BLOGS

Sectional Test on General Knowledge for CLAT UG [Part 2]

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1. In which landmark case did the Supreme Court of India evolve the doctrine of "Basic Structure"?

a) Golaknath v. State of Punjab

b) Minerva Mills v. Union of India

c) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala

d) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India

2. Which international organisation acts as the custodian of global labour standards?

a) World Bank

b) International Labour Organization (ILO)

c) IMF

d) WTO

3. Considering the growing focus on global climate negotiations and the rise of extreme weather events, which international organization is responsible for publishing the Assessment Reports on climate change science?

a) UNEP

b) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

c) World Meteorological Organization

d) UNFCCC

4. Which institution is responsible for regulating India's monetary policy?

a) Ministry of Finance

b) State Bank of India

c) Reserve Bank of India

d) NITI Aayog

5. Recent space-related news often mentions Low Earth Orbit (LEO) satellites. These satellites are primarily used for:

a) Communication and Earth observation

b) Deep-space exploration

c) Weather monitoring only

d) Nuclear surveillance

6. The term "Global South", frequently used in international relations discourse, broadly refers to:

a) Countries located in the Southern Hemisphere only

b) Economically developed Western nations

c) Countries with socialist governments

d) Developing and less-developed countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America

7. The headquarters of the World Health Organization (WHO) is located in:

a) New York

b) Paris

c) Geneva

d) Vienna

8. Which of the following is a landlocked country?

a) Vietnam

b) Peru

c) Bolivia

d) Thailand

9. Which of the following countries is NOT a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council?

a) France

b) China

c) United Kingdom

d) Germany

10. Which two significant global financial bodies were established as a result of the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944?

a) WTO and IMF

b) IMF and World Bank

c) World Bank and UNDP

d) IMF and OECD

11. Which Fundamental Right is exclusively accessible to Indian citizens and not to foreign nationals?

a) Right to Life and Personal Liberty

b) Right to Equality before Law

c) Freedom of Speech and Expression

d) Right against Exploitation

12. The idea of Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution was borrowed from the Constitution of:

a) United States

b) Ireland

c) United Kingdom

d) Canada

13. The World Press Freedom Index is published by:

a) Amnesty International

b) Transparency International

c) Reporters Without Borders

d) Freedom House

14. The Strait of Hormuz connects which two water bodies?

a) Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea

b) Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal

c) Black Sea and Caspian Sea

d) Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman

15. What was the main purpose behind the establishment of the position of India's Chief of Defence Staff (CDS)?

a) To replace the three Service Chiefs

b) To ensure civilian control over the military

c) To promote jointness and integration among the Army, Navy and Air Force

d) To directly command all combat operations

Answers

1. C
2. B – ILO sets conventions on labour rights and working conditions.
3. B – The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), founded in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), serves as the international body for climate change science. Its key function is to produce comprehensive Assessment Reports that provide the scientific basis for international climate negotiations.
4. C – The Reserve Bank of India (RBI), established on April 1, 1935, and nationalized in 1949, functions as India's central bank. It is the primary institution responsible for regulating the nation's monetary policy. The RBI's key roles include managing the currency, operating the credit system, and ensuring price stability, all while promoting economic growth.
5. A – The main applications for Low Earth Orbit (LEO) satellites are global communication, particularly for high-speed, low-latency internet services, and Earth observation.
6. D – Global South is an economic–political classification, not a geographic one.
7. C
8. C – A landlocked country is a sovereign nation without direct access to an ocean or open sea, as it is entirely enclosed by land. Consequently, it must depend on its neighbors for access to sea trade.
9. D – The P5 are USA, UK, France, Russia, and China.
10. B – The 1944 Bretton Woods Conference was the catalyst for the establishment of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), which is now integrated into the World Bank Group. These organizations were created with the twin goals of fostering global monetary cooperation and guaranteeing

financial stability, in addition to supporting post-war reconstruction efforts.

11. C – Rights under Article 19 (including speech and expression) are available only to citizens, while Articles 14 and 21 apply to all persons.
12. B – India borrowed the concept of DPSPs from the Irish Constitution, inspired by social welfare goals.
13. C
14. D
15. C – The position of Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) was established in 2019. Its primary purpose is to improve joint planning, coordination, and integration among the three branches of the armed forces. While the CDS serves as the principal military adviser to the government, the role neither replaces the individual Service Chiefs nor involves direct command of military operations.