

SET General Awareness

Sample Paper – 6

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. The 16th BRICS Summit, which saw the participation of several newly invited nations in the expanded BRICS+ format, was hosted in Kazan by which country in October 2024?

- (A) China
- (B) South Africa
- (C) Russia
- (D) Brazil

Q2. ISRO launched the Space Docking Experiment (SpaDeX) mission in December 2024. What is the primary objective of this mission?



- (A) Conducting close-up observations of the solar corona
- (B) Returning lunar surface samples to Earth
- (C) Inserting a probe into Mars orbit
- (D) Demonstrating rendezvous and docking technology essential for future space stations and crewed missions

Q3. Silent Valley National Park, sometimes described as India's only intact tropical rainforest national park, is located in which state?

- (A) Kerala
- (B) Karnataka
- (C) Tamil Nadu
- (D) Goa

Q4. The 18th Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD) Convention 2025, the flagship event connecting the Indian diaspora with the homeland, was held in:

- (A) Ahmedabad, Gujarat
- (B) Bhubaneswar, Odisha
- (C) Surat, Gujarat
- (D) Indore, Madhya Pradesh

Q5. India is the world's largest producer of which agricultural commodity, contributing approximately 24% of global output?

- (A) Wheat



- (B) Rice
- (C) Milk
- (D) Sugar

Q6. The Khilafat Movement in India, which demanded that the British preserve the authority of the Ottoman Caliph, was organised in:

- (A) 1915
- (B) 1917
- (C) 1921
- (D) 1919

Q7. The Indus River, one of the world's great rivers after which India is named, originates from:

- (A) Near Lake Mansarovar in the Tibetan plateau
- (B) The Siwalik Hills of Himachal Pradesh
- (C) The Karakoram range in Pakistan-administered territory
- (D) The glaciers of the Nepal Himalayas

Q8. The PM JANMAN (PM Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan) scheme, launched in November 2023, specifically targets which category of tribal communities?

- (A) All Scheduled Tribes across India
- (B) Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)
- (C) Urban tribal migrants



(D) Women from tribal communities only

Q9. The National Pension System (NPS) of India is regulated and administered by:

(A) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

(B) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)

(C) Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA)

(D) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI)

Q10. As of 2024, how many UNESCO World Heritage Sites does India have, including both cultural and natural properties?

(A) 38

(B) 40

(C) 41

(D) 42

Q11. Neeraj Chopra became the first Indian to win a gold medal at the World Athletics Championships in August 2023. In which city was this championship held?

(A) Budapest, Hungary

(B) Doha, Qatar

(C) Birmingham, United Kingdom

(D) Paris, France



- Q12.** Which Indian state became the world's first fully organic state in 2016, banning chemical pesticides and fertilizers across its entire farmland?
- (A) Himachal Pradesh
(B) Sikkim
(C) Uttarakhand
(D) Meghalaya
- Q13.** The provisions of Article 370 of the Indian Constitution, which gave special autonomous status to Jammu and Kashmir, were abrogated on:
- (A) August 5, 2020
(B) October 31, 2019
(C) August 5, 2019
(D) January 31, 2020
- Q14.** Project Tiger, India's most celebrated wildlife conservation initiative, was launched by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi with Jim Corbett National Park as the first reserve, in:
- (A) 1970
(B) 1971
(C) 1972
(D) 1973
- Q15.** The Statue of Unity in Kevadia, Gujarat, dedicated to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, is the world's tallest statue. What is its



height?

- (A) 182 metres
- (B) 153 metres
- (C) 210 metres
- (D) 140 metres

Q16. India's first nuclear power plant, commissioned in 1969 with assistance from the United States, is located at:

- (A) Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu
- (B) Tarapur, Maharashtra
- (C) Rawatbhata, Rajasthan
- (D) Narora, Uttar Pradesh



Detailed Solutions**Solution**

Concept: 16th BRICS Summit 2024 — International Relations

Step 1 — Venue: The 16th BRICS Summit was held on October 22–24, 2024, in **Kazan**, capital of the Republic of Tatarstan, **Russia**. Russia held the BRICS chairmanship in 2024.

Step 2 — BRICS+ format: The summit included participation of newly admitted members (Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, UAE) and invited partner countries. PM Modi attended and held bilateral meetings with President Putin and other leaders.

Step 3 — Key outcomes: Discussions focused on de-dollarisation of trade, expanding BRICS payment systems, and multipolarity in global governance.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q1.**
- **(A) China** — China hosted the 14th BRICS Summit in Beijing in 2022.
 - **(B) South Africa** — South Africa hosted the 15th BRICS Summit in Johannesburg in 2023, where the expansion was announced.
 - **(D) Brazil** — Brazil holds the 2025 BRICS chairmanship; it did not host the 2024 summit.

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

Solution

Concept: SpaDeX Mission — ISRO Space Docking Experiment

Step 1 — Launch: ISRO launched SpaDeX aboard PSLV-C60 on December 30, 2024. The mission comprises two small spacecraft: SDX01 (Chaser) and SDX02 (Target).

Step 2 — Objective: The primary goal is to **demonstrate in-orbit rendezvous and docking technology**, essential for India's future Bharatiya Antriksh Station (BAS), Chandrayaan-4 lunar sample-return mission, and Gaganyaan human spaceflight programme.

Step 3 — Significance: SpaDeX made India the fourth nation (after USA, Russia, and China) to demonstrate operational space docking capability; the actual docking was achieved in early 2025.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q2.**
- **(A) Solar corona observations** — That is Aditya-L1's mission.
 - **(B) Lunar sample return** — Planned for Chandrayaan-4; SpaDeX is a pre-



cursor technology demonstrator.

- **(C) Mars orbit insertion** — India's Mars Orbiter Mission (Mangalyaan) achieved this in 2014; SpaDeX has no Mars objective.

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

Solution

Concept: Silent Valley National Park — Kerala

Step 1 — Location: Silent Valley National Park is in the Nilgiri Hills of Palakkad district, **Kerala**, forming part of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve.

Step 2 — Ecology: The park preserves one of India's last undisturbed tracts of wet evergreen (tropical rainforest) vegetation. It is home to the lion-tailed macaque, tigers, leopards, king cobras, and over 400 flowering plant species.

Step 3 — History: A 1970s–80s campaign, led by the Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishad and naturalists, saved Silent Valley from a proposed hydroelectric dam. The national park was formally notified in 1985.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q3.**
- **(B) Karnataka** — Karnataka has Nagarhole, Bandipur, and Kudremukh; Silent Valley is not in Karnataka.
 - **(C) Tamil Nadu** — Tamil Nadu has Mudumalai and Anamalai; Silent Valley is in Kerala.
 - **(D) Goa** — Goa's parks include Bhagwan Mahavir; no equivalent rainforest NP.

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

Solution

Concept: 18th Pravasi Bharatiya Divas Convention 2025

Step 1 — About PBD: Pravasi Bharatiya Divas Convention is the flagship event of India's Ministry of External Affairs that connects the Indian diaspora (≈ 32 million overseas Indians) with the homeland and each other.

Step 2 — 2025 Convention: The 18th PBD Convention was held from January 8–10, 2025, in **Bhubaneswar, Odisha**. The theme was "Diaspora's contribution to a Viksit Bharat (Developed India)."

Step 3 — PBD Day: January 9 is observed as PBD Day, commemorating Mahatma Gandhi's return to India from South Africa on January 9, 1915. PBD is held every two years.



Why other options are wrong:

- Q4.
- (A) **Ahmedabad** — Ahmedabad hosted the 11th PBD in 2013; the 18th was in Bhubaneswar.
 - (C) **Surat** — Not the venue for the 18th PBD Convention.
 - (D) **Indore** — Indore hosted the 17th PBD Convention in January 2023, not the 18th.

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

Solution

Concept: India — World's Largest Milk Producer

Step 1 — Fact: India is the world's largest producer of milk, contributing approximately 24% of global milk production. India's output exceeded 230 million metric tonnes in 2023–24 (DAHD data).

Step 2 — White Revolution: India achieved this distinction through **Operation Flood** (1970–1996), commonly called the White Revolution, spearheaded by Dr Verghese Kurien and the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB). Amul (GCMMF) was the model cooperative.

Step 3 — Global context: USA is the 2nd largest producer, China the 3rd. India's per-animal yield is steadily improving with cross-breeding and improved nutrition programmes.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q5.
- (A) **Wheat** — India is the 2nd largest wheat producer (after China) globally.
 - (B) **Rice** — India is the world's largest rice exporter but China produces a larger total volume.
 - (D) **Sugar** — Brazil is the world's top sugar producer; India is 2nd.

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

Solution

Concept: Khilafat Movement (1919–1924) — Indian History

Step 1 — Background: After World War I, Muslim leaders Muhammad Ali Jouhar and Shaukat Ali feared the break-up of the Ottoman Empire would end the Caliphate. The **Khilafat Committee** was formed in 1919 to pressurise the British Government to protect the Ottoman Caliph.

Step 2 — Gandhi's involvement: Mahatma Gandhi linked the Khilafat cause with



Non-Cooperation to forge Hindu–Muslim unity against British rule. The combined movement launched in 1920 became one of India’s most powerful mass movements.

Step 3 — Collapse: The movement ended when Turkish nationalist Mustafa Kemal Atatürk abolished the Ottoman Sultanate (1922) and the Caliphate itself (1924).

Why other options are wrong:

- Q6.**
- (A) 1915 — WWI was still ongoing; no Khilafat organisation had yet formed.
 - (B) 1917 — The Balfour Declaration (1917) concerned Palestine; the Khilafat agitation came later.
 - (C) 1921 — 1921 was the movement’s peak phase; its organisation began in 1919.

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

Solution

Concept: Origin of the Indus River

Step 1 — Source: The Indus River (Sanskrit: Sindhu) originates from the **Tibetan plateau** near **Lake Mansarovar** — more precisely from the Senge Khabab (Lion’s Mouth) springs in Tibet, close to Mansarovar/Rakas Lake. It flows north-west through Ladakh, then south-west through Pakistan to the Arabian Sea.

Step 2 — Course: Total length $\approx$ 3,180 km. The Indus is trans-boundary, flowing through China (Tibet), India (Ladakh/J&K), and Pakistan.

Step 3 — Indus Waters Treaty: The Indus Waters Treaty (1960), brokered by the World Bank, divides the six-river Indus system between India (eastern rivers: Ravi, Beas, Sutlej) and Pakistan (western rivers: Indus, Jhelum, Chenab).

Why other options are wrong:

- Q7.**
- (B) **Siwalik Hills of HP** — The Siwaliks are the southernmost foothills; the Indus originates far north in Tibet.
 - (C) **Karakoram in Pakistan** — The Karakoram is part of the middle course; the river’s true source is in Tibet.
 - (D) **Nepal Himalayas** — Nepal-originating rivers include the Karnali, Gandaki, and Kosi; the Indus does not originate in Nepal.

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



Solution

Concept: PM JANMAN — Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)

Step 1 — PVTGs: There are 75 **Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)** in 18 states/UTs of India, characterised by pre-agricultural technology, declining or stagnant population, extremely low literacy, and subsistence-level economy.

Step 2 — Scheme: Launched on November 15, 2023 (Janjatiya Gaurav Diwas), PM JANMAN provides housing, rural roads, mobile medical units, Anganwadi centres, and telecom connectivity to PVTG habitations in a mission-mode, saturated approach.

Step 3 — Objective: Bring all PVTG habitations up to national development benchmarks within a time-bound schedule.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q8.**
- **(A) All Scheduled Tribes** — General ST welfare is covered under other schemes; JANMAN is exclusively for PVTGs.
 - **(C) Urban tribal migrants** — JANMAN targets remote habitations; urban migrants have separate support schemes.
 - **(D) Women only** — JANMAN covers all PVTG members, not exclusively women.

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

Solution

Concept: National Pension System — Regulatory Authority

Step 1 — Establishment: The NPS was introduced in 2004 for new central government employees (extended to all citizens in 2009) and is regulated by the **Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA)**, established under the PFRDA Act, 2013.

Step 2 — Structure: NPS subscribers choose from multiple Pension Fund Managers (SBI, LIC, UTI, etc.) and can allocate funds across equity, corporate bonds, and government securities based on their risk preference.

Step 3 — Related scheme: Atal Pension Yojana (APY), targeting unorganised sector workers, is also managed by PFRDA.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q9.**
- **(A) RBI** — RBI regulates banking and monetary policy, not pension funds.
 - **(B) SEBI** — SEBI regulates capital markets (stocks, mutual funds); not pension products.



- (D) IRDAI — IRDAI regulates insurance; NPS is specifically under PFRDA.

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

Solution

Concept: India's UNESCO World Heritage Sites — 2024 Count

Step 1 — Count: As of 2024, India has **42 UNESCO World Heritage Sites**: 34 cultural, 7 natural, and 1 mixed (Khangchendzonga National Park).

Step 2 — Most recent: The **Hoysala temples** (Belur, Halebid, Somanathapura in Karnataka) were inscribed as India's 42nd World Heritage Site at the 45th UNESCO World Heritage Committee session in Riyadh in 2023.

Step 3 — State with most sites: Maharashtra has the highest number (5), followed by Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, and Rajasthan (3 each).

Why other options are wrong:

- Q10.**
- (A) 38 — An outdated count from before 2021.
 - (B) 40 — India crossed 40 when Dholavira (Gujarat) was inscribed as the 40th site in 2021.
 - (C) 41 — The count moved from 40 to 42 when the Hoysala group was inscribed (2023).

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

Solution

Concept: Neeraj Chopra — World Athletics Championships Gold 2023

Step 1 — Championship: The World Athletics Championships 2023 were held in **Budapest, Hungary**, from August 19–27, 2023.

Step 2 — Historic win: Neeraj Chopra won gold in Men's Javelin Throw with 88.17 metres, becoming the **first Indian** to win a gold medal at the World Athletics Championships.

Step 3 — Context: He had won silver at the 2022 World Athletics Championships in Eugene, USA. His career medals include Olympic gold (Tokyo 2020) and Asian Games gold (Hangzhou 2023).

Why other options are wrong:

- Q11.**
- (B) **Doha, Qatar** — Doha hosted the 2019 World Athletics Championships; Chopra did not compete there.
 - (C) **Birmingham, UK** — Birmingham hosted the 2022 Commonwealth



Games, not the World Athletics Championships.

- **(D) Paris, France** — Paris hosted the 2024 Summer Olympics; the 2023 World Athletics Championships were in Budapest.

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

Solution

Concept: Sikkim — World's First Fully Organic State

Step 1 — Declaration: In January 2016, the Government of India formally declared **Sikkim** the world's first fully organic state. The state had banned chemical pesticides and fertilizers across all agricultural land ($\approx 76,000$ hectares).

Step 2 — Recognition: In 2018, Sikkim received the UN's **Future Policy Gold Award** from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for the "World's Best Policy in Agroecology."

Step 3 — Impact: Organic certification boosted agri-tourism, raised prices for Sikkimese cardamom and ginger, and improved soil health across the state.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q12.**
- **(A) Himachal Pradesh** — HP has significant organic initiatives but has not been declared fully organic.
 - **(C) Uttarakhand** — Uttarakhand aspires toward organic farming but has not achieved full organic status.
 - **(D) Meghalaya** — Traditional farming is largely organic but no formal fully-organic declaration.

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

Solution

Concept: Abrogation of Article 370 — Date

Step 1 — Event: On **August 5, 2019**, the Government of India revoked the special autonomous status of Jammu and Kashmir granted under **Article 370** of the Indian Constitution. Home Minister Amit Shah moved the resolution in the Rajya Sabha.

Step 2 — Bifurcation: The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019 split J&K into two Union Territories — **Jammu and Kashmir** (with a legislature) and **Ladakh** (without a legislature) — effective October 31, 2019.

Step 3 — Supreme Court verdict: In December 2023, the Supreme Court upheld the abrogation, ruling that Article 370 was always a temporary provision.



Why other options are wrong:

- Q13. • (A) August 5, 2020 — The abrogation occurred in 2019, not 2020.
- (B) October 31, 2019 — This is when the Reorganisation Act took effect (bifurcation into UTs); Article 370 was abrogated on August 5, 2019.
- (D) January 31, 2020 — This date has no relation to Article 370.

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

Solution

Concept: Project Tiger — Launch Year (1973)

Step 1 — Launch: Project Tiger was launched on April 1, 1973 by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Jim Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand (then part of Uttar Pradesh) was designated the first tiger reserve.

Step 2 — Context: An all-India tiger census in 1972 estimated the population at only 1,827 individuals. Nine tiger reserves were established in the first phase to halt this decline.

Step 3 — Success: India now has 55 tiger reserves (2024). The 2022 All-India Tiger Estimation reported over 3,000 tigers — approximately 70% of the world's wild tiger population.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q14. • (A) 1970 — No formal Project Tiger in 1970; the Wildlife Protection Act came in 1972.
- (B) 1971 — Not the year of Project Tiger's launch.
- (C) 1972 — 1972 saw the Wildlife Protection Act enacted and the tiger census; Project Tiger was launched in 1973.

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

Solution

Concept: Statue of Unity — World's Tallest Statue

Step 1 — Dimensions: The Statue of Unity stands at **182 metres** (597 feet) at Kevadia (Ekta Nagar), Narmada district, Gujarat. Inaugurated by PM Modi on October 31, 2018 (Patel's birth anniversary).

Step 2 — World record: At 182 metres, it surpasses the previous record holder, the Spring Temple Buddha (153 metres) in China, to be the world's tallest statue.

Step 3 — Symbolism: Sculpted by Ram V. Sutar, the statue depicts Patel in a



dhoti and shawl. The height of 182 metres represents the 182 seats of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q15.**
- **(B) 153 metres** — This is the height of China's Spring Temple Buddha, the previous world record holder.
 - **(C) 210 metres** — No famous statue is 210 metres tall; the Statue of Unity is 182 metres.
 - **(D) 140 metres** — Shorter than both the Statue of Unity and Spring Temple Buddha.

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

Solution

Concept: India's First Nuclear Power Plant — Tarapur

Step 1 — History: India's first nuclear power plant is the **Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS)**, located in Tarapur, Palghar district, **Maharashtra**. It was commissioned in **1969** under a collaboration with the USA (General Electric and Bechtel Corporation).

Step 2 — Capacity: TAPS originally comprised two Boiling Water Reactors (BWR) of 160 MW each. Two additional Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (540 MW each) were later added, bringing the total to 1,400 MW.

Step 3 — Operator: All Indian nuclear power stations are operated by the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), a central government enterprise.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q16.**
- **(A) Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu** — Madras Atomic Power Station (MAPS) at Kalpakkam was commissioned in 1983–84, later than Tarapur.
 - **(C) Rawatbhata, Rajasthan** — Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) was commissioned in 1973.
 - **(D) Narora, Uttar Pradesh** — Narora Atomic Power Station was commissioned in 1991.

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



Answer Key

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

