

# YASASVI General Awareness

## Sample Paper – 1

Duration: 38 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 100

### Instructions

- This paper contains **25** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the General Awareness portion of the **YASASVI** entrance test.
- Each correct answer carries **+4 marks**. There is **no negative marking** for incorrect or unattempted answers.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose carefully.
- Syllabus level: **Class 8–9 level — current affairs (national), Indian history, polity and constitution, Indian geography, sports and awards, science and technology, economy and government schemes, books/culture, and computer basics.**
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

**Q1.** The 18th G20 Summit was held in India in September 2023. In which city was it hosted?

- (A) New Delhi
- (B) Mumbai
- (C) Bengaluru
- (D) Kolkata

**Q2.** Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the First Battle of Panipat and established the Mughal Empire in India. In which year was this battle fought?

- (A) 1498
- (B) 1526



(C) 1556

(D) 1600

**Q3.** Article 19 of the Indian Constitution guarantees certain freedoms to citizens. Which of the following rights is protected under Article 19(1)(a)?

(A) Right to life and personal liberty

(B) Right to equality before law

(C) Right to freedom of speech and expression

(D) Right against exploitation

**Q4.** Which river is the longest river that flows entirely within India and is also considered the most sacred river in Hindu tradition?

(A) Brahmaputra

(B) Godavari

(C) Krishna

(D) Ganga

**Q5.** Neeraj Chopra created history by winning India's first-ever Olympic gold medal in athletics at the Tokyo 2020 Olympics. In which event did he compete?

(A) Javelin throw

(B) Shot put

(C) Discus throw

(D) Hammer throw

**Q6.** The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is the national space agency of India. In which year was ISRO established?

(A) 1962



- (B) 1969
- (C) 1975
- (D) 1984

**Q7.** Chandrayaan-3, India's third lunar mission, successfully soft-landed on the Moon's south pole in 2023, making India the first country to achieve this feat. On which date did Chandrayaan-3 land on the Moon?

- (A) August 14, 2023
- (B) July 23, 2023
- (C) August 23, 2023
- (D) September 2, 2023

**Q8.** The Taj Mahal, located in Agra, is one of the Seven Wonders of the World. It was built as a mausoleum for Mumtaz Mahal. Which Mughal emperor built the Taj Mahal?

- (A) Akbar
- (B) Aurangzeb
- (C) Jahangir
- (D) Shah Jahan

**Q9.** Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was launched in 2016 to benefit women from Below Poverty Line (BPL) households. What does this scheme primarily provide?

- (A) Free LPG (cooking gas) connections
- (B) Free electricity connections
- (C) Free solar panels for homes
- (D) Free piped water supply



- Q10.** The Right to Education Act (RTE), 2009, makes elementary education a fundamental right in India. Which age group is entitled to free and compulsory education under this Act?
- (A) 3 to 12 years
  - (B) 6 to 14 years
  - (C) 5 to 16 years
  - (D) 6 to 18 years
- Q11.** The Tropic of Cancer (latitude  $23.5^{\circ}$  North) passes through several Indian states. How many Indian states does the Tropic of Cancer pass through?
- (A) 6
  - (B) 7
  - (C) 8
  - (D) 9
- Q12.** 'Wings of Fire: An Autobiography' is a well-known book that describes the journey of a scientist who later became the President of India. Who wrote this book?
- (A) Manmohan Singh
  - (B) S. Chandrasekhar
  - (C) Vikram Sarabhai
  - (D) APJ Abdul Kalam
- Q13.** The PM YASASVI scheme provides scholarships to students from OBC, EBC, and DNT communities. Which ministry administers this scheme?
- (A) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
  - (B) Ministry of Education



- (C) Ministry of Tribal Affairs
- (D) Ministry of Minority Affairs

**Q14.** The Bharat Ratna is India's highest civilian honour. In 2014, the government amended the rules to allow the award in the field of sports. Who was the first sportsperson to receive the Bharat Ratna?

- (A) Milkha Singh
- (B) Sachin Tendulkar
- (C) Dhyan Chand
- (D) PV Sindhu

**Q15.** Mahatma Gandhi launched the famous Dandi March (Salt March) on March 12, 1930, to protest the British salt monopoly. In which year did the Salt March conclude at Dandi?

- (A) 1928
- (B) 1929
- (C) 1930
- (D) 1931

**Q16.** The World Wide Web (WWW) was invented by Sir Tim Berners-Lee in 1989 and forms the foundation of the modern internet. What does 'WWW' stand for?

- (A) World Wide Work
- (B) Wide World Web
- (C) World Web Wire
- (D) World Wide Web

**Q17.** The India–Middle East–Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC) was announced at the G20 Summit in 2023. Which forum officially announced this landmark connectivity initiative?



- (A) G20 Summit
- (B) BRICS Summit
- (C) SCO Summit
- (D) Commonwealth Summit

**Q18.** The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India protects and promotes human rights. According to the Protection of Human Rights Act, who can be the Chairperson of the NHRC?

- (A) A retired Chief Justice of a High Court
- (B) A retired Chief Justice of India
- (C) A sitting judge of the Supreme Court
- (D) The Attorney General of India

**Q19.** Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) was launched in August 2014. What is the primary objective of this scheme?

- (A) Providing housing to the poor
- (B) Providing free health insurance to farmers
- (C) Ensuring universal financial inclusion by opening bank accounts for all households
- (D) Distributing free food grains to BPL families

**Q20.** India has a large number of national parks across different terrain types. Which is the largest national park in India by area?

- (A) Kaziranga National Park
- (B) Jim Corbett National Park
- (C) Sundarbans National Park
- (D) Hemis National Park



- Q21.** Abhinav Bindra made history at the 2008 Beijing Olympics by winning a gold medal in the 10m air rifle event. What was historically significant about this achievement?
- (A) He became the first Indian to win an individual Olympic gold medal
  - (B) He was the youngest Indian to win an Olympic medal
  - (C) He set a new world record in the 10m air rifle event
  - (D) He was the first Indian shooter to win any Olympic medal
- Q22.** When Chandrayaan-3's lander Vikram touched down on the Moon on 23 August 2023, where on the Moon did it land?
- (A) Equatorial region of the Moon
  - (B) Near the south pole of the Moon
  - (C) Near the north pole of the Moon
  - (D) The dark side of the Moon
- Q23.** The ICC Men's Cricket World Cup 2023 was a major international sporting event. Which country hosted the ICC Men's Cricket World Cup 2023?
- (A) Australia
  - (B) England
  - (C) India
  - (D) South Africa
- Q24.** Mahatma Gandhi launched the Non-Cooperation Movement against British rule, asking Indians to boycott British goods, courts, and educational institutions. In which year was the Non-Cooperation Movement launched?
- (A) 1920
  - (B) 1919
  - (C) 1922



(D) 1930

**Q25.** Fundamental Duties were added to the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act. In which year was this amendment passed?

(A) 1950

(B) 1966

(C) 1971

(D) 1976





**Detailed Solutions****Q1.****Solution**

**Concept — G20 Summit 2023:** The G20 (Group of Twenty) is a premier forum for international economic cooperation. India held the G20 Presidency from December 2022 to November 2023.

**Step 1 — Identifying the host city:** The 18th G20 Summit was held on September 9–10, 2023 in New Delhi. The venue was Bharat Mandapam, an international exhibition and convention centre located in Pragati Maidan.

**Step 2 — Significance:** India hosted the G20 Summit under the theme “Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam” (One Earth, One Family, One Future). Prime Minister Narendra Modi presided over the summit as the host nation’s leader.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: New Delhi is correct – Bharat Mandapam was the venue.
- Option B: Mumbai did not host the G20 Summit; it hosted some G20 working group meetings.
- Option C: Bengaluru hosted some G20 Finance Minister meetings, not the main summit.
- Option D: Kolkata was not a venue for the 18th G20 Summit.

**Final Answer:** New Delhi (Bharat Mandapam, Pragati Maidan) ⇒ A

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

**Q2.****Solution**

**Concept — Battle of Panipat 1526:** The First Battle of Panipat was a landmark event in Indian history that ended the Delhi Sultanate and established the Mughal Empire. Panipat in modern-day Haryana has been the site of three decisive battles.

**Step 1 — Identifying the year:** The First Battle of Panipat was fought on April 21, 1526 between Babur (founder of the Mughal Empire) and Ibrahim Lodi (the last Sultan of the Delhi Sultanate). Babur’s superior tactics and use of artillery gave him victory.

**Step 2 — Historical context:** Babur was invited by Daulat Khan Lodi and Rana Sanga to attack Ibrahim Lodi. After his victory, Babur established the Mughal



dynasty which ruled India for over three centuries.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: 1498 is the year Vasco da Gama arrived in India, not the Battle of Panipat.
- Option B: 1526 is correct – the First Battle of Panipat.
- Option C: 1556 is when the Second Battle of Panipat was fought (Akbar vs. Hemu).
- Option D: 1600 is the year the British East India Company was established.

**Final Answer:** The First Battle of Panipat was fought in 1526 ⇒ **B**

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

**Q3.**

### Solution

**Concept — Article 19 of the Indian Constitution:** Part III of the Indian Constitution (Articles 12–35) contains the Fundamental Rights. Article 19 specifically guarantees six freedoms to citizens of India.

**Step 1 — Understanding Article 19:** Article 19(1) guarantees the following freedoms to all citizens: (a) Speech and expression, (b) Assembly, (c) Association, (d) Movement, (e) Residence, and (f) Profession. These are subject to reasonable restrictions under Article 19(2) to 19(6).

**Step 2 — Identifying Article 19(1)(a):** Article 19(1)(a) specifically protects the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression. This is a cornerstone of Indian democracy and includes the freedom of the press.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: Right to life and personal liberty is covered under Article 21, not Article 19.
- Option B: Right to equality before law is guaranteed under Article 14.
- Option C: Right to freedom of speech and expression (Article 19(1)(a)) is correct.
- Option D: Right against exploitation is covered under Articles 23 and 24.

**Final Answer:** Article 19(1)(a) protects the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression ⇒ **C**

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



Q4.

**Solution**

**Concept — Longest river flowing entirely within India:** India has several major rivers. Some rivers like the Brahmaputra originate outside India and are therefore not considered to flow “entirely within India.”

**Step 1 — Analysing the options:** The Brahmaputra originates in Tibet (China) and flows through India before entering Bangladesh – so it does not flow entirely within India. The Ganga originates from Gangotri glacier in Uttarakhand and flows entirely within Indian territory before entering Bangladesh near its delta.

**Step 2 — Sacred significance:** The Ganga is also considered the most sacred river in Hindu tradition. It is worshipped as a goddess and millions of pilgrims visit its banks at cities like Varanasi, Haridwar, and Allahabad (Prayagraj).

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: The Brahmaputra is longer overall but originates outside India (Tibet).
- Option B: The Godavari flows entirely in India but is shorter than the Ganga.
- Option C: The Krishna flows entirely in India but is shorter than the Ganga.
- Option D: The Ganga (approximately 2,525 km in India) is correct.

**Final Answer:** Ganga is the longest river flowing entirely within India ⇒ D

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

Q5.

**Solution**

**Concept — Neeraj Chopra’s Olympic Gold:** At the Tokyo 2020 Olympics (held in 2021), India won its first-ever Olympic gold medal in athletics. This was a historic moment for Indian sports.

**Step 1 — Identifying the event:** Neeraj Chopra competed in the Javelin Throw event. He threw a distance of 87.58 metres in his second attempt, which earned him the gold medal. This was India’s first individual Olympic gold in athletics ever.

**Step 2 — Significance:** Before Neeraj Chopra, India’s only individual Olympic gold came from Abhinav Bindra in shooting (2008). Neeraj’s gold in athletics (track and field) was a completely new milestone. He also won gold at the World Athletics Championships 2023.



**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: Javelin throw is correct – Neeraj threw 87.58 m to win gold.
- Option B: Shot put is a different throwing event involving a heavy metal ball.
- Option C: Discus throw involves throwing a disc-shaped object.
- Option D: Hammer throw involves throwing a metal ball attached to a wire.

**Final Answer:** Neeraj Chopra won gold in Javelin Throw at Tokyo 2020 Olympics

⇒ **A**

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

**Q6.**

### Solution

**Concept — Establishment of ISRO:** India's space programme has a rich history. It began with the formation of INCOSPAR (Indian National Committee for Space Research) in 1962 under Dr. Vikram Sarabhai, but ISRO as a formal organisation was established later.

**Step 1 — Key dates in Indian space history:** INCOSPAR was created in 1962. ISRO (Indian Space Research Organisation) was formally established on August 15, 1969 under the Department of Atomic Energy, with Dr. Vikram Sarabhai as its first chairman.

**Step 2 — Distinguishing 1962 from 1969:** While 1962 marks the beginning of India's organised space activities (INCOSPAR), the formal establishment of ISRO – the institution that replaced INCOSPAR – occurred in 1969.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: 1962 is when INCOSPAR was formed, the predecessor to ISRO, not ISRO itself.
- Option B: 1969 is correct – ISRO was formally established on August 15, 1969.
- Option C: 1975 is when India launched its first satellite, Aryabhata.
- Option D: 1984 is when Rakesh Sharma became the first Indian in space.

**Final Answer:** ISRO was established in 1969 ⇒ **B**

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



Q7.

**Solution**

**Concept — Chandrayaan-3 Moon Landing:** Chandrayaan-3 was India's third lunar exploration mission by ISRO. It was designed to demonstrate safe and soft landing on the Moon and to conduct scientific experiments on the lunar surface.

**Step 1 — Launch and landing date:** Chandrayaan-3 was launched on July 14, 2023 from Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota. The lander module named "Vikram" successfully made a soft landing on the Moon's south polar region on **August 23, 2023** at 6:04 PM IST.

**Step 2 — Historic significance:** India became the **first country in the world** to successfully land a spacecraft near the lunar south pole, and the fourth country overall to achieve a soft landing on the Moon (after USA, USSR, and China).

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: August 14, 2023 is India's Independence Day, not the landing date.
- Option B: July 23, 2023 was the launch date of Chandrayaan-3, not landing.
- Option C: August 23, 2023 is correct – the date of the historic Moon landing.
- Option D: September 2, 2023 is after the actual landing date.

**Final Answer:** Chandrayaan-3 landed on the Moon on August 23, 2023 ⇒ **C**

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

Q8.

**Solution**

**Concept — The Taj Mahal and its builder:** The Taj Mahal is a UNESCO World Heritage Site built in Agra, Uttar Pradesh. It is considered one of the finest examples of Mughal architecture and is listed among the Seven Wonders of the World.

**Step 1 — Identifying the builder:** The Taj Mahal was built by the Mughal Emperor **Shah Jahan** in memory of his beloved wife **Mumtaz Mahal**, who died in 1631 during childbirth. Construction began around 1632 and was completed around 1653.

**Step 2 — About Shah Jahan:** Shah Jahan was the fifth Mughal Emperor who ruled from 1628 to 1658. He was known as a great patron of arts and architecture. He also built the Red Fort in Delhi and the Jama Masjid.

**Why other options are wrong:**



- Option A: Akbar was Shah Jahan's grandfather; he built Fatehpur Sikri, not the Taj Mahal.
- Option B: Aurangzeb was Shah Jahan's son who imprisoned his father; he built the Bibi Ka Maqbara.
- Option C: Jahangir was Shah Jahan's father; he built Nur Jahan's tomb, not the Taj Mahal.
- Option D: Shah Jahan is correct – he built the Taj Mahal for Mumtaz Mahal.

**Final Answer:** The Taj Mahal was built by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan ⇒

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

Q9.

### Solution

**Concept — Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY):** PMUY is a flagship scheme of the Government of India under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. It was launched on May 1, 2016 by Prime Minister Narendra Modi at Ballia, Uttar Pradesh.

**Step 1 — Purpose of the scheme:** The scheme was launched with the objective of providing **free LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) connections** to women from Below Poverty Line (BPL) households. This aimed to replace traditional cooking fuels like wood, cow dung, and coal that cause indoor air pollution.

**Step 2 — Impact:** PMUY has provided millions of LPG connections to poor households across India, significantly improving the health of women and children by reducing indoor air pollution. The scheme was later expanded under PMUY 2.0.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: Free LPG connections is correct – this is what PMUY provides.
- Option B: Free electricity connections are provided under the Saubhagya scheme.
- Option C: Free solar panels are provided under PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana.
- Option D: Free piped water is provided under the Jal Jeevan Mission.

**Final Answer:** PMUY provides free LPG (cooking gas) connections to BPL households ⇒

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



Q10.

**Solution**

**Concept — Right to Education Act, 2009:** The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 came into force on April 1, 2010. It made free and compulsory education a fundamental right under Article 21A of the Indian Constitution.

**Step 1 — Age group covered:** The RTE Act covers children in the age group of **6 to 14 years** (Classes I to VIII). Schools are required to provide free and compulsory education to all children in this age group in their neighbourhood.

**Step 2 — Key provisions:** The Act mandates that no child can be held back, expelled, or required to pass a board examination until completion of elementary education. It also requires private schools to reserve 25% of seats for disadvantaged children (EWS quota).

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: 3 to 12 years is incorrect; early childhood education for under-6 is under ECCE, not RTE.
- Option B: 6 to 14 years is correct – the age group mandated under the RTE Act.
- Option C: 5 to 16 years is not the age group specified under the RTE Act.
- Option D: 6 to 18 years extends beyond what RTE mandates; higher education is different.

**Final Answer:** RTE Act provides free education to children aged 6 to 14 years ⇒

**B**

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

Q11.

**Solution**

**Concept — Tropic of Cancer through India:** The Tropic of Cancer is an imaginary line of latitude at approximately 23.5° North of the equator. It marks the northernmost point where the Sun can be directly overhead (at summer solstice).

**Step 1 — States through which Tropic of Cancer passes:** The Tropic of Cancer passes through **8 Indian states:** Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura, and Mizoram (from west to east).

**Step 2 — Memory tip:** A useful mnemonic: **Good Results Make Children Joyful,**



We Teach More (Gujarat, Rajasthan, MP, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura, Mizoram).

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: 6 states is too few; the correct number is 8.
- Option B: 7 states is one less than the correct answer.
- Option C: 8 states is correct – the Tropic of Cancer passes through exactly 8 Indian states.
- Option D: 9 states is one more than the correct answer.

**Final Answer:** The Tropic of Cancer passes through 8 Indian states ⇒

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

**Q12.**

### Solution

**Concept — Wings of Fire Autobiography:** “Wings of Fire: An Autobiography” is one of the most popular and inspirational books in India. It narrates the life story of a scientist from humble beginnings who rose to become India’s President and a beloved national figure.

**Step 1 — Identifying the author:** The book was written by **Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam** (Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam), co-authored with Arun Tiwari. Dr. Kalam was a renowned aerospace scientist at ISRO and DRDO, and later served as the 11th President of India (2002–2007).

**Step 2 — Content of the book:** The book describes Dr. Kalam’s childhood in Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu, his education, his work on India’s missile programme (earning him the title “Missile Man of India”), and his role in India’s space and defence research.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: Manmohan Singh was India’s Prime Minister, not a space scientist; he wrote “Changing India.”
- Option B: S. Chandrasekhar was a Nobel Prize-winning astrophysicist who never became President.
- Option C: Vikram Sarabhai was ISRO’s founder who passed away in 1971, before the book was written.
- Option D: APJ Abdul Kalam is correct – he wrote Wings of Fire.

**Final Answer:** “Wings of Fire” was written by Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam ⇒





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

**Q13.**

### **Solution**

**Concept — PM YASASVI Scheme Administration:** The PM Young Achievers Scholarship Award Scheme for Vibrant India (PM-YASASVI) is a central government scholarship scheme targeting students belonging to Other Backward Classes (OBC), Economically Backward Classes (EBC), and De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (DNT).

**Step 1 — Administering ministry:** The PM YASASVI scheme is administered by the **Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment** (MoSJE). The National Testing Agency (NTA) conducts the YASASVI Entrance Test (YET) on behalf of this ministry.

**Step 2 — Scope and purpose:** The scheme provides scholarships to students of Classes 9 and 11 from OBC, EBC, and DNT communities. It aims to support their education by providing financial assistance for studying in top residential schools.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is correct for PM YASASVI.
- Option B: Ministry of Education handles schemes like Mid-Day Meal and Samagra Shiksha.
- Option C: Ministry of Tribal Affairs handles schemes for Scheduled Tribes, not OBC/EBC/DNT.
- Option D: Ministry of Minority Affairs handles schemes for religious minorities, not OBC communities.

**Final Answer:** PM YASASVI is administered by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment ⇒ **A**

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



Q14.

**Solution**

**Concept — Bharat Ratna in Sports:** The Bharat Ratna is India's highest civilian award. Traditionally, it was given for exceptional service in arts, literature, science, or public services. In December 2013, the government amended the rules to include sports as an eligible field.

**Step 1 — First sportsperson to receive Bharat Ratna:** Sachin Tendulkar, the legendary cricketer, was the first sportsperson to be awarded the Bharat Ratna. He was announced as a recipient in November 2013 (awarded in 2014), making him also the youngest person at that time to receive the award.

**Step 2 — Sachin's achievements:** Sachin Tendulkar is regarded as one of the greatest cricketers of all time. He was the first player to score 100 international centuries and holds numerous world records. He played for Team India for 24 years (1989–2013).

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: Milkha Singh ("Flying Sikh") never received the Bharat Ratna; he received Padma Shri.
- Option B: Sachin Tendulkar is correct – he was the first sportsperson to receive Bharat Ratna.
- Option C: Dhyan Chand (hockey legend) was posthumously awarded Bharat Ratna in 2024, not first.
- Option D: PV Sindhu has won Olympic medals but has not received the Bharat Ratna.

**Final Answer:** Sachin Tendulkar was the first sportsperson to receive the Bharat Ratna ⇒ **B**

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

Q15.

**Solution**

**Concept — Dandi March (Salt March) 1930:** The Dandi March, also known as the Salt Satyagraha or Salt March, was a nonviolent civil disobedience movement led by Mahatma Gandhi against the British salt tax. It was one of the most significant campaigns of the Indian independence movement.

**Step 1 — Timeline of the Dandi March:** The march began on **March 12, 1930**



from Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad. Gandhi walked approximately 385 kilometres with 78 followers to the coastal village of **Dandi** in Gujarat. He arrived at Dandi on **April 6, 1930** and made salt from seawater, violating the British salt laws.

**Step 2 — Significance:** Both the start (March 12) and the conclusion at Dandi (April 6) of the Salt March occurred in 1930. The movement inspired millions of Indians and drew international attention to India's freedom struggle.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: 1928 predates the Dandi March; it is when the Simon Commission came to India.
- Option B: 1929 is when the Lahore Congress declared Purna Swaraj (complete independence).
- Option C: 1930 is correct – both the beginning (March 12) and Dandi arrival (April 6) were in 1930.
- Option D: 1931 is when the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed, ending the civil disobedience movement.

**Final Answer:** The Dandi March concluded at Dandi in 1930 (April 6, 1930) ⇒

**C**

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

**Q16.**

### Solution

**Concept — World Wide Web (WWW):** The World Wide Web is an information system that enables documents and resources to be accessed over the internet using hyperlinks. It was invented by British computer scientist Sir Tim Berners-Lee in 1989 at CERN.

**Step 1 — Full form of WWW:** WWW stands for **World Wide Web**. It is a system of interlinked hypertext documents and multimedia content that is accessed via the internet using web browsers like Chrome, Firefox, or Safari.

**Step 2 — WWW vs Internet:** The World Wide Web is not the same as the internet. The internet is the global network infrastructure, while the WWW is a service that runs on the internet. Email, FTP, and streaming are also internet services but are not part of the WWW.

**Why other options are wrong:**



- Option A: “World Wide Work” is not an abbreviation for any technology term.
- Option B: “Wide World Web” reverses the first two words – the correct order is “World Wide Web.”
- Option C: “World Web Wire” is incorrect – the correct third word is “Web,” not “Wire.”
- Option D: “World Wide Web” is correct.

**Final Answer:** WWW stands for World Wide Web ⇒ D

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

Q17.

### Solution

**Concept — India–Middle East–Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC):** IMEC is a proposed economic corridor connecting India to Europe through the Middle East. It aims to provide an alternative trade route and improve connectivity across continents.

**Step 1 — When and where IMEC was announced:** The IMEC was officially announced at the **G20 Summit** held in New Delhi in September 2023. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed by India, the USA, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, the European Union, France, Germany, and Italy.

**Step 2 — Significance:** IMEC is seen as a strategic counter to China’s Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). It envisions a rail and shipping network connecting Indian ports to the Gulf states and then onward to European ports via Israel and Greece.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: G20 Summit is correct – IMEC was announced at the New Delhi G20 in September 2023.
- Option B: BRICS Summit 2023 was held in Johannesburg, South Africa; IMEC was not announced there.
- Option C: SCO Summit 2023 was held virtually; IMEC was not its agenda.
- Option D: The Commonwealth Summit did not announce IMEC.

**Final Answer:** IMEC was announced at the G20 Summit in New Delhi in 2023 ⇒ A

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q17](#)



Q18.

**Solution**

**Concept — National Human Rights Commission (NHRC):** The NHRC was established in 1993 under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. It is a statutory body that investigates complaints of human rights violations in India.

**Step 1 — Qualification for NHRC Chairperson:** According to the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 (as originally enacted), the Chairperson of the NHRC must be a **retired Chief Justice of India**. This ensures that the highest judicial authority oversees human rights protection.

**Step 2 — Composition of NHRC:** The NHRC has a Chairperson and several members. The members can include retired judges of the Supreme Court and retired Chief Justices of High Courts. The NHRC's powers are quasi-judicial in nature.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: A retired Chief Justice of a High Court can be a Member of NHRC, but not its Chairperson.
- Option B: A retired Chief Justice of India is correct – this is the qualification for NHRC Chairperson.
- Option C: A sitting judge of the Supreme Court cannot head the NHRC; the person must be retired.
- Option D: The Attorney General of India is the government's chief legal adviser, not a judicial officer.

**Final Answer:** The NHRC Chairperson must be a retired Chief Justice of India ⇒

**B**

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q18](#)

Q19.

**Solution**

**Concept — Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY):** PMJDY was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on August 28, 2014 under the motto “Mera Khata – Bhagya Vidhata” (My Account – Destiny Provider). It is a national mission for financial inclusion.

**Step 1 — Primary objective:** The primary objective of PMJDY is **universal financial inclusion** – ensuring that every household in India has access to a basic savings bank account. Accounts can be opened with zero balance at any bank.



**Step 2 — Additional benefits:** PMJDY account holders also receive a RuPay debit card, accidental insurance cover of Rs. 2 lakh, and life insurance cover of Rs. 30,000. The scheme has enabled direct benefit transfers (DBT) of government subsidies to beneficiaries.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: Providing housing to the poor is done under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY).
- Option B: Free health insurance for farmers is provided under PM Fasal Bima Yojana and Ayushman Bharat.
- Option C: Ensuring universal financial inclusion by opening bank accounts is correct for PMJDY.
- Option D: Free food grains to BPL families are distributed under the National Food Security Act / PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana.

**Final Answer:** PMJDY ensures universal financial inclusion by opening bank accounts for all households  $\Rightarrow$

**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q19](#)

Q20.

### Solution

**Concept — Largest National Park in India:** India has over 100 national parks spread across different ecosystems including forests, wetlands, deserts, and mountains. Their sizes vary significantly based on the terrain and biodiversity they protect.

**Step 1 — Identifying the largest national park:** Hemis National Park in Ladakh (formerly Jammu & Kashmir) is the largest national park in India, covering an area of approximately 4,400 sq km. It is a high-altitude national park known for the Snow Leopard.

**Step 2 — Comparing sizes:** Hemis NP (4,400 sq km) > Desert NP, Rajasthan (3,162 sq km) > Gangotri NP, Uttarakhand (2,390 sq km) > Namdapha NP, Arunachal (1,985 sq km). All the other options are much smaller.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: Kaziranga NP (Assam) covers only about 858 sq km; famous for one-horned rhinoceros.
- Option B: Jim Corbett NP (Uttarakhand) covers about 520 sq km; India's



first national park.

- Option C: Sundarbans NP (West Bengal) covers about 1,330 sq km; famous for Royal Bengal Tiger.
- Option D: Hemis National Park (Ladakh) with about 4,400 sq km is correct – India's largest.

**Final Answer:** Hemis National Park in Ladakh is the largest national park in India

⇒

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q20](#)

Q21.

### Solution

**Concept — Abhinav Bindra's Historic Achievement:** The 2008 Beijing Olympics was a landmark event for Indian sports. India had previously won Olympic medals in team sports (field hockey, especially before 1980), but winning an individual gold was elusive for decades.

**Step 1 — Historic significance of Abhinav Bindra's gold:** Abhinav Bindra won the gold medal in the 10m air rifle event at the 2008 Beijing Olympics. He became the **first Indian to win an individual Olympic gold medal** in the history of the Games. Prior to this, India's individual Olympic medals were all silver or bronze.

**Step 2 — Distinguishing from team gold:** India had previously won gold medals in field hockey at the Olympics (8 times), but these were **team** events. Bindra's gold was the first **individual** Olympic gold for India, making it a unique milestone in Indian sporting history.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: He became the first Indian to win an individual Olympic gold medal – this is correct.
- Option B: He was not the youngest Indian to win an Olympic medal; that record belongs to others.
- Option C: He did not set a new world record; he scored 700.5 in the final, winning with precision.
- Option D: KD Jadhav won India's first individual Olympic medal (bronze) in wrestling in 1952, before Bindra.

**Final Answer:** Abhinav Bindra was the first Indian to win an individual Olympic gold medal ⇒

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q21](#)



Q22.

**Solution**

**Concept — Chandrayaan-3 Landing Location:** Chandrayaan-3 was specifically designed to land near the lunar south pole, an unexplored and scientifically significant region of the Moon that potentially holds frozen water ice in permanently shadowed craters.

**Step 1 — Where did Vikram land:** The Vikram lander of Chandrayaan-3 made a soft landing **near the south pole of the Moon** at approximately 69.36° South latitude. This made India the first country to successfully land a spacecraft in the south polar region of the Moon.

**Step 2 — Why the south pole is significant:** The lunar south pole is of great scientific and strategic interest because permanently shadowed craters there are believed to contain frozen water ice. This water could be used for future human lunar missions – for drinking, oxygen production, and rocket fuel.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: The equatorial region has been explored by previous missions from USA, USSR, and China.
- Option B: Near the south pole of the Moon is correct – Chandrayaan-3 landed at 69.36° S.
- Option C: Near the north pole is incorrect; the landing was specifically at the south pole.
- Option D: The “dark side” refers to the far side of the Moon, not the south pole; China’s Chang’e-4 landed on the far side.

**Final Answer:** Chandrayaan-3 landed near the south pole of the Moon ⇒ **B**

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q22](#)

Q23.

**Solution**

**Concept — ICC Men’s Cricket World Cup 2023:** The ICC Men’s Cricket World Cup is the premier international cricket tournament organized by the International Cricket Council (ICC). The 2023 edition was the 13th edition of the tournament.

**Step 1 — Host country of 2023 World Cup:** The ICC Men’s Cricket World Cup 2023 was hosted by **India**. It was played from October 5 to November 19, 2023 across 10 venues in India including Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata, Ahmed-





abad, and others.

**Step 2 — Tournament result:** Australia won the ICC Men's Cricket World Cup 2023 by defeating India in the final at Narendra Modi Stadium, Ahmedabad on November 19, 2023. India had an unbeaten run throughout the tournament before losing the final.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: Australia won the 2023 World Cup but did not host it; Australia hosted the 2022 T20 World Cup.
- Option B: England hosted the 2019 ODI World Cup, not the 2023 edition.
- Option C: India hosted the ICC Men's Cricket World Cup 2023 – this is correct.
- Option D: South Africa has not hosted a Men's ODI World Cup recently.

**Final Answer:** India hosted the ICC Men's Cricket World Cup 2023 ⇒ C

**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q23](#)

Q24.

### Solution

**Concept — Non-Cooperation Movement:** The Non-Cooperation Movement was a significant step in India's freedom struggle. It was the first mass nationalist campaign under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership that involved millions of ordinary Indians.

**Step 1 — Year of launch:** The Non-Cooperation Movement was formally launched at the **Nagpur Session of the Indian National Congress in December 1920**. Gandhi called on Indians to boycott British goods, British educational institutions, British law courts, and government services.

**Step 2 — Context and end of the movement:** The movement began after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre (April 13, 1919) and the Rowlatt Act (1919). However, Gandhi suspended the movement in February 1922 following the Chauri Chaura incident where a mob set fire to a police station, killing 22 policemen.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: 1920 is correct – the Non-Cooperation Movement was formally launched in September–December 1920.
- Option B: 1919 is the year of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre and Rowlatt Act, which inspired the movement.



- Option C: 1922 is when the movement was suspended after the Chauri Chaura incident.
- Option D: 1930 is when the Civil Disobedience Movement (Dandi March) began, not the Non-Cooperation Movement.

**Final Answer:** The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched in 1920 ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q24](#)

Q25.

### Solution

**Concept — Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution:** The original Indian Constitution of 1950 did not include Fundamental Duties. These were added later by a constitutional amendment based on the recommendation of the Swaran Singh Committee.

**Step 1 — Year of the 42nd Amendment:** The **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act** was passed in **1976** during the Emergency period under Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. It added Part IV-A (Article 51-A) to the Constitution, which lists 10 Fundamental Duties for citizens (an 11th was added later by the 86th Amendment in 2002).

**Step 2 — Significance of Fundamental Duties:** The 10 Fundamental Duties (now 11) require citizens to, among other things, abide by the Constitution, protect the sovereignty of India, promote harmony, protect the natural environment, and strive towards excellence. They are inspired by the constitution of the USSR.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: 1950 is when the original Constitution came into force; it did not include Fundamental Duties.
- Option B: 1966 is when the Official Languages Act was passed; no Fundamental Duties were added.
- Option C: 1971 is when the 24th and 25th Amendments were passed (related to property rights); not Fundamental Duties.
- Option D: 1976 is correct – the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act added Fundamental Duties.

**Final Answer:** Fundamental Duties were added by the 42nd Amendment in 1976 ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q25](#)



**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   | 17 | A   | 18 | B   | 19 | C   | 20 | D   |
| 21 | A   | 22 | B   | 23 | C   | 24 | A   | 25 | D   |

