

MH CET LAW General Knowledge & Current Affairs

Sample Paper – 2

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. The Non-Cooperation Movement, one of the most transformative mass movements of India's independence struggle, was formally launched by Mahatma Gandhi in:

- (A) 1919
- (B) 1920
- (C) 1921
- (D) 1922

Q2. Which landmark Supreme Court judgment in 1978 radically expanded the scope of Article 21 (Right to Life and Personal Liberty) by ruling that “procedure established by law” must be fair, just, and reasonable — and not merely any procedure prescribed by a legislature?

- (A) Golak Nath v. State of Punjab (1967)
- (B) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)



(C) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978)

(D) A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras (1950)

Q3. The Thar Desert, also called the Great Indian Desert, is distinguished as the world's most populated hot desert. It is primarily located in which Indian state?

(A) Rajasthan

(B) Gujarat

(C) Haryana

(D) Punjab

Q4. India was elected as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council for the 2021–2022 term by winning 184 of 192 votes. What was India's official campaign slogan for this election?

(A) "Jai Hind, Jai Vishwa"

(B) "Ahimsa Paramo Dharma"

(C) "Sarva Dharma Sambhava"

(D) "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam"

Q5. The Goods and Services Tax (GST), which replaced over 17 central and state indirect taxes under a unified framework, was officially rolled out across India on:

(A) 1 April 2017

(B) 1 July 2017

(C) 1 January 2018

(D) 1 October 2016

Q6. The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2020 was awarded to Jennifer Doudna and Emmanuelle Charpentier for developing which revolutionary genome-editing technology, often described as "molecular scissors" capable of cutting DNA at precise locations?



- (A) RNA Interference (RNAi)
- (B) Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)
- (C) CRISPR-Cas9
- (D) Recombinant DNA Technology

Q7. At the 2022 Commonwealth Games held in Birmingham, England, India finished at which position in the overall medals tally, achieving a total haul of 61 medals (22 Gold, 16 Silver, 23 Bronze)?

- (A) 4th
- (B) 3rd
- (C) 5th
- (D) 6th

Q8. The Simon Commission, appointed by the British government in 1927 to review India's constitutional progress, faced a nationwide boycott led by Indian political organisations. The primary reason for this boycott was:

- (A) The Commission recommended the abolition of the Indian National Congress
- (B) The Commission proposed the permanent partition of Bengal along religious lines
- (C) The Commission was appointed by the British Parliament, bypassing the Viceroy
- (D) The Commission did not include a single Indian member in its composition

Q9. Which iconic Bollywood actor was announced as the recipient of India's highest cinematic honour, the Dadasaheb Phalke Award, for the year 2023 (announcement made in October 2024)?

- (A) Amitabh Bachchan
- (B) Mithun Chakraborty



- (C) Dharmendra
- (D) Rajinikanth

Q10. As of 2024, India has risen to become the world's fifth largest economy by nominal GDP. Which country did India surpass to achieve this ranking?

- (A) France
- (B) Germany
- (C) United Kingdom
- (D) Japan

Q11. Under Article 316 of the Constitution of India, who is constitutionally empowered to appoint the Chairman and other members of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)?

- (A) The President of India
- (B) The Prime Minister of India
- (C) The Chief Justice of India
- (D) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Q12. As of 2024, how many Indian Biosphere Reserves have been accorded international recognition by UNESCO under its Man and Biosphere (MAB) Programme?

- (A) 12
- (B) 14
- (C) 16
- (D) 18

Q13. In Financial Year 2023–24, India's Unified Payments Interface (UPI) crossed a historic milestone in total annual transaction volume. What was this milestone?

- (A) 50 billion transactions



- (B) 100 billion transactions
- (C) 150 billion transactions
- (D) 200 billion transactions

Q14. The Secretariat of ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations), which coordinates the bloc's administrative and policy functions, is headquartered in which city?

- (A) Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- (B) Bangkok, Thailand
- (C) Jakarta, Indonesia
- (D) Singapore

Q15. “Ret Samadhi” by Geetanjali Shree, translated into English as “Tomb of Sand” by Daisy Rockwell, created literary history in 2022 because it was:

- (A) The first Hindi-language novel to win the International Booker Prize
- (B) The first Indian novel to win the Man Booker Prize (now the Booker Prize)
- (C) The winner of the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction 2022
- (D) The first South Asian novel translated simultaneously into more than 100 languages

Q16. The Union Cabinet approved India's National Quantum Mission (NQM) in April 2023. What was the total financial outlay sanctioned for this mission over a period of eight years (2023–24 to 2030–31)?

- (A) Rs. 2,000 crore
- (B) Rs. 3,660 crore
- (C) Rs. 4,800 crore
- (D) Rs. 6,003.65 crore

Q17. P.V. Sindhu is the only Indian woman to win two Olympic medals in



Badminton. After winning the Silver medal at the Rio 2016 Olympics, she won a Bronze medal at which subsequent Olympic Games?

- (A) London 2012
- (B) Tokyo 2020
- (C) Athens 2004
- (D) Paris 2024

Q18. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, in which Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer ordered troops to open fire on a peaceful and unarmed civilian gathering on Baisakhi Day, 13 April 1919, took place in which city?

- (A) Lahore
- (B) Delhi
- (C) Amritsar
- (D) Rawalpindi

Q19. Article 14 of the Constitution of India guarantees which of the following Fundamental Rights to all persons within the territory of India?

- (A) Equality before law and equal protection of the laws
- (B) Freedom of speech, expression, and peaceful assembly
- (C) Right to life and personal liberty
- (D) Protection against arbitrary arrest and detention

Q20. The Western Ghats (Sahyadri Range), declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is one of the world's eight "hottest hotspots" of biological diversity. Which of the following statements about the Western Ghats is CORRECT?

- (A) The Western Ghats run parallel to the eastern coast of India
- (B) The Western Ghats are primarily located in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh



- (C) The Western Ghats form the source of all the eastward-flowing rivers of peninsular India exclusively
- (D) The Western Ghats extend along the western coast spanning six states from Gujarat to Kerala

Q21. India held the G20 Presidency and hosted the G20 Leaders' Summit in New Delhi in September 2023. During which exact period did India hold the G20 Presidency?

- (A) January 2022 to December 2022
- (B) December 2022 to November 2023
- (C) November 2021 to October 2022
- (D) January 2023 to December 2023

Q22. Which of the following statements about Kathak, one of the eight classical dance forms of India, is CORRECT?

- (A) Kathak originated in Tamil Nadu and is closely linked to the Bharatanatyam tradition
- (B) The word "Kathak" derives from "Kala" (art) and its principal gharana is the Varanasi gharana
- (C) The name "Kathak" derives from "Katha" (story), and its two major gharanas are the Lucknow and Jaipur gharanas
- (D) Kathak is a martial dance-drama form that originated in Manipur and Assam

Q23. Which of the following statements regarding Five Year Plans in India is TRUE?

- (A) The 12th Five Year Plan (2012–2017) was the last; the Planning Commission was replaced by NITI Aayog, which formulates shorter-term action plans
- (B) The 11th Five Year Plan (2007–2012) was the last Five Year Plan ever implemented in India



- (C) Five Year Plans were abolished by the Atal Bihari Vajpayee government in 2003
- (D) India continues to follow Five Year Plans, which are now formulated by the Ministry of Finance

Q24. The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for 2024 was awarded jointly to Victor Ambros and Gary Ruvkun for their groundbreaking discovery of:

- (A) The mechanism of CRISPR-Cas9 gene editing in eukaryotic cells
- (B) MicroRNA and its role in post-transcriptional gene regulation
- (C) mRNA vaccine technology and its applications against infectious diseases
- (D) The three-dimensional molecular structure of ribosomes

Q25. The Nehru Report (1928) was a landmark document in India's constitutional history, drafted in response to Lord Birkenhead's challenge to Indians to frame their own constitution. Which of the following statements about the Nehru Report is CORRECT?

- (A) It was drafted by a committee chaired by Jawaharlal Nehru and demanded complete independence (Purna Swaraj)
- (B) It was prepared by the British government in response to the Simon Commission's interim findings
- (C) Its central proposal was the introduction of separate electorates for all religious minorities
- (D) It was drafted by a committee chaired by Motilal Nehru and recommended dominion status along with a charter of fundamental rights

Q26. The World Trade Organization (WTO), which replaced GATT on 1 January 1995 and of which India is a founding member, has its headquarters in which city?

- (A) New York, USA



- (B) Brussels, Belgium
- (C) Geneva, Switzerland
- (D) Vienna, Austria

Q27. At the Paris 2024 Olympics, Manu Bhaker became the first Indian to win two medals in the same edition of the Olympic Games. In which two events did she win her Bronze medals?

- (A) 10m Air Pistol (Women's) and 10m Air Pistol Mixed Team (with Sarabjot Singh)
- (B) 25m Pistol (Women's) and 50m Pistol Mixed Team
- (C) 10m Air Rifle (Women's) and 10m Air Rifle Mixed Team
- (D) 10m Air Pistol (Women's) and 25m Pistol (Women's)

Q28. At COP26 held in Glasgow in 2021, Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced India's "Panchamrit" commitments. One of these was to achieve what non-fossil fuel-based electricity generation capacity by 2030?

- (A) 300 GW
- (B) 500 GW
- (C) 750 GW
- (D) 1,000 GW

Q29. M. Fathima Beevi, who was elevated to the Supreme Court of India in October 1989, holds which historic distinction in Indian judicial history?

- (A) She was the first woman to serve as Chief Justice of India
- (B) She was the first woman to be appointed Chief Election Commissioner of India
- (C) She was the first woman to be appointed as a judge of a High Court in India
- (D) She was the first woman judge of the Supreme Court of India



Q30. Project Tiger, India's flagship conservation programme for the Bengal tiger (*Panthera tigris tigris*), was launched on 1 April 1973 at Jim Corbett National Park. Who was the Prime Minister of India at the time of its launch?

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (C) Indira Gandhi
- (D) Rajiv Gandhi



Detailed Solutions**Solution****Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q1](#)

Correct Answer — (B) 1920: The Non-Cooperation Movement was formally launched by Mahatma Gandhi on 1 August 1920, at the Nagpur Session of the Indian National Congress. Gandhi called upon Indians to boycott British goods, courts, schools, and government services, and to surrender titles and honours conferred by the British. The movement was triggered by the Jallianwala Bagh massacre (April 1919), the failure of the Khilafat agitation's demands, and Gandhi's disillusionment with British governance. It was the first truly mass movement of the independence struggle.

Why other options are wrong:

Solution 1.

- **(A) 1919** — In 1919, the most significant events were the Rowlatt Act agitation (March–April 1919) and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre (April 1919). These events outraged Gandhi and intensified the freedom struggle, but the Non-Cooperation Movement itself was not formally launched until August 1920.
- **(C) 1921** — 1921 saw the Non-Cooperation Movement at its peak, with widespread hartals, bonfires of foreign cloth, and mass resignations from government posts. However, the movement was launched a year earlier, in 1920, not in 1921.
- **(D) 1922** — In February 1922, the Non-Cooperation Movement was actually *called off* (not launched) by Gandhi following the Chauri Chaura incident (4 February 1922), in which a mob burned down a police station in Gorakhpur, killing 22 policemen.

Final Answer: The Non-Cooperation Movement was formally launched by Gandhi in 1920 ⇒ **B**

Solution**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q2](#)

Correct Answer — (C) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978): In this landmark seven-judge bench ruling, the Supreme Court overturned the restrictive interpretation of Article 21 given in A.K. Gopalan (1950). The Court held that “procedure established by law” under Article 21 must satisfy the test of being fair, just, and reasonable — not merely any procedure enacted by a legislature. The case also



established the doctrine of inter-connectedness of Fundamental Rights. It dramatically expanded Article 21 to protect a broad range of unenumerated rights such as the right to a speedy trial, right to livelihood, right to travel abroad, and later the right to privacy (confirmed in *K.S. Puttaswamy*, 2017).

Why other options are wrong:

Solution 2.

- **(A) Golak Nath v. State of Punjab (1967)** — This eleven-judge bench decision held that Parliament cannot amend Fundamental Rights guaranteed in Part III of the Constitution. It addressed the amendability of the Constitution, not the interpretation or expansion of Article 21.
- **(B) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)** — The largest bench in Supreme Court history (13 judges) established the Basic Structure Doctrine, holding that Parliament can amend the Constitution but cannot alter its basic structure. It did not specifically expand Article 21.
- **(D) A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras (1950)** — This case actually gave a *narrow* interpretation of Article 21, holding that Articles 19 to 22 operate independently and that “procedure established by law” means any procedure enacted by a competent legislature. The Maneka Gandhi case effectively overruled this narrow reading.

Final Answer: Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978) expanded the scope of Article 21 ⇒

Solution

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

Correct Answer — (A) Rajasthan: The Thar Desert (Great Indian Desert) is primarily located in Rajasthan, which contains approximately 60% of the desert’s total area. The desert extends into parts of Gujarat (Rann of Kutch region), as well as into southern Haryana and southwestern Punjab. With a population density of around 83 persons per sq. km — far exceeding that of the Sahara (approximately 0.4 per sq. km) or the Arabian Desert — the Thar is rightly designated the world’s most populated hot desert. The desert is bounded on the northwest by the Indus plains and on the southeast by the Aravalli mountain range.

Why other options are wrong:

Solution 3.

- **(B) Gujarat** — While the Thar Desert does extend into the Rann of Kutch and parts of the Kutch district of Gujarat, Gujarat contains only a small portion of the desert. The dominant and primary state of the Thar Desert is Rajasthan, not Gujarat.



- **(C) Haryana** — Haryana's southern and southwestern districts (Mahendragarh, Sirsa, Fatehabad) experience semi-arid conditions influenced by the Thar Desert, but Haryana does not house the primary extent of the desert.
- **(D) Punjab** — Only the extreme southwestern corner of Punjab (Fazilka district, bordering Rajasthan and Pakistan) is adjacent to the Thar. Punjab is primarily a fertile, irrigated agricultural plain (the "breadbasket of India") and is not associated with the Thar Desert.

Final Answer: The Thar Desert is primarily located in Rajasthan ⇒ A

Solution

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

Correct Answer — (D) "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam": India won the election to the United Nations Security Council as a non-permanent member for the 2021–2022 term in June 2020, receiving 184 votes out of 192. India's campaign was built around the slogan "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam," a Sanskrit phrase from the Maha Upanishad meaning "The World is One Family." This slogan encapsulated India's approach to global security and cooperation — emphasising inclusivity, dialogue, and collective responsibility. This was India's eighth stint as a non-permanent member of the Security Council. Notably, India later used the same phrase as its G20 Presidency theme in 2022–23.

Why other options are wrong:

Solution 4.

- **(A) "Jai Hind, Jai Vishwa"** — This is not the slogan used for India's UNSC campaign. "Jai Hind" (Victory to India) is a patriotic rallying cry associated with Subhas Chandra Bose and the Indian National Army; it was not employed as India's UN Security Council campaign slogan.
- **(B) "Ahimsa Paramo Dharma"** — This Sanskrit phrase, meaning "Non-violence is the supreme duty," is associated with Jain philosophy and Gandhian teachings. It has deep cultural resonance but was not the campaign slogan for the UNSC election.
- **(C) "Sarva Dharma Sambhava"** — This phrase, meaning "All religions are equal" or "All paths lead to the same truth," is associated with India's secular tradition and religious pluralism. It was not the UNSC election campaign slogan.

Final Answer: India's UNSC 2021–2022 campaign slogan was "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" ⇒ D



Solution**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q5](#)

Correct Answer — (B) 1 July 2017: India's Goods and Services Tax (GST) was launched at the stroke of midnight on 30 June / 1 July 2017 in a special midnight session of the Central Hall of Parliament, presided over by President Pranab Mukherjee and Vice-President Hamid Ansari. GST replaced over 17 central and state indirect taxes (including Central Excise Duty, Service Tax, Value Added Tax, Entry Tax, Octroi, etc.) with a single, destination-based, multi-tier tax structure with four main rate slabs: 5%, 12%, 18%, and 28%. The constitutional basis was provided by the Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016.

Why other options are wrong:

- Solution 5.**
- **(A) 1 April 2017** — 1 April marks the beginning of India's financial year and is associated with the start of the Union Budget's tax proposals. However, GST was not implemented on this date; it was rolled out three months later, on 1 July 2017.
 - **(C) 1 January 2018** — By this date, GST had already been in operation for six months. This is a distractor that tests whether students confuse the implementation date with a later date in the same financial year.
 - **(D) 1 October 2016** — In September 2016, the GST Council was constituted and the first GST Council meeting was held. However, the tax itself was implemented nearly a year later, on 1 July 2017.

Final Answer: GST was implemented across India on 1 July 2017 ⇒ **B**

Solution**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q6](#)

Correct Answer — (C) CRISPR-Cas9: The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2020 was awarded jointly to Jennifer A. Doudna (University of California, Berkeley) and Emmanuelle Charpentier (Max Planck Unit for the Science of Pathogens, Berlin) for the development of CRISPR-Cas9 — a method for precise genome editing. CRISPR (Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats) combined with the Cas9 protein functions as a highly accurate DNA-cutting tool. Scientists use a guide RNA to direct the Cas9 "scissors" to a specific location in the genome, where they can cut, delete, replace, or insert genetic sequences. The technology has transformative applications in medicine, agriculture, and fundamental biology.

Why other options are wrong:

- Solution 6.**
- **(A) RNA Interference (RNAi)** — The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine



2006 was awarded to Andrew Z. Fire and Craig C. Mello for discovering RNA interference, a mechanism by which double-stranded RNA silences gene expression. This is a different 21st-century Nobel discovery, not the 2020 Chemistry prize.

- **(B) Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)** — PCR, a method for amplifying specific DNA sequences, was invented by Kary Mullis, who received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1993. It is a foundational laboratory technique but was not the subject of the 2020 Nobel Prize in Chemistry.
- **(D) Recombinant DNA Technology** — The pioneering work on recombinant DNA was honoured with the Nobel Prize in Chemistry 1980 (awarded to Paul Berg, Walter Gilbert, and Frederick Sanger). It is a separate breakthrough from CRISPR-Cas9 and not the 2020 Nobel.

Final Answer: CRISPR-Cas9 “molecular scissors” won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2020 ⇒

Solution

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

Correct Answer — (A) 4th: India finished 4th in the overall medals tally at the 2022 Commonwealth Games held in Birmingham (28 July – 8 August 2022). India’s haul of 61 medals comprised 22 Gold, 16 Silver, and 23 Bronze medals. Australia topped the tally with 178 medals (67 Gold), followed by England in 2nd place and Canada in 3rd place. India performed exceptionally in Weightlifting (10 Gold), Wrestling (6 Gold), Table Tennis (4 Gold), Badminton (3 Gold), Boxing (3 Gold), and Lawn Bowls (1 Gold, a first for India in this sport).

Why other options are wrong:

Solution 7.

- **(B) 3rd** — Canada finished 3rd in the overall medals tally at CWG 2022 with 92 medals (26 Gold, 32 Silver, 34 Bronze), ahead of India. India was ranked one position lower, at 4th.
- **(C) 5th** — New Zealand finished 5th at CWG 2022 with 49 medals (20 Gold, 12 Silver, 17 Bronze). India was ranked higher at 4th place with 61 medals.
- **(D) 6th** — Scotland finished 6th at CWG 2022. India, with 61 medals and a 4th-place rank, was well ahead of Scotland in the tally.

Final Answer: India finished 4th overall at the 2022 Commonwealth Games in Birmingham ⇒



Solution**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q8](#)

Correct Answer — (D) The Commission did not include a single Indian member in its composition: The Indian Statutory Commission, commonly called the Simon Commission, was a seven-member all-British body appointed in November 1927 under Sir John Simon to examine the functioning of the Government of India Act 1919 and suggest constitutional reforms. Since it had no Indian members, it was seen as a deliberate insult to Indian political maturity and aspirations for self-governance. Both the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League passed resolutions boycotting it. Wherever the Commission visited, it was greeted by mass protests and the iconic slogan “Simon Go Back.” In Lahore, Lala Lajpat Rai led a protest march and was severely lathi-charged; he died a few weeks later from his injuries.

Why other options are wrong:

- Solution 8.**
- **(A) The Commission recommended the abolition of the Indian National Congress** — The Simon Commission made no such recommendation. Its 1930 report proposed various constitutional reforms, including the abolition of dyarchy in the provinces and the establishment of a federal structure, but it said nothing about banning the Congress.
 - **(B) The Commission proposed the permanent partition of Bengal along religious lines** — The earlier partition of Bengal (1905), effected by Lord Curzon, had already been annulled in 1911. The Simon Commission did not propose any new partition of Bengal.
 - **(C) The Commission was appointed by the British Parliament, bypassing the Viceroy** — While the Commission’s composition (all-British) was a legitimate grievance, the specific and primary reason for the boycott was the complete exclusion of Indian members, not the manner of the Commission’s formal appointment.

Final Answer: The Simon Commission was boycotted because it had no Indian member ⇒

Solution**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q9](#)

Correct Answer — (B) Mithun Chakraborty: Mithun Chakraborty (born Gouranga Chakraborty on 16 June 1950) was announced as the recipient of the Dadasaheb Phalke Award for the year 2023 by Information and Broadcasting Min-



ister Ashwini Vaishnav in October 2024. The award, India's highest recognition in cinema, is conferred annually by the Government of India. Mithun Chakraborty debuted in "Mrigayaa" (1976), for which he won his first National Film Award for Best Actor. He has appeared in over 350 films across multiple Indian languages and is celebrated as a multifaceted entertainer who has left an indelible mark on Indian cinema over five decades.

Why other options are wrong:

Solution 9.

- **(A) Amitabh Bachchan** — Amitabh Bachchan received the Dadasaheb Phalke Award for the year **2018**, announced in 2019. He is not the 2023 recipient.
- **(C) Dharmendra** — Dharmendra (Dharam Singh Deol) received the Dadasaheb Phalke Award for the year **2022**, announced in October 2023. He is the 2022 recipient, not 2023.
- **(D) Rajinikanth** — Rajinikanth received the Dadasaheb Phalke Award for the year **2019**. He is not the 2023 recipient.

Final Answer: Mithun Chakraborty received the Dadasaheb Phalke Award for the year 2023 ⇒ **B**

Solution

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

Correct Answer — (C) United Kingdom: India surpassed the United Kingdom to become the world's 5th largest economy by nominal GDP. According to IMF data (World Economic Outlook), India overtook the UK in 2022 and has since maintained this position, with India's GDP standing at approximately \$3.7 trillion as of 2024. India's rise to 5th place was facilitated by its robust economic growth rate (among the fastest of large economies at around 6–7% per annum), while the UK faced challenges including post-Brexit economic uncertainties and a depreciating pound. As of 2024, the top five economies (nominal GDP) are: USA, China, Germany, Japan, and India.

Why other options are wrong:

Solution 10.

- **(A) France** — France is currently ranked around 7th globally. India surpassed France at an earlier stage and is now well ahead. The specific achievement highlighted in the question (surpassing to reach 5th rank) refers to the UK.
- **(B) Germany** — Germany is the 3rd largest economy as of 2024. India has not surpassed Germany in nominal GDP terms; India (approx. \$3.7 trillion)



is still behind Germany (approx. \$4.5 trillion).

- **(D) Japan** — Japan is the 4th largest economy (approx. \$4.2 trillion as of 2024). India has not yet overtaken Japan in nominal GDP, though India is projected to do so in coming years.

Final Answer: India surpassed the United Kingdom to become the world's 5th largest economy ⇒

Solution

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

Correct Answer — (A) The President of India: Article 316 of the Constitution of India explicitly states: “The Chairman and other members of a Public Service Commission shall be appointed, in the case of the Union Commission or a Joint Commission, by the President.” The UPSC is a constitutional body (Part XIV, Articles 315–323) primarily responsible for conducting examinations for civil services of the Union, including the prestigious Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service, and Indian Foreign Service. The Chairman holds office for a term of six years or until the age of 65, whichever is earlier, and can be removed only by the President on grounds of misbehaviour proven by an inquiry conducted by the Supreme Court.

Why other options are wrong:

Solution 11.

- **(B) The Prime Minister of India** — Although in practice the President acts on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers (headed by the Prime Minister) for many appointments, the formal constitutional authority for UPSC appointments under Article 316 vests in the President, not the Prime Minister.
- **(C) The Chief Justice of India** — The Chief Justice of India heads the collegium system for recommending appointments to the higher judiciary (Supreme Court and High Courts). The CJI has no constitutional role in UPSC appointments.
- **(D) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha** — The Speaker is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha and plays a pivotal role in parliamentary proceedings, but has no constitutional power to appoint members of the UPSC.

Final Answer: The UPSC Chairman is appointed by the President of India under Article 316 ⇒



Solution**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q12](#)

Correct Answer — (D) 18: As of 2024, India has 18 Biosphere Reserves recognised by UNESCO under the Man and Biosphere (MAB) Programme. The Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve was the first Indian site to be designated (in 2000). Other notable UNESCO-recognised Indian Biosphere Reserves include Gulf of Mannar, Sundarbans, Nanda Devi, Nokrek, Pachmarhi, Similipal, Achanakmar-Amarkantak, Great Nicobar, Agasthyamalai, Dibru-Saikhowa, Dehang-Debang, Khangchendzonga, Panna, Seshachalam, Pench, Khasi Hills, and Banni Grasslands. India has a total of 18 notified Biosphere Reserves nationally, all of which are now part of the UNESCO MAB network.

Why other options are wrong:

Solution 12.

- **(A) 12** — India had approximately 10–12 UNESCO-recognised Biosphere Reserves around 2016–2018. Since then, several additional sites have been added to the UNESCO MAB network; the current (2024) count is 18.
- **(B) 14** — This figure corresponds to an earlier period (around 2019–2020). Subsequent additions have brought the total to 18 by 2024.
- **(C) 16** — This intermediate figure was applicable around 2022. The total reached 18 with the inclusion of newer reserves in the UNESCO MAB network.

Final Answer: India has 18 UNESCO-recognised Biosphere Reserves under the MAB Programme (as of 2024) ⇒ **D**

Solution**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q13](#)

Correct Answer — (B) 100 billion transactions: UPI (Unified Payments Interface), developed by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) and launched in April 2016, crossed the landmark of 100 billion (10,000 crore) total transactions in Financial Year 2023–24. In March 2024 alone, UPI recorded over 13.44 billion transactions worth Rs. 20.64 lakh crore. UPI has become one of the world's largest real-time payment systems and is being adopted internationally — it is now accepted in countries including UAE, Singapore, France, UK, Nepal, and Bhutan. India accounts for nearly 46% of all real-time digital transactions globally.

Why other options are wrong:

Solution 13.

- **(A) 50 billion transactions** — UPI crossed the 50 billion per year mark in approximately FY 2022–23. The landmark achievement celebrated for FY



2023–24 was the 100 billion milestone, double the previous year's comparable figure.

- **(C) 150 billion transactions** — This figure is significantly above UPI's actual annual volume in FY 2023–24. The 100 billion milestone was the specific achievement for that year.
- **(D) 200 billion transactions** — UPI's transaction volumes have not yet reached 200 billion in a single year. This number substantially overstates the actual FY 2023–24 achievement.

Final Answer: UPI crossed 100 billion transactions in FY 2023–24 ⇒ **B**

Solution

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

Correct Answer — (C) Jakarta, Indonesia: The ASEAN Secretariat is located in Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia. ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) was founded in 1967 by five countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. The Secretariat was formally established in 1976 following the ASEAN Concord (Bali Concord I), and Indonesia, as a founding member and one of the largest ASEAN economies, hosts the Secretariat at Jalan Sisingamangaraja, South Jakarta. The Secretary-General of ASEAN heads the Secretariat. ASEAN currently has 10 member states.

Why other options are wrong:

Solution 14.

- **(A) Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia** — Kuala Lumpur is home to several international bodies (including the International Islamic University Malaysia and some regional organisations), but the ASEAN Secretariat is not among them. Malaysia is an ASEAN founding member but does not host the Secretariat.
- **(B) Bangkok, Thailand** — Bangkok hosted several early ASEAN meetings and is associated with the 1967 Bangkok Declaration that founded ASEAN. However, the permanent Secretariat has always been located in Jakarta, Indonesia.
- **(D) Singapore** — Singapore, one of the wealthiest and most internationally active ASEAN members, hosts many global financial and trade organisations. However, the ASEAN Secretariat is specifically located in Jakarta, not Singapore.

Final Answer: The ASEAN Secretariat is headquartered in Jakarta, Indonesia ⇒

C



Solution**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q15](#)

Correct Answer — (A) The first Hindi-language novel to win the International Booker Prize: “Ret Samadhi” (literally “Sand Samadhi”) by Geetanjali Shree, published in Hindi in 2018, was translated into English by American translator Daisy Rockwell as “Tomb of Sand.” It was announced as the winner of the International Booker Prize 2022 on 26 May 2022, making it the first book originally written in Hindi — or any Indian language — to win this prestigious prize. The International Booker Prize is awarded annually to a single work of fiction translated into English and published in the UK or Ireland. The prize money of £50,000 was shared equally between the author and translator.

Why other options are wrong:

Solution 15.

- **(B) The first Indian novel to win the Man Booker Prize (now the Booker Prize)** — Indian authors writing in English have previously won the Booker Prize: Salman Rushdie for *Midnight's Children* (1981), Arundhati Roy for *The God of Small Things* (1997), and Kiran Desai for *The Inheritance of Loss* (2006). “Tomb of Sand” won the *International* Booker Prize (for translated fiction), which is a distinct award.
- **(C) The winner of the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction 2022** — The Pulitzer Prize for Fiction 2022 was awarded to Joshua Cohen for “The Netanyahus.” The Pulitzer is an American prize; “Tomb of Sand” did not win the Pulitzer.
- **(D) The first South Asian novel translated simultaneously into more than 100 languages** — “Tomb of Sand” was translated from Hindi into English for the Booker Prize entry. It has since been translated into several other languages, but the claim of simultaneous translation into 100+ languages is not associated with this novel.

Final Answer: “Tomb of Sand” (Ret Samadhi) was the first Hindi novel to win the International Booker Prize (2022) ⇒ A

Solution**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q16](#)

Correct Answer — (D) Rs. 6,003.65 crore: The Union Cabinet approved the National Quantum Mission (NQM) on 19 April 2023 with a total financial outlay of Rs. 6,003.65 crore over eight years (2023–24 to 2030–31), to be implemented under the Department of Science and Technology (DST). The NQM’s key objectives include: (a) developing intermediate-scale quantum computers with



50–1000 physical qubits within eight years; (b) establishing quantum communication links over 2,000 km within India; (c) achieving quantum key distribution (QKD) over 2,000 km; (d) developing 1000 logic gate quantum computers; and (e) advancing quantum sensing and metrology. The mission aims to make India one of the leading nations in quantum technology.

Why other options are wrong:

Solution 16.

- **(A) Rs. 2,000 crore** — This amount is significantly less than the actual approved outlay of Rs. 6,003.65 crore for the National Quantum Mission. Rs. 2,000 crore is associated with other government technology schemes, not the NQM.
- **(B) Rs. 3,660 crore** — This is not the approved budget for the NQM. It is a distractor designed to test precise recall of the specific Rs. 6,003.65 crore figure, which is widely cited in government press releases and budget documents.
- **(C) Rs. 4,800 crore** — This figure is also incorrect and serves as a plausible distractor. The actual approved outlay is the specifically stated Rs. 6,003.65 crore.

Final Answer: The National Quantum Mission was approved with an outlay of Rs. 6,003.65 crore over 8 years ⇒ **D**

Solution

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

Correct Answer — (B) Tokyo 2020: P.V. Sindhu won a Silver medal at the 2016 Rio Olympics (losing the women's singles final to Carolina Marin of Spain, 19–21, 12–21). At the Tokyo 2020 Olympics (held in July–August 2021 after a one-year postponement due to COVID-19), she won a Bronze medal in women's singles badminton on 1 August 2021 by defeating He Bingjiao of China 21–13, 21–15. This made her the only Indian woman to win two Olympic medals and only the second Indian badminton player to win multiple Olympic medals (after Saina Nehwal's Bronze at London 2012). Sindhu is also a two-time BWF World Champion (2019, two consecutive golds).

Why other options are wrong:

Solution 17.

- **(A) London 2012** — P.V. Sindhu did not participate in the London 2012 Olympics. Her Olympic debut was at the 2016 Rio Olympics, where she made history by reaching the final and winning Silver. At London 2012, Saina Nehwal won India's first-ever Olympic medal in badminton (Bronze).



- **(C) Athens 2004** — P.V. Sindhu was approximately 8–9 years old during the Athens 2004 Olympics and had not yet even begun her professional badminton career at the national level. Her Olympic debut came 12 years later at Rio 2016.
- **(D) Paris 2024** — P.V. Sindhu did compete at the Paris 2024 Olympics but was eliminated in the Round of 16, failing to win a medal. Her second Olympic medal was won at the *Tokyo 2020* Games, not Paris 2024.

Final Answer: P.V. Sindhu won her second Olympic medal (Bronze) at the Tokyo 2020 Olympics ⇒ B

Solution

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

Correct Answer — (C) Amritsar: The Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred on 13 April 1919 (the day of Baisakhi, a major harvest festival) in Amritsar, Punjab. Brigadier-General Reginald Edward Harry Dyer ordered British Indian Army troops to block the exits of the enclosed garden of Jallianwala Bagh and open fire without warning on a crowd of approximately 15,000–20,000 unarmed civilians who had gathered to protest the Rowlatt Act and celebrate Baisakhi. The official inquiry (Hunter Commission) acknowledged 379 deaths and over 1,200 wounded, though Indian estimates were considerably higher. Jallianwala Bagh is located adjacent to the Golden Temple in Amritsar and is now a national memorial.

Why other options are wrong:

Solution 18.

- **(A) Lahore** — Lahore (now in Pakistan) was the capital of undivided Punjab and a major centre of nationalist agitation. However, the Jallianwala Bagh massacre specifically occurred in Amritsar, not Lahore. Lahore was, however, the site of the famous Lahore Congress Session (1929) where the Purna Swaraj resolution was passed.
- **(B) Delhi** — Delhi was not the site of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. Delhi is associated with other crucial events of the freedom movement, such as the Delhi Durbar and the Partition of Bengal announcement (1905). The massacre took place in Amritsar's Jallianwala Bagh, near the Golden Temple.
- **(D) Rawalpindi** — Rawalpindi (now in Pakistan) was another important city in undivided Punjab but was not the site of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. Rawalpindi is associated with the army cantonment and later with Cold War-era strategic significance.

Final Answer: The Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred in Amritsar on 13 April



1919 ⇒ **Solution****Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q19](#)

Correct Answer — (A) Equality before law and equal protection of the laws: Article 14 of the Constitution of India reads: “The State shall not deny to any person **equality before the law** or the **equal protection of the laws** within the territory of India.” The phrase “equality before law” is of English origin (from Dicey’s rule of law concept), meaning that no person is above the law and all are equally subject to it. The phrase “equal protection of the laws” is borrowed from the 14th Amendment to the US Constitution, ensuring that persons similarly situated must be treated similarly. Article 14 applies to all persons — citizens and non-citizens alike.

Why other options are wrong:

Solution 19.

- **(B) Freedom of speech, expression, and peaceful assembly** — These rights are guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a) (freedom of speech and expression) and Article 19(1)(b) (freedom to assemble peaceably and without arms). Article 19 houses the six freedoms, not Article 14.
- **(C) Right to life and personal liberty** — This is guaranteed under Article 21: “No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.” Article 21, not Article 14, protects the right to life.
- **(D) Protection against arbitrary arrest and detention** — This is provided under Article 22 (Protection against Arrest and Detention in certain cases), which mandates that an arrested person must be informed of the grounds of arrest, must be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours, and has the right to consult a legal practitioner of their choice.

Final Answer: Article 14 guarantees equality before law and equal protection of the laws ⇒

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

Correct Answer — (D) The Western Ghats extend along the western coast spanning six states from Gujarat to Kerala: The Western Ghats (Sahyadri Range) run roughly parallel to India’s western coastline (the Konkan and Malabar



coasts) for approximately 1,600 km, passing through six states: Gujarat (northern extremity near the Tapti river), Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala (where the range ends at the Nilgiri Hills). UNESCO declared the Western Ghats a World Heritage Site in 2012, recognising it as one of the world's eight "hottest biodiversity hotspots," with over 7,402 species of flowering plants, 139 mammals, 508 bird species, 179 amphibians, 6,000 insects, and 290 freshwater fish species.

Why other options are wrong:

Solution 20.

- **(A) The Western Ghats run parallel to the eastern coast of India** — This is factually wrong. The *Western Ghats* run along the western coast of India. The discontinuous ranges that run along the eastern coast are called the **Eastern Ghats**. Confusing the two is a common error.
- **(B) The Western Ghats are primarily located in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh** — This is entirely incorrect. The Western Ghats are peninsular mountain ranges along India's western coastline, located in Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Gujarat. Landlocked states like UP and Madhya Pradesh have no part of the Western Ghats.
- **(C) The Western Ghats form the source of all the eastward-flowing rivers of peninsular India exclusively** — While the Western Ghats are indeed the source of many major peninsular rivers flowing both eastward (Krishna, Godavari, Kaveri) and westward (Periyar, Bharathapuzha), several eastward-flowing rivers of peninsular India also originate from the Deccan Plateau and the Eastern Ghats. The word "exclusively" makes this option incorrect.

Final Answer: The Western Ghats extend along the western coast of India spanning six states from Gujarat to Kerala ⇒ D

Solution

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q21](#)

Correct Answer — (B) December 2022 to November 2023: India formally assumed the G20 Presidency from Indonesia on 1 December 2022 and transferred it to Brazil on 30 November 2023. During India's Presidency, over 200 G20 meetings were held across 60 cities spanning all states and union territories of India. The G20 New Delhi Leaders' Summit was held on 9–10 September 2023 at Bharat Mandapam, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. India's Presidency theme was "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam — One Earth, One Family, One Future." A landmark outcome was the consensus admission of the African Union as a permanent member of the G20.



Why other options are wrong:

Solution 21.

- **(A) January 2022 to December 2022** — During calendar year 2022, Indonesia held the G20 Presidency and hosted the G20 Leaders' Summit in Bali (November 2022), not India. India's Presidency began only after Indonesia's ended on 30 November 2022.
- **(C) November 2021 to October 2022** — In 2021, Italy held the G20 Presidency and hosted the Rome G20 Summit (October 2021). India did not hold the G20 Presidency during this period.
- **(D) January 2023 to December 2023** — While India's Presidency covered most of 2023, it did not begin in January 2023. It started on 1 December 2022 and ended on 30 November 2023 (not December 2023). The precise period — December 2022 to November 2023 — is the correct answer.

Final Answer: India held the G20 Presidency from December 2022 to November 2023 ⇒ **B**

Solution

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q22](#)

Correct Answer — (C) The name “Kathak” derives from “Katha” (story), and its two major gharanas are the Lucknow and Jaipur gharanas: Kathak is one of the eight classical dance forms of India (the others being Bharatanatyam, Kuchipudi, Odissi, Manipuri, Mohiniyattam, Sattriya, and Kathakali). The word derives from the Sanskrit “Katha” (story) — Kathak artists are essentially storytellers who narrate epics and legends through expressive mime (abhinaya), intricate footwork (tatkar), and rapid pirouettes (chakkar). The Lucknow Gharana, patronised by the Nawabs of Awadh, is known for its grace, elegance, and lyrical sensuality. The Jaipur Gharana, patronised by the Rajput rulers of Jaipur, is celebrated for its vigorous footwork, technical precision, and greater emphasis on the dance's martial origins.

Why other options are wrong:

Solution 22.

- **(A) Kathak originated in Tamil Nadu and is linked to Bharatanatyam** — Bharatanatyam is the classical dance of Tamil Nadu, rooted in the devadasi tradition of South Indian temples. Kathak is a distinctly North Indian form, associated with the courts and temples of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. The two forms are entirely separate traditions.
- **(B) “Kathak” derives from “Kala” (art) and its principal gharana is the Varanasi gharana** — The word “Kathak” does not derive from “Kala” (art);



it derives from “Katha” (story). While a Benaras/Varanasi Gharana of Kathak does exist, it is less dominant than the Lucknow and Jaipur Gharanas, which are the two principal and most widely recognised gharanas.

- **(D) Kathak is a martial dance-drama form from Manipur and Assam** — This description confuses Kathak with the Manipuri classical dance form (from Manipur) or with Thang-Ta (a Manipuri martial art). Kathak has no origin in Manipur or Assam and is not primarily a martial dance form.

Final Answer: Kathak’s name comes from “Katha” (story); its major gharanas are the Lucknow and Jaipur gharanas ⇒ C

Solution

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q23](#)

Correct Answer — (A) The 12th Five Year Plan (2012–2017) was the last; Planning Commission replaced by NITI Aayog: The Planning Commission of India, established in March 1950, was dissolved by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 1 January 2015. It was replaced by NITI (National Institution for Transforming India) Aayog, which functions as a policy think-tank rather than an implementing body. The 12th Five Year Plan (2012–17), with the theme “Faster, Sustainable and More Inclusive Growth,” was the last Five Year Plan formulated for India. NITI Aayog formulates a 15-Year Vision Document, a 7-Year Strategy Document, and 3-Year Action Agendas, replacing the traditional five-year planning cycle with a more flexible framework.

Why other options are wrong:

Solution 23.

- **(B) The 11th Five Year Plan (2007–2012) was the last** — This is factually incorrect. The 12th Five Year Plan (2012–2017) was formulated and implemented after the 11th Plan ended. The Planning Commission completed its work on the 12th Plan before being dissolved in 2015, mid-way through the plan period.
- **(C) Five Year Plans were abolished by the Vajpayee government in 2003** — This is entirely false. The Atal Bihari Vajpayee-led NDA government never abolished Five Year Plans. The 10th Five Year Plan (2002–2007) was formulated and implemented under the NDA government. The Planning Commission was dissolved in 2014–15 under the Modi-led NDA government.
- **(D) India continues to follow Five Year Plans formulated by the Ministry of Finance** — India no longer follows Five Year Plans. The Planning Commission, which drafted them, was replaced by NITI Aayog. The Ministry of Finance does not formulate Five Year Plans; it prepares the Union Budget.



Final Answer: The 12th Five Year Plan (2012–2017) was India's last; Planning Commission replaced by NITI Aayog ⇒ A

Solution

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

Correct Answer — (B) MicroRNA and its role in post-transcriptional gene regulation: The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2024 was awarded jointly to Victor Ambros (University of Massachusetts Medical School) and Gary Ruvkun (Harvard Medical School, Massachusetts General Hospital) for their discovery of microRNA (miRNA) and its role in post-transcriptional gene regulation. Working with the nematode *Caenorhabditis elegans* in the early 1990s, they discovered that tiny RNA molecules (approximately 22 nucleotides long) could bind to complementary sequences in messenger RNA (mRNA) and block its translation into protein, thereby regulating gene expression. The human genome encodes over 1,000 different microRNAs that regulate at least 60% of all protein-coding genes.

Why other options are wrong:

Solution 24.

- **(A) The mechanism of CRISPR-Cas9 gene editing** — CRISPR-Cas9 was recognised by the Nobel Prize in *Chemistry* 2020 (awarded to Jennifer Doudna and Emmanuelle Charpentier). The 2024 *Physiology or Medicine* prize was for a different discovery — microRNA.
- **(C) mRNA vaccine technology** — The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine **2023** was awarded to Katalin Karikó and Drew Weissman for their work on nucleoside base modifications that enabled effective mRNA vaccines against COVID-19. The 2024 Medicine prize was for microRNA, a distinct discovery.
- **(D) The molecular structure of ribosomes** — The Nobel Prize in Chemistry **2009** was awarded to Venkatraman Ramakrishnan, Thomas A. Steitz, and Ada E. Yonath for studies on the structure and function of the ribosome. This is unrelated to the 2024 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine.

Final Answer: Nobel Prize in Medicine 2024 — Victor Ambros and Gary Ruvkun for microRNA discovery ⇒ B

Solution

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

Correct Answer — (D) Drafted by a committee chaired by Motilal Nehru; recommended dominion status with fundamental rights: The Nehru Report (1928) was the first significant attempt by Indians to draft their own constitutional



blueprint in response to Lord Birkenhead's challenge to demonstrate that Indians could agree on a constitution. The committee was chaired by **Motilal Nehru** (with Jawaharlal Nehru as secretary). Key recommendations: (i) Dominion Status for India (not Purna Swaraj); (ii) a declaration of Fundamental Rights; (iii) residual powers to vest in the Centre; (iv) rejection of separate electorates; (v) a bicameral Parliament. The Report's recommendation of dominion status (rather than independence) led to a split, with younger leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, and the youth wing demanding Purna Swaraj.

Why other options are wrong:

Solution 25.

- **(A) Drafted by Jawaharlal Nehru; demanded Purna Swaraj** — The committee was chaired by *Motilal* Nehru, not Jawaharlal Nehru. Jawaharlal Nehru was the committee's secretary. Moreover, the Report recommended *dominion status*, not Purna Swaraj. The demand for complete independence (Purna Swaraj) was formally articulated at the Lahore Congress Session of December 1929.
- **(B) Prepared by the British government** — The Nehru Report was drafted entirely by Indians. It was the Indian National Congress's response to Lord Birkenhead's challenge. The British government had set up the Simon Commission (all-British); the Nehru Report was Indians' counter-proposal.
- **(C) Central proposal was separate electorates** — The Nehru Report explicitly *rejected* separate electorates for religious minorities, a provision that had existed since the Morley-Minto Reforms (1909). This rejection was a key reason why the Muslim League (led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah) opposed the Nehru Report and presented its own 14 Points (1929).

Final Answer: The Nehru Report (1928) was drafted by Motilal Nehru's committee and recommended dominion status with fundamental rights ⇒ **D**

Solution

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

Correct Answer — (C) Geneva, Switzerland: The World Trade Organization (WTO) is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. Established on 1 January 1995 as the successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT, in force since 1948), the WTO is the premier international body governing the rules of trade between nations. India was a founding member of both GATT (1948) and the WTO (1995). Geneva is a major hub for international organisations owing to Switzerland's long tradition of political neutrality; other Geneva-based organisations include the World Health Organization (WHO), International Labour Orga-



nization (ILO), UNHCR, WIPO, and the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG).

Why other options are wrong:

Solution 26.

- **(A) New York, USA** — New York hosts the United Nations Headquarters and several UN subsidiary bodies. The WTO is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, not New York.
- **(B) Brussels, Belgium** — Brussels is considered the de facto capital of the European Union and hosts NATO's headquarters. The WTO has no presence in Brussels; it is headquartered in Geneva.
- **(D) Vienna, Austria** — Vienna hosts the United Nations Office at Vienna (UNOV), OPEC Secretariat, IAEA headquarters, and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO). The WTO, however, is headquartered in Geneva, not Vienna.

Final Answer: The WTO is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland ⇒ C

Solution

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

Correct Answer — (A) 10m Air Pistol (Women's) and 10m Air Pistol Mixed Team (with Sarabjot Singh): At the Paris 2024 Olympics, Manu Bhaker (Haryana, born 26 February 2002) won a Bronze medal in the 10m Air Pistol (Women's) event on 28 July 2024, becoming the first Indian woman to win a shooting medal at the Olympic Games. She then won a second Bronze medal in the 10m Air Pistol Mixed Team event on 30 July 2024, partnering with Sarabjot Singh. This made her the first Indian athlete to win two medals in the same edition of the Olympics since Norman Pritchard (two Silver medals at Paris 1900). She also became India's first double-medallist at a single Olympics in the modern era.

Why other options are wrong:

Solution 27.

- **(B) 25m Pistol (Women's) and 50m Pistol Mixed Team** — Manu Bhaker did compete in the 25m Pistol Women's event at Paris 2024 but did not qualify for the final in that discipline. A "50m Pistol Mixed Team" is not an Olympic shooting event. Her two medals were specifically in the 10m Air Pistol events.
- **(C) 10m Air Rifle (Women's) and 10m Air Rifle Mixed Team** — Manu Bhaker is a *pistol* shooter, not a rifle shooter. The Air Rifle events are a different shooting discipline with a different set of athletes. She does not compete in Air Rifle.
- **(D) 10m Air Pistol (Women's) and 25m Pistol (Women's)** — While she did



compete in both 10m Air Pistol and 25m Pistol at Paris 2024, her two medal-winning events were both in the 10m category: the women's individual event and the mixed team event (with Sarabjot Singh). She did not win a medal in 25m Pistol.

Final Answer: Manu Bhaker won Bronze in 10m Air Pistol (Women's) and 10m Air Pistol Mixed Team at Paris 2024 ⇒ **A**

Solution

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

Correct Answer — (B) 500 GW: At COP26 (26th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC) held in Glasgow from 31 October to 13 November 2021, Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced India's five enhanced climate commitments ("Panchamrit"): (1) achieve 500 GW of non-fossil fuel-based electricity generation capacity by 2030; (2) meet 50% of energy requirements from renewable energy by 2030; (3) reduce cumulative carbon emissions by 1 billion tonnes by 2030; (4) reduce the carbon intensity of the economy by 45% by 2030 (from 2005 levels); and (5) achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2070. The 500 GW target was an increase from the earlier Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) target of 450 GW.

Why other options are wrong:

Solution 28.

- **(A) 300 GW** — India's earlier renewable energy target (set around 2015) was 175 GW by 2022, which was subsequently revised upward to 450 GW and then to 500 GW (at COP26). 300 GW is not a specific COP26 commitment.
- **(C) 750 GW** — India's COP26 commitment for non-fossil fuel energy capacity was 500 GW, not 750 GW. This higher number is a distractor; no such 750 GW commitment was made at Glasgow.
- **(D) 1,000 GW** — While India has long-term ambitions for massive renewable energy deployment, the specific COP26 commitment for non-fossil fuel capacity by 2030 was 500 GW, not 1,000 GW. This is a significant overstatement of the actual commitment.

Final Answer: India committed to 500 GW of non-fossil fuel energy capacity by 2030 at COP26 (Glasgow 2021) ⇒ **B**

Solution

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

Correct Answer — (D) She was the first woman judge of the Supreme Court



of India: M. Fathima Beevi (born 30 April 1927 in Pathanamthitta, Kerala) was elevated as a Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 6 October 1989 by President R. Venkataraman, making history as the first woman — and the first Muslim woman — to be appointed to India's apex court. She served in the Supreme Court until April 1992. Prior to this, she had served as a Judge of the Kerala High Court. After retiring from the Supreme Court, she served as the Governor of Tamil Nadu from 1997 to 2001. She also served as a member of the National Human Rights Commission.

Why other options are wrong:

Solution 29.

- **(A) First woman to serve as Chief Justice of India** — As of the knowledge cutoff (2025), India has not yet had a woman Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The position has always been held by men. M. Fathima Beevi's historical distinction was as the first woman *judge* (Associate Justice) of the Supreme Court, not its Chief Justice.
- **(B) First woman to become Chief Election Commissioner of India** — India has not yet appointed a woman as Chief Election Commissioner. The Election Commission is headed by male officers historically; M. Fathima Beevi's achievement was in the judiciary, not the Election Commission.
- **(C) First woman to be appointed as a judge of a High Court in India** — This distinction belongs to Justice Anna Chandy, who became the first woman judge of the Kerala High Court in 1959 (and later the first woman Chief Justice of a High Court). M. Fathima Beevi's landmark achievement was becoming the first woman judge of the *Supreme Court*, not a High Court.

Final Answer: M. Fathima Beevi was the first woman judge of the Supreme Court of India (appointed in 1989) ⇒ D

Solution

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

Correct Answer — (C) Indira Gandhi: Project Tiger was launched on 1 April 1973 by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at Jim Corbett National Park (then Ramganga National Park) in what is now Uttarakhand. The initiative was motivated by the alarming decline in India's tiger population: the 1972 all-India census counted only approximately 1,827 tigers. Initially, nine tiger reserves were established covering 16,339 sq. km. Today, India has 55 tiger reserves covering over 75,000 sq. km; the 2022 All-India Tiger Estimation reported approximately 3,167 tigers, making India home to over 70% of the world's wild tiger population. Project Tiger is administered by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA).



Why other options are wrong:

Solution 30.

- **(A) Jawaharlal Nehru** — Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first Prime Minister, passed away on 27 May 1964, almost nine years before Project Tiger was launched in 1973. Nehru was indeed a champion of India's first national park (Hailey National Park, now Jim Corbett National Park, established 1936), but he could not have launched Project Tiger.
- **(B) Lal Bahadur Shastri** — Lal Bahadur Shastri served as Prime Minister from 9 June 1964 until his death on 11 January 1966 in Tashkent. Project Tiger was launched seven years after his death, in April 1973. Shastri played no role in launching this project.
- **(D) Rajiv Gandhi** — Rajiv Gandhi served as Prime Minister from 1984 to 1989, more than a decade after Project Tiger was launched in 1973. During Rajiv Gandhi's tenure, other environmental initiatives were taken, but Project Tiger was Indira Gandhi's legacy. (Project Elephant was launched in 1992 under Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao.)

Final Answer: Project Tiger was launched on 1 April 1973 by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi ⇒



Answer Key

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

