

**Qn . 1 Answer: (b) Only 2 and 3**

**Explanation:**

1. **Statement 1 is incorrect.** The **CPC designation is not made by the United Nations** but by the U.S. government, specifically under the U.S. International Religious Freedom Act (IRFA) of 1998. The U.S. Secretary of State is responsible for designating countries of particular concern for engaging in or tolerating "**systematic, ongoing, and egregious violations**" of religious freedom.

Qn.2

**Answer: B. 2 and 3 only**

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**Explanation:**

1. **Statement 1: Incorrect**  
The **Special Watch List (SWL)** is not maintained by the **United Nations Security Council**. Instead, it is maintained by the **U.S. Department of State** in consultation with the **United States Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF)**. The list identifies countries where religious freedom violations are significant but may not yet meet the threshold to be labeled as a "Country of Particular Concern" (CPC).

Qn. 3 a

**Explanation:**

- **1 is true.** NRF1 plays a crucial role in mitochondrial biogenesis by activating genes necessary for the formation and replication of mitochondria.
- **2 is false.** NRF1 is not exclusively expressed in neuronal tissues; it is expressed in various tissues throughout the body.
- **3 is true.** NRF1 regulates genes involved in oxidative phosphorylation, which is essential for cellular energy production.

Qn. 4 b

**Explanation:**

- **1 is true:** The Global Digital Compact aims to promote digital cooperation and enhance digital trust and security among nations, businesses, and civil society.
- **2 is false:** The Compact is not legally binding; instead, it serves as a framework for cooperation and dialogue among various stakeholders.
- **3 is true:** One of the key goals of the Compact is to bridge the digital divide and ensure that everyone has access to the benefits of digital technology, making it inclusive.

Qn. 5