

SET General Awareness

Sample Paper – 2

Duration: 16 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 16

Instructions

- This paper contains **16** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the General Awareness portion of the **Symbiosis Entrance Test (SET)**.
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. There is **no negative marking** for incorrect or unattempted answers.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose carefully.
- Syllabus: Current Affairs (national & international), History, Geography, Economy, Science & Technology, Sports, Awards, Polity, and Environment.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited during the actual exam.

Q1. Who won the United States Presidential Election of 2024, becoming the **47th President of the United States**?

- (A) Joe Biden (Democrat)
- (B) Donald Trump (Republican)
- (C) Kamala Harris (Democrat)
- (D) Ron DeSantis (Republican)

Q2. India's first dedicated solar observatory mission, **Aditya-L1**, successfully entered its final halo orbit around the Sun-Earth Lagrange Point 1 (L1) on which date?

- (A) September 2, 2023
- (B) November 19, 2023



(C) January 6, 2024

(D) March 22, 2024

Q3. Which is the **longest national highway** in India, stretching approximately 3,745 km from Srinagar in Jammu & Kashmir to Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu?

(A) NH-27

(B) NH-48

(C) NH-52

(D) NH-44

Q4. Who was conferred the **Dadasaheb Phalke Award** for the year 2023, announced in 2024, in recognition of her outstanding lifetime contribution to Indian cinema?

(A) Waheeda Rehman

(B) Hema Malini

(C) Asha Parekh

(D) Shabana Azmi

Q5. At the **Paris Olympics 2024**, Indian javelin thrower Neeraj Chopra achieved which of the following results in the men's javelin throw final?

(A) Won Gold medal with a throw of 92.10 m

(B) Won Silver medal with a throw of 89.45 m

(C) Won Bronze medal with a throw of 87.86 m

(D) Finished 4th with a throw of 88.20 m

Q6. The **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992** was a landmark legislation that gave constitutional status to which tier of governance in India?



- (A) State Legislatures (Vidhan Sabhas)
- (B) Urban Local Bodies (Municipalities)
- (C) Panchayati Raj Institutions (rural local self-government)
- (D) District Planning Committees

Q7. Rabindranath Tagore became the **first Asian** to be awarded the Nobel Prize. In which year did he receive this honour, and for which work was it primarily awarded?

- (A) 1905, for Gora
- (B) 1910, for Ghare Baire
- (C) 1920, for Rakta Karabi
- (D) 1913, for Gitanjali

Q8. Which is the **highest mountain peak located within India-controlled territory**, standing at an elevation of 8,586 metres above sea level?

- (A) Kangchenjunga
- (B) Nanda Devi
- (C) Kamet
- (D) Saltoro Kangri

Q9. **UPI (Unified Payments Interface)**, India's real-time digital payment system, is developed and governed by which organisation?

- (A) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
- (B) National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI)
- (C) Ministry of Finance, Government of India
- (D) State Bank of India (SBI)

Q10. Under its updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), India has committed to achieving how much **non-fossil fuel based electricity**



generation capacity by the year 2030?

- (A) 300 GW
- (B) 450 GW
- (C) 500 GW
- (D) 750 GW

Q11. Article 352 of the Indian Constitution empowers the President of India to proclaim which type of emergency?

- (A) Financial Emergency
- (B) State Emergency (President's Rule)
- (C) Constitutional Emergency
- (D) National Emergency (on grounds of war, external aggression, or armed rebellion)

Q12. Indian football captain **Sunil Chhetri** announced his retirement from international football in June 2024. How many international goals had he scored for India at the time of his retirement?

- (A) 94
- (B) 84
- (C) 102
- (D) 78

Q13. COVAXIN, India's indigenous COVID-19 vaccine, was developed through a collaboration between which two organisations?

- (A) Serum Institute of India and WHO
- (B) Bharat Biotech and ICMR (Indian Council of Medical Research)
- (C) Dr. Reddy's Laboratories and AIIMS
- (D) Cipla and Department of Biotechnology



- Q14.** Which major **Indus Valley Civilisation** site, located in the Rann of Kutch in Gujarat, was inscribed as a **UNESCO World Heritage Site** in 2021?
- (A) Lothal
 - (B) Mohenjo-daro
 - (C) Dholavira
 - (D) Kalibangan
- Q15.** The **Sepoy Mutiny of 1857** (India's First War of Independence) formally broke out on May 10, 1857, when Indian soldiers revolted against the British East India Company. In which city did this uprising begin?
- (A) Lucknow
 - (B) Kanpur
 - (C) Delhi
 - (D) Meerut
- Q16.** Who assumed charge as the **Governor of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** on December 11, 2024, succeeding Shaktikanta Das?
- (A) Sanjay Malhotra
 - (B) T. Rabi Sankar
 - (C) Michael Patra
 - (D) Raghuram Rajan



Detailed Solutions**Solution**

Concept: US Presidential Election, November 2024.

Step 1 – The 2024 US Election: The United States held its Presidential Election on November 5, 2024. Republican candidate **Donald Trump** won against Democratic candidate Kamala Harris, who was the incumbent Vice President.

Step 2 – Key fact: Donald Trump, who had previously served as the 45th President (2017–2021), returned to the White House as the **47th President of the United States** – making him the first US president to serve non-consecutive terms since Grover Cleveland.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q1.**
- **(A) Joe Biden** – Biden was the 46th President but did not contest the 2024 election; he withdrew from the race in July 2024.
 - **(C) Kamala Harris** – Harris was the Democratic nominee who lost the election to Trump.
 - **(D) Ron DeSantis** – DeSantis dropped out of the Republican primary race before the general election.

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

Solution

Concept: Aditya-L1 – India's first solar observatory mission.

Step 1 – The mission: ISRO launched the Aditya-L1 spacecraft on September 2, 2023, from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota, using the PSLV-C57 rocket. It was India's first space-based mission dedicated to studying the Sun.

Step 2 – Reaching L1 orbit: After a journey of approximately 127 days, Aditya-L1 successfully entered its halo orbit around the **Sun-Earth Lagrange Point 1 (L1)** on **January 6, 2024**. From this vantage point about 1.5 million km from Earth, it continuously observes the Sun without any eclipses.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q2.**
- **(A) September 2, 2023** – This was the launch date of Aditya-L1, not the L1 orbit insertion date.
 - **(B) November 19, 2023** – This date is not associated with any Aditya-L1 milestone.
 - **(D) March 22, 2024** – Aditya-L1 had already entered L1 orbit by January 2024.



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

Solution

Concept: India's national highway network – longest highway.

Step 1 – NH-44: NH-44 is the longest national highway in India. It runs from **Srinagar** (Jammu & Kashmir) in the north to **Kanyakumari** (Tamil Nadu) in the south, covering a distance of approximately **3,745 km**. It passes through multiple states including Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu.

Step 2 – Historical note: NH-44 was formed by the merger of several older national highways (NH-1, NH-2, NH-7, etc.) during the renumbering exercise of 2010 and subsequent years.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q3.**
- (A) NH-27 – NH-27 connects East-West across India (Porbandar to Silchar) and is the second longest highway, not the longest.
 - (B) NH-48 – NH-48 runs from Delhi to Chennai; it is not the longest.
 - (C) NH-52 – NH-52 does not hold the distinction of being India's longest highway.

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

Solution

Concept: Dadasaheb Phalke Award – India's highest honour in cinema.

Step 1 – The Award: The Dadasaheb Phalke Award is the highest recognition in Indian cinema, presented at the National Film Awards ceremony by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Step 2 – 2023 Recipient: **Waheeda Rehman**, the legendary actress known for iconic films such as *Guide*, *Pyaasa*, and *Khamoshi*, was conferred the **Dadasaheb Phalke Award for 2023**. The award was announced in 2024. She received the honour for her extraordinary lifetime contribution to Indian cinema spanning over six decades.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q4.**
- (B) **Hema Malini** – Hema Malini has received numerous awards but not the 2023 Dadasaheb Phalke Award.
 - (C) **Asha Parekh** – Asha Parekh received the Dadasaheb Phalke Award for the year 2020 (announced 2022), not 2023.
 - (D) **Shabana Azmi** – Shabana Azmi has not received the Dadasaheb Phalke Award.



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

Solution

Concept: Paris Olympics 2024 – Neeraj Chopra’s performance.

Step 1 – Paris Olympics 2024: The 2024 Summer Olympics were held in Paris, France, from July 26 to August 11, 2024. Neeraj Chopra represented India in the men’s javelin throw event.

Step 2 – Result: Neeraj Chopra won the **Silver medal** in the men’s javelin throw final with his best throw of **89.45 metres**. Pakistan’s Arshad Nadeem won the Gold medal with a throw of 92.97 m, which was also an Olympic record. Neeraj had won Gold at the Tokyo Olympics 2020.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q5.
- (A) – Neeraj did not win Gold; Arshad Nadeem of Pakistan won Gold.
 - (C) – Anderson Peters won Bronze; Neeraj won Silver, not Bronze.
 - (D) – Neeraj did win a medal (Silver) and did not finish 4th.

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

Solution

Concept: 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 – Panchayati Raj.

Step 1 – The Amendment: The **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992** added Part IX to the Indian Constitution (Articles 243 to 243-O) and the Eleventh Schedule. It came into force on **April 24, 1993**, which is now celebrated as *National Panchayati Raj Day*.

Step 2 – Key provision: This amendment gave constitutional status and recognition to **Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)** – the rural local self-government bodies. It mandated three-tier panchayat structures (village, intermediate, and district levels) and reserved seats for women and Scheduled Castes/Tribes.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q6.
- (A) **State Legislatures** – State legislatures are provided for in Parts VI of the Constitution and were not the subject of the 73rd Amendment.
 - (B) **Urban Local Bodies** – Urban local bodies (municipalities) were covered by the **74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992**, not the 73rd.
 - (D) **District Planning Committees** – These are mentioned in Article 243ZD (added by the 74th Amendment) and are not the primary focus of the 73rd Amendment.

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



Solution

Concept: Rabindranath Tagore – Nobel Prize in Literature.

Step 1 – The Nobel Prize: Rabindranath Tagore was awarded the **Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913**, making him the **first Asian** (and the first non-European) to receive the Nobel Prize. The Swedish Academy honoured him “because of his profoundly sensitive, fresh and beautiful verse, by which, with consummate skill, he has made his poetic thought, expressed in his own English words, a part of the literature of the West.”

Step 2 – Gitanjali: The award was primarily for **Gitanjali** (Song Offerings), a collection of 103 devotional poems that Tagore himself translated into English prose-poetry. The collection was published in 1910 in Bengali and 1912 in English.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q7.**
- **(A) 1905, Gora** – Gora was published in 1910, not 1905, and is a novel, not the Nobel-winning work.
 - **(B) 1910, Ghare Baire** – Ghare Baire (The Home and the World) was published in 1916; the Nobel was won in 1913.
 - **(C) 1920, Rakta Karabi** – Rakta Karabi (Red Oleanders) was written in 1924; Tagore received the Nobel in 1913.

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

Solution

Concept: India's highest mountain peak within India-controlled territory.

Step 1 – Kangchenjunga: **Kangchenjunga** (also spelled Kanchenjunga) is the **highest peak within India-controlled territory**, standing at **8,586 metres** above sea level. It is located on the border of Sikkim (India) and Nepal. Globally, it is the third-highest mountain in the world after Mount Everest and K2.

Step 2 – Distinction: While Mount Everest (8,849 m) and K2 (8,611 m) are higher, Everest lies entirely in Nepal/China and K2 lies in Pakistan-administered territory. Kangchenjunga, being on India's border with Nepal, is considered India's highest peak.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q8.**
- **(B) Nanda Devi** – Nanda Devi (7,816 m) is the highest peak *entirely* within India (in Uttarakhand), but it is lower than Kangchenjunga.
 - **(C) Kamet** – Kamet (7,756 m) is located in Uttarakhand but is lower than both Nanda Devi and Kangchenjunga.
 - **(D) Saltoro Kangri** – Saltoro Kangri (7,742 m) is located in the Karakoram



range in Ladakh and is not India's highest peak.

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

Solution

Concept: UPI (Unified Payments Interface) – governing body.

Step 1 – What is UPI? Unified Payments Interface (UPI) is a real-time payment system that enables instant inter-bank peer-to-peer and person-to-merchant transactions through mobile phones. It was launched in April 2016.

Step 2 – Governing body: UPI was developed and is regulated by the **National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI)**, an umbrella organisation for operating retail payment and settlement systems in India. NPCI was set up by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Indian Banks' Association (IBA).

Why other options are wrong:

- Q9.
- (A) **RBI** – While RBI provided the mandate for NPCI and is the overarching regulator of payment systems, it did not directly develop or operate UPI.
 - (C) **Ministry of Finance** – The Ministry of Finance handles government finance policy but does not develop or govern payment technology platforms like UPI.
 - (D) **State Bank of India** – SBI is a participating bank on the UPI platform, not its developer or governing authority.

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

Solution

Concept: India's renewable energy target for 2030.

Step 1 – India's Climate Commitments: India submitted its updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the UNFCCC in 2022, ahead of the COP27 climate summit. These commitments were aligned with India's national goal of achieving net-zero emissions by 2070.

Step 2 – The target: India committed to achieving **500 GW of non-fossil fuel based electricity generation capacity** by 2030. This is part of India's broader goal of meeting 50% of its electricity requirements from renewable energy sources by 2030. India was already the world's 4th largest renewable energy capacity holder.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q10.
- (A) **300 GW** – India had already surpassed 100 GW of solar capacity alone;



300 GW was an earlier interim milestone, not the 2030 target.

- (B) **450 GW** – 450 GW was the target announced at the Paris Agreement level and COP26 (Glasgow, 2021) before it was revised upward to 500 GW.
- (D) **750 GW** – 750 GW exceeds India's current announced targets and is not the official 2030 commitment.

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

Solution

Concept: Article 352 of the Indian Constitution – National Emergency.

Step 1 – Emergency provisions in India: The Indian Constitution provides for three types of emergencies: National Emergency (Article 352), State Emergency or President's Rule (Article 356), and Financial Emergency (Article 360).

Step 2 – Article 352: Article 352 empowers the President of India to proclaim a **National Emergency** if the security of India or any part thereof is threatened by **war, external aggression, or armed rebellion** (the term "armed rebellion" replaced "internal disturbance" by the 44th Amendment, 1978). India has invoked Article 352 three times: in 1962, 1971, and 1975.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q11.
- (A) **Financial Emergency** – Financial Emergency is covered by **Article 360**, not Article 352.
 - (B) **State Emergency (President's Rule)** – President's Rule in a state is covered by **Article 356**, not Article 352.
 - (C) **Constitutional Emergency** – There is no separate provision called "Constitutional Emergency" in the Indian Constitution.

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

Solution

Concept: Sunil Chhetri – retirement from international football.

Step 1 – Career: Sunil Chhetri is India's greatest football player and one of the highest international goal-scorers in the world. He captained the Indian national football team for many years and led the team to multiple SAFF Championships.

Step 2 – Retirement: Sunil Chhetri announced his retirement from international football in June 2024. He played his final international match against Kuwait in a FIFA World Cup qualifier on June 6, 2024, in Kolkata. At the time of retirement, he had scored **94 international goals** for India in 150 appearances, making him



one of the top international goal-scorers ever (alongside Cristiano Ronaldo, Lionel Messi, and Ali Daei).

Why other options are wrong:

- Q12.**
- **(B) 84 goals** – This was not his tally at retirement; Chhetri had 94 goals at the time of retirement.
 - **(C) 102 goals** – Chhetri did not reach 100 international goals; his career total was 94.
 - **(D) 78 goals** – This was an earlier milestone in his career, not his final goal tally.

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

Solution

Concept: COVAXIN – India's indigenous COVID-19 vaccine.

Step 1 – Development: COVAXIN (BBV152) is India's first indigenous COVID-19 vaccine. It is an inactivated virus vaccine, meaning it uses a killed form of the SARS-CoV-2 virus to stimulate immunity.

Step 2 – Collaboration: COVAXIN was jointly developed by **Bharat Biotech International Limited (BBIL)** in partnership with **ICMR (Indian Council of Medical Research)** and the National Institute of Virology (NIV). It received Emergency Use Authorisation from the DCGI (Drug Controller General of India) on January 3, 2021.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q13.**
- **(A) Serum Institute of India and WHO** – Serum Institute of India manufactured **Covishield** (the AstraZeneca vaccine), not COVAXIN. WHO did not develop COVAXIN.
 - **(C) Dr. Reddy's Laboratories and AIIMS** – Dr. Reddy's was involved in distributing Sputnik V (Russia's vaccine) in India; AIIMS conducted trials but did not develop COVAXIN.
 - **(D) Cipla and Department of Biotechnology** – Cipla was not involved in COVAXIN development; the DBT provided partial funding support but was not the primary developer.

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



Solution

Concept: Indus Valley Civilisation – UNESCO World Heritage Site in Gujarat.

Step 1 – Dholavira: Dholavira, located on the Khadir Island in the Rann of Kutch, Gujarat, is one of the largest and most well-preserved Harappan (Indus Valley) cities ever excavated. It covers an area of about 100 hectares and features a remarkable three-part layout with a citadel, a middle town, and a lower town.

Step 2 – UNESCO recognition: Dholavira was inscribed on the **UNESCO World Heritage List on July 27, 2021**, becoming India's 40th UNESCO World Heritage Site. It is particularly noted for its sophisticated water conservation system and the Dholavira signboard – an ancient inscription consisting of large wooden letters.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q14.**
- (A) **Lothal** – Lothal is another major Harappan site in Gujarat (known for its ancient dockyard) but it has not yet been inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
 - (B) **Mohenjo-daro** – Mohenjo-daro is a major Indus Valley site, but it is located in Sindh, **Pakistan** (now a UNESCO site), not India.
 - (D) **Kalibangan** – Kalibangan is a Harappan site located in **Rajasthan**, not Gujarat.

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

Solution

Concept: Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 – the starting point.

Step 1 – Background: The Sepoy Mutiny of 1857, also called India's First War of Independence, was a massive uprising against British East India Company rule. The immediate trigger was the introduction of new Enfield rifle cartridges rumoured to be greased with pig and cow fat, which were offensive to Muslim and Hindu soldiers respectively.

Step 2 – Meerut: The uprising formally began at **Meerut** (in present-day Uttar Pradesh) on **May 10, 1857**, when the 3rd Bengal Native Infantry soldiers broke out of jail, killed British officers, and marched to Delhi to proclaim Bahadur Shah Zafar as their leader. From Meerut, the revolt spread rapidly to Delhi, Lucknow, Kanpur, Jhansi, and other regions.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q15.**
- (A) **Lucknow** – Lucknow became a major centre of the revolt (Siege of Lucknow) but was not the starting point.
 - (B) **Kanpur** – Kanpur (Cawnpore) witnessed fierce fighting under Nana



Sahib but was not where the uprising originated.

- (C) **Delhi** – Delhi became the symbolic seat of the revolt after the mutineers from Meerut marched there, but the revolt began in Meerut.

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

Solution

Concept: Reserve Bank of India – Governor (2024–25).

Step 1 – Transition at RBI: Shaktikanta Das served as the 25th Governor of the Reserve Bank of India from December 2018. His term ended on December 10, 2024.

Step 2 – Sanjay Malhotra: Sanjay Malhotra was appointed as the **26th Governor of the Reserve Bank of India**. He assumed charge on **December 11, 2024**. Prior to this appointment, Malhotra served as the Revenue Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Government of India. He is an IAS officer of the 1990 batch (Rajasthan cadre).

Why other options are wrong:

- Q16.**
- (B) **T. Rabi Sankar** – T. Rabi Sankar is a Deputy Governor of the RBI and was not appointed as Governor in December 2024.
 - (C) **Michael Patra** – Michael Debabrata Patra is another Deputy Governor of the RBI (heading the monetary policy department) and was not appointed Governor.
 - (D) **Raghuram Rajan** – Raghuram Rajan served as the 23rd RBI Governor from 2013 to 2016; he is not the current Governor.

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



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	B	2	C	3	D	4	A	5	B
6	C	7	D	8	A	9	B	10	C
11	D	12	A	13	B	14	C	15	D
16	A								

