

SET General Awareness

Sample Paper – 8

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. National Science Day is observed in India on February 28 every year because on that date in 1928:

- (A) Sir C.V. Raman discovered the Raman Effect (inelastic scattering of photons by matter), for which he later received the Nobel Prize in Physics
- (B) India conducted its first nuclear test (Operation Smiling Buddha) in the Pokhran desert
- (C) The Indian Institute of Science (IISc) in Bengaluru was formally inaugurated
- (D) India's first artificial satellite, Aryabhata, was launched into orbit



- Q2.** The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO), a Eurasian security and political bloc that India joined as a full member in 2017, has its Secretariat headquarters in:
- (A) Shanghai, China
 - (B) Beijing, China
 - (C) Tashkent, Uzbekistan
 - (D) Moscow, Russia
- Q3.** National Waterway No. 1 (NW-1), India's longest national waterway stretching approximately 1,620 km, runs along which river?
- (A) Brahmaputra
 - (B) Yamuna
 - (C) Ganga
 - (D) Godavari
- Q4.** The Atal Pension Yojana (APY), launched in May 2015 to provide social security to workers in the unorganised sector, is available to Indian citizens in which age bracket?
- (A) 14 to 40 years
 - (B) 21 to 55 years
 - (C) 25 to 60 years
 - (D) 18 to 40 years
- Q5.** The Mahila Samman Savings Certificate (MSSC), announced



in Union Budget 2023-24 for women and girl investors, offers what annual rate of interest?

- (A) 7.5%
- (B) 6.5%
- (C) 8.0%
- (D) 7.0%

Q6. The Rowlatt Act of 1919, which sparked widespread protests across India and was dubbed a “Black Act” by nationalists, authorised the British Government to:

- (A) Impose heavy import duties on Indian-made goods to protect British industry
- (B) Detain and try political suspects without jury and imprison them without trial
- (C) Permanently ban the Indian National Congress and its publications
- (D) Create a separate electorate for Indian Muslims

Q7. India’s first national park, originally named Hailey National Park (now Jim Corbett National Park), is located in Uttarakhand. Which river flows through this park?

- (A) Ganga
- (B) Yamuna
- (C) Ramganga
- (D) Kosi



- Q8.** Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the Sela Tunnel in March 2024. This world's longest bi-lane road tunnel at an altitude above 13,000 feet provides all-weather connectivity to which strategically important area?
- (A) Leh district, Ladakh
 - (B) Spiti Valley, Himachal Pradesh
 - (C) Areas near Rohtang Pass, Himachal Pradesh
 - (D) Tawang district, Arunachal Pradesh
- Q9.** The Code on Wages, 2019, which amalgamates four earlier labour laws, introduced the concept of a **National Floor Wage** at the national level for the first time. This means:
- (A) No state can fix a statutory minimum wage below the floor wage notified by the central government
 - (B) All workers must receive equal wages regardless of their skill level
 - (C) Domestic workers are entitled to overtime wages for the first time in Indian law
 - (D) Bonus payment thresholds are uniform across all industries nationally
- Q10.** The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme provides financial incentives to eligible companies based on:
- (A) The total number of direct employees hired by the company



- (B) Incremental sales from products manufactured in India over a specified base year
- (C) The amount of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) received by the company
- (D) The profit margins earned from exporting products abroad

Q11. Who became the first Indian to win an individual gold medal at the Olympic Games, achieving this at the 2008 Beijing Olympics?

- (A) Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore (Double Trap Shooting)
- (B) Leander Paes (Tennis Singles)
- (C) Abhinav Bindra (10m Air Rifle)
- (D) Sushil Kumar (Wrestling)

Q12. Flying Officer Avani Chaturvedi became the first Indian woman to fly a fighter jet solo in February 2018. She flew which aircraft during that historic sortie?

- (A) Tejas Light Combat Aircraft (LCA)
- (B) Su-30 MKI
- (C) HAL HJT-36 Sitara (Intermediate Jet Trainer)
- (D) MiG-21 Bison

Q13. Kaziranga National Park in Assam, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is famous for being home to approximately two-thirds of the world's remaining population of which species?

- (A) Indian one-horned rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*)



- (B) Bengal tiger (*Panthera tigris tigris*)
- (C) Asian elephant (*Elephas maximus*)
- (D) Ganges river dolphin (*Platanista gangetica*)

Q14. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, which provides special courts and stringent penalties for sexual offences against children below 18 years of age, was enacted in India in:

- (A) 2009
- (B) 2012
- (C) 2015
- (D) 2018

Q15. Mission LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment), launched by Prime Minister Modi at COP27 in October 2022, primarily aims to:

- (A) Fund government-led infrastructure projects for renewable energy across developing nations
- (B) Compel industries to adopt green manufacturing through regulatory mandates
- (C) Encourage individuals and communities to adopt environmentally friendly behaviours in daily life (“pro-planet people”)
- (D) Mandate corporate social responsibility expenditure on environmental protection



Q16. The Umlingla Pass in the Changthang region of Ladakh holds the record for the world's highest motorable road. At approximately what altitude is this pass located?

- (A) 5,200 metres (17,060 feet)
- (B) 5,500 metres (18,045 feet)
- (C) 5,800 metres (19,029 feet)
- (D) 5,883 metres (19,300 feet)



Detailed Solutions**Solution**

Concept: National Science Day — Raman Effect (February 28, 1928)

Step 1 — Discovery: On February 28, 1928, Indian physicist **Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman** discovered the **Raman Effect** — the inelastic scattering of photons by molecules, whereby scattered light shifts wavelength due to energy exchange with molecular vibrations. This provided direct evidence of the quantum nature of light.

Step 2 — Nobel Prize: C.V. Raman received the **Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930** for this discovery, becoming the first Asian and the first non-white scientist to win a Nobel Prize in the natural sciences.

Step 3 — National Science Day: The Government of India declared February 28 as **National Science Day** in 1986 to promote scientific awareness and honour Raman's legacy.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q1.**
- **(B) First nuclear test** — Operation Smiling Buddha (India's first nuclear test) was conducted on May 18, 1974, at Pokhran, Rajasthan — not February 28.
 - **(C) IISc inauguration** — The Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru, was founded in 1909; not commemorated on February 28.
 - **(D) Aryabhata satellite** — India's first satellite, Aryabhata, was launched on April 19, 1975 — not February 28.

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

Solution

Concept: SCO Secretariat Headquarters

Step 1 — Founded: The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation was founded in 2001 in Shanghai — hence the name. However, the **SCO Secretariat** is based in **Beijing, China**, not in Shanghai.

Step 2 — Membership: Original members: China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan (2001). Full members expanded to include India and Pakistan (2017), Iran (2023), and Belarus (2024).

Step 3 — India's role: India joined the SCO at the Astana Summit in June 2017. India has used the SCO platform for connectivity, counter-terrorism cooperation, and regional stability, even while managing complex relations with China and



Pakistan within the same grouping.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q2.**
- **(A) Shanghai** — The SCO takes its name from Shanghai (where it was founded) but the Secretariat is in Beijing.
 - **(C) Tashkent** — Tashkent is the capital of Uzbekistan, a key SCO member; the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS) of SCO is in Tashkent, but the main Secretariat is in Beijing.
 - **(D) Moscow** — Russia is a founding member of the SCO, but the Secretariat is not in Moscow.

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

Solution

Concept: National Waterway No. 1 — Ganga

Step 1 — Route: National Waterway No. 1 (NW-1) runs along the **Ganga (Ganges)** river from **Allahabad (Prayagraj)** to **Haldia**, covering approximately 1,620 km through Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, and West Bengal.

Step 2 — Declaration: NW-1 was declared a national waterway in 1986 under the National Waterways Act. The Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) manages its development. The Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP) under the World Bank is modernising NW-1 with terminals, fairway development, and navigation aids.

Step 3 — Significance: NW-1 is the backbone of India's inland water transport, aiming to shift freight from congested roads and railways to economical river transport.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q3.**
- **(A) Brahmaputra** — National Waterway No. 2 (NW-2) runs along the Brahmaputra (Sadiya to Dhubri), 891 km, in Assam.
 - **(B) Yamuna** — The Yamuna is not NW-1; it has separate waterway proposals.
 - **(D) Godavari** — National Waterway No. 4 covers parts of the Godavari-Krishna system; it is not NW-1.

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



Solution

Concept: Atal Pension Yojana (APY) — Eligibility Age

Step 1 — Launch: APY was launched on May 9, 2015, by PM Modi, replacing the earlier Swavalamban Yojana. It is a government-backed pension scheme targeting workers in the unorganised sector (self-employed, daily wage earners, domestic workers).

Step 2 — Age criterion: The scheme is open to Indian citizens aged **18 to 40 years** who have a savings bank account. Subscribers receive a guaranteed monthly pension of Rs. 1,000–Rs. 5,000 at age 60, depending on their contribution amount and entry age.

Step 3 — Government co-contribution: For eligible subscribers joining between June 2015 and March 2020, the central government co-contributed 50% of the annual premium (maximum Rs. 1,000 per year) for five years.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q4. • (A) **14 to 40 years** — Minimum age is 18, not 14.
- (B) **21 to 55 years** — Incorrect upper and lower bounds; maximum age at entry is 40.
- (C) **25 to 60 years** — Maximum pension age is 60, but enrollment starts at 18.

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

Solution

Concept: Mahila Samman Savings Certificate (MSSC) — Interest Rate

Step 1 — Announcement: The Mahila Samman Savings Certificate was announced by Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman in Union Budget 2023-24 as a special, one-time savings scheme for women and girls.

Step 2 — Key features: It offers an interest rate of **7.5% per annum** (compounded quarterly) for a tenure of 2 years. Maximum investment: Rs. 2 lakh per account holder. Available at post offices and authorised banks from April 2023.

Step 3 — Comparison: The 7.5% rate was higher than the prevailing bank FD rates of 6.5–7.0% for comparable tenures, making it an attractive option for women savers.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q5. • (B) **6.5%** — This was approximately the prevailing 2-year bank FD rate; the MSSC was priced higher.



- (C) 8.0% — The MSSC rate is 7.5%, not 8.0%.
- (D) 7.0% — The actual rate is 7.5%, not 7.0%.

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

Solution

Concept: Rowlatt Act (1919) — Detention Without Trial

Step 1 — Background: The Rowlatt Act (officially Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, 1919) was based on recommendations of the Sedition Committee chaired by Sir Sidney Rowlatt, formed to address “revolutionary” activities in India after World War I.

Step 2 — Provisions: The Act empowered the British Government to **detain political suspects without jury trial and imprison them without bail for up to two years**. It suspended habeas corpus for those deemed seditious. Gandhi called it the “Black Act” and organised hartals on April 6, 1919.

Step 3 — Consequence: The Rowlatt Act protests directly led to the **Jallianwala Bagh massacre** (April 13, 1919), radicalising the independence movement and turning mass opinion sharply against British rule.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q6.**
- (A) **Heavy import duties** — Tariff policy was separate; the Rowlatt Act was about security detention.
 - (C) **Ban on INC** — The INC was not banned; the Act targeted individuals deemed seditious.
 - (D) **Separate electorate for Muslims** — This was done under the Morley-Minto Reforms (1909) and later the Communal Award (1932), not the Rowlatt Act.

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

Solution

Concept: Jim Corbett National Park — River

Step 1 — Park and river: Jim Corbett National Park (established 1936 as Hailey National Park; renamed in 1957 after hunter-naturalist Jim Corbett) spans Nainital and Pauri Garhwal districts of Uttarakhand. The **Ramganga River** flows through the park, forming the Ramganga reservoir (also called Corbett Lake).

Step 2 — Significance: The Ramganga (a left-bank tributary of the Ganga) provides the vital aquatic habitat within the park. The reservoir supports mugger



crocodiles, gharials, and the endangered Mahseer fish.

Step 3 — First Project Tiger reserve: Jim Corbett was declared India's first tiger reserve under Project Tiger in 1973. The park is home to over 250 tigers (2022 estimate).

Why other options are wrong:

- Q7.
- (A) **Ganga** — The Ganga main stem flows further south; the Ramganga, a tributary, flows through Corbett.
 - (B) **Yamuna** — The Yamuna system is west of this region; it does not flow through Corbett.
 - (D) **Kosi** — The Kosi (a local stream, distinct from the Kosi of Bihar) forms Corbett's northern boundary but does not flow through the park's main body.

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

Solution

Concept: Sela Tunnel — Tawang Connectivity, Arunachal Pradesh

Step 1 — Inauguration: PM Modi inaugurated the Sela Tunnel on **March 9, 2024**. Built by the Border Roads Organisation (BRO), it is the world's longest bi-lane road tunnel at altitudes above 13,000 feet.

Step 2 — Location and purpose: The tunnel is on the Balipara–Charduar–Tawang (BCT) road in West Kameng district, Arunachal Pradesh, near the **Sela Pass (4,170 m)**. It provides all-weather road connectivity to **Tawang district**, which borders China (McMahon Line), eliminating the Sela Pass's seasonal closures due to snow.

Step 3 — Strategic importance: Tawang is a crucial Buddhist town and strategic location. The Sela Tunnel enables faster movement of troops and logistics, enhancing India's readiness along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) with China.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q8.
- (A) **Leh, Ladakh** — The Atal Tunnel (Rohtang) provides connectivity near Leh; the Sela Tunnel is in Arunachal Pradesh.
 - (B) **Spiti Valley, HP** — Spiti connectivity is through the Atal Tunnel and Kunzum Pass; not the Sela Tunnel.
 - (C) **Rohtang Pass area** — The Atal Tunnel (Rohtang) bypasses Rohtang Pass in Himachal Pradesh; Sela Tunnel is in Arunachal Pradesh.

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



Solution

Concept: Code on Wages, 2019 — National Floor Wage

Step 1 — Consolidation: The Code on Wages, 2019 amalgamates four existing labour laws: (1) Minimum Wages Act, 1948; (2) Payment of Wages Act, 1936; (3) Payment of Bonus Act, 1965; (4) Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.

Step 2 — National Floor Wage: For the first time at the national level, the Code introduces a **National Floor Wage (NFW)** — a minimum below which no state government can set its statutory minimum wage. The central government notifies the NFW, ensuring a uniform baseline across India.

Step 3 — Significance: Previously, minimum wages varied enormously across states (some very low), creating a “race to the bottom” that suppressed wages in labour-surplus states. The NFW addresses this structural gap.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q9. • **(B) Equal wages regardless of skill** — The Equal Remuneration Act (subsumed) addresses gender pay parity, not skill-level uniformity; skill differentials in wages are still permitted.
- **(C) Overtime for domestic workers** — Domestic workers’ overtime rights are addressed in state-level policies; this is not the defining feature of the National Floor Wage.
- **(D) Uniform bonus thresholds** — The Code harmonises bonus provisions from the Payment of Bonus Act, but uniform cross-industry thresholds is a separate feature, not the NFW concept.

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

Solution

Concept: Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme — Basis of Incentive

Step 1 — Structure: The PLI scheme, announced in 2020–21 across multiple sectors, offers financial incentives of 4–6% on **incremental sales from products manufactured in India over a base year value**, for a period of 3–5 years. Companies must first cross a minimum domestic investment threshold.

Step 2 — Sectors covered: PLI covers 14 key sectors including mobile phones, pharmaceuticals, medical devices, food processing, automobiles, textiles, solar PV modules, white goods, specialty steel, and telecom equipment.

Step 3 — Objective: PLI aims to make Indian manufacturers globally competitive, attract large investments, create jobs, and reduce import dependence by boosting domestic production.



Why other options are wrong:

- Q10.**
- **(A) Number of employees** — Employment generation is a desired outcome but incentives are calculated on incremental sales, not headcount.
 - **(C) FDI received** — Incentives are production-linked (output-based), not investment-linked.
 - **(D) Profit margins on exports** — Incentives are on domestic production value (incremental sales), regardless of whether products are sold domestically or exported.

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

Solution

Concept: Abhinav Bindra — First Indian Individual Olympic Gold

Step 1 — Achievement: At the **2008 Beijing Olympics**, **Abhinav Bindra** won gold in the **Men's 10m Air Rifle** event with a combined score of 700.5 (600 in qualification + 100.5 in final), setting a new Olympic record. He became the **first Indian to win an individual gold medal** at the Olympic Games.

Step 2 — Career: Bindra also won gold at the 2006 Commonwealth Games (Melbourne) and the 2006 ISSF World Championship in Zagreb. He represented India in five Olympic Games (2000–2016).

Step 3 — Legacy: He retired after the 2016 Rio Olympics (finished 4th) and is now a prominent sports administrator and entrepreneur working to develop India's shooting ecosystem.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q11.**
- **(A) Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore** — Won a Silver medal in Men's Double Trap Shooting at 2004 Athens Olympics — India's first individual silver, not gold.
 - **(B) Leander Paes** — Won a Bronze medal in Men's Tennis Singles at 1996 Atlanta Olympics.
 - **(D) Sushil Kumar** — Won a Bronze at 2008 Beijing (Wrestling 66 kg Freestyle); his silver at 2012 London was India's first individual Olympic silver at an event after 1952.

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



Solution

Concept: Avani Chaturvedi — First Indian Woman Fighter Pilot Solo Sortie

Step 1 — Historic flight: On **February 19, 2018**, Flying Officer **Avani Chaturvedi** of the Indian Air Force flew a **MiG-21 Bison** solo at Air Force Station Jamnagar (Moga), Gujarat, becoming the first Indian woman to fly a fighter jet solo.

Step 2 — Background: In 2016, Avani Chaturvedi (along with Bhawana Kanth and Mohana Singh) became one of the first three women commissioned as fighter pilots in the IAF. Previously, women were restricted to transport and helicopter streams.

Step 3 — Significance: The MiG-21 Bison is a supersonic single-engine fighter jet. Flying it solo required 18–24 months of advanced training. Avani's sortie marked a landmark in gender parity in the Indian armed forces.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q12.**
- **(A) Tejas LCA** — India's indigenous Tejas is now entering service; Avani's 2018 solo was on the MiG-21 Bison.
 - **(B) Su-30 MKI** — India's heavy multi-role fighter; Avani had not yet transitioned to the Su-30 at the time of her historic solo.
 - **(C) HAL HJT-36 Sitara** — The HJT-36 is an intermediate jet trainer; her solo on a combat aircraft (MiG-21) was the milestone.

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

Solution

Concept: Kaziranga National Park — Indian One-Horned Rhinoceros

Step 1 — Location: Kaziranga National Park is in Golaghat and Nagaon districts of Assam, on the floodplains of the Brahmaputra River. It was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985.

Step 2 — Rhino population: Kaziranga is home to approximately **2,600 Indian one-horned rhinoceroses** (as per the 2022 census), constituting roughly **two-thirds** of the world's remaining wild population of *Rhinoceros unicornis*.

Step 3 — Ecological profile: Kaziranga also has one of the highest densities of tigers of any protected area in the world. Its landscape — tall elephant grass, marshland, and dense woodland — supports tigers, wild water buffalo, swamp deer, and elephants alongside the rhinos.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q13.**
- **(B) Bengal tiger** — While Kaziranga has many tigers, its global fame is for rhinos, not tigers (Sundarbans is the famous tiger reserve).



- **(C) Asian elephant** — Kaziranga has a large elephant population, but it is not the species for which Kaziranga is globally recognised.
- **(D) Ganges river dolphin** — The Ganges river dolphin (National Aquatic Animal) inhabits the main Ganga–Brahmaputra river system; it is not the signature species of Kaziranga.

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

Solution

Concept: POCSO Act — Year of Enactment

Step 1 — Enactment: The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act was enacted in **2012** under the Ministry of Women and Child Development. It came into force on November 14, 2012 (Children’s Day).

Step 2 — Coverage: POCSO defines sexual assault, sexual harassment, and use of children for pornographic purposes against children (defined as persons below 18 years). It establishes Special Courts for speedy trials and makes the recording of FIRs mandatory.

Step 3 — Amendment: In 2019, POCSO was amended to introduce harsher penalties, including the death penalty for aggravated penetrative sexual assault of children below 12 years.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q14.**
- **(A) 2009** — No POCSO Act in 2009; it came into effect in 2012.
 - **(C) 2015** — The POCSO Act was already in force since 2012.
 - **(D) 2018** — The 2019 amendment came after 2018; the original Act is from 2012.

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

Solution

Concept: Mission LiFE — Lifestyle for Environment

Step 1 — Launch: Mission LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment) was jointly launched by PM Modi and UN Secretary-General António Guterres at the Statue of Unity, Kevadia, on **October 20, 2022** — ahead of COP27 in Sharm el-Sheikh.

Step 2 — Core idea: The mission’s philosophy is “**Pro-Planet People**” — mobilising one billion individuals globally to take mindful, deliberate actions to reduce their environmental footprint in everyday life (e.g., reducing single-use plastic, saving water, conserving energy, choosing local/seasonal food).



Step 3 — Approach: Unlike top-down regulatory approaches, Mission LiFE treats individual behaviour change as the *first* driver of the circular economy and climate action — complementing government and industry-level interventions.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q15.**
- **(A) Government infrastructure funding** — That is the National Solar Mission, PM-KUSUM, etc.; Mission LiFE focuses on individual behaviour.
 - **(B) Industrial regulatory mandates** — Green manufacturing regulations are separate policy instruments; Mission LiFE is a behaviour-change initiative.
 - **(D) CSR mandates** — Corporate CSR requirements are under Companies Act norms; Mission LiFE targets individual citizens.

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

Solution

Concept: Umlingla Pass — World's Highest Motorable Road

Step 1 — Altitude: The Umlingla Pass (also spelled Umling La) in the Changthang plateau, Ladakh, is located at **5,883 metres (19,300 feet)** above sea level, making it the **world's highest motorable road**.

Step 2 — Construction: The Border Roads Organisation (BRO), under Project Himank, constructed the Chisumle–Demchok road (86 km) including the Umlingla Pass, which was opened to vehicle traffic in 2021.

Step 3 — Comparison: Umlingla Pass surpasses Khardung La (5,359 m) within India and is higher than any road pass in the world. Even at this extreme altitude, a motorable bitumen road connects the strategic Demchok area near the Line of Actual Control (India–China).

Why other options are wrong:

- Q16.**
- **(A) 5,200 metres** — This is approximately the altitude of several other high-altitude passes; not Umlingla.
 - **(B) 5,500 metres** — Khardung La (previously claimed as highest at $\approx 5,602$ m but revised to 5,359 m by DRDO) is lower than Umlingla.
 - **(C) 5,800 metres** — Close but not the exact altitude; Umlingla is confirmed at 5,883 m.

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



Answer Key

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

