

YASASVI General Awareness

Sample Paper – 2

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. India's first solar observation spacecraft was launched by ISRO in September 2023 to study the Sun. What is the name of this mission?

- (A) Surya-1
- (B) Aditya-L1
- (C) Helios-1
- (D) Solar-ISRO

Q2. Emperor Ashoka fought the Kalinga War around 261 BCE, which was a turning point in his life. What was the approximate death toll in the Kalinga War that shocked Ashoka and led him to adopt Buddhism?

- (A) Around 1 lakh people died and 1.5 lakh were taken prisoner
- (B) Around 10,000 people died



- (C) Around 50,000 people died
- (D) Around 5 lakh people died

Q3. Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are contained in Part IV of the Indian Constitution (Articles 36–51). Which of the following statements about DPSP is CORRECT?

- (A) DPSPs are enforceable in a court of law
- (B) DPSPs override Fundamental Rights in all cases
- (C) DPSPs can be amended only with a two-thirds majority
- (D) DPSPs are not justiciable but are fundamental in governance

Q4. The Western Ghats is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and a major biodiversity hotspot running parallel to India's western coast. Which of the following states is NOT part of the Western Ghats?

- (A) Kerala
- (B) Karnataka
- (C) Odisha
- (D) Maharashtra

Q5. India won the Thomas Cup (Men's Badminton Team Championship) for the first time in 2022. Which country did India defeat in the final to win the Thomas Cup?

- (A) China
- (B) Indonesia
- (C) Malaysia
- (D) Japan

Q6. India's first satellite was launched from a Soviet rocket in 1975. This achievement marked India's entry into the Space Age. What was the name of India's first satellite?

- (A) Aryabhata



- (B) Rohini
- (C) APPLE
- (D) Bhaskara

Q7. India's new Parliament building was inaugurated in May 2023. The building was designed with a triangular shape and seats over 1,000 members. Who inaugurated the new Parliament building?

- (A) The President of India
- (B) The Vice President of India
- (C) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- (D) The Prime Minister of India

Q8. Emperor Akbar's court was famous for the 'Navratna' (Nine Gems), a group of distinguished scholars and artists. Which of the following was one of Akbar's Navratna?

- (A) Todar Mal only
- (B) Birbal and Tansen only
- (C) Tansen, Birbal, Todar Mal, and Abul Fazl
- (D) Only Abul Fazl and Faizi

Q9. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) provides income support to small and marginal farmers. How much financial benefit does a farmer receive per year under PM-KISAN?

- (A) Rs 4,000 per year
- (B) Rs 6,000 per year
- (C) Rs 8,000 per year
- (D) Rs 10,000 per year

Q10. The Rajya Sabha (Council of States) is the upper house of India's Parliament. Who presides over the sessions of the Rajya Sabha as its ex-officio Chairman?



- (A) The Vice President of India
- (B) The President of India
- (C) The Prime Minister of India
- (D) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Q11. Chilika Lake is India's largest coastal lagoon and an important wetland. In which state is Chilika Lake located?

- (A) West Bengal
- (B) Andhra Pradesh
- (C) Gujarat
- (D) Odisha

Q12. The Jnanpith Award is India's highest literary honour, given for outstanding contribution to Indian literature. How often is the Jnanpith Award given?

- (A) Every month
- (B) Every six months
- (C) Every year
- (D) Every five years

Q13. The Constitution (One Hundred and Sixth Amendment) Act, 2023, provides for reservation of seats for women in Parliament and state legislatures. What percentage of seats is reserved for women under this Act?

- (A) 25 per cent
- (B) 33 per cent
- (C) 40 per cent
- (D) 50 per cent

Q14. The Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award is India's highest sporting honour for lifetime achievement in sports. It was renamed in 2021 in honour of Major Dhyan Chand. Who was Major Dhyan Chand?



- (A) A legendary Indian hockey player known as the 'Wizard of Hockey'
- (B) India's first Olympic gold medallist in shooting
- (C) A famous Indian cricket all-rounder of the 1980s
- (D) An Indian boxing champion who won Olympic silver

Q15. The Swadeshi Movement began as a response to the Partition of Bengal in 1905. What was the main strategy of the Swadeshi Movement?

- (A) Armed revolt against the British government
- (B) Non-violent non-cooperation and civil disobedience
- (C) Demanding separate elections for Hindus and Muslims
- (D) Boycott of British goods and promotion of Indian-made products

Q16. Computer memory is broadly divided into RAM (Random Access Memory) and ROM (Read Only Memory). Which of the following statements is CORRECT about RAM?

- (A) RAM retains its data even after the computer is switched off
- (B) RAM stores the computer's basic start-up instructions permanently
- (C) RAM is volatile memory that loses its data when the power is switched off
- (D) RAM can only be read, not written to

Q17. During PM Narendra Modi's state visit to the United States in June 2023, India and the USA announced a major deal related to which sector?

- (A) Agricultural technology exchange
- (B) Defence co-production, including GE jet engines for Indian Air Force
- (C) Space exploration partnership only
- (D) Pharmaceutical manufacturing transfer

Q18. Article 370 of the Indian Constitution, which granted special status to Jammu and Kashmir, was abrogated in August 2019. After abrogation, Jammu and Kashmir was reorganised into:



- (A) Two Union Territories — Jammu and Kashmir (with Legislature) and Ladakh (without Legislature)
- (B) One state with reduced powers
- (C) Three Union Territories
- (D) Two states with equal powers

Q19. The 'Make in India' initiative was launched by the Government of India to encourage companies to manufacture their products in India. In which year was Make in India launched?

- (A) 2012
- (B) 2013
- (C) 2015
- (D) 2014

Q20. The Brahmaputra is one of the largest rivers in the world. It originates in Tibet (where it is called the Tsangpo) and enters India through which state?

- (A) Meghalaya
- (B) Arunachal Pradesh
- (C) Assam
- (D) Nagaland

Q21. India's first Olympic gold medal in hockey was won at the 1928 Amsterdam Olympics. The Indian hockey team dominated the Olympics for several decades. How many consecutive Olympic gold medals did India win in field hockey from 1928 to 1956?

- (A) Four
- (B) Five
- (C) Six
- (D) Seven



- Q22.** India conducted its first successful nuclear test, codenamed 'Smiling Buddha', in 1974. In which location in Rajasthan was this test conducted?
- (A) Jaisalmer
 - (B) Pokhran
 - (C) Barmer
 - (D) Bikaner
- Q23.** At the BRICS Summit in Johannesburg in August 2023, the BRICS group announced the addition of new member countries. How many new countries were invited to join BRICS effective 1 January 2024?
- (A) Six
 - (B) Four
 - (C) Eight
 - (D) Two
- Q24.** The Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 was sent by the British government to discuss the transfer of power to Indians. Which of the following was a key proposal of the Cabinet Mission Plan?
- (A) Immediate partition of India into two separate nations
 - (B) Transfer of power directly to the Indian National Congress
 - (C) Retention of British rule for another 10 years
 - (D) A united India with a federal structure and provinces grouped into sections
- Q25.** The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is a constitutional authority responsible for auditing the accounts of the Union and State governments. Under which article of the Indian Constitution is the CAG appointed?
- (A) Article 76
 - (B) Article 124



(C) Article 148

(D) Article 315



Detailed Solutions

General Awareness — Paper 2

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Aditya-L1 Solar Mission: ISRO launched the Aditya-L1 spacecraft on 2 September 2023 aboard a PSLV-C57 rocket. It is India's first dedicated solar observation mission.

Step 1 — What does Aditya-L1 study? The spacecraft was placed in a halo orbit around the Sun-Earth Lagrange Point 1 (L1), approximately 1.5 million km from Earth. From this vantage point it observes the Sun continuously without any occultation, studying the solar corona, solar wind, and space weather.

Step 2 — Why the name Aditya-L1? "Aditya" is the Sanskrit name for the Sun, and "L1" refers to the Lagrange Point 1 destination. It reached the L1 orbit on 6 January 2024.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Surya-1 is a fictitious name; no such ISRO mission exists.
- Option B: **Correct.**
- Option C: Helios-1 was a joint US-German mission launched in 1974; not Indian.
- Option D: Solar-ISRO is not a real mission name.

Final Answer: India's first solar observation spacecraft ⇒ B

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Kalinga War and Ashoka's Transformation: The Kalinga War (c. 261 BCE) was fought by Emperor Ashoka of the Maurya dynasty against the Kalinga kingdom (modern Odisha). The enormous bloodshed deeply affected Ashoka, leading him to embrace the path of Dhamma (righteousness) and Buddhism.

Step 1 — Ancient records of the toll: Ashoka's own Rock Edict XIII describes the aftermath. The edict mentions that approximately 1 lakh (100,000) people were killed in battle, 1.5 lakh were taken prisoner, and many more died of disease and



famine. These numbers shocked Ashoka into renouncing warfare.

Step 2 — Ashoka's response: After the war, Ashoka embraced Buddhism, sent missions to spread Dhamma across Asia, and transformed from Chandashoka (fierce Ashoka) to Dhammashoka (righteous Ashoka). He recorded his remorse on rock and pillar edicts across the subcontinent.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: **Correct** – approximately 1 lakh killed, 1.5 lakh taken prisoner.
- Option B: 10,000 vastly understates the scale described in Rock Edict XIII.
- Option C: 50,000 is also too low compared to ancient records.
- Option D: 5 lakh is an exaggeration beyond what the edicts describe.

Final Answer: Kalinga War death toll as recorded in Ashoka's edicts ⇒ A

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP): Part IV of the Indian Constitution (Articles 36–51) contains the DPSPs. Borrowed from the Irish Constitution, they represent socio-economic goals the state should strive to achieve.

Step 1 — Are DPSPs enforceable? Article 37 explicitly states that the DPSPs “shall not be enforceable by any court.” They are non-justiciable, meaning a citizen cannot go to court demanding their implementation. However, they are declared “fundamental in the governance of the country.”

Step 2 — Relationship between DPSPs and Fundamental Rights: Initially, Fundamental Rights were held to prevail over DPSPs (State of Madras v. Champakam Dorairajan, 1951). However, the 42nd Amendment (1976) gave certain DPSPs primacy over specific Fundamental Rights. In Minerva Mills (1980) the Supreme Court held a balance must be maintained – DPSPs do not override Fundamental Rights in ALL cases.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: DPSPs are explicitly non-justiciable (Article 37).
- Option B: DPSPs do not override Fundamental Rights in ALL cases; the Supreme Court has maintained a balance.



- Option C: The Constitution does not require a special two-thirds majority specifically for amending DPSPs beyond what Article 368 already prescribes.
- Option D: **Correct** – DPSPs are non-justiciable yet fundamental in governance.

Final Answer: DPSPs are not justiciable but fundamental in governance ⇒ D

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Western Ghats (Sahyadri): The Western Ghats run about 1,600 km along India's western coastline, spanning the states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu. They were declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2012.

Step 1 — States that are part of the Western Ghats: The Western Ghats pass through six states: Gujarat (northern tip), Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu. These states lie on the western coast of the Indian peninsula.

Step 2 — Where is Odisha? Odisha is located on the eastern coast of India, bordering the Bay of Bengal. It is associated with the Eastern Ghats, not the Western Ghats. The Eastern Ghats run discontinuously along the eastern coast through Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and parts of Karnataka.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Kerala is a core part of the Western Ghats.
- Option B: Karnataka is a major part of the Western Ghats.
- Option C: **Correct** – Odisha is on the eastern coast and is NOT part of the Western Ghats.
- Option D: Maharashtra is a significant part of the Western Ghats.

Final Answer: Odisha is not part of the Western Ghats ⇒ C

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



Q5.

Solution

Concept — Thomas Cup 2022: The Thomas Cup is the premier international team event in men's badminton, held by the Badminton World Federation (BWF). India had never won the Thomas Cup before 2022.

Step 1 — 2022 Thomas Cup Final: The 2022 Thomas Cup was held in Bangkok, Thailand. India defeated 14-time champions Indonesia 3-0 in the final held on 15 May 2022. Key contributors included Lakshya Sen, Kidambi Srikanth, and Satwiksairaj Rankireddy-Chirag Shetty.

Step 2 — Historic significance: This was India's first-ever Thomas Cup title in the tournament's 73-year history, making it one of the biggest achievements in Indian badminton. India's men had previously reached the final in 1952 and 1955 but had never won.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: China is a top badminton nation but was not the finalist India beat in 2022.
- Option B: **Correct** – India defeated Indonesia 3-0 in the final.
- Option C: Malaysia was not in the 2022 Thomas Cup final against India.
- Option D: Japan was not the opponent in the 2022 final.

Final Answer: India defeated Indonesia 3-0 in the 2022 Thomas Cup final ⇒ **B**

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — India's First Satellite: India's space journey began on 19 April 1975 when India's first satellite was launched aboard a Soviet Kosmos-3M rocket from the Kapustin Yar launch station in the Soviet Union.

Step 1 — Aryabhata satellite: Named after the great Indian mathematician and astronomer Aryabhata (476–550 CE), the satellite was built by ISRO. It weighed about 360 kg and was designed to conduct experiments in X-ray astronomy, aeronomics, and solar physics.

Step 2 — What followed: After Aryabhata, India launched Bhaskara-I in 1979 and the experimental communications satellite APPLE in 1981. The Rohini satellite,



launched in 1980, was the first satellite launched by an Indian-built rocket (SLV-3).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: **Correct** – Aryabhata was India's first satellite (1975).
- Option B: Rohini (1980) was India's first satellite launched by an Indian rocket, not the first satellite.
- Option C: APPLE (Ariane Passenger Payload Experiment, 1981) was India's first experimental communications satellite.
- Option D: Bhaskara-I (1979) was India's second satellite.

Final Answer: India's first satellite was Aryabhata, launched in 1975 ⇒ A

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — New Parliament Building Inauguration: The new Parliament building, known as Sansad Bhavan, was inaugurated on 28 May 2023. The triangular-shaped building was built at a cost of approximately Rs 971 crore and can seat 888 members in the Lok Sabha chamber and 384 in the Rajya Sabha.

Step 1 — Who performed the inauguration? Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the new Parliament building. The inauguration was accompanied by a special session of the Lok Sabha in the new chamber. He also installed the historic Sengol (a royal sceptre) near the Speaker's chair.

Step 2 — Controversy and significance: The inauguration was boycotted by several opposition parties, who argued that the President, as the constitutional head of state, should have inaugurated the building. The government maintained that the PM, as the leader of the government, was the appropriate person to perform the ceremony.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The President did not inaugurate the new Parliament building.
- Option B: The Vice President did not inaugurate it.
- Option C: The Speaker of the Lok Sabha did not perform the inauguration.
- Option D: **Correct** – Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the new Parliament building on 28 May 2023.



Final Answer: The new Parliament building was inaugurated by the Prime Minister $\Rightarrow$

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Akbar's Navratna (Nine Gems): Emperor Akbar (1556–1605) of the Mughal dynasty had a legendary court featuring nine distinguished individuals called the Navratna, each excelling in a different field.

Step 1 — The Nine Gems: Akbar's Navratna comprised: (1) Abul Fazl (historian, author of Ain-i-Akbari and Akbarnama), (2) Faizi (poet), (3) Miyan Tansen (musician), (4) Birbal (wit and advisor), (5) Raja Todar Mal (finance minister), (6) Raja Man Singh (military commander), (7) Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khana (poet-general), (8) Fakir Aziao Din (advisor), and (9) Raja Bhagwan Das (commander).

Step 2 — Why option C is most complete: Option C mentions Tansen, Birbal, Todar Mal, and Abul Fazl — all four are genuine members of the Navratna. Options A, B, and D mention only subsets and are therefore less complete.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Todar Mal alone is only one of the nine; this is incomplete.
- Option B: Birbal and Tansen are only two of the nine; this is incomplete.
- Option C: **Correct** – all four named figures (Tansen, Birbal, Todar Mal, Abul Fazl) were Navratna members.
- Option D: Only Abul Fazl and Faizi are far too narrow a description of the Navratna.

Final Answer: Tansen, Birbal, Todar Mal, and Abul Fazl were all Navratna members $\Rightarrow$

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



Q9.

Solution

Concept — PM-KISAN Scheme: Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) was launched on 24 February 2019 to provide income support to small and marginal farmers with landholdings up to 2 hectares. It has since been extended to all farmer families.

Step 1 — Annual benefit: Under PM-KISAN, eligible farmers receive Rs 6,000 per year, paid in three equal instalments of Rs 2,000 each, directly transferred to the bank accounts of beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).

Step 2 — Reach of the scheme: PM-KISAN covers over 11 crore farmer families across India. The funds are credited directly to the farmers' Aadhaar-linked bank accounts. The scheme is 100 per cent centrally funded.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Rs 4,000 per year is not the benefit under PM-KISAN.
- Option B: **Correct** – Rs 6,000 per year (Rs 2,000 in three instalments).
- Option C: Rs 8,000 per year is not the PM-KISAN benefit.
- Option D: Rs 10,000 per year is not the PM-KISAN benefit.

Final Answer: PM-KISAN provides Rs 6,000 per year to eligible farmers ⇒ **B**

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Rajya Sabha Presiding Officer: The Rajya Sabha is the upper house (Council of States) of the Indian Parliament. Article 89 of the Constitution deals with the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

Step 1 — Who is the ex-officio Chairman? The Vice President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha (Article 89). This means the Vice President chairs the Rajya Sabha by virtue of the office, not by direct election to the Rajya Sabha.

Step 2 — How is the Vice President elected? The Vice President is elected by members of both Houses of Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) in a joint sitting, by a system of proportional representation with a single transferable vote. The Vice President then chairs all Rajya Sabha sessions.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: **Correct** – The Vice President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
- Option B: The President does not chair the Rajya Sabha.
- Option C: The Prime Minister does not preside over the Rajya Sabha.
- Option D: The Speaker of the Lok Sabha presides over the Lok Sabha, not the Rajya Sabha.

Final Answer: The Vice President of India chairs the Rajya Sabha ⇒ A

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Chilika Lake: Chilika Lake is India's largest coastal lagoon and the largest wintering ground for migratory birds in the Indian subcontinent. It was declared a Ramsar Wetland of International Importance in 1981 — the first Ramsar site in India.

Step 1 — Location: Chilika Lake is situated in Odisha, along the eastern coast of India near the Mahanadi delta. It covers an area of about 1,100 sq km. The lake is separated from the Bay of Bengal by a narrow sand bar.

Step 2 — Ecological significance: Chilika Lake is home to the endangered Irrawaddy dolphins. It hosts over 160 species of birds during winter, including flamingos, pelicans, and various waders. It also supports a major fishing community.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: West Bengal has the Sundarbans but not Chilika Lake.
- Option B: Andhra Pradesh has Pulicat Lake (second largest lagoon), not Chilika.
- Option C: Gujarat has Rann of Kutch and Nal Sarovar, but not Chilika Lake.
- Option D: **Correct** – Chilika Lake is in Odisha.

Final Answer: Chilika Lake is located in Odisha ⇒ D

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



Q12.

Solution

Concept — Jnanpith Award: The Jnanpith Award is the highest literary award in India, instituted in 1961 by the Bharatiya Jnanpith organisation. It is awarded to an Indian citizen for outstanding contribution to Indian literature written in any of the languages listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

Step 1 — Frequency of the award: The Jnanpith Award is given annually (every year). It was first awarded in 1965 to Malayalam writer G. Sankara Kurup for his poetry collection “Chimmini”.

Step 2 — Recent recipients: Recent Jnanpith Award recipients have come from Hindi, Kannada, Bengali, and other Indian language traditions. The award carries a cash prize, a citation scroll, and a bronze replica of “Vagdevi” (Goddess of Learning/Saraswati).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The award is not given monthly.
- Option B: The award is not given every six months.
- Option C: **Correct** – the Jnanpith Award is given annually.
- Option D: The award is not given every five years.

Final Answer: The Jnanpith Award is given every year $\Rightarrow$

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Women’s Reservation Act 2023: The Constitution (One Hundred and Sixth Amendment) Act, 2023, also called the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, was passed by both houses of Parliament in September 2023. It amends Articles 239AA, 330, and 332 of the Constitution.

Step 1 — Percentage of reservation: The Act reserves 33 per cent (one-third) of all seats in the Lok Sabha, state legislative assemblies, and the Delhi Legislative Assembly for women. Within the reserved seats, sub-reservation for SC/ST women is also provided.

Step 2 — When will it come into effect? The reservation will come into effect after the next census is conducted and delimitation of constituencies is completed.



As of 2026, the delimitation exercise has not yet been completed, so the reservation has not been implemented.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 25 per cent is not the reservation percentage under this Act.
- Option B: **Correct** – 33 per cent (one-third) is reserved for women.
- Option C: 40 per cent is not the correct figure.
- Option D: 50 per cent was a demand by some groups but not what the Act provides.

Final Answer: 33 per cent (one-third) of seats are reserved for women ⇒ **B**

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Major Dhyan Chand: Major Dhyan Chand (1905–1979) is widely regarded as the greatest field hockey player of all time. He earned the nickname “The Wizard” or “The Magician” for his extraordinary ball control and goal-scoring ability.

Step 1 — Dhyan Chand’s achievements: Dhyan Chand won three Olympic gold medals with the Indian hockey team — Amsterdam 1928, Los Angeles 1932, and Berlin 1936. He scored over 400 goals in international matches. His birthday, 29 August, is celebrated as National Sports Day in India.

Step 2 — Renaming of Khel Ratna: The Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award, India’s highest sports honour, was renamed the Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award in August 2021 on the recommendation of the Indian hockey community and the general public, recognising Dhyan Chand’s unparalleled contribution to Indian sports.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: **Correct** – Dhyan Chand was the legendary “Wizard of Hockey.”
- Option B: India’s first Olympic shooting gold was won by Abhinav Bindra (2008); not related to Dhyan Chand.
- Option C: Dhyan Chand was a hockey player, not a cricketer.
- Option D: Dhyan Chand was a hockey player; he was not a boxer.

Final Answer: Major Dhyan Chand was the legendary “Wizard of Hockey” ⇒ **A**



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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Swadeshi Movement (1905): The Swadeshi Movement was a major anti-colonial movement triggered by Lord Curzon's Partition of Bengal in 1905. It was one of the most significant mass movements before Gandhi's emergence on the national scene.

Step 1 — Main strategy: The Swadeshi Movement called for the boycott of British goods and promotion of Indian-manufactured products (swadeshi means "of one's own country"). People publicly burned British cloth, and leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, and Lala Lajpat Rai (the Lal-Bal-Pal trio) led the agitation.

Step 2 — Outcomes: The movement gave rise to indigenous industries and promoted the use of khadi and other Indian products. It also fostered national consciousness and became a precursor to Gandhi's later mass movements.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Armed revolt was not the main strategy; it was primarily an economic protest.
- Option B: Non-cooperation and civil disobedience describe Gandhi's later movements (1920–22 and 1930–34), not the 1905 Swadeshi movement specifically.
- Option C: Separate elections for Hindus and Muslims is associated with communal representation demands, not the Swadeshi Movement.
- Option D: **Correct** – boycott of British goods and promotion of Indian products was the core Swadeshi strategy.

Final Answer: Swadeshi Movement's main strategy was boycott of British goods
⇒ D

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



Q16.

Solution

Concept — RAM vs ROM: Computer memory is classified into primary (main) memory and secondary memory. Primary memory includes RAM (Random Access Memory) and ROM (Read Only Memory), which have fundamentally different characteristics.

Step 1 — What is RAM? RAM is the main working memory of a computer. It stores data and instructions that the CPU is currently using. RAM is **volatile** — it loses all its data the moment the computer is powered off. More RAM generally means faster multitasking.

Step 2 — What is ROM? ROM is non-volatile memory — it retains its data even when power is switched off. ROM stores the computer's firmware including the BIOS (Basic Input/Output System) that runs the start-up sequence. ROM can be read but traditionally cannot be written to during normal operation (though flash memory blurs this distinction today).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: RAM does NOT retain data after power off — that is a property of ROM/non-volatile memory.
- Option B: Storing start-up (BIOS) instructions permanently is the function of ROM, not RAM.
- Option C: **Correct** – RAM is volatile and loses data when the power is switched off.
- Option D: RAM can be both read from and written to; read-only is a property of ROM.

Final Answer: RAM is volatile memory that loses data on power off ⇒ C

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Modi's State Visit to USA (June 2023): Prime Minister Narendra Modi's state visit to the United States in June 2023 was a landmark event in India-US relations, resulting in several strategic agreements.

Step 1 — Key outcome: GE jet engine deal: A headline outcome of the visit was the agreement for General Electric (GE) to co-produce GE F414 jet engines in



India with Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL). These engines would power the indigenous Tejas Mark-2 fighter jet of the Indian Air Force — representing a major technology transfer that would boost India's defence manufacturing under Make in India.

Step 2 — Other significant agreements: Other outcomes included the MQ-9B SeaGuardian drone deal, Micron's semiconductor investment in India, and agreements on space collaboration (Axiom Space mission with an Indian astronaut to the ISS). However, the GE jet engine deal was the most prominent defence announcement.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: No major agricultural technology exchange deal was the headline of the visit.
- Option B: **Correct** – Defence co-production including GE F414 jet engines was the major headline deal.
- Option C: Space exploration was announced, but it was part of a broader set of agreements; not the only or primary announcement.
- Option D: No pharmaceutical manufacturing transfer was the headline of the Modi-Biden talks.

Final Answer: GE jet engine co-production for Indian Air Force was the headline deal ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q17](#)

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Abrogation of Article 370: Article 370 gave the state of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) special autonomous status, allowing it to have its own constitution and restricting the Indian Parliament's legislative powers over the state.

Step 1 — What happened in August 2019? On 5 August 2019, the central government, through a Presidential Order and a parliamentary resolution, abrogated Articles 370 and 35A. The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019 was passed, which bifurcated the state.

Step 2 — Reorganisation into Union Territories: J&K was reorganised into two Union Territories: (1) Jammu and Kashmir – a UT with a Legislature (like Delhi and Puducherry), and (2) Ladakh – a UT without a Legislature. This came into



effect on 31 October 2019.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: **Correct** – J&K became two UTs: J&K (with Legislature) and Ladakh (without Legislature).
- Option B: J&K was not retained as a state; it was bifurcated into two UTs.
- Option C: Three Union Territories were not created; only two were created.
- Option D: Two states were not created; two UTs were created, not two states with equal powers.

Final Answer: J&K was reorganised into two Union Territories ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q18](#)

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Make in India Initiative: Make in India is a flagship initiative of the Government of India designed to facilitate investment, foster innovation, enhance skill development, protect intellectual property, and build best-in-class manufacturing infrastructure.

Step 1 — Launch date: Make in India was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 25 September 2014 at Vigyan Bhawan in New Delhi. The initiative uses a lion made of cogs (gears) as its mascot, symbolising manufacturing strength.

Step 2 — Sectors covered: The initiative initially focused on 25 sectors of the economy (later expanded to 27 sectors), including automobiles, aviation, biotechnology, chemicals, defence, electronics, and textiles. It aims to increase the manufacturing sector's contribution to GDP to 25 per cent.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 2012 predates the current government; Make in India was not launched then.
- Option B: 2013 is also before the launch of Make in India.
- Option C: 2015 is after the actual launch date of September 2014.
- Option D: **Correct** – Make in India was launched on 25 September 2014.

Final Answer: Make in India was launched in September 2014 ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q19](#)



Q20.

Solution

Concept — Brahmaputra River: The Brahmaputra is one of the world's major rivers, known for its enormous discharge and frequent flooding. It is unique among major rivers in that it is a trans-boundary river flowing through China (Tibet), India, and Bangladesh.

Step 1 — Origin and entry into India: The Brahmaputra originates from the Chemayungdung Glacier in the Kailash range of Tibet, where it is called the Tsangpo (meaning "purifier" in Tibetan). It flows eastward through Tibet, then makes a dramatic U-turn (around the Namcha Barwa peak) and enters India through Arunachal Pradesh, where it is called the Dihang or Siang.

Step 2 — Course through India: After entering Arunachal Pradesh, it flows westward into Assam, where it is called the Brahmaputra. It then flows into Bangladesh, where it merges with the Ganga and is called the Jamuna before finally joining the Bay of Bengal.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Meghalaya does not share a border with Tibet; the river does not enter India through Meghalaya.
- Option B: **Correct** – The Brahmaputra enters India through Arunachal Pradesh.
- Option C: Assam is where the Brahmaputra flows after entering from Arunachal Pradesh, not its entry point from Tibet.
- Option D: Nagaland does not share a border with Tibet; the Brahmaputra does not enter through Nagaland.

Final Answer: Brahmaputra enters India through Arunachal Pradesh ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q20](#)

Q21.

Solution

Concept — India's Olympic Hockey Golden Era: India dominated international field hockey from the 1920s to the 1960s. The Olympic Games were the premier international hockey tournament during this period.

Step 1 — Counting the consecutive golds: India won the Olympic gold medal in field hockey at:



- 1928 Amsterdam Olympics
- 1932 Los Angeles Olympics
- 1936 Berlin Olympics
- 1948 London Olympics (first after World War II)
- 1952 Helsinki Olympics
- 1956 Melbourne Olympics

That is **six consecutive gold medals** from 1928 to 1956.

Step 2 — What followed? India also won gold in 1964 (Tokyo) and 1980 (Moscow), but the 1928–1956 streak of six consecutive golds remains the benchmark. In the 1960 Rome Olympics, India won silver, ending the consecutive streak.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Four golds (1928–1948) skips the 1952 and 1956 golds.
- Option B: Five golds (1928–1952) misses the 1956 Melbourne gold.
- Option C: **Correct** – Six consecutive gold medals from 1928 to 1956.
- Option D: Seven consecutive golds would require winning in 1960 too, but India won silver in Rome 1960.

Final Answer: India won 6 consecutive Olympic hockey golds (1928–1956) ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q21](#)

Q22.

Solution

Concept — India's First Nuclear Test (Smiling Buddha): India conducted its first nuclear test, codenamed “Smiling Buddha” (also known as Pokhran-I), on 18 May 1974. It was a peaceful nuclear explosion as officially described by India.

Step 1 — Location: Pokhran: The test was conducted at the Indian Army's Pokhran Test Range in the Thar Desert in Rajasthan. Pokhran is a town in the Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan, but the test site itself is specifically referred to as Pokhran.

Step 2 — Subsequent tests: India conducted its second series of nuclear tests, codenamed “Operation Shakti” (Pokhran-II), in May 1998 at the same Pokhran site under Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee. This made India a declared nuclear power.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A: Jaisalmer is the district where Pokhran is located, but the specific test site is Pokhran, not Jaisalmer city.
- Option B: **Correct** – Pokhran in Rajasthan was the site of India's nuclear tests.
- Option C: Barmer is another district in Rajasthan but was not the site of nuclear testing.
- Option D: Bikaner is also in Rajasthan but is not associated with nuclear tests.

Final Answer: India's nuclear tests were conducted at Pokhran in Rajasthan ⇒ **B**

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — BRICS Expansion 2023: BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) held its 15th Summit in Johannesburg, South Africa, in August 2023. A major outcome was the decision to expand the grouping.

Step 1 — Countries invited: Six countries were invited to join BRICS as full members effective 1 January 2024: Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and Argentina. This would have doubled the BRICS membership.

Step 2 — What actually happened: Argentina subsequently declined to join under newly elected President Javier Milei (who took office in December 2023). The remaining five countries (Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, UAE) became BRICS members on 1 January 2024. The question asks how many were **invited** (six), not how many actually joined.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: **Correct** – Six countries were invited: Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, UAE, and Argentina.
- Option B: Four is incorrect; six countries were invited.
- Option C: Eight is too many; only six were invited.
- Option D: Two is far fewer than the actual number invited.

Final Answer: Six new countries were invited to join BRICS effective January 2024 ⇒ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q23](#)



Q24.

Solution

Concept — Cabinet Mission Plan 1946: The Cabinet Mission was sent to India in March 1946 by the British government, comprising Secretary of State Lord Pethick-Lawrence, President of the Board of Trade Sir Stafford Cripps, and First Lord of the Admiralty A.V. Alexander.

Step 1 — Key proposal of the Cabinet Mission: The Cabinet Mission proposed a united India with a three-tier federal structure: (1) A Union of India dealing with Defence, Foreign Affairs, and Communications; (2) Provinces grouped into three sections — Section A (Hindu-majority provinces), Section B (Muslim-majority in northwest), and Section C (Muslim-majority in northeast); and (3) Individual Provinces retaining residual powers.

Step 2 — Why the plan failed: Both the Congress and the Muslim League initially accepted the plan but later disagreed on the interpretation of the grouping provisions. Jinnah's insistence on the Pakistan demand and Nehru's statements led to the breakdown, ultimately resulting in the partition of India in 1947.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The Cabinet Mission explicitly rejected the idea of partition into two separate nations.
- Option B: Power was not to be transferred directly to the Congress; it proposed a federal structure for all of India.
- Option C: The plan did not propose retaining British rule for 10 more years; it aimed for a swift transfer of power.
- Option D: **Correct** – a united India with a federal structure and provinces grouped into sections.

Final Answer: Cabinet Mission proposed a united India with grouped provinces

⇒

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



Q25.

Solution

Concept — Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India: The CAG is a constitutional authority established under Chapter V of Part V of the Indian Constitution. The CAG audits all receipts and expenditures of the Union and State governments.

Step 1 — Constitutional provision: Article 148 of the Indian Constitution provides for the appointment of the CAG. The CAG is appointed by the President of India and holds office for a term of six years or until the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.

Step 2 — Role and independence: The CAG is the supreme audit institution of India. The CAG's reports (on revenue accounts, capital and general accounts, and appropriation accounts) are submitted to the President/Governors, who lay them before Parliament/state legislatures. The CAG cannot be removed except by an address of both Houses of Parliament.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Article 76 deals with the Attorney General of India, not the CAG.
- Option B: Article 124 deals with the establishment of the Supreme Court and appointment of judges, not the CAG.
- Option C: **Correct** – Article 148 deals with the CAG of India.
- Option D: Article 315 deals with the Public Service Commissions, not the CAG.

Final Answer: The CAG is appointed under Article 148 of the Constitution ⇒ C

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

Answer Key — General Awareness Paper 2

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	B	2	A	3	D	4	C	5	B
6	A	7	D	8	C	9	B	10	A
11	D	12	C	13	B	14	A	15	D
16	C	17	B	18	A	19	D	20	B
21	C	22	B	23	A	24	D	25	C

