

MH CET LAW General Knowledge & Current Affairs

Sample Paper – 4

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 Civil Disobedience Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in March 1930 with a historic act of defiance against British colonial law. Which of the following correctly describes this event?

- (A) A 241-mile march from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi, Gujarat, to make salt and defy the British salt tax
- (B) A procession from Wardha to Nagpur demanding complete independence from British rule
- (C) A mass protest march from Calcutta to Dandi demanding repeal of the Rowlatt Act
- (D) A walk from Delhi to Lahore symbolising Hindu–Muslim unity against colonial rule

Q2. Which Indian state has the longest coastline among all coastal states of India, with an approximate length of 1,600 km along the Arabian Sea?



- (A) Andhra Pradesh
- (B) Tamil Nadu
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Gujarat

Q3. In which landmark Supreme Court judgment was it ruled that a Presidential proclamation under Article 356 of the Indian Constitution (imposition of President's Rule in a State) is subject to judicial review?

- (A) Kesavananda Bharati v State of Kerala (1973)
- (B) S.R. Bommai v Union of India (1994)
- (C) Minerva Mills Ltd. v Union of India (1980)
- (D) Indira Nehru Gandhi v Raj Narain (1975)

Q4. Which Finance Minister presented the Interim Budget 2024–25 in February 2024, simultaneously setting a record for the most consecutive budgets presented by any Finance Minister in India's history?

- (A) Arun Jaitley
- (B) P. Chidambaram
- (C) Nirmala Sitharaman
- (D) Piyush Goyal

Q5. As of recent estimates, nuclear energy contributes approximately what percentage of India's total electricity generation, even as India targets 100 GW of nuclear capacity by 2047?

- (A) 3%
- (B) 10%
- (C) 18%
- (D) 28%



- Q6.** In October 2024, India and China agreed on patrolling arrangements along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) to resolve a standoff that had begun in 2020. Which two friction areas in eastern Ladakh were specifically addressed by this agreement?
- (A) Galwan Valley and Pangong Tso
 - (B) Hot Springs and Gogra Post
 - (C) Finger Area and Shyok River
 - (D) Depsang and Demchok
- Q7.** The Indian Men's Hockey team won the Bronze medal at the Paris 2024 Olympics, completing back-to-back Olympic Bronze medals in the sport. Which country did India defeat in the Bronze medal playoff match?
- (A) Germany
 - (B) Spain
 - (C) Netherlands
 - (D) Belgium
- Q8.** Which distinguished scientist, widely regarded as the "Father of India's Green Revolution," was awarded the Bharat Ratna posthumously in February 2024?
- (A) APJ Abdul Kalam
 - (B) Satish Dhawan
 - (C) M.S. Swaminathan
 - (D) Vikram Sarabhai
- Q9.** Which classical dance form, recognised by the Sangeet Natak Akademi as one of India's eight classical dances, originates from Manipur and is primarily known for its graceful portrayal of the Raas Leela of Radha and Krishna?



- (A) Manipuri (Jagoi)
- (B) Sattriya
- (C) Odissi
- (D) Kuchipudi

Q10. The Initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) was jointly launched by India and the United States in January 2023. Which of the following best describes the primary focus areas of iCET?

- (A) Trade liberalisation and agricultural cooperation
- (B) Climate change mitigation and renewable energy
- (C) Civil nuclear energy and space exploration
- (D) Artificial Intelligence, quantum computing, semiconductors, and defence technology

Q11. Birbal, one of the celebrated Navaratnas (nine gems) of Emperor Akbar's court, was renowned for his extraordinary wit and wisdom and served as a trusted advisor and military commander. What was his real name?

- (A) Tansen
- (B) Mahesh Das
- (C) Todar Mal
- (D) Man Singh

Q12. The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme, launched by the Government of India to boost domestic manufacturing, provides financial incentives to manufacturers across how many key sectors?

- (A) 8
- (B) 10
- (C) 14
- (D) 20



- Q13.** The International Solar Alliance (ISA), co-founded by India and France at the COP21 climate summit in Paris in 2015, has its permanent headquarters in which Indian city?
- (A) Gurugram, Haryana
 - (B) New Delhi, Delhi
 - (C) Mumbai, Maharashtra
 - (D) Pune, Maharashtra
- Q14.** Which glacier, located in the Karakoram range in Ladakh, is recognised as the world's longest mountain glacier outside the polar regions and is also the site of the world's highest battlefield?
- (A) Gangotri Glacier
 - (B) Zemu Glacier
 - (C) Bara Shigri Glacier
 - (D) Siachen Glacier
- Q15.** India's National Space Policy 2023 sets an ambitious target for growing India's space economy. What is the targeted value of India's space economy by 2033, aimed at increasing India's global space market share from approximately 2% to 10%?
- (A) \$20 billion
 - (B) \$44 billion
 - (C) \$75 billion
 - (D) \$100 billion
- Q16.** The 16th Finance Commission, constituted in December 2023 to recommend devolution of Union tax revenues and grants to States for 2026–2031, was placed under which Chairperson?
- (A) N.K. Singh



- (B) Y.V. Reddy
- (C) Arvind Panagariya
- (D) Urjit Patel

Q17. Indian wrestler Vinesh Phogat was disqualified from the Paris 2024 Olympics on the morning of the Gold medal final in women's freestyle 50 kg wrestling. What was the specific reason for her disqualification?

- (A) She was found to be 100 grams overweight at the official weigh-in
- (B) She tested positive for a prohibited performance-enhancing substance
- (C) She committed a technical rule violation during her semifinal bout
- (D) She failed to appear for the scheduled pre-final weigh-in session

Q18. Who was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature 2024, described by the Nobel Committee for her “intense poetic prose that confronts historical traumas and exposes the fragility of human life”?

- (A) Haruki Murakami
- (B) Yoko Ogawa
- (C) Banana Yoshimoto
- (D) Han Kang

Q19. Kaziranga National Park in Assam was established in 1905, largely at the initiative of Viceroy Lord Curzon, primarily to protect which critically endangered animal whose population had been severely depleted by poaching?

- (A) Bengal Tiger
- (B) Indian One-Horned Rhinoceros
- (C) Asiatic Elephant
- (D) Snow Leopard



- Q20.** The Quad (Quadrilateral Security Dialogue) was elevated to leader-level summit in March 2021 and revived at senior official level in 2017. Which statesman originally proposed the Quad dialogue in 2007?
- (A) George W. Bush
 - (B) Manmohan Singh
 - (C) Shinzo Abe
 - (D) John Howard
- Q21.** Arundhati Roy won the prestigious Booker Prize in 1997, becoming the only Indian woman to have received this honour as of 2024. What is the title of her Booker Prize-winning debut novel?
- (A) The God of Small Things
 - (B) The Ministry of Utmost Happiness
 - (C) A Fine Balance
 - (D) The Inheritance of Loss
- Q22.** Which Article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the Freedom of Conscience and the right to freely profess, practise, and propagate religion, subject to public order, morality, and health?
- (A) Article 19
 - (B) Article 21
 - (C) Article 29
 - (D) Article 25
- Q23.** The Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan (Self-Reliant India Mission) was announced by PM Narendra Modi on 12 May 2020, during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown. What was the total size of the economic package announced as part of this mission?
- (A) Rs. 5 lakh crore



- (B) Rs. 20 lakh crore
- (C) Rs. 35 lakh crore
- (D) Rs. 50 lakh crore

Q24. India's National Strategic Plan for Tuberculosis (TB) Elimination sets a target to eliminate TB from the country by which year, placing India's goal 5 years ahead of the global Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target of 2030?

- (A) 2022
- (B) 2023
- (C) 2025
- (D) 2028

Q25. Kaziranga National Park, a UNESCO World Heritage Site that shelters approximately two-thirds of the world's population of the Indian one-horned rhinoceros and one of the highest tiger densities in the world, is located in which Indian state?

- (A) Assam
- (B) Meghalaya
- (C) Arunachal Pradesh
- (D) Nagaland

Q26. GEMCOVAC-OM, India's first indigenously developed mRNA vaccine targeting the Omicron variant of COVID-19, received emergency use authorisation from the CDSCO in 2022. Which company developed this vaccine?

- (A) Bharat Biotech International
- (B) Serum Institute of India
- (C) Zydus Lifesciences



(D) Gennova Biopharmaceuticals

Q27. Which club is the most successful in Indian Super League (ISL) history, having won the league title three times, including the 2020–21, 2022–23, and 2023–24 seasons?

(A) ATK Mohun Bagan

(B) Mumbai City FC

(C) Bengaluru FC

(D) Chennaiyin FC

Q28. Indian tennis legend Sania Mirza had a celebrated professional career in doubles and mixed doubles tennis. How many Grand Slam titles did Sania Mirza win in total during her career?

(A) 3

(B) 4

(C) 6

(D) 8

Q29. Which organisation operates India's key digital payment infrastructure, including the Unified Payments Interface (UPI), RuPay card network, IMPS (Immediate Payment Service), and NACH (National Automated Clearing House)?

(A) National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI)

(B) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

(C) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)

(D) Indian Banks' Association (IBA)

Q30. 'Harit Dhara', an anti-methanogenic feed supplement developed by ICAR-NDRI (National Dairy Research Institute) to reduce greenhouse gas emis-



sions from livestock, can reduce enteric methane emissions from ruminants by approximately what percentage?

- (A) 5–8%
- (B) 8–12%
- (C) 12–15%
- (D) 17–20%



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

Why (A) is correct: The Civil Disobedience Movement was formally launched by Mahatma Gandhi on 12 March 1930 with the iconic Dandi March (Salt March). Gandhi led a 241-mile (approximately 388 km) march from Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad to the coastal village of Dandi in Gujarat. On 6 April 1930, he picked up a handful of salt from the seashore, symbolically defying the British Salt Laws (which prohibited Indians from producing or selling salt without paying a colonial tax). This act of non-violent civil disobedience ignited a nationwide movement and drew international attention to India's struggle for independence.

Why (B) is wrong: A procession from Wardha to Nagpur demanding complete independence has no historical basis in the Civil Disobedience Movement. Wardha was Gandhi's residence (Sevagram Ashram), but there was no such march as described. The Congress session at Lahore (December 1929) had passed the Purna Swaraj (complete independence) resolution, after which the Civil Disobedience Movement was to begin with the Salt March.

Why (C) is wrong: Calcutta was not the starting point of any march to Dandi. Additionally, the Rowlatt Act (which curtailed civil liberties) was the trigger for the Non-Cooperation Movement and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre of 1919, not the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930, which targeted the salt tax.

Why (D) is wrong: There was no march from Delhi to Lahore symbolising Hindu-Muslim unity as part of the Civil Disobedience Movement. The movement was directed specifically at the British salt monopoly and economic exploitation, not at fostering communal harmony through a symbolic march.

Final Answer: A 241-mile march from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi to defy the British salt tax ⇒

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

Why (D) is correct: Gujarat has the longest coastline among all Indian states, approximately 1,600 km. This is due to Gujarat's highly irregular and indented coastline along the Arabian Sea, including the Gulf of Khambhat (Cambay) and the Gulf of Kutch, which together add enormously to the total coastal perimeter. India's total coastline (including island territories such as Andaman & Nicobar



and Lakshadweep) is approximately 7,516 km, of which Gujarat's coast forms the largest single-state share.

Why (A) is wrong: Andhra Pradesh has a coastline of approximately 974 km along the Bay of Bengal, making it the longest coastline on the Indian mainland (east coast) among the eastern states. However, at 974 km, it is significantly shorter than Gujarat's 1,600 km and is not the longest overall.

Why (B) is wrong: Tamil Nadu has a coastline of approximately 1,076 km, making it the second longest coastline state by one reckoning. However, Tamil Nadu's coastline still falls well short of Gujarat's approximately 1,600 km.

Why (C) is wrong: Maharashtra has a coastline of approximately 720 km along the Konkan coast. While Maharashtra is a significant maritime state hosting major ports (Mumbai, Jawaharlal Nehru Port), its coastline is considerably shorter than Gujarat's.

Final Answer: Gujarat $\Rightarrow$ D

Solution 3.

Solution

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

Why (B) is correct: In *S.R. Bommai v Union of India* (1994), a nine-judge Constitutional Bench of the Supreme Court delivered a landmark ruling on Article 356 of the Indian Constitution, which empowers the President to impose President's Rule in a state upon breakdown of constitutional machinery. The court held that Presidential proclamation under Article 356 is not immune from judicial scrutiny and is fully subject to judicial review. Crucially, the court also ruled that the floor test (majority test in the legislature) is the sole legitimate measure of whether a government has lost confidence, preventing the arbitrary dismissal of state governments. This judgment significantly curtailed the misuse of Article 356 for political purposes.

Why (A) is wrong: *Kesavananda Bharati v State of Kerala* (1973) is the landmark 13-judge bench case that established the "Basic Structure Doctrine," holding that Parliament can amend the Constitution under Article 368 but cannot alter or destroy its basic structure. This case dealt with the amending power of Parliament, not with Article 356 or President's Rule.

Why (C) is wrong: *Minerva Mills Ltd. v Union of India* (1980) reaffirmed the Basic Structure Doctrine and struck down certain provisions inserted by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment (1976) during the Emergency, which had sought to place constitutional amendments beyond judicial review. It did not address Article 356 or the judicial review of Presidential proclamations for President's Rule.



Why (D) is wrong: Indira Nehru Gandhi v Raj Narain (1975) was a case challenging the validity of Mrs. Indira Gandhi's election to the Lok Sabha and ultimately contributed to the declaration of the Emergency of 1975. This case dealt with electoral law and parliamentary privileges, not with Article 356 or the imposition of President's Rule in states.

Final Answer: S.R. Bommai v Union of India (1994) ⇒

Solution 4.

Solution

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

Why (C) is correct: Nirmala Sitharaman presented the Interim Budget 2024–25 on 1 February 2024 in her capacity as Finance Minister of India, a post she has held since July 2019. This was her sixth consecutive budget presentation (2019–20 full budget, 2020–21, 2021–22, 2022–23, 2023–24, and 2024–25 interim), setting a record for the most consecutive budgets presented by any Finance Minister in Indian history. The previous record was held by Morarji Desai (5 budgets). The 2024–25 Interim Budget focused on fiscal consolidation, capex continuation, and welfare schemes ahead of the 2024 Lok Sabha elections.

Why (A) is wrong: Arun Jaitley served as Finance Minister from May 2014 to May 2019 and presented five Union Budgets. He passed away in August 2019 and did not present any budget after May 2019. The Interim Budget 2024–25 was presented by Nirmala Sitharaman.

Why (B) is wrong: P. Chidambaram served as Finance Minister in the 1990s (under P.V. Narasimha Rao) and from 2004 to 2008 and 2012 to 2014 (under Manmohan Singh). He was a member of the UPA government, which left power in 2014. He did not present the 2024–25 budget.

Why (D) is wrong: Piyush Goyal presented the Interim Budget 2019–20 as a temporary arrangement while Arun Jaitley was hospitalised. He was holding the additional charge of Finance Minister for that occasion only, and his presentation was the 2019 interim budget, not the 2024–25 interim budget.

Final Answer: Nirmala Sitharaman ⇒

Solution 5.

Solution

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

Why (A) is correct: Nuclear energy contributes approximately 3% of India's total electricity generation. India currently operates 24 nuclear power reactors (with



several more under construction) with a total installed capacity of approximately 7,480 MW under the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL). Despite having a functional nuclear programme since 1969 (Tarapur Atomic Power Station), nuclear power's share in India's energy mix remains modest, dominated by coal-based thermal power (approximately 70–75%) and a growing share of renewables. India has an ambitious target to achieve 100 GW of nuclear capacity by 2047 under the expanded nuclear energy programme.

Why (B) is wrong: A 10% contribution from nuclear energy would require an installed nuclear capacity of approximately 40,000 MW, which is more than five times India's current nuclear capacity. Such a figure greatly overstates the current role of nuclear power in India's electricity grid.

Why (C) is wrong: An 18% nuclear share would correspond to roughly 70,000–75,000 MW of nuclear capacity. This is neither the current reality nor achievable without a decade-long massive buildout of nuclear plants, which India has not yet completed.

Why (D) is wrong: A 28% nuclear energy share is characteristic of countries like France, which relies overwhelmingly on nuclear power for electricity. India's energy mix is structurally dominated by coal, not nuclear, and a 28% nuclear share does not reflect India's current situation.

Final Answer: 3% $\Rightarrow$

Solution 6.

Solution

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

Why (D) is correct: In October 2024, India and China reached a significant diplomatic breakthrough when they agreed on patrolling arrangements along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) in eastern Ladakh. The agreement specifically covered the Depsang Plains and Demchok areas, which were the last two unresolved friction points from the military standoff that began in April–May 2020 (lasting approximately 4.5 years). The agreement restored the status quo ante at these points and allowed Indian and Chinese patrols to resume access to traditional patrolling points (PPAs) that had been blocked since 2020.

Why (A) is wrong: Galwan Valley and Pangong Tso were the flashpoints in the initial 2020 standoff. The deadly Galwan Valley clash (June 2020) was the first violent confrontation at the LAC in decades. Disengagement at Galwan was completed in early 2021, and the Pangong Tso disengagement (including the southern bank and Finger Area) was completed by February 2021, well before the October 2024 agreement.



Why (B) is wrong: Hot Springs (Gogra) and Gogra Post were additional friction areas that saw disengagement in rounds completed by September 2022. These were resolved before the October 2024 agreement, which focused solely on the remaining Depsang and Demchok areas.

Why (C) is wrong: The Finger Area (on the north bank of Pangong Lake) was resolved in the February 2021 disengagement agreement. The Shyok River area was not among the designated friction points requiring a separate 2024 agreement; it was part of the broader Pangong region resolved earlier.

Final Answer: Depsang and Demchok ⇒ D

Solution 7.

Solution

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

Why (B) is correct: The Indian Men's Hockey team defeated Spain 2–1 in the Bronze medal match at the Paris 2024 Olympics. This victory gave India its second consecutive Olympic Bronze medal in hockey (after Tokyo 2020, where India had defeated Germany 5–4 in the Bronze playoff). Before Tokyo 2020, India had not won an Olympic hockey medal for 41 years (since the 1980 Moscow Olympics Gold). At Paris, India had defeated Australia (quarterfinal) and Great Britain before losing to Germany in the semifinal, then beating Spain for Bronze.

Why (A) is wrong: Germany was India's opponent in the semifinal of the Paris 2024 hockey tournament, defeating India 3–2 to advance to the Gold medal match. Germany ultimately won the Gold medal by beating Netherlands in the final. Germany was not India's Bronze medal match opponent.

Why (C) is wrong: Netherlands reached the final of the Paris 2024 Olympic hockey tournament, where they lost to Germany in the Gold medal match. India did not face Netherlands in the Bronze medal playoff at Paris 2024.

Why (D) is wrong: Belgium was the opponent India defeated in the Tokyo 2020 Bronze medal match (5–4 in a penalty shootout), ending India's 41-year Olympic hockey medal drought. At Paris 2024, Belgium did not qualify for the semifinal stage, and India's Bronze medal match was against Spain, not Belgium.

Final Answer: Spain ⇒ B

Solution 8.

Solution

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

Why (C) is correct: Dr. Monkombu Sambasivan Swaminathan (M.S. Swami-



nathan), universally regarded as the “Father of India’s Green Revolution,” was awarded the Bharat Ratna posthumously in February 2024. He passed away on 28 September 2023 at the age of 98. In the 1960s, Swaminathan worked with Nobel laureate Norman Borlaug to introduce high-yielding variety (HYV) wheat seeds in India (particularly Mexican semi-dwarf varieties), combined with irrigation expansion and fertiliser use, dramatically increasing grain yields. This transformed India from a chronic food-deficit nation dependent on PL-480 wheat imports from the USA to a self-sufficient and eventually food-exporting country.

Why (A) is wrong: Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam, former President of India and the “Missile Man of India” celebrated for his role in India’s ballistic missile and space programmes, received the Bharat Ratna in 1997 during his lifetime. He passed away in July 2015. He was not among the posthumous Bharat Ratna awardees announced in February 2024.

Why (B) is wrong: Satish Dhawan was the visionary Chairman of ISRO (1972–1984) who successfully guided India’s satellite launch vehicle programme (SLV-3, ASLV) and made ISRO a credible space agency. He is deeply respected but was not a posthumous Bharat Ratna awardee in 2024.

Why (D) is wrong: Vikram Sarabhai, the father of India’s space programme and founder of ISRO, passed away in 1971. He is commemorated in many ways — including the Vikram lander on Chandrayaan-3 — but was not among the posthumous Bharat Ratna awardees announced in February 2024.

Final Answer: M.S. Swaminathan ⇒

Solution 9.

Solution

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

Why (A) is correct: Manipuri dance (also called Jagoi in the Meitei language) is a classical dance form originating from the state of Manipur in north-eastern India. It is one of the eight classical dance forms officially recognised by the Sangeet Natak Akademi of India. Manipuri dance is best known for its depiction of the Raas Leela — the divine dance of Lord Krishna with Radha and the Gopis (cowherd women). Its hallmark is graceful, lyrical, and undulating body movements; sharp, angular gestures are deliberately avoided to evoke the gentle spirituality of Vaishnavite devotion.

Why (B) is wrong: Sattriya is a classical dance form from Assam (not Manipur). It was developed by the saint-scholar Srimanta Sankardeva in the 15th century as part of the neo-Vaishnavite (Ekasarana) tradition of Assam and was historically performed within the Sattras (Vaishnavite monasteries). It was recognised by the



Sangeet Natak Akademi as a classical dance form in 2000 and originates from a different cultural tradition and state.

Why (C) is wrong: Odissi is a classical dance form from Odisha (eastern India), associated with the temples of Bhubaneswar and Puri. While Odissi also depicts devotional themes connected with Lord Vishnu and Lord Krishna, it has its own stylistic language — characterised by the “tribhanga” (three-body bend) posture — and does not originate from Manipur.

Why (D) is wrong: Kuchipudi is a classical dance form originating from Kuchipudi village in Andhra Pradesh, southern India. Like Manipuri, it draws on Vaishnavite themes and depicts the Raas Leela, but it has a very different technical vocabulary and geographic origin. Kuchipudi is associated with the state of Andhra Pradesh and the Telugu cultural tradition, not Manipur.

Final Answer: Manipuri (Jagoi) ⇒ A

Solution 10.

Solution

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

Why (D) is correct: The Initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) was launched by Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi and US President Joe Biden in January 2023 to advance the strategic technology partnership between India and the United States. iCET specifically focuses on: Artificial Intelligence (AI) and advanced computing, quantum technologies, semiconductor supply chains and eco-systems, space cooperation, and defence technology co-production and co-development. The initiative is managed by the US National Security Council and India’s National Security Council Secretariat, reflecting the high strategic priority accorded to the partnership.

Why (A) is wrong: Trade liberalisation and agricultural cooperation between India and the USA are addressed through the US-India Trade Policy Forum and bilateral agricultural cooperation programmes. These are not part of iCET, which is focused exclusively on technology and defence innovation domains with national security implications.

Why (B) is wrong: Climate change and renewable energy cooperation between India and the USA are handled through separate mechanisms, including the US-India Climate and Clean Energy Agenda 2030 Partnership and the Mission Innovation initiative. While important, these are entirely separate from iCET, which addresses strategic and emerging technologies.

Why (C) is wrong: Civil nuclear cooperation between India and the USA was already established through the landmark US-India 123 Agreement (Civil Nuclear



Deal) of 2008. Space cooperation also has longstanding bilateral frameworks. iCET was created to address newer, frontier technologies in AI, quantum, and semiconductors, not to duplicate the already-existing civil nuclear or space arrangements.

Final Answer: Artificial Intelligence, quantum computing, semiconductors, and defence technology ⇒

Solution 11.

Solution

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

Why (B) is correct: Birbal's real name was Mahesh Das. He was born around 1528 (according to most historical sources) in Tikwanpur, near Kalpi (present-day Madhya Pradesh or Uttar Pradesh). He rose to become one of the most celebrated advisors in the court of the Mughal Emperor Akbar, earning the title "Birbal" (meaning "brave protector"). He was one of the Navaratnas (nine gems) of Akbar's court and is legendary in Indian folklore for his quick wit, intelligence, and ability to resolve complex dilemmas through clever reasoning. He also served Akbar as a military commander and was killed during a campaign in the north-west frontier region in 1586.

Why (A) is wrong: Tansen (real name Ramtanu Pandey, also known as Mian Tansen) was the legendary musician-composer of Akbar's court and one of the Navaratnas. He is considered the greatest figure in the history of Hindustani classical music and is credited with creating several new ragas. Tansen was a different person from Birbal, known for music rather than wit and administration.

Why (C) is wrong: Todar Mal (Raja Todar Mal) was the brilliant Finance Minister (Diwan-i-Kul) of Emperor Akbar and one of the Navaratnas. He introduced the landmark Dahsala land revenue system (1580), which classified agricultural land and set revenue on the basis of actual average yield over ten years. He was renowned for financial administration, not for wit and storytelling.

Why (D) is wrong: Man Singh (Raja Man Singh I of Amber, a Rajput king) was one of the Navaratnas and a trusted military commander of Akbar. He led major military campaigns including against the Deccan and Bengal. He was a different personality from Birbal, known for military prowess rather than the legendary wit associated with Birbal.

Final Answer: Mahesh Das ⇒

Solution 12.



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

Why (C) is correct: The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme was launched across 14 key sectors by the Government of India, with a total outlay of approximately Rs. 1.97 lakh crore over five years. The 14 sectors include: mobile phones and electronic components, pharmaceuticals (bulk drugs), medical devices, automobiles and auto components, advanced chemistry cell (ACC) batteries, textile products, food processing, telecom and networking products, white goods (air conditioners and LED lights), specialty steel, solar photovoltaic modules, drone manufacturing, and others. The PLI scheme provides manufacturers with financial incentives as a percentage of incremental sales from India-manufactured products.

Why (A) is wrong: 8 sectors significantly undercounts the actual scope of the PLI scheme. The scheme was expanded in multiple phases from an initial rollout to eventually cover 14 sectors. Limiting the count to 8 would exclude several critical sectors like specialty steel, drones, and food processing that were added in subsequent PLI announcements.

Why (B) is wrong: 10 sectors also understates the actual 14-sector coverage of the PLI scheme. While 10 might correspond to some earlier-stage announcement, the final comprehensive PLI programme covers 14 distinct sectors as officially notified by the Government of India.

Why (D) is wrong: 20 sectors exceeds the actual number. The PLI scheme, as officially structured by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and other concerned ministries, covers exactly 14 sectors. There is no announcement expanding the PLI to 20 sectors as of the current timeline.

Final Answer: 14 ⇒ **Solution 13.****Solution****Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q13](#)

Why (A) is correct: The International Solar Alliance (ISA) has its permanent headquarters in Gurugram (formerly Gurgaon), Haryana, India, located at the National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE) campus in Gwal Pahari. The ISA was jointly launched by Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi and French President François Hollande at the COP21 Paris climate summit on 30 November 2015. It is a treaty-based international intergovernmental organisation focused on mobilising over \$1 trillion in financing by 2030 for massive solar energy deployment, particularly in tropical countries between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. India chairs the ISA and provides host country support.



Why (B) is wrong: New Delhi is the capital of India and hosts numerous international organisations, embassies, and multilateral bodies. However, the ISA secretariat is specifically located at the NISE campus in Gurugram, Haryana (approximately 30 km south of central Delhi), not within Delhi's administrative boundaries.

Why (C) is wrong: Mumbai is India's financial capital and hosts many corporate headquarters and some international organisations, but the ISA secretariat was not established in Mumbai. The selection of Gurugram, Haryana, was specified in the ISA Framework Agreement and India's hosting offer.

Why (D) is wrong: Pune is an important educational, industrial, and technology hub in Maharashtra. While Pune hosts several research institutions and international offices, it does not host the ISA headquarters. The ISA Secretariat is exclusively in Gurugram, Haryana.

Final Answer: Gurugram, Haryana ⇒ A

Solution 14.

Solution

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

Why (D) is correct: The Siachen Glacier, situated in the Karakoram range in the Union Territory of Ladakh (India), is the world's longest mountain glacier outside the polar regions, extending approximately 76 km in length. It lies at altitudes ranging from around 5,400 m to over 7,000 m above sea level and flows in a southeasterly direction. Since April 1984 (Operation Meghdoot), Indian armed forces have maintained a military presence on Siachen, making it the world's highest battlefield. The glacier feeds the Nubra River, which flows into the Shyok River.

Why (A) is wrong: Gangotri Glacier in the Uttarkashi district of Uttarakhand is approximately 30 km long and is the source of the Bhagirathi River, a principal headstream of the Ganga. While of great religious and hydrological significance, Gangotri is not the world's longest mountain glacier outside polar regions. It is considerably shorter than the Siachen Glacier.

Why (B) is wrong: Zemu Glacier is located in North Sikkim, in the Kangchenjunga massif, and extends approximately 26 km in length. It is the largest glacier in the eastern Himalayas, but at 26 km it is far shorter than the Siachen Glacier and is not the world's longest mountain glacier outside polar regions.

Why (C) is wrong: Bara Shigri Glacier in the Lahaul and Spiti district of Himachal Pradesh extends approximately 25–27 km in length and is the largest glacier in the Indian Himalayas after Siachen. While larger than many other Himalayan glaciers, it is significantly shorter than the Siachen Glacier.



Final Answer: Siachen Glacier ⇒

Solution 15.

Solution

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

Why (B) is correct: India's National Space Policy 2023, approved by the Union Cabinet in April 2023, sets a specific target to grow India's space economy to \$44 billion by 2033. At the time of the policy's adoption, India's space economy was valued at approximately \$8 billion, representing about 2% of the global space market. The policy aims to increase India's share to approximately 10% of the global space market by 2033. The policy also provides a framework for expanding private sector participation through the Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre (IN-SPACe) and the establishment of a New Space India Limited (NSIL) as a commercial arm.

Why (A) is wrong: A target of \$20 billion is below the officially stated goal in India's National Space Policy 2023. While \$20 billion would represent a more than doubling of the 2023 space economy, it falls far short of the ambitious \$44 billion target set in the policy document.

Why (C) is wrong: A \$75 billion target exceeds what has been officially stipulated in the National Space Policy 2023. This figure would represent a nearly tenfold increase from the 2023 baseline, which is more aggressive than the policy's stated goal of \$44 billion by 2033.

Why (D) is wrong: A \$100 billion target by 2033 is not what India's National Space Policy 2023 specifies. While India has broader long-term aspirations for its space sector under Viksit Bharat 2047, the specific 2033 target articulated in the 2023 policy is \$44 billion.

Final Answer: \$44 billion ⇒

Solution 16.

Solution

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

Why (C) is correct: Dr. Arvind Panagariya, an eminent economist and former Vice Chairman of the NITI Aayog (2015–2017), was appointed as the Chairman of the 16th Finance Commission in December 2023. The commission will submit its recommendations on the devolution of Union tax revenues to States, grants-in-aid, and fiscal transfers for the award period 2026–2031 (commencing 1 April 2026). Dr. Panagariya is also a Professor of Indian Political Economy at Columbia



University's School of International and Public Affairs (SIPA) and has extensive expertise in development economics, international trade, and public finance.

Why (A) is wrong: N.K. Singh (Nand Kishore Singh), a former IAS officer and Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha), served as the Chairman of the 15th Finance Commission (2017–2022), which recommended tax devolution ratios for 2021–26. His term ended with the 15th Finance Commission's award period. He was not reappointed to chair the 16th Finance Commission.

Why (B) is wrong: Y.V. Reddy (Dr. Yaga Venugopal Reddy), former Governor of the Reserve Bank of India (2003–2008), chaired the 14th Finance Commission (2013–2015). His 14th Finance Commission recommended increasing States' share in central taxes to 42% (from 32%), the highest ever recommended. He was not appointed to the 16th Finance Commission.

Why (D) is wrong: Urjit Patel served as the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India from September 2016 to December 2018 and is associated with India's monetary policy framework (inflation targeting) and the demonetisation period. He has no connection to the 16th Finance Commission and was not appointed as its Chairman.

Final Answer: Arvind Panagariya ⇒ ☐ C

Solution 17.

Solution

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

Why (A) is correct: Vinesh Phogat was disqualified from the Paris 2024 Olympics on 7 August 2024 — just hours before the scheduled Gold medal final — after being found to be 100 grams overweight at the mandatory pre-final weigh-in in women's freestyle 50 kg wrestling. Despite overnight efforts to cut weight (reportedly including cutting her hair, dehydrating, and exercising), she could not make the 50 kg limit. She had turned in a stunning performance throughout the tournament, defeating the defending Olympic and world champion Yui Susaki (Japan) and other top competitors en route to the final. Her subsequent appeal to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) seeking at least a joint Silver medal was rejected, and she was relegated to the last place in the competition.

Why (B) is wrong: Vinesh Phogat was not disqualified for a doping violation. No prohibited substance was detected in her samples. The disqualification was entirely on account of the weight excess issue at the pre-final weigh-in, which is governed by United World Wrestling (UWW) competition rules.

Why (C) is wrong: Vinesh Phogat was not penalised for any rule violation during her matches on the wrestling mat. She competed fairly and won all her bouts



cleanly. The disqualification arose from a weight management issue off the mat, not from any violation during a wrestling bout.

Why (D) is wrong: Vinesh Phogat did present herself for the weigh-in; it was during that weigh-in that the 100-gram excess was discovered. The issue was not a failure to appear for the weigh-in but a failure to meet the 50 kg weight limit after a physically gruelling competition day.

Final Answer: She was found to be 100 grams overweight at the official weigh-in
⇒

Solution 18.

Solution

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

Why (D) is correct: South Korean author Han Kang was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature 2024 by the Swedish Academy on 10 October 2024. The Nobel Committee cited her for “her intense poetic prose that confronts historical traumas and exposes the fragility of human life.” Han Kang is internationally best known for *The Vegetarian* (2007; English translation 2015), which won the International Booker Prize in 2016, and *Human Acts* (2014), which deals with the Gwangju Uprising of May 1980. She became the first Asian woman and the first South Korean to win the Nobel Prize in Literature.

Why (A) is wrong: Haruki Murakami is one of Japan’s most celebrated contemporary novelists, known for works such as *Norwegian Wood* (1987), *Kafka on the Shore* (2002), and *1Q84* (2009–10). He is perennially discussed as a Nobel Prize candidate and has a massive global readership. However, as of 2024, he has not won the Nobel Prize in Literature; the 2024 prize went to Han Kang.

Why (B) is wrong: Yoko Ogawa is a highly regarded Japanese author best known for *The Memory Police* (1994), a dystopian novel that gained wide international recognition in English translation (2019). While critically acclaimed, she did not win the 2024 Nobel Prize in Literature.

Why (C) is wrong: Banana Yoshimoto (pen name of Mahoko Yoshimoto) is a popular Japanese author celebrated for *Kitchen* (1988) and other works known for their gentle emotional tone. She is commercially successful in Japan but has not received the Nobel Prize in Literature.

Final Answer: Han Kang ⇒

Solution 19.



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

Why (B) is correct: Kaziranga National Park was established in 1905 as a reserved forest with the primary objective of protecting the Indian One-Horned Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*), whose population had been severely depleted by poaching and habitat destruction. The initiative is historically attributed to Viceroy Lord Curzon, reportedly prompted by a visit of Lady Curzon who was distressed at not finding any rhinos during a tour of the area. The park was upgraded to a wildlife sanctuary in 1950 and to a National Park in 1974. It was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985. Today, Kaziranga shelters approximately two-thirds of the world's Indian one-horned rhinoceros population.

Why (A) is wrong: While Kaziranga is now one of the highest-density tiger habitats in the world and has been a Tiger Reserve since 2006 under Project Tiger, the park was not originally established to protect tigers. Its founding purpose was specifically the conservation of the Indian one-horned rhinoceros, which was the species at acute risk in that region in the early 20th century.

Why (C) is wrong: Asiatic Elephants are present in Kaziranga National Park and migrate through the area seasonally. However, elephant conservation as a formal initiative is associated with Project Elephant (launched in 1992) and specific Elephant Reserves across India. Kaziranga was not established in 1905 for elephant conservation.

Why (D) is wrong: Snow Leopards inhabit high-altitude habitats in the Himalayas and the Karakoram — states like Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Sikkim. Kaziranga, situated in the low-lying Brahmaputra River floodplains of Assam at an elevation of about 40–80 metres, has entirely different habitat characteristics and does not support Snow Leopards.

Final Answer: Indian One-Horned Rhinoceros ⇒ **B**

Solution 20.**Solution****Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q20](#)

Why (C) is correct: The Quad (Quadrilateral Security Dialogue) was originally proposed by Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe in May 2007 during his first term as Prime Minister. Abe articulated the vision of a “democratic security diamond” involving India, the United States, Japan, and Australia to promote a free and open Indo-Pacific. The first Quad dialogue was held in Manila in May 2007, on the sidelines of the ASEAN Regional Forum. The Quad temporarily dissolved in 2008 when Australia (under PM Kevin Rudd) withdrew. It was revived at the senior



official level in November 2017 and elevated to the foreign minister level in 2019, then to leader-level summit in March 2021.

Why (A) is wrong: George W. Bush was the US President in 2007 and the United States was one of the four Quad member countries from the outset. However, the original conceptual proposal for the Quad was made by Japan's PM Shinzo Abe, not by President Bush. The US participated in the Quad dialogue but did not initiate the framework.

Why (B) is wrong: Manmohan Singh was the Prime Minister of India when the first Quad dialogue took place in 2007, and India was one of its founding participants. However, PM Manmohan Singh did not originate the Quad concept. The proposal came from Japan's Shinzo Abe. India's participation was prompted by Abe's invitation.

Why (D) is wrong: John Howard was the Prime Minister of Australia in 2007 and Australia participated in the first Quad meeting. However, Howard did not propose the Quad; it was Abe's initiative. Notably, it was Howard's successor Kevin Rudd (Labor, elected November 2007) who withdrew Australia from the Quad in 2008, citing concerns about irritating China, effectively ending the first phase of the dialogue.

Final Answer: Shinzo Abe $\Rightarrow$ ☐ C

Solution 21.

Solution

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

Why (A) is correct: Arundhati Roy's debut novel *The God of Small Things* (published 1997) won the Man Booker Prize for Fiction in October 1997, making her the first Indian woman and the first Indian resident to win this prestigious literary award. The novel is set in the Kerala town of Ayemenem and revolves around the lives of fraternal twins Rahel and Estha, exploring themes of caste, forbidden love, political violence, and the weight of social conventions in post-colonial India. As of 2024, Arundhati Roy remains the only Indian woman to have won the Booker Prize.

Why (B) is wrong: *The Ministry of Utmost Happiness* (2017) is Arundhati Roy's second novel, published two decades after her debut. It was longlisted for the 2017 Man Booker Prize but did not win it. This option is a plausible distractor because it is a well-known work by the same author, but it is her second novel and did not win the Booker Prize.

Why (C) is wrong: *A Fine Balance* (1995) is a celebrated novel by Indian-Canadian author Rohinton Mistry, set during the Emergency period (1975–77) in India. It



was shortlisted for the 1996 Booker Prize and the Commonwealth Writers' Prize. It is not Arundhati Roy's work; Rohinton Mistry and Arundhati Roy are two distinct authors.

Why (D) is wrong: *The Inheritance of Loss* (2006) was written by Indian author Kiran Desai and won the Man Booker Prize in 2006. Kiran Desai is the daughter of celebrated author Anita Desai. The novel is set in the Darjeeling hills during the Gorkhaland agitation. It is not Arundhati Roy's work.

Final Answer: The God of Small Things ⇒ A

Solution 22.

Solution

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

Why (D) is correct: Article 25 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the "Freedom of Conscience and Free Profession, Practice and Propagation of Religion." It states that all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practise, and propagate religion, subject to public order, morality, and health, and to the other provisions of Part III (Fundamental Rights). Article 25 is a cornerstone of India's constitutional secularism and has been interpreted in landmark judgments such as those relating to conversion, religious dress codes, and religious practices in educational institutions.

Why (A) is wrong: Article 19 of the Constitution protects six specific freedoms: speech and expression (19(1)(a)), assembly peaceably without arms (19(1)(b)), formation of associations or unions (19(1)(c)), free movement throughout India (19(1)(d)), residence and settlement (19(1)(e)), and practice of any profession or trade (19(1)(g)). Article 19 deals with general civil liberties, not specifically with religious freedom, which is the subject of Article 25.

Why (B) is wrong: Article 21 protects the "Right to Life and Personal Liberty," providing that no person shall be deprived of their life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. Through expansive judicial interpretation (Francis Coralie Mullin, Maneka Gandhi cases), Article 21 has been given broad meaning, but it is not the Article specifically concerned with freedom of religion and conscience, which is Article 25.

Why (C) is wrong: Article 29 protects the "Protection of Interests of Minorities" — it grants citizens (particularly minorities) the right to conserve their distinct language, script, or culture, and prohibits denial of admission to educational institutions on grounds of religion, race, caste, or language. Article 29 deals with cultural and educational rights, not with the right to profess, practise, and propagate religion, which falls under Article 25.



Final Answer: Article 25 $\Rightarrow$ **D**

Solution 23.

Solution

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

Why (B) is correct: The Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan (Self-Reliant India Mission) was announced by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in a nationally televised address on 12 May 2020, during the COVID-19 pandemic-induced lockdown. The economic package announced was Rs. 20 lakh crore (approximately US\$ 266 billion at the exchange rates of the time), equivalent to approximately 10% of India's GDP. The package encompassed direct fiscal expenditure, credit guarantees, sectoral support, and RBI liquidity measures. It was rolled out in five tranches by Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman over subsequent days and was built around five pillars: Economy, Infrastructure, System, Vibrant Demography, and Demand.

Why (A) is wrong: Rs. 5 lakh crore significantly understates the total Atmanirbhar Bharat package, which was Rs. 20 lakh crore. While some individual tranches within the package were smaller, the aggregate announced amount across all five tranches was Rs. 20 lakh crore.

Why (C) is wrong: Rs. 35 lakh crore overstates the package. The officially announced Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan package was Rs. 20 lakh crore. While subsequent additions to the scheme were made in later Atmanirbhar Bharat 2.0, 3.0 packages, the original announcement on 12 May 2020 specified Rs. 20 lakh crore.

Why (D) is wrong: Rs. 50 lakh crore is nearly two-and-a-half times the actual package amount. This figure would represent approximately 25% of India's annual GDP, which is substantially higher than what was announced or disbursed under the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan.

Final Answer: Rs. 20 lakh crore $\Rightarrow$ **B**

Solution 24.

Solution

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

Why (C) is correct: India's National Strategic Plan (NSP) for Tuberculosis Elimination (2017–2025) sets a target to eliminate TB from India by 2025, defined as achieving fewer than 1 TB case per 1 lakh population per year — 5 years ahead of the global Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target of TB elimination by 2030. PM Narendra Modi reaffirmed this commitment at the Delhi End TB Summit in March 2018. To support the elimination effort, India launched the Nikshay Poshan



Yojana, which provides Direct Benefit Transfer of Rs. 500 per month to TB patients for nutritional support during their treatment period.

Why (A) is wrong: 2022 was not the TB elimination target year for India. While India has set intermediate milestones (such as reducing TB incidence and mortality rates by specific percentages by 2020 and 2022), the final elimination target is 2025. “Elimination” under the NSP means reducing TB incidence to fewer than 1 case per 1 lakh population, which India aimed to achieve by 2025, not 2022.

Why (B) is wrong: 2023 was not India’s TB elimination target year. The NSP was framed for the period 2017–2025, with the final elimination objective for 2025. The year 2023 does not correspond to any official milestone or target year in India’s TB elimination roadmap.

Why (D) is wrong: 2028 is not India’s TB elimination target. The global SDG target is 2030, and India’s goal is exactly 5 years ahead of that, placing it in 2025. A target of 2028 would be only 2 years ahead of the global target, inconsistent with India’s official national strategy.

Final Answer: 2025 ⇒ C

Solution 25.

Solution

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

Why (A) is correct: Kaziranga National Park is located in the state of Assam, spanning parts of the Golaghat, Nagaon, Sonitpur, and Biswanath districts, in the floodplains of the Brahmaputra River. It was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985 for its outstanding universal value as a habitat for large mammals, particularly the Indian one-horned rhinoceros. The park’s core area covers approximately 430 sq. km. Besides rhinos (approximately 2,600 individuals, representing about two-thirds of the world population), Kaziranga also has a high density of Royal Bengal Tigers, Asian elephants, wild water buffaloes, and eastern swamp deer (barasingha).

Why (B) is wrong: Meghalaya is a neighbouring state of Assam but does not encompass Kaziranga National Park. Meghalaya is known for its own rich biodiversity and has protected areas such as Nokrek National Park (biosphere reserve for wild citrus) and Balpakram National Park, but Kaziranga is in Assam’s Brahmaputra valley, not in Meghalaya.

Why (C) is wrong: Arunachal Pradesh, the largest state in north-east India, is known for its extraordinary biodiversity and hosts Namdapha National Park (India’s third largest national park). However, Kaziranga National Park is located in Assam, not Arunachal Pradesh. The two states share borders but Kaziranga’s



geographical location is clearly in Assam.

Why (D) is wrong: Nagaland is a north-eastern state known for its tribal culture, biodiversity, and the Hornbill Festival. It does not host Kaziranga National Park. Kaziranga is entirely within Assam, and its management is under the Assam Forest Department in coordination with the National Tiger Conservation Authority.

Final Answer: Assam ⇒

Solution 26.

Solution

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

Why (D) is correct: GEMCOVAC-OM is India's first indigenously developed mRNA vaccine, specifically designed against the Omicron variant (BA.1) of SARS-CoV-2. It was developed by Gennova Biopharmaceuticals Limited (a subsidiary of Emcure Pharmaceuticals, Pune), in collaboration with HDT Biotech Corporation of the United States. The vaccine received Restricted Emergency Use Authorisation from the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) in August 2022, making India one of only a few countries to have domestically developed mRNA vaccine technology. GEMCOVAC is a self-amplifying mRNA (saRNA) vaccine, which is a more advanced mRNA platform than the conventional mRNA vaccines.

Why (A) is wrong: Bharat Biotech International Limited (BBIL, Hyderabad) developed COVAXIN (BBV152), India's first indigenously developed COVID-19 vaccine, using a whole-virion inactivated vero cell platform (not mRNA technology), in collaboration with ICMR-NIV. Bharat Biotech did not develop GEMCOVAC-OM and does not use mRNA vaccine technology for its COVID-19 products.

Why (B) is wrong: The Serum Institute of India (SII, Pune) manufactured COVISHIELD (the AstraZeneca–Oxford University vaccine, a viral vector vaccine) under licence and later COVOVAX (Novavax protein subunit vaccine). SII does not use mRNA technology for its COVID-19 vaccines and did not develop GEMCOVAC-OM.

Why (C) is wrong: Zydus Lifesciences (formerly Cadila Healthcare, Ahmedabad) developed ZyCoV-D, the world's first DNA plasmid-based COVID-19 vaccine approved for human use. ZyCoV-D uses a DNA-based technology platform (plasmid DNA), not mRNA technology. Zydus did not develop GEMCOVAC-OM, which is the product of Gennova Biopharmaceuticals.

Final Answer: Gennova Biopharmaceuticals ⇒

Solution 27.



Solution**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q27](#)

Why (B) is correct: Mumbai City FC is the most successful club in Indian Super League (ISL) history with three league titles. Their championship victories were in: 2020–21 (defeating ATK Mohun Bagan in the final, with Sergio Lobera as coach), 2022–23 (defeating Bengaluru FC), and 2023–24. Mumbai City FC plays its home matches at the Mumbai Football Arena (Andheri Sports Complex) and has established itself as the dominant force in Indian club football in recent years. The club is a founding ISL franchise and has been backed by City Football Group (which also owns Manchester City).

Why (A) is wrong: ATK Mohun Bagan (formed by the merger of ATK FC and Mohun Bagan AC in 2020) won the ISL in the 2021–22 season, making it their only title as a merged entity. The pre-merger ATK had won three ISL titles (2014–15, 2017–18, 2019–20), but those are counted separately for ATK, not for ATK Mohun Bagan. As ATK Mohun Bagan, they hold 1 ISL title — far fewer than Mumbai City FC's 3.

Why (C) is wrong: Bengaluru FC won the ISL championship in the 2018–19 season, which is their only ISL title. While Bengaluru FC is historically significant (they won the I-League multiple times before joining the ISL) and have consistently been among the top clubs, they have only 1 ISL title, compared to Mumbai City FC's 3.

Why (D) is wrong: Chennaiyin FC has won the ISL championship twice: in 2015–16 (defeating FC Goa) and 2017–18 (defeating Minerva Punjab in the final, though it was a league-plus-playoff format). With 2 ISL titles, Chennaiyin FC is the second-most successful club by titles won, but still trails Mumbai City FC's 3 championships.

Final Answer: Mumbai City FC ⇒ **B**

Solution 28.**Solution****Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q28](#)

Why (C) is correct: Sania Mirza won a total of 6 Grand Slam titles during her distinguished professional career, all in doubles and mixed doubles tennis. Her Grand Slam victories are: Women's Doubles — Australian Open 2016 (with Martina Hingis), Wimbledon 2015 (with Martina Hingis), US Open 2015 (with Martina Hingis); Mixed Doubles — Wimbledon 2014 (with Bob Bryan), French Open 2012 (with Mahesh Bhupathi), Australian Open 2009 (with Mahesh Bhupathi). She is the most successful Indian tennis player in Grand Slam history and retired from



professional tennis in February 2023 at the Dubai Tennis Championships.

Why (A) is wrong: Three Grand Slam titles undercounts Sania Mirza's actual career total. She won 3 Women's Doubles Grand Slams alone (all with Martina Hingis in 2015–16). Adding her 3 Mixed Doubles titles (2009, 2012, 2014) brings her total to 6. A count of 3 would ignore half of her Grand Slam victories.

Why (B) is wrong: Four Grand Slam titles is also an undercount. Sania Mirza's documented Grand Slam championship victories across Women's Doubles and Mixed Doubles categories total 6, not 4. While she also reached Grand Slam finals that she did not win, her actual titles number 6.

Why (D) is wrong: Eight Grand Slam titles overstates Sania Mirza's actual career total. Her 6 Grand Slam titles — 3 Women's Doubles (Wimbledon 2015, US Open 2015, Australian Open 2016) and 3 Mixed Doubles (Australian Open 2009, French Open 2012, Wimbledon 2014) — are well-documented. She did not win 8 Grand Slam titles.

Final Answer: 6 ⇒

Solution 29.

Solution

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

Why (A) is correct: The National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) is the umbrella organisation for operating retail payments and settlement systems in India. Established in December 2008 under the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007, NPCI operates: Unified Payments Interface (UPI), RuPay (India's indigenously developed card payment network), IMPS (Immediate Payment Service — a 24/7 real-time interbank electronic funds transfer), NACH (National Automated Clearing House — a bulk payment system), BBPS (Bharat Bill Payment System), FASTag (National Electronic Toll Collection), and NETC (National Electronic Toll Collection). NPCI is a not-for-profit entity promoted by the Reserve Bank of India and Indian Banks' Association.

Why (B) is wrong: The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is India's central bank, responsible for monetary policy formulation, currency issuance, regulation and supervision of banks and financial institutions, and oversight of the payment systems ecosystem. While RBI is one of the promoters of NPCI and regulates it, the RBI does not itself directly operate UPI, RuPay, IMPS, or NACH on a day-to-day basis. These are operated by NPCI as an independent specialised institution.

Why (C) is wrong: SEBI (Securities and Exchange Board of India) is the capital market regulator of India, responsible for regulating stock exchanges (NSE, BSE), mutual funds, brokers, investment advisers, and securities markets. SEBI has no



mandate or role in operating payment systems such as UPI, RuPay, or IMPS. These fall under the RBI's regulatory purview and NPCI's operational domain.

Why (D) is wrong: The Indian Banks' Association (IBA) is a representative body and trade association of banks operating in India, established in 1946. It provides a platform for policy advocacy, industry coordination, and banking-sector research. While IBA is one of the founding promoters of NPCI, the IBA itself does not operate any payment systems such as UPI, RuPay, or IMPS. Those are NPCI's operational functions.

Final Answer: National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) ⇒ A

Solution 30.

Solution

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

Why (D) is correct: 'Harit Dhara' is an anti-methanogenic feed supplement developed by ICAR-NDRI (Indian Council of Agricultural Research – National Dairy Research Institute), Karnal, Haryana. When incorporated into the feed of ruminants (cattle, buffaloes, goats, sheep), it has been demonstrated in trials to reduce enteric methane emissions by approximately 17–20%. Enteric fermentation — the digestive process in which microbes in the rumen ferment feed and produce methane as a by-product — is one of the largest single sources of agricultural greenhouse gas emissions globally. Harit Dhara works by inhibiting methanogenic archaea (methane-producing microorganisms) in the rumen. Reducing livestock methane is important for India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement.

Why (A) is wrong: A reduction of 5–8% would be a modest improvement that could potentially be achieved through simple dietary adjustments. Harit Dhara was developed as a targeted anti-methanogenic supplement and ICAR-NDRI's research has demonstrated a significantly higher reduction of 17–20%, making the 5–8% range an understatement of the supplement's documented efficacy.

Why (B) is wrong: An 8–12% reduction, while better than 5–8%, still falls below the 17–20% efficacy range documented for Harit Dhara in ICAR-NDRI trials. The 8–12% figure is not the established benchmark for this supplement's performance in reducing methane from ruminants.

Why (C) is wrong: A 12–15% reduction range is closer to the correct answer but still understates the actual documented efficacy of Harit Dhara. The ICAR-NDRI has specifically cited the 17–20% reduction range as the outcome of its feed supplement research trials, and this is the figure that has been reported in official communications and scientific publications related to the supplement.



Final Answer: 17–20% $\Rightarrow$ D



Answer Key

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

