

MH CET LAW General Knowledge & Current Affairs

Sample Paper – 10

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. Mahatma Gandhi launched the Non-Cooperation Movement as India's first mass civil disobedience campaign against British rule. Which of the following correctly describes the movement?

- (A) Gandhi launched the Non-Cooperation Movement in August 1920; it called on Indians to boycott British goods, courts, educational institutions, and legislative councils; to surrender titles and honours; and to promote swadeshi; it was called off in February 1922 after the Chauri Chaura incident in which a mob burnt a police chowki, killing 22 constables
- (B) The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched in 1919 immediately after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre; it ended in 1921 after the Government of India Act, 1921 promised Dominion status
- (C) The Non-Cooperation Movement was initiated by Bal Gangadhar Tilak in 1920; Gandhi joined later; it culminated in the Simon Commission boycott in 1928



(D) Gandhi launched the Non-Cooperation Movement in December 1920 at the Nagpur Congress session; it was suspended after 3 months when Britain agreed to grant Independence within one year

Q2. The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) are enshrined in Part IV of the Indian Constitution. Which of the following correctly describes the DPSPs?

(A) DPSPs are justiciable and enforceable in courts; they take precedence over Fundamental Rights in all circumstances as mandated by Article 31C

(B) DPSPs apply only to the Union Government and not to State Governments; they were borrowed from the American Constitution's Bill of Rights

(C) DPSPs are non-justiciable guidelines for governance (Articles 36–51), borrowed from the Irish Constitution; they include socio-economic rights such as the right to work, equal pay for equal work, provision of free legal aid, and living wages; Article 37 declares them fundamental to governance even though they cannot be enforced by courts

(D) DPSPs are contained in Part III (Articles 36–51) and can directly override Fundamental Rights in all matters of educational and social welfare legislation without any constitutional amendment

Q3. The Western Ghats is a major mountain range and global biodiversity hotspot of India. Which of the following correctly describes the Western Ghats?

(A) The Western Ghats runs parallel to the eastern coast of India from Gujarat to Tamil Nadu; it receives its heaviest rainfall on the leeward (eastern) side and the rivers Godavari and Mahanadi originate from its slopes

(B) The Western Ghats was designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2005; it is a single biosphere reserve covering 6 states and contains 60% of India's endemic plant species



- (C) The Western Ghats is a forest reserve of 100,000 sq km covering only Maharashtra; the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve within it is the world's largest contiguous tropical forest
- (D) The Western Ghats runs parallel to the western coast from Gujarat southward to the southern tip of peninsular India; it is one of the world's eight hottest biodiversity hotspots, was recognised as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2012, and is the source of major rivers including Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery, and Periyar

Q4. India's Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a comprehensive indirect tax reform. Which of the following correctly describes GST?

- (A) GST was implemented on 1 April 2017; it replaced both direct and indirect taxes; it has a single standard rate of 18% on all goods and services with no exemptions
- (B) GST was launched on 1 July 2017, replacing multiple central and state indirect taxes (excise duty, service tax, VAT, etc.); it is a dual GST system (CGST + SGST / IGST); it has four main tax slabs (5%, 12%, 18%, 28%); it was enabled by the 101st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2016; the GST Council is the apex decision-making body
- (C) GST was implemented by Presidential Ordinance in December 2016; it replaced all direct and indirect taxes and has a single standard rate of 12% for all items except food
- (D) GST was first proposed by the Kelkar Task Force Report of 2010 and implemented the following year; it has three rates (5%, 15%, and 25%) with the GSTN operated by the RBI

Q5. ISRO's Gaganyaan mission is India's first human spaceflight programme. Which of the following correctly describes the Gaganyaan mission?

- (A) Gaganyaan aims to send Indian astronauts (Gagannauts) to a 400 km orbit for a 3-day mission; the Test Vehicle Abort Mission (TV-D1) successfully tested the Crew Escape System on 21 October 2023;



four Indian Air Force test pilots have been selected and undergone training in Russia for the mission

- (B) Gaganyaan is a joint mission with NASA; it will send 6 astronauts to the Moon; India has already launched 3 successful uncrewed test missions to the Moon
- (C) Gaganyaan is India's first robotic Mars lander, launched in November 2024 and expected to reach Mars orbit by mid-2025 following MOM-2's success
- (D) Gaganyaan was successfully completed with a 3-member crew in 2024, making India the fourth country to independently send humans to space

Q6. Indian chess prodigy R. Praggnanandhaa made history at the 2023 FIDE World Cup in Baku, Azerbaijan. Which of the following correctly describes his achievement?

- (A) Praggnanandhaa won the 2023 FIDE World Cup by defeating Magnus Carlsen in the final, becoming the first Indian World Cup champion in chess
- (B) Praggnanandhaa won the World Chess Championship 2023 by defeating Ding Liren, becoming the youngest world champion in chess history at age 18
- (C) Praggnanandhaa became the first Indian to reach the final of the FIDE World Cup (2023, Baku), where he lost to Magnus Carlsen; the World Cup result also qualified both finalists for the 2024 Candidates Tournament, which Praggnanandhaa entered
- (D) Praggnanandhaa won the 2023 FIDE Grand Prix Series and earned the right to challenge for the World Chess Championship; he also became the youngest player to hold an Elo rating above 2800

Q7. The consecration (Prana Pratishtha) of the Ram Mandir in Ayodhya was a landmark event in India. Which of the following correctly describes it?



- (A) The Ram Mandir in Ayodhya was consecrated on 15 August 2023 (Independence Day) by President Droupadi Murmu; the entire temple complex was completed at that time
- (B) The Ram Mandir was built following the Allahabad High Court verdict of 2010 dividing the disputed land three ways; the temple was consecrated on 26 January 2024 (Republic Day) by PM Modi
- (C) The Ram Mandir consecration took place on 5 August 2020 when PM Modi performed the Bhumi Pujan (ground-breaking ceremony) and the entire temple was completed and consecrated on the same day
- (D) The Prana Pratishtha (consecration) of the Ram Mandir in Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh, was performed on **22 January 2024** by PM Narendra Modi; it followed the unanimous Supreme Court verdict of 9 November 2019 which cleared the way for temple construction on the site

Q8. The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2024 was awarded for breakthroughs in protein science. Which of the following correctly identifies the recipients and their contributions?

- (A) It was awarded to Jennifer Doudna and Emmanuelle Charpentier for developing the CRISPR-Cas9 genome-editing tool
- (B) It was awarded to David Baker (for computational protein design) and to Demis Hassabis and John Jumper jointly (for developing AlphaFold, an AI system that predicts protein 3D structures from amino acid sequences)
- (C) It was awarded to Moungi Bawendi, Louis Brus, and Alexei Ekimov for the discovery and synthesis of quantum dots
- (D) It was awarded to Katalin Karikó and Drew Weissman for nucleoside base modifications that enabled effective mRNA COVID-19 vaccines

Q9. Warli painting is a traditional tribal art form of India. Which of the following correctly describes Warli paintings?



- (A) Warli painting is a tribal art of the Warli community of Maharashtra, primarily from the Sahyadri hills (Maharashtra-Gujarat border region); it uses white paint (made from rice paste) on a dark reddish-brown mud background; it employs simple geometric shapes (circles, triangles, squares) to depict daily life, nature, harvests, and rituals such as wedding ceremonies (Chauk)
- (B) Warli painting is a folk art of West Bengal's Santhal tribe; it uses bright synthetic colours on cloth and depicts episodes from the Ramayana and Mahabharata
- (C) Warli painting is a traditional art of Rajasthan's Bhil tribe that uses multiple bright primary colours with distinctive square faces; it is used exclusively on temple walls
- (D) Warli painting is a classical art recognised by the Sangeet Natak Akademi; it depicts Mughal court scenes using intricate miniature techniques on camel-skin parchment

Q10. India signed a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) with the United Arab Emirates (UAE). Which of the following correctly describes this agreement?

- (A) The India-UAE CEPA was signed on 2 April 2022 and came into force on 1 October 2022; it provides zero-tariff access for all Indian goods exported to the UAE
- (B) The India-UAE CEPA was signed on 5 June 2021 and covers only the services sector; goods trade between India and UAE is governed by a separate bilateral investment treaty
- (C) The India-UAE CEPA was signed on 18 February 2022 and came into force on 1 May 2022; it was India's first CEPA in about a decade; it aims to boost bilateral merchandise trade to \$100 billion within 5 years and covers goods, services, and investments with preferential tariff treatment
- (D) The India-UAE CEPA was signed under the Quad economic partnership framework in 2022 and is part of a multilateral agreement cov-



ering all Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries

Q11. The Poona Pact of 1932 is a significant milestone in India's political and social history. Which of the following correctly describes the Poona Pact?

- (A) The Poona Pact was an agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and Winston Churchill in 1932, negotiated at the Second Round Table Conference, granting Indians voting rights in provincial elections
- (B) The Poona Pact was signed between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League in 1932, agreeing on the distribution of Central Legislature seats between Hindus and Muslims
- (C) The Poona Pact was negotiated in 1932 between Nehru and Jinnah to end the Congress-League divide; it abolished separate electorates for all religious communities
- (D) The Poona Pact was signed on 24 September 1932 between B.R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi after Gandhi undertook a fast-unto-death opposing the Communal Award's provision of separate electorates for Depressed Classes (Scheduled Castes); the Pact replaced separate electorates with a larger number of reserved seats for SCs within the general electorate

Q12. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE Act), 2009, operationalised Article 21A of the Indian Constitution. Which of the following correctly describes the RTE Act?

- (A) The RTE Act applies to children from birth to 18 years and provides free education through graduation; it was enabled by the 86th Constitutional Amendment in 2002 inserting Article 21A
- (B) The RTE Act provides every child aged 6–14 years the right to free and compulsory elementary education; it came into force on 1 April 2010; it requires private unaided schools to reserve 25% seats for children from Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and disadvan-



tagged groups; it prohibits detention, expulsion, and board examinations up to Class 8

- (C) The RTE Act applies only to government and government-aided schools; private unaided schools have no obligation under the Act and are completely exempt
- (D) The RTE Act provides free education from Classes 1–12 and includes mid-day meals, free uniforms, and free books through the Samagra Shiksha scheme as its mandatory components

Q13. The Startup India initiative was launched to build a strong ecosystem for innovation-driven entrepreneurship. Which of the following correctly describes the Startup India initiative?

- (A) Startup India was launched on 16 January 2016 by PM Modi; it provides an 80% rebate on patent filing fees for startups, a 3-year income tax exemption for eligible startups, and a Fund of Funds (corpus of ₹10,000 crore) for investing through SEBI-registered AIFs; self-certification compliance is allowed for 9 labour laws and 3 environment laws; DPIIT is the nodal agency
- (B) Startup India was launched in 2014 as a joint initiative between NITI Aayog and the World Bank to provide seed funding of ₹5 crore to 500 startups selected annually through a national competition
- (C) Startup India was launched in April 2015 under the Make in India programme; it gives startups a 10-year income tax holiday and is administered jointly by the Ministry of Commerce and the Finance Ministry
- (D) Startup India provides interest-free loans of up to ₹5 crore to all registered startups regardless of revenue; it is funded jointly by the Centre and State Governments in a 60:40 ratio

Q14. Biosphere Reserves are designated protected areas that promote conservation alongside sustainable development. Which of the following correctly describes India's Biosphere Reserves?



- (A) India has 12 Biosphere Reserves, all listed in UNESCO's World Network of Biosphere Reserves (WNBR); the first was the Sundarbans Biosphere Reserve established in 1989
- (B) India has 20 Biosphere Reserves, of which only 5 are listed in UNESCO's WNBR; the largest is the Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve in Uttarakhand
- (C) India has 18 Biosphere Reserves; of these, 12 are included in UNESCO's World Network of Biosphere Reserves; the first was the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve (1986); the Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve is one of the world's largest marine biosphere reserves
- (D) India has 25 Biosphere Reserves, all recognised by UNESCO; they are administered by the National Biosphere Reserve Authority (NBRA) under the Environment Protection Act, 1986

Q15. The Tejas MK1A is India's indigenously designed and developed Light Combat Aircraft (LCA). Which of the following correctly describes the Tejas MK1A programme?

- (A) Tejas MK1A is a 5th-generation stealth fighter jointly developed by India and Russia; the first unit was delivered to the Indian Air Force in 2022 at a cost of ₹300 crore per aircraft
- (B) Tejas MK1A was developed by DRDO in collaboration with Boeing and is designed to replace Jaguar fighter jets in the IAF
- (C) Tejas MK1A is India's first carrier-borne fighter designed specifically for INS Vikrant; 57 aircraft have been ordered by the Indian Navy for ski-jump take-off operations
- (D) Tejas MK1A is an advanced variant of the Tejas MK1 featuring an Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) radar, a new Electronic Warfare (EW) suite, and an air-to-air refuelling probe; Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) has a contract with the IAF for 83 Tejas MK1A aircraft (signed February 2021) valued at approximately ₹48,000 crore



- Q16.** India participated in the Paris 2024 Summer Olympics and won a total of six medals. Which of the following correctly describes India's medal tally at Paris 2024?
- (A) India won 7 medals (2 Gold, 3 Silver, 2 Bronze) at Paris 2024; Neeraj Chopra retained his Olympic Gold in Javelin and PV Sindhu won Gold in women's badminton singles
 - (B) India won 6 medals (1 Silver, 5 Bronze) at Paris 2024; Neeraj Chopra won Silver in Javelin Throw; Manu Bhaker won two Bronze medals (10m air pistol individual and 10m air pistol mixed team with Sarabjot Singh); Swapnil Kusale won Bronze in 50m rifle 3 positions; Aman Sehrawat won Bronze in wrestling (men's 57 kg freestyle); and the men's hockey team won Bronze
 - (C) India won 4 medals (1 Gold, 1 Silver, 2 Bronze) at Paris 2024; PV Sindhu won Gold in women's singles badminton and Neeraj Chopra won Silver in Javelin Throw
 - (D) India won 8 medals (3 Silver, 5 Bronze) at Paris 2024, the highest-ever medal count for India at a single Summer Olympics, with no gold medals
- Q17.** Salman Rushdie is one of the most celebrated contemporary Indian-British authors. Which of the following correctly identifies his landmark novel and its distinctions?
- (A) Salman Rushdie's "Midnight's Children" (1981) won the Booker Prize; the novel follows Saleem Sinai, born at the exact stroke of midnight on India's Independence (15 August 1947), and explores India's post-colonial identity; the novel later won both the "Booker of Bookers" (1993) and the "Best of the Booker" (2008)
 - (B) Salman Rushdie wrote "The White Tiger" (2008), which won the Man Booker Prize and follows the rise of a chauffeur from rural India to an entrepreneur through a series of letters to Wen Jiabao
 - (C) Salman Rushdie's "The Satanic Verses" (1988) is set in Mughal India and won the Booker Prize; it was also nominated for the Booker of



Bookers but lost to “Midnight’s Children”

- (D) Salman Rushdie wrote “A Fine Balance” (1995), set during India’s Emergency (1975–77), which won the Man Booker Prize; he holds dual Indian and British citizenship

Q18. The G7 Summit is an annual gathering of the world’s seven leading industrialised democracies. Which of the following correctly identifies the 2024 G7 Summit?

- (A) The 2024 G7 Summit was held in Hiroshima, Japan in June 2024; India was not invited as a guest; the summit focused primarily on nuclear disarmament
- (B) The 2024 G7 Summit was held in Ottawa, Canada in May 2024; it agreed to permanently freeze all Russian sovereign financial assets as reparations for Ukraine
- (C) The 2024 G7 Summit was held in Apulia (Puglia), Italy in June 2024, hosted by PM Giorgia Meloni; India was invited as a guest nation; the summit addressed artificial intelligence governance, climate finance, the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment, Ukraine, and the Middle East
- (D) The 2024 G7 Summit was held in Paris, France in September 2024; it was India’s first time attending a G7 summit as a formal observer with partial voting rights

Q19. The Revolt of 1857 (also called the First War of Independence or Sepoy Mutiny) was a watershed moment in Indian history. Which of the following correctly describes the revolt?

- (A) The revolt began on 10 May 1857 at Delhi Cantonment when sepoys refused to use new Enfield rifle cartridges greased with cow and pig fat; the British crushed it within 2 months by mobilising the Bombay Army
- (B) The revolt began on 29 March 1857 when Mangal Pandey attacked British officers at Fort William, Kolkata; the British immediately sup-



pressed it within 3 months and imposed Crown rule through an ordinance

- (C) The Revolt of 1857 began in Jhansi under the exclusive leadership of Rani Lakshmibai; Nana Sahib, Tantia Tope, and Bahadur Shah Zafar II were all military commanders based in Jhansi
- (D) The revolt broke out on 10 May 1857 at Meerut and spread rapidly to Delhi, where sepoys proclaimed the last Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar II as their symbolic leader; key leaders included Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi, Nana Sahib of Kanpur, and Tantia Tope; after the revolt's suppression in 1858, Parliament passed the Government of India Act 1858, transferring power from the East India Company to the British Crown

Q20. The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is the country's supreme audit authority. Which of the following correctly describes the CAG?

- (A) The CAG is established under Article 324 of the Constitution; the CAG is elected by Parliament for a 5-year term or until age 62, whichever is earlier; it also oversees the Election Commission
- (B) The CAG is established under Article 148 of the Indian Constitution; appointed by the President; serves for 6 years or until age 65, whichever is earlier; is not eligible for further employment under the Government of India after leaving office; submits audit reports to the President/Governor, which are then laid before Parliament/State Legislature
- (C) The CAG is a statutory body established by Parliament under the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act; it monitors government compliance with fiscal deficit targets
- (D) The CAG is established under Article 280 and audits only Union Government finances; state finances are audited by independent State Finance Commissions that report to the Governor



Q21. The National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) is India's ambitious infrastructure development programme. Which of the following correctly describes the NIP?

- (A) The NIP was launched in December 2019 with a projected investment of ₹111 lakh crore over FY2020–FY2025 across sectors including roads, railways, power, airports, ports, urban infrastructure, and water supply; it aimed to achieve infrastructure spending equivalent to 5% of GDP per year
- (B) The NIP was launched in 2021 with a ₹50 lakh crore outlay exclusively for defence and space infrastructure development; it is 100% funded by the Central Government with no private sector participation
- (C) The NIP was announced in the Union Budget 2018–19 as a ₹20 lakh crore programme for rural infrastructure (housing, sanitation, rural roads); it replaced the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
- (D) The NIP is a public-private partnership where all funding comes from private investors; the Central Government provides only tax concessions; it is administered by the NITI Aayog

Q22. “Viksit Bharat 2047” is India's ambitious long-term development vision. Which of the following correctly describes Viksit Bharat 2047?

- (A) Viksit Bharat 2047 is a programme launched by the United Nations in 2020 to help India achieve all 17 SDGs by 2047; India is the first country to formally adopt this framework
- (B) Viksit Bharat 2047 is a citizens' movement started in 2020 by Indian civil society organisations urging the government to eliminate poverty and achieve 100% literacy by 2047
- (C) Viksit Bharat 2047 is a bilateral development partnership between India and the USA, formally announced at the G20 New Delhi Summit in September 2023
- (D) Viksit Bharat 2047 is PM Modi's vision to transform India into a fully



developed nation by 2047 — the centenary of India's independence — with aspirations including eliminating poverty, building world-class infrastructure, achieving high-income status, becoming a global manufacturing hub, and leading in technology and innovation

- Q23.** Shooter Manu Bhaker made unprecedented history at the Paris 2024 Olympics. Which of the following correctly describes her achievements?
- (A) Manu Bhaker won India's only Gold medal at Paris 2024 in women's 10m air pistol; she also won Silver in the 25m pistol event, making her the first Indian to win two medals in shooting at a single Olympics
 - (B) Manu Bhaker won a Gold and a Silver at Paris 2024 — Gold in 10m air pistol individual and Silver in the 10m air pistol mixed team event with Sarabjot Singh
 - (C) Manu Bhaker won two Bronze medals at Paris 2024 — one in women's 10m air pistol (individual) and one in 10m air pistol mixed team (with Sarabjot Singh) — becoming the first Indian woman to win an Olympic shooting medal and the first Indian to win two medals at a single Olympics in over a century
 - (D) Manu Bhaker won a Silver in the individual 10m air pistol and a Bronze in the 25m pistol event at Paris 2024; she was unable to compete in the mixed team event due to an equipment malfunction
- Q24.** The Sundarbans is a unique natural region of global ecological importance. Which of the following correctly describes the Sundarbans?
- (A) The Sundarbans is the world's largest river delta, formed by the Indus, Jhelum, and Chenab rivers; it is home to the Asiatic lion and the Indian one-horned rhinoceros
 - (B) The Sundarbans is the world's largest mangrove forest, located in the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna delta shared between India (West Bengal) and Bangladesh; it is a UNESCO World Heritage Site; it is



home to the Royal Bengal Tiger, Irrawaddy dolphin, and estuarine crocodile; the Indian portion (Sundarbans National Park) was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1987

- (C) The Sundarbans was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2000; it is located entirely within India's West Bengal state and has no mangrove forests — it is famous for tidal mudflats and salt pans
- (D) The Sundarbans mangrove forest is located in the Mahanadi delta in Odisha; it covers 50,000 sq km and is Asia's largest wildlife sanctuary by area

Q25. India launched the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) as a comprehensive policy framework to address climate change. Which of the following correctly describes the NAPCC?

- (A) India launched the NAPCC in 2008; it comprises 8 national missions: National Solar Mission, National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency, National Mission on Sustainable Habitat, National Water Mission, National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem, National Mission for a Green India, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture, and National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change
- (B) The NAPCC was launched in 2015 as India's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement; it has 5 missions focused exclusively on renewable energy and emission reduction
- (C) The NAPCC was formulated in 2010 under the Copenhagen Accord framework; it replaced all previous environmental policies and has 12 missions including one for coastal ecosystem protection
- (D) India's NAPCC was adopted at the Rio+20 Earth Summit in 2012; its only binding commitment is to achieve net-zero carbon emissions by 2050 as verified by UNEP

Q26. India's Unified Payments Interface (UPI) is a pioneering real-time digital payment system. Which of the following correctly describes UPI?



- (A) UPI was developed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and launched on 11 November 2014 as part of the Jan Dhan-Aadhaar-Mobile (JAM) trinity; it uses IFSC codes for all inter-bank fund transfers
- (B) UPI was developed jointly by the Government of India and Google to replace cash transactions; it became India's official payment system after demonetisation in November 2016
- (C) UPI is available exclusively within India and cannot process cross-border payments; it supports only domestic inter-bank transfers within the IMPS network
- (D) UPI was developed by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) and went live on 11 April 2016; it enables instant inter-bank fund transfers using a Virtual Payment Address (VPA); NPCI International Payments Ltd manages its global rollout; UPI is now accepted in countries including Singapore, France, UAE, UK, Mauritius, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, and Nepal

Q27. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar made immense contributions to India's Constitution and to the cause of social justice. Which of the following correctly describes his legacy?

- (A) B.R. Ambedkar served as the first Chief Justice of India (1950–1961); he is credited with drafting the Uniform Civil Code; he was awarded the Bharat Ratna in 1956 during his lifetime
- (B) B.R. Ambedkar was the first President of India (1950–1962) and presided over the Constituent Assembly; he was also awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1955 for his work on social equality
- (C) B.R. Ambedkar chaired the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly and is regarded as the chief architect of the Indian Constitution; he served as India's first Law and Justice Minister; he founded the Scheduled Castes Federation; he embraced Buddhism along with approximately 500,000 followers at Nagpur on 14 October 1956; he was awarded the Bharat Ratna posthumously in 1990
- (D) B.R. Ambedkar founded the Indian National Congress in 1935 to



represent Dalit rights; he was the sole drafter of the entire Indian Constitution (completed in 1949); he also served as the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha

- Q28.** Kuchipudi is one of India's classical dance forms recognised by the Sangeet Natak Akademi. Which of the following correctly describes Kuchipudi?
- (A) Kuchipudi is a classical dance form from Kuchipudi village in Odisha, closely related to Odissi; it is performed exclusively by male artists who impersonate female characters
 - (B) Kuchipudi is a classical dance form originating from Kuchipudi village, Krishna district, Andhra Pradesh; it integrates dance, drama, and music; it is noted for its fast footwork, sculptural poses, and the "Tarangam" — a feat where the dancer balances a water pot on the head while performing on the rim of a brass plate
 - (C) Kuchipudi is a classical dance form of Kerala, closely related to Mohiniyattam; it is performed during temple festivals and features Kathakali-style elaborate makeup and costumes
 - (D) Kuchipudi is a folk dance form of Telangana performed during the harvest season; it was elevated to classical status by the Sangeet Natak Akademi only in 2015
- Q29.** The Ramon Magsaysay Award, often called Asia's Nobel Prize, is awarded annually by the Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation in Manila. Which of the following correctly identifies an Indian recipient of the 2023 Ramon Magsaysay Award?
- (A) Dr. Ravi Kannan R., an oncologist who dedicated his career to providing affordable cancer care in the remote Cachar district of Assam — transforming the Cachar Cancer Hospital and Research Centre into a model institution accessible to the poorest patients — was an Indian recipient of the 2023 Ramon Magsaysay Award
 - (B) Kailash Satyarthi, the Nobel Peace Prize laureate and child rights activist, received the Ramon Magsaysay Award in 2023 for his con-



tinued work through the Bachpan Bachao Andolan

- (C) Leila Seth, India's first woman Chief Justice of a High Court, was posthumously awarded the 2023 Ramon Magsaysay Award for her contribution to Indian judicial reform
- (D) Harsh Mander, a civil servant and social activist, received the 2023 Ramon Magsaysay Award for his work on food security and displacement through the Aman Biradari Trust

Q30. India held the G20 Presidency from December 2022 to November 2023. Which of the following correctly describes India's G20 Presidency and its outcomes?

- (A) India's G20 Presidency ran from January to December 2023; the G20 New Delhi Summit was held at Pragati Maidan and the theme was "Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat"
- (B) India's G20 Presidency was the first time a South Asian country chaired the G20; the summit focused exclusively on climate finance and rejected any discussion of geopolitical conflicts like the Russia-Ukraine war
- (C) India held the G20 Presidency from June 2022 to June 2023; the New Delhi Summit adopted the Rome Declaration on sustainable food systems
- (D) India held the G20 Presidency from 1 December 2022 to 30 November 2023 with the theme "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam — One Earth, One Family, One Future"; India chaired over 200 meetings across 60 cities in 28 states and UTs; the New Delhi Summit secured admission of the African Union as a permanent G20 member and adopted a consensus New Delhi Leaders' Declaration



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

The **Non-Cooperation Movement** was India's first mass civil disobedience campaign against British rule. It was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in **August 1920**, endorsed at the **Calcutta (September 1920)** and **Nagpur (December 1920)** sessions of the Indian National Congress. The movement called on Indians to: (1) surrender titles and honorary positions; (2) boycott legislative councils, courts, government schools and colleges; (3) boycott foreign (British) goods and promote *swadeshi*; (4) refuse to pay taxes if required. It was **called off by Gandhi on 12 February 1922** after the **Chauri Chaura incident** in Gorakhpur district, UP, where an angry mob burnt a police chowki on 4 February 1922, killing 22 policemen. Gandhi felt the people were not yet ready for non-violent mass resistance and suspended the movement against the wishes of many Congress leaders.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 1.

- **(B)** The movement was launched in *1920*, not 1919; the Jallianwala Bagh massacre (1919) was a catalyst but the Non-Cooperation Movement was formally launched a year later. No Government of India Act in 1921 promised Dominion status.
- **(C)** Bal Gangadhar Tilak died on 1 August 1920, before the movement's formal launch at the Calcutta session; he did not initiate the Non-Cooperation Movement. The Simon Commission boycott (1928) was a separate, later event.
- **(D)** The movement's Nagpur session endorsement was in December 1920 (not the "launch" but a formal endorsement); it was called off in February 1922 after Chauri Chaura, not due to any British promise.

Final Answer: Non-Cooperation Movement launched 1920; called off February 1922 after Chauri Chaura incident ⇒ **A**

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

The **Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs)** are contained in **Part IV** (Articles 36–51) of the Indian Constitution. Key features: (1) They are **non-justiciable** (cannot be enforced by courts) as stated in Article 37; (2) They were **borrowed from the Irish Constitution** (1937); (3) They include socialist-type principles (right to adequate livelihood, equal pay, free legal aid, living wages for workers) and Gandhian principles (village panchayats, prohibition) and liberal-international



principles (UDHR, peaceful coexistence); (4) **Article 37** declares them “fundamental in the governance of the country” and directs the State to apply them in making laws; (5) The 42nd Amendment (1976) gave certain DPSPs precedence over some Fundamental Rights under Article 31C, but this was later limited by the Supreme Court in *Minerva Mills* (1980).

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 2.

- (A) DPSPs are specifically non-justiciable; they cannot be enforced in court. While Article 31C gives some DPSPs limited priority, they do not universally override Fundamental Rights.
- (B) DPSPs apply to both Union and State Governments; they were borrowed from the Irish Constitution, not the American Constitution.
- (D) DPSPs are in Part IV (Articles 36–51), not Part III; and they cannot directly override Fundamental Rights without a constitutional amendment (as per *Kesavananda Bharati* and *Minerva Mills* judgments).

Final Answer: DPSPs (Part IV, Articles 36–51) are non-justiciable guidelines borrowed from Irish Constitution; Article 37 makes them fundamental to governance

⇒ ☐ C

Solution

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

The **Western Ghats** (also called the Sahyadri Mountains) is a mountain range running roughly **parallel to India’s western coast** from the Tapti River in Gujarat southward through Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu — a stretch of about 1,600 km. Key facts: (1) It is one of the world’s **36 biodiversity hotspots** (sometimes listed as 8 primary hotspots); (2) Declared a **UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2012** (39 sites across 4 states); (3) It is the source of major rivers: **Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery** (flowing east to Bay of Bengal) and **Periyar, Bharathapuzha** (flowing west to Arabian Sea); (4) The Western Ghats has the **highest rainfall on its western windward slope** (orographic rainfall from the southwest monsoon), with the leeward eastern side in a rain shadow; (5) It contains some of India’s most important forest types, home to tigers, elephants, and the lion-tailed macaque.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 3.

- (A) The Western Ghats runs parallel to the *western* (not eastern) coast; the heaviest rainfall is on the *western* (windward) side, not the leeward eastern side; the Mahanadi originates from Chhattisgarh, not the Western Ghats.
- (B) The Western Ghats was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in **2012**, not 2005; it is not a single biosphere reserve.



- (C) The Western Ghats is not limited to Maharashtra; it spans 6 states (Gujarat/Maharashtra/Goa/Karnataka/Kerala/Tamil Nadu) and covers much more than 100,000 sq km.

Final Answer: Western Ghats runs along India's western coast (Gujarat to TN); UNESCO WHS 2012; source of Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery ⇒ **D**

Solution

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

Goods and Services Tax (GST) came into force in India on **1 July 2017** with the slogan "One Nation, One Tax." It subsumed more than 17 central and state indirect taxes including central excise, service tax, VAT, entry tax, and octroi. Key features: (1) **Dual GST structure:** CGST (Central GST) + SGST (State GST) for intra-state transactions; IGST (Integrated GST) for inter-state transactions; (2) **Four main tax slabs:** 5%, 12%, 18%, 28% (plus cess on luxury/sin goods); (3) Enabled by the **101st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2016** (inserting Article 246A); (4) The **GST Council** (chaired by Union Finance Minister + all State Finance Ministers) is the apex body for decisions; (5) Administered through the **GSTN** (GST Network), a technology platform.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 4.

- (A) GST was launched on 1 July 2017, not 1 April 2017; it replaced *indirect* taxes (not direct taxes like income tax); it does not have a single rate.
- (C) GST was not implemented by a Presidential Ordinance; it required a Constitutional Amendment (101st); the single-rate claim is also incorrect.
- (D) The Kelkar Task Force Report (2004, not 2010) recommended GST; GST was implemented in 2017, not 2011; the GSTN is operated by a separate technology company, not the RBI.

Final Answer: GST launched 1 July 2017; dual CGST+SGST/IGST structure; 5/12/18/28% slabs; enabled by 101st Amendment; governed by GST Council ⇒

B

Solution

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

Gaganyaan is ISRO's flagship human spaceflight programme. Mission profile: launch a crew of **3 Gagannauts** (Indian astronauts) to a **400 km Low Earth Orbit** for a **3-day mission** using the **LVM3** (Launch Vehicle Mark-3) rocket, then safely return them to Earth via a sea splashdown. A key milestone: the **Test Ve-**



hicle Abort Mission 1 (TV-D1) on 21 October 2023 successfully demonstrated the **Crew Escape System (CES)** — the safety system that separates the crew module from the launch vehicle in case of an emergency. **Four Indian Air Force test pilots** (Group Captain Prashanth Balakrishnan Nair, Group Captain Ajit Krishnan, Group Captain Angad Pratap, and Wing Commander Shubhanshu Shukla) have been selected as Gaganauts and underwent **cosmonaut training at Yuri Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Centre, Russia**.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 5.

- (B) Gaganyaan is a purely Indian mission, not a joint NASA mission; it aims to send humans to *orbit* (not the Moon); only TV-D1 (uncrewed abort test) has flown as of knowledge cutoff.
- (C) Gaganyaan is a human spaceflight programme to Earth orbit, not a Mars robotic lander; India's MOM (Mangalyaan) was in 2013–2014; MOM-2 is a separate proposed mission.
- (D) As of the knowledge cutoff (August 2025), the crewed Gaganyaan mission had not yet flown; the TV-D1 uncrewed test was the only completed flight test.

Final Answer: Gaganyaan aims to send 3 Gaganauts to 400 km orbit for 3 days; TV-D1 Crew Escape System test succeeded 21 Oct 2023 ⇒ A

Solution

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

Rameshbabu Praggnanandhaa (born 10 August 2005, Chennai), an Indian chess Grandmaster, reached the **final of the 2023 FIDE World Cup** held in Baku, Azerbaijan. He defeated several top grandmasters to become the **first Indian to reach the FIDE World Cup final**, where he faced the world's top-ranked player **Magnus Carlsen** of Norway. Carlsen won the final. As a result of reaching the final, **both Praggnanandhaa and Carlsen** qualified for the **2024 Candidates Tournament** (which selects the World Championship Challenger). Praggnanandhaa had earlier made history as the **youngest International Master** (at age 10) and one of the youngest Grandmasters (at age 12 years, 10 months).

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 6.

- (A) Praggnanandhaa did *not* win the 2023 FIDE World Cup; he reached the final but *lost* to Magnus Carlsen.
- (B) The *World Chess Championship 2023* was won by Ding Liren (China) over Ian Nepomniachtchi (Russia); Praggnanandhaa was not involved in that championship match.
- (D) Praggnanandhaa did not win the 2023 FIDE Grand Prix Series; his claim



to fame was the World Cup final run, not a Grand Prix title or an Elo rating above 2800 at that time.

Final Answer: Praggnanandhaa reached FIDE World Cup 2023 final (first Indian), losing to Carlsen; both qualified for 2024 Candidates ⇒ **C**

Solution

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

The **Ram Mandir in Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh**, is built at the site believed to be the birthplace of Lord Ram. The Supreme Court in its unanimous 5-judge bench verdict on **9 November 2019** (in *M. Siddiq v. Mahant Suresh Das*) awarded the entire disputed 2.77-acre land to the Hindu party (Ram Lalla Virajman) for construction of a temple, and directed the government to provide an alternative 5-acre plot to the Sunni Central Waqf Board. The **Bhumi Pujan (ground-breaking)** was performed on **5 August 2020** by PM Modi. The **Prana Pratishtha (consecration/installation of the deity)** was performed on **22 January 2024** by PM Narendra Modi, with the main sanctum (garbhagriha) completed; the full temple complex construction continues. This was an emotionally and historically significant event attended by saints, political leaders, and dignitaries.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 7.

- **(A)** The consecration was on 22 January 2024, not 15 August 2023; PM Modi (not President Droupadi Murmu) performed the ceremony.
- **(B)** The Supreme Court (not the Allahabad High Court verdict of 2010) decided the final disposition in 2019; the Prana Pratishtha was on 22 January 2024 (not Republic Day, 26 January 2024).
- **(C)** The Bhumi Pujan was on 5 August 2020; the temple was NOT completed on the same day — the Prana Pratishtha happened in January 2024 with full construction still ongoing.

Final Answer: Ram Mandir Prana Pratishtha performed on 22 January 2024 by PM Modi; followed Supreme Court's 9 November 2019 unanimous verdict ⇒ **D**

Solution

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

The **Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2024** was awarded to three scientists for revolutionising our understanding of proteins: (1) **David Baker** (University of Washington) — “for computational protein design” (designing entirely new proteins not found in nature using computers); (2) **Demis Hassabis** (Google DeepMind) and



John Jumper (Google DeepMind) — “for protein structure prediction” using **AlphaFold2**, an AI system that solved the **protein folding problem** (predicting a protein’s 3D structure from its amino acid sequence) with atomic-level accuracy after 50 years of scientific effort. AlphaFold has since predicted the structures of over 200 million proteins, transforming biology, medicine, and drug discovery. Demis Hassabis also received the Nobel Prize in Physics 2024 jointly (for AI/neural network work).

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 8.

- (A) Jennifer Doudna and Emmanuelle Charpentier won the **Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2020** for CRISPR-Cas9, not 2024.
- (C) Moungi Bawendi, Louis Brus, and Alexei Ekimov won the **Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2023** for quantum dots, not 2024.
- (D) Katalin Karikó and Drew Weissman won the **Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2023** for mRNA vaccine modifications, not Chemistry 2024.

Final Answer: Nobel Chemistry 2024: David Baker (protein design) + Demis Hassabis & John Jumper (AlphaFold protein structure prediction) ⇒ **B**

Solution

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

Warli painting is one of the most ancient and distinctive tribal art forms of India, practised by the **Warli tribe** of **Maharashtra**, primarily in the Sahyadri hills near the Maharashtra-Gujarat border (Palghar, Nashik districts). Characteristics: (1) **White paint** made from *rice paste* (sometimes mixed with gum) on a **dark reddish-brown mud background** (walls or cloth); (2) Uses only **basic geometric shapes** — circles (the Sun/Moon/earth), triangles (mountains/trees/people), and squares (sacred enclosures); (3) Depicts scenes from daily life (farming, hunting, fishing, festivals), nature, and rituals — especially the **Chauk** (central motif in wedding paintings) featuring the goddess Palghat; (4) Warli art gained international recognition through artists like Jivya Soma Mashe; (5) It does not typically depict mythological stories in great detail (unlike Madhubani or Pattachitra).

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 9.

- (B) The Santhal tribe of West Bengal has its own art forms (Sohrai, Khovar); Warli art is specific to Maharashtra.
- (C) Bhil art is a separate, colourful folk art tradition of Gujarat/Rajasthan/MP; Warli art uses white on dark background and is from Maharashtra.
- (D) Warli painting is a tribal folk art, not a classical art recognised by the Sangeet Natak Akademi; it does not depict Mughal court scenes.



Final Answer: Warli painting is tribal art of Maharashtra's Warli community; white rice paste on dark background; geometric shapes depicting daily life ⇒ **A**

Solution

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

The **India-UAE Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)** was signed on **18 February 2022** and came into force on **1 May 2022**. It was the **first CEPA signed by India in about a decade** (the last major one was with South Korea in 2010). Key provisions: (1) The UAE eliminated tariffs on **97% of India's exports** by value; (2) The agreement covers goods, services, and investments; (3) The target is to **boost bilateral trade to \$100 billion** within 5 years (from ≈\$60 billion at the time of signing); (4) It provides for enhanced mobility for skilled Indian professionals in the UAE. The UAE is one of India's largest trading partners and the signing was seen as a model for India's FTA strategy.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 10.

- (A) The CEPA was signed on 18 February 2022 (not 2 April 2022) and came into force on 1 May 2022 (not 1 October 2022); the tariff reduction is on ~97% of India's exports by value, not ALL goods.
- (B) The CEPA was signed in February 2022 (not June 2021); it covers both goods AND services (not services only).
- (D) The India-UAE CEPA is a bilateral agreement between two countries, not a Quad-related or multilateral GCC agreement.

Final Answer: India-UAE CEPA signed 18 Feb 2022, in force 1 May 2022; covers goods/services/investment; targets \$100B bilateral trade in 5 years ⇒ **C**

Solution

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

The **Poona Pact** was signed on **24 September 1932** between **B.R. Ambedkar** (representing the Depressed Classes) and **Mahatma Gandhi** (on behalf of the caste Hindu community). Background: The British PM Ramsay MacDonald announced the **Communal Award (1932)**, which granted **separate electorates** to the Depressed Classes (Scheduled Castes), meaning they would vote only in their own separate constituencies. Gandhi viewed this as a plot to permanently divide Hindu society and embarked on a **fast-unto-death** in Yerwada Jail (Pune). Ambedkar agreed to a compromise: in place of separate electorates, the Poona Pact provided for a **substantially increased number of reserved seats** for Scheduled Castes within the general Hindu electorate, with a **joint electorate** and a **primary elec-**



tion among Scheduled Castes to choose candidates.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 11.

- (A) The Poona Pact was between Ambedkar and Gandhi, not Gandhi and Churchill; Churchill was not involved in this specific agreement.
- (B) The Poona Pact concerned Scheduled Castes (Depressed Classes), not the Muslim League or Hindu-Muslim seat distribution.
- (C) The Poona Pact was between Ambedkar and Gandhi (not Nehru and Jinnah); it replaced *only* Depressed Class separate electorates, not all communities' separate electorates (Muslims retained theirs until 1950).

Final Answer: Poona Pact (24 Sep 1932) between Ambedkar and Gandhi replaced SC separate electorates with reserved seats in joint general electorate ⇒ **D**

Solution

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

The **Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE Act), 2009**, came into force on **1 April 2010**. It operationalised **Article 21A** of the Constitution (inserted by the **86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002**) which makes education a Fundamental Right. Key provisions: (1) **Free and compulsory education** for all children aged **6 to 14 years**; (2) **25% reservation** in private unaided and specified category schools for children from EWS and disadvantaged groups; (3) **No detention** (automatic promotion) till Class 8; (4) **No board exams** till Class 8; (5) **Prohibition on corporal punishment** and mental harassment; (6) Pupil-teacher ratio (PTR) norms and infrastructure standards for schools. The Supreme Court upheld the 25% RTE clause in *Society for Unaided Private Schools of Rajasthan v. Union of India* (2012).

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 12.

- (A) The RTE Act covers ages 6–14 (not birth to 18); it provides elementary education (not through graduation); the 86th Amendment (2002) inserted Article 21A, which the RTE Act (2009) operationalised.
- (C) Private unaided schools ARE covered by the 25% EWS reservation clause; they are not fully exempt.
- (D) The RTE Act covers Classes 1–8 (elementary education), not Classes 1–12; mid-day meals, uniforms, and books are part of Samagra Shiksha but not mandated directly by the RTE Act itself.

Final Answer: RTE Act (in force 1 Apr 2010): free education for ages 6–14; 25% EWS seats in private schools; no detention/board exams till Class 8 ⇒ **B**



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

Startup India was launched by PM Narendra Modi on **16 January 2016** to foster entrepreneurship and promote innovation. Key features: (1) **80% rebate on patent filing fees** for recognised startups; (2) **3-year income tax exemption** (on profits) for eligible startups; (3) **Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS)** — a corpus of **₹10,000 crore** managed by SIDBI to invest in startups indirectly through SEBI-registered AIFs; (4) **Self-certification compliance**: startups can self-certify compliance with 9 labour laws (e.g., POSH Act, EPF Act) and 3 environmental laws for 3–5 years; (5) **DPIIT** (Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade) is the nodal agency; (6) A startup is defined as an entity up to 10 years old with annual turnover not exceeding **₹100 crore**, working towards innovation/scalability. India has grown to be the 3rd largest startup ecosystem globally.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 13.

- **(B)** Startup India was launched in January 2016, not 2014; it is not a NITI Aayog-World Bank joint initiative; it does not provide direct seed funding of ₹5 crore to startups.
- **(C)** Startup India was launched on 16 January 2016, not April 2015; it provides a 3-year (not 10-year) tax exemption; the nodal agency is DPIIT, not a joint Ministry of Commerce-Finance body.
- **(D)** Startup India does not provide universal interest-free loans to all registered startups; the Fund of Funds invests in AIFs (not directly in startups); and the Centre-State 60:40 funding ratio is not the scheme's structure.

Final Answer: Startup India launched 16 Jan 2016; 80% patent rebate, 3-year tax holiday, ₹10,000 cr Fund of Funds; nodal agency DPIIT ⇒ **A**

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

India has **18 Biosphere Reserves** recognised by the Government of India. Of these, **12 are included in UNESCO's World Network of Biosphere Reserves (WNBR)**. The **first Biosphere Reserve in India** was the **Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve** (1986), spanning Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu — it is also one of the largest. The **Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve** (1989, Tamil Nadu coast) is one of the world's largest marine biosphere reserves, protecting coral reefs, seagrass meadows, and diverse marine life including dugongs. Other notable ones: Sundarbans (1989), Nanda Devi (1988), Pachmarhi (1999), Simlipal (1994), Agasthyamalai (2001, UNESCO WNBR 2016), Khangchendzonga (2000, UNESCO 2018).



Why the other options are wrong:**Solution 14.**

- (A) India has 18 (not 12) Biosphere Reserves; and of these 18, 12 are in UNESCO's WNNR; the Sundarbans was designated in 1989, not 1989 (correct) — but the question's distractor says it was the "first," which is wrong (Nilgiri was first in 1986).
- (B) India has 18 (not 20) Biosphere Reserves; only 12 are in UNESCO's WNNR; the largest terrestrial one is the Nilgiri (5,520 sq km), not Nanda Devi.
- (D) India has 18 (not 25) Biosphere Reserves; there is no "National Biosphere Reserve Authority (NBRA)" — they are governed under MoEFCC's Biosphere Reserve programme.

Final Answer: India has 18 Biosphere Reserves; 12 in UNESCO's WNNR; first was Nilgiri (1986); Gulf of Mannar is one of the world's largest marine ones ⇒ C

Solution

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

Tejas is India's indigenously designed, developed, and manufactured single-engine, delta-wing **Light Combat Aircraft (LCA)**, developed by **HAL (Hindustan Aeronautics Limited)** with design support from ADA (Aeronautical Development Agency) under DRDO. The **Tejas MK1A** is an upgraded variant featuring: (1) An **Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) radar** (Israel's Elta EL/M-2052); (2) A new **Electronic Warfare (EW) suite**; (3) An **air-to-air refuelling (AAR) probe**; (4) Enhanced avionics and weapons capability. The Indian Air Force signed a contract with HAL in **February 2021** for **83 Tejas MK1A aircraft** at an approximate cost of **₹48,000 crore** (about \$6 billion), making it one of India's largest defence procurement contracts under "Make in India." This will replace the IAF's aging fleet of MiG-21s.

Why the other options are wrong:**Solution 15.**

- (A) Tejas is a 4.5-generation aircraft, not a 5th-generation stealth fighter; it was not developed jointly with Russia (it's a domestic HAL/ADA/DRDO product); the ₹300 crore cost figure is a significant underestimate.
- (B) Tejas was developed by HAL/ADA/DRDO under the DRDO umbrella, but not in collaboration with Boeing; Tejas is meant to replace MiG-21s (not Jaguars, which are still in service; the LCA-Navy is designed for carriers).
- (C) There is a separate Tejas Navy variant (LCA Navy MK1) for aircraft carriers, not the Tejas MK1A; the IAF has ordered 83 MK1A aircraft (not the Navy's 57 carrier-based fighters).

Final Answer: Tejas MK1A features AESA radar, EW suite, AAR probe; IAF contract



for 83 aircraft signed Feb 2021 at $\approx ₹48,000$ crore $\Rightarrow$ **D**

Solution

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

At the **Paris 2024 Summer Olympics** (26 July – 11 August 2024), India won a total of **6 medals (1 Silver + 5 Bronze)**: (1) **Neeraj Chopra** — Silver, Men's Javelin Throw (85.97 m; Arshad Nadeem of Pakistan won Gold with 92.97 m); (2) **Manu Bhaker** — Bronze, Women's 10m Air Pistol individual; (3) **Manu Bhaker & Sarabjot Singh** — Bronze, 10m Air Pistol Mixed Team; (4) **Swapnil Kusale** — Bronze, 50m Rifle 3 Positions; (5) **Aman Sehrawat** — Bronze, Men's Wrestling 57 kg Freestyle; (6) **Indian Men's Hockey Team** — Bronze. Manu Bhaker became the **first Indian woman to win a shooting Olympic medal** and the **first Indian to win two medals at a single Olympics** in over a century (since Norman Pritchard in 1900).

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 16.

- **(A)** Neeraj Chopra won Silver (not Gold) in Javelin at Paris 2024; PV Sindhu did not win Gold (she was eliminated in the round of 16 at Paris 2024 by He Bingjiao).
- **(C)** India won 6 medals (not 4) at Paris 2024; PV Sindhu did not win a medal at Paris 2024.
- **(D)** India won 6 medals at Paris 2024 (not 8); India's highest-ever Olympic medal count was 7 at Tokyo 2020, not 8.

Final Answer: India won 6 medals at Paris 2024 (1 Silver + 5 Bronze); Neeraj Chopra Silver; Manu Bhaker two Bronze medals $\Rightarrow$ **B**

Solution

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

Salman Rushdie (born 19 June 1947, Mumbai) is one of the most celebrated postcolonial authors writing in English. His novel **"Midnight's Children"** (1981) is a magical realist masterpiece that follows **Saleem Sinai**, born at the stroke of midnight on India's independence (15 August 1947), who is telepathically linked with all other "midnight's children" born in the same hour. The novel won the **Booker Prize** in 1981. It was also awarded the **"Booker of Bookers"** in 1993 (best Booker winner in 25 years) and the **"Best of the Booker"** in 2008 (best Booker winner in 40 years). Rushdie's other notable works include "Shame" (1983), "The Satanic Verses" (1988 — which led to a fatwa by Ayatollah Khomeini), and the children's book "Haroun and the Sea of Stories."



Why the other options are wrong:**Solution 17.**

- (B) “The White Tiger” is by *Aravind Adiga* (Booker Prize 2008), not Salman Rushdie.
- (C) “The Satanic Verses” (1988) is indeed by Rushdie, but it is NOT set in Mughal India (it is a contemporary novel about two Indian actors in London and touches on Islam’s history through dream sequences); it did NOT win the Booker Prize.
- (D) “A Fine Balance” is by *Rohinton Mistry*, not Salman Rushdie; Rushdie holds British citizenship (not dual Indian and British).

Final Answer: Rushdie’s “Midnight’s Children” (1981) won Booker Prize + Booker of Bookers + Best of the Booker — a unique triple distinction ⇒ A

Solution

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

The **50th G7 Summit** was held on **13–15 June 2024** in **Borgo Egnazia, Apulia (Puglia), Italy**, under Italy’s G7 Presidency. It was hosted by Italian Prime Minister **Giorgia Meloni**. **India was invited as a guest nation** — PM Narendra Modi attended (it was his first international summit after winning the 2024 General Elections). Key agenda items: (1) **AI governance** (G7 Hiroshima AI Process); (2) **Ukraine** and support for Ukrainian sovereignty; (3) **Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII)** as an alternative to China’s BRI; (4) **Climate finance and energy transition**; (5) **Middle East situation** including Gaza. The G7 also agreed in principle to use interest from frozen Russian assets (\$≈300 billion) to extend a loan to Ukraine.

Why the other options are wrong:**Solution 18.**

- (A) The 2023 G7 Summit was in Hiroshima, Japan, not 2024; India was invited as a guest in 2024 (Apulia).
- (B) The 2024 G7 was in Italy, not Canada (Canada will host the 2025 G7); the decision on Russian assets was to use *interest* from frozen assets for a loan to Ukraine, not permanently freeze them as reparations.
- (D) The 2024 G7 was in Italy in June (not France in September); India attended as a guest, not as a “formal observer with partial voting rights” (there is no such formal status in G7).

Final Answer: 2024 G7 Summit in Apulia (Puglia), Italy, hosted by Giorgia Meloni; India attended as guest; agenda included AI, Ukraine, PGII, climate ⇒ C



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

The **Revolt of 1857** (also called the **Sepoy Mutiny** or the **First War of Indian Independence**) erupted on **10 May 1857 at Meerut**, where sepoys of the 3rd Light Cavalry mutinied, killed British officers, and marched to Delhi. The immediate cause was the **greased cartridges issue** (Enfield rifle cartridges rumoured to be greased with cow and pig fat, offensive to Hindu and Muslim sepoys). In Delhi, the sepoys **proclaimed the last Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar II** as their symbolic leader. Key leaders: **Rani Lakshmibai** (Jhansi), **Nana Sahib** (Kanpur / Cawnpore), **Tantia Tope** (Kanpur/Central India), **Begum Hazrat Mahal** (Lucknow/Awadh), **Khan Bahadur Khan** (Bareilly), **Mangal Pandey** (earlier Barrackpore incident, March 1857). The revolt was suppressed by mid-1858. Parliament passed the **Government of India Act, 1858**, abolishing the East India Company and transferring rule to the British Crown; Queen Victoria's Proclamation (1 November 1858) promised non-interference in religious matters and equal opportunity to Indians.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 19.

- **(A)** The revolt began in Meerut (not Delhi Cantonment); the Bombay Army actually remained largely loyal and did not crush it.
- **(B)** The Barrackpore incident (Mangal Pandey) was on 29 March 1857, but it was at Barrackpore (near Kolkata), and it was immediately suppressed; the main revolt started on 10 May at Meerut.
- **(C)** Rani Lakshmibai (Jhansi) was one of several leaders; Nana Sahib was at Kanpur, Tantia Tope also operated in Central India, and Bahadur Shah Zafar was at Delhi — none of them were based in Jhansi.

Final Answer: Revolt of 1857 began at Meerut on 10 May; Bahadur Shah Zafar II was symbolic leader; GoI Act 1858 transferred power from EIC to Crown ⇒ **D**

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

The **Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India** is established by **Article 148** of the Constitution, as the supreme audit authority. Key facts: (1) **Appointed by the President** of India (by warrant under his hand and seal); (2) **Term:** 6 years or until age 65, whichever is earlier; (3) **Removal:** only by Parliament through impeachment (same as a Supreme Court judge) by a special majority; (4) **Not eligible for further appointment** under the Union or a State Government after leaving office; (5) Audits accounts of the Union and every State; (6) Reports submitted to the President (for Union) or Governor (for State), who lays them before



Parliament/State Legislature; (7) The Comptroller General of India Reports assist the **Public Accounts Committee (PAC)** of Parliament in overseeing expenditure.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 20.

- (A) The CAG is established under Article 148 (not 324; Article 324 establishes the Election Commission); the CAG is *appointed by the President*, not elected by Parliament.
- (C) The CAG is a constitutional authority under Article 148, not a statutory body under the FRBM Act; the FRBM Act relates to fiscal discipline, not audit.
- (D) The CAG audits both Union AND State Government accounts; Article 280 relates to the Finance Commission, not the CAG.

Final Answer: CAG established under Article 148; appointed by President; 6-year term or age 65; not eligible for further govt employment ⇒ **B**

Solution

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

The **National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP)** was announced by Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman on **31 December 2019** (launch in December 2019). Salient features: (1) **Total projected investment: ₹111 lakh crore** (approximately USD 1.5 trillion) over **FY2020 to FY2025**; (2) Covers diverse sectors: roads (18%), railways (12%), power (24%), urban (17%), irrigation (8%), agriculture, rural infra, telecom, health, education, water; (3) Target: achieve infrastructure spending equivalent to **5% of GDP** annually (India's spending was around 3–4% at the time); (4) Funding split (indicative): Centre (39%), States (39%), Private (22%); (5) Monitored by a dedicated portal and coordination mechanism under DPIIT. NIP was later expanded to include 9,000+ projects.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 21.

- (B) NIP was launched in December 2019, not 2021; ₹50 lakh crore is an underestimate; it covers all infrastructure sectors, not only defence/space; private sector participation is integral.
- (C) The Union Budget 2018–19 did not include NIP; ₹20 lakh crore is far below NIP's scale; the NIP includes rural programmes but also urban, industrial, and social infrastructure.
- (D) NIP includes government (Centre + State, ≈78%) and private funding (22%); it is a pipeline of identified projects, not a PPP-only framework administered by NITI Aayog alone.

Final Answer: NIP launched December 2019; ₹111 lakh crore over FY2020–25 covering roads, railways, power, urban, and other sectors ⇒ **A**



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

Viksit Bharat 2047 (Developed India 2047) is the **long-term vision articulated by PM Narendra Modi** for India to achieve the status of a **fully developed nation** by 2047 — the **100th anniversary of India's independence** (Amrit Kaal). The vision encompasses: (1) **Economic development**: targeting GDP of \$30–35 trillion and high-income status; (2) **Social development**: elimination of poverty, improved health and education outcomes; (3) **Infrastructure**: world-class connectivity (roads, rail, digital, energy); (4) **Manufacturing**: India as a global manufacturing hub (“Make in India”); (5) **Technology**: leadership in AI, space, semiconductors, clean energy; (6) **Governance**: transparent, efficient, citizen-centric. The government has been gathering ideas from citizens, experts, and states through the “Viksit Bharat @2047: Voice of Youth” initiative.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 22.

- (A) Viksit Bharat 2047 is India's own national vision, not a UN programme; the UN has its own SDG 2030 framework separately.
- (B) Viksit Bharat 2047 is a government-driven initiative, not a civil society movement from 2020.
- (C) Viksit Bharat 2047 is a domestic national vision, not a bilateral US-India partnership.

Final Answer: Viksit Bharat 2047 is PM Modi's vision for India to become a fully developed nation by the centenary of independence (2047) ⇒ **D**

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

Manu Bhaker (born 18 February 2002, Jhajjar, Haryana) is an Indian sport shooter. At the **Paris 2024 Olympics** she made history: (1) Won **Bronze medal** in Women's **10m Air Pistol individual** on 28 July 2024, becoming the **first Indian woman ever to win an Olympic medal in shooting**; (2) Won **Bronze medal** in **10m Air Pistol Mixed Team** (with partner **Sarabjot Singh**) on 30 July 2024. By winning two medals, she became the **first Indian to win two medals at a single Olympics since Norman Pritchard** (who won two Silver medals in 1900 Paris Olympics). At the Tokyo 2020 Olympics, her pistol had malfunctioned, denying her a likely medal.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 23.

- (A) Manu Bhaker did not win a Gold at Paris 2024; she won two Bronze medals. The 25m pistol event was won by different athletes; Manu's events



were 10m air pistol (individual and mixed team).

- (B) Both of Manu Bhaker's medals were Bronze (not Gold + Silver); she did not win a Gold at Paris 2024.
- (D) Manu Bhaker did not win a Silver and Bronze at Paris 2024; she won two Bronze medals. She participated in the mixed team event successfully (no equipment malfunction).

Final Answer: Manu Bhaker won two Bronze medals at Paris 2024 (10m air pistol individual + mixed team); first Indian woman to win Olympic shooting medal ⇒

C

Solution

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

The **Sundarbans** is the world's largest **mangrove forest delta**, spread across the **Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna delta** in the Bay of Bengal, shared between **India (West Bengal)** and **Bangladesh**. Total area: $\approx 10,000$ sq km. It is named after the Sundari tree (*Heritiera fomes*). Key facts: (1) The **Indian portion (Sundarbans National Park/Tiger Reserve)** was designated a **UNESCO World Heritage Site** in 1987; the **Sundarbans in Bangladesh** is a separate UNESCO WHS (1997); (2) Home to **Royal Bengal Tigers** (India's largest tiger reserve by area), **Irrawaddy dolphins**, **estuarine (saltwater) crocodiles**, **Ganges river dolphins**, and **olive ridley sea turtles**; (3) The mangroves act as natural barriers against storm surges and cyclones; (4) It is a **Ramsar site** (since 2019 for the Indian portion).

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 24.

- (A) The Sundarbans is in the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna delta, not the Indus-Jhelum-Chenab delta (those rivers form the Indus delta in Pakistan/Sindh); the Asiatic lion lives in Gir, Gujarat, not Sundarbans.
- (C) The Sundarbans is primarily India AND Bangladesh (not "entirely in India"); it does have mangrove forests (it IS the world's largest mangrove forest); UNESCO designation was 1987 for the Indian portion.
- (D) The Sundarbans is in the Ganges-Brahmaputra delta (West Bengal/Bangladesh), not the Mahanadi delta (Odisha); it covers $\approx 10,000$ sq km (not 50,000 sq km).

Final Answer: Sundarbans = world's largest mangrove forest in Ganges-Brahmaputra delta (India + Bangladesh); UNESCO WHS 1987; home to Royal Bengal Tiger ⇒ **B**



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

India launched the **National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)** in **June 2008** as a comprehensive policy framework. It was released by the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change. The NAPCC comprises **8 National Missions**: (1) **National Solar Mission** (Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission); (2) **National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency**; (3) **National Mission on Sustainable Habitat**; (4) **National Water Mission**; (5) **National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem**; (6) **National Mission for a Green India** (Green India Mission); (7) **National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture**; (8) **National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change**. These missions are implemented by relevant ministries and monitored by the PM's Council on Climate Change. The NAPCC predates the Paris Agreement (2015) and India's NDC.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 25.

- **(B)** The NAPCC was launched in 2008, not 2015; it has 8 missions (not 5); the Paris Agreement NDC (2015) is India's separate international climate commitment.
- **(C)** NAPCC was formulated in 2008 (not 2010); it preceded the Copenhagen Accord (December 2009); it has 8 missions, not 12.
- **(D)** NAPCC was adopted in 2008, not at Rio+20 (2012); India's net-zero target is 2070 (not 2050); the NAPCC is not monitored by UNEP.

Final Answer: India's NAPCC (2008) has 8 national missions including Solar, Energy Efficiency, Water, Himalayan Ecosystem, and Green India Missions ⇒ **A**

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

Unified Payments Interface (UPI) was developed by the **National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI)** and went live on **11 April 2016** (initially for 21 member banks). Key features: (1) Enables **real-time, 24/7 inter-bank fund transfers** using a **Virtual Payment Address (VPA)** (e.g., name@bankname) — no account number/IFSC needed for a transfer; (2) Based on the **Immediate Payment Service (IMPS)** infrastructure; (3) Allows P2P (person-to-person) and P2M (person-to-merchant) payments; (4) India processed over **100 billion UPI transactions** in the calendar year 2023, with a monthly transaction volume exceeding 10 billion. **NPCI International Payments Ltd (NIPL)**, a wholly-owned subsidiary of NPCI, manages UPI's global expansion: UPI is now accepted in **Singapore** (via PayNow link), **France** (incl. Eiffel Tower), **UAE, UK, Mauritius, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Nepal, Malaysia, Bahrain, Oman, Cambodia**, and more.



Why the other options are wrong:**Solution 26.**

- (A) UPI was developed by NPCI (not the RBI); its launch was April 2016 (not November 2014); UPI uses VPAs (Virtual Payment Addresses), not IFSC codes directly.
- (B) UPI was developed by NPCI, not jointly with Google; though Google Pay is a major UPI app, Google did not “develop” UPI; UPI existed before the November 2016 demonetisation but got a massive boost from it.
- (C) UPI is actively used for cross-border payments in many countries; it is not limited to domestic IMPS transfers.

Final Answer: UPI developed by NPCI, live from 11 April 2016; uses VPA for real-time transfers; NPCI International manages global rollout in 20+ countries ⇒

D

Solution

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

Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar (14 April 1891 – 6 December 1956) was one of the most extraordinary leaders in Indian history. Key contributions: (1) **Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly** (1947–1949) — principal drafter of India’s Constitution; (2) **India’s first Law and Justice Minister** (1947–1951); (3) Founded the **Independent Labour Party** (1936), **Scheduled Castes Federation** (1942), and the **Republican Party of India** (1956); (4) Championed the annihilation of caste through education, equality before law, and political representation; (5) On **14 October 1956** in Nagpur, he publicly embraced **Buddhism** along with approximately **500,000 (5 lakh) followers**, in the largest mass religious conversion in Indian history; (6) Awarded the **Bharat Ratna posthumously in 1990** by PM V.P. Singh; (7) His birthday, 14 April, is celebrated as **Ambedkar Jayanti** (Equality Day); he received three Law degrees (London School of Economics, Gray’s Inn, and Columbia University).

Why the other options are wrong:**Solution 27.**

- (A) The first Chief Justice of India was H.J. Kania (1950–1951), not Ambedkar; Ambedkar did not draft a Uniform Civil Code (though he advocated for it and resigned partly because it was blocked); Bharat Ratna was awarded to him posthumously in 1990, not in 1956 during his lifetime.
- (B) The first President of India was Dr. Rajendra Prasad; Ambedkar never held that position; he did not win a Nobel Prize.
- (D) The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 by A.O. Hume; Ambedkar founded the Independent Labour Party and Scheduled Castes Federation, not the Congress; the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha was G.V.



Mavalankar.

Final Answer: Ambedkar chaired Constituent Assembly Drafting Committee; first Law Minister; embraced Buddhism 1956 with 500,000 followers; Bharat Ratna (posthumous) 1990 ⇒

Solution

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

Kuchipudi is one of India's eight classical dance forms recognised by the **Sangeet Natak Akademi**. It originated in **Kuchipudi village, Krishna (now NTR) district, Andhra Pradesh**. Key characteristics: (1) Combines **dance, drama (Nritya, Nritya, Natya), and music** — originally a dance-drama tradition; (2) Traditionally performed by male Brahmin community from the Kuchipudi village as a sacred ritual; (3) Characterised by **fast rhythmic footwork (jatis), sculptural poses (karanas)**, expressive abhinaya, and **Carnatic music** accompaniment; (4) Distinctive feature: **Tarangam** — a virtuoso piece where the dancer balances a pot of water on their head and performs on the rim of a **brass plate (thala)** while dancing; (5) Notable practitioners: Vedantam Satyanarayana Sharma, Yamini Krishnamurthy, Radha Reddy, Raja Reddy.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 28.

- **(A)** Kuchipudi is from *Andhra Pradesh* (a village named Kuchipudi in Krishna district), not from Odisha; the Odisha classical dance is Odissi.
- **(C)** Kuchipudi is from Andhra Pradesh, not Kerala; Mohiniyattam is Kerala's classical dance; Kathakali-style heavy makeup is from Kerala, not Kuchipudi.
- **(D)** Kuchipudi has been recognised as a classical dance for many decades (not "elevated only in 2015"); it is from Andhra Pradesh (not Telangana); it is performed at festivals and for theatre, not exclusively at harvest seasons.

Final Answer: Kuchipudi is a classical dance from Kuchipudi village, Andhra Pradesh; integrates dance-drama-music; known for Tarangam (dance on brass plate) ⇒

Solution

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

The **Ramon Magsaysay Award** is presented annually by the Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation (Manila, Philippines), named after the 3rd President of the Philippines Ramon Magsaysay, who died in a plane crash in 1957. It is widely considered **Asia's equivalent of the Nobel Prize**. The **2023 Ramon Magsaysay**



Award (announced August 2023) recognised: (1) **Dr. Ravi Kannan R.** (India) — a surgical oncologist who has dedicated decades to providing affordable, compassionate cancer care in the remote Cachar district of Assam, transforming the Cachar Cancer Hospital and Research Centre from a struggling institution into a model for low-cost comprehensive cancer care accessible to the poorest patients; (2) Other 2023 awardees included Eugene Alcantara (Philippines), Korjon Bakytzhan (Kazakhstan), and Eugenia Bonetti (Italy). Many celebrated Indians have received this award, including Vinoba Bhave (1958), Mother Teresa (1962), M.S. Swaminathan (1971), and Arvind Kejriwal (2006).

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 29.

- **(B)** Kailash Satyarthi received the *Nobel Peace Prize* in 2014; he received the Ramon Magsaysay Award in 1994, not 2023.
- **(C)** Leila Seth (1930–2017) was India's first woman Chief Justice of a High Court (Punjab and Haryana HC, 1991); she passed away in 2017 and was not a 2023 awardee.
- **(D)** Harsh Mander is a civil servant and activist but was not the 2023 Ramon Magsaysay Award recipient from India.

Final Answer: Dr. Ravi Kannan R. (oncologist, Cachar Cancer Hospital, Assam) received the 2023 Ramon Magsaysay Award from India ⇒ **A**

Solution

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

India held the **G20 Presidency from 1 December 2022 to 30 November 2023**, having assumed the chair from Indonesia. The theme chosen by India was “**Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam — One Earth, One Family, One Future**” (from the Maha Upanishad). Key statistics: (1) India hosted **over 200 meetings** across **60+ cities in 28 states/UTs** throughout the Presidency; (2) The **G20 New Delhi Leaders' Summit** (9–10 September 2023 at Bharat Mandapam) was the capstone event; (3) **African Union (AU)** was admitted as a permanent G20 member, increasing membership to 21; (4) A **consensus New Delhi Leaders' Declaration** was adopted; (5) India also championed the **Global Biofuels Alliance**, Voice of Global South summits, and G20 satellite meetings on digital economy, women's empowerment, and climate. PM Modi passed the G20 gavel to Brazil's President Lula at the end of the summit.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 30.

- **(A)** India's G20 Presidency ran from 1 December 2022 to 30 November 2023 (not January–December 2023); the venue was Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi (not Pragati Maidan); the theme was “Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam” (not “Ek



Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat”).

- (B) India was not the “first South Asian country” to chair the G20 (Indonesia chaired in 2022); the summit adopted a consensus declaration AND addressed the Ukraine conflict.
- (C) India’s Presidency was Dec 2022 – Nov 2023, not June 2022 – June 2023; the summit declaration was the “New Delhi Leaders’ Declaration,” not the “Rome Declaration.”

Final Answer: India’s G20 Presidency: Dec 2022 – Nov 2023; theme Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam; 200+ meetings in 60+ cities; AU admitted; consensus declaration adopted ⇒ ☐ D



Answer Key

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

