - 9)$$

$$3x = 4(x - 9)$$

$$x = 36$$

Therefore, the number of people who were supposed to work originally was 36

Q.32) Q is twice efficient as P and P can do a piece of work in 15 days. P started the work and

after a few days, Q joined him. They completed the work in 11 days, from the starting. For how many days did they work together?

- a) 1 day
- b) 2 days
- c) 6 days
- d) 5 days

Q.32) Solution (b)

P can do a piece of work in 15 days.

Q is twice as efficient as P.

So, Q can do the same piece of work in 7.5 days.

Assume the total work to be 15 units

P does 1 unit per day and Q does 2 units per day.

For the first x days, P worked alone and hence work done per day is

$$1 * x = x \text{ units.}$$

For the next $(11 - x)$ days, P and Q worked together. In 1 day, they will do $(1 + 2) = 3$ units.

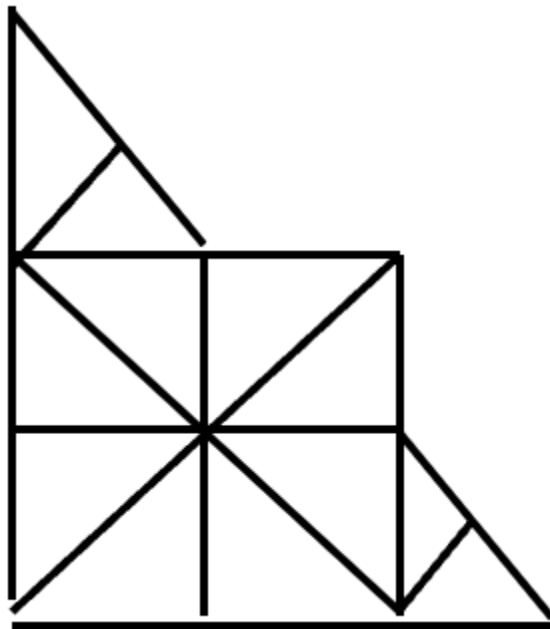
So, in $11 - x$ days, they will do $3(11 - x)$ units.

$$x + 3(11 - x) = 15$$

$$2x = 18 \text{ and } x = 9.$$

Thus, P worked alone for 9 days whereas P and Q worked together for 2 days.

Q.33) How many triangles are there in the given figure?



- a) 21
- b) 22
- c) 24
- d) 26

Q.33) Solution (b)

There are in total 22 triangles

Read the following passage and answer the items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

Passage 1

It is notable that power major NTPC has joined hands with oil giant IOC to set up a series of electric vehicle (EV) charging stations in cities and along highways. There is much potential for India to emerge as a leader in small and public EVs, given high latent demand. The benefits in reducing demand for imported crude oil can be huge, apart from reducing carbon emissions and other air pollutants.

The most effective way to bring down carbon emissions and pollution from transport is to vastly expand and improve public transport — buses are just 2% of the vehicles on the road. That said, there is much scope to replace India's giant fleet of two-wheelers with electric bikes. India has

over 170 million two-wheelers, and sales data from the last six years show that 79% of on-road vehicles here are two-wheelers. It would make perfect sense to boost supply of EVs, especially two-wheelers, e-rickshaws, tempos and small cars, so as to complement and supplement public transport going forward. Estimates suggest that by meeting a rising part of the incremental demand for mobility, EVs can lead to macroeconomic benefits, and sooner rather than later. Assuming only about half a litre of petrol consumption per two-wheeler daily, or about 200 litres annually, the volumes would add up to over 30 billion litres. And the bill for which, at current prices, would amount to well over Rs 2 lakh crore.

In tandem, we need power reforms to rev up utility realisations and strengthen the grid. India also has an opportunity in supplying on-board electric batteries. Swapping services to provide charged batteries on lease would step-up diffusion of EVs. A power-electronics industry ecosystem would raise production and provide high-efficiency subsystems for EVs. India must not miss the bus on EVs.

Q.34) "There is much potential for India to emerge as a leader in small and public EVs, given high latent demand." What can be logically deduced from the given sentence?

1. Electric vehicles are less in developed countries as compared to India.
2. India has not yet adopted electric vehicles fully.
3. Indians are already demanding a huge number of electric vehicles.

Choose the correct option

- a) Only statement 3 is correct
- b) Only statement 2 is correct
- c) Only statements 1 and 3 are correct
- d) All the statements 1, 2 and 3 are correct

Q.34) Solution (b)

Statement 1: Electric vehicles are less in developed countries as compared to India.

Nothing has been indicated regarding the number of electric vehicles in developed countries. This makes statement 1 an invalid one.

Statement 2: India has not yet adopted electric vehicles fully.

This is correct. Since there is scope for adoption of a huge number of EVs, India has the potential to emerge as a global leader in this sector but it has not yet achieved so. Thus, statement 2 is valid.

Statement 3: Indians are already demanding a huge number of electric vehicles.

The demand for electric vehicles in India is still latent, i.e., existing but not yet developed or manifested. This, hence, makes statement 3 invalid.

Evidently, option b is the correct answer.

Q.35) From the given information, the tone of the passage can be deduced as

- a) Sarcastic
- b) Caustic
- c) Cynical
- d) Laudatory

Q.35) Solution (d)

Sarcastic, caustic and cynical are tones that correspond to negative passages. However, the given passage is not negative in nature. Hence, options a, b and c are eliminated.

The tone of this passage is positive and optimistic. The author supports as well as justifies the subject. Hence, option d is the correct answer.

