



VIDHVATH ACADEMY FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMS

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SUBJECT WISE TEST: VPT023 EMERGENCE OF GANDHIJI TEST BOOKLET

Time Allowed: 120 mins

Maximum Marks: 200

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TURN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES A, B, C OR D AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE ANSWER SHEET.
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. Do NOT write anything else on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test Booklet contains 100 items (Questions). Each item is printed in English. Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response with you consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response for each item.
5. You have to mark all your responses ONLY on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See direction in the answers sheet.
6. All items carry equal marks. Attempt all items. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses marked by you in the answer sheet. For every incorrect response $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ of the allotted marks will be deducted.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer sheet the response to various items in the Test booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the answer sheets as per instruction sent to you with your Admission Certificate.
8. After you have completed filling in all responses on the answer sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to Invigilator only the answer sheet. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
9. Sheet for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

1. Which one of the following is a very significant aspect of the Champaran Satyagraha?
 - (a) Active all-India participation of lawyers, students and women in the National Movement
 - (b) Active involvement of Dalit and Tribal communities of India in the National Movement
 - (c) Joining of peasant unrest to India's National Movement
 - (d) Drastic decrease in the cultivation of plantation crops and commercial crops
2. Consider the following statements about the Ghadar Party:
 1. It was formed in 1913 with its headquarters at San Francisco.
 2. The party aimed to uproot British rule in India through peaceful protest and Civil Disobedience as its means.
 3. It published a newspaper "The Ghadar" to propagate anti-colonial sentiments.
 How many of the above statements are correct?
 - (a) Only one
 - (b) Only two
 - (c) All three
 - (d) None
3. Consider the following statements regarding the Alipore Conspiracy case:
 1. The case is related to an attempt to kill Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy of India.
 2. Aurobindo Ghosh and Barindra Ghosh were arrested in the case.
 3. Chittaranjan Das was associated with this case.
 How many of the statements given above are correct?
 - (a) Only one
 - (b) Only two
 - (c) All three
 - (d) None
4. Consider the following personalities:
 1. Jawaharlal Nehru

2. Mohammad Ali Jinnah
 3. Lala Lajpat Rai
 4. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 5. Madan Mohan Malaviya
- How many of the above personalities became members of the Home Rule League?
- (a) Only two
 - (b) Only three
 - (c) Only four
 - (d) All five
5. The Praja Mandal movement was a part of the Indian independence movement since the 1920s. Which among the following was the primary objective of Praja Mandal?
 - (a) They were created to provide employment opportunities to traditional artisans.
 - (b) They were established to propagate the nationalist ideology in the princely states of India.
 - (c) They were created for the upliftment of the backward and depressed Classes of India.
 - (d) They were established to promote total abstinence from alcoholic drinks through legal means.
 6. Which among the following was the immediate reason for the withdrawal of the NonCooperation Movement in 1922?
 - (a) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
 - (b) Chauri Chaura incident
 - (c) Breakdown of Khilafat Movement
 - (d) Communal Violence in Bengal
 7. With respect to the life of Mahatma Gandhi, consider the following statements: He was awarded the title "Kaiser-i-Hind":
 1. By the British government in 1915.
 2. For his contribution to ambulance services in South Africa during the Boer War.
 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

8. Consider the following pairs about the sessions of the Indian National Congress and their respective Presidents:

INC Sessions Presidents

1. Banaras Session of 1905
Gopal Krishna Gokhale
2. Calcutta Session of 1906
Dada Bhai Naoroji
3. Surat Session of 1907
Rash Behari Bose
4. Lahore Session of 1909
DE Wacha

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

9. With respect to the response of Indian Nationalists to the First World War, consider the following statements:

1. Statement I: Many of the Indian Nationalists supported the British efforts in the First World War.
2. Statement II: Many of them believed that Britain would repay India's loyalty with gratitude in the form of self-government.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.
- (c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect.
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct.

10. With reference to the 1916 Lucknow Session of Congress, consider the following statements:

1. During the session, Congress accepted the provision of separate electorates for the Muslims.
2. Congress accepted Tilak's demand for setting up a Congress Working Committee for day-to-day affairs of the Congress.
3. Muslim League and Congress decided to launch a joint front for achieving complete independence from British rule.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

11. With reference to the Home Rule League Movement, consider the following factors/events:

1. The dissatisfaction of the Congress leaders from the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms.
2. Increased prices of goods
3. High taxation on people
4. The arrest of Tilak on the charges of sedition

How many of the above factors were responsible for the launch of the Home Rule League Movement in India?

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

12. Which one of the following defines extremist ideology during the early phase of Indian freedom movement?

- (a) Stimulating the production of indigenous articles by giving them preference over imported commodities.
- (b) Obtaining Self-Government by aggressive means in place of petitions and constitutional ways.

- (c) Providing national educational according to the requirements of the country.
- (d) Organizing coups against the British empire through military revolt.

13. With reference to the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1919, consider the following statements:

1. The provincial budget was separated from the Central budget.
2. As per the act, all the members of the Viceroy's Executive Council have to be Indians.
3. The Act introduced dyarchy for the executive at the level of the provincial government.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

14. Consider the following leaders:

1. Muhammad Ali
2. Shaukat Ali
3. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
4. Mahatma Gandhi

How many of the above leaders were associated with the Khilafat Movement?

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

15. Consider the following events during the Indian freedom struggle:

1. Adoption of a Resolution on Purna Swaraj.
2. Adoption of a Resolution on Fundamental Rights.
3. Adoption of a Resolution on Non-cooperation programme.

How many of the above events occurred at the Nagpur Session of the Indian National Congress in 1920?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two

- (c) All three
- (d) None

16. Which of the following were the original programmes adopted by the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920?

1. Boycott of government schools.
2. Boycott of courts of law and dispensation of justice through panchayats instead
3. Boycott of legislative council
4. Resignation from government service
5. Temple entry to defy untouchability
6. Renunciation of Government honours and titles

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 only
- (b) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

17. Consider the following statements about Gopal Krishna Gokhale:

1. He started a newspaper „Hitavada“ in 1911.
2. He was revered as the political guru by Mahatma Gandhi.

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

18. In 1920, which of the following changed its name to "Swarajya Sabha"?

- (a) All India Home Rule League
- (b) Hindu Mahasabha
- (c) South Indian Liberal Federation
- (d) The Servants of India Society

19. Consider the following pairs:

- | Organisation | Person Associated |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Hindustan Socialist Republican Association | ----Chandrashekhar Azad |
| 2. Anushilan Samiti | ---Pulin Behari Das |
| 3. Jugantar | -----Aurobindo Ghosh |

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

20. With reference to the Kheda Satyagraha (1918), consider the following statements:

- 1. The primary reason behind the satyagraha was the demand for abolition of the tinkathia system.
- 2. Under this Satyagraha, Gandhiji undertook fast unto death till all the demands of the farmers were met.

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

21. Consider the following statements with reference to Non-Cooperation movement in India:

- 1. It was marked by significant participation of peasants from Karnataka.
- 2. It was marked by non-brahmin lower caste participation in Madras and Maharashtra.
- 3. It was marked by the lack of labour unrest in places like Assam, Bengal and Madras.

How many statements given above are correct?

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

22. What is the correct chronological order for the following events in the history of Modern India?

- 1. Passage of Rowlatt act.
- 2. August declaration.
- 3. Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

23. The objective of the Butler Committee of 1927 was to?

- (a) Define the jurisdiction of the Central and Provincial Governments.
- (b) Define the powers of the Secretary of State for India.
- (c) Impose censorship on national press.
- (d) Improve the relationship between the Government of India and the Indian States.

24. Consider the following decisions:

- 1. Complete independence for India was declared as the aim of the Congress.
- 2. It was decided that 26th January 1930 will be observed as the first Independence Day for India.
- 3. It was decided that Indian National Congress will represent the whole of India in Round Table Conferences.

How many of the above decisions were taken at the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress in 1929?

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

25. Who among the following was the first president of the „Swaraj Party“?

- (a) Motilal Nehru
- (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (c) Rajendra Prasad
- (d) C.R. Das

26. Consider of the following demands made under the Gandhi- Irwin pact:

- 1. Right to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption.
- 2. Remission and return of all fines that were collected during the Civil Disobedience Movement.

3. Return of all lands confiscated during the Civil Disobedience Movement.
4. Demand for public inquiry into police excesses.

How many of the above demands were accepted by British under Gandhi- Irwin pact?

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

27. In the context of History of Modern India, which among the following were the recommendations of Simon Commission?

1. "Parliamentary Responsibility" at the Center with limited powers to the Viceroy in British India.
2. Separation of Burma from British India.
3. The election system based on universal adult franchise in British India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

28. With reference to the communist movement in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Communist Party of India was formed in Tashkent.
2. The 1925 Kanpur Conference of the Communist Party of India was presided over by M.N. Roy.
3. Immediately after its formation, the Communist Party of India banned its members to become a member of Indian National Congress.
4. Gandhiji showed his solidarity with communists who were arrested in relation to the Meerut conspiracy case.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one

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

29. With reference to the period of Indian freedom struggle, which of the following was/were the recommendations of the Nehru report?

1. Complete Independence for India.
2. Joint electorates for reservation of seats for minorities.
3. Provision of fundamental rights for the people of India in the Constitution.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

30. The Trade Disputes Act of 1929 provided for

- (a) the participation of workers in the management of industries.
- (b) Arbitrary powers to the management to quell industrial disputes.
- (c) an intervention by the British Court in the event of a trade dispute
- (d) a system of tribunals and a ban on strikes.

31. Consider the following demands of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar:

1. Political protection of the depressed classes
2. Selective and limited adult franchise
3. Dyarchy at the centre and provincial autonomy
4. Social reforms for the upliftment of the depressed classes

How many of the above demands were put forward by Dr. Ambedkar before the Simon Commission?

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

32. Who among the following founded the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh in 1932?
- (a) B.G. Gokhale
 - (b) M.K. Gandhi
 - (c) B.R. Ambedkar
 - (d) V.D. Savarkar
33. Who among the following were jailed in the Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy case in 1924?
- (a) Muzaffar Ahmad, SA Dange, Shaukat Usmani, Nalini Gupta
 - (b) Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Usmani
 - (c) SA Dange and SV Ghate
 - (d) Muzaffar Ahmad and SS Mirajkar
34. Who among the following drafted the fundamental rights resolution for the Karachi Session of Congress in 1931?
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (b) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - (d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
35. With reference to famous books/literary works written during British India, consider the following pairs:
- | Literary | Work | Author |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| 1. Bandi Jeevan: | Sachindra Nath Sanyal | |
| 2. England's Debt to India: | R.C. Desai | |
| 3. The Philosophy of the Bomb: | Bhagwati Charan Vohra | |
| 4. Why I am an Atheist: | Bhagat Singh | |
- How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?
- (a) Only one
 - (b) Only two
 - (c) Only three
 - (d) All four
36. In the context of the Salt Satyagraha and subsequent nationalist activities launched against the British government, the term „Sibiram“ refer to?
- (a) Military-style camps established to function as the headquarters for the Salt Satyagraha movement.
 - (b) A traditional form of martial arts learned by women freedom fighters to defend themselves against British atrocities during the Salt Satyagraha.
 - (c) A special armband worn by participants in the Salt Satyagraha, symbolizing solidarity with the movement.
 - (d) Salt tax officers appointed by the British government who would collect taxes and check on the illegal manufacture of the salt.
37. May Day, also known as Labour Day, was first organized in India in 1923 by
- (a) Republican Party of India
 - (b) Swaraj Party
 - (c) Labour Kisan Party of Hindustan
 - (d) Indian National Congress
38. Consider the following statements regarding the Meerut Conspiracy Case of 1929:
1. The trial involved communist leaders accused of planning an armed revolt against the British colonial government.
 2. It led to the arrest of Subhash Chandra Bose for allegedly planning to overthrow the colonial government.
- 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
39. With reference to the history of modern India, consider the following statements:
1. In the First Round Table Conference, Dr. Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for the depressed classes.
 2. In the Poona Pact, special provisions for representation of the depressed people in the local bodies and civil services were made.
 3. The Indian National Congress did not take part in the Third Round Table Conference.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

40. Consider the following statements regarding the Independence for India League:

- 1. Its main objective was to establish India as a self-governing and an autonomous State within the British Empire.
- 2. It was established under the leadership of Tej Bahadur Sapru.

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

41. With reference to "Bardoli Satyagraha", consider the following statements:

- 1. It was against the British decision to levy an additional tax on salt production in the region.
- 2. An Inquiry Committee was set up in 1928 by the British government under the leadership of Vallabhai Patel to review the issue.
- 3. Under the movement, Bardoli Satyagraha Patrika was brought out to mobilize public opinion in the region.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

42. With reference to Indian freedom struggle, which one of the following statements is not correct?

- (a) The Rowlatt Act aroused a wave of popular indignation and led to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

- (b) Subhash Chandra Bose formed the Forward Bloc.
- (c) Bhagat Singh was one of the founders of Hindustan Republican Socialist Association.
- (d) In 1931, the Congress Session at Karachi opposed Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

43. "She raised the banner of revolt against foreign rule at the young age of 13. She joined the Heraka religious movement, which later turned into a political movement, seeking to drive out the British from Manipur. She was arrested in 1932 and given life imprisonment only to be released in 1947 under the orders of the Interim Government of India."

Which one of the following personalities is described in the above given paragraph?

- (a) Putalimay Tamang
- (b) Rani Gaidinliu
- (c) Dashriben Chaudhri
- (d) Helen Lepcha

44. In British India, who among the following was elected as a President (Speaker) of the Central Legislative Assembly in 1925?

- (a) Vithalbhai Patel
- (b) Vallabh Bhai Patel
- (c) CR Das
- (d) Motilal Nehru

45. With reference to the Hindu Mahasabha, consider the following statements:

- 1. They supported the Lucknow Pact to provide a united front against British.
- 2. It signed a pact with M. C. Rajah, a depressed class leader, to advocate a joint electorate for untouchables in 1932.

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

46. After the withdrawal of the Non-cooperation movement, two major factions namely "Swarajists" and the "No-changers" emerged in the Congress. In this context, consider the following statements:

1. The Swarajists endorsed the boycott of Legislative Councils, while the No-Changers promoted participating in the Legislative Council elections.
2. C. Rajagopalachari aligned himself with the Swarajist ideology, whereas Motilal Nehru supported the No-Changers.

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

47. What is the theme of World TB Day 2024?

- (a) Invest to End TB. Save Lives
- (b) Yes! We Can End TB!
- (c) The Clock is Ticking
- (d) Wanted: Leaders for a TB-free World

48. In the context of History of Modern India, consider the following statements regarding "Pukhtoon/Pakhtun" magazine:

1. It was the first political magazine of Urdu language in British India.
2. It was started by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan to promote the non-violent freedom struggle in the North-West Frontier Province.

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

49. With respect to the Second Round Table Conferences during the British Rule in India, consider the following statements:

1. It led to the formation of two Muslim-majority provinces, namely the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Sindh.
2. Annie Besant was the representative of the Indian Women in this conference.

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

50. 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

51. Consider the following events:

1. Chittagong Armoury Raid
2. Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy
3. Bombing of Central Legislative Assembly
4. Lahore Conspiracy
5. Meerut Conspiracy

For how many of the above cases/events, Bhagat Singh faced trials by courts during British Rule in India?

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

52. Why did Mahatma Gandhi oppose separate electorates to depressed classes?
- He believed that such move would undermine the efforts of abolishing untouchability.
 - He wanted to maintain the varna system of Hindu religion.
 - He feared that separate electorates for depressed class will reduce the seats for Hindus in the Central Legislative Assembly.
 - He wanted to maintain the hegemony of upper castes.
53. Which one of the following Congress sessions is the only session over which Mahatma Gandhi presided?
- Delhi Session, 1923
 - Belgaum Session, 1924
 - Kanpur session, 1925
 - Guwahati Session, 1926
54. With reference to the Simon Commission, consider the following statements:
- It was formed by the British Government to assess and review the implementation of the Government of India Act of 1919.
 - The Indian National Congress decided to boycott the Commission on the ground that there was no Indian representative in the Commission.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
55. Consider the following statements On the eve of launch of Quit India Movement, Mahatma Gandhi:
- Asked Government servants to resign.
 - Asked the soldiers to leave their posts.
 - Asked the Princess of the Princely states to accept the sovereignty of their people.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

56. Which among the following leaders were the official negotiators with the Cripps Mission of 1942, on behalf of Indian National Congress?

- Mahatma Gandhi and Vallabhbhai Patel.
- Acharya J.B. Kripalani and C. Rajagopalachari.
- Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Azad.
- Rajendra Prasad and Vallabhbhai Patel

57. The Defence of India Act 1939 was enforced during the Second World War due to which of the following reasons?

- To enforce restrictions on civil liberties of the common people.
- To ensure the public safety and the defence of British India.
- To provide compensation for the land acquired for defence purpose.
- All of the above.

58. Who among the following individuals called Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose as "Prince among the Patriots"?

- Mahatma Gandhi
- Jawaharlal Nehru
- Rabindranath Tagore
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

59. With reference to the Muslim League's Resolution of 1940 at Lahore, consider the following statements:

- One of the demands was the creation of „Pakistan“ as a separate sovereign nation for Muslims.
- The resolution was drafted by Sikandar Hayat Khan.

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

60. Which of the following was/were the features of the Quit India Movement?

- 1. From the very beginning, it was a rural revolt.
- 2. It was essentially a moderate movement.
- 3. It was marked by the unprecedented use of violence.
- 4. It was marked by acute state repression.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

61. Who among the following proposed the "Quit India Resolution" in Bombay session of Indian National Congress on August 8, 1942?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- (d) J. B. Kripalani

62. Consider the following proposals made by the Cripps Mission of 1942:

- 1. It proposed that the Constituent Assembly set up after World War II would include elected representatives from the princely states.
- 2. It proposed that any province not willing to join the Union could form a separate Union.
- 3. It accepted the formation of Pakistan.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

63. Consider the following events:

- 1. Rajkot Satyagraha
- 2. August Revolution
- 3. Separation of Burma from India.

How many of the events given above occurred during the Viceroyship of Lord Linlithgow in India?

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

64. Consider the following statements about the differences between Muslim League and Hindu Mahasabha during Indian National Movement:

- 1. While the Muslim League opposed the Quit India movement, the Hindu Mahasabha expressed support for it.
- 2. While the Muslim League endorsed the two-nation theory, the Hindu Mahasabha proposed the integration of Muslim population into a united India.

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

65. Consider the following statements about the Quit India Movement launched on August 8, 1942:

- 1. It was launched due to the failure of Cripps mission sent by British in 1942.
- 2. Gandhi gave the mantra of 'Do or Die' while launching the Quit India Movement.
- 3. It placed the demand for immediate independence as the agenda of the national movement.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

66. With reference Krishak Praja Party (KPP), consider the following statements:

1. The party was founded by Fazlul Huq in 1936.
2. The party tried to defend the rights of landless peasants in Bengal Province.
3. The party was successful in obtaining a majority in Bengal Provincial elections of 1937.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

67. Consider the following statements:

1. The growth of socialist tendency in the national movement led to the foundation of the Congress Socialist party in 1934 under the leadership of Acharya Narendra Deva and Jayaprakash Narayan.
2. In 1936, Jawaharlal Nehru urged the Congress to accept socialism as its goal and to bring itself closer to the peasantry and the working class.

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

68. Why Mahatma Gandhi did undertake a 21-day fast in jail in February 1943?

- (a) To demand significant relief for the victims of 1943 Bengal Famine.
- (b) To urge the people to stop communal violence in the Deccan region.
- (c) To protest against the arrest of political leaders by British Government during the Quit India movement.
- (d) To resolve a deadlock between Congress and the Muslim League regarding new Constitution for India.

69. In the context of Quit India Movement, the "Karnataka Method" refers to:

- (a) a tactic where part-time peasant squads engaged in farming during the day and revolutionary activities at night.
- (b) a method adopted by the British administrators to suppress the movement.
- (c) a crowd funding initiative, where funds were gathered to support the Quit India Movement throughout India.
- (d) a unique initiative of women of Karnataka for the promotion of Khadi and Village industry

70. Consider the following statements regarding the „Prati Sarkar“, one of the parallel governments formed during the Quit India Movement:

1. It was formed in the Ballia district of present-day Uttar Pradesh.
2. It was established under the leadership of Y.B. Chavan.
3. It created a guerrilla force called „Toofan Sena“ to carry out armed attacks against the British rule.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

71. With regards to Indian Freedom Struggle, The National Defense Council was set up as a result of which of the following events?

- (a) Indian National Congress Session of Haripura 1938
- (b) Cripps Mission 1942
- (c) August Offer 1940
- (d) Indian National Congress Session of Faizpur 1936

72. Consider the following statements regarding the All-India Forward Bloc (AIFB):

1. It was a revolutionary political party founded in Singapore with the support of Indian Prisoners of War (POW).
2. It was founded by Subhas Chandra Bose.

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

73. After Quit India Movement, C. Rajagopalachari issued a pamphlet entitled „The Way Out“. Which one of the following was a proposal in this pamphlet?

- (a) The establishment of a “War Advisory Council” composed of representatives of British India and the Indian States.
- (b) Reconstitution of the Central Executive Council in such a way that all its members, except the Governor General and the Commander-in-Chief, should be Indian leaders.
- (c) Fresh elections to the Central and Provincial Legislatures to be held at the end of 1945 and the Constitution-making body be convened as soon as possible.
- (d) A solution to the Constitutional deadlock.

74. Consider the following statements regarding the Pirpur Committee of 1938:

1. It was established by the Government of British India to investigate the condition of minorities in India.
2. The report of this committee accused the provincial Congress Ministries of suppressing the rights of the minorities under the Congress rule during 1937-39.

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

75. Who among the following individuals was the first person to offer Individual Satyagraha in the 'Delhi Chalo' movement of 1940?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Vinoba Bhave
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

76. Consider the following minerals:

1. Lithium
2. Titanium
3. Beryllium
4. Zirconium
5. Niobium
6. Tantalum

As per the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment act, 2023,

How many of the above minerals have been removed from India's atomic minerals lists?

- (a) Only three
- (b) Only four
- (c) Only five
- (d) All six

77. 'UDGAM' portal is developed by

- (a) Reserve Bank of India
- (b) Securities and Exchange Board of India
- (c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
- (d) Small Industries Development Bank of India

78. Which of the following statements accurately describes the concept of the "creator economy"?

- (a) It refers exclusively to traditional artists and craftsmen selling their work through galleries and exhibitions.
- (b) It encompasses a digital landscape where individuals generate income by producing and distributing their own

content through platforms like YouTube, Instagram and TikTok.

(c) It revolves around the production and distribution of physical products by independent creators through e-commerce platforms such as Amazon and Flipkart.

(d) It is a term used to describe the corporate sector's domination over creative industries, limiting opportunities for independent creators.

79. Which one of the following has launched 'ETHANOL 100'?

(a) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy

(b) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

(c) Ministry of Coal

(d) Ministry of Power

80. Consider the following statements about Harit Nauka Initiative:

1. It is an initiative of the Indian Ports Association (IPA).

2. It is aimed at promoting the adoption of greener technologies in inland waterway vessels.

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

81. In which of the following states is Mudumalai Tiger Reserve located?

(a) Karnataka

(b) Kerala

(c) Tamil Nadu

(d) Andhra Pradesh

82. The Mission LiFE, a global mass movement to nudge individual and community action to protect and preserve the environment, introduced by India at

(a) The Earth Summit on Sustainable Development 2002, Johannesburg

(b) The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development 2012, Rio de Janeiro

(c) The World Sustainable Development Summit 2020, New Delhi

(d) The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 2022, Glasgow

83. Consider the following statements:

1. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) is listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List.

2. In India, Madhya Pradesh has the highest number of leopards followed by Maharashtra.

3. It is nocturnal and preys on smaller herbivores like chital and wild boar.

How many of the given above statement(s) is/are correct?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

84. Consider the following statements regarding Black corals.

1. Black corals are located in the Great Barrier Reef and Coral Sea off the coast of Australia.

2. They are filter feeders and eat tiny zooplanktons that are abundant in deep waters.

3. They are found only in deep waters and they cannot survive in shallow waters.

4. They act as important habitats where fish and invertebrates feed and hide from predators.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) Only three

(d) All four

85. Which of the following statements about asbestos is true?

(a) Asbestos is a synthetic material used primarily in the textile industry.

- (b) Asbestos exposure has no known health risks and is considered safe.
- (c) Asbestos is a set of six naturally occurring silicate minerals with fibrous crystals.
- (d) Asbestos fibers are easily destroyed by sunlight and pose no long term environmental hazards.

86. With reference to India's Lokpal and Lokayuktas, consider the following statements:

- 1. The idea of a Lokpal first came up in 1963 during a discussion on Budget allocation of the Union Law Ministry.
- 2. Karnataka was the first state to create a Lokayukta in 1972.
- 3. The Lokpal and Lokayukta deal with complaints against public servants, including the Lokpal chairperson and members.

How many of the above statements given is/are correct?

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

87. Which of the following statements correctly distinguishes between Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Offences?

- (a) Cognizable offences require a warrant for arrest, while non-cognizable offences do not.
- (b) Police officers can investigate and make an arrest without a warrant for cognizable offences, whereas for non-cognizable offences, a warrant is necessary.
- (c) Both cognizable and non-cognizable offences require a warrant for arrest, but the severity of the offence determines the type of warrant.
- (d) Cognizable offences are minor infractions, whereas non-cognizable offences are serious crimes requiring immediate police action.

88. Consider the following statements about 'Cantonment' boards:

- 1. It is a purely military area where only military personnel and their families reside.
- 2. It works under the administrative control of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

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

89. Consider the following statements.

- 1. Nominated members of the Rajya Sabha have the same rights and privileges as elected members of Rajya Sabha with the right to vote in the election of the President.
- 2. The anti-defection law was not present in the original Constitution.
- 3. The Nominated members of the Rajya Sabha are subjected to disqualification, if they join a political party within six months of being nominated to the House.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

90. Consider the following statements.

- 1. The National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) considers additions to the Central OBC list based on social, educational and economic indicators suggested by the Mandal Commission.
- 2. Like the procedure to add communities to the SC or ST List, any additions to the Central OBC list must have to rely on the concurrence of the Office of the Registrar General of India.

3. The NCBC Act, 1993 prescribes that the National Commission for Backward Classes is mandated to constitute a Bench to examine proposals for inclusion in the OBC list, and then forward their decision to the Union government.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

91. Consider the following statements about Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project (PMP):

- 1. It is a bi-national hydropower project between India and Bhutan.
- 2. It is situated on the Sankosh River.
- 3. It is governed by the integrated Indian-Bhutan Friendship Treaty, which was signed in New Delhi on February 8, 2007

How many of the above statements given is/are correct?

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

92. Consider the following pairs:

- 1. Sam Sand Dune - Brazil
- 2. Khuri Sand Dune - India
- 3. Lala Lallia Sand Dune - Morocco

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

93. Consider the following statements about Feni river:

- 1. It forms part of the India-Myanmar border.
- 2. It originates in the South Tripura district.

3. The bridge 'Maitri Setu' has been built over the Feni river.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

94. Consider the following African countries:

- 1. Kenya
- 2. Tanzania
- 3. Botswana
- 4. Mozambique

How many of the above nations share borders with the Indian Ocean?

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

95. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Genome India Project (GIP) is a research initiative led by the Bangalore-based Indian Institute of Science's Centre for Brain Research and funded by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.
- 2. The GIP aims to identify genetic variations through whole genome sequencing of 10,000 representative individuals across India.
- 3. Human genome is the entire set of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) residing in the nucleus of every cell of the human body.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

96. Which of the following statements regarding Haemophilia A is true?

- (a) It is caused by deficiency or dysfunction of Factor VIII.
- (b) It primarily affects platelet function.

- (c) It is inherited as an autosomal dominant trait.
- (d) Treatment typically involves administration of Factor IX concentrate.

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

97. START 2024, a new training program, will be conducted by the

- (a) CSIR
- (b) DRDO
- (c) ISRO
- (d) NITI

98. 'Global Trade Update' report, recently seen in the news, is released by which organization?

- (a) International Monetary Fund
- (b) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
- (c) World Trade Organization
- (d) World Bank Group

99. The 'National Disaster Response Fund'(NDRF) was established based on the recommendations of the

- (a) National Commission to review the working of the Constitution
- (b) Sarkaria Commission
- (c) Second Administrative Reforms Commission
- (d) 13th Finance Commission

100. Consider the following statements regarding the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF).

1. SDRF was constituted based on the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission.
2. The Central Government contributes 50% to SDRF and the remaining 50% is provided by the State Government.
3. A State Government may use the funds available under the SDRF for providing immediate relief to the victims of natural disasters that they consider to be 'disasters' within the local context in the State.

How many of the above statements given is/are incorrect?