

MH CET LAW General Knowledge & Current Affairs

Sample Paper – 8

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. Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the founder of the Sikh Empire, was popularly known by which title, and which famous diamond was part of his royal treasury?

- (A) Rana Sanga; the Syamantaka diamond
- (B) Tipu Sultan; the Hope Diamond
- (C) Maharaja of Mysore; the Nassak Diamond
- (D) Sher-e-Punjab (Lion of Punjab); the Kohinoor diamond

Q2. Which of the following correctly describes the total strength of the Rajya Sabha?

- (A) 250 members — 238 elected by State Legislative Assemblies and 12 nominated by the President
- (B) 245 members — 233 elected by the States and 12 nominated by the President



- (C) 240 members — all elected by the people of the respective States directly
- (D) 252 members — 240 elected by States and 12 nominated by the President

Q3. What is the approximate total length of India's coastline, including the Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands, and how many Indian states does it touch?

- (A) 5,422 km; touches 7 states
- (B) 7,516 km; touches 9 states
- (C) 6,100 km; touches 11 states
- (D) 8,200 km; touches 8 states

Q4. The PM Vishwakarma scheme, launched on Vishwakarma Jayanti in September 2023, provides skill training and collateral-free loans to artisans and craftspeople. How many traditional trades does it cover?

- (A) 10 traditional trades
- (B) 14 traditional trades
- (C) 18 traditional trades
- (D) 24 traditional trades

Q5. PARAM Siddhi-AI, India's most powerful AI-focused supercomputer ranked among the top 100 in the global TOP500 list, was developed under which national mission and by which institution?

- (A) Digital India Mission; developed by IIT Delhi
- (B) DRDO Supercomputing Initiative; developed by BARC Mumbai
- (C) Smart Cities Mission; developed by IISc Bengaluru
- (D) National Supercomputing Mission; developed by C-DAC and IIT Bombay



- Q6.** At the Tokyo Olympics 2020, Indian wrestler Bajrang Punia won a Bronze medal in which weight category?
- (A) Men's freestyle 65 kg
 - (B) Men's freestyle 57 kg
 - (C) Men's Greco-Roman 67 kg
 - (D) Men's freestyle 74 kg
- Q7.** The India-Australia Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (ECTA) came into force on 29 December 2022. Which of the following best describes its key trade benefit for India?
- (A) It eliminated tariffs on 100% of goods traded between the two countries immediately
 - (B) It eliminated tariffs on 96% of Indian goods exported to Australia and provided benefits to Indian professionals
 - (C) It created a free movement zone for citizens of both countries
 - (D) It applied only to the services sector and not to goods trade
- Q8.** The Nobel Prize in Physics 2024 was awarded for foundational discoveries enabling machine learning with artificial neural networks. Which of the following correctly identifies the recipients?
- (A) Yann LeCun and Yoshua Bengio
 - (B) Andrew Ng and Demis Hassabis
 - (C) John J. Hopfield and Geoffrey Hinton
 - (D) Roger Penrose and Kip Thorne
- Q9.** Pongal, the famous harvest festival celebrated in mid-January when the sun enters Capricorn, belongs to which Indian state, and how many days is it celebrated?
- (A) Karnataka; three days



- (B) Andhra Pradesh; two days
- (C) Kerala; five days
- (D) Tamil Nadu; four days

- Q10.** Which of the following statements about the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) is correct?
- (A) All 193 member states are members with equal voting rights (one state, one vote); it meets in New York
 - (B) Only the P5 nations have voting rights in the General Assembly
 - (C) The UNGA meets permanently throughout the year in Geneva, Switzerland
 - (D) Membership is restricted to nations with a GDP above a set threshold
- Q11.** The Battle of Buxar (1764) is considered more significant than the Battle of Plassey because the British East India Company, under Hector Munro, defeated which combination of forces?
- (A) Only the Nawab of Bengal, Siraj ud-Daulah
 - (B) Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II, Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula of Awadh, and Mir Qasim (ex-Nawab of Bengal)
 - (C) The Maratha Confederacy and Tipu Sultan of Mysore
 - (D) The combined armies of Hyderabad and Carnatic
- Q12.** Under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment, who constitutes the Gram Sabha, and under which Article does it receive constitutional recognition?
- (A) Elected members of the Gram Panchayat; Article 40
 - (B) All residents of the village aged 18 and above; Article 326
 - (C) All registered voters of the village (or group of villages) forming the gram panchayat; Article 243A



(D) The Sarpanch and Ward Members elected by adult franchise; Article 243G

Q13. The National Green Hydrogen Mission, approved by the Union Cabinet in January 2023, sets which production target and projected investment for green hydrogen by 2030?

- (A) 1 million metric tonnes per year; investment of ₹2 lakh crore
- (B) 10 million metric tonnes per year; investment of ₹15 lakh crore
- (C) 3 million metric tonnes per year; investment of ₹5 lakh crore
- (D) 5 million metric tonnes per year; investment of ₹8 lakh crore

Q14. Project Elephant, which aims to protect elephants, their habitats and corridors, was launched in which year and by which Ministry?

- (A) 1992; Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change
- (B) 1988; Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare
- (C) 2000; Ministry of Wildlife and Biodiversity Conservation
- (D) 1973; Ministry of Science and Technology

Q15. ISRO's Small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV), designed for rapid and low-cost satellite deployment, successfully completed its first operational mission in 2023. What is the payload capacity range of the SSLV?

- (A) 1,000 to 5,000 kg to low Earth orbit
- (B) 10 to 500 kg to low Earth orbit
- (C) 5,000 to 10,000 kg to geostationary transfer orbit
- (D) 500 to 2,000 kg to sun-synchronous orbit

Q16. Indian cricketer Suryakumar Yadav, famous for his 360-degree batting style, won which prestigious ICC award for the second consecutive year in 2023?



- (A) ICC Men's ODI Cricketer of the Year
- (B) ICC Spirit of Cricket Award
- (C) ICC Men's T20I Cricketer of the Year
- (D) ICC Men's Test Cricketer of the Year

Q17. Jon Fosse, who received the Nobel Prize in Literature 2023, is a celebrated novelist and playwright from which country, and which is one of his notable works?

- (A) Denmark; "The Snowhare"
- (B) Sweden; "The Red Room"
- (C) Finland; "Under the North Star"
- (D) Norway; "Septology"

Q18. Which of the following best describes India's "Neighbourhood First Policy" in foreign affairs?

- (A) India's foreign policy approach giving priority to neighbouring countries like Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and others, emphasising connectivity, trade, and people-to-people ties
- (B) India's domestic policy of developing border districts before interior regions
- (C) India's agreement to join China's Belt and Road Initiative to enhance regional connectivity
- (D) India's policy of only accepting aid from neighbouring countries during natural disasters

Q19. The Government of India Act 1935 was a landmark piece of British legislation. Which of the following is a key feature of the Act and its constitutional legacy?

- (A) It abolished the principle of separate electorates for minorities and established universal suffrage



- (B) It introduced provincial autonomy and formed the basis of India's Constitution until 1949
- (C) It transferred full sovereignty to Indian leaders and ended the role of the British Crown
- (D) It established the Indian Parliament with both Houses directly elected by the people

Q20. Under Article 352 of the Indian Constitution, on which grounds can the President proclaim a National Emergency, and what is the Parliamentary approval requirement?

- (A) Only on grounds of natural calamity; approved by simple majority of Parliament
- (B) On grounds of financial instability; approved by two-thirds majority of Lok Sabha alone
- (C) On grounds of war, external aggression, or armed rebellion; approved by special majority (two-thirds of members present and voting, and majority of total membership of each House)
- (D) On grounds of war only; approved unanimously by both Houses of Parliament

Q21. The Digital India programme was launched by the Government of India with three core vision areas. Which of the following correctly identifies the launch date and the three vision areas?

- (A) Launched on 15 August 2014; vision areas: Digital Literacy, E-Commerce, and Cashless Economy
- (B) Launched on 26 January 2016; vision areas: Digital Identity, Digital Finance, and Digital Health
- (C) Launched on 2 October 2014; vision areas: Smart Cities, Broadband Highways, and Digital Skills
- (D) Launched on 1 July 2015; vision areas: Digital Infrastructure, Digital Services, and Digital Empowerment



- Q22.** In February 2024, the Union Cabinet approved semiconductor manufacturing projects. Which of the following correctly identifies the location and international partner for Tata Electronics' 28-nanometre semiconductor fabrication plant?
- (A) Dholera, Gujarat; in partnership with PowerChip Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation, Taiwan
 - (B) Pune, Maharashtra; in partnership with Samsung Electronics, South Korea
 - (C) Bengaluru, Karnataka; in partnership with Intel Corporation, USA
 - (D) Hyderabad, Telangana; in partnership with TSMC, Taiwan
- Q23.** Indian badminton player Lakshya Sen achieved a landmark victory at the 2022 Commonwealth Games in Birmingham. What was his achievement?
- (A) He won Silver in men's singles at the 2021 BWF World Championships
 - (B) He won Gold in men's singles badminton at the 2022 Commonwealth Games, Birmingham
 - (C) He won Bronze in men's singles at the Tokyo Olympics 2020
 - (D) He won Gold in men's doubles at the 2022 Thomas Cup
- Q24.** Which is the highest mountain peak on Indian territory, what is its height, and where is it located?
- (A) Nanda Devi; 7,816 m; located in Uttarakhand
 - (B) K2; 8,611 m; located on the India-Pakistan border in Jammu & Kashmir
 - (C) Kangchenjunga; 8,586 m; located on the Sikkim-Nepal border
 - (D) Mount Everest; 8,848 m; located in Uttarakhand
- Q25.** The Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences 2024 was awarded to three economists



for their studies on how institutions are formed and affect prosperity. Which of the following correctly identifies the laureates?

- (A) Paul Krugman, Joseph Stiglitz, and Amartya Sen
- (B) Thomas Piketty, Esther Duflo, and Abhijit Banerjee
- (C) Robert Shiller, Eugene Fama, and Lars Peter Hansen
- (D) Daron Acemoglu, Simon Johnson, and James A. Robinson

Q26. India's XPoSat mission, launched on 1 January 2024, studies the polarisation of X-rays from bright astronomical sources. Which of the following statements about XPoSat is correct?

- (A) It is India's first X-ray polarimetry satellite, making India only the second country after the USA to operate such a mission in space
- (B) It is India's first solar observation satellite and the world's first dedicated to X-ray imaging
- (C) It is a joint mission with ESA to study gravitational waves from neutron stars
- (D) It primarily studies the surface composition of asteroids using X-ray fluorescence

Q27. Which of the following statements correctly describes India's position regarding the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and the ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement (AIFTA)?

- (A) India signed RCEP in 2020 and the ASEAN-India FTA in 2015
- (B) India did not join RCEP in 2019 due to concerns about Chinese goods dumping; the ASEAN-India FTA in goods has been in force since 2010
- (C) India is a founding member of RCEP and exited the ASEAN-India FTA in 2018
- (D) India signed RCEP in 2022 after renegotiating key clauses with China



- Q28.** Sarojini Naidu, born on 13 February 1879, holds the distinction of being a pioneering Indian leader. Which of the following correctly describes her achievements?
- (A) She was the first woman Chief Minister of an Indian state and is known as “Mother of the Nation”
 - (B) She was the first woman to serve as a Union Cabinet Minister and won the Bharat Ratna in 1950
 - (C) She was known as the “Nightingale of India,” was the first woman President of the Indian National Congress (1925), and the first woman Governor of an Indian state
 - (D) She was the first woman Speaker of the Lok Sabha and founded the All India Women’s Conference
- Q29.** The Indian Independence Act 1947, passed by the British Parliament on 18 July 1947, created two independent Dominions from 15 August 1947. Who became the first Governor-General of independent India?
- (A) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
 - (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (C) C. Rajagopalachari
 - (D) Lord Mountbatten
- Q30.** The Blue Flag certification is an international eco-label for beaches and marinas. Which organisation awards it, and which Indian state has the most Blue Flag certified beaches?
- (A) Foundation for Environmental Education (FEE) of Denmark; Odisha has the most Blue Flag beaches in India
 - (B) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Goa has the most Blue Flag beaches in India
 - (C) World Wildlife Fund (WWF); Kerala has the most Blue Flag beaches in India



(D) International Maritime Organization (IMO); Tamil Nadu has the most Blue Flag beaches in India



Detailed Solutions

Solution

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q1](#)

Maharaja Ranjit Singh (1780–1839) founded the Sikh Empire in 1799 after unifying the Sikh Misl. He was popularly known as **Sher-e-Punjab** (Lion of Punjab) for his military prowess and administrative genius. The famous **Kohinoor diamond** was part of his royal treasury; after the Anglo-Sikh Wars (1845–49) and British annexation of Punjab in 1849, it was ceded to Queen Victoria. His empire was among the last major powers to fall to the British in the Indian subcontinent.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 1.

- (A) Rana Sanga was a Rajput king of Mewar, not connected to the Sikh Empire or the Syamantaka (a mythological gem).
- (B) Tipu Sultan was the ruler of Mysore, not the founder of the Sikh Empire; the Hope Diamond is associated with French royalty and later American collectors.
- (C) The Maharaja of Mysore and the Nassak Diamond are both associated with the Deccan/South India, unrelated to Ranjit Singh.

Final Answer: Maharaja Ranjit Singh was “Sher-e-Punjab” and the Kohinoor was in his treasury ⇒ **D**

Solution

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q2](#)

The Rajya Sabha (Council of States) is the upper house of India’s Parliament. Its **total strength is 250**: 238 members are elected by the elected members of State Legislative Assemblies and Union Territory legislatures through single transferable vote, and **12 members are nominated by the President** for their expertise in literature, science, art, or social service. Members serve **6-year terms**, with one-third retiring every 2 years. Rajya Sabha is a **permanent body** and cannot be dissolved.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 2.

- (B) 245 is sometimes cited as the “current” strength, but the constitutional maximum is 250; 233 does not match the constitutional provision either.
- (C) Rajya Sabha members are **not** directly elected by the people; they are elected by State Legislative Assembly members.
- (D) 252 and 240 do not correspond to any constitutional provision.

Final Answer: Total strength of Rajya Sabha is 250 (238 elected + 12 nominated)



⇒ **A**

Solution

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

India's total coastline, including the Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands, is approximately **7,516.6 km**. The mainland coastline alone is about 6,100 km. The coastline touches **9 states**: Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, and West Bengal, as well as 4 Union Territories (Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry, and Andaman & Nicobar). India ranks among the top countries for coastline length globally.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Solution 3.**
- (A) 5,422 km refers only to a portion of the mainland coast and the figure of 7 states is incorrect.
 - (C) 6,100 km is only the mainland coastline, not the total including islands; 11 states is also wrong.
 - (D) 8,200 km and 8 states are both incorrect figures for India's coastline.

Final Answer: India's total coastline including islands is 7,516 km; touches 9 states ⇒ **B**

Solution

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

The **PM Vishwakarma** scheme was launched on **17 September 2023** (Vishwakarma Jayanti) by PM Narendra Modi. It provides recognition through a PM Vishwakarma certificate and ID card, skill training (basic and advanced), and collateral-free loans (up to ₹1 lakh in the first tranche and up to ₹3 lakh in the second) to artisans and craftspeople in **18 traditional trades** including blacksmiths, goldsmiths, potters, carpenters, cobblers, weavers, and more. The scheme aims to integrate them into global value chains.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Solution 4.**
- (A) 10 trades is an undercount; the scheme specifically covers 18 identified traditional trades.
 - (B) 14 trades is also incorrect; 18 is the officially notified number.
 - (D) 24 trades is an overcount; the scheme covers exactly 18 traditional trades.

Final Answer: PM Vishwakarma scheme covers 18 traditional trades (launched September 2023) ⇒ **C**



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

PARAM Siddhi-AI is India's most powerful AI-focused supercomputer with a computing capacity of 210 petaflops (AI performance). It was set up under the **National Supercomputing Mission (NSM)**, a joint initiative of the Department of Science and Technology and the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. It was developed by **C-DAC** (Centre for Development of Advanced Computing) in collaboration with **IIT Bombay**. In November 2021, it was ranked **63rd** in the global TOP500 list of supercomputers.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 5.

- (A) Digital India Mission is focused on digital governance, not supercomputing; IIT Delhi did not develop PARAM Siddhi-AI.
- (B) DRDO's supercomputing work is separate; BARC Mumbai was not the developing institution for PARAM Siddhi-AI.
- (C) Smart Cities Mission is unrelated to supercomputing; IISc Bengaluru has its own supercomputer (PARAM Pravega) but did not develop PARAM Siddhi-AI.

Final Answer: PARAM Siddhi-AI was developed under National Supercomputing Mission by C-DAC and IIT Bombay ⇒ **D**

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

Bajrang Punia is one of India's top wrestlers. At the **Tokyo Olympics 2020**, he won the **Bronze medal** in the **men's freestyle 65 kg** category by defeating Kazakhstan's Daulet Niyazbekov in the bronze medal bout. He is also a multiple-time World Championship medallist, Commonwealth Games 2018 Gold medalist (65 kg), and Asian Games 2018 Gold medalist (65 kg). He was born in Khudan village, Jhajjar district, Haryana.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 6.

- (B) 57 kg is the category in which Ravi Kumar Dahiya competed (he won Silver at Tokyo); Bajrang competed in 65 kg.
- (C) Bajrang Punia is a freestyle wrestler, not Greco-Roman style; 67 kg is also not his weight category.
- (D) 74 kg freestyle was a different category at Tokyo 2020; Bajrang competes at 65 kg.

Final Answer: Bajrang Punia won Bronze in men's freestyle 65 kg at Tokyo Olympics 2020 ⇒ **A**



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

The **India-Australia Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (ECTA)** was signed in April 2022 and came into force on **29 December 2022**. It was the first Free Trade Agreement India signed in about a decade. A key trade benefit: Australia eliminated tariffs on **96% of Indian goods** (by value) exported to Australia, including textiles, leather, furniture, jewellery, machinery, and agricultural products. Indian professionals also gained faster visa processing and enhanced mobility benefits.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Solution 7.**
- (A) The agreement did not eliminate 100% of tariffs; 96% of Indian exports by value received zero-duty treatment on the Australian side.
 - (C) No free movement zone for citizens was created; ECTA is a trade and economic agreement, not an immigration pact.
 - (D) ECTA covers both goods and services; it is not limited to the services sector.

Final Answer: ECTA came into force December 2022; eliminated tariffs on 96% of Indian goods to Australia ⇒ **B**

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

The **Nobel Prize in Physics 2024** was awarded to **John J. Hopfield** (Princeton University) and **Geoffrey Hinton** (University of Toronto) “for foundational discoveries and inventions that enable machine learning with artificial neural networks.” Hopfield invented the **Hopfield network** (associative memory network), while Hinton developed the **Boltzmann machine** and pioneered deep learning — earning him the title “Godfather of Deep Learning.”

Why the other options are wrong:

- Solution 8.**
- (A) Yann LeCun and Yoshua Bengio (together with Hinton) won the **Turing Award** in 2018 for deep learning; they did not win the 2024 Nobel in Physics.
 - (B) Andrew Ng and Demis Hassabis are prominent AI figures, but the 2024 Nobel in Physics went to Hopfield and Hinton; Demis Hassabis won the 2024 Nobel in *Chemistry*.
 - (D) Roger Penrose and Kip Thorne are physicists who won Nobel Prizes in 2020 and 2017 respectively, for work on black holes and gravitational waves, not machine learning.

Final Answer: Nobel Prize in Physics 2024: John J. Hopfield and Geoffrey Hinton



for artificial neural networks ⇒ ☐ C

Solution

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

Pongal is the major harvest festival of **Tamil Nadu**, celebrated in mid-January (corresponding to the Tamil month of Thai) when the sun enters the Capricorn zodiac sign (Makar Sankranti). It is a **four-day festival**: (1) **Bhogi Pongal** – discarding old possessions; (2) **Surya Pongal** – the main day, rice cooked in new clay pots; (3) **Mattu Pongal** – worship of cattle; (4) **Kaanum Pongal** – sightseeing/family gatherings. The festival gives thanks to the Sun God, cattle, and nature for a bountiful harvest.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Solution 9.**
- (A) Karnataka celebrates *Sankranti/Makara Sankranti* not Pongal as its major harvest festival; and three days is incorrect.
 - (B) Andhra Pradesh celebrates *Sankranti* (though culturally similar); and two days is incorrect for Pongal.
 - (C) Kerala celebrates *Onam* as its major harvest festival; and Pongal is not a five-day festival.

Final Answer: Pongal is a four-day harvest festival of Tamil Nadu ⇒ ☐ D

Solution

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

The **United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)** is the main deliberative, policy-making, and representative organ of the UN. All **193 member states** are members of the UNGA, each having **one vote** regardless of size or power (principle of sovereign equality). The UNGA meets in **regular sessions from September to December** each year at its **Headquarters in New York City**. The President of the UNGA is elected annually by member states.

Why the other options are wrong:

- Solution 10.**
- (B) Voting rights in the UNGA belong to all 193 member states equally; only the *Security Council* has P5 veto powers.
 - (C) The UNGA does not meet permanently throughout the year; it has regular sessions (Sept–Dec) and may hold special sessions. Its HQ is in New York, not Geneva.
 - (D) Membership in the UN/UNGA is not based on GDP; all internationally recognised sovereign states that are UN members can participate.



Final Answer: UNGA – all 193 members, one vote each, meets in New York ⇒ A

Solution

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

The **Battle of Buxar** was fought on **22 October 1764**. The British East India Company forces under **Hector Munro** decisively defeated the combined army of: (1) **Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II**, (2) **Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula** of Awadh, and (3) **Mir Qasim** (the deposed Nawab of Bengal). This victory was more strategically decisive than Plassey (1757) because the EIC defeated three rulers simultaneously, establishing complete British dominance over northern India. It led to the **Treaty of Allahabad (1765)**, which formalized British territorial control.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 11.

- (A) Siraj ud-Daulah was defeated at the *Battle of Plassey* (1757), not Buxar; and he alone was the opponent at Plassey.
- (C) The Maratha Confederacy and Tipu Sultan were not parties to the Battle of Buxar; Tipu Sultan was active in the late 18th century in the south.
- (D) The armies of Hyderabad and Carnatic were not involved in the Battle of Buxar, which took place in Bihar.

Final Answer: At Buxar, EIC defeated Shah Alam II, Shuja-ud-Daula, and Mir Qasim combined ⇒ B

Solution

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

The **Gram Sabha** is the foundation of Panchayati Raj Institutions. It consists of **all persons registered as voters** in the electoral rolls relating to a village (or group of villages) comprising a gram panchayat area. **Article 243A** of the Constitution (inserted by the **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992**) gives it constitutional status and empowers the State Legislature to define its powers and functions. The Gram Sabha acts as the general body of the panchayat and can include functions like approving budgets and conducting social audits.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 12.

- (A) The Gram Sabha is not limited to elected members of the Gram Panchayat; it includes ALL registered voters. Article 40 (DPSP) directs states to organise panchayats but does not define Gram Sabha.
- (B) All residents aged 18+ is close but not precise; the Gram Sabha comprises those registered in the *electoral rolls* of the village; Article 326 relates



to universal adult suffrage for elections to the Houses of Parliament and State Legislatures.

- (D) The Gram Sabha is not restricted to the Sarpanch and Ward Members; Article 243G relates to powers and functions of Panchayats, not the definition of Gram Sabha.

Final Answer: Gram Sabha = all registered voters of the village; recognised under Article 243A ⇒

Solution

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

The **National Green Hydrogen Mission** was approved by the Union Cabinet on **4 January 2023**. Key targets by 2030: production capacity of **5 million metric tonnes (MMT) of green hydrogen per year**; total projected investment of **₹8 lakh crore (\$100 billion)**; creation of over 6 lakh jobs; reduction of fossil fuel imports by **₹1 lakh crore per year**; and abatement of nearly 50 MMT of greenhouse gas emissions. The mission aims to make India a global hub and leading exporter of green hydrogen.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 13.

- (A) 1 MMT per year and ₹2 lakh crore are both significant underestimates of the mission's ambition.
- (B) 10 MMT per year and ₹15 lakh crore are overestimates; the official target is 5 MMT and ₹8 lakh crore.
- (C) 3 MMT per year and ₹5 lakh crore are also incorrect; these figures do not match the Cabinet-approved mission targets.

Final Answer: National Green Hydrogen Mission targets 5 MMT per year with ₹8 lakh crore investment by 2030 ⇒

Solution

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

Project Elephant was launched in **1992** by the **Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC)** of the Government of India. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme that provides financial and technical support to elephant range states for the protection of elephants, their habitats, and migratory corridors; management of man-elephant conflicts; welfare of domesticated elephants; and research and public awareness. Currently, there are **33 elephant reserves** across India.



Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 14.

- (B) 1988 is incorrect for the launch year; the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare is not the nodal ministry for Project Elephant.
- (C) 2000 is incorrect; there is no dedicated "Ministry of Wildlife and Biodiversity Conservation" in India; wildlife falls under MoEFCC.
- (D) 1973 was the year of *Project Tiger*, not Project Elephant; the Ministry of Science and Technology is also not the nodal ministry for this conservation project.

Final Answer: Project Elephant was launched in 1992 by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change ⇒ A

Solution

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

The **Small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV)** was developed by ISRO to provide rapid, on-demand, and low-cost launch services for **small satellites in the 10 to 500 kg mass range**. The first developmental flight (SSLV-D1, August 2022) partially failed; the **first fully successful launch was SSLV-D2 on 10 February 2023**, placing EOS-07, Janus-1, and AzaadiSAT-2 into a 450 km circular orbit. SSLV can be assembled in 72 hours with a minimal team, making it ideal for commercial small satellite launches.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 15.

- (A) 1,000–5,000 kg is the payload class of the PSLV and larger vehicles; SSLV is designed for much lighter payloads.
- (C) 5,000–10,000 kg to GTO is the capability of the GSLV Mk III (LVM3); well beyond SSLV's design range.
- (D) 500–2,000 kg is more representative of PSLV's capacity; SSLV tops out at around 500 kg.

Final Answer: SSLV is designed to launch small satellites of 10–500 kg; first successful launch in 2023 ⇒ B

Solution

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

Suryakumar Yadav (known as "SKY") is celebrated for his unique **360-degree batting style**, playing shots all around the ground. He won the **ICC Men's T20I Cricketer of the Year** award for **2022 and 2023** — making him the first player to win this award in two consecutive years. He became the **No. 1 ranked T20I**



batter in the world in 2022 and has maintained a phenomenal average and strike rate in the format. He is also the vice-captain of India's T20I team.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 16.

- (A) Suryakumar is primarily a T20I specialist; the ODI Cricketer of the Year 2023 was won by Virat Kohli, not Suryakumar.
- (B) The Spirit of Cricket Award is given to a player or team that displayed exceptional sportsmanship; it is unrelated to batting statistics.
- (D) Suryakumar Yadav has not played Test cricket for India; he is not a contender for the ICC Men's Test Cricketer of the Year.

Final Answer: Suryakumar Yadav won ICC Men's T20I Cricketer of the Year 2023 (second consecutive year) ⇒

Solution

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

Jon Fosse (born 1959) is a **Norwegian** novelist, playwright, and poet. He was awarded the **Nobel Prize in Literature 2023** "for his innovative plays and prose which give voice to the unsayable." He is one of the most widely performed playwrights in the world after Samuel Beckett. His major works include the seven-part novel **Septology**, *A Shining*, *Boathouse*, *Melancholy*, and over 30 plays. He was the first Norwegian to win the Nobel Prize in Literature since Sigrid Undset in 1928.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 17.

- (A) "The Snowhare" is not a known major work by Jon Fosse; Denmark is not his nationality.
- (B) Sweden is not Jon Fosse's country; "The Red Room" is a 19th-century novel by Swedish author August Strindberg.
- (C) "Under the North Star" is a work by Finnish author Väinö Linna; Finland is not Jon Fosse's country.

Final Answer: Jon Fosse is a Norwegian author who won the Nobel Prize in Literature 2023; known for "Septology" ⇒

Solution

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

India's **Neighbourhood First Policy** is the guiding principle of India's foreign policy that prioritises relations with immediate neighbouring countries: **Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, and Myanmar**. It emphasises connectivity (road, rail, air, digital), trade, energy cooperation, and



people-to-people ties. The policy seeks to build a stable and peaceful neighbourhood and is seen as a contrast to China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), which India has **not joined** due to sovereignty concerns (particularly the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor passing through Pakistan-occupied Kashmir).

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 18.

- (B) Neighbourhood First is India's *foreign policy*, not a domestic development policy about border districts.
- (C) India has explicitly *not* joined China's BRI; this option is factually opposite to India's actual stance.
- (D) Restricting aid acceptance to neighbours only is not part of India's policy; India both gives and receives international cooperation broadly.

Final Answer: Neighbourhood First Policy prioritises India's immediate neighbours with focus on connectivity and trade ⇒ A

Solution

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

The **Government of India Act 1935** was a landmark British legislation that: introduced **provincial autonomy** (provinces became self-governing units with elected legislatures and responsible governments); proposed an All-India Federation (never implemented as princes did not join); introduced dyarchy at the Centre; provided for separate electorates for minorities; established the Federal Court of India; and extended the franchise. This Act served as the **basis for India's Constitution until the new Constitution came into force on 26 January 1950**, and also for Pakistan's Constitution until 1956.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 19.

- (A) The Act of 1935 did *not* abolish separate electorates (these continued) and did not establish universal suffrage (franchise was limited based on property qualifications).
- (C) The Act did not transfer full sovereignty to Indians; India and Pakistan remained Dominions under the Crown even after independence in 1947.
- (D) The Indian Parliament as established by the 1950 Constitution was not a direct creation of the 1935 Act; the 1935 Act proposed a Federal Legislature, not a directly elected Parliament.

Final Answer: Government of India Act 1935 introduced provincial autonomy and formed the basis of India's Constitution until 1949 ⇒ B



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

Article 352 of the Indian Constitution empowers the President to proclaim a **National Emergency** on three grounds: **war, external aggression, or armed rebellion** (the term “internal disturbance” was replaced by “armed rebellion” by the 44th Constitutional Amendment, 1978). The proclamation must be approved by **both Houses of Parliament within one month** by a **special majority** — i.e., a majority of the total membership of each House AND two-thirds of the members of each House present and voting. Proclamation suspends most Fundamental Rights (Articles 20 and 21 remain operative).

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 20.

- (A) Natural calamity is a ground for *State Emergency* or disaster management provisions, not for National Emergency under Article 352; simple majority is not the required threshold.
- (B) Financial instability is the ground for a *Financial Emergency* under Article 360, not for National Emergency; Lok Sabha alone cannot approve it.
- (D) Unanimity is not required; the special majority (two-thirds of members present and voting + majority of total membership) is the constitutional requirement; and both Houses must approve separately.

Final Answer: National Emergency under Article 352: grounds are war/external aggression/armed rebellion; approved by special majority ⇒ **C**

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

The **Digital India** programme was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on **1 July 2015**. It is a flagship programme of the Government of India with the vision to transform India into a **digitally empowered society and knowledge economy**. The programme has three core vision areas: (1) **Digital Infrastructure as a Utility to Every Citizen**, (2) **Governance and Services on Demand (Digital Services)**, and (3) **Digital Empowerment of Citizens**. Key initiatives under it include BharatNet, DigiLocker, MyGov, e-Hospital, and UMANG.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 21.

- (A) Digital India was launched on 1 July 2015, not 15 August 2014; the vision areas listed (Digital Literacy, E-Commerce, Cashless Economy) are components but not the official three vision areas.
- (B) 26 January 2016 is incorrect; Digital Identity, Digital Finance, and Digital Health are not the three officially stated vision areas of Digital India.



- (C) 2 October 2014 is incorrect (that is Swachh Bharat Mission's launch date); the three vision areas listed are not the officially notified ones for Digital India.

Final Answer: Digital India launched 1 July 2015; vision areas: Digital Infrastructure, Digital Services, Digital Empowerment ⇒ **D**

Solution

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

In **February 2024**, the Union Cabinet approved three semiconductor manufacturing projects under the India Semiconductor Mission. **Tata Electronics** announced a **28-nanometre semiconductor fabrication plant** at **Dholera Special Investment Region, Gujarat**, in partnership with **PowerChip Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation (PSMC) of Taiwan**. This plant, with an investment of over ₹91,000 crore, will be India's first commercial semiconductor fab. Another Tata project (Tata Semiconductor Assembly and Test) was approved for Morigaon, Assam, for chip assembly and testing.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 22.

- (B) Pune, Maharashtra and Samsung Electronics, South Korea are not the location or partner for Tata's fab; Samsung has separate chip investments but not in Pune.
- (C) Bengaluru, Karnataka and Intel Corporation, USA are not associated with Tata's approved fab plant; Intel has its own chip design operations in India but was not a partner in this Cabinet-approved project.
- (D) Hyderabad, Telangana and TSMC, Taiwan are incorrect; TSMC is building its first overseas fab in Japan/Arizona, not Hyderabad.

Final Answer: Tata Electronics' 28 nm fab is in Dholera, Gujarat with PowerChip Semiconductor (Taiwan) ⇒ **A**

Solution

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

Lakshya Sen is an Indian professional badminton player from Almora, Uttarakhand. His landmark achievement came at the **2022 Commonwealth Games in Birmingham** where he won the **Gold medal in men's singles badminton**, defeating NG Tze Yong of Malaysia in the final. He had earlier reached the final of the **2021 BWF World Championships** in Huelva, Spain, where he won the Silver medal. At the **Paris 2024 Olympics**, he made the bronze medal match but finished fourth.



Why the other options are wrong:**Solution 23.**

- (A) Reaching the 2021 BWF World Championships final (Silver) is indeed his achievement, but the question asks about his gold medal – the CWG 2022 Gold was his landmark *gold* victory; also the option says “won Silver” which is true but is not the landmark asked about.
- (C) Lakshya Sen did not compete in the Tokyo Olympics 2020 (he was not part of India’s badminton singles contingent there).
- (D) Lakshya Sen is a singles player; he did not win Gold in men’s doubles at the 2022 Thomas Cup (India won the Thomas Cup in 2022 but in team format, not men’s doubles specifically for Lakshya).

Final Answer: Lakshya Sen won Gold in men’s singles badminton at 2022 Commonwealth Games, Birmingham ⇒ **B**

Solution

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

Kangchenjunga, at 8,586 m (28,169 ft), is the **world’s third highest peak** and the **highest mountain on Indian territory**. It is located on the **Sikkim-Nepal border** and is part of the Kangchenjunga National Park, a UNESCO World Heritage Site in Sikkim. The name means “Five Treasures of Snow” in Tibetan, referring to its five summits. The first ascent was in 1955 by George Band and Joe Brown of a British expedition.

Why the other options are wrong:**Solution 24.**

- (A) Nanda Devi (7,816 m) is the highest peak *entirely within India* (no border dispute), but Kangchenjunga at 8,586 m is the overall highest on Indian territory; also Nanda Devi’s height is 7,816 m, not stated correctly here.
- (B) K2 (8,611 m) is on the Pakistan-China border, not the India-Pakistan border; it is not on Indian territory.
- (D) Mount Everest (8,848 m) is on the Nepal-China (Tibet) border; it is not on Indian territory, and Uttarakhand does not host Everest.

Final Answer: Kangchenjunga at 8,586 m is India’s highest peak on its territory, on the Sikkim-Nepal border ⇒ **C**

Solution

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

The **Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences 2024** was awarded to **Daron Acemoglu** (MIT), **Simon Johnson** (MIT), and **James A. Robinson** (University of Chicago)



“for studies on how institutions are formed and affect prosperity.” Their landmark book “**Why Nations Fail**” (Acemoglu & Robinson, 2012) argues that **inclusive political and economic institutions** drive long-term growth and prosperity, while **extractive institutions** concentrate power and resources and lead to poverty. Their research used natural experiments from colonial history to demonstrate this.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 25.

- (A) Paul Krugman won the 2008 Nobel in Economics (trade theory); Joseph Stiglitz won in 2001 (information asymmetry); Amartya Sen won in 1998 (welfare economics); none won in 2024.
- (B) Thomas Piketty has not won the Nobel Prize; Esther Duflo and Abhijit Banerjee won the 2019 Nobel (experimental approach to poverty alleviation, jointly with Michael Kremer).
- (C) Robert Shiller won the 2013 Nobel (asset price empirics); Eugene Fama won the 2013 Nobel; Lars Peter Hansen won the 2013 Nobel — all in 2013, not 2024.

Final Answer: Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences 2024: Acemoglu, Johnson, and Robinson for the role of institutions in prosperity ⇒ D

Solution

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

XPoSat (X-ray Polarimeter Satellite) was launched by ISRO on **1 January 2024** using the PSLV-C58 rocket. It is India’s **first dedicated X-ray polarimetry mission** and makes India **only the second country** in the world (after the USA, which launched NASA’s **IXPE – Imaging X-ray Polarimetry Explorer** in December 2021) to operate an X-ray polarimetry satellite. XPoSat carries two payloads: POLIX (Polarimeter Instrument in X-rays) and XSPECT (X-ray Spectroscopy and Timing), and studies polarisation of X-rays from sources like black holes, neutron stars, and pulsars.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 26.

- (B) XPoSat is not a solar observation satellite; Aditya-L1 (launched September 2023) is India’s first solar mission. XPoSat is not the world’s first X-ray imaging satellite either.
- (C) XPoSat is not a joint ESA mission, and it does not study gravitational waves (that is the domain of LIGO and LISA Pathfinder).
- (D) XPoSat does not study asteroid surface composition; that is done by missions like Hayabusa or OSIRIS-REx using X-ray fluorescence spectrometers.

Final Answer: XPoSat (1 January 2024) is India’s first X-ray polarimetry satellite;



second country after USA ⇒ **A**

Solution

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

India signed the **ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement (AIFTA) in goods** in August 2009, which came into force from **1 January 2010**. However, on **4 November 2019** at the RCEP Summit in Bangkok, India **walked out of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)** negotiations. PM Modi cited concerns about a potential flood of Chinese imports (dumping), inadequate protections for India's services sector and agriculture, and the trade deficit India already runs with many RCEP members. The 15 remaining countries (without India) signed RCEP on 15 November 2020.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 27.

- (A) India did *not* sign RCEP in 2020; and the ASEAN-India FTA in goods has been in force since 2010, not 2015.
- (C) India is not a founding or any other member of RCEP; it never signed RCEP; India did not exit AIFTA in 2018.
- (D) India did not sign RCEP in 2022 or any other year; it remains outside the RCEP framework.

Final Answer: India did not join RCEP (2019); ASEAN-India FTA in goods in force since 2010 ⇒ **B**

Solution

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

Sarojini Naidu (13 February 1879 – 2 March 1949) was a multi-faceted Indian leader. She was: (1) Known as the “**Nightingale of India**” (Bharatiya Kokila) for her celebrated poetry in English; (2) The **first woman President of the Indian National Congress** in 1925 (Kanpur session); (3) The **first woman to serve as Governor of an Indian state** (United Provinces, now Uttar Pradesh), appointed in 1947; and (4) A close associate and lieutenant of Mahatma Gandhi in the freedom struggle. Her birthday, 13 February, is celebrated as **National Women's Day** in India.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 28.

- (A) Sarojini Naidu was not a Chief Minister; the title “Mother of the Nation” is associated with Kasturba Gandhi, not Sarojini Naidu.
- (B) The first woman Union Cabinet Minister was Rajkumari Amrit Kaur



(1947); the Bharat Ratna was not awarded to Sarojini Naidu in 1950 (it was first awarded in 1954).

- (D) The first woman Speaker of Lok Sabha was Meira Kumar (2009); Sarojini Naidu did not found the All India Women's Conference (that was Margaret Cousins in 1927).

Final Answer: Sarojini Naidu = "Nightingale of India"; first woman President of INC (1925); first woman Governor ⇒ ☐ C

Solution

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

The **Indian Independence Act 1947** was passed by the British Parliament on **18 July 1947** and came into effect on **15 August 1947**, creating two independent Dominions — **India and Pakistan**. **Lord Mountbatten** (the last Viceroy of India) became the **first Governor-General of Dominion of India** (a largely ceremonial role). **Muhammad Ali Jinnah** became the first Governor-General of Pakistan. **Jawaharlal Nehru** became the first Prime Minister of India. The Act ended the Crown's paramountcy over the Princely States, making them free to accede to either Dominion or remain independent.

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 29.

- (A) Muhammad Ali Jinnah became the first Governor-General of *Pakistan*, not India.
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru became the first *Prime Minister* of India, not the Governor-General.
- (C) C. Rajagopalachari ("Rajaji") became the *second* Governor-General of India (1948–1950) when Mountbatten returned to Britain; he was also the first (and only) Indian to serve as Governor-General.

Final Answer: Lord Mountbatten became the first Governor-General of independent India under the 1947 Act ⇒ ☐ D

Solution

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

The **Blue Flag** is an internationally recognised eco-label for beaches, marinas, and sustainable boating tourism operators. It is awarded by the **Foundation for Environmental Education (FEE)**, a Denmark-based non-governmental organisation, founded in 1981 (Blue Flag started in France in 1985). A beach must meet **33 strict criteria** across four categories: water quality, environmental education and



information, environmental management, and safety and services. In India, **Shiv-rajpur beach in Gujarat** was the first to be awarded (2020). As of 2023, India had 12 Blue Flag beaches, with **Odisha** having the most (5 beaches: Puri, Konark, Gopalpur, Chandrabhaga, and Kasafal).

Why the other options are wrong:

Solution 30.

- **(B)** UNEP does not award the Blue Flag certification; and Goa does not have the most Blue Flag beaches in India.
- **(C)** WWF does not award the Blue Flag certification (WWF focuses on wildlife conservation); and Kerala, though having Blue Flag beaches (Kappad), does not have the most in India.
- **(D)** The International Maritime Organization regulates international shipping safety, not beach eco-labelling; Tamil Nadu's Blue Flag beaches are fewer than Odisha's.

Final Answer: Blue Flag certification by FEE of Denmark; Odisha has the most Blue Flag beaches in India ⇒ A



Answer Key

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

