

# MH CET LAW General Knowledge & Current Affairs

## Sample Paper – 6

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 First Battle of Panipat (1526) was fought between Babur and Ibrahim Lodi. What was the decisive outcome of this battle?

- (A) Ibrahim Lodi defeated Babur and consolidated the Lodi Sultanate
- (B) Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi and established the Mughal Empire in India
- (C) The battle ended in a stalemate, and Babur retreated to Kabul
- (D) Babur was captured but later released by Ibrahim Lodi

**Q2.** How is the Vice President of India elected according to the Constitution?

- (A) By the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the State Legislative Assemblies
- (B) By the members of the Rajya Sabha alone



- (C) By the members of both Houses of Parliament assembled at a joint sitting
- (D) By the President of India on the advice of the Prime Minister

**Q3.** Lakshadweep, India's smallest Union Territory by area, is a group of coral islands located in which sea?

- (A) Bay of Bengal
- (B) Indian Ocean
- (C) Laccadive Sea only (not part of any larger sea)
- (D) Arabian Sea

**Q4.** Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), launched in August 2014, primarily aims to achieve which of the following objectives?

- (A) Financial inclusion by providing zero-balance bank accounts with RuPay debit cards to every household
- (B) Providing subsidised home loans to below poverty line families
- (C) Setting up new public sector banks in rural and semi-urban areas
- (D) Offering free life insurance to all government employees

**Q5.** India's first satellite, Aryabhata, was launched in April 1975. Which country provided the launch vehicle and launch facility?

- (A) United States, using a NASA Delta rocket from Cape Canaveral
- (B) Soviet Union, using a Soyuz rocket from Kapustin Yar
- (C) France, using an Ariane rocket from Kourou, French Guiana
- (D) United Kingdom, using a Black Arrow rocket from Woomera, Australia

**Q6.** Manipuri boxer MC Mary Kom is a celebrated multiple World Amateur Boxing Champion. How many times has she won the World Amateur Boxing Championship title?



- (A) Four times
- (B) Five times
- (C) Six times
- (D) Seven times

**Q7.** The 29th Conference of Parties (COP29) to the UNFCCC, held in November 2024, took place in which city and country?

- (A) Dubai, United Arab Emirates
- (B) Glasgow, United Kingdom
- (C) Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt
- (D) Baku, Azerbaijan

**Q8.** The Sahitya Akademi Award is given annually by India's National Academy of Letters. In how many Indian languages does the Sahitya Akademi recognise literary works for this award?

- (A) 24 languages, including Sanskrit and English
- (B) 18 languages, covering only the Eighth Schedule languages
- (C) 22 languages, matching the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution
- (D) 15 languages, excluding classical languages

**Q9.** Kathakali is a classical dance-drama form renowned for its elaborate facial makeup, colourful costumes, and depiction of stories from the Ramayana and Mahabharata. It originated in which Indian state?

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

**Q10.** SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) was founded



in 1985. Which of the following correctly states the number of member states and the location of its Secretariat?

- (A) 7 member states; Secretariat in New Delhi, India
- (B) 9 member states; Secretariat in Colombo, Sri Lanka
- (C) 8 member states; Secretariat in Kathmandu, Nepal
- (D) 6 member states; Secretariat in Dhaka, Bangladesh

**Q11.** The Doctrine of Lapse, which annexed princely states without a natural male heir to the British Crown, was a policy introduced by which British Governor-General of India?

- (A) Lord Bentinck
- (B) Lord Wellesley
- (C) Lord Canning
- (D) Lord Dalhousie

**Q12.** Under the Right to Information Act 2005, within how many days must a public authority provide the requested information to the applicant, and which body hears second appeals at the central level?

- (A) 30 days; Central Information Commission (CIC)
- (B) 60 days; Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)
- (C) 45 days; Supreme Court of India
- (D) 15 days; State Information Commission (SIC)

**Q13.** Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana provides micro-finance loans to small enterprises. Which of the following correctly lists its three loan categories and the maximum loan amount under the scheme?

- (A) Laghu, Madhyam, Vrihath; maximum loan of ₹5 lakh
- (B) Shishu, Kishore, Tarun; maximum loan of ₹10 lakh
- (C) Pradhan, Madhyam, Udhyam; maximum loan of ₹20 lakh



(D) Micro, Small, Medium; maximum loan of ₹50 lakh

**Q14.** CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) regulates international trade in thousands of species. In which year and city was CITES adopted?

- (A) 1992, Rio de Janeiro
- (B) 1987, Montreal
- (C) 1973, Washington, D.C.
- (D) 1979, Bonn

**Q15.** India's Mars Orbiter Mission (Mangalyaan), launched by ISRO in November 2013, achieved a historic milestone on 24 September 2014. What was this milestone?

- (A) India became the second country to land a rover on Mars
- (B) India became the first country to orbit Mars on its first attempt at any cost
- (C) India became the first country in the world to complete a Mars mission within budget
- (D) India became the first Asian country to reach Mars orbit, and the first nation globally to do so on its maiden attempt

**Q16.** Saina Nehwal created history in badminton at the London 2012 Olympics. What was her historic achievement at those Games?

- (A) She won the Bronze medal in women's singles, becoming the first Indian to win an Olympic medal in badminton
- (B) She won the Gold medal in women's singles, the first Indian to do so in badminton
- (C) She won the Silver medal in women's doubles with Jwala Gutta
- (D) She reached the semifinals but was disqualified for a technical violation



- Q17.** Indian-American author Kiran Desai won the Man Booker Prize in 2006. Which novel earned her this prestigious award?
- (A) Hullabaloo in the Guava Orchard
  - (B) The Inheritance of Loss
  - (C) The God of Small Things
  - (D) A Fine Balance
- Q18.** The World Bank, an international financial institution established in 1944 at the Bretton Woods Conference, is headquartered in which city?
- (A) New York, USA
  - (B) Geneva, Switzerland
  - (C) Washington, D.C., USA
  - (D) London, United Kingdom
- Q19.** The Permanent Settlement of 1793, which fixed revenue demands from zamindars permanently, was introduced by which Governor-General and in which regions?
- (A) Lord Hastings; mainly in Madras and Bombay Presidencies
  - (B) Lord Wellesley; mainly in the newly conquered territories of South India
  - (C) Lord Bentinck; mainly in the Central Provinces and North-West Frontier
  - (D) Lord Cornwallis; mainly in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa
- Q20.** The Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution divides legislative subjects between the Centre and the States into three lists. Which of the following subjects is correctly placed in the Union List, on which only Parliament can legislate?
- (A) Defence and banking



- (B) Police and public order
- (C) Agriculture and land rights
- (D) Local self-government and public health

**Q21.** The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) 2016 provides for time-bound resolution of corporate insolvencies. Which authority adjudicates corporate insolvency proceedings under the IBC, and what is the standard resolution timeframe?

- (A) High Courts; 90 days with a 45-day extension
- (B) National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT); 180 days with a possible 90-day extension
- (C) Reserve Bank of India (RBI); 270 days with no extension
- (D) Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT); 120 days with a 60-day extension

**Q22.** The India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC), proposed as an alternative to China's Belt and Road Initiative, was officially announced at which international summit?

- (A) ASEAN Summit in Jakarta, 2023
- (B) SCO Summit in New Delhi, 2023
- (C) G20 Summit in New Delhi, September 2023
- (D) BRICS Summit in Johannesburg, 2023

**Q23.** India achieved its best-ever performance at the Paris 2024 Paralympic Games. What was India's total medal tally at these Games?

- (A) 19 medals (4 gold, 8 silver, 7 bronze)
- (B) 22 medals (5 gold, 7 silver, 10 bronze)
- (C) 25 medals (6 gold, 9 silver, 10 bronze)
- (D) 29 medals (7 gold, 9 silver, 13 bronze)



- Q24.** The Kaveri (Cauvery) river water-sharing dispute, adjudicated upon by the Supreme Court of India in 2018, is primarily between which two states?
- (A) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
  - (B) Andhra Pradesh and Telangana
  - (C) Maharashtra and Goa
  - (D) Kerala and Tamil Nadu
- Q25.** The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2024 was awarded to David Baker, Demis Hassabis, and John Jumper. What was recognised by this award?
- (A) Discovery of CRISPR-Cas9 gene editing technology
  - (B) Computational protein design and AI-based protein structure prediction (AlphaFold)
  - (C) Development of mRNA vaccine technology
  - (D) Synthesis of novel organic catalysts using click chemistry
- Q26.** Covaxin (BBV152), India's first indigenously developed COVID-19 vaccine, was developed by which company and using which platform technology?
- (A) Serum Institute of India; recombinant adenoviral vector platform
  - (B) Dr. Reddy's Laboratories; mRNA platform technology
  - (C) Bharat Biotech International Limited; whole-virion inactivated vero cell-derived platform
  - (D) Zydus Lifesciences; DNA plasmid-based platform
- Q27.** The International Court of Justice (ICJ), which is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations for settling legal disputes between states, is located in which city?
- (A) New York, USA





- (B) Brussels, Belgium
- (C) Geneva, Switzerland
- (D) The Hague, Netherlands

- Q28.** Dr. Verghese Kurien is celebrated as the “Father of the White Revolution” in India. With which cooperative dairy movement and organisation is he most closely associated?
- (A) AMUL cooperative and Operation Flood, which made India the world’s largest milk producer
  - (B) National Dairy Research Institute and Operation Greens for dairy farmer welfare
  - (C) Mother Dairy and Project Blue Waters for coastal fishermen cooperatives
  - (D) Nandini Dairy cooperative and the Karnataka Milk Federation
- Q29.** The Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 was sent to India to negotiate independence and constitutional arrangements. Which of the following correctly describes the Cabinet Mission?
- (A) A single envoy (Sir Stafford Cripps) who proposed full independence and partition of India into two nations
  - (B) Three British Cabinet ministers who proposed a united India with a federal structure and groups of provinces
  - (C) A UN delegation that proposed a plebiscite across Indian provinces to decide on independence
  - (D) A five-member commission that proposed Dominion Status for India within the British Commonwealth
- Q30.** The Montreal Protocol (1987) is a landmark international environmental treaty. What is the primary purpose of this protocol, and on which date is World Ozone Day observed?



- (A) To reduce greenhouse gas emissions responsible for global warming; observed on 5 June
- (B) To prevent ocean acidification from carbon dioxide; observed on 22 April
- (C) To phase out ozone-depleting substances such as CFCs; observed on 16 September
- (D) To regulate transboundary movement of hazardous waste; observed on 10 December



## Detailed Solutions

## Solution

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

The First Battle of Panipat was fought on 21 April 1526 between Babur (founder of the Mughal dynasty) and Ibrahim Lodi (the last ruler of the Delhi Sultanate). Babur employed superior artillery and the flanking tactic known as *tulughma*, which proved decisive. Ibrahim Lodi was killed in battle. Babur's victory led to the collapse of the Lodi Sultanate and established the Mughal Empire in India, which lasted until 1857.

**Why the other options are wrong:**

**Solution 1.**

- (A) Ibrahim Lodi did not defeat Babur; he was killed and his forces were routed.
- (C) The battle was not a stalemate; it was a decisive Mughal victory; Babur did not retreat.
- (D) Babur was never captured; it was Ibrahim Lodi who died in the battle.

**Final Answer:** Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi, establishing the Mughal Empire ⇒

**B**

## Solution

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

Under Article 66 of the Indian Constitution, the Vice President is elected by an Electoral College consisting of **members of both Houses of Parliament** (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) assembled at a joint sitting. Unlike the President's election, state legislative assemblies are *not* part of the Vice Presidential electoral college. The Vice President also serves as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha (Article 64) and acts as President when the presidential office falls vacant (Article 65).

**Why the other options are wrong:**

**Solution 2.**

- (A) Members of State Legislative Assemblies are part of the President's Electoral College, not the Vice President's.
- (B) Only Rajya Sabha members alone cannot elect the Vice President; both Houses participate.
- (D) The Vice President is not appointed by the President; election is by Parliament.

**Final Answer:** Vice President elected by members of both Houses of Parliament ⇒

**C**



**Solution****Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q3](#)

Lakshadweep is India's smallest Union Territory by area (approximately 32 sq km). It consists of 36 coral islands, of which only 10 are inhabited. The archipelago is located in the **Arabian Sea**, off the southwestern coast of India (Kerala coast). Agatti Island has the Union Territory's only airport. The name "Lakshadweep" means "one hundred thousand islands" in Sanskrit/Malayalam. Its capital is Kavaratti.

**Why the other options are wrong:**

**Solution 3.**

- (A) The Bay of Bengal lies on India's eastern coast; Lakshadweep is on the western coast.
- (B) The Indian Ocean is too broad a designation; Lakshadweep is specifically in the Arabian Sea.
- (C) The Laccadive Sea is another name for part of the Arabian Sea near these islands, but it is indeed part of the broader Arabian Sea; the technically correct and standard answer for location is the Arabian Sea.

**Final Answer:** Lakshadweep is located in the Arabian Sea ⇒ **D**

**Solution****Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q4](#)

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) was launched on **28 August 2014** by Prime Minister Narendra Modi as India's National Mission for **Financial Inclusion**. The scheme provides zero-balance savings bank accounts with RuPay debit cards to unbanked households. Additional benefits include: accident insurance cover of ₹1 lakh (later enhanced to ₹2 lakh), life cover of ₹30,000, and an overdraft facility of up to ₹10,000. Within a single day of its launch, over 1.5 crore bank accounts were opened.

**Why the other options are wrong:**

**Solution 4.**

- (B) PMJDY does not provide subsidised home loans; that falls under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana.
- (C) PMJDY does not set up new banks; it links people to existing banking infrastructure.
- (D) PMJDY's insurance features target general citizens, not specifically government employees.

**Final Answer:** PMJDY aims at financial inclusion through zero-balance accounts with RuPay debit cards ⇒ **A**



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

Aryabhata was India's first satellite, launched on **19 April 1975**. It was named after the ancient Indian mathematician and astronomer Aryabhata. The satellite was built by ISRO and launched by the **Soviet Union** using a Soyuz rocket from the **Kapustin Yar** launch facility in Russia. Aryabhata carried experiments in X-ray astronomy, aeronautics, and solar physics. It remained operational until 1981.

**Why the other options are wrong:**

**Solution 5.**

- (A) NASA's Delta rocket and Cape Canaveral were not used; India's early satellite relied on Soviet assistance.
- (C) The Ariane rocket from Kourou was used by later ISRO satellites (e.g., Apple in 1981), not Aryabhata.
- (D) The UK's Black Arrow rocket was retired after 1971; it played no role in India's space programme.

**Final Answer:** Aryabhata was launched by the Soviet Union using a Soyuz rocket from Kapustin Yar ⇒ **B**

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

MC Mary Kom (Mangte Chungneijang Mary Kom) from Manipur is one of the most decorated boxers in the history of women's amateur boxing. She has won the **World Amateur Boxing Championship six times**: in 2002, 2005, 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2018. She also won a **Bronze medal** at the London 2012 Olympics in the flyweight (51 kg) category. She has been honoured with the Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan, Arjuna Award, and Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna, and is also a Rajya Sabha Member of Parliament.

**Why the other options are wrong:**

**Solution 6.**

- (A) Four times is an undercount; she has won six World Championship titles.
- (B) Five times is also an undercount; the correct number is six.
- (D) She has not won seven World Championship titles; six is the correct total.

**Final Answer:** Mary Kom is a six-time World Amateur Boxing Champion ⇒ **C**

**Solution****Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q7](#)

The 29th Conference of Parties (COP29) to the United Nations Framework Conven-



tion on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was held in **Baku, Azerbaijan** in **November 2024**. A major outcome of COP29 was the adoption of a new collective quantified goal on climate finance: developed nations committed to mobilising \$300 billion per year for developing countries by 2035. This was seen as a critical but contested agreement.

**Why the other options are wrong:**

**Solution 7.**

- (A) COP28 was held in Dubai, UAE (November–December 2023), not COP29.
- (B) COP26 was held in Glasgow, UK (November 2021), not COP29.
- (C) COP27 was held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt (November 2022), not COP29.

**Final Answer:** COP29 was held in Baku, Azerbaijan in November 2024 ⇒ **D**

### Solution

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

The Sahitya Akademi, India's National Academy of Letters, was established in 1954. It recognises literary works in **24 languages**, which include all 22 languages of the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution plus **English and Rajasthani**. The Sahitya Akademi Award, considered "India's foremost literary honour," is awarded annually for outstanding works of literature. The Academy also confers translation prizes, fellowships, and the Bal Sahitya Puraskar for children's literature.

**Why the other options are wrong:**

**Solution 8.**

- (B) 18 languages is incorrect; the Akademi recognises 24 languages.
- (C) 22 languages would be only the Eighth Schedule languages; the Akademi adds English and Rajasthani, making it 24.
- (D) 15 languages is far too low and does not reflect the actual scope of the Akademi.

**Final Answer:** Sahitya Akademi recognises literary works in 24 languages ⇒ **A**

### Solution

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

Kathakali is one of the major classical dance-drama forms of India, originating in **Kerala**. It evolved in the 17th century and is known for its highly stylised characters, elaborate facial make-up (*Chutti*), colourful costumes, and usage of 24 basic hand gestures (*mudras*). Kathakali performances typically depict stories from epics like the Ramayana and Mahabharata and from the Puranas. Traditionally, it



was performed only by male artists, even for female roles.

**Why the other options are wrong:**

**Solution 9.**

- (A) Tamil Nadu has Bharatanatyam and other classical forms, but not Kathakali.
- (C) Karnataka is associated with Yakshagana and Kuchipudi (shared with AP/Telangana), not Kathakali.
- (D) Andhra Pradesh is associated with Kuchipudi, not Kathakali.

**Final Answer:** Kathakali originated in Kerala ⇒ **B**

### Solution

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

SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) was founded on **8 December 1985** in Dhaka, Bangladesh. It has **8 member states**: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. The SAARC Secretariat is located in **Kathmandu, Nepal**. The primary objectives of SAARC are to promote welfare and quality of life, accelerate economic growth, and strengthen collective self-reliance among South Asian nations.

**Why the other options are wrong:**

**Solution 10.**

- (A) SAARC has 8 members, not 7; the Secretariat is in Kathmandu, not New Delhi.
- (B) SAARC has 8 members, not 9; the Secretariat is in Kathmandu, not Colombo.
- (D) SAARC has 8 members, not 6; and the Secretariat is in Nepal, not Bangladesh.

**Final Answer:** SAARC has 8 member states with Secretariat in Kathmandu, Nepal ⇒ **C**

### Solution

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q11](#)

The Doctrine of Lapse was a policy devised and aggressively implemented by **Lord Dalhousie** (Governor-General of India, 1848–1856). Under this doctrine, if a ruler of a princely state died without a natural (biological) male heir, the state would be “lapsed” (annexed) to British India. States annexed through this policy include Satara (1848), Jaitpur and Sambalpur (1849), Udaipur (1852), Jhansi (1853), and Nagpur (1854). The resentment caused by these annexations was a significant factor leading to the Revolt of 1857.



**Why the other options are wrong:**

**Solution 11.**

- (A) Lord Bentinck (1828–1835) is known for social reforms like abolishing Sati, not the Doctrine of Lapse.
- (B) Lord Wellesley (1798–1805) introduced the Subsidiary Alliance system, not the Doctrine of Lapse.
- (C) Lord Canning (1856–1862) was the Governor-General during the 1857 Revolt and became the first Viceroy; he did not originate the policy.

**Final Answer:** The Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by Lord Dalhousie ⇒ D

### Solution

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

The Right to Information (RTI) Act 2005 came into force on **12 October 2005**. Under this Act, a public authority must furnish the requested information within **30 days** of receipt of the application (within 48 hours if the information concerns the life or liberty of a person). If dissatisfied with the response, the applicant can appeal first to a designated officer within the public authority and then to the **Central Information Commission (CIC)** at the central level (or State Information Commission at the state level for second appeals).

**Why the other options are wrong:**

**Solution 12.**

- (B) 60 days is not the prescribed limit; the CVC is an anti-corruption body, not an RTI appellate authority.
- (C) 45 days is not the prescribed limit; the Supreme Court does not handle routine RTI appeals.
- (D) 15 days is not the standard limit (only life/liberty matters require 48 hours); the SIC handles state-level second appeals, not central government matters.

**Final Answer:** RTI Act requires response within 30 days; CIC is the central appellate body ⇒ A

### Solution

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

Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY) was launched in **April 2015**. MUDRA stands for Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency. The scheme provides loans to non-corporate, non-farm small and micro enterprises through three categories: **Shishu** (loans up to ₹50,000), **Kishore** (₹50,001 to ₹5 lakh), and **Tarun** (₹5 lakh to ₹10 lakh). The maximum loan amount under the scheme is therefore





₹10 lakh.

Why the other options are wrong:

**Solution 13.**

- (A) Laghu, Madhyam, Vrihath are not categories under MUDRA; ₹5 lakh is not the maximum.
- (C) Pradhan, Madhyam, Udhyam are fabricated categories; the maximum under MUDRA is ₹10 lakh, not ₹20 lakh.
- (D) Micro, Small, Medium are the categories under the MSME classification, not MUDRA; ₹50 lakh far exceeds MUDRA's maximum.

**Final Answer:** MUDRA categories are Shishu, Kishore, Tarun with a maximum loan of ₹10 lakh ⇒ **B**

### Solution

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

CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) was adopted at a meeting of representatives of 80 countries in **Washington, D.C., USA, on 3 March 1973**, and entered into force on 1 July 1975. It regulates international trade in approximately 38,000 species of animals and plants. India acceded to CITES in 1976. The convention classifies species into three appendices based on conservation status. **3 March** is observed as World Wildlife Day.

Why the other options are wrong:

**Solution 14.**

- (A) The 1992 Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit produced the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), not CITES.
- (B) The 1987 Montreal Protocol deals with ozone-depleting substances, not endangered species.
- (D) The 1979 Bonn Convention addresses migratory species, not international trade in endangered species.

**Final Answer:** CITES was adopted in Washington, D.C. in 1973 ⇒ **C**

### Solution

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

India's Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM), popularly called **Mangalyaan**, was launched by ISRO on **5 November 2013** using the PSLV-C25 rocket. On **24 September 2014**, Mangalyaan successfully entered Mars orbit, making India the **first Asian country to reach Mars orbit** and the **first nation in the world to succeed on its maiden attempt to Mars**. India achieved this at a remarkably low cost of



approximately ₹450 crore (\$74 million), less than many Hollywood films.

**Why the other options are wrong:**

**Solution 15.**

- (A) Mangalyaan was an orbiter, not a lander or rover; India has not landed on Mars.
- (B) Being the first to orbit Mars on a maiden attempt is the correct achievement, but option B incorrectly states “first country in the world” without specifying “on maiden attempt”—the USA, USSR/Russia, and Europe had reached Mars before India, but none succeeded on their very first try.
- (C) While Mangalyaan was cost-effective, that was not the primary historic milestone being celebrated globally.

**Final Answer:** India became the first Asian country to reach Mars orbit, and first globally on a maiden attempt ⇒

### Solution

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

Saina Nehwal created history at the **London 2012 Olympics** by winning the **Bronze medal** in women’s singles badminton. This made her the **first Indian to win an Olympic medal in badminton**. She reached the semifinals before losing but secured Bronze when her opponent retired injured. Before her, no Indian badminton player had ever won an Olympic medal. Saina also held the World No. 1 ranking in 2015 and has won numerous BWF Super Series titles.

**Why the other options are wrong:**

**Solution 16.**

- (B) Saina won Bronze, not Gold, at London 2012; no Indian has won Gold in Olympic badminton singles.
- (C) Saina played women’s singles, not doubles; Jwala Gutta was a doubles specialist.
- (D) Saina was not disqualified; she genuinely competed and won the Bronze.

**Final Answer:** Saina Nehwal won Bronze at London 2012, first Indian Olympic badminton medal ⇒

### Solution

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

Kiran Desai is an Indian-American author and the daughter of the celebrated writer Anita Desai. She won the **Man Booker Prize 2006** for her second novel ***The Inheritance of Loss***, which explores themes of post-colonialism, immigration, cultural displacement, and identity, set partly in Darjeeling and partly in New York. At that



time, she became the youngest woman to win the Booker Prize (at age 35). Her debut novel was *Hullabaloo in the Guava Orchard* (1998).

**Why the other options are wrong:**

**Solution 17.**

- (A) *Hullabaloo in the Guava Orchard* is Kiran Desai's debut novel, not the Booker winner.
- (C) *The God of Small Things* was written by Arundhati Roy, who won the Booker Prize in 1997.
- (D) *A Fine Balance* was written by Rohinton Mistry (shortlisted but did not win the Booker).

**Final Answer:** Kiran Desai won the Man Booker Prize 2006 for *The Inheritance of Loss* ⇒ **B**

### Solution

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

The World Bank was established in 1944 at the **Bretton Woods Conference** (United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference) held in New Hampshire, USA. It is headquartered in **Washington, D.C., USA**. The World Bank provides financial and technical assistance to developing nations for development programmes (e.g., infrastructure, education, health). Note: The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is also headquartered in Washington, D.C., but is a separate institution focused on monetary cooperation and exchange rate stability.

**Why the other options are wrong:**

**Solution 18.**

- (A) The UN headquarters is in New York; the World Bank is headquartered in Washington, D.C.
- (B) Many UN agencies like WHO and ILO are in Geneva; the World Bank is not.
- (D) London is not the headquarters of any major Bretton Woods institution.

**Final Answer:** The World Bank is headquartered in Washington, D.C., USA ⇒ **C**

### Solution

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

The Permanent Settlement (also known as the Permanent Settlement of Bengal) was introduced in **1793** by **Lord Cornwallis** (Governor-General, 1786–1793). Under this system, the revenue demand from the zamindars was fixed *permanently*—it could never be revised upward even if agricultural productivity or land value increased. Zamindars became hereditary landowners as long as they paid the fixed



revenue. The settlement was primarily applied in **Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa**. While it provided revenue certainty, it impoverished the peasantry and led to the decline of Bengal's agriculture.

**Why the other options are wrong:**

**Solution 19.**

- (A) Lord Hastings (1813–1823) is associated with the Third Anglo-Maratha War and Pindari suppression, not the Permanent Settlement.
- (B) Lord Wellesley (1798–1805) introduced the Subsidiary Alliance; the Permanent Settlement preceded his tenure.
- (C) Lord Bentinck (1828–1835) is known for social reforms; the Permanent Settlement was introduced decades earlier.

**Final Answer:** Permanent Settlement of 1793 was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa ⇒ D

### Solution

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

The Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution (under Article 246) divides legislative subjects into three lists: the **Union List** (List I), the **State List** (List II), and the **Concurrent List** (List III). The Union List originally had 97 subjects (now 100) on which only Parliament has exclusive legislative authority. This list includes subjects such as **defence, banking**, railways, foreign affairs, currency, atomic energy, and inter-state trade and commerce.

**Why the other options are wrong:**

**Solution 20.**

- (B) Police and public order are entries in the **State List** (List II), not the Union List.
- (C) Agriculture and land rights are State List subjects; states have the primary legislative power over them.
- (D) Local self-government and public health are State List subjects; they fall under state jurisdiction.

**Final Answer:** Defence and banking are Union List subjects under the Seventh Schedule ⇒ A

### Solution

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

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) was enacted in May **2016** to provide a consolidated framework for time-bound resolution of insolvencies. For corporate insolvency, the **National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT)** is the Adjudicating Au-



thority. The Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) must be completed within **180 days** from admission, with a possible extension of up to **90 days** (total 270 days). The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI) is the regulator, and the RBI plays a role in referring certain cases.

**Why the other options are wrong:**

**Solution 21.**

- (A) High Courts do not adjudicate corporate insolvencies under IBC; the NCLT has this jurisdiction.
- (C) The RBI does not adjudicate insolvency cases; it refers certain NPAs to NCLT for resolution under IBC.
- (D) Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) handle bank loan recovery under SARFAESI Act and DRT Act, not the main IBC corporate insolvency process.

**Final Answer:** NCLT adjudicates corporate insolvency with a 180-day resolution timeframe under IBC 2016 ⇒ **B**

### Solution

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

The India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC) was announced at the **G20 Summit held in New Delhi in September 2023**. The memorandum of understanding was signed by India, the USA, UAE, Saudi Arabia, France, Germany, Italy, and the EU. The corridor proposes to connect India to Europe through the Middle East using a ship-to-rail link and is seen as an alternative to China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). The route passes through UAE, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Israel before reaching European ports.

**Why the other options are wrong:**

**Solution 22.**

- (A) The ASEAN Summit in Jakarta 2023 focused on Southeast Asian regional cooperation; IMEC was not announced there.
- (B) The SCO Summit in New Delhi 2023 was a separate event involving Russia, China, and Central Asian states; IMEC was not its outcome.
- (D) The BRICS Summit 2023 in Johannesburg focused on BRICS expansion; IMEC was announced at G20, not BRICS.

**Final Answer:** IMEC was announced at the G20 Summit in New Delhi, September 2023 ⇒ **C**

### Solution

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

India achieved its **best-ever performance** at the **Paris 2024 Paralympic Games**



(held from 28 August to 8 September 2024), winning a total of **29 medals: 7 gold, 9 silver, and 13 bronze**. This surpassed India's previous best of 19 medals at Tokyo 2020. Notable performers included Avani Lekhara (shooting gold, defending her Tokyo 2020 title), Dharambir Nain (club throw gold), Sumit Antil (javelin gold), and Nitesh Kumar (badminton gold).

**Why the other options are wrong:**

**Solution 23.**

- (A) 19 medals was India's tally at the Tokyo 2020 Paralympics, not Paris 2024.
- (B) 22 medals is an incorrect intermediate figure; the actual tally was 29.
- (C) 25 medals is also incorrect; the actual tally at Paris 2024 was 29 medals.

**Final Answer:** India won 29 medals at Paris 2024 Paralympics — its best-ever performance ⇒

### Solution

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q24](#)

The Kaveri (Cauvery) river water-sharing dispute is primarily between **Karnataka** (upstream state) and **Tamil Nadu** (downstream state). The river originates in the Brahmagiri hills of Karnataka and flows through Tamil Nadu before meeting the Bay of Bengal. The dispute has been ongoing for over a century. The Supreme Court of India, in its landmark judgment of **16 February 2018**, revised the water allocation: reduced Karnataka's share slightly, and fixed Tamil Nadu's share at 177.25 TMC. The Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA) was established to implement the order.

**Why the other options are wrong:**

**Solution 24.**

- (B) The Andhra Pradesh–Telangana dispute concerns Krishna and Godavari rivers, not Kaveri.
- (C) The Maharashtra–Goa dispute involves the Mahadayi river, not the Kaveri.
- (D) While the Kaveri does pass through Kerala (it originates near the Kerala border), the primary and most contentious dispute is between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

**Final Answer:** The Kaveri river dispute is primarily between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu ⇒



**Solution****Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q25](#)

The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2024 was awarded to **David Baker** (University of Washington) for computational protein design, and jointly to **Demis Hassabis** and **John Jumper** (both from Google DeepMind) for their work on **AlphaFold2**, which uses artificial intelligence to predict the three-dimensional structure of proteins from their amino acid sequences. AlphaFold2 solved a 50-year-old challenge in biology and has been used to predict structures of nearly all known proteins, revolutionising drug discovery and biological research.

**Why the other options are wrong:**

**Solution 25.**

- (A) CRISPR-Cas9 gene editing was recognised by the Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2020, awarded to Jennifer Doudna and Emmanuelle Charpentier.
- (C) mRNA vaccine technology was recognised by the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2023, awarded to Katalin Karikó and Drew Weissman.
- (D) Click chemistry received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2022, awarded to Sharpless, Meldal, and Bertozzi.

**Final Answer:** Nobel Chemistry 2024 recognised protein structure prediction/design via AlphaFold ⇒ **B**

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

Covaxin (BBV152) was developed by **Bharat Biotech International Limited (BBIL)** in collaboration with the **ICMR-National Institute of Virology (NIV)**. It uses the **whole-virion inactivated vero cell-derived** platform technology, meaning the SARS-CoV-2 virus is grown in vero cells and then chemically inactivated to make the vaccine. Covaxin received Emergency Use Authorisation from India's DCGI on 3 January 2021 and WHO Emergency Use Listing in November 2021. It was India's first indigenously developed COVID-19 vaccine.

**Why the other options are wrong:**

**Solution 26.**

- (A) Serum Institute of India developed Covishield (adenoviral vector-based, licensed from Oxford-AstraZeneca), not Covaxin.
- (B) Dr. Reddy's Laboratories partnered with Sputnik V (Russian adenoviral vector vaccine); it did not develop an mRNA vaccine.
- (D) Zydus Lifesciences (formerly Cadila) developed ZyCoV-D, a DNA plasmid-based vaccine, which is a different Indian COVID-19 vaccine.

**Final Answer:** Covaxin was developed by Bharat Biotech using whole-virion inactivated vero cell platform ⇒ **C**





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

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the principal judicial organ of the **United Nations**, established in 1945 by the UN Charter. It is located in the **Peace Palace in The Hague, Netherlands**. The ICJ settles legal disputes submitted by states and gives advisory opinions on legal questions referred by UN organs and agencies. It consists of **15 judges** elected for **9-year terms** by the UN General Assembly and Security Council. Note: The International Criminal Court (ICC), which tries individuals for war crimes and crimes against humanity, is also in The Hague but is a separate institution.

**Why the other options are wrong:**

- Solution 27.**
- (A) The UN General Assembly and Security Council are headquartered in New York; the ICJ is in The Hague.
  - (B) Brussels is the headquarters of EU institutions (European Commission, Council of the EU); the ICJ is in The Hague.
  - (C) Geneva hosts many UN agencies (WHO, UNHCR, WTO) but not the ICJ.

**Final Answer:** The ICJ is located in The Hague, Netherlands ⇒ **D**

**Solution****Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q28](#)

Dr. Verghese Kurien (1921–2012) is celebrated as the “**Father of the White Revolution**” and the “Milkman of India.” He was the architect of **Operation Flood** (1970–1996), the world’s largest dairy development programme, which transformed India from a milk-deficit nation into the world’s largest milk producer. He founded the **Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation (GCMMF)** and was instrumental in building the **AMUL** brand. He also served as the chairman of the **National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)**.

**Why the other options are wrong:**

- Solution 28.**
- (B) The National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI) is a research body; “Operation Greens” relates to tomatoes, onions, and potatoes, unrelated to Kurien’s work.
  - (C) Mother Dairy was set up by NDDB (Kurien’s organisation) but is not the primary association; “Project Blue Waters” is a fabricated scheme.
  - (D) Nandini Dairy is the brand of Karnataka Cooperative Milk Producers’ Federation; Kurien is associated with Gujarat/AMUL.

**Final Answer:** Verghese Kurien is the Father of the White Revolution, known for AMUL and Operation Flood ⇒ **A**





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

The Cabinet Mission was sent to India in **1946** by the British government. It consisted of **three British Cabinet ministers**: Lord Pethick-Lawrence (Secretary of State for India), Sir Stafford Cripps (President of the Board of Trade), and A.V. Alexander (First Lord of the Admiralty). The mission proposed a **united India** with a **federal structure**: a weak Centre dealing only with defence, foreign affairs, and communications, and provinces grouped into three sections (A, B, C). Congress accepted the plan with reservations; the Muslim League initially accepted but later withdrew; this ultimately led to the Partition of India in 1947.

**Why the other options are wrong:**

**Solution 29.**

- (A) The Cabinet Mission was not a single envoy; Cripps Mission (1942) was an earlier separate mission by Cripps alone. The Cabinet Mission proposed a united India, not partition.
- (C) The Cabinet Mission was a British government delegation, not a UN delegation; no plebiscite was proposed.
- (D) The mission had three members (not five) and proposed a constitutional arrangement, not Dominion Status.

**Final Answer:** Cabinet Mission 1946 = three British Cabinet ministers proposing a united India with federal structure ⇒ **B**

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

The **Montreal Protocol** was adopted on **16 September 1987** in Montreal, Canada. Its primary purpose is to phase out the production and consumption of nearly 100 **ozone-depleting substances (ODS)**, the most significant of which are **chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)**, halons, carbon tetrachloride, and methyl chloroform. World Ozone Day is observed on **16 September** each year to commemorate the signing of the Protocol. The Montreal Protocol became the first UN treaty to achieve **universal ratification** (all 197 UN member states are parties). India ratified it in 1992.

**Why the other options are wrong:**

**Solution 30.**

- (A) Greenhouse gas emissions are addressed by the UNFCCC (1992) and Kyoto Protocol (1997); 5 June is World Environment Day, not Ozone Day.
- (B) Ocean acidification from CO<sub>2</sub> is addressed under climate change frameworks; 22 April is Earth Day.
- (D) Transboundary movement of hazardous waste is regulated by the Basel



Convention (1989); 10 December is Human Rights Day.

**Final Answer:** Montreal Protocol (1987) phases out ozone-depleting substances;  
World Ozone Day is 16 September ⇒



**Answer Key**

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

