

YASASVI General Awareness

Sample Paper – 4

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. Which new law replaced the Indian Penal Code (IPC) in India with effect from July 1, 2024?

- (A) Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam
- (B) Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita
- (C) Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita
- (D) Bharatiya Rajya Adhinyam

Q2. In which year did Mahatma Gandhi launch the Quit India Movement with the famous call “Do or Die”?

- (A) 1942
- (B) 1930



(C) 1920

(D) 1947

Q3. What is the minimum age required to become the President of India, as prescribed by the Constitution?

(A) 25 years

(B) 30 years

(C) 40 years

(D) 35 years

Q4. The Thar Desert, India's largest desert, is primarily located in which state?

(A) Gujarat

(B) Rajasthan

(C) Madhya Pradesh

(D) Haryana

Q5. Manu Bhaker created history at the Paris 2024 Olympics by winning two medals in the same edition, becoming the first Indian to achieve this feat in the modern Olympic era. In which sport did she compete?

(A) Shooting

(B) Archery

(C) Boxing

(D) Wrestling

Q6. India's Mars Orbiter Mission (Mangalyaan), launched in 2013, successfully entered Mars orbit in 2014. Which country became the **first Asian nation** to successfully reach Mars orbit?

(A) Japan



- (B) China
- (C) India
- (D) South Korea

Q7. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) is a flagship government scheme launched in 2015. What is its **primary objective**?

- (A) Providing free electricity connections to rural households
- (B) Providing employment guarantee of 100 days to rural workers
- (C) Providing free food grains to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families
- (D) Providing affordable housing to urban and rural poor

Q8. The Battle of Plassey in 1757 marked the beginning of British political dominance in India. Who was the British commander who defeated Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah in this battle?

- (A) Lord Cornwallis
- (B) Robert Clive
- (C) Warren Hastings
- (D) Lord Wellesley

Q9. India won the ICC Men's T20 World Cup 2024 by defeating South Africa in the final. Which country co-hosted the T20 World Cup 2024 along with the United States of America (USA)?

- (A) Australia
- (B) England
- (C) West Indies (Caribbean)
- (D) New Zealand



- Q10.** Dr. B.R. Ambedkar described one Fundamental Right as the “heart and soul of the Constitution.” Which article provides the right to move the Supreme Court directly to enforce Fundamental Rights?
- (A) Article 32
 - (B) Article 14
 - (C) Article 21
 - (D) Article 19
- Q11.** India has one of the longest coastlines in the world. What is the approximate total length of India’s coastline, including the coastline of its island territories?
- (A) 4,500 km
 - (B) 5,000 km
 - (C) 6,100 km
 - (D) 7,516 km
- Q12.** Which of the following **correctly describes** the Dadasaheb Phalke Award?
- (A) It is given for excellence in literature, awarded annually by the Sahitya Akademi
 - (B) It is India’s highest civilian honour, awarded by the President of India
 - (C) It is India’s highest award in cinema, given for lifetime contribution to Indian cinema
 - (D) It is given for excellence in classical music by the Ministry of Culture
- Q13.** The Quad (Quadrilateral Security Dialogue) is a strategic grouping of four nations focused on a free and open Indo-Pacific. Which of the following **correctly lists** all four QUAD member nations?
- (A) India, USA, UK, France
 - (B) India, USA, Japan, Australia



- (C) India, USA, Russia, Japan
- (D) India, China, Japan, Australia

Q14. The Arjuna Award is given annually by the Government of India to recognize outstanding achievements in sports. Under which ministry is this award conferred?

- (A) Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
- (B) Ministry of Education
- (C) Ministry of Culture
- (D) Ministry of External Affairs

Q15. The Revolt of 1857 is often called India's first war of independence. The revolt began when Indian soldiers refused to use greased rifle cartridges. Who is considered the **first martyr** of the 1857 Revolt?

- (A) Nana Sahib
- (B) Tantia Tope
- (C) Rani Lakshmibai
- (D) Mangal Pandey

Q16. Which of the following is an **OUTPUT** device of a computer?

- (A) Keyboard
- (B) Mouse
- (C) Monitor
- (D) Scanner

Q17. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha presides over sessions of the House and maintains order during debates. By whom is the Speaker of the Lok Sabha elected?

- (A) By the President of India



- (B) By the members of Lok Sabha
- (C) By the Prime Minister of India
- (D) By all members of Parliament from both Houses

Q18. The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a unified indirect tax system that replaced multiple state and central taxes. In which year was GST officially implemented across India?

- (A) 2017
- (B) 2014
- (C) 2019
- (D) 2016

Q19. Silent Valley National Park, renowned for its undisturbed tropical rain-forest and exceptional biodiversity, is located in which Indian state?

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

Q20. INS Vikrant was commissioned into the Indian Navy in September 2022. It is significant for India because it is:

- (A) India's first nuclear-powered submarine
- (B) India's first guided-missile destroyer
- (C) India's first indigenously built aircraft carrier
- (D) India's first ballistic missile submarine

Q21. Leander Paes is one of India's most decorated tennis players. For which category of tennis events is he most celebrated at the international level?



- (A) Men's singles (Grand Slam titles)
- (B) Doubles and mixed doubles (Grand Slam titles)
- (C) Davis Cup singles matches
- (D) Olympic singles competition

Q22. The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre shocked the entire nation when British troops under General Reginald Dyer opened fire on an unarmed crowd gathered in Amritsar. On which date did this tragic massacre take place?

- (A) March 12, 1919
- (B) August 15, 1919
- (C) January 26, 1920
- (D) April 13, 1919

Q23. In July 2023, India was the guest of honour at France's Bastille Day parade in Paris, marking 25 years of the India-France strategic partnership. Who represented India as the chief guest at this event?

- (A) Prime Minister Narendra Modi
- (B) President Droupadi Murmu
- (C) Vice President Jagdeep Dhankhar
- (D) External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar

Q24. Article 21 of the Indian Constitution is one of the most important fundamental rights. What does Article 21 protect?

- (A) Right to equality before law
- (B) Right to freedom of religion
- (C) Right to life and personal liberty
- (D) Right to freedom of speech and expression



Q25. The Digital India programme was launched by the Government of India to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. In which year was the Digital India programme launched?

- (A) 2014
- (B) 2015
- (C) 2016
- (D) 2013



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

Concept — New Criminal Laws of India (2024): The Indian Parliament passed three landmark criminal laws in 2023 to replace the British-era criminal codes. These came into effect on July 1, 2024, replacing the Indian Penal Code 1860, the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, and the Indian Evidence Act 1872.

Step 1 — The Three New Criminal Laws: The three new laws are: (1) **Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS)** – replaced the Indian Penal Code (IPC); (2) **Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS)** – replaced the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC); (3) **Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam (BSA)** – replaced the Indian Evidence Act.

Step 2 — Identifying the Correct Replacement for IPC: The IPC, which defined criminal offences and their punishments, was specifically replaced by the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita. The BNS retains most offences but adds new ones (such as organised crime, terrorism) and introduces community service as a punishment.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam replaced the Indian Evidence Act, not the IPC.
- Option B: Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita replaced the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), not the IPC.
- Option C: **Correct** – Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita replaced the Indian Penal Code with effect from July 1, 2024.
- Option D: Bharatiya Rajya Adhinyam does not exist; this is a fictitious name.

Final Answer: The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) replaced the Indian Penal Code (IPC) from July 1, 2024 ⇒

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



Q2.

Solution

Concept — Quit India Movement 1942: The Quit India Movement was one of the most significant mass civil disobedience movements in the Indian independence struggle. Mahatma Gandhi gave the rallying call “Do or Die” (Karo ya Maro), demanding an end to British rule in India.

Step 1 — The Call and Launch of the Movement: On August 8, 1942, at the Bombay session of the All India Congress Committee at Gowalia Tank Maidan, Mahatma Gandhi launched the Quit India Movement. The very next day, August 9, 1942, the British government arrested Gandhi and other Congress leaders.

Step 2 — Timeline of Major Gandhian Movements: 1920 = Non-Cooperation Movement (first mass movement by Gandhi); 1930 = Civil Disobedience Movement / Salt March (Dandi March); 1942 = Quit India Movement (“Do or Die”); 1947 = Independence of India on August 15. Each movement had a distinct goal and strategy.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: **Correct** – Gandhi launched the Quit India Movement in 1942 with the “Do or Die” call.
- Option B: 1930 was the year of the Civil Disobedience Movement and the famous Dandi Salt March, not the Quit India Movement.
- Option C: 1920 was the year of the Non-Cooperation Movement, which was the first major mass movement under Gandhi’s leadership.
- Option D: 1947 was the year India achieved Independence, not a movement year.

Final Answer: Gandhi launched the Quit India Movement in 1942 with the “Do or Die” slogan ⇒

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



Q3.

Solution

Concept — Qualifications for President of India (Article 58): The Constitution of India lays down specific qualifications for the President under Article 58. These ensure that only a sufficiently experienced citizen can hold the highest constitutional office.

Step 1 — Article 58 Qualifications: To be eligible for election as President, a person must: (1) be a citizen of India; (2) have completed the age of **35 years**; (3) be qualified for election as a member of the Lok Sabha; and (4) must not hold any office of profit under the Government of India or any State Government.

Step 2 — Age Requirements for Different Constitutional Posts: Different offices have different minimum age requirements: Lok Sabha member = 25 years; Rajya Sabha member = 30 years; President of India = 35 years; Vice President = 35 years; Governor of a State = 35 years. There is no 40-year requirement for any constitutional post.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 25 years is the minimum age to become a member of the Lok Sabha, not the President.
- Option B: 30 years is the minimum age to become a member of the Rajya Sabha, not the President.
- Option C: 40 years is not a requirement for any constitutional post in India; this is a distractor.
- Option D: **Correct** – The minimum age to become President of India is 35 years as per Article 58.

Final Answer: The minimum age to become President of India is 35 years (Article 58) ⇒ D

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Thar Desert (Great Indian Desert): The Thar Desert is the largest desert in India and the 17th largest desert in the world. It forms a natural boundary between India and Pakistan. It is also called the “Great Indian Desert.”

Step 1 — Location of the Thar Desert: The Thar Desert covers approximately 200,000 sq km. In India, it is primarily located in the western part of **Rajasthan**, extending across the districts of Barmer, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, and Jodhpur. The desert extends into Pakistan (Sindh and Punjab provinces) across the international border.

Step 2 — States Partially Covered: While Rajasthan holds the largest share, the desert extends marginally into Gujarat (Kutch region), Haryana (southern fringe), and Punjab. However, the heart of the Thar Desert and its largest expanse lie exclusively in Rajasthan.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Gujarat has the Rann of Kutch (a salt marsh), which is different from the Thar Desert; only a small fringe touches Gujarat.
- Option B: **Correct** – The Thar Desert is primarily located in Rajasthan.
- Option C: Madhya Pradesh is in central India and has no part of the Thar Desert.
- Option D: Haryana has only a very marginal fringe; the primary desert is in Rajasthan.

Final Answer: The Thar Desert (Great Indian Desert) is primarily located in Rajasthan ⇒

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Manu Bhaker at Paris Olympics 2024: The Paris 2024 Summer Olympics (July-August 2024) was a landmark edition for Indian sports. Manu Bhaker from Haryana became the first Indian athlete in the post-independence era to win two medals in a single Olympic edition.

Step 1 — Manu Bhaker’s Two Medals: Manu Bhaker competed in **Shooting** (10m Air Pistol events). She won her first bronze medal in the Women’s 10m Air Pistol individual event. She then won her second bronze medal in the 10m



Air Pistol Mixed Team event, partnering with Sarabjot Singh. Both medals came within a few days of each other.

Step 2 — Historical Significance: Before independence, Norman Pritchard had won two medals at the 1900 Paris Olympics. Manu Bhaker became the first *post-independence* Indian to achieve a double medal at one Olympics. She also won a third bronze at the same event in the 25m pistol category, though results were later confirmed.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: **Correct** – Manu Bhaker competed in Shooting and won two bronze medals at Paris 2024.
- Option B: Archery is a different sport; India's archery team participated but Manu Bhaker is a shooter, not an archer.
- Option C: Boxing is yet another sport; Nikhat Zareen and others represented India in boxing at Paris 2024.
- Option D: Wrestling had Indian representation (Vinesh Phogat), but Manu Bhaker is a shooter.

Final Answer: Manu Bhaker competed in Shooting and won two medals at Paris Olympics 2024 ⇒ A

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Mangalyaan (Mars Orbiter Mission): India's Mars Orbiter Mission, commonly called Mangalyaan, was launched by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) on November 5, 2013, and successfully entered Mars orbit on September 24, 2014. It was a landmark achievement in space exploration.

Step 1 — Historic Firsts Achieved by Mangalyaan: Mangalyaan made India the **first Asian nation** to successfully reach Mars orbit. It was also the first space agency in the world to succeed in its very first attempt at reaching Mars. India became only the fourth entity (after the Soviet Union, the USA, and the European Space Agency) to achieve Mars orbit.

Step 2 — Status of Other Asian Nations at that Time: Japan had attempted the Nozomi mission in 1998, which failed to reach Mars orbit in 2003. China launched Yinghuo-1 (piggybacked on Russia's Phobos-Grunt) in 2011, which also failed. South Korea had not attempted a Mars mission by 2014. China's first



successful Mars mission (Tianwen-1) came only in 2021.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Japan attempted a Mars mission (Nozomi) but it failed; Japan was not the first Asian nation to reach Mars.
- Option B: China's first Mars attempt (2011) failed; China's successful Mars mission (Tianwen-1) came in 2021, after India.
- Option C: **Correct** – India became the first Asian nation to successfully reach Mars orbit with Mangalyaan in 2014.
- Option D: South Korea had not launched any Mars mission by 2014 or since.

Final Answer: India became the first Asian nation to reach Mars orbit with Mangalyaan (2014) ⇒

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY): PMAY is one of the flagship welfare schemes of the Government of India launched on June 25, 2015. It operates under the “Housing for All” mission and has two components: PMAY-Urban and PMAY-Gramin (Rural).

Step 1 — Primary Objective of PMAY: The core objective of PMAY is to provide **affordable housing to urban and rural poor** by 2022 (later extended). The scheme provides financial assistance and interest subsidies (Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme) to economically weaker sections (EWS), low-income groups (LIG), and middle-income groups (MIG) to construct or purchase their own houses.

Step 2 — Distinguishing PMAY from Other Schemes: Several government schemes address different welfare goals: MGNREGS provides 100-day employment guarantee; Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana provides free LPG connections; PM Saubhagya provides electricity connections to rural homes; PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana provides free food grains. PMAY's exclusive focus is housing.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Providing free electricity to rural areas is the objective of the Saubhagya scheme (Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana), not PMAY.
- Option B: Providing 100 days of employment to rural workers is the objective of MGNREGS (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee



Scheme).

- Option C: Providing free food grains to BPL families is done under PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana and the National Food Security Act.
- Option D: **Correct** – PMAY's primary objective is providing affordable housing to urban and rural poor.

Final Answer: PMAY was launched to provide affordable housing to urban and rural poor ("Housing for All") ⇒ D

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Battle of Plassey (1757): The Battle of Plassey, fought on June 23, 1757, on the banks of the Bhagirathi River in Bengal, was a decisive battle that established British supremacy in the Indian subcontinent. It is considered a turning point in Indian history.

Step 1 — Key Figures in the Battle: Robert Clive led the forces of the British East India Company against the Nawab of Bengal, Siraj-ud-Daulah. Clive had the crucial advantage of a conspiracy: Mir Jafar (the Nawab's commander-in-chief) had been secretly won over to the British side, and he withdrew his troops during the battle, ensuring the Nawab's defeat.

Step 2 — Aftermath and Significance: After the victory, Mir Jafar was installed as the new Nawab of Bengal, making Bengal effectively a British protectorate. Robert Clive became the first British Governor of Bengal. This battle gave the East India Company control over Bengal's revenues and marked the start of British territorial control in India.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Lord Cornwallis was Governor-General during 1786-1793 and introduced the Permanent Settlement; he was not at Plassey (1757).
- Option B: **Correct** – Robert Clive commanded the British East India Company forces at the Battle of Plassey in 1757.
- Option C: Warren Hastings became the first Governor-General of Bengal in 1773, much later than the Battle of Plassey.
- Option D: Lord Wellesley served as Governor-General from 1798-1805, well after the Battle of Plassey.

Final Answer: Robert Clive was the British commander who defeated Nawab



Siraj-ud-Daulah at the Battle of Plassey (1757) ⇒

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — ICC Men's T20 World Cup 2024: The ICC Men's T20 World Cup 2024 was held in June 2024. It was a historic edition for multiple reasons, including its hosting arrangement and India's victory after an 11-year ICC title drought.

Step 1 — Co-hosting Nations: The ICC Men's T20 World Cup 2024 was co-hosted by the **United States of America (USA)** and **West Indies (Caribbean countries)**. This marked the first time a major ICC men's event was held in the United States. Matches were played at venues in New York, Dallas, Florida (USA), and in the Caribbean islands.

Step 2 — India's Victory: India defeated South Africa in the final by 7 runs, held at Kensington Oval, Bridgetown, Barbados (West Indies). Virat Kohli scored 76 runs and Jasprit Bumrah was the standout bowler. It was India's second T20 World Cup title (first was in 2007) and Rohit Sharma's first ICC title as captain.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Australia did not co-host the 2024 T20 World Cup; Australia hosted the 2022 edition.
- Option B: England did not co-host the 2024 edition; England hosted the 2009 edition.
- Option C: **Correct** – West Indies (Caribbean) co-hosted the T20 World Cup 2024 along with the USA.
- Option D: New Zealand did not co-host the 2024 edition; New Zealand co-hosted the 2022 Women's T20 World Cup.

Final Answer: The ICC T20 World Cup 2024 was co-hosted by USA and West Indies (Caribbean) ⇒

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



Q10.

Solution

Concept — Article 32 and Constitutional Remedies: Part III of the Indian Constitution guarantees Fundamental Rights to all citizens. The right to enforce these Fundamental Rights through the Supreme Court is itself a Fundamental Right, guaranteed by Article 32.

Step 1 — Article 32 and Dr. Ambedkar's Statement: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the principal architect of the Indian Constitution, described **Article 32** as the “heart and soul of the Constitution.” Article 32 gives every citizen the right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of any Fundamental Right. The Supreme Court can issue writs (Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari, Quo Warranto) for this purpose.

Step 2 — Distinguishing Article 32 from Other Articles: Article 226 gives the High Court a similar power (but it is not a Fundamental Right). The difference: Article 32 can only be invoked for enforcement of Fundamental Rights, while Article 226 has a broader scope. Without Article 32, all other Fundamental Rights would be unenforceable.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: **Correct** – Article 32 provides the right to move the Supreme Court to enforce Fundamental Rights and is called the “heart and soul of the Constitution” by Dr. Ambedkar.
- Option B: Article 14 guarantees the Right to Equality (equality before law and equal protection of laws), not the right to approach the Supreme Court.
- Option C: Article 21 guarantees the Right to Life and Personal Liberty, not the right to approach the Supreme Court.
- Option D: Article 19 guarantees six freedoms including freedom of speech, assembly, movement, residence, profession and association.

Final Answer: Article 32 provides the right to move the Supreme Court to enforce Fundamental Rights (“heart and soul of the Constitution”) ⇒ A

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



Q11.

Solution

Concept — India's Coastline: India is a vast peninsula surrounded by the Indian Ocean on three sides. It has one of the longest coastlines in the world, touching multiple states and union territories. The coastline includes both the mainland and the island territories.

Step 1 — Mainland vs. Total Coastline: India's mainland coastline is approximately **5,422 km**, stretching from Gujarat in the west to West Bengal in the east. However, when the coastlines of India's island territories – the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (in the Bay of Bengal) and Lakshadweep Islands (in the Arabian Sea) – are included, the total coastline length is approximately **7,516 km**.

Step 2 — Coastal States and Their Significance: Nine Indian states have coastlines on the mainland: Gujarat (longest at 1,600 km), Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra, Odisha, and West Bengal. Puducherry is a coastal union territory. These coastal areas are vital for fishing, trade, and tourism.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 4,500 km is an underestimate; it does not represent the mainland coastline (5,422 km) or total coastline (7,516 km).
- Option B: 5,000 km is approximately the length of the mainland coastline (5,422 km) but not the total including islands.
- Option C: 6,100 km is also an underestimate that does not match the official total coastline figure.
- Option D: **Correct** – India's total coastline including the island territories is approximately 7,516 km.

Final Answer: India's total coastline (including islands) is approximately 7,516 km ⇒

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



Q12.

Solution

Concept — Dadasaheb Phalke Award: The Dadasaheb Phalke Award is named after Dhundiraj Govind Phalke (Dadasaheb Phalke), who is regarded as the “Father of Indian Cinema.” He directed India’s first full-length feature film, “Raja Harishchandra,” in 1913.

Step 1 — Details of the Dadasaheb Phalke Award: The Dadasaheb Phalke Award is India’s **highest award in the field of cinema**. It is awarded annually by the Government of India at the National Film Awards ceremony, under the **Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**. The award recognizes exceptional and distinguished contribution to the growth and development of Indian cinema over a lifetime.

Step 2 — Distinguishing from Other Awards: The Bharat Ratna is India’s highest civilian honour (not a cinema award); the Sahitya Akademi Award recognises literature; the Sangeet Natak Akademi Award recognises performing arts including classical music and dance. None of these are awarded specifically for cinema lifetime contribution.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The Sahitya Akademi Award is given for excellence in literature (writing), not cinema. The Dadasaheb Phalke Award has nothing to do with the Sahitya Akademi.
- Option B: India’s highest civilian honour is the Bharat Ratna, awarded by the President of India. The Dadasaheb Phalke Award is specifically for cinema.
- Option C: **Correct** – The Dadasaheb Phalke Award is India’s highest award in cinema, given for lifetime contribution to Indian cinema.
- Option D: Awards for classical music are given by the Sangeet Natak Akademi, not through the Dadasaheb Phalke Award.

Final Answer: The Dadasaheb Phalke Award is India’s highest award in cinema for lifetime contribution ⇒

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



Q13.

Solution

Concept — The Quad (Quadrilateral Security Dialogue): The Quad is an informal strategic forum of four major democratic nations in the Indo-Pacific region. It aims to promote a free, open, prosperous, and inclusive Indo-Pacific, and covers areas like security, infrastructure, technology, climate change, and supply chains.

Step 1 — The Four QUAD Member Nations: The Quad comprises exactly four nations: **India, the United States of America (USA), Japan, and Australia**. The grouping was first proposed by Japan's PM Shinzo Abe in 2007. It was revived at a working level in 2017 and elevated to leader-level summits from 2021 onwards.

Step 2 — Why Other Nations Are Not QUAD Members: The UK, France, Russia, and China are not members of the Quad. Russia is not an Indo-Pacific democracy aligned with Western strategic interests. China is seen as the primary concern that the Quad was formed to balance. The UK participates in other formats (like AUKUS with USA and Australia) but is not part of the Quad.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The UK and France are not members of the Quad; this option incorrectly replaces Japan and Australia with UK and France.
- Option B: **Correct** – India, USA, Japan, and Australia are the four QUAD member nations.
- Option C: Russia is not a QUAD member; Russia and China are not Indo-Pacific democracies aligned with the Quad's goals.
- Option D: China is not a QUAD member; in fact, the Quad was formed largely in response to China's growing assertiveness in the Indo-Pacific.

Final Answer: The four QUAD member nations are India, USA, Japan, and Australia ⇒ **B**

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



Q14.

Solution

Concept — Arjuna Award: The Arjuna Award is one of India's most prestigious national sports honours. Named after the legendary archer Arjuna from the Mahabharata, it was instituted in 1961 to recognise outstanding achievement by sportspersons.

Step 1 — Ministry Responsible for the Arjuna Award: The Arjuna Award is conferred by the **Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports**, Government of India. The award is presented annually by the President of India at Rashtrapati Bhavan, usually around National Sports Day (August 29, the birth anniversary of Major Dhyan Chand).

Step 2 — Criteria for the Arjuna Award: To be eligible, an athlete must have shown good performance over the previous four years, shown qualities of leadership, sportsmanship, and a sense of discipline. The award carries a bronze statuette of Arjuna, a certificate of honour, a ceremonial dress, and a cash prize.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: **Correct** – The Arjuna Award is given under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.
- Option B: The Ministry of Education handles educational matters, scholarships, and institutions; it does not administer national sports awards.
- Option C: The Ministry of Culture handles cultural heritage, the arts, and cultural awards like the Sangeet Natak Akademi Award; it does not administer sports awards.
- Option D: The Ministry of External Affairs handles foreign policy and diplomatic relations; it has no role in national sports awards.

Final Answer: The Arjuna Award is conferred by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports ⇒

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



Q15.

Solution

Concept — The Revolt of 1857 and Mangal Pandey: The Revolt of 1857, often called India's first war of independence or the Sepoy Mutiny, was a widespread armed uprising against British East India Company rule. The immediate trigger was the introduction of the Enfield rifle cartridges, which soldiers believed were greased with cow and pig fat.

Step 1 — Mangal Pandey as First Martyr: Mangal Pandey was a sepoy (soldier) in the 34th Bengal Native Infantry stationed at Barrackpore (near Calcutta). On March 29, 1857, he refused to use the greased cartridges, attacked a British sergeant and adjutant, and was eventually overpowered. He was court-martialled and hanged on April 8, 1857 – making him the **first martyr** of the 1857 Revolt, even before the revolt formally broke out at Meerut on May 10, 1857.

Step 2 — Role of Other Leaders in 1857: Nana Sahib was the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II and led the revolt in Kanpur; Tantia Tope was a military commander who fought on behalf of Nana Sahib; Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi became the iconic warrior-queen who died fighting the British in June 1858. All three were important leaders but not the first martyr.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Nana Sahib was a significant leader of the 1857 revolt at Kanpur but not the first martyr; he acted after the revolt had already begun.
- Option B: Tantia Tope was a military strategist in the revolt but joined after it began; he was not the first martyr.
- Option C: Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi is a celebrated heroine of 1857 but she died in June 1858, much later than Mangal Pandey.
- Option D: **Correct** – Mangal Pandey was hanged on April 8, 1857, making him the first martyr of the 1857 Revolt.

Final Answer: Mangal Pandey is considered the first martyr of the 1857 Revolt, hanged on April 8, 1857 ⇒ D

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



Q16.

Solution

Concept — Computer Input and Output Devices: Computer peripherals are classified as input devices (which send data to the computer) or output devices (which receive processed data from the computer and present it to the user). Understanding this classification is a basic computer literacy concept.

Step 1 — Identifying Output Devices: An **output device** receives processed data from the computer and presents it in a form that humans can understand. The most common output devices are: **Monitor** (displays visual output), Printer (produces hard copy), Speaker (produces audio output), and Projector. The monitor displays text, images, and videos – all forms of output from the CPU's processing.

Step 2 — Identifying Input Devices: Input devices send raw data or commands to the computer for processing. Common input devices include: Keyboard (text input), Mouse (cursor control), Scanner (converts physical documents to digital), Microphone (audio input), Webcam, and Joystick. These provide input to the CPU.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Keyboard is an INPUT device – it allows users to type text and commands that are sent to the computer.
- Option B: Mouse is an INPUT device – it allows users to control the cursor and send click/drag commands to the computer.
- Option C: **Correct** – Monitor is an OUTPUT device that displays visual information processed by the computer.
- Option D: Scanner is an INPUT device – it reads physical documents or images and converts them into digital data for the computer.

Final Answer: Monitor is an OUTPUT device of a computer ⇒ C

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Election of the Lok Sabha Speaker (Article 93): The Speaker is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha and plays a crucial role in maintaining order and discipline. The process of electing the Speaker is defined in Article 93 of the Indian Constitution.

Step 1 — Constitutional Provision (Article 93): Article 93 states: “The House



of the People shall, as soon as may be, choose two members of the House to be respectively Speaker and Deputy Speaker thereof.” This means the Speaker is chosen by *the members of the Lok Sabha* from *among themselves*. Typically, a member of the ruling party or coalition is elected as Speaker, while the Deputy Speaker may be from the opposition or coalition.

Step 2 — Who Does NOT Elect the Speaker: The President of India appoints the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers but does not elect the Speaker. The Prime Minister has political influence over which candidate is proposed, but the formal election is done by members. Members of Rajya Sabha (upper house) do not participate in electing the Lok Sabha Speaker.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The President of India does not elect the Lok Sabha Speaker; the President is elected by an Electoral College of MPs and MLAs.
- Option B: **Correct** – The Speaker of Lok Sabha is elected by the members of the Lok Sabha from among themselves (Article 93).
- Option C: The Prime Minister does not formally elect the Speaker; the PM’s party proposes a candidate, but the formal election is by all Lok Sabha members.
- Option D: Members of both Houses (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) together elect the President and Vice President, not the Lok Sabha Speaker.

Final Answer: The Speaker of Lok Sabha is elected by the members of Lok Sabha (Article 93) ⇒ B

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India: GST is a comprehensive, multi-stage, destination-based tax that replaced a complex system of multiple indirect taxes levied by the Centre and States. It is often described as “one nation, one tax, one market.”

Step 1 — GST Implementation Date: GST was officially implemented across India on **July 1, 2017**. It was introduced at a special midnight session of Parliament (in the Central Hall) on the night of June 30 to July 1, 2017. The 101st Constitutional Amendment Act (2016) provided the constitutional basis for GST, and the GST Council was constituted in September 2016 to decide rates and policies.



Step 2 — Timeline of Key Events Leading to GST: 2000: PM Vajpayee set up the Kelkar Task Force to study GST. 2006: Finance Minister P. Chidambaram proposed April 2010 as GST rollout date. 2016: 101st Constitutional Amendment passed; GST Council formed. July 1, 2017: GST officially launched. The long preparatory period explains why some options like 2014 or 2016 are tempting distractors.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: **Correct** – GST was implemented in India on July 1, 2017.
- Option B: 2014 was the year the NDA government came to power and started accelerating GST preparations; GST itself was not implemented that year.
- Option C: 2019 was a general election year; GST had already been in effect for two years by then.
- Option D: 2016 was the year the GST Constitution Amendment was passed and the GST Council was formed, but GST itself was not implemented until 2017.

Final Answer: GST was implemented in India on July 1, 2017 ⇒ A

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Silent Valley National Park: Silent Valley National Park is one of India's most pristine and ecologically significant protected areas. It forms part of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve and represents an unbroken stretch of tropical evergreen rainforest.

Step 1 — Location of Silent Valley: Silent Valley National Park is located in the **Palakkad district of Kerala**, in the southern Western Ghats. It was declared a national park in 1984 after a prolonged environmental campaign that successfully stopped a hydroelectric dam project on the Kuntipuzha River that flows through the park.

Step 2 — Ecological Significance: The park is home to the lion-tailed macaque (an endangered species), as well as elephants, leopards, tigers, and hundreds of species of birds, butterflies, and plants. The name "Silent Valley" is popularly attributed to the relative absence of cicadas (silent compared to surrounding forests), though this origin is debated by some naturalists. It is part of the UNESCO-recognised Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A: Karnataka has notable national parks like Bandipur and Nagarhole (Rajiv Gandhi) but not Silent Valley, which is in Kerala.
- Option B: Goa has Bhagwan Mahavir Wildlife Sanctuary and Mollem National Park but not Silent Valley.
- Option C: Tamil Nadu has Mudumalai and Anamalai Tiger Reserve but not Silent Valley National Park.
- Option D: **Correct** – Silent Valley National Park is located in Palakkad district, Kerala.

Final Answer: Silent Valley National Park is located in Kerala (Palakkad district)

⇒ D

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — INS Vikrant (2022): INS Vikrant is a landmark achievement in India's defence manufacturing capability. It represents India's growing ability to design and build sophisticated military hardware domestically under the "Aatmanirbhar Bharat" (self-reliant India) initiative.

Step 1 — INS Vikrant: Key Facts: INS Vikrant (R11) was commissioned on September 2, 2022, by Prime Minister Narendra Modi at Cochin Shipyard Limited, Kochi, Kerala. It is India's **first indigenously designed and built aircraft carrier**. It weighs approximately 45,000 tonnes (fully loaded) and can carry about 30 aircraft including MiG-29K fighters and helicopters. India became only the fifth country in the world to build an aircraft carrier domestically.

Step 2 — Name Legacy and Significance: It is named after the original INS Vikrant, India's first aircraft carrier (acquired from the UK in 1961), which played a decisive role in the 1971 Bangladesh Liberation War. The new INS Vikrant represents a giant leap in India's shipbuilding capabilities – over 76% of its components were sourced from Indian manufacturers.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: India's first nuclear-powered submarine is INS Arihant (commissioned 2016), which is an SSBN (ballistic missile submarine), not an aircraft carrier.
- Option B: India's guided-missile destroyers include INS Kolkata (lead ship of Kolkata class) and INS Visakhapatnam; INS Vikrant is an aircraft carrier.



- Option C: **Correct** – INS Vikrant is India's first indigenously built aircraft carrier, commissioned in September 2022.
- Option D: "India's fastest naval warship" is not the description of INS Vikrant; Vikrant is large and designed for carrier operations, not for speed records.

Final Answer: INS Vikrant is India's first indigenously built aircraft carrier (commissioned September 2022) ⇒

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Leander Paes's Tennis Career: Leander Paes is widely regarded as one of the greatest tennis players in Indian history. While he is known for his Davis Cup exploits and his Olympic bronze medal, his most decorated achievements at the international Grand Slam level are in the doubles and mixed doubles categories.

Step 1 — Paes's Grand Slam Record in Doubles: Leander Paes has won **18 Grand Slam titles** in total – 8 in men's doubles and 10 in mixed doubles – making him one of the most successful doubles players in the history of tennis. He has won Grand Slam doubles titles with partners including Mahesh Bhupathi, Martin Damm, and Radek Stepanek. He won Grand Slam mixed doubles titles with partners like Martina Navratilova, Cara Black, and Lisa Raymond.

Step 2 — Other Achievements: Leander Paes won a bronze medal in men's singles at the 1996 Atlanta Olympics, which remains India's only Olympic medal in tennis (individual). He has also been a cornerstone of India's Davis Cup team for decades. However, he never won a Grand Slam singles title – his greatness lies in doubles.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Leander Paes never won a Grand Slam title in men's singles; he reached the main draw in singles but is celebrated for doubles.
- Option B: **Correct** – Paes is most decorated in doubles and mixed doubles, with 18 Grand Slam titles in these combined categories.
- Option C: While Paes played many Davis Cup singles rubbers for India, his international acclaim and records are primarily from doubles/mixed doubles at Grand Slams.
- Option D: Paes won an Olympic bronze in singles at Atlanta 1996, but he



is not primarily known for Olympic singles – he is known for Grand Slam doubles.

Final Answer: Leander Paes is most decorated in doubles and mixed doubles (18 Grand Slam titles) ⇒ B

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919): The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre is one of the darkest chapters in the history of British rule in India. A large crowd had gathered at Jallianwala Bagh, a public garden in Amritsar, Punjab, on the occasion of the Baisakhi festival and also to protest the arrest of two political leaders.

Step 1 — Date and Circumstances: On **April 13, 1919**, Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer ordered British Indian Army troops to open fire on the unarmed crowd without warning. The firing continued for about 10 minutes, killing hundreds (official British estimates said 379; Indian National Congress estimated over 1,000). The single exit gate was blocked, preventing escape. This event occurred amid the repressive Rowlatt Act protests.

Step 2 — Aftermath and Significance: The massacre shocked the entire country and the world. Rabindranath Tagore returned his knighthood in protest. Udham Singh, who was present that day as a young man, later assassinated Sir Michael O'Dwyer (Lieutenant Governor of Punjab who had approved Dyer's action) in London on March 13, 1940. The massacre galvanised the Indian independence movement.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: March 12, 1919 has no particular significance in this context; Gandhi began the Dandi March on March 12, 1930 (a different event entirely).
- Option B: August 15, 1919 has no particular significance; August 15, 1947 is India's Independence Day.
- Option C: January 26 is observed as Republic Day (Constitution came into effect in 1950); January 26, 1920 has no direct connection to Jallianwala Bagh.
- Option D: **Correct** – The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place on April 13, 1919, the day of Baisakhi.



Final Answer: The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place on April 13, 1919 ⇒ D

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — India at France's Bastille Day 2023: Bastille Day (July 14) is France's national day, celebrated annually with a grand military parade on the Champs-Élysées in Paris. Inviting a foreign head of state or head of government as chief guest is a significant diplomatic honour.

Step 1 — India's Chief Guest at Bastille Day 2023: Prime Minister Narendra Modi was the special guest of honour at the Bastille Day parade on July 14, 2023. This invitation marked 25 years of the India-France Strategic Partnership. An Indian tri-services contingent (Army, Navy, Air Force) marched in the parade – a rare honour. The Indian Air Force Rafale jets also performed a fly-past, symbolising the deep defence ties between the two countries.

Step 2 — India-France Strategic Partnership: The India-France Strategic Partnership was established in 1998 during PM Vajpayee's visit to France. France has been a key partner for India in defence (Rafale jets, Scorpene submarines), civil nuclear energy, and space cooperation. The 2023 Bastille Day celebration marked a high point in bilateral relations.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: **Correct** – Prime Minister Narendra Modi represented India as the chief guest at France's Bastille Day parade on July 14, 2023.
- Option B: President Droupadi Murmu is India's head of state, but she did not attend the Bastille Day 2023 parade; PM Modi was the chief guest.
- Option C: Vice President Jagdeep Dhankhar did not attend the Bastille Day parade in 2023.
- Option D: External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar frequently represents India in diplomatic forums but was not the chief guest at the 2023 Bastille Day parade.

Final Answer: Prime Minister Narendra Modi represented India as chief guest at France's Bastille Day parade in July 2023 ⇒ A

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



Q24.

Solution

Concept — Article 21 of the Indian Constitution: Article 21 is part of Part III (Fundamental Rights) of the Indian Constitution. It is one of the most frequently invoked and judicially interpreted articles, having been expanded over the decades by landmark Supreme Court judgments to cover many aspects of the right to a dignified life.

Step 1 — Text and Scope of Article 21: Article 21 states: *“No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.”* This guarantees the **Right to Life and Personal Liberty**. Over time, the Supreme Court has expanded Article 21 to include the right to education (before Article 21A was added), right to health, right to livelihood, right to a clean environment, right to speedy trial, and right to privacy (K.S. Puttaswamy case, 2017).

Step 2 — Judicial Expansion of Article 21: In *Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India* (1978), the Supreme Court held that the procedure established by law must be fair, just, and reasonable. This widened the scope of Article 21 significantly. Today, Article 21 is considered the broadest fundamental right because of this expansive judicial interpretation.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Right to equality before law is guaranteed by **Article 14**, not Article 21.
- Option B: Right to freedom of religion is guaranteed by **Articles 25 to 28**, not Article 21.
- Option C: **Correct** – Article 21 protects the Right to Life and Personal Liberty.
- Option D: Right to freedom of speech and expression is guaranteed by **Article 19(1)(a)**, not Article 21.

Final Answer: Article 21 protects the Right to Life and Personal Liberty ⇒ C

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



Q25.

Solution

Concept — Digital India Programme: Digital India is a flagship programme of the Government of India launched to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. It aims to ensure that government services are made available to citizens electronically by improving online infrastructure and increasing internet connectivity.

Step 1 — Launch of Digital India: The Digital India programme was officially launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on **July 1, 2015**. The programme is centred around three key vision areas: (1) Digital Infrastructure as a Core Utility to Every Citizen; (2) Governance and Services on Demand; and (3) Digital Empowerment of Citizens. It is coordinated by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).

Step 2 — Key Initiatives Under Digital India: Major initiatives include BharatNet (optical fibre connectivity to gram panchayats), DigiLocker (secure digital document storage), MyGov (citizen engagement platform), UMANG (Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance), Aadhaar-linked services, and promotion of UPI-based digital payments (RuPay, BHIM).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 2014 was the year the NDA government came to power under PM Narendra Modi. While plans for Digital India were being made, the formal launch happened in 2015, not 2014.
- Option B: **Correct** – The Digital India programme was launched on July 1, 2015.
- Option C: 2016 is the year of demonetisation (November 8, 2016), which boosted digital payments, but Digital India was already launched in 2015.
- Option D: 2013 was during the UPA government's tenure; Digital India was conceptualised and launched by the NDA government after 2014.

Final Answer: The Digital India programme was launched on July 1, 2015 ⇒ **B**

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



Answer Key

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

