

CLAT Current Affairs & GK Sample Paper – 17

Duration: 30 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 30

Instructions

- This paper contains **30** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the Current Affairs including General Knowledge section of **CLAT** (Common Law Admission Test).
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. There is **a negative marking of 0.25 marks** for every incorrect answer; unattempted questions carry no penalty.
- The paper has **six passages**, each followed by four to six questions. Only **one** option is correct; base your answer on the passage together with the general knowledge it draws upon.
- CLAT is an offline pen-and-paper (OMR) test with no sectional time limit; attempt this practice paper in one timed sitting of about **30 minutes**.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, dictionaries, or electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

Passage I

Directions (Q1–Q5): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

In September 2024, the Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister accepted the recommendations of the High-Level Committee on 'One Nation, One Election' (ONOE). The committee, headed by former President of India Ram Nath Kovind, was constituted in September 2023 to examine and make recommendations for holding simultaneous elections to the Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies, Municipalities, and Panchayats. The report, spanning



over 18,000 pages, proposed a two-step approach. In the first phase, simultaneous elections for the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies would be held. In the second phase, elections for Municipalities and Panchayats would be synchronized with the Lok Sabha and Assemblies in such a manner that they are held within 100 days of the general elections. The committee recommended that the government develop a legally tenable mechanism for this transition. This would involve amending at least 15 Articles of the Constitution, including those related to the duration of the Houses (Articles 83 and 172). For the first phase (Lok Sabha and Assemblies), the committee suggested that a formal constitutional amendment would not require ratification by states. However, for the second phase involving local bodies, ratification by at least half of the states would be mandatory. The proposal has ignited a fierce constitutional debate regarding the basic structure of the Constitution, federalism, and the logistical challenges of deploying Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) and security personnel on such a massive scale.

Q1. The High-Level Committee on 'One Nation, One Election' was chaired by:

- (A) Amit Shah
- (B) Ram Nath Kovind
- (C) N.K. Singh
- (D) Ghulam Nabi Azad

Q2. According to the committee's report, the synchronization of local body elections (Phase 2) with the Lok Sabha elections should occur within how many days?

- (A) 30 days
- (B) 60 days



- (C) 100 days
- (D) 180 days

- Q3.** Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution, governing the duration of the State Legislative Assemblies, would require amendment for ONOE?
- (A) Article 72
 - (B) Article 124
 - (C) Article 172
 - (D) Article 324
- Q4.** Under the recommendations, why does the amendment for synchronizing Municipal and Panchayat elections require ratification by half of the States?
- (A) Because local bodies are private institutions.
 - (B) Because the subject of 'Local Government' falls under the State List (Entry 5) of the Seventh Schedule.
 - (C) Because the President has the absolute power to veto local laws.
 - (D) Because Municipalities are governed by the Ministry of External Affairs.
- Q5.** The concept of 'Simultaneous Elections' was the norm in India until which year, after which the cycle was disrupted?
- (A) 1952
 - (B) 1967
 - (C) 1975
 - (D) 1991

Passage II: International Affairs Climate Finance

Directions (Q6–Q10): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The 29th Conference of the Parties (COP29) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was held in



Baku, Azerbaijan, in November 2024. Often dubbed the "Finance COP," its primary objective was to establish a New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) on climate finance. This goal is intended to replace the previous commitment by developed nations to provide \$100 billion per year to developing countries, a target that was only met with significant delay. The discussions in Baku were marked by deep divisions between the Global North and Global South. Developing nations, led by groups like the G77+China and the Like-Minded Developing Countries (LMDCs), demanded that the new goal be scaled up to at least \$1.3 trillion annually, primarily in the form of grants and concessional finance.

Developed nations, on the other hand, argued for a "multi-layered" approach that includes private capital and an expanded contributor base, suggesting that emerging economies like China and oil-rich Gulf states should also contribute. Another critical area of negotiation was the operationalization of the 'Loss and Damage Fund' established at COP27. The presidency of COP29 emphasized the "Baku Initiative for Climate Finance, Investment and Trade" (BICFIT) to align global trade systems with climate goals. As the planet continues to witness record-breaking temperatures and extreme weather events, the success of the Baku summit was seen as vital for maintaining the momentum of the Paris Agreement.

Q6. The COP29 summit, held in 2024, took place in which city?

- (A) Dubai, UAE
- (B) Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt
- (C) Baku, Azerbaijan
- (D) Belem, Brazil



- Q7.** The primary focal point of COP29, referred to as NCQG in the passage, stands for:
- (A) National Climate Quality Group
 - (B) New Collective Quantified Goal
 - (C) Net-zero Carbon Quantitative Guardrail
 - (D) Northern Coalition for Global Growth
- Q8.** What was the annual climate finance target previously set by developed countries (which NCQG aims to replace)?
- (A) \$50 billion
 - (B) \$100 billion
 - (C) \$500 billion
 - (D) \$1 trillion
- Q9.** Which initiative was launched by the COP29 presidency to integrate trade, investment, and climate finance?
- (A) ISA
 - (B) BICFIT
 - (C) Blue Nile Mission
 - (D) Global Biofuel Alliance
- Q10.** The 'Loss and Damage Fund', a key topic in climate negotiations, was formally established during which COP?
- (A) COP21 (Paris)
 - (B) COP26 (Glasgow)
 - (C) COP27 (Sharm El-Sheikh)
 - (D) COP28 (Dubai)

Passage III

Directions (Q11–Q15): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

In August 2024, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting announced the winners of the 70th National Film Awards for the year 2022. These awards continue to be the most prestigious recognition for excellence in Indian cinema. The award for 'Best Feature Film' was conferred upon the Malayalam film *Aattam*, directed by Anand Ekarshi, a chamber drama exploring gender dynamics and justice. In the acting categories, Rishab Shetty won the 'Best Actor' award for his stellar performance in the Kannada film *Kantara*, which also won the award for 'Best Popular Film Providing Wholesome Entertainment'. Nithya Menen and Manasi Parekh shared the 'Best Actress' award for their roles in *Thiruchitrambalam* and *Kutch Express*, respectively.

Parallely, the Sahitya Akademi announced its annual awards for 2024, recognizing literary merit across 24 Indian languages. The Akademi also conferred the prestigious Jnanpith Award, India's highest literary honour. In early 2024, the 58th Jnanpith Award was jointly awarded to Sanskrit scholar Jagadguru Rambhadracharya and Urdu poet and lyricist Gulzar. These recognitions underscore the diversity of Indian art and literature, bridging the gap between traditional scholarship and modern creative expressions. Furthermore, the Dadasaheb Phalke Award for 2022 was bestowed upon Mithun Chakraborty for his monumental contribution to Indian cinema.

Q11. Which film won the 'Best Feature Film' award at the 70th National Film Awards?



- (A) Kantara
- (B) Aattam
- (C) Rocketry: The Nambi Effect
- (D) RRR

Q12. Rishab Shetty was adjudged the 'Best Actor' at the 70th National Film Awards for his role in:

- (A) Pushpa: The Rise
- (B) Vikram
- (C) Kantara
- (D) Jai Bhim

Q13. The 58th Jnanpith Award was conferred upon which of the following pairs?

- (A) Amitav Ghosh and Krishna Sobti
- (B) Gulzar and Jagadguru Rambhadracharya
- (C) Damodar Mauzo and Nilmani Phookan
- (D) Akkitham and Shankha Ghosh

Q14. The Dadasaheb Phalke Award, India's highest award in the field of cinema, was given to which actor in 2024?

- (A) Waheeda Rehman
- (B) Mithun Chakraborty
- (C) Amitabh Bachchan
- (D) Rajinikanth

Q15. Which body is responsible for conferring the National Film Awards in India?

- (A) Film and Television Institute of India (FTII)
- (B) Directorate of Film Festivals (under Ministry of IB)
- (C) Sahitya Akademi



(D) Sangeet Natak Akademi

Passage IV

Directions (Q16–Q20): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The 33rd Summer Olympic Games, held in Paris from July to August 2024, marked a historic chapter for global sports. India finished its campaign with a total of six medals, comprising one silver and five bronze. Neeraj Chopra, the defending champion in Men's Javelin Throw, secured a silver medal with a throw of 89.45 metres, becoming the first Indian track-and-field athlete to win two Olympic medals. Another standout performer was Manu Bhaker, who became the first athlete from independent India to win two medals in a single edition of the Olympics. She won bronze medals in the Women's 10m Air Pistol and the Mixed Team 10m Air Pistol event (alongside Sarabjot Singh).

The Indian Men's Hockey team also displayed remarkable resilience to clinch a bronze medal by defeating Spain, marking their second consecutive Olympic podium finish. Swapnil Kusale added to the shooting tally with a bronze in the Men's 50m Rifle 3 Positions. Despite these successes, the campaign was also marked by the heartbreaking disqualification of wrestler Vinesh Phogat, who was found slightly overweight ahead of her gold medal bout in the 50kg category. Following the Olympics, the Paris 2024 Paralympics saw India achieve its best-ever performance, winning 29 medals, including 7 gold, placing the country 18th in the overall medal tally.



- Q16.** Who became the first Indian track-and-field athlete to win two Olympic medals?
- (A) Milkha Singh
 - (B) P.T. Usha
 - (C) Neeraj Chopra
 - (D) Avinash Sable
- Q17.** Manu Bhaker won two bronze medals at the Paris 2024 Olympics. In which sport did she achieve this feat?
- (A) Wrestling
 - (B) Shooting
 - (C) Badminton
 - (D) Boxing
- Q18.** The Indian Men's Hockey team won the bronze medal at Paris 2024 by defeating which country in the third-place match?
- (A) Germany
 - (B) Netherlands
 - (C) Spain
 - (D) Belgium
- Q19.** How many total medals did India win at the Paris 2024 Paralympics?
- (A) 19
 - (B) 24
 - (C) 29
 - (D) 35
- Q20.** Who won India's only silver medal at the Paris 2024 Olympics?
- (A) Manu Bhaker
 - (B) Neeraj Chopra



- (C) Lakshya Sen
(D) Aman Sehrawat

Passage V

Directions (Q21–Q25): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Following the historic success of Chandrayaan-3, the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has officially commenced work on the Chandrayaan-4 mission. Unlike its predecessor, which focused on soft-landing a rover, Chandrayaan-4 is designed as a lunar sample return mission. This complex endeavour involves not only landing on the lunar surface but also collecting soil and rock samples and launching them back to Earth. The mission is structured into five distinct modules: an Ascender Module, a Descender Module, a Re-entry Module, a Transfer Module, and a Propulsion Module. This mission is seen as a precursor to India's ambitious goal of landing a human on the Moon by 2040.

Simultaneously, ISRO is collaborating with the Japanese Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) for the Lunar Polar Exploration (LUPEX) mission. LUPEX aims to explore the presence of water ice in the Moon's permanently shadowed regions at the South Pole. These scientific missions are complemented by developments in satellite technology, such as the upcoming launch of the Proba-3 mission in collaboration with the European Space Agency (ESA), which will demonstrate high-precision formation flying of two satellites to study the Sun's corona. These international collaborations signify India's transition from a regional space player to a global leader in planetary exploration.



- Q21.** The primary objective of the Chandrayaan-4 mission is:
- (A) To put a space station in lunar orbit.
 - (B) To return lunar soil samples to Earth.
 - (C) To map the entire surface of Mars.
 - (D) To land a human on the Moon's North Pole.
- Q22.** The Lunar Polar Exploration (LUPEX) mission is a joint collaboration between ISRO and:
- (A) NASA (USA)
 - (B) Roscosmos (Russia)
 - (C) JAXA (Japan)
 - (D) ESA (Europe)
- Q23.** The LUPEX mission specifically aims to investigate which substance on the Moon?
- (A) Helium-3
 - (B) Gold deposits
 - (C) Water ice
 - (D) Liquid methane
 - (E)
- Q24.** The Proba-3 mission, mentioned in the passage, is a collaborative effort between ISRO and which space agency?
- (A) NASA
 - (B) JAXA
 - (C) ESA
 - (D) CNSA
- Q25.** According to the Indian government's roadmap, the target year for landing an Indian astronaut on the Moon is:



- (A) 2030
- (B) 2035
- (C) 2040
- (D) 2047

Passage VI

Directions (Q26–Q30): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

In February 2024, the Prime Minister launched the 'PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana', a major rooftop solar scheme aimed at providing free electricity to households across India. The scheme, with a total outlay of over ₹ 75,000 crore, targets to provide up to 300 units of free electricity every month to one crore households. By encouraging the installation of solar panels on rooftops, the government seeks to reduce the electricity bills of poor and middle-class families while simultaneously promoting green energy and sustainability. The scheme provides substantial subsidies: ₹ 30,000 per kW for systems up to 2 kW and ₹ 18,000 per kW for additional capacity up to 3 kW.

The initiative is designed to be user-friendly, with a dedicated national portal where households can apply, choose vendors, and track their applications. To further support the adoption of solar energy, the scheme includes low-interest, collateral-free loan options for the remaining cost of installation. Beyond individual benefits, the PM-Surya Ghar Yojana is expected to generate significant employment opportunities in the solar manufacturing, installation, and maintenance sectors. It also aligns with India's international commitment to increase its non-fossil fuel based energy capacity



and move toward a net-zero future.

- Q26.** The 'PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana' targets to provide how many units of free electricity per month?
- (A) 100 units
 - (B) 200 units
 - (C) 300 units
 - (D) 500 units
- Q27.** How many households does the PM-Surya Ghar scheme aim to cover in its initial phase?
- (A) 10 lakh households
 - (B) 50 lakh households
 - (C) 1 crore households
 - (D) 5 crore households
- Q28.** What is the total financial outlay announced for the PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana?
- (A) ₹ 25,000 crore
 - (B) ₹ 50,000 crore
 - (C) ₹ 75,000 crore
 - (D) ₹ 1,00,000 crore
- Q29.** The scheme offers a subsidy of how much per kW for a 2 kW solar rooftop system?
- (A) ₹ 15,000
 - (B) ₹ 30,000
 - (C) ₹ 45,000
 - (D) ₹ 60,000



- Q30.** The PM-Surya Ghar scheme is primarily managed by which Union Ministry?
- (A) Ministry of Home Affairs
 - (B) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
 - (C) Ministry of External Affairs
 - (D) Ministry of Finance



Detailed Solutions**Q1.****Solution**

Concept: The concept of 'One Nation, One Election' refers to the synchronization of elections for all levels of government—central, state, and local—to be held simultaneously. This requires an expert committee to navigate the legal and constitutional complexities.

Solution: Step 1: Identify the committee details from the passage. The High-Level Committee (HLC) was constituted in September 2023. Step 2: The passage explicitly states the committee was headed by former President Ram Nath Kovind. Other members included Amit Shah, N.K. Singh, and Ghulam Nabi Azad, but Kovind was the chairperson. Step 3: The committee's mandate was to explore the feasibility of simultaneous polls. Step 4: This involves analyzing the impact on federalism and constitutional provisions. Step 5: Therefore, the correct answer is Ram Nath Kovind. (The solution here discusses the committee's formation, its high-profile membership, and the specific role of the former President in leading this 18,000-page report development. Simultaneous elections were previously held in India in 1952, 1957, 1962, and 1967. The Kovind committee's report is a foundational document for any future legislative action on ONOE.)

Final Answer: Ram Nath Kovind

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 1](#)

Q2.**Solution**

Concept: The 'Two-Step Approach' proposed by the Kovind committee aims to gradually synchronize all levels of democracy without overwhelming the administrative machinery.

Solution: Step 1: Locate the specific timeframe mentioned for Phase 2 in the passage. Step 2: The passage states that the second phase involves synchronizing local body (Municipality and Panchayat) elections. Step 3: The report suggests these should be held within 100 days of the Lok Sabha and State Assembly elections. Step 4: This 100-day window is intended to ensure that the "One Nation, One Election" goal is met across all tiers of governance. Step 5: This timeframe is critical for logistics and personnel management. (Extensive details: The committee argues that holding all elections—from Parliament to Panchayats—at once is the final goal. However, to manage the transition, they propose the Lok Sabha and Assemblies go first. The 100-day gap for local bodies is a compromise between total simultaneity and administrative feasibility. This requires a "Common Electoral Roll" to be prepared by the Election Commission of India in consultation with State Election Commissions.)

Final Answer: 100 days

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 2](#)



Q3.

Solution

Concept: Constitutional amendments for ONOE require changing specific articles that dictate the 'tenure' of legislatures to allow for early dissolution or extension for synchronization.

Solution: Step 1: Identify the Articles mentioned in the passage related to House duration. Step 2: Article 83 deals with the duration of the Houses of Parliament (Lok Sabha). Step 3: Article 172 deals with the duration of the State Legislatures. Step 4: Since ONOE requires synchronizing State Assemblies with the Lok Sabha, Article 172 must be amended to allow for a one-time adjustment of Assembly terms. Step 5: Article 324 relates to the Election Commission but does not govern the duration of the House. (Additional reasoning: To implement ONOE, the committee recommended amending Article 83 (Duration of Houses of Parliament), Article 85 (Sessions of Parliament, prorogation and dissolution), Article 172 (Duration of State Legislatures), and Article 174 (Sessions of the State Legislature, prorogation and dissolution). The core change is to ensure that when the Lok Sabha is dissolved, all Assemblies also head to polls.)

Final Answer: Article 172

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 3](#)

Q4.

Solution

Concept: The 'Basic Structure' and 'Federalism' of the Indian Constitution imply that the Union cannot unilaterally change the powers of the States. Amendments affecting state domains require state consent under Article 368(2).

Solution: Step 1: Understand the distribution of power in the Seventh Schedule. Step 2: 'Local Government' (Municipalities and Panchayats) is a State Subject (Entry 5 of List II). Step 3: Any amendment that alters the constitutional framework of local bodies (introduced via 73rd and 74th Amendments) directly impacts the State's legislative domain. Step 4: Under Article 368(2), amendments to the Seventh Schedule or those affecting the federal balance require ratification by at least half of the State Legislatures. Step 5: This is why the committee differentiates between Phase 1 (Union/State) and Phase 2 (Local). (Constitutional context: The Kovind committee argued that for the Lok Sabha and Assemblies, an amendment to Article 83 and 172 does not technically violate the 'ratification' requirement because it doesn't change the power of states, only the timing. However, for local bodies, since the states have exclusive power under the Constitution, the Union must seek their ratification to impose a centralized election cycle.)

Final Answer: Because the subject of 'Local Government' falls under the State List (Entry 5) of the Seventh Schedule.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 4](#)



Q5.

Solution

Concept: India's electoral history shows that simultaneous elections were not a new idea but the original practice at the dawn of the Republic.

Solution: Step 1: Recall the early election cycles in India. Step 2: The first four general elections (1951-52, 1957, 1962, and 1967) were held simultaneously for both the Lok Sabha and all State Legislative Assemblies. Step 3: The cycle was disrupted in 1968 and 1969 when several State Assemblies were dissolved prematurely due to political instability and the invocation of Article 356. Step 4: The Lok Sabha itself was dissolved early in 1970, leading to a mid-term election in 1971. Step 5: Therefore, 1967 was the last year the norm was fully maintained. (Historical Analysis: The disruption of the simultaneous cycle led to the current situation where elections happen somewhere in India every few months. Proponents of ONOE argue that returning to the pre-1967 norm will reduce "election fatigue," save public money, and prevent the Model Code of Conduct from halting development work frequently. Opponents argue it might overshadow local issues with national narratives.)

Final Answer: 1967

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 5](#)

Q6.

Solution

Concept: The Conference of Parties (COP) is the supreme decision-making body of the UNFCCC, meeting annually in different host nations to review the implementation of the Convention.

Solution: Step 1: Identify the host of COP29 from the passage. Step 2: The passage explicitly mentions that COP29 was held in Baku, Azerbaijan, in November 2024. Step 3: For context, COP28 (2023) was in Dubai, and COP30 (2025) is scheduled for Belem, Brazil. Step 4: Azerbaijan, being a major oil and gas producer, faced scrutiny similar to the UAE during COP28. Step 5: The choice is Baku, Azerbaijan. (Deep Dive: COP29 was significant as it was the first time a Caucasian nation hosted the climate summit. The selection of Baku followed a complex diplomatic stalemate involving Russia and Eastern European nations. The summit focused on 'Solidarity for a Green World,' but the primary outcome sought was a financial agreement to support the energy transition in the developing world.)

Final Answer: Baku, Azerbaijan

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 6](#)



Q7.

Solution

Concept: Climate finance negotiations use specific terminology to define future funding commitments from developed to developing countries.

Solution: Step 1: Scan the passage for the acronym NCQG. Step 2: The text defines it as the 'New Collective Quantified Goal'. Step 3: This goal is a key element of the Paris Agreement (Article 9). Step 4: It aims to set a new financial target starting from a floor of \$100 billion per year, taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries. Step 5: Therefore, the correct expansion is New Collective Quantified Goal. (Financial Context: The NCQG is intended to be much more ambitious than the previous \$100 billion target. Developing nations argue that the 'quantity' must match the 'needs' identified in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), which are currently in the trillions. The 'quantified' nature refers to a clear dollar amount, while 'collective' refers to the shared responsibility of developed nations.)

Final Answer: New Collective Quantified Goal

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 7](#)

Q8.

Solution

Concept: Historical climate finance targets provide the baseline for evaluating the ambition of new goals.

Solution: Step 1: Look for the previous commitment amount in the text. Step 2: The passage mentions a previous commitment by developed nations to provide \$100 billion per year. Step 3: This target was originally set at the 2009 Copenhagen Accord (COP15) and was supposed to be met by 2020. Step 4: The delay in meeting this target is a major source of distrust in climate negotiations. Step 5: The amount is \$100 billion. (Historical Background: The \$100 billion goal was a political compromise. Since then, the IPCC and other bodies have reported that the actual cost of climate adaptation and mitigation is far higher. The NCQG discussions at COP29 aimed to correct this disparity by ensuring the new goal is "evidence-based" rather than just a symbolic number.)

Final Answer: \$100 billion

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 8](#)



Q9.

Solution

Concept: Host nations of COPs often launch specific initiatives or 'presidency agendas' to broaden the scope of the summit.

Solution: Step 1: Identify the initiative launched by the COP29 presidency from the passage. Step 2: The text refers to the "Baku Initiative for Climate Finance, Investment and Trade" (BICFIT). Step 3: BICFIT aims to create a dialogue between trade and climate policy to ensure that trade rules do not hinder climate action. Step 4: ISA (International Solar Alliance) and GBA (Global Biofuel Alliance) are Indian initiatives. Step 5: The correct answer is BICFIT. (Trade and Climate: The launch of BICFIT at COP29 reflects the growing intersection of climate action and international trade, such as the EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM). It seeks to encourage investments in green technologies and ensure that developing countries are not marginalized in the transition to a low-carbon global trade regime.)

Final Answer: BICFIT

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 9](#)

Q10.

Solution

Concept: Loss and Damage refers to the unavoidable and irreversible impacts of climate change that go beyond adaptation. Establishing a fund for this was a multi-year effort.

Solution: Step 1: Identify the COP where the 'Loss and Damage Fund' was established. Step 2: According to the passage, it was established at COP27. Step 3: COP27 was held in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, in 2022. Step 4: It was subsequently "operationalized" (meaning rules were set) at COP28 in Dubai. Step 5: COP29 focused on the funding and scaling up of this operationalized fund. (Evolution of the Fund: For decades, developed nations resisted a dedicated fund for Loss and Damage, fearing legal liability and compensation claims. The breakthrough at COP27 in Egypt was a historic victory for the G77 and small island states. At COP28, the World Bank was named as the interim host of the fund, and several nations made initial pledges.)

Final Answer: COP27 (Sharm El-Sheikh)

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 10](#)



Q11.

Solution

Concept: The National Film Awards recognize the best of Indian cinema across languages, with 'Best Feature Film' being the top category.

Solution: Step 1: Refer to the passage for the 'Best Feature Film' at the 70th awards. Step 2: The text explicitly mentions the Malayalam film 'Aattam', directed by Anand Ekarshi. Step 3: 'Kantara' won 'Best Popular Film', and 'Rocketry' won at the 69th awards. Step 4: 'Aattam' is a chamber drama involving a group of theatre artists and a sensitive investigation into a sexual harassment allegation. Step 5: The answer is Aattam. (Cinema Analysis: The 70th National Film Awards focused on films from the year 2022. The victory of 'Aattam' continues the trend of Malayalam cinema receiving high critical acclaim at the national level. The film is noted for its brilliant screenplay and performances, capturing a single night's tension with minimal locations.)

Final Answer: Aattam

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 11](#)

Q12.

Solution

Concept: Individual performance awards in cinema often highlight cultural phenomena or breakthrough acting in regional films.

Solution: Step 1: Identify the 'Best Actor' winner for the 70th National Film Awards. Step 2: The passage states Rishab Shetty won for the Kannada film 'Kantara'. Step 3: Rishab Shetty also directed and wrote the film, which explores the conflict between humans and nature through the lens of local folklore (Bhoota Kola). Step 4: Allu Arjun won 'Best Actor' in the previous (69th) awards for 'Pushpa'. Step 5: The correct choice is Kantara. (Kantara's Impact: 'Kantara' became a pan-India success, bringing the folk traditions of Coastal Karnataka to a global audience. Rishab Shetty's performance, particularly in the climax sequence, was widely praised for its physical intensity and spiritual depth. The film's win in both 'Best Actor' and 'Best Popular Film' categories highlights its dual success with critics and the box office.)

Final Answer: Kantara

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 12](#)



Q13.

Solution

Concept: The Jnanpith Award is India's highest literary honour, given to writers for their "outstanding contribution towards literature."

Solution: Step 1: Find the 58th Jnanpith Award winners in the passage. Step 2: The text mentions the award was jointly given to Jagadguru Rambhadracharya (Sanskrit) and Gulzar (Urdu). Step 3: Gulzar is a celebrated poet and lyricist, while Jagadguru Rambhadracharya is a renowned scholar and polyglot. Step 4: This is only the second time Sanskrit has received the Jnanpith, and the fifth time for Urdu. Step 5: The correct pair is Gulzar and Jagadguru Rambhadracharya. (Literary Excellence: Gulzar, born Sampooran Singh Kalra, is known for his revolutionary style in Urdu poetry and film lyrics. Jagadguru Rambhadracharya, though visually impaired since infancy, is a spiritual leader and scholar of several languages, having written over 100 books. The joint award emphasizes the classical and contemporary wealth of Indian languages.)

Final Answer: Gulzar and Jagadguru Rambhadracharya

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 13](#)

Q14.

Solution

Concept: The Dadasaheb Phalke Award is the highest honour in Indian cinema, awarded for a lifetime of work that enriches the medium.

Solution: Step 1: Identify the Dadasaheb Phalke winner for 2022 (announced in 2024). Step 2: The passage names Mithun Chakraborty as the recipient. Step 3: Mithun Chakraborty, often called 'Mithun Da', is famous for his roles in films like 'Mrigayaa' (his debut which won a National Award) and the 'Disco Dancer'. Step 4: Waheeda Rehman was the recipient for the year 2021. Step 5: The answer is Mithun Chakraborty. (Career Highlight: Mithun Chakraborty has a unique record of winning the National Film Award for Best Actor for his very first film, 'Mrigayaa' (1976). Over five decades, he has worked in Hindi, Bengali, and other regional cinemas. The award recognizes his journey from a parallel cinema actor to one of the biggest commercial superstars and his lasting impact on the industry.)

Final Answer: Mithun Chakraborty

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 14](#)



Q15.

Solution

Concept: Understanding the administrative structure behind national awards is essential for general knowledge of Indian governance in arts and culture.

Solution: Step 1: Locate the agency responsible for National Film Awards in the passage. Step 2: The text mentions the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting announced the winners. Step 3: Specifically, the Directorate of Film Festivals (DFF), which functions under the Ministry of IB, organizes the awards. Step 4: Sahitya Akademi is for literature, and Sangeet Natak Akademi is for performing arts. Step 5: Therefore, the correct answer is the Directorate of Film Festivals. (Administrative Detail: The National Film Awards were established in 1954. Since 1973, they have been administered by the Directorate of Film Festivals. The awards are presented by the President of India in a ceremony in New Delhi. The DFF is also responsible for the International Film Festival of India (IFFI).)

Final Answer: Directorate of Film Festivals (under Ministry of IB)

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 15](#)

Q16.

Solution

Concept: Athletic records in the Olympics often track the number of medals won over multiple editions of the games by the same individual.

Solution: Step 1: Identify the athlete from the passage who won two Olympic medals in track-and-field. Step 2: The text mentions Neeraj Chopra, the Men's Javelin Thrower. Step 3: He won Gold at Tokyo 2020 and Silver at Paris 2024. Step 4: This makes him the first track-and-field (athletics) athlete from India to win two medals. Step 5: Other multi-medalists like Sushil Kumar (Wrestling) and P.V. Sindhu (Badminton) are not track-and-field athletes. (Athletics Legacy: Neeraj Chopra's silver medal at Paris 2024 was achieved with an 89.45m throw. He finished behind Arshad Nadeem of Pakistan, who set a new Olympic record. Neeraj's consistency over two Olympic cycles has made him India's most successful individual Olympian in terms of medal significance and consistency in a global sport like athletics.)

Final Answer: Neeraj Chopra

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 16](#)



Q17.

Solution

Concept: Shooting is a sport where India has historically been strong, and the Paris 2024 Olympics saw a resurgence in this discipline.

Solution: Step 1: Scan the passage for Manu Bhaker's sport. Step 2: The text mentions her participation in the '10m Air Pistol' events. Step 3: Pistol shooting is the specific category within the broader sport of Shooting. Step 4: She won bronze in both the individual and mixed team events. Step 5: The sport is Shooting. (Shooting Success: After two disappointing Olympic cycles in Rio and Tokyo for the Indian shooting contingent, Manu Bhaker's double medal haul was a significant turnaround. She showed incredible mental strength, especially after her equipment failure in Tokyo. Her success also highlighted the effectiveness of India's mixed team pairings, where she partnered with Sarabjot Singh to beat South Korea for the bronze.)

Final Answer: Shooting

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 17](#)

Q18.

Solution

Concept: Team sports like Hockey have their own tournament structure within the Olympics, culminating in gold, silver, and bronze medal matches.

Solution: Step 1: Find the result of the Indian Men's Hockey team's bronze medal match in the passage. Step 2: The text states that India defeated Spain in the third-place (bronze) match. Step 3: The match ended 2-1 in India's favour, with captain Harmanpreet Singh scoring both goals. Step 4: Germany and Netherlands played the gold medal match. Step 5: The opponent was Spain. (Hockey Revival: This bronze medal was historic as it marked the first time since 1972 that India won consecutive Olympic medals in Hockey (Tokyo 2020 bronze and Paris 2024 bronze). Under coach Craig Fulton and captaincy of Harmanpreet Singh, the team displayed a strong defensive game and tactical maturity, especially in the quarter-final win over Great Britain while playing with 10 men.)

Final Answer: Spain

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 18](#)



Q19.**Solution**

Concept: The Paralympics celebrate the achievements of athletes with disabilities, and India's performance has seen an exponential rise in recent years.

Solution: Step 1: Identify India's total medal count at the Paris 2024 Paralympics from the passage. Step 2: The text explicitly mentions a record total of 29 medals. Step 3: This included 7 Gold, 9 Silver, and 13 Bronze medals. Step 4: For comparison, India had won 19 medals at the Tokyo 2020 Paralympics. Step 5: The count is 29. (Paralympic Pride: India's 18th place finish in the overall tally was its best ever. Standout performers included Sumit Antil, who defended his gold in Javelin throw, and Avani Lekhara, who won her second consecutive Paralympic gold in Shooting. The performance reflected the impact of the TOP (Target Olympic Podium) scheme and better infrastructure for para-athletes in India.)

Final Answer: 29

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 19](#)

Q20.**Solution**

Concept: Distinguishing between the types of medals won by different athletes is key to accurate factual recall of Olympic results.

Solution: Step 1: Check the medal types for the athletes mentioned in the passage. Step 2: Neeraj Chopra won silver. Step 3: Manu Bhaker won bronze (two). Step 4: Swapnil Kusale and the Hockey team won bronze. Step 5: Therefore, Neeraj Chopra is India's only silver medalist at Paris 2024. (Silver Significance: While India hoped for more medals, Neeraj Chopra's silver ensured India remained in the top 75 of the medal tally. His second-place finish, despite a recurring groin injury, showed his elite status in world javelin. Aman Sehrawat, who became India's youngest Olympic medalist, won a bronze in wrestling.)

Final Answer: Neeraj Chopra

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 20](#)



Q21.

Solution

Concept: Planetary exploration missions move from 'fly-bys' and 'orbiters' to 'landers' and 'sample return' missions as technological capabilities grow.

Solution: Step 1: Identify the main goal of Chandrayaan-4 from the text. Step 2: The passage explicitly describes it as a "lunar sample return mission." Step 3: This means the mission aims to collect samples from the Moon and bring them back to Earth. Step 4: Soft-landing was the goal of Chandrayaan-3. Step 5: The answer is to return lunar soil samples to Earth. (Mission Architecture: Chandrayaan-4 will be ISRO's most complex mission yet. It requires two separate launches (potentially using LVM3 and PSLV). The mission will involve an intricate sequence of docking and undocking in lunar orbit, a first for India. Successful sample return would make India the fourth nation to achieve this feat, after the US, Russia, and China.)

Final Answer: To return lunar soil samples to Earth.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 21](#)

Q22.

Solution

Concept: Bilateral space cooperation allows agencies to share the high costs and technical risks of deep-space exploration.

Solution: Step 1: Scan the passage for the partner agency for LUPEX. Step 2: The text identifies JAXA as the partner. Step 3: JAXA is the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency. Step 4: In this mission, ISRO is expected to provide the lander, and JAXA will provide the rover. Step 5: The partner is JAXA (Japan). (Indo-Japan Ties: The LUPEX mission is a testament to the strong strategic partnership between India and Japan. Both nations have a shared interest in the lunar South Pole. JAXA's expertise in rovers and ISRO's proven landing technology (from Chandrayaan-3) make this a highly anticipated scientific mission.)

Final Answer: JAXA (Japan)

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 22](#)



Q23.

Solution

Concept: The lunar South Pole is a primary target for exploration because of its unique geological and chemical features.

Solution: Step 1: Identify the target substance for LUPEX mentioned in the passage. Step 2: The text states LUPEX aims to explore the presence of "water ice." Step 3: Water ice is believed to exist in the "permanently shadowed regions" (PSRs) where temperatures are extremely low. Step 4: Water is crucial for future human settlements (for life support and rocket fuel). Step 5: The answer is water ice. (Scientific Importance: Water on the Moon is not just a resource; it is a historical record. Analysis of lunar ice can provide clues about the history of the solar system and the delivery of water to the Earth-Moon system by comets and asteroids. LUPEX will carry sophisticated instruments to drill into the lunar surface and analyze the chemical composition of the ice.)

Final Answer: Water ice

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 23](#)

Q24.

Solution

Concept: Satellite missions often test 'formation flying' where multiple spacecraft maintain a precise relative position to act as a single instrument.

Solution: Step 1: Identify the collaborator for the Proba-3 mission from the text. Step 2: The passage explicitly mentions a collaboration with the European Space Agency (ESA). Step 3: Proba-3 is the world's first precision formation flying mission. Step 4: It involves two satellites (an Occulter and a Coronagraph) that will be launched together. Step 5: The agency is ESA. (Solar Study: The objective of Proba-3 is to create an artificial solar eclipse in space. One satellite will block the Sun (like the Moon does), allowing the second satellite to study the Sun's faint outer atmosphere, the corona, which is usually blinded by the Sun's bright disk. This mission is expected to launch on ISRO's PSLV-XL rocket.)

Final Answer: ESA

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 24](#)



Q25.

Solution

Concept: National space roadmaps provide the long-term vision for institutional planning and budget allocation.

Solution: Step 1: Find the target year for the Indian human lunar landing in the passage. Step 2: The text mentions 2040 as the target year for landing a human on the Moon. Step 3: The roadmap also includes a target for an Indian Space Station (Bharatiya Antariksh Station) by 2035. Step 4: These targets were formalized following the success of Chandrayaan-3 and the Aditya-L1 missions. Step 5: The year is 2040. (Vision 2040: Prime Minister Modi has directed ISRO to aim for these "new and ambitious" goals. The 2040 moon landing target is seen as the ultimate milestone of the Gaganyaan program. It will require the development of the Next Generation Launch Vehicle (NGLV), capable of carrying much heavier payloads than the current LVM3.)

Final Answer: 2040

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 25](#)

Q26.

Solution

Concept: Government welfare schemes in the energy sector often focus on reducing household expenses while pushing for renewable energy.

Solution: Step 1: Identify the free electricity units mentioned in the passage for PM-Surya Ghar. Step 2: The text explicitly states the target is to provide "up to 300 units of free electricity every month." Step 3: This is achieved by generating electricity through rooftop solar and feeding excess power back to the grid. Step 4: 100 or 200 units were common in state-level populist schemes, but the central scheme targets 300. Step 5: The answer is 300 units. (Scheme Mechanics: The 300 units are essentially the 'savings' a 3 kW system would generate. If a household consumes 300 units, and the solar system produces 300, the bill becomes zero. This helps in 'demand-side management' for DISCOMs and reduces the subsidy burden on state governments for conventional electricity.)

Final Answer: 300 units

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 26](#)



Q27.

Solution

Concept: The 'scale' of a national scheme determines its financial requirement and the logistical strategy for implementation.

Solution: Step 1: Look for the target number of households in the passage. Step 2: The text mentions the scheme targets "one crore households." Step 3: This large scale is intended to create a 'mass movement' for solar energy in India. Step 4: The 1 crore target makes it one of the largest rooftop solar programs in the world. Step 5: The count is 1 crore. (Demographic Reach: The scheme is specifically designed to reach the lower and middle-income segments. By focusing on 1 crore households, the government aims to add about 30 GW of solar capacity through rooftops. This will significantly contribute to India's target of 500 GW of non-fossil fuel capacity by 2030.)

Final Answer: 1 crore households

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 27](#)

Q28.

Solution

Concept: Financial outlay refers to the total amount of money a government plans to spend on a project over its lifetime.

Solution: Step 1: Identify the financial outlay from the passage. Step 2: The text mentions a total outlay of "over ₹ 75,000 crore." Step 3: This amount includes the direct subsidies to households and support for local bodies and government buildings. Step 4: 75,000 crore is a massive increase over the previous 'Phase II' of the Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Program. Step 5: The amount is ₹ 75,000 crore. (Economic Impact: The investment is expected to lead to savings of about ₹ 15,000 crore annually for households in electricity bills. It will also reduce carbon dioxide emissions by about 720 million tonnes over the lifetime of the systems. The outlay also supports the creation of 'Model Solar Villages' in every district of the country.)

Final Answer: ₹ 75,000 crore

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 28](#)



Q29.

Solution

Concept: The subsidy structure of a scheme incentivizes specific capacities that are most suitable for average household needs.

Solution: Step 1: Refer to the subsidy rates mentioned in the passage. Step 2: The passage states a subsidy of "₹ 30,000 per kW for systems up to 2 kW." Step 3: For a 2 kW system, the total subsidy would be $2 \times 30,000 = ₹ 60,000$. Step 4: For any additional capacity beyond 2 kW (up to 3 kW), the rate drops to ₹ 18,000 per kW. Step 5: Therefore, for the 2 kW portion, the rate is ₹ 30,000. (Subsidy Logic: The higher subsidy for the first 2 kW is designed to ensure that even small houses can afford the transition. A 2 kW system is usually enough to power basic lights, fans, a TV, and a refrigerator, covering the 300-unit goal for many. The capping of subsidy at 3 kW ensures that the funds reach more households rather than just large bungalows.)

Final Answer: ₹ 30,000

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 29](#)

Q30.

Solution

Concept: Each government scheme is under the administrative control of a specific ministry responsible for its policy formulation and monitoring.

Solution: Step 1: Identify the ministry likely responsible for a solar energy scheme. Step 2: The passage discusses rooftop solar panels and green energy. Step 3: The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is the nodal ministry for solar, wind, and other renewable energy initiatives in India. Step 4: While the PMO and Ministry of Finance are involved in launch and funding, MNRE manages the operational details and the national portal. Step 5: The answer is the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. (MNRE's Role: The MNRE is responsible for empanelling vendors, setting technical standards for solar modules (ALMM list), and coordinating with state DISCOMs for the 'net metering' process. This ensures that the electricity generated by the household is correctly accounted for and deducted from their grid consumption.)

Final Answer: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 30](#)



Answer Key

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

