

MH CET LAW General Knowledge & Current Affairs

Sample Paper – 3

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. Which of the following statements correctly describes the Chauri Chaura incident of February 1922?

- (A) It was a mass uprising in Calcutta where British soldiers opened fire on a peaceful procession, prompting Mahatma Gandhi to launch the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- (B) It was a violent confrontation in Peshawar in 1922 where Indian soldiers of the Royal Garhwal Rifles refused to fire on unarmed protesters, marking a turning point in the independence struggle.
- (C) An angry mob set fire to a police chowki at Chauri Chaura (Gorakhpur district, United Provinces), killing 22 policemen trapped inside; Gandhi immediately suspended the Non-Cooperation Movement as a consequence.
- (D) It was an armed revolt led by revolutionaries in Chauri Chaura (Bengal) that forced the British to accelerate constitutional reforms under the Government of India Act, 1922.



Q2. Which of the following best describes Article 44 of the Constitution of India?

- (A) It is a Fundamental Right under Part III guaranteeing every citizen the right to be governed by their personal religious law in matters of marriage and inheritance.
- (B) It is a Directive Principle of State Policy that directs the State to ensure equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
- (C) It is a provision under Part IV-A that mandates free and compulsory elementary education for all citizens irrespective of religion or region.
- (D) It is a Directive Principle of State Policy that directs the State to endeavour to secure a Uniform Civil Code for all citizens throughout the territory of India.

Q3. Consider the following statements about the Indus Valley Civilisation (IVC):

1. The IVC script has been fully deciphered and is now read as an early form of Sanskrit.
2. Mohenjo-daro is located in Sindh (Pakistan) while Lothal and Dholavira are located in Gujarat (India).
3. Harappa is located in the Punjab province of Pakistan.

Which of the statements given above are CORRECT?

- (A) 1 and 2 only
- (B) 1 and 3 only
- (C) 2 and 3 only
- (D) 1, 2 and 3

Q4. The Pir Panjal range, frequently in news for its strategic tunnels and mountain passes, is correctly described by which of the following statements?



- (A) It is a range of the Eastern Himalayas located in Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh, forming part of the international boundary with China.
- (B) It is a range of hills that separates the Deccan Plateau from the Gangetic Plain, running through Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.
- (C) It is part of the Aravalli hill system in Rajasthan and is considered one of the oldest fold mountain ranges in the world.
- (D) It is a sub-Himalayan range located in Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, situated between the Greater Himalayas and the Outer (Siwalik) Himalayas.

Q5. Which of the following correctly states India's rank in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index in 2014 and 2019 respectively, and also correctly identifies the current status of this index?

- (A) 142nd in 2014 and 63rd in 2019; the index was discontinued by the World Bank after 2020 following a data integrity review.
- (B) 100th in 2014 and 42nd in 2019; the index continues to be published annually by the World Bank as the Business Ready Report.
- (C) 130th in 2014 and 55th in 2019; the index was merged with the Global Competitiveness Report after 2021 by the World Economic Forum.
- (D) 142nd in 2014 and 77th in 2019; the index is compiled by the World Trade Organisation, not the World Bank.

Q6. With reference to India's semiconductor manufacturing initiative, which of the following statements is CORRECT about the India Semiconductor Mission (ISM)?

- (A) ISM was launched in 2018 under the National Electronics Policy to provide financial support exclusively to micro, small, and medium semiconductor units.
- (B) ISM was launched in 2021 under the Semicon India programme with a financial outlay of approximately Rs. 76,000 crore to attract invest-



ments in semiconductor fabrication, display manufacturing, and chip design.

- (C) ISM was launched in 2023 with an outlay of Rs. 1 lakh crore to develop defence-grade chips, under the joint supervision of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Defence.
- (D) ISM was established as a formal joint venture between India and the United States in 2020 following the Indo-US Technology Partnership Treaty signed in Washington D.C.

Q7. At the Paris 2024 Summer Olympics, which of the following correctly describes Neeraj Chopra's performance in the Men's Javelin Throw final?

- (A) Neeraj Chopra won the Gold medal with a best throw of 89.45 m, successfully defending his Tokyo 2020 Olympic title in the event.
- (B) Neeraj Chopra won the Bronze medal with a best throw of 84.22 m; the Gold medal was won by Anderson Peters of Grenada with a throw of 90.61 m.
- (C) Neeraj Chopra won the Silver medal; the Gold medal was won by Arshad Nadeem of Pakistan, who set an Olympic record with a throw of 92.97 m.
- (D) Neeraj Chopra did not participate in the Paris 2024 Olympics due to an elbow injury; India was represented in javelin throw by Kishore Jena.

Q8. The India-Canada diplomatic crisis of 2023 was primarily triggered by which of the following events?

- (A) Canada imposed trade sanctions on Indian agricultural exports following a WTO dispute resolution panel ruling, straining bilateral trade relations severely.
- (B) India expelled several Canadian diplomats from New Delhi after they were found engaged in activities incompatible with their diplomatic



status.

- (C) Canada refused to extradite fugitive economic offenders sheltering on Canadian soil, prompting India to recall its High Commissioner from Ottawa.
- (D) Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau publicly alleged that agents of the Indian government were involved in the killing of Khalistani separatist leader Hardeep Singh Nijjar in Surrey, British Columbia, in June 2023.

Q9. Which of the following statements about the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is CORRECT?

- (A) The CAG is established under Article 148 of the Constitution and audits all receipts and expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India as well as state government accounts.
- (B) The CAG is established under Article 280 of the Constitution and its primary function is to advise Parliament on financial matters related to the annual Union Budget.
- (C) The CAG is appointed by Parliament in a joint sitting and can be removed only through a simple majority in Lok Sabha.
- (D) The CAG audits only the expenditure of central government ministries and does not have jurisdiction over state government accounts or public sector undertakings.

Q10. The 58th Jnanpith Award (for the year 2023), India's highest literary honour, was jointly awarded to which of the following?

- (A) Gulzar for his contributions to Urdu poetry and Hindi cinema, and Amitav Ghosh for his contributions to English literature from an Indian perspective.
- (B) Urdu poet Gulzar (Sampooran Singh Kalra) and Sanskrit scholar Jagadguru Rambhadracharya.



- (C) Manoj Das for his contributions to Odia literature and S. L. Bhyrappa for his contributions to Kannada literature.
- (D) Javed Akhtar for Urdu poetry and Viswanadha Satyanarayana for Telugu literature.

Q11. Which of the following correctly describes the Export-Import Bank of India (EXIM Bank)?

- (A) EXIM Bank was established in 1975 as a subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of India to provide short-term export credit to small and medium-sized enterprises in labour-intensive sectors.
- (B) EXIM Bank was set up in 1991 as part of India's economic liberalisation reforms to replace the erstwhile Trade Development Authority and the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation.
- (C) EXIM Bank was established in 1982 and serves as India's principal financial institution for financing, facilitating, and promoting India's cross-border trade and investment.
- (D) EXIM Bank functions under the Reserve Bank of India as a statutory regulator of all foreign currency export loans and issues licences for export finance operations.

Q12. Where is the Secretariat of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) headquartered, and in which year did India become a full member of the SCO?

- (A) Moscow, Russia; India became a full member of the SCO in 2015 at the Ufa Summit in Russia.
- (B) Islamabad, Pakistan; India and Pakistan jointly applied for and were admitted as full members in 2016.
- (C) Tashkent, Uzbekistan; India became a full member in 2001 as part of the founding expanded membership.
- (D) Beijing, China; India became a full member of the SCO in 2017 at the Astana Summit held in Kazakhstan.



- Q13.** The famous slogan “Do or Die” (Karo Ya Maro) was given by Mahatma Gandhi on 8 August 1942. At which location was this historic address delivered?
- (A) Gowalia Tank Maidan (now August Kranti Maidan), Mumbai, during the All India Congress Committee session that passed the Quit India Resolution.
 - (B) Azad Maidan, Mumbai, where Gandhi addressed AICC leaders before formally announcing the Quit India Movement and calling for mass civil disobedience.
 - (C) Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad, where Gandhi convened AICC leaders and reiterated the Purna Swaraj demand before launching the 1942 movement.
 - (D) Lahore, at a special emergency session of the Indian National Congress where Poorna Swaraj was reiterated as the objective in August 1942.
- Q14.** As of 2024, which of the following statements about India’s Ramsar-designated wetland sites is CORRECT?
- (A) India has over 150 Ramsar-designated wetland sites, making it the country with the highest number of Ramsar sites in the entire world.
 - (B) India has 85 Ramsar wetland sites, the highest number among all countries in Asia, reflecting significant additions made in recent years.
 - (C) India has 42 Ramsar wetland sites and ranks third in Asia behind China and Japan in the total number of Ramsar-designated sites.
 - (D) India has 75 Ramsar wetland sites spread across 20 states; Chilika Lake in Odisha was the first Indian site to be designated in 1981.
- Q15.** Which team won the ICC Women’s T20 World Cup 2024, and where was the final held?
- (A) India won their first Women’s T20 World Cup title by defeating Australia in the final held at the Dubai International Cricket Stadium, UAE.



- (B) Australia won the Women's T20 World Cup 2024 for the seventh time, defeating England in a rain-affected final held in the UAE.
- (C) New Zealand won the ICC Women's T20 World Cup 2024 for the first time, defeating South Africa in the final held in the United Arab Emirates.
- (D) England won the ICC Women's T20 World Cup 2024 for the first time, defeating West Indies in the final held at Sharjah Cricket Stadium, UAE.

Q16. Which of the following statements about the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and its urban counterpart is CORRECT?

- (A) Jal Jeevan Mission was launched in 2019 targeting urban households first; it was extended to rural areas in 2021 after the success of the urban phase.
- (B) Jal Jeevan Mission (rural) aims to provide borewells and hand pumps to every rural household by 2025 and is implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development.
- (C) The urban counterpart of the rural Jal Jeevan Mission is the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), which addresses water supply and sanitation in cities and towns.
- (D) The rural Jal Jeevan Mission aims to provide functional household tap connections to every rural household; its urban counterpart is the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AM-RUT).

Q17. Who among the following is revered as the “Pitamaha” (grandfather/father) of Carnatic music, celebrated for composing thousands of kirtanas primarily in Kannada and Sanskrit and for systematising Carnatic music pedagogy?

- (A) Purandaradasa (1484–1564), a Haridasa saint-composer from Karnataka who created graded exercises (svaravali, alankaras, gitas) still used in Carnatic music education.



- (B) Tyagaraja (1767–1847), a saint-composer from Tiruvarur in Tamil Nadu, celebrated for composing over 700 kirtanas primarily in Telugu and Sanskrit.
- (C) Muthuswami Dikshitar (1775–1835), who composed the Navagraha kritis and is celebrated for his compositions in Sanskrit, Tamil, and Telugu.
- (D) Syama Sastri (1762–1827), the oldest of the Carnatic Music Trinity, who introduced the concept of Svarajati and established the raga classification system.

Q18. Which Constitutional Amendment inserted Article 21A into the Constitution of India, and what does Article 21A specifically provide?

- (A) The 82nd Constitutional Amendment Act (2000) inserted Article 21A to provide free and compulsory education to children between the ages of 5 and 15 years as a Fundamental Right.
- (B) The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act (2002) inserted Article 21A, which directs the State to provide free and compulsory education to all children between the ages of 6 and 14 years.
- (C) Article 21A was part of the original Constitution of 1950; the 86th Amendment merely amended it to extend coverage to children up to 14 years of age.
- (D) The 91st Constitutional Amendment Act (2003) inserted Article 21A to provide free education to girl children between 6 and 18 years, later extended to all children through the RTE Act, 2009.

Q19. Which river is the longest river of peninsular India, and what is its approximate length and place of origin?

- (A) The Narmada river, approximately 1,465 km long, is the longest peninsular river; it originates from Amarkantak in Madhya Pradesh and flows westward into the Arabian Sea.
- (B) The Krishna river, approximately 1,400 km long, is the longest penin-



sular river; it originates at Mahabaleshwar in Maharashtra and drains into the Bay of Bengal.

- (C) The Godavari river, approximately 1,465 km long, is the longest river of peninsular India; it originates near Nashik in Maharashtra and drains into the Bay of Bengal.
- (D) The Mahanadi river, approximately 900 km long, is the longest peninsular river; it originates in Chhattisgarh and flows through Odisha into the Bay of Bengal.

Q20. At the 15th BRICS Summit held in Johannesburg in August 2023, several nations were invited to join BRICS as full members from January 2024. Which of the following best identifies the countries invited and the country that subsequently declined membership?

- (A) Pakistan, Turkey, Indonesia, Nigeria, and Bangladesh were invited; Indonesia later declined citing its ASEAN commitments and non-alignment principles.
- (B) Argentina, Algeria, Nigeria, Bangladesh, and Indonesia were invited; Algeria later declined following internal political changes after presidential elections.
- (C) Saudi Arabia, UAE, and Iran were invited but collectively declined to join; only Egypt and Ethiopia formally became members from January 2024.
- (D) Saudi Arabia, UAE, Iran, Egypt, Ethiopia, and Argentina were all invited; Argentina declined after its new government under President Javier Milei decided against joining the bloc.

Q21. Amish Tripathi is best known for which of the following series of books?

- (A) The Shiva Trilogy comprising *The Immortals of Meluha*, *The Secret of the Nagas*, and *The Oath of the Vayuputras* — one of the fastest-selling mythological fiction series in Indian publishing history.



- (B) The Mahabharata Chronicles comprising *Kurukshetra*, *Karna's Dharma*, and *Draupadi's Vow* — a bestselling retelling of the Mahabharata from multiple perspectives.
- (C) The Pandava Chronicles comprising *The Palace of Illusions*, *The Forest of Enchantments*, and *Daughter of the Sun* — mythological fiction written from female protagonists' viewpoints.
- (D) The Ram Chandra Series and *The Krishna Key* — two parallel mythological series published simultaneously and later merged into one shared narrative universe.

Q22. As of 2024, which of the following correctly states the number of operational nuclear reactors and nuclear power plant sites in India under the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL)?

- (A) India operates 14 nuclear reactors at 4 nuclear power plant sites, with a total installed capacity of approximately 3,500 MW.
- (B) India operates 22 nuclear reactors across 7 nuclear power plant sites, with a vision to achieve 100 GW of nuclear power capacity by 2047.
- (C) India operates 28 nuclear reactors across 9 nuclear power plant sites, making it the third largest nuclear power producer in Asia after China and Japan.
- (D) India operates 18 nuclear reactors at 5 nuclear power plant locations, with 10 more reactors to be built under the Indo-US Civil Nuclear Agreement.

Q23. The Government of India approved the IndiaAI Mission in 2024. Which of the following correctly describes its financial outlay and primary objectives?

- (A) The IndiaAI Mission was announced in January 2023 with an outlay of Rs. 5,000 crore to develop AI capabilities primarily for defence and space applications.
- (B) The IndiaAI Mission was launched in August 2024 with Rs. 25,000



crore under the expanded Digital India 3.0 programme to build a national sovereign large language model.

- (C) The IndiaAI Mission was approved in March 2024 with an outlay of Rs. 10,372 crore to build AI computing infrastructure, curate large datasets, and develop indigenous AI applications for public good.
- (D) The IndiaAI Mission was launched in February 2023 with Rs. 8,000 crore, modelled on the US CHIPS and Science Act, focusing exclusively on hardware chip design for AI processors.

Q24. The Nobel Peace Prize 2024 was awarded to which organisation, and for what reason?

- (A) It was awarded to Greta Thunberg and the Fridays for Future movement for raising global awareness about the climate crisis and pressuring governments to adopt net-zero commitments.
- (B) It was awarded to the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) for advancing international treaties on nuclear non-proliferation and conventional arms control.
- (C) It was awarded to the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) for its successful campaign leading to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in 2017.
- (D) It was awarded to Nihon Hidankyo, a Japanese grassroots organisation of atomic bomb survivors (Hibakusha) from Hiroshima and Nagasaki, for their lifelong efforts toward a world free of nuclear weapons.

Q25. Chaudhary Charan Singh, who was awarded the Bharat Ratna posthumously in 2024, served as Prime Minister of India. Which of the following statements about his tenure as Prime Minister is CORRECT?

- (A) He served as Prime Minister from July 1979 to January 1980 but resigned before facing the Lok Sabha for a vote of confidence, making his one of the shortest premierships in Indian history.



- (B) He was the first non-Congress Prime Minister of India who successfully completed a full five-year term from 1977 to 1982 by forging a multi-party coalition government.
- (C) He signed the historic Indira–Sheikh Accord with Sheikh Abdullah of Jammu & Kashmir in 1975, resolving the long-standing dispute over the state's special status.
- (D) He was the Prime Minister who signed the Simla Agreement with Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in 1972 following the liberation of Bangladesh.

Q26. According to official trade data for FY 2023–24, which country was India's largest trading partner in terms of total bilateral trade (imports plus exports combined), and which country was India's largest export destination?

- (A) The USA was India's largest trading partner with bilateral trade of approximately \$130 billion; China was India's largest export destination due to high demand for pharmaceutical and software exports.
- (B) China was India's largest trading partner with total bilateral trade of approximately \$118 billion; the USA was India's largest export destination.
- (C) UAE was India's largest trading partner due to oil imports and enhanced bilateral trade under the CEPA signed in 2022; the UK was India's largest export market after Brexit.
- (D) Russia became India's largest trading partner in FY 2023–24 owing to substantially increased crude oil imports following the Russia-Ukraine conflict.

Q27. India's Deep Ocean Mission (DOM), approved by the Union Cabinet in 2021, includes which of the following as a key component?

- (A) A joint deep-sea exploration programme with Japan to extract manganese nodules from the Pacific Ocean seabed at depths of up to 10,000 metres using remote-operated vehicles.



- (B) Development of a crewed submersible named 'Varunastra' capable of diving to 3,000 m depth, operated jointly by the Indian Navy and ISRO for oceanographic research.
- (C) Development of a crewed submersible 'Matsya 6000' capable of diving to 6,000 m depth to explore polymetallic nodules and other deep-sea resources, under the Ministry of Earth Sciences.
- (D) Establishment of a permanent deep-sea research station on the Indian Ocean Ridge jointly funded by the World Bank and the Ministry of Science & Technology.

Q28. India's performance at the Asian Games 2023 held in Hangzhou, China was described as its best-ever. Which of the following correctly states India's final medal tally at these Games?

- (A) India won 83 medals comprising 22 Gold, 30 Silver, and 31 Bronze, finishing 5th in the overall medal standings.
- (B) India won 95 medals comprising 25 Gold, 35 Silver, and 35 Bronze, finishing 4th in the overall standings and surpassing the previous best of 70 medals.
- (C) India won 112 medals comprising 30 Gold, 42 Silver, and 40 Bronze, finishing 3rd overall behind China and Japan.
- (D) India won 107 medals comprising 28 Gold, 38 Silver, and 41 Bronze — its best-ever haul at the Asian Games — finishing 4th in the overall medal standings.

Q29. The Swaraj Party was founded in 1923 as a faction within the Indian National Congress. Who were its principal founders, and what was its primary objective?

- (A) It was founded by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal to oppose the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms and to advocate for complete independence (Purna Swaraj) from British rule.
- (B) It was founded by C. R. Das (Chittaranjan Das) and Motilal Nehru,



primarily to contest elections to legislative councils and obstruct British policy from within the councils.

- (C) It was founded by Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru to provide a political vehicle for the Non-Cooperation Movement after the withdrawal of the Khilafat agitation in 1922.
- (D) It was formed in 1928 by Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose as the radical youth wing of the INC, advocating for Purna Swaraj at the Calcutta Congress session.

Q30. Which of the following correctly describes a Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) of the Indian Parliament?

- (A) A JPC is an ad hoc committee of Parliament constituted for a specific purpose — such as examining a Bill or investigating a matter of public importance — with members drawn from both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
- (B) A JPC is a permanent standing committee that oversees the annual budget allocations of all Union Ministries; its chairperson is, by convention, always drawn from the principal opposition party.
- (C) A JPC is constituted under Article 108 of the Constitution, which provides for a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament to resolve a deadlock on a pending Bill.
- (D) A JPC comprises only elected members of Lok Sabha who are deputed to collaborate with nominated Rajya Sabha members on constitutional amendment Bills requiring a special majority.



Detailed Solutions**Solution 1.****Solution****Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q1](#)

Why (C) is correct: On 5 February 1922, at Chauri Chaura in the Gorakhpur district of the United Provinces (present-day Uttar Pradesh), a large group of protesters clashed with police. An enraged mob then set fire to the police chowki, killing 22 policemen trapped inside. Shocked by this violence, Mahatma Gandhi called off the entire Non-Cooperation Movement on 12 February 1922, declaring that the people were not yet disciplined enough for mass non-violent resistance.

Why (A) is wrong: No such event in Calcutta triggered the Non-Cooperation Movement. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre (April 1919, Amritsar, Punjab) was the key trigger for the Non-Cooperation Movement; British soldiers fired on a crowd at Jallianwala Bagh, not in Calcutta.

Why (B) is wrong: The Peshawar/Qissa Khwani Bazaar incident of soldiers refusing to fire on protesters occurred in 1930 during the Civil Disobedience Movement, not in 1922. The Royal Garhwal Rifles mutiny is associated with that 1930 event.

Why (D) is wrong: Chauri Chaura is in Uttar Pradesh, not Bengal. It was not an armed revolutionary revolt but a spontaneous mob violence during an otherwise non-violent protest march. No immediate constitutional reform followed it.

Final Answer: Chauri Chaura — mob burned police station, 22 policemen killed, Gandhi suspended the Non-Cooperation Movement ⇒ **C**

Solution 2.**Solution****Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q2](#)

Why (D) is correct: Article 44 falls under Part IV (Directive Principles of State Policy) of the Constitution. It reads: "The State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India." A Uniform Civil Code would replace personal laws based on religious scriptures with a common set of laws governing marriage, divorce, inheritance, and adoption for all citizens.

Why (A) is wrong: Article 44 is a DPSP under Part IV, not a Fundamental Right under Part III. Fundamental Rights are justiciable and enforceable in court; DPSPs are non-justiciable but fundamental to governance. No provision grants citizens the right to be governed by personal religious law as a Fundamental Right.

Why (B) is wrong: Equal pay for equal work is dealt with under Article 39(d),



another DPSP, which directs equal pay for men and women for equal work. That is a different article from Article 44.

Why (C) is wrong: Free and compulsory education is addressed under Article 21A (Fundamental Right, inserted by the 86th Amendment 2002) and Article 45 (DPSP). These are distinct from Article 44. Part IV-A deals with Fundamental Duties (added by the 42nd Amendment), not education.

Final Answer: Article 44 = Directive Principle directing the State to secure a Uniform Civil Code for all citizens ⇒ **D**

Solution 3.

Solution

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

Why (C) is correct: Statements 2 and 3 are accurate. Mohenjo-daro is indeed in Sindh, Pakistan; Lothal (a major IVC port site) and Dholavira are both located in Gujarat, India. Harappa is situated in the Punjab province of Pakistan, on the banks of the Ravi river. Statement 1 is false: the Indus Valley script (also called the Harappan script) remains undeciphered to this day despite numerous attempts by scholars worldwide. There is no scholarly consensus that it represents an early form of Sanskrit or any other known language.

Why (A) is wrong: This pairs Statement 1 (false — the script is undeciphered) with Statement 2 (true). Since Statement 1 is factually incorrect, the combination is wrong.

Why (B) is wrong: This includes Statement 1 (false) and Statement 3 (true) while excluding Statement 2 (true). Since Statement 1 is incorrect, the pair is wrong.

Why (D) is wrong: All three statements cannot be correct together because Statement 1 is factually wrong. The claim that the IVC script has been fully deciphered is one of the most common misconceptions about ancient Indian history — it has not been deciphered.

Final Answer: IVC script remains undeciphered (Stmt 1 false); Mohenjo-daro in Sindh, Harappa in Punjab Pakistan — Stmts 2 & 3 correct ⇒ **C**

Solution 4.

Solution

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

Why (D) is correct: The Pir Panjal is a major mountain range of the Lesser (Middle) Himalayas. It runs through Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, lying south of the Great Himalayan Range and north of the Outer Himalayas (Shivaliks).



The range contains notable features such as the Pir Panjal Pass, the Banihal Pass, and the Banihal–Qazigund railway tunnel (one of India's longest). It separates the Kashmir Valley from the Jammu region.

Why (A) is wrong: The Pir Panjal is in the Western Himalayas (J&K and Himachal Pradesh), not the Eastern Himalayas. Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh are in the Eastern Himalayan zone, which includes ranges such as the Singalila, Mishmi Hills, and the Patkai ranges.

Why (B) is wrong: No single range in Madhya Pradesh or Chhattisgarh separates the Deccan Plateau from the Gangetic Plain. That role is broadly played by the Vindhya Range, Satpura Range, and the Narmada-Son river valleys — none of which is the Pir Panjal.

Why (C) is wrong: The Pir Panjal is part of the Himalayan system, not the Aravalli hill system. The Aravallis (the world's oldest surviving fold mountains) run through Rajasthan and Gujarat, extending into Delhi, and are geologically entirely distinct from the Himalayas.

Final Answer: Pir Panjal = sub-Himalayan (Lesser Himalayan) range in J&K/HP, between Greater Himalayas and Siwaliks ⇒ **D**

Solution 5.

Solution

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

Why (A) is correct: India ranked 142nd on the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) Index in 2014. Through sustained regulatory reforms across ten key parameters (starting a business, construction permits, electricity access, property registration, credit, minority investor protection, tax payment, cross-border trade, contract enforcement, and insolvency resolution), India rose to 63rd position in the 2019 report. The World Bank announced the discontinuation of the EoDB index in September 2021 following an independent investigation that found data irregularities in some historical rankings.

Why (B) is wrong: India ranked 142nd in 2014 (not 100th) and 63rd in 2019 (not 42nd). The index is not currently published; it was discontinued after 2021. The World Bank has since been developing a new Business Ready (B-READY) index to replace it.

Why (C) is wrong: The 2014 rank of 130th is incorrect (it was 142nd), and the 2019 rank of 55th is also incorrect (it was 63rd). The EoDB index was not merged with any report by the World Economic Forum.

Why (D) is wrong: While the 2014 rank of 142nd is correct here, the 2019 rank



of 77th is wrong (India achieved 63rd). More importantly, the EoDB index was compiled by the World Bank, not the WTO. The WTO does not publish such a business environment ranking.

Final Answer: India: 142nd (2014) → 63rd (2019) on World Bank EoDB; index discontinued after 2020 ⇒ **A**

Solution 6.

Solution

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

Why (B) is correct: The Union Cabinet approved the India Semiconductor Mission (ISM) in December 2021 as part of the broader Semicon India programme. The government committed a total incentive package of approximately Rs. 76,000 crore (roughly US\$10 billion) to attract domestic and global investments in semiconductor and display fabrication, outsourced semiconductor assembly and testing (OSAT), chip design, and compound semiconductors. ISM functions as an independent business division within the Digital India Corporation under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).

Why (A) is wrong: ISM was approved in 2021, not 2018. The National Electronics Policy was announced in 2019 but did not itself launch ISM. ISM is not limited to MSMEs; it targets large-scale fabrication investments.

Why (C) is wrong: The financial outlay is Rs. 76,000 crore, not Rs. 1 lakh crore. ISM does not focus exclusively on defence-grade chips and is not administered jointly by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Defence. It falls under MeitY.

Why (D) is wrong: ISM is a unilateral Government of India initiative, not a joint venture with the USA. While the USA and India have discussed semiconductor supply chain cooperation (e.g., under the iCET framework), ISM itself was not established as a bilateral venture in 2020.

Final Answer: ISM launched 2021 under Semicon India programme; Rs. 76,000 crore incentive for semiconductor & display ecosystem ⇒ **B**

Solution 7.

Solution

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

Why (C) is correct: At the Paris 2024 Olympics, the Men's Javelin Throw final was held on 8 August 2024. Arshad Nadeem of Pakistan delivered an exceptional throw of 92.97 m — an Olympic record — to claim the Gold medal. Neeraj Chopra, the defending Olympic champion, produced a best throw of 89.45 m and won the



Silver medal. This was a landmark moment as Arshad Nadeem's throw was the second-best in history (after Jan Železný's world record of 98.48 m).

Why (A) is wrong: Neeraj Chopra did NOT win the Gold at Paris 2024; he won Silver. The Gold went to Arshad Nadeem with 92.97 m. Neeraj's best throw of 89.45 m, while impressive, was not enough for the top spot.

Why (B) is wrong: Neeraj Chopra won Silver, not Bronze. Anderson Peters of Grenada competed in the event but did not win Gold at Paris 2024. The 2024 javelin Gold went to Arshad Nadeem of Pakistan.

Why (D) is wrong: Neeraj Chopra did participate in and complete the Paris 2024 Olympics javelin competition. He was not absent; he competed and won the Silver medal with a fine throw of 89.45 m.

Final Answer: Neeraj Chopra = Silver (89.45 m); Arshad Nadeem (Pakistan) = Gold with Olympic record 92.97 m at Paris 2024 ⇒

Solution 8.

Solution

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

Why (D) is correct: On 18 September 2023, Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau told the Canadian House of Commons that Canadian security agencies were actively pursuing credible allegations of a potential link between agents of the Government of India and the murder of Hardeep Singh Nijjar — a Canadian Sikh citizen and Khalistani separatist leader — who was shot dead outside a Gurdwara in Surrey, British Columbia, on 18 June 2023. India strongly denied the allegations. Both countries subsequently expelled one diplomat each, and Canada later asked India to reduce its diplomatic presence, sharply escalating bilateral tensions.

Why (A) is wrong: No WTO dispute over Indian agricultural exports caused the 2023 India-Canada diplomatic crisis. While agricultural trade disputes are a recurring source of friction between nations, this was not the trigger.

Why (B) is wrong: India's request for Canada to reduce its diplomatic staff was a consequence of the crisis, not its trigger. The crisis was initiated by Trudeau's parliamentary statement about Nijjar's killing.

Why (C) is wrong: While the extradition of fugitives (such as Khalistani operatives or economic offenders) is an unresolved bilateral issue, it was not what triggered the 2023 diplomatic crisis. The crisis was specifically caused by the Nijjar killing allegation.

Final Answer: Trudeau's allegation of India's role in Hardeep Singh Nijjar's killing



in British Columbia triggered the 2023 India-Canada crisis ⇒

Solution 9.

Solution

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

Why (A) is correct: Article 148 of the Constitution establishes the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. The CAG is appointed by the President of India and holds office until the age of 65 (or for six years, whichever is earlier). The CAG can be removed only through an address by both Houses of Parliament — similar to the process for removing a Supreme Court judge. The CAG audits all accounts related to receipts and expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India, Consolidated Funds of States, and the Contingency Funds. CAG reports are placed before Parliament and state legislatures and examined by the Public Accounts Committee.

Why (B) is wrong: Article 280 establishes the Finance Commission, not the CAG. The Finance Commission recommends the distribution of tax revenues between the Union and States. The CAG's role is audit, not financial advice on the Budget.

Why (C) is wrong: The CAG is appointed by the President (on the advice of the Cabinet), not by Parliament. Removal requires an address passed by both Houses of Parliament by special majority (majority of total membership and two-thirds of members present and voting), not a simple majority in Lok Sabha alone.

Why (D) is wrong: The CAG has jurisdiction over both Union and State government accounts. Under Articles 149–151, the CAG audits accounts of central and state governments, as well as bodies substantially financed by government grants (including many PSUs and local bodies).

Final Answer: CAG established under Article 148; audits Consolidated Fund accounts of Union and all States ⇒

Solution 10.

Solution

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

Why (B) is correct: The 58th Jnanpith Award (for the year 2023) was jointly conferred on two eminent personalities: (i) **Gulzar** (Sampooran Singh Kalra) — the acclaimed Urdu poet, lyricist, director, and author, celebrated for his profound contributions to Urdu literature and Hindi cinema; and (ii) **Jagadguru Rambhadracharya** — a revered Sanskrit scholar, polyglot, and spiritual leader who has composed extensively in Sanskrit and Hindi. The Jnanpith Award, given by the



Bharatiya Jnanpith organisation, is India's highest literary honour, awarded to authors writing in any of India's scheduled languages.

Why (A) is wrong: While Gulzar is correctly identified, Amitav Ghosh was not a co-recipient of the 2023 Jnanpith Award. Amitav Ghosh writes primarily in English and has not received the Jnanpith (which has typically been awarded to authors writing in India's scheduled languages).

Why (C) is wrong: Manoj Das (acclaimed Odia writer) and S. L. Bhyrappa (celebrated Kannada novelist) are distinguished literary figures but were not the 2023 Jnanpith recipients.

Why (D) is wrong: Javed Akhtar is an eminent lyricist and Urdu poet, but the 2023 Jnanpith Award did not go to him. Viswanadha Satyanarayana won the Jnanpith Award in 1970 (for Telugu literature), not 2023.

Final Answer: 58th Jnanpith Award (2023) jointly awarded to Gulzar (Urdu) and Jagadguru Rambhadracharya (Sanskrit) ⇒ **B**

Solution 11.

Solution

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

Why (C) is correct: The Export-Import Bank of India was established on 1 January 1982 under the Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981. It is wholly owned by the Government of India and functions as the apex financial institution for promoting India's international trade and investment. EXIM Bank provides export credit (pre-shipment and post-shipment), Lines of Credit to foreign governments and financial institutions, overseas investment financing, and support for project exports. It has played a key role in India's foreign policy through development financing in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Why (A) is wrong: EXIM Bank was not established in 1975 and is not a subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of India. It was set up under a separate Act in 1982 to take over the International Finance Wing of the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI). It is governed by its own board and reports to the Ministry of Finance, not the RBI.

Why (B) is wrong: EXIM Bank was established in 1982, more than a decade before the economic liberalisation of 1991. It did not replace the Trade Development Authority (TDA was a separate body promoting trade promotion activities).

Why (D) is wrong: EXIM Bank is not a regulatory authority and does not function under the Reserve Bank of India. It is a development financial institution under the Ministry of Finance. Regulation of foreign exchange transactions is handled by



the RBI under the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999.

Final Answer: EXIM Bank established 1982 = India's apex institution for financing and promoting cross-border trade & investment ⇒

Solution 12.

Solution

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

Why (D) is correct: The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) was formally established in Shanghai on 15 June 2001, building on the earlier “Shanghai Five” grouping. Its Secretariat has been headquartered in Beijing, China, since the organisation's founding. India participated as an observer state for several years before being formally admitted as a full member at the Astana Summit in Kazakhstan in June 2017, alongside Pakistan.

Why (A) is wrong: The SCO Secretariat is not in Moscow; it has been in Beijing since the organisation's inception. Russia is a founding member and important participant, but the Secretariat is in China. India did not become a full member at the 2015 Ufa Summit (it was still an observer then; Ufa saw India and Pakistan admitted as full members in principle but formal admission was at Astana 2017).

Why (B) is wrong: The Secretariat is in Beijing, not Islamabad. While India and Pakistan both joined at the same summit (Astana 2017), it was 2017, not 2016, that marked full membership.

Why (C) is wrong: Tashkent, Uzbekistan, was historically significant for the Shanghai Five, but the SCO Secretariat is not there; it is in Beijing. India was not a founding member of the SCO (2001); it became an observer in 2005 and a full member only in 2017.

Final Answer: SCO Secretariat = Beijing, China; India became full SCO member in 2017 at Astana Summit ⇒

Solution 13.

Solution

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

Why (A) is correct: On the night of 8 August 1942, at the All India Congress Committee session held at the Gowalia Tank Maidan in Bombay (Mumbai), the AICC passed the Quit India Resolution demanding an end to British rule. Mahatma Gandhi then delivered a historic address urging Indians to act as if they were free, famously declaring “*Karo Ya Maro*” (Do or Die). The ground was subsequently renamed August Kranti Maidan (August Revolution Ground) in memory of this



event.

Why (B) is wrong: The venue was Gowalia Tank Maidan, not Azad Maidan (another public ground in Mumbai). The Quit India Movement was a demand for immediate independence, not a protest against wartime requisitioning of resources.

Why (C) is wrong: Gandhi did not deliver the “Do or Die” speech at Sabarmati Ashram. Gandhi had actually vacated the Sabarmati Ashram permanently in 1930 (after beginning the Salt March), vowing not to return until India achieved independence.

Why (D) is wrong: The “Do or Die” address was given in Mumbai in 1942, not in Lahore. The historic Lahore Congress session (December 1929) passed the Poorna Swaraj resolution under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru — a different landmark event.

Final Answer: “Do or Die” (Karo Ya Maro) — 8 August 1942, Gowalia Tank Maidan (August Kranti Maidan), Mumbai, Quit India Movement ⇒ **A**

Solution 14.

Solution

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

Why (B) is correct: As of 2024, India has 85 Ramsar-designated wetland sites, the highest count among all countries in Asia. India has added sites at a rapid pace — having crossed 75 sites by 2022 and continuing to add more. The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (signed in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971) is an international treaty for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands. India became a Contracting Party in 1982.

Why (A) is wrong: India does not have over 150 Ramsar sites; the count stands at 85 as of 2024. The country with the most Ramsar sites worldwide is the United Kingdom (with well over 175 designated sites), not India.

Why (C) is wrong: India has 85 Ramsar sites as of 2024, far more than 42. India is the leader in Asia in terms of Ramsar site count, not third behind China and Japan.

Why (D) is wrong: India now has 85 Ramsar sites (not 75), and the exact number of states covered has expanded. Chilika Lake in Odisha was indeed among India's first Ramsar sites (designated in 1981), as was Keoladeo National Park (Bharatpur, Rajasthan) — both were designated simultaneously in 1981. However, the total of 75 sites is an outdated figure from around 2022.

Final Answer: India = 85 Ramsar wetland sites, highest in Asia as of 2024 ⇒ **B**

Solution 15.



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

Why (C) is correct: The ICC Women's T20 World Cup 2024 was held in the United Arab Emirates (UAE). New Zealand won the tournament for the first time by defeating South Africa in the final. The tournament was originally scheduled to be hosted by Bangladesh but was relocated to the UAE following political instability in Bangladesh. New Zealand's first Women's T20 World Cup title was a landmark achievement in women's cricket.

Why (A) is wrong: India did not win the 2024 ICC Women's T20 World Cup. India was eliminated in the semi-final stage. Australia, not India, has historically dominated the Women's T20 World Cup.

Why (B) is wrong: Australia did not win the 2024 Women's T20 World Cup. While Australia has won the tournament multiple times, the 2024 edition was won by New Zealand.

Why (D) is wrong: England did not win the 2024 Women's T20 World Cup. The final was contested between New Zealand and South Africa (not West Indies), and New Zealand emerged victorious.

Final Answer: ICC Women's T20 World Cup 2024 = New Zealand defeated South Africa in the final (held in UAE) ⇒ **C**

Solution 16.**Solution****Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q16](#)

Why (D) is correct: Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM – Rural) was launched on 15 August 2019 with the goal of providing every rural household with Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs). It is implemented by the Ministry of Jal Shakti. The urban counterpart is AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation), which was launched in 2015 and extended as AMRUT 2.0 in November 2021, focusing on water supply, sewerage, urban transport, and green spaces in urban areas.

Why (A) is wrong: JJM was targeted specifically at rural households from the start (August 2019). There was no urban-first phase. Urban water supply is addressed by AMRUT, a separate mission.

Why (B) is wrong: JJM's goal is to provide piped tap water connections (FHTCs), replacing older systems like hand pumps and borewells with safe, reliable tap water. The mission does not aim to install hand pumps or borewells; those are the very infrastructure it seeks to move beyond. JJM is implemented by the Depart-



ment of Drinking Water and Sanitation under the Ministry of Jal Shakti, not the Ministry of Rural Development.

Why (C) is wrong: The urban counterpart of JJM is AMRUT, not Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban). SBM(U) focuses on sanitation outcomes: open defecation freedom, toilet construction, and solid waste management. Water supply in urban areas is specifically AMRUT's mandate.

Final Answer: JJM (rural) = functional tap connections to every rural household; urban counterpart = AMRUT ⇒ D

Solution 17.

Solution

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

Why (A) is correct: Purandaradasa (1484–1564), born Srinivasa Nayaka and later known as Purandaradasa after a spiritual transformation, was a Haridasa saint-composer from Karnataka. He is revered as the “Carnatic Sangita Pitamaha” (Grandfather of Carnatic Music) because he systematised the pedagogical framework of Carnatic music: creating graded exercises (svaravali), alankaras, gitas, and kirtanas that formed the foundation of Carnatic music education. He composed in Kannada and Sanskrit. His compositions include lakhs of kirtanas (though only a few thousand survive today).

Why (B) is wrong: Tyagaraja (1767–1847) is one of the “Trinity of Carnatic Music” and is celebrated for his vast output in Telugu (and some Sanskrit compositions), but he is not called the Pitamaha of Carnatic music. That title specifically belongs to Purandaradasa, who predates Tyagaraja by nearly three centuries.

Why (C) is wrong: Muthuswami Dikshitar (1775–1835) is another member of the Trinity of Carnatic Music, famous for his Sanskrit compositions (including the Navagraha kritis). He is not referred to as the Pitamaha; that honour belongs to Purandaradasa.

Why (D) is wrong: Syama Sastri (1762–1827) is the third member of the Trinity and is the oldest of the three. He is not called the Pitamaha of Carnatic music. Purandaradasa, who lived two centuries before the Trinity, holds that foundational title.

Final Answer: Purandaradasa (1484–1564) = Carnatic Sangita Pitamaha; systemised Carnatic pedagogy; kirtanas in Kannada & Sanskrit ⇒ A

Solution 18.



Solution**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q18](#)

Why (B) is correct: The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002, inserted Article 21A into Part III of the Constitution (after Article 21, which protects the right to life and personal liberty). Article 21A states: “The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine.” This amendment also modified Article 45 (DPSP) to now refer to early childhood care for children below 6 years. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, was enacted to operationalise Article 21A; it came into force on 1 April 2010.

Why (A) is wrong: There is no 82nd Constitutional Amendment that inserted Article 21A. The 82nd Amendment (2000) actually dealt with reservation in promotions for SCs and STs, not education. The age range of 5–15 years is also incorrect; Article 21A specifies 6–14 years.

Why (C) is wrong: Article 21A was NOT part of the original Constitution of India (1950). The original Part III did not include education as a Fundamental Right; education was originally addressed only as a DPSP under Article 45 (for children up to 14 years). Article 21A was a new insertion by the 86th Amendment in 2002.

Why (D) is wrong: The 91st Constitutional Amendment Act (2003) dealt with the size of the Council of Ministers and defection-related provisions, not education. The age range of 6–18 years for girls only is also factually wrong; Article 21A covers all children aged 6–14, regardless of gender.

Final Answer: 86th Constitutional Amendment (2002) inserted Article 21A = free & compulsory education for children aged 6–14 years ⇒ **B**

Solution 19.**Solution****Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q19](#)

Why (C) is correct: The Godavari river, with a total length of approximately 1,465 km, is the longest river of peninsular India. It originates at Trimbakeshwar near Nashik in Maharashtra at an elevation of about 1,067 m above sea level and flows generally eastward through Maharashtra, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh before draining into the Bay of Bengal through a broad delta. The Godavari is also called “Dakshin Ganga” (the Ganges of the South) due to its religious significance and size.

Why (A) is wrong: The Narmada river is approximately 1,312 km long — significantly shorter than the Godavari (1,465 km). While the Narmada does originate at



Amarkantak and flows westward into the Arabian Sea (both correct facts), it is not the longest peninsular river. Option (A) incorrectly assigns the Godavari's length (1,465 km) to the Narmada.

Why (B) is wrong: The Krishna river is approximately 1,400 km long and does originate at Mahabaleshwar in Maharashtra, flowing eastward into the Bay of Bengal — all true. However, at 1,400 km it is shorter than the Godavari (1,465 km), so it is the second-longest, not the longest, peninsular river.

Why (D) is wrong: The Mahanadi is approximately 858–900 km long — far shorter than the Godavari. It does originate in Chhattisgarh and flow through Odisha into the Bay of Bengal, but it is definitely not the longest peninsular river of India.

Final Answer: Godavari ($\approx 1,465$ km) = longest peninsular river of India; originates near Nashik, Maharashtra $\Rightarrow$

Solution 20.

Solution

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

Why (D) is correct: At the 15th BRICS Summit in Johannesburg, South Africa (22–24 August 2023), BRICS leaders agreed to invite six countries for full membership: Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Iran, Egypt, Ethiopia, and Argentina. Five of these — Saudi Arabia, UAE, Iran, Egypt, and Ethiopia — officially joined BRICS as full members on 1 January 2024. Argentina, however, declined the invitation after Javier Milei won Argentina's presidential election in November 2023 and his libertarian administration decided against joining the bloc.

Why (A) is wrong: Pakistan, Turkey, Indonesia, Nigeria, and Bangladesh were not among the six countries invited at the 2023 Johannesburg Summit. These are plausible distractors but factually incorrect. Indonesia has expressed interest in BRICS membership but was not formally invited in 2023.

Why (B) is wrong: Algeria, Nigeria, and Bangladesh were not among the six invited nations. Argentina was indeed invited (and declined), but the others mentioned in this option are wrong.

Why (C) is wrong: Saudi Arabia, UAE, and Iran did not collectively decline; they all accepted and became full members on 1 January 2024. Only Argentina, from among the six invited countries, declined membership.

Final Answer: BRICS (2023) invited Saudi Arabia, UAE, Iran, Egypt, Ethiopia (joined Jan 2024) + Argentina (declined under Milei) $\Rightarrow$

Solution 21.



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

Why (A) is correct: Amish Tripathi burst onto the literary scene with *The Immortals of Meluha* (2010), the first book of the Shiva Trilogy. The trilogy re-imagines Shiva as a mortal man who becomes a god through his deeds. It was followed by *The Secret of the Nagas* (2011) and *The Oath of the Vayuputras* (2013). The trilogy became one of the fastest-selling series in Indian publishing history and spawned a new genre of Indian mythological fiction. Amish Tripathi has since also written the Ram Chandra Series.

Why (B) is wrong: The titles *Kurukshetra*, *Karna's Dharma*, and *Draupadi's Vow* do not form a real Amish Tripathi series. *Kurukshetra* is, however, a book by Kavita Kane. Amish has not written under the "Mahabharata Chronicles" banner.

Why (C) is wrong: *The Palace of Illusions* (2008) and *The Forest of Enchantments* (2019) are novels by **Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni**, not Amish Tripathi. These are retellings of the Mahabharata from Draupadi's and Sita's perspectives respectively.

Why (D) is wrong: *The Krishna Key* is a bestselling thriller by **Ashwin Sanghi**, not Amish Tripathi. While Amish did write the Ram Chandra Series (starting with *Ram: Scion of Ikshvaku*), it was not published "simultaneously" with *The Krishna Key* and does not form a merged narrative universe.

Final Answer: Amish Tripathi = Shiva Trilogy (*Immortals of Meluha*, *Secret of the Nagas*, *Oath of the Vayuputras*) ⇒ **A**

Solution 22.**Solution****Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q22](#)

Why (B) is correct: As of 2024, India operates 22 nuclear power reactors at 7 nuclear power plant sites under NPCIL. The seven sites are: Tarapur Atomic Power Station (Maharashtra, 2 reactors), Rajasthan Atomic Power Station – RAPS (Rawatbhata, 6 reactors), Madras Atomic Power Station – MAPS (Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu, 2 reactors), Narora Atomic Power Station (Uttar Pradesh, 2 reactors), Kakrapar Atomic Power Station (Gujarat, 4 reactors), Kaiga Generating Station (Karnataka, 4 reactors), and Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (Tamil Nadu, 2 reactors operational, more under construction). India has set a target of 100 GW nuclear capacity by 2047 as part of its energy transition goals.

Why (A) is wrong: India operates 22 reactors (not 14) at 7 plant sites (not 4). The installed capacity significantly exceeds 3,500 MW; the actual capacity is over 7,000 MW with more under construction.



Why (C) is wrong: India does not operate 28 reactors at 9 sites. India ranks lower than both China and Japan in installed nuclear capacity in Asia. Japan and South Korea also have significantly larger nuclear fleets.

Why (D) is wrong: India operates 22 reactors (not 18) at 7 sites (not 5). The Indo-US Civil Nuclear Agreement (also called the 123 Agreement, signed 2008) opened the door for civilian nuclear commerce but did not itself specify the construction of 10 reactors.

Final Answer: India = 22 nuclear reactors at 7 nuclear power plant sites under NPCIL; target 100 GW nuclear by 2047 ⇒ **B**

Solution 23.

Solution

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

Why (C) is correct: The Union Cabinet approved the IndiaAI Mission on 7 March 2024 with a total financial outlay of Rs. 10,372 crore over five years. The mission's key pillars include: (i) building AI computing infrastructure with at least 10,000 GPUs; (ii) the IndiaAI Datasets Platform for curating high-quality datasets; (iii) an IndiaAI Application Development Initiative to build AI solutions for public benefit in sectors like healthcare, agriculture, and education; (iv) the IndiaAI FutureSkills programme for AI talent development; (v) an AI Startup Financing programme; and (vi) a Safe and Trusted AI component. The mission is implemented through a Special Purpose Vehicle under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).

Why (A) is wrong: The mission was announced in March 2024, not January 2023. The outlay is Rs. 10,372 crore, not Rs. 5,000 crore. The mission is not limited to defence and space applications; it covers healthcare, agriculture, governance, and other sectors.

Why (B) is wrong: The mission was announced in March 2024 (not August 2024). The outlay is Rs. 10,372 crore (not Rs. 25,000 crore). The mission aims to build broad AI infrastructure and applications, not exclusively a national large language model.

Why (D) is wrong: The mission was announced in March 2024 (not February 2023). The outlay is Rs. 10,372 crore (not Rs. 8,000 crore). The US CHIPS and Science Act focuses specifically on semiconductor manufacturing; IndiaAI Mission is about AI computing infrastructure and applications, a different domain.

Final Answer: IndiaAI Mission approved March 2024; outlay Rs. 10,372 crore for AI computing, datasets, and indigenous AI applications ⇒ **C**



Solution 24.

Solution

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

Why (D) is correct: The Nobel Committee for the Nobel Peace Prize 2024 awarded the prize to **Nihon Hidankyo** — a Japanese grassroots organisation of atomic bomb survivors (Hibakusha) from Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The organisation was founded in 1956. The Norwegian Nobel Committee recognised it “for its efforts to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons, and for demonstrating through witness testimony that nuclear weapons must never be used again.” The award also carried renewed urgency given contemporary threats of nuclear weapons use globally.

Why (A) is wrong: Greta Thunberg has not received the Nobel Peace Prize. While she was nominated in multiple years (including 2019 and 2020), she did not win. The 2024 Nobel Peace Prize was not related to climate activism.

Why (B) is wrong: UNODA (United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs) did not receive the 2024 Nobel Peace Prize. While UNODA works on disarmament, the prize went to Nihon Hidankyo, a civil society organisation of survivors.

Why (C) is wrong: ICAN (International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons) received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2017 for campaigning to secure the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. The 2024 prize went to Nihon Hidankyo, a different organisation.

Final Answer: Nobel Peace Prize 2024 = Nihon Hidankyo (Japanese Hibakusha organisation, Hiroshima & Nagasaki survivors) for nuclear-free world advocacy ⇒

D

Solution 25.

Solution

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

Why (A) is correct: Chaudhary Charan Singh served as the 5th Prime Minister of India from 28 July 1979 to 14 January 1980. He was sworn in after the fall of Morarji Desai's Janata government, with Congress (I) promising outside support. However, Congress (I) withdrew its support before the no-confidence vote, and Charan Singh resigned on 20 August 1979 without ever facing Parliament. He remained a caretaker Prime Minister until fresh elections. He was thus the only Prime Minister of India who never faced a confidence vote in Lok Sabha. He was awarded the Bharat Ratna posthumously in February 2024.

Why (B) is wrong: Charan Singh did not complete a full five-year term; his tenure lasted less than six months (July 1979 – January 1980). The first non-Congress Prime Minister of India was Morarji Desai (March 1977 – July 1979), who also did



not complete a full term.

Why (C) is wrong: Charan Singh did not sign any accord with Sheikh Abdullah. The Indira–Sheikh Accord (1975) was signed between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Sheikh Abdullah (also called the Kashmir Accord), under which Sheikh Abdullah became Chief Minister of J&K.

Why (D) is wrong: The Simla Agreement (July 1972) was signed between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto after the 1971 war and Bangladesh's liberation. Charan Singh was not Prime Minister in 1972.

Final Answer: Charan Singh = PM July 1979–Jan 1980; resigned before facing Parliament; Bharat Ratna 2024 ⇒ **A**

Solution 26.

Solution

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

Why (B) is correct: According to India's official trade data released by the Commerce Ministry for FY 2023–24, China emerged as India's top trading partner with total bilateral trade (imports + exports combined) of approximately US\$118.4 billion, displacing the USA from that position. China's trade with India is heavily weighted towards imports (India's imports from China were nearly \$101 billion). However, in terms of exports from India, the USA remained the largest destination, with India exporting approximately US\$77 billion worth of goods to the USA in FY 2023–24.

Why (A) is wrong: The USA was not India's largest trading partner in total bilateral trade (combining imports and exports) for FY 2023–24; China was. The figure of \$130 billion for US-India bilateral trade is also overstated. The USA is correctly identified as India's largest export destination in this option.

Why (C) is wrong: UAE is an important trading partner for India (especially after the India-UAE Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement signed in February 2022), but it was not India's largest overall trading partner in FY 2023–24. China and USA ranked higher in total bilateral trade.

Why (D) is wrong: While India significantly increased crude oil purchases from Russia after the Russia-Ukraine conflict (making Russia a top oil supplier to India), Russia did not become India's largest overall trading partner in FY 2023–24. China held that position by a wide margin.

Final Answer: China = India's largest trading partner FY 2023–24 (\$118B total); USA = India's largest export destination ⇒ **B**



Solution 27.

Solution

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

Why (C) is correct: India's Deep Ocean Mission (DOM) was approved by the Union Cabinet in June 2021 with an estimated budget of Rs. 4,077 crore over five years. It is implemented by the Ministry of Earth Sciences. A flagship component is the development of '**Matsya 6000**' — a manned submersible designed to carry three persons to a depth of 6,000 m for scientific research in the deep ocean. The mission aims to explore polymetallic nodules (rich in manganese, nickel, cobalt, and copper), cobalt-rich ferromanganese crusts, hydrothermal sulphide deposits, and marine biodiversity in India's allocated exploration area in the Central Indian Ocean Basin.

Why (A) is wrong: DOM is not a joint programme with Japan and does not target the Pacific Ocean. India has been allocated exploration blocks in the Central Indian Ocean Basin (not the Pacific) by the International Seabed Authority (ISA). Japan has its own separate deep-sea exploration programmes.

Why (B) is wrong: The submersible is named '**Matsya 6000**', not '**Varunastra**'. ('Varunastra' is the name of India's heavyweight torpedo developed by DRDO for the Indian Navy.) The DOM submersible targets 6,000 m depth, not 3,000 m. It is developed by the National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Chennai, not by ISRO or the Indian Navy.

Why (D) is wrong: DOM is funded entirely by the Government of India (Rs. 4,077 crore) and is not co-funded by the World Bank. The mission is managed by the Ministry of Earth Sciences, not the Ministry of Science & Technology.

Final Answer: Deep Ocean Mission (MoES) = '**Matsya 6000**' submersible to 6,000 m; polymetallic nodule exploration in Central Indian Ocean Basin ⇒ **C**

Solution 28.

Solution

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

Why (D) is correct: At the 19th Asian Games held in Hangzhou, China (23 September – 8 October 2023), India achieved its best-ever performance. The final medal tally was **107 medals: 28 Gold, 38 Silver, and 41 Bronze**, with India finishing 4th in the overall standings. This shattered the previous record of 70 medals at the 2018 Jakarta-Palembang Asian Games. India excelled across athletics, shooting, archery, cricket (women's team), squash, and combat sports.

Why (A) is wrong: India did not win 83 medals; the actual count was 107 (28 Gold, 38 Silver, 41 Bronze). 83 medals would have been a significant under-count



of India's exceptional performance.

Why (B) is wrong: India did not win 95 medals. The actual tally was 107. The Gold count was 28 (not 25) and the Bronze count was 41 (not 35). While India did finish 4th, the medal count given in option (B) is incorrect.

Why (C) is wrong: India did not win 112 medals or 30 Gold medals. The correct figures are 107 medals and 28 Gold. India finished 4th overall, not 3rd; China (201 Gold), Japan (52 Gold), and South Korea (42 Gold) all finished ahead of India.

Final Answer: India at Asian Games 2023 (Hangzhou) = 107 medals (28G, 38S, 41B); 4th overall — India's best-ever ⇒ **D**

Solution 29.

Solution

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

Why (B) is correct: The Swaraj Party (formally the Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party) was founded at Allahabad in January 1923 by Chittaranjan Das (C. R. Das) and Motilal Nehru. After Gandhi called off the Non-Cooperation Movement following Chauri Chaura (1922), many Congress leaders debated the next strategy. Das and Motilal Nehru argued for entering the legislative councils to obstruct British policy from within — a strategy Gandhi opposed. They formed the Swaraj Party, contested the 1923 council elections, and won significant seats in several provinces.

Why (A) is wrong: Bal Gangadhar Tilak died on 1 August 1920 — three years before the Swaraj Party was founded in 1923. Bipin Chandra Pal is not associated with the Swaraj Party's founding. The party's goal was council-entry strategy (obstruct-from-within), not opposing the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (those were from 1919 and had already been enacted).

Why (C) is wrong: Mahatma Gandhi did NOT found the Swaraj Party. In fact, Gandhi was opposed to the council-entry strategy that C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru advocated. Gandhi maintained that participating in British-created legislative bodies amounted to cooperating with the colonial system.

Why (D) is wrong: The Swaraj Party was formed in 1923, not 1928. Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose founded the Independence League (1928) and later Nehru and others established the Congress Socialist Party (1934) — these are different formations entirely.

Final Answer: Swaraj Party (1923) = founded by C. R. Das & Motilal Nehru to contest legislative councils and obstruct British policy from within ⇒ **B**



Solution 30.

Solution

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

Why (A) is correct: A Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) is an ad hoc select committee of the Indian Parliament. It is constituted when one House passes a motion and the other House concurs. Members are drawn from both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. JPCs are formed for specific, limited purposes such as scrutinising a Bill in detail, investigating a matter of public interest, or examining a particular financial irregularity. Well-known examples include JPCs on the Bofors scandal (1987), the 2G spectrum allocation case, and the Personal Data Protection Bill. Once a JPC submits its report, it is automatically dissolved.

Why (B) is wrong: A JPC is not a permanent committee; it is ad hoc and dissolves after completing its mandate. The body that oversees budget allocations is the Public Accounts Committee (PAC), which is a permanent standing committee. The convention that the PAC chairperson is from the opposition does not apply to JPCs.

Why (C) is wrong: Article 108 of the Constitution provides for a joint sitting (Sanyukta Baithak) of both Houses to pass a Bill when there is a deadlock between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. A joint sitting is a voting mechanism; it is entirely different from a JPC, which is a study/investigation committee. The two should not be confused.

Why (D) is wrong: A JPC includes members from both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha — not Lok Sabha members only. The claim that it applies only to constitutional amendment Bills is also incorrect; JPCs are formed for any kind of Bill or investigation, including ordinary legislation and matters of public importance.

Final Answer: JPC = ad hoc committee; members from both Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha; constituted for specific Bill examination or investigation ⇒ **A**



Answer Key

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

