

MH CET LAW General Knowledge & Current Affairs

Sample Paper – 1

Duration: 24 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 30

Instructions

- This paper contains **30** Multiple Choice Questions modelled on the General Knowledge & Current Affairs section of **MH CET LAW** (5-Year LLB).
- Questions cover Indian History, Polity, Geography, Economy, Science & Technology, Current Affairs, Sports, and related topics.
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. There is **no negative marking** for incorrect or unattempted answers.
- Only **one** option is correct per question. Choose carefully.
- Use of mobile phones or electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

Q1. In which year did Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, order the partition of Bengal — a decision that sparked widespread nationalist outrage and directly fuelled the Swadeshi Movement?

- (A) 1901
- (B) 1911
- (C) 1899
- (D) 1905

Q2. How many individuals were conferred the Bharat Ratna — India's highest civilian honour — in 2024, making it one of the largest single-year batches in the award's history?

- (A) Five
- (B) Three



(C) Four

(D) Two

Q3. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar described which Article of the Indian Constitution as its “heart and soul,” because it empowers every citizen to move the Supreme Court directly for enforcement of Fundamental Rights?

(A) Article 21

(B) Article 32

(C) Article 19

(D) Article 226

Q4. The Brahmaputra river originates in Tibet (where it is called the Yarlung Tsangpo) and enters Indian territory after cutting through a dramatic gorge in the eastern Himalayas. Through which Indian state does it first enter India?

(A) Assam

(B) Meghalaya

(C) Arunachal Pradesh

(D) Manipur

Q5. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) was established in 1988 and granted statutory powers in 1992. Which of the following best describes its primary mandate?

(A) Regulating the insurance sector and protecting policyholders

(B) Formulating monetary policy and controlling the money supply

(C) Managing India’s foreign exchange reserves and external debt

(D) Protecting investors and regulating the securities markets in India

Q6. ISRO’s Chandrayaan-3 spacecraft achieved a historic soft landing near the Moon’s South Pole, making India the first country in the world to



land a spacecraft at this location. In which month and year did this milestone landing take place?

- (A) August 2023
- (B) July 2023
- (C) October 2023
- (D) September 2023

Q7. India clinched the ICC Men's T20 World Cup 2024 title at the Kensington Oval in Barbados. Which team did India defeat in the final to lift the trophy?

- (A) Australia
- (B) South Africa
- (C) England
- (D) West Indies

Q8. The 15th BRICS Summit (2023), at which the bloc announced a historic expansion to include six new member countries, was hosted in which South African city?

- (A) Cape Town
- (B) Durban
- (C) Johannesburg
- (D) Pretoria

Q9. The Nobel Peace Prize 2024 was awarded to the Japanese organisation *Nihon Hidankyo*. Which of the following correctly describes what this organisation represents?

- (A) An organisation of survivors of the 2011 Tōhoku earthquake and tsunami



- (B) A group of activists campaigning against nuclear power plants in Japan
- (C) Families of Japanese soldiers who died during the Second World War
- (D) Japanese survivors of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in World War II

Q10. On 8 August 1942, Mahatma Gandhi launched the Quit India Movement and delivered his famous “Do or Die” call. At which historic ground in Bombay (now Mumbai) did this momentous meeting take place?

- (A) Gowalia Tank Maidan (August Kranti Maidan)
- (B) Shivaji Park, Dadar
- (C) Azad Maidan, Fort
- (D) Cross Maidan, Churchgate

Q11. As per the Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Term of Office) Act, 2023, the Election Commission of India is composed of:

- (A) The Chief Election Commissioner and three Election Commissioners
- (B) The Chief Election Commissioner and two Election Commissioners
- (C) Only the Chief Election Commissioner
- (D) The Chief Election Commissioner and four Election Commissioners

Q12. At the COP26 United Nations Climate Change Conference held in Glasgow in 2021, India announced its “Panchamrit” climate commitments. By which target year did India pledge to achieve net-zero carbon emissions?

- (A) 2050
- (B) 2060
- (C) 2070



(D) 2080

- Q13.** The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban), launched by the Government of India in June 2015 under the vision of “Housing for All,” is primarily aimed at achieving which of the following objectives?
- (A) Providing affordable pucca housing to urban poor including slum dwellers
 - (B) Building 100 new smart cities with world-class infrastructure across India
 - (C) Constructing administrative buildings and government offices in urban areas
 - (D) Developing industrial corridors and Special Economic Zones in metropolitan cities
- Q14.** Which novel by Abraham Verghese, set across three generations of a South Indian family from 1900 to 1977, won the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction in 2023?
- (A) *An Equal Music*
 - (B) *A Fine Balance*
 - (C) *The God of Small Things*
 - (D) *The Covenant of Water*
- Q15.** The Sundarbans, the world’s largest mangrove forest and a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is shared between India and Bangladesh. In which Indian state is the Indian portion of the Sundarbans located?
- (A) Odisha
 - (B) West Bengal
 - (C) Andhra Pradesh
 - (D) Tamil Nadu



- Q16.** At the Paris Olympics 2024, Neeraj Chopra won the Silver medal in men's javelin throw. Which athlete claimed the Gold medal in that event, setting a new Olympic record in the process?
- (A) Julian Weber of Germany
 - (B) Anderson Peters of Grenada
 - (C) Arshad Nadeem of Pakistan
 - (D) Jakub Vadlejch of Czech Republic
- Q17.** Who served as the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India from December 2018 to December 2024, when Sanjay Malhotra was appointed as his successor?
- (A) Shaktikanta Das
 - (B) Urjit Patel
 - (C) Raghuram Rajan
 - (D) D. Subbarao
- Q18.** After the devastating Kalinga War, Emperor Ashoka adopted the policy of Dhamma and propagated it through rock and pillar edicts across his empire. Which of the following best captures the core principles of Ashoka's Dhamma?
- (A) Military conquest and expansion of the Mauryan Empire
 - (B) Strict adherence to Brahmanical ritual practices
 - (C) Promotion of maritime trade with Southeast Asian kingdoms
 - (D) Non-violence, religious tolerance, and the moral welfare of all living beings
- Q19.** Bharatanatyam, one of India's oldest and most revered classical dance forms, is grounded in the *Natya Shastra* and was historically performed by Devadasis in temples. In which Indian state did this dance form originate?



- (A) Kerala
- (B) Tamil Nadu
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- (D) Karnataka

Q20. Brazil held the G20 Presidency in 2024 and hosted the G20 Leaders' Summit in November 2024. In which Brazilian city was the summit convened?

- (A) São Paulo
- (B) Brasília
- (C) Rio de Janeiro
- (D) Salvador

Q21. Which Constitutional Amendment Act, passed by Parliament in 1992, gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions and mandated direct elections, reservations, and devolution of powers at the village level?

- (A) 73rd Amendment Act
- (B) 74th Amendment Act
- (C) 42nd Amendment Act
- (D) 44th Amendment Act

Q22. In 1953, James Watson and Francis Crick proposed the double-helical structure of DNA. The X-ray crystallography image known as "Photo 51," which provided crucial structural evidence for this model, was produced by which scientist?

- (A) Marie Curie
- (B) Rosalind Franklin
- (C) Barbara McClintock



(D) Dorothy Hodgkin

Q23. India's contingent at the Paris Olympics 2024 won medals across shooting, athletics, wrestling, and hockey. How many medals in total did India win at the Paris Olympics 2024?

(A) 4

(B) 5

(C) 7

(D) 6

Q24. The United Nations Security Council has five permanent members (the P5), each possessing veto power. Which of the following correctly lists all five permanent members?

(A) USA, UK, France, Germany, China

(B) USA, UK, Russia, India, China

(C) USA, UK, France, Russia, China

(D) USA, France, Russia, China, Brazil

Q25. Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the "Make in India" initiative, aimed at transforming India into a global manufacturing hub, in which month and year?

(A) September 2014

(B) January 2015

(C) August 2014

(D) March 2015

Q26. Neeraj Chopra created history by becoming the first Indian track-and-field athlete to win an Olympic gold medal in the men's javelin throw. In which Olympic Games did he achieve this landmark victory?



- (A) Rio Olympics 2016
- (B) Tokyo Olympics 2020 (held in 2021)
- (C) Paris Olympics 2024
- (D) Athens Olympics 2004

Q27. The Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens, added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act in 1976, are enumerated under which Article of the Indian Constitution?

- (A) Article 48A
- (B) Article 44
- (C) Article 50
- (D) Article 51A

Q28. Who holds the distinction of being the first woman to be appointed to the Indian Administrative Service (IAS), belonging to the 1951 batch of the service?

- (A) Kiran Bedi
- (B) Bachendri Pal
- (C) Anna Rajam Malhotra
- (D) Ela Bhatt

Q29. The Godavari river rises from Trimbakeshwar in the Nashik district of Maharashtra and flows eastward to drain into the Bay of Bengal. Which distinction does the Godavari hold among the rivers of peninsular India?

- (A) It is the longest river in peninsular India
- (B) It forms the largest river delta in peninsular India
- (C) It is the deepest river in peninsular India
- (D) It is the fastest-flowing river in peninsular India



Q30. The India–USA “2+2 Ministerial Dialogue” is a high-level strategic forum that brings together ministers from which two specific portfolios of both countries?

- (A) Commerce and Finance
- (B) Defence and External Affairs
- (C) Home Affairs and Justice
- (D) Science & Technology and Education



Detailed Solutions

Solution

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q1](#)

Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, formally partitioned Bengal on **16 October 1905**. He divided the province ostensibly for administrative convenience, creating East Bengal and Assam (with a Muslim majority) and a reduced West Bengal. Indian nationalists saw it as a deliberate “divide and rule” strategy to weaken the politically active Bengali intelligentsia. The partition triggered the landmark **Swadeshi Movement** (1905–1908), urging Indians to boycott British goods and promote indigenous products — one of the most significant mass movements before the Gandhian era. Partition of Bengal was annulled in **1911** when the capital shifted from Calcutta to Delhi.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Solution 1.**
- (A) **1901** – Curzon became Viceroy in 1899. The partition decision was finalised and executed in 1905, not 1901.
 - (B) **1911** – This is the year of re-unification of Bengal and the transfer of India’s capital to Delhi, not the year of partition.
 - (C) **1899** – Curzon assumed the Viceroyship in 1899; the partition itself came six years later in 1905.

Final Answer: The Partition of Bengal was carried out in 1905 ⇒ **D**

Solution

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q2](#)

In 2024, the Government of India conferred the Bharat Ratna on **five** individuals, making it one of the largest single-year batches in the history of the award: (1) **L. K. Advani** – veteran statesman and BJP leader; (2) **Dr. M. S. Swaminathan** (posthumous) – father of India’s Green Revolution; (3) **P. V. Narasimha Rao** (posthumous) – former Prime Minister who steered the 1991 economic liberalisation; (4) **Karpoori Thakur** (posthumous) – former Bihar Chief Minister, revered as “Jan Nayak”; and (5) **Chaudhary Charan Singh** (posthumous) – former Prime Minister and champion of farmers’ rights.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Solution 2.**
- (B) **Three** – Three would account for fewer than half the actual 2024 recipients; the correct total is five.
 - (C) **Four** – Incorrect; all five official announcements were made and the awards conferred by the President.



- (D) **Two** – Only two would leave out three of the recognised individuals.

Final Answer: Five individuals received the Bharat Ratna in 2024 ⇒ **A**

Solution

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q3](#)

Article 32 of the Indian Constitution is titled “Right to Constitutional Remedies” and forms part of the Fundamental Rights (Part III). It gives every citizen the right to move the **Supreme Court** for enforcement of Fundamental Rights through writs — Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari, and Quo Warranto. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar declared it the “**heart and soul of the Constitution**” because without an effective remedy, all other Fundamental Rights would remain mere paper guarantees. Article 32 itself is a Fundamental Right and cannot be suspended except during a Proclamation of Emergency.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 3.

- (A) **Article 21** – Guarantees the Right to Life and Personal Liberty; fundamental but not the remedy-providing article.
- (C) **Article 19** – Protects six freedoms (speech, assembly, movement, etc.) but is not the constitutional remedy article.
- (D) **Article 226** – Empowers *High Courts* (not the Supreme Court) to issue writs; it is not a Fundamental Right and was not called the “heart and soul.”

Final Answer: Article 32 is the “heart and soul” of the Constitution ⇒ **B**

Solution

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q4](#)

The Brahmaputra originates on the Angsi Glacier in Tibet, flowing eastward for about 1,600 km as the **Yarlung Tsangpo**. It then makes a dramatic U-turn around the Namcha Barwa massif and carves through the **Tsangpo Gorge** (the world’s deepest river gorge) before entering India through **Arunachal Pradesh** — where it is called the *Siang* or *Dihang*. It subsequently enters Assam, where it widens into a massive braided channel, and finally flows into Bangladesh before draining into the Bay of Bengal.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 4.

- (A) **Assam** – The Brahmaputra flows through Assam extensively, but it *first* crosses into India via Arunachal Pradesh.
- (B) **Meghalaya** – Meghalaya is south of the Brahmaputra floodplain; the river does not enter India through Meghalaya.



- **(D) Manipur** – Manipur is drained by the Barak and Imphal rivers, not the Brahmaputra system.

Final Answer: The Brahmaputra enters India through Arunachal Pradesh ⇒

Solution

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q5](#)

SEBI (Securities and Exchange Board of India) was established in 1988 as a non-statutory body and given full statutory powers by the **SEBI Act, 1992**. Its primary mandate is to **protect the interests of investors and regulate the securities markets** in India — including stock exchanges, mutual funds, brokers, merchant bankers, and other market intermediaries. SEBI also promotes the development of, and regulates, the securities market to prevent insider trading, fraud, and market manipulation, ensuring fair and transparent price discovery.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 5.

- **(A) Regulating insurance** – The **IRDAI** (Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India) regulates the insurance sector; SEBI has no role in insurance.
- **(B) Monetary policy** – Monetary policy (repo rate, CRR, etc.) is the mandate of the **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)**, not SEBI.
- **(C) Foreign exchange reserves** – India's foreign exchange reserves are managed by the **RBI** under the FEMA framework.

Final Answer: SEBI's primary function is investor protection and securities market regulation ⇒

Solution

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q6](#)

ISRO's **Chandrayaan-3** achieved a successful **soft landing on 23 August 2023** near the Moon's South Pole (at approximately 69.37° S latitude), making India the **first country in the world** to land a spacecraft at the lunar South Pole and only the fourth nation to achieve a soft landing on the Moon. The lander *Vikram* and rover *Pragyan* then conducted scientific experiments for about 14 Earth days (one lunar day). Chandrayaan-3 was launched on 14 July 2023.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 6.

- **(B) July 2023** – Chandrayaan-3 was *launched* in July 2023 (14 July); the landing occurred on 23 August 2023.
- **(C) October 2023** – The mission and primary science operations had con-



cluded by September 2023; October is incorrect.

- **(D) September 2023** – The landing took place on 23 August 2023, not in September.

Final Answer: Chandrayaan-3 soft-landed near the Moon's South Pole in August 2023 ⇒ **A**

Solution

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q7](#)

India won the **ICC Men's T20 World Cup 2024** by defeating **South Africa** in the final held on 29 June 2024 at Kensington Oval, Bridgetown, Barbados. India posted 176/4 and bowled South Africa out for 169, winning by 7 runs. It was India's **second T20 World Cup title** (first in 2007). Rohit Sharma captained the side, and Virat Kohli, Jasprit Bumrah, and Hardik Pandya played pivotal roles. Rohit Sharma and Virat Kohli subsequently retired from T20 Internationals.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 7.

- **(A) Australia** – Australia did not reach the 2024 T20 World Cup final; they were eliminated earlier.
- **(C) England** – England, the defending champions (2022), were knocked out in the Super 8 stage.
- **(D) West Indies** – West Indies co-hosted the 2024 event (with USA) but did not qualify for the final.

Final Answer: India defeated South Africa in the ICC T20 World Cup 2024 final ⇒ **B**

Solution

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q8](#)

The **15th BRICS Summit** was held in **Johannesburg, South Africa** from 22–24 August 2023. It was a landmark event at which BRICS extended invitations to **six new countries** — Argentina, Ethiopia, Egypt, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE — to join the bloc effective 1 January 2024 (Argentina later declined under President Milei). Prime Minister Narendra Modi attended the summit. The acronym BRICS originally stood for Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 8.

- **(A) Cape Town** – Cape Town is South Africa's legislative capital and a major city, but it was not the venue of the 2023 BRICS summit.
- **(B) Durban** – Durban hosted the 5th BRICS Summit in 2013; the 2023 sum-



mit was in Johannesburg.

- **(D) Pretoria** – Pretoria is South Africa's executive (administrative) capital; the 2023 BRICS leaders' summit was held in Johannesburg.

Final Answer: The 2023 BRICS Summit was held in Johannesburg ⇒ C

Solution

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q9](#)

The **Nobel Peace Prize 2024** was awarded to *Nihon Hidankyo*, a Japanese grass-roots organisation founded in 1956 that represents **Hibakusha** — the **atomic bomb survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki**. The Norwegian Nobel Committee recognised Nihon Hidankyo for its decades-long campaign for a world free of nuclear weapons and for bearing personal witness to the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of nuclear warfare. The Committee emphasised that the Hibakusha's testimonies help prevent nuclear weapons from ever being used again.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 9.

- **(A) 2011 Tōhoku survivors** – These are survivors of a natural disaster (earthquake/tsunami); Nihon Hidankyo represents victims of a nuclear attack, not a natural disaster.
- **(B) Anti-nuclear power activists** – Nihon Hidankyo campaigns specifically against *nuclear weapons*, not against nuclear power generation.
- **(C) Families of WWII soldiers** – Nihon Hidankyo is composed of direct survivors (*Hibakusha*) of the atomic bombings, not families of soldiers.

Final Answer: Nihon Hidankyo represents atomic bomb survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki ⇒ D

Solution

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q10](#)

The **Quit India Movement** (Bharat Chodo Andolan) was formally launched by the Indian National Congress at its Bombay session on **8 August 1942**. Mahatma Gandhi delivered his historic "Do or Die" speech at **Gowalia Tank Maidan** in Bombay — now renamed **August Kranti Maidan** (August Revolution Ground) in honour of this event. The movement called for an immediate end to British colonial rule; British authorities responded by arresting Gandhi, Nehru, and virtually the entire Congress leadership the following morning.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 10.

- **(B) Shivaji Park, Dadar** – Shivaji Park is a prominent political ground in



Mumbai but was not the launch venue of the Quit India Movement.

- (C) **Azad Maidan, Fort** – Azad Maidan hosts many public gatherings and protests, but the Quit India launch happened at Gowalia Tank Maidan.
- (D) **Cross Maidan, Churchgate** – Cross Maidan is another open ground in south Mumbai but was not the historic site of the Quit India launch.

Final Answer: Quit India Movement was launched at Gowalia Tank Maidan (August Kranti Maidan) ⇒ **A**

Solution

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q11](#)

The Election Commission of India (ECI), established under Article 324 of the Constitution, is a permanent, independent constitutional body. As per the **Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Term of Office) Act, 2023**, the ECI is composed of the **Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and two Election Commissioners** — three members in total. This three-member composition has been the norm since 1993. The CEC has a protected tenure and can be removed only through a process similar to that for removing a Supreme Court judge.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 11.

- (A) **CEC + three Election Commissioners** – The ECI has two (not three) Election Commissioners besides the CEC.
- (C) **Only the CEC** – The commission is not a single-member body; the two Election Commissioners share decision-making.
- (D) **CEC + four Election Commissioners** – A five-member commission does not reflect the actual composition of the ECI.

Final Answer: ECI comprises the Chief Election Commissioner and two Election Commissioners ⇒ **B**

Solution

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q12](#)

At **COP26 in Glasgow (November 2021)**, Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced India's "**Panchamrit**" (five-nectar) climate commitments. One of the five targets was achieving **net-zero carbon emissions by 2070**. The other four commitments were: (1) reach 500 GW of non-fossil electricity capacity by 2030; (2) fulfil 50% of energy requirements from renewables by 2030; (3) reduce carbon intensity of GDP by 45% from 2005 levels by 2030; and (4) reduce total projected



carbon emissions by 1 billion tonnes by 2030.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 12.

- **(A) 2050** – The 2050 net-zero target is pledged by many developed nations (e.g., USA, EU, UK); India's target is 2070.
- **(B) 2060** – China has committed to carbon neutrality by 2060; India's official pledge is 2070.
- **(D) 2080** – No major country has announced a 2080 net-zero target; this is a distractor.

Final Answer: India's net-zero carbon emissions target year is 2070 ⇒ C

Solution

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q13](#)

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U), launched on 25 June 2015, is a flagship housing programme of the Government of India operating under the mission of “**Housing for All.**” Its primary goal is **providing affordable pucca (permanent) houses to the urban poor**, including slum dwellers, Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Low Income Groups (LIG), and Middle Income Groups (MIG). It provides central government subsidies and credit-linked interest subsidies on home loans to eligible beneficiaries.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 13.

- **(B) Building 100 smart cities** – The *Smart Cities Mission*, launched on 25 June 2015 alongside PMAY-U, covers urban technology infrastructure; PMAY-U focuses on housing for the poor.
- **(C) Constructing government offices** – PMAY-U covers residential housing for the urban poor, not government administrative buildings.
- **(D) Industrial corridors and SEZs** – These are objectives of separate industrial policy schemes, entirely unrelated to PMAY-U.

Final Answer: PMAY-U provides affordable housing to the urban poor ⇒ A

Solution

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q14](#)

The Covenant of Water by **Abraham Verghese** won the **Pulitzer Prize for Fiction in 2023**. The novel follows three generations of a family in a fictional region of Kerala from 1900 to 1977, with water and a mysterious hereditary condition that causes family members to drown serving as central themes. Abraham Verghese is an Ethiopian-born physician and author of Indian heritage, previously known for



My Own Country and *The Tennis Partner*. He is a professor at Stanford University School of Medicine.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 14.

- (A) *An Equal Music* – This is a 1999 novel by Vikram Seth set in Europe; it did not win the 2023 Pulitzer Prize.
- (B) *A Fine Balance* – This is a celebrated 1995 novel by Rohinton Mistry; it won the Commonwealth Writers' Prize, not the 2023 Pulitzer Prize.
- (C) *The God of Small Things* – This is Arundhati Roy's 1997 debut novel that won the Booker Prize; it is not by Abraham Verghese and did not win the 2023 Pulitzer Prize.

Final Answer: *The Covenant of Water* by Abraham Verghese won the 2023 Pulitzer Prize for Fiction ⇒

Solution

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q15](#)

The **Sundarbans** is the world's largest tidal halophytic mangrove forest, spanning the delta of the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Meghna rivers. It is shared between **India** and **Bangladesh**. The Indian portion lies entirely in **West Bengal** — the *Sundarbans National Park* was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1987. It is a Ramsar Wetland of International Importance and a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve. The Sundarbans is famous for the Royal Bengal Tiger, Irrawaddy dolphins, and estuarine crocodiles.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 15.

- (A) **Odisha** – Odisha has Bhitarkanika mangroves (also a Ramsar site), but the Sundarbans is not located in Odisha.
- (C) **Andhra Pradesh** – Andhra Pradesh has mangroves in the Krishna-Godavari delta (Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary), but the Sundarbans is in West Bengal.
- (D) **Tamil Nadu** – Tamil Nadu has Pichavaram mangroves, but the Sundarbans UNESCO World Heritage Site is located in West Bengal.

Final Answer: The Indian portion of the Sundarbans is located in West Bengal ⇒

Solution

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q16](#)

At the Paris Olympics 2024 men's javelin throw final (8 August 2024), **Arshad**



Nadeem of Pakistan won the **Gold medal** with a monumental throw of **92.97 metres** — a new **Olympic record**. Neeraj Chopra of India won Silver with a best throw of 89.45 m. Neeraj thus became the first Indian athlete to win back-to-back Olympic medals in track and field (Gold at Tokyo 2020, Silver at Paris 2024).

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 16.

- (A) **Julian Weber of Germany** – Julian Weber threw around 87 m and did not win the Gold medal at Paris 2024.
- (B) **Anderson Peters of Grenada** – Peters, a two-time World Champion, did not win the Olympic gold medal at Paris 2024.
- (D) **Jakub Vadlejch of Czech Republic** – Vadlejch won Bronze at Tokyo 2020; at Paris 2024 he was not the Gold medallist.

Final Answer: Arshad Nadeem of Pakistan won the javelin Gold at Paris Olympics 2024 ⇒

Solution

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q17](#)

Shaktikanta Das served as the **25th Governor of the Reserve Bank of India** from **12 December 2018 to 10 December 2024**. A 1980-batch IAS officer from Tamil Nadu cadre, he steered the RBI through the COVID-19 economic crisis, managed inflation through the Monetary Policy Committee, and oversaw India's digital payments revolution. He was succeeded by **Sanjay Malhotra** (former Revenue Secretary) as the 26th RBI Governor from December 2024.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 17.

- (B) **Urjit Patel** – Urjit Patel served as RBI Governor from September 2016 to December 2018, immediately *before* Shaktikanta Das.
- (C) **Raghuram Rajan** – Raghuram Rajan served from September 2013 to September 2016; he preceded Urjit Patel.
- (D) **D. Subbarao** – D. Subbarao served from September 2008 to September 2013; he preceded Raghuram Rajan.

Final Answer: Shaktikanta Das served as RBI Governor from 2018 to 2024 ⇒

Solution

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q18](#)

Emperor Ashoka's **Dhamma** (Prakrit rendering of Sanskrit *Dharma*) was a universal moral and ethical code he propagated across his Mauryan Empire after the carnage of the **Kalinga War** (c. 261 BCE). The core principles of Dhamma were:



ahimsa (non-violence) towards all living beings, respect for elders and teachers, compassion, truthfulness, religious tolerance (he respected all sects), and concern for the welfare of people and animals. He propagated Dhamma through rock edicts, minor rock edicts, pillar edicts, and cave inscriptions across his empire, and sent missionaries including Prince Mahendra to Sri Lanka.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Solution 18.**
- (A) **Military conquest** – Ashoka explicitly *renounced* military conquest after Kalinga; his Dhamma was the antithesis of aggression.
 - (B) **Brahmanical rituals** – Dhamma was non-sectarian and non-ritualistic; it did not privilege Brahmanical practices over other traditions.
 - (C) **Trade promotion** – While Ashoka maintained diplomatic relations, his Dhamma was focused on moral welfare, not commercial expansion.

Final Answer: Ashoka's Dhamma emphasised non-violence, tolerance, and moral welfare ⇒ ☐ D

Solution

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q19](#)

Bharatanatyam is one of India's oldest classical dance forms, rooted in the **temples of Tamil Nadu**. Its theoretical basis derives from the *Natya Shastra* (attributed to sage Bharata Muni) and the *Abhinaya Darpana*. Historically performed by *Devadasis* as a sacred offering to temple deities, it was revived and brought to the concert stage in the 20th century primarily by **E. Krishna Iyer** and **Rukmini Devi Arundale**. Bharatanatyam is characterised by its geometric body positions (*aramandi*), expressive hand gestures (*mudras*), and complex rhythmic footwork (*nritha*).

Why the other options are wrong:

- Solution 19.**
- (A) **Kerala** – Kerala's classical dance forms are Kathakali and Mohiniyattam; Bharatanatyam is from Tamil Nadu.
 - (C) **Andhra Pradesh** – Andhra Pradesh is associated with Kuchipudi, a distinct classical dance form; Bharatanatyam's origin is Tamil Nadu.
 - (D) **Karnataka** – Karnataka is associated with Yakshagana (a dance-drama tradition); Bharatanatyam's classical home is Tamil Nadu.

Final Answer: Bharatanatyam originated in Tamil Nadu ⇒ ☐ B



Solution**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q20](#)

Brazil held the **G20 Presidency in 2024** under the theme “Building a Just World and a Sustainable Planet.” The **19th G20 Leaders’ Summit** was convened on **18–19 November 2024 in Rio de Janeiro**. Key themes included fighting global hunger and poverty, climate financing for developing countries, and reform of multilateral institutions. The Bali G20 declaration’s commitment to Ukraine peace was affirmed. South Africa was confirmed as the 2025 G20 Presidency host.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 20.

- **(A) São Paulo** – São Paulo is Brazil’s largest city and financial capital; it hosted several G20 ministerial meetings in 2024 but not the Leaders’ Summit.
- **(B) Brasília** – Brasília, Brazil’s political capital, hosted various G20 task force meetings in 2024, but not the Leaders’ Summit itself.
- **(D) Salvador** – Salvador is a historically significant city in Bahia state; it was not the venue for the G20 Leaders’ Summit 2024.

Final Answer: The G20 Summit 2024 was held in Rio de Janeiro ⇒ **C**

Solution**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q21](#)

The **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992** added **Part IX (Articles 243 to 243-O)** to the Constitution, giving constitutional recognition to **Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)**. It mandated: (1) a three-tier system (gram panchayat, panchayat samiti, and zila parishad) in states with population above 20 lakh; (2) direct elections to all tiers; (3) reservations for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and women (minimum one-third of seats); (4) a State Finance Commission every five years; and (5) a State Election Commission. It came into force on **24 April 1993**, now observed as *Panchayati Raj Diwas*.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 21.

- **(B) 74th Amendment** – The 74th Amendment (1992) relates to *Urban Local Bodies* (Municipalities / Nagarpalikas), not Panchayati Raj.
- **(C) 42nd Amendment** – The 42nd Amendment (1976) added Fundamental Duties, changed the Preamble, and altered other provisions; it did not establish Panchayati Raj.
- **(D) 44th Amendment** – The 44th Amendment (1978) restored certain rights curtailed by the 42nd Amendment; it has no relation to Panchayati Raj.

Final Answer: The 73rd Constitutional Amendment (1992) gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj ⇒ **A**



Solution**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q22](#)

Rosalind Franklin, a British X-ray crystallographer, produced the famous “**Photo 51**” in May 1952 — an extraordinarily clear X-ray diffraction image of DNA in the B-form. This image revealed the helical structure and critical measurements (pitch, diameter, and spacing of the bases). It was shown to James Watson without Franklin’s knowledge by Maurice Wilkins, and Watson used it as decisive evidence while building the double-helix model with Francis Crick (published in *Nature*, April 1953). Watson, Crick, and Wilkins received the **Nobel Prize** in 1962; Franklin had died of ovarian cancer in 1958 and was therefore ineligible.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 22.

- **(A) Marie Curie** – Marie Curie pioneered research in radioactivity and was the first person to win two Nobel Prizes; she was not involved in DNA research.
- **(C) Barbara McClintock** – McClintock received the 1983 Nobel Prize for discovering transposable elements (“jumping genes”) in maize — entirely unrelated to the DNA helix.
- **(D) Dorothy Hodgkin** – Hodgkin won the 1964 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for solving the structures of penicillin and vitamin B12 by X-ray crystallography; she was not involved in DNA structure research.

Final Answer: Rosalind Franklin produced Photo 51, crucial to discovering the DNA double helix ⇒ **B**

Solution**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q23](#)

India won a total of **6 medals** at the Paris Olympics 2024. The complete tally:

Solution 23.

- **Silver:** Neeraj Chopra (Men’s Javelin Throw)
- **Bronze:** Manu Bhaker (Women’s 10 m Air Pistol)
- **Bronze:** Manu Bhaker & Sarabjot Singh (10 m Air Pistol Mixed Team)
- **Bronze:** Swapnil Kusale (Men’s 50 m Rifle 3 Positions)
- **Bronze:** Indian Men’s Hockey Team
- **Bronze:** Aman Sehrawat (Men’s Freestyle Wrestling, 57 kg)

Manu Bhaker became the first Indian woman to win two medals in a single Olympic Games, and the first Indian to win two medals at one Olympics since Independence.

Why the other options are wrong:



- (A) 4 – India won six medals in total; four would exclude two of the actual medal-winners.
- (B) 5 – India's tally was one more than five, reaching a total of six medals.
- (C) 7 – India won six medals; seven would overcount the actual tally.

Final Answer: India won 6 medals at the Paris Olympics 2024 ⇒

Solution

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q24](#)

The **United Nations Security Council (UNSC)**, established in 1945 under the UN Charter, has 15 members: 5 **permanent members (P5)** with veto power and 10 non-permanent members elected for two-year terms. The five permanent members are: **United States of America, United Kingdom, France, Russia, and China**. These five are the principal victorious powers of World War II. Each P5 member can veto any substantive UNSC resolution, making them uniquely powerful in global security governance.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 24.

- (A) **USA, UK, France, Germany, China** – Germany is not a permanent member; it was a defeated power in WWII. Germany advocates for a permanent seat under UNSC reform proposals.
- (B) **USA, UK, Russia, India, China** – India is not a permanent member, though it is a leading advocate for expansion of permanent membership.
- (D) **USA, France, Russia, China, Brazil** – Brazil is not a permanent member; the UK (not Brazil) is the fifth permanent member. Brazil also advocates for a permanent seat.

Final Answer: The P5 are USA, UK, France, Russia, and China ⇒

Solution

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q25](#)

Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the **“Make in India”** initiative on **25 September 2014** at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. The initiative was designed to encourage global and domestic companies to manufacture goods in India, create millions of skilled jobs, and increase the manufacturing sector's contribution to GDP to 25% by 2022. It originally identified 25 key sectors (later expanded to 27) and introduced structural reforms to improve India's business environment. The programme's iconic logo — a lion made of interlocking cogs — symbolises India's industrial ambition.



Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 25.

- **(B) January 2015** – The *Make in India Week* (a global industry summit) was held in February 2016; the actual launch of the initiative was in September 2014.
- **(C) August 2014** – August 2014 saw PM Modi's maiden Independence Day address from the Red Fort; the Make in India initiative was formally launched the following month.
- **(D) March 2015** – Several foreign investment summits promoted Make in India in 2015, but the initiative was launched in September 2014, not March 2015.

Final Answer: Make in India was launched in September 2014 ⇒ A

Solution

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q26](#)

Neeraj Chopra created history at the **Tokyo Olympics 2020** (held in August 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic) by becoming the **first Indian track-and-field athlete to win an Olympic gold medal**. His winning throw of **87.58 metres** on 7 August 2021 earned India its second individual Olympic gold ever (after Abhinav Bindra's shooting gold at Beijing 2008) and the nation's first-ever athletics gold medal. Neeraj was 23 years old at the time of this historic achievement.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 26.

- **(A) Rio Olympics 2016** – Neeraj Chopra did not compete at the Rio Olympics 2016; he had not yet qualified at the international senior level at that point.
- **(C) Paris Olympics 2024** – Neeraj won *Silver* (not Gold) at Paris 2024; his Gold was at Tokyo 2020.
- **(D) Athens Olympics 2004** – Neeraj Chopra was born on 24 December 1997 and was only 6 years old during the Athens 2004 Olympics.

Final Answer: Neeraj Chopra won Olympic gold at the Tokyo Olympics 2020 ⇒ B

Solution

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q27](#)

The **Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens** are listed under **Article 51A** of the Indian Constitution, which constitutes **Part IVA**. They were added by the **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976** on the recommendation of the Swaran Singh Committee (set up during the Emergency period). Originally ten duties, an



11th duty was added by the **86th Amendment Act, 2002** — relating to parents' duty to provide educational opportunities to children aged 6–14 years. Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable (not enforceable by courts) but help courts interpret legislation.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 27.

- **(A) Article 48A** – Article 48A is a Directive Principle of State Policy requiring the State to protect and improve the environment; it is not the Fundamental Duties article.
- **(B) Article 44** – Article 44 is the Directive Principle on Uniform Civil Code for citizens; it is not about Fundamental Duties.
- **(C) Article 50** – Article 50 is the Directive Principle on separation of the judiciary from the executive; it is unrelated to Fundamental Duties.

Final Answer: Fundamental Duties are enshrined under Article 51A ⇒ D

Solution

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q28](#)

Anna Rajam Malhotra (born 1927 in Kerala, née Anna Rajam George) is recognised as **India's first woman Indian Administrative Service (IAS) officer**, belonging to the **Madras cadre of the 1951 batch**. She joined the IAS at a time when the civil services were almost exclusively male. She served in several senior administrative positions and was honoured with the **Padma Bhushan** in 1989. Her historic entry paved the way for generations of women in the Indian bureaucracy.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 28.

- **(A) Kiran Bedi** – Kiran Bedi was India's *first woman IPS (Indian Police Service) officer* (1972 batch); she is not the first woman IAS officer.
- **(B) Bachendri Pal** – Bachendri Pal was the first Indian woman to summit Mount Everest (1984); she is a mountaineer, not an IAS officer.
- **(D) Ela Bhatt** – Ela Bhatt was a renowned social activist and founder of SEWA (Self-Employed Women's Association) and a Magsaysay Award winner; she was not an IAS officer.

Final Answer: Anna Rajam Malhotra was the first woman IAS officer in India ⇒

C

Solution

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q29](#)

The **Godavari** river, rising from the **Trimbakeshwar hills near Nashik** in Maha-



rashtra, is the **longest river in peninsular India**, with a total length of approximately **1,465 km**. It flows eastward across Maharashtra, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh before draining into the Bay of Bengal through a large delta near Rajahmundry. It is often called “*Dakshin Ganga*” (the Ganges of the South) due to its great size, religious importance, and the many pilgrimage towns (Nashik, Trim-bakeshwar, Paithan, Bhadrachalam) along its banks.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 29.

- **(B) Largest delta** – The Godavari and Krishna rivers together form the largest delta complex in peninsular India; however, the Godavari’s primary and defining distinction is its *length*, not its delta being uniquely the largest.
- **(C) Deepest river** – River depth is not a noted distinction for the Godavari; it is celebrated for its length and volume of flow.
- **(D) Fastest-flowing** – The Godavari is not particularly noted for its flow velocity; its fame rests on its length, cultural significance, and drainage area.

Final Answer: The Godavari is the longest river in peninsular India ⇒ **A**

Solution

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q30](#)

The **India–USA “2+2 Ministerial Dialogue”** is a strategic diplomatic mechanism established to strengthen bilateral cooperation in defence and foreign policy. The “2+2” format involves the **Minister of Defence** and the **Minister of External Affairs (Foreign Affairs)** from both countries simultaneously — India’s Defence Minister and External Affairs Minister meet with the US Secretary of Defense and Secretary of State. The first such dialogue was held in New Delhi in **September 2018**. The format ensures security imperatives and diplomatic perspectives are addressed together in a single high-level meeting.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 30.

- **(A) Commerce and Finance** – There is no India-USA “2+2” format involving Commerce and Finance ministers; trade matters are handled through separate bilateral mechanisms.
- **(C) Home Affairs and Justice** – The 2+2 Ministerial Dialogue focuses on Defence and External Affairs; Home Affairs and Justice are covered under separate bilateral law-enforcement dialogues.
- **(D) Science & Technology and Education** – S&T and Education cooperation is addressed through other bilateral forums; the 2+2 is specifically a defence and foreign affairs mechanism.

Final Answer: The India–USA 2+2 Ministerial Dialogue involves Ministers of De-



fence and External Affairs ⇒ B



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	D	2	A	3	B	4	C	5	D
6	A	7	B	8	C	9	D	10	A
11	B	12	C	13	A	14	D	15	B
16	C	17	A	18	D	19	B	20	C
21	A	22	B	23	D	24	C	25	A
26	B	27	D	28	C	29	A	30	B

