

YASASVI General Awareness

Sample Paper – 5

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 International Solar Alliance (ISA), an initiative to promote solar energy globally, was founded by India. Where is the headquarters of the International Solar Alliance?

- (A) New Delhi
- (B) Gurugram (Haryana)
- (C) Mumbai
- (D) Bengaluru

Q2. The Champaran Satyagraha (1917) was Mahatma Gandhi's first major civil disobedience movement in India. In which state is Champaran located?

- (A) Uttar Pradesh



- (B) West Bengal
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Odisha

Q3. The writ of Habeas Corpus is issued by a court to protect a person from unlawful detention. What does 'Habeas Corpus' literally mean in Latin?

- (A) 'You shall have the body'
- (B) 'To be certified'
- (C) 'We command'
- (D) 'By what authority'

Q4. The river Narmada is one of India's most sacred rivers. It originates from the Amarkantak plateau and flows westward before draining into which water body?

- (A) Bay of Bengal
- (B) Palk Strait
- (C) Gulf of Kutch
- (D) Arabian Sea (Gulf of Khambhat)

Q5. Viswanathan Anand is a legendary Indian chess grandmaster who has won the World Chess Championship multiple times. How many times has Viswanathan Anand won the World Chess Championship title?

- (A) Two times
- (B) Three times
- (C) Five times
- (D) Seven times

Q6. The Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) conducts research for India's armed forces. Which ministry administers DRDO?



- (A) Ministry of Science and Technology
- (B) Ministry of Defence
- (C) Ministry of Home Affairs
- (D) Ministry of External Affairs

Q7. Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY) is the world's largest government-funded health insurance scheme. What is the annual health insurance cover provided to each eligible family under PM-JAY?

- (A) Rs. 1 lakh
- (B) Rs. 2 lakh
- (C) Rs. 4 lakh
- (D) Rs. 5 lakh

Q8. Subhas Chandra Bose formed the Indian National Army (INA) to fight for India's independence. What slogan did Subhas Chandra Bose give to inspire people?

- (A) 'Give me blood, and I shall give you freedom'
- (B) 'Do or Die'
- (C) 'Swaraj is my birthright'
- (D) 'Jai Hind, Vande Mataram'

Q9. According to India's tiger census released in 2023, India has the world's largest tiger population. What was the approximate tiger population in India as per the 2022 census?

- (A) 1,411
- (B) 3,167
- (C) 2,226
- (D) 4,500



- Q10.** The Right to Information (RTI) Act empowers Indian citizens to seek information from public authorities. In which year did the RTI Act come into force in India?
- (A) 2003
(B) 2004
(C) 2005
(D) 2007
- Q11.** India's Standard Time (IST) is based on a standard meridian passing through Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh. What is the longitude of India's Standard Meridian?
- (A) 77.5° East
(B) 78.5° East
(C) 80° East
(D) 82.5° East
- Q12.** India's National Anthem 'Jana Gana Mana' was composed by Rabindranath Tagore. India also has a National Song. Which is India's National Song?
- (A) Vande Mataram
(B) Saare Jahan Se Achha
(C) Mile Sur Mera Tumhara
(D) Ae Mere Watan ke Logon
- Q13.** India hosted the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) Council of Heads of State Summit in 2023 in virtual format. India chaired the SCO Summit for which year?
- (A) 2022
(B) 2021



(C) 2023

(D) 2024

Q14. PV Sindhu is India's most decorated female Olympic athlete. She won a silver medal at Rio 2016 and a bronze medal at Tokyo 2020. In which sport does PV Sindhu compete?

(A) Tennis

(B) Badminton

(C) Table Tennis

(D) Squash

Q15. The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was a historic agreement between the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League. Who represented the Muslim League in negotiating the Lucknow Pact?

(A) Maulana Azad

(B) Sir Agha Khan

(C) Liaquat Ali Khan

(D) Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Q16. All computers process and store data using a number system. Which number system (base) do modern computers use internally to represent all data and instructions?

(A) Binary (Base-2)

(B) Octal (Base-8)

(C) Decimal (Base-10)

(D) Hexadecimal (Base-16)

Q17. The Anti-Defection Law in India prevents elected members from switching parties after election. Under which Schedule of the Indian Constitution is the Anti-Defection Law contained?



- (A) Fifth Schedule
- (B) Eighth Schedule
- (C) Tenth Schedule
- (D) Twelfth Schedule

Q18. The Swachh Bharat Mission (Clean India Mission) was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on October 2, 2014 — the birth anniversary of which leader?

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) Mahatma Gandhi
- (C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (D) Subhas Chandra Bose

Q19. Loktak Lake is the largest freshwater lake in Northeast India and is known for its floating islands called 'phumdis.' In which state is Loktak Lake located?

- (A) Manipur
- (B) Meghalaya
- (C) Assam
- (D) Nagaland

Q20. Gaganyaan is India's first human spaceflight programme being developed by ISRO. What is the main objective of the Gaganyaan mission?

- (A) To send an unmanned rover to the Moon
- (B) To launch India's first space telescope
- (C) To establish a permanent space station by 2025
- (D) To send Indian astronauts (vyomanauts) to low Earth orbit



- Q21.** Milkha Singh, known as the 'Flying Sikh,' narrowly missed winning a medal at the 1960 Rome Olympics in the 400m event. He finished fourth. Milkha Singh held which national record for over 38 years?
- (A) 100m sprint
 - (B) Long jump
 - (C) 400m race
 - (D) 200m race
- Q22.** In early 2024, tensions arose between India and Maldives after the new Maldivian government's stance. India's response included withdrawing military personnel from Maldives. Which Indian leader's visit to Lakshadweep island triggered the diplomatic episode?
- (A) Droupadi Murmu
 - (B) Narendra Modi
 - (C) S. Jaishankar
 - (D) Rajnath Singh
- Q23.** The Rowlatt Act of 1919, passed by the British colonial government, allowed imprisonment without trial. Which historic tragedy followed the nationwide protests against this Act in April 1919?
- (A) Chauri Chaura incident
 - (B) Simon Commission boycott
 - (C) Non-Cooperation Movement
 - (D) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- Q24.** The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act (1992) gave constitutional status to urban local bodies in India. Which of the following types of urban bodies was established under the 74th Amendment?
- (A) Nagar Panchayats, Municipal Councils, and Municipal Corporations



- (B) Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samiti, and Zila Parishad
- (C) District Boards, Town Committees, and Municipal Areas
- (D) Urban Development Authorities and Town Planning Committees

Q25. Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana provides loans to micro and small enterprises. MUDRA loans are categorised into three tiers. Which of the following correctly lists the three categories?

- (A) Laghu, Madhyam, Maha
- (B) Chhota, Bada, Vishaal
- (C) Shishu, Kishor, Tarun
- (D) Basic, Standard, Premium



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

Concept — International Solar Alliance (ISA): The International Solar Alliance (ISA) is an initiative proposed by India and France, launched at the COP21 Paris Climate Conference in 2015. It aims to mobilise solar energy globally, especially in sunshine-rich countries lying between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.

Step 1 — ISA Headquarters Location: The ISA Secretariat (headquarters) is located at the National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE) campus in **Gurugram, Haryana**. It became a treaty-based international intergovernmental organisation in 2017 after the ISA Framework Agreement came into force. India hosted the First ISA Assembly in 2018.

Step 2 — Significance of ISA: ISA now has over 120 member countries. Its mission is to promote solar energy solutions, facilitate mobilisation of over USD 1 trillion in investments by 2030, and reduce the cost of solar energy technologies globally. India and France jointly co-founded the alliance.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: New Delhi is the national capital where many central government ministries are located, but the ISA headquarters is specifically in Gurugram, Haryana — not within New Delhi city limits.
- Option B: Gurugram (Haryana) — this is the correct answer; the ISA headquarters is at NISE campus, Gurugram.
- Option C: Mumbai is India's financial capital and has no connection with the ISA headquarters.
- Option D: Bengaluru is India's technology hub (Silicon Valley of India) but is not the location of the ISA headquarters.

Final Answer: The headquarters of the International Solar Alliance is in Gurugram, Haryana. ⇒ **B**

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



Q2.

Solution

Concept — Champaran Satyagraha 1917: The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was the first organised mass movement led by Mahatma Gandhi in India after his return from South Africa. It was directed against the oppressive indigo (neel) plantation system imposed by British planters on local farmers.

Step 1 — Location of Champaran: Champaran is a district (now divided into East Champaran and West Champaran) in the state of **Bihar**. The farmers there were forced to cultivate indigo on a fixed portion of their land under the 'tinkathia' system and sell it to British planters at a fixed low price, causing severe hardship to the peasants.

Step 2 — Impact of the Satyagraha: Gandhi visited Champaran in April 1917, investigated conditions, organised local relief and education, and launched a peaceful satyagraha. The British government ultimately set up an inquiry commission and cancelled the oppressive indigo contracts. This was Gandhi's first success in India and established him as a key leader.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Uttar Pradesh borders Bihar but Champaran is not in UP. Gandhi's 1918 Kheda Satyagraha took place in Gujarat, not UP.
- Option B: West Bengal is an eastern state; Champaran is not located there. The Partition of Bengal agitation was centred in West Bengal.
- Option C: Bihar — this is the correct answer. Champaran (East and West Champaran districts) is in Bihar.
- Option D: Odisha is a separate state on India's eastern coast; Champaran has no connection to Odisha.

Final Answer: Champaran, the site of Gandhi's first civil disobedience movement in India (1917), is located in Bihar. ⇒

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



Q3.

Solution

Concept — Habeas Corpus Writ: Writs are judicial orders issued by courts to protect the fundamental rights of citizens. The Indian Constitution under Articles 32 (Supreme Court) and 226 (High Courts) empowers courts to issue five types of writs: Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Prohibition, and Quo Warranto.

Step 1 — Literal Meaning of Habeas Corpus: ‘Habeas Corpus’ is a Latin phrase that literally means ‘**You shall have the body**’. It is issued by a court directing any person or authority holding another in custody to produce that person before the court, so the court can determine whether the detention is lawful or not.

Step 2 — Purpose and Scope: This writ is a fundamental safeguard against unlawful or arbitrary detention. It can be issued against both public authorities and private individuals. If detention is found to be without legal justification, the court orders the immediate release of the detained person. It is considered the most important writ for personal liberty.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: ‘You shall have the body’ — this is the correct literal Latin meaning of Habeas Corpus.
- Option B: ‘To be certified’ is the meaning of the writ of *Certiorari*, which is issued to quash the order of a lower court or tribunal.
- Option C: ‘We command’ is the meaning of the writ of *Mandamus*, issued to compel a public official or body to perform its legal duty.
- Option D: ‘By what authority’ is the meaning of the writ of *Quo Warranto*, used to challenge a person’s legal right to hold a public office.

Final Answer: ‘Habeas Corpus’ literally means ‘You shall have the body’ in Latin.

⇒ A

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



Q4.

Solution

Concept — River Narmada: The Narmada river is one of the most sacred rivers in India, often called the ‘Life Line of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.’ It is unique among major Indian peninsular rivers because it flows **westward** into the Arabian Sea, while most other peninsular rivers flow eastward into the Bay of Bengal.

Step 1 — Origin and Course of the Narmada: The Narmada originates from Amarkantak in Madhya Pradesh. It flows westward through Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat, cutting through a rift valley between the Vindhya and Satpura ranges, before finally draining into the **Arabian Sea via the Gulf of Khambhat** (also known as the Gulf of Cambay) near the city of Bharuch in Gujarat.

Step 2 — Key Facts about the Narmada: The Narmada is the fifth-longest river in India. The Sardar Sarovar Dam is built on the Narmada in Gujarat. The river forms the traditional boundary between North India and South India (Deccan). The Tapti (Tapi) river, which also flows westward, is another major river draining into the Gulf of Khambhat.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The Bay of Bengal receives rivers like the Ganga, Brahmaputra, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, and Cauvery — not the Narmada, which flows westward.
- Option B: The Palk Strait is a narrow channel between India and Sri Lanka; no major river drains into it.
- Option C: The Gulf of Kutch is on the northwest coast of Gujarat, separated from the Gulf of Khambhat; the Narmada drains specifically into the Gulf of Khambhat, not the Gulf of Kutch.
- Option D: Arabian Sea (Gulf of Khambhat) — this is the correct answer; the Narmada meets the sea here.

Final Answer: The river Narmada drains westward into the Arabian Sea via the Gulf of Khambhat. ⇒ D

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



Q5.

Solution**Concept — Viswanathan Anand and the World Chess Championship:**

Viswanathan Anand, born in 1969 in Chennai, is India's greatest chess player and one of the legends of world chess. He became India's first Grandmaster in 1988 and dominated world chess for over two decades.

Step 1 — Anand's Five World Chess Championship Titles: Viswanathan Anand won the World Chess Championship **five times** — in 2000 (FIDE knockout), 2007 (tournament format in Mexico), 2008 (match vs. Kramnik), 2010 (match vs. Topalov), and 2012 (match vs. Gelfand). He is the only player to win the world title in all three formats: knockout, tournament, and match.

Step 2 — Honours and Legacy: Anand was awarded the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna (India's highest sports honour) and the Padma Vibhushan. He is widely regarded as one of the greatest chess players of all time. His victories inspired a generation of Indian chess players, including R Praggnanandhaa and D Gukesh, who won the World Championship in 2024.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Two times is incorrect; Anand won the World Chess Championship five times between 2000 and 2012.
- Option B: Three times is incorrect; the correct number is five championships, not three.
- Option C: Five times — this is the correct answer; Anand won five World Chess Championship titles.
- Option D: Seven times is incorrect; no chess player in the modern FIDE era has won seven World Chess Championship titles.

Final Answer: Viswanathan Anand has won the World Chess Championship title five times. $\Rightarrow$

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



Q6.

Solution

Concept — DRDO and its Administrative Ministry: The Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) is India's premier defence research agency. It was established in 1958 by merging India's existing defence research bodies, and has grown to over 50 laboratories and establishments across India.

Step 1 — Ministry Administering DRDO: DRDO functions under the **Ministry of Defence** of the Government of India, specifically under the Department of Defence Research and Development. The Secretary of this department is also the Director General of DRDO and serves as the Scientific Adviser to the Raksha Mantri (Defence Minister). DRDO's headquarters is in New Delhi.

Step 2 — Key Contributions of DRDO: DRDO has developed major systems including the Agni and Prithvi ballistic missile series, Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) Tejas, Akash surface-to-air missile system, Main Battle Tank Arjun, Pinaka multi-barrel rocket launcher, and the BrahMos supersonic cruise missile (jointly with Russia). It also develops protective gear, electronics, and naval systems.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The Ministry of Science and Technology oversees civilian science agencies like DST (Department of Science and Technology), DSIR, and DBT — not DRDO, which is a defence body.
- Option B: Ministry of Defence — this is the correct answer; DRDO is under the Department of Defence Research and Development within the Ministry of Defence.
- Option C: The Ministry of Home Affairs manages internal security, paramilitary forces (CRPF, BSF, etc.), and disaster management — not defence R&D.
- Option D: The Ministry of External Affairs handles India's foreign policy and diplomatic relations; it plays no role in administering DRDO.

Final Answer: DRDO is administered by the Ministry of Defence of the Government of India. ⇒ B

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



Q7.

Solution

Concept — Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY: Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY) is a flagship health protection scheme launched on September 23, 2018. It is the world's largest government-funded health insurance scheme, covering over 50 crore beneficiaries from approximately 10.74 crore poor and vulnerable families across India.

Step 1 — Annual Health Cover Amount: Under PM-JAY, each eligible family receives an annual health insurance cover of **Rs. 5 lakh** for secondary and tertiary care hospitalisation. This cover is for all family members combined and renews every year. Treatments are cashless and paperless at empanelled government and private hospitals.

Step 2 — Key Features of PM-JAY: The scheme covers over 1,500 medical and surgical packages including cancer care, cardiac surgery, knee replacement, and dialysis. Pre-existing diseases are covered from day one. There is no cap on family size or age of members. The scheme is administered by the National Health Authority (NHA). Beneficiaries are identified through the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011 data.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Rs. 1 lakh is incorrect; the annual cover under PM-JAY is Rs. 5 lakh per family, which is five times higher.
- Option B: Rs. 2 lakh is incorrect; some older state health schemes offered Rs. 2 lakh cover, but PM-JAY provides Rs. 5 lakh.
- Option C: Rs. 4 lakh is incorrect; the correct amount is Rs. 5 lakh. Some confusion arises due to state top-up schemes that add to PM-JAY's Rs. 5 lakh.
- Option D: Rs. 5 lakh — this is the correct annual health insurance cover provided under PM-JAY.

Final Answer: Each eligible family under Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY receives an annual health cover of Rs. 5 lakh. $\Rightarrow$ D

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



Q8.

Solution

Concept — Subhas Chandra Bose and the INA: Subhas Chandra Bose (Netaji) was one of India's most charismatic and radical freedom fighters. He reorganised and led the Indian National Army (INA / Azad Hind Fauj) from 1943 onwards, rallying Indians in Southeast Asia (mainly Singapore and Burma) to fight against British colonial rule through armed resistance.

Step 1 — Famous Slogan of Netaji: Subhas Chandra Bose is most famously associated with the rallying cry: **'Give me blood, and I shall give you freedom!'** He delivered this powerful speech in 1944 in Rangoon (Burma), exhorting the Indian soldiers of the INA and civilian Indians in Southeast Asia to sacrifice everything for the cause of India's independence.

Step 2 — Context and Other Slogans: This slogan reflected Bose's militant approach — unlike Gandhi's non-violent methods, Bose believed armed struggle was necessary. Other slogans associated with Bose include 'Jai Hind' (which became India's national salute after independence), 'Dilli Chalo' (March on Delhi), and 'Azad Hind.' The INA included soldiers from all religions and regions of India.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 'Give me blood, and I shall give you freedom' — this is the correct and most famous motivational slogan of Subhas Chandra Bose.
- Option B: 'Do or Die' was the slogan given by Mahatma Gandhi during the Quit India Movement of August 1942, not Bose. Gandhi asked Indians to either achieve freedom or die in the attempt.
- Option C: 'Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it' was the famous declaration of Bal Gangadhar Tilak (Lokmanya Tilak), not Bose.
- Option D: 'Jai Hind' was indeed created by Bose as the INA's battle cry, but 'Vande Mataram' was the INC's rallying song; this combined phrase was not the specific inspirational slogan the question refers to.

Final Answer: The most famous slogan of Subhas Chandra Bose was 'Give me blood, and I shall give you freedom.' ⇒ A

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



Q9.

Solution

Concept — India's Tiger Census 2022: The All-India Tiger Estimation is conducted every four years by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) and the Wildlife Institute of India (WII) using camera traps, pug-mark surveys, and remote sensing data. It is the world's most comprehensive wildlife survey.

Step 1 — Tiger Population as per the 2022 Census: The 5th Cycle of the All-India Tiger Estimation (2022), released by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in April 2023 at Mysuru (Karnataka), confirmed India's tiger population at **3,167 tigers**. This makes India home to over 70% of the world's wild tigers. Madhya Pradesh led with 785 tigers, followed by Karnataka (563) and Uttarakhand (560).

Step 2 — India's Tiger Conservation Success: India achieved its target of doubling the tiger population (set at the St. Petersburg Tiger Summit, 2010) nine years ahead of the 2022 deadline. Project Tiger was launched in 1973 with only 9 reserves; today India has over 50 Tiger Reserves. The improvement from 1,411 tigers in 2006 to 3,167 in 2022 is a major conservation achievement.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 1,411 was the alarming low count recorded in the 2006 tiger census, which was the trigger for intensifying Project Tiger efforts. This is a commonly confused figure.
- Option B: 3,167 — this is the correct tiger population as per the 2022 All-India Tiger Estimation, released in 2023.
- Option C: 2,226 was the tiger count from the 2014 census, not the 2022 census.
- Option D: 4,500 is an inflated and incorrect figure that does not correspond to any official All-India Tiger Estimation data.

Final Answer: India's tiger population as per the 2022 census (released 2023) was approximately 3,167. ⇒ **B**

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



Q10.

Solution

Concept — Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005: The Right to Information Act is a landmark legislation that empowers every Indian citizen to request information from any public authority. It promotes transparency, accountability, and good governance in the functioning of the government.

Step 1 — Year the RTI Act Came into Force: The RTI Act was passed by Parliament in June **2005** and came into full force on **October 12, 2005**. It replaced the earlier Freedom of Information Act, 2002, which had many shortcomings and had never been fully notified. The RTI Act applies to all public authorities (central, state, and local bodies) funded by the government.

Step 2 — Key Provisions of the RTI Act: Under the RTI Act, any citizen can request information from a public authority, which must respond within 30 days (or 48 hours if the matter involves life or liberty). Each state has a State Information Commission, and a Central Information Commission (CIC) operates at the national level for appeals. Filing an RTI application costs only Rs. 10, making it accessible to all citizens.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 2003 is incorrect; the Freedom of Information Act was enacted in 2002 but was never notified into force. The landmark RTI Act came into force in 2005.
- Option B: 2004 is incorrect; while the UPA government that took office in 2004 had RTI in its Common Minimum Programme, the Act itself was passed and notified only in 2005.
- Option C: 2005 — this is the correct year when the RTI Act came into force (October 12, 2005).
- Option D: 2007 is incorrect; the RTI Act had already been in force for two years by 2007.

Final Answer: The Right to Information Act came into force in India in 2005. ⇒

C

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



Q11.

Solution

Concept — India's Standard Meridian: India spans a large longitudinal extent from approximately 68° East (Rann of Kutch) to 97° East (Arunachal Pradesh). To have a uniform time across the country, a single Standard Meridian was chosen, and India's Standard Time (IST) is calculated based on this reference.

Step 1 — Longitude of India's Standard Meridian: India's Standard Meridian is at 82.5° East longitude. This meridian passes through Mirzapur (also called Mirzapur-Vindhyachal) in Uttar Pradesh. The longitude 82.5° East was chosen because $82.5 \div 15 = 5.5$ hours, giving IST as UTC +5 hours 30 minutes (5.5 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time).

Step 2 — Why 82.5° East: Each 15° of longitude equals 1 hour of time difference (since Earth rotates 360° in 24 hours = 15° per hour). If local times were used, there would be about a 1-hour 55-minute difference across India's width. The 82.5° East meridian serves as a central, convenient reference. IST is 5 hours 30 minutes ahead of GMT.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 77.5° East is approximately the longitude of New Delhi and Bengaluru, but it is not India's Standard Meridian.
- Option B: 78.5° East is close to the longitude of some central Indian cities but is not the Standard Meridian; this is a common distractor.
- Option C: 80° East passes through parts of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh but is not India's Standard Meridian.
- Option D: 82.5° East — this is the correct longitude of India's Standard Meridian, passing through Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh.

Final Answer: India's Standard Meridian is at 82.5° East longitude, passing through Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh. $\Rightarrow$ D

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



Q12.

Solution

Concept — National Anthem and National Song of India: India has both a National Anthem and a National Song. Though they are often confused, they are different compositions by different authors, both adopted on the same day and holding equal constitutional respect.

Step 1 — India's National Song is Vande Mataram: India's National Song is **Vande Mataram**, composed by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in his 1882 Bengali novel *Anandamath*. It was first publicly sung at the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress in Calcutta. Both Jana Gana Mana (National Anthem) and Vande Mataram (National Song) were adopted on January 24, 1950 by the Constituent Assembly.

Step 2 — Significance of Vande Mataram: Vande Mataram means 'I bow to thee, Mother (India).' It was a powerful rallying song during the freedom struggle and was sung at INC sessions and during the Swadeshi Movement (1905). The first two stanzas of Vande Mataram are given equal status with Jana Gana Mana, as stated in the Constituent Assembly on January 24, 1950. Lata Mangeshkar's rendition is widely regarded as the definitive version.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Vande Mataram — this is the correct National Song of India, composed by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.
- Option B: 'Saare Jahan Se Achha' is a famous patriotic Urdu poem written by Muhammad Iqbal in 1905, but it is not India's official National Song.
- Option C: 'Mile Sur Mera Tumhara' is a beloved Doordarshan unity song produced in 1988 for All India Radio and Doordarshan, but it has no official national status.
- Option D: 'Ae Mere Watan ke Logon' was written by Kavi Pradeep and famously sung by Lata Mangeshkar in 1963 in memory of soldiers who died in the 1962 Indo-China war, but it is not the National Song.

Final Answer: India's National Song is Vande Mataram, composed by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. ⇒ A

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



Q13.

Solution

Concept — India and the SCO: The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) is a major Eurasian political, economic, and security alliance. India became a full member of the SCO in 2017 at the Astana Summit, along with Pakistan. The SCO chairmanship rotates annually among member states.

Step 1 — India's SCO Chairmanship in 2023: India assumed the Chairmanship (Presidency) of the SCO for the year **2023**. India hosted the SCO Council of Heads of State Summit on July 4, 2023, in virtual format. Prime Minister Narendra Modi chaired the summit — the first SCO Summit chaired by India. The summit theme was 'SECURE SCO' (Security, Economic development, Connectivity, Unity, Respect for sovereignty, Environmental protection).

Step 2 — Key Outcomes under India's Chairmanship: During India's SCO chairmanship, Iran was formally admitted as a full member of the SCO, expanding it to 9 members. India also hosted the SCO Foreign Ministers' meeting in New Delhi in May 2023 under S. Jaishankar's leadership. New Delhi also hosted various SCO ministerial-level meetings across sectors including trade, tourism, culture, and science.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 2022 was the year of Uzbekistan's SCO chairmanship; the SCO Summit was held in Samarkand in September 2022. India was not the chair.
- Option B: 2021 was the year of Tajikistan's SCO chairmanship with the summit held in Dushanbe; India was not the chair.
- Option C: 2023 — this is the correct year; India chaired the SCO and hosted the virtual heads-of-state summit on July 4, 2023.
- Option D: 2024 was the year of Kazakhstan's SCO chairmanship, with the summit held in Astana; India's chairmanship had ended by then.

Final Answer: India chaired and hosted the SCO Summit for the year 2023. ⇒

C

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



Q14.

Solution

Concept — PV Sindhu and Indian Olympic History: Pusarla Venkata Sindhu (PV Sindhu) is one of India's most celebrated athletes. She is the most decorated Indian woman in Olympic history, having won two consecutive individual Olympic medals — a remarkable feat rarely achieved by Indian athletes.

Step 1 — PV Sindhu's Sport and Olympic Medals: PV Sindhu competes in **Badminton**. She trained under legendary coach Pullela Gopichand at the Gopichand Badminton Academy in Hyderabad. She won a **silver medal** at the Rio 2016 Olympics (becoming only the second Indian woman after Saina Nehwal to win an Olympic medal in badminton) and a **bronze medal** at the Tokyo 2020 Olympics (held in 2021).

Step 2 — Other Achievements of PV Sindhu: Sindhu is also a two-time BWF World Championships gold medallist (2019 Basel) and has won multiple BWF Super Series titles. She has been awarded the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna (now Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna), Padma Shri (2015), and Padma Bhushan (2020), making her one of the most decorated athletes in India.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Tennis — PV Sindhu does not play tennis. Sania Mirza is India's most famous tennis player, while Rohan Bopanna is known for doubles.
- Option B: Badminton — this is the correct answer; PV Sindhu is a professional badminton player who competes in the women's singles category.
- Option C: Table Tennis — Achanta Sharath Kamal is India's most prominent table tennis player; PV Sindhu plays badminton, not table tennis.
- Option D: Squash — Saurav Ghosal is India's top squash player; PV Sindhu is a badminton player, not a squash player.

Final Answer: PV Sindhu competes in Badminton and has won silver (Rio 2016) and bronze (Tokyo 2020) Olympic medals. ⇒ **B**

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



Q15.

Solution

Concept — Lucknow Pact of 1916: The Lucknow Pact was a landmark agreement between the Indian National Congress (INC) and the All-India Muslim League (AIML), signed at the Lucknow sessions of both organisations in December 1916. It represented a significant moment of Hindu-Muslim political unity during the freedom movement.

Step 1 — Muhammad Ali Jinnah's Role: Muhammad Ali Jinnah was the principal negotiator representing the All-India Muslim League at the Lucknow Pact. At this stage in his career, Jinnah was remarkably considered an 'Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity' and was simultaneously a member of both the INC and the Muslim League. The pact accepted the principle of separate electorates for Muslims in exchange for joint political action against British rule. Bal Gangadhar Tilak represented the INC side.

Step 2 — Significance and Outcomes: The Lucknow Pact was the first time Congress formally accepted separate electorates for Muslims, a principle that would later have far-reaching consequences. The pact temporarily united the two major political bodies and presented a united front to the British. However, the principle of separate electorates would eventually deepen political divisions.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was a Congress leader who championed Hindu-Muslim unity and remained with the INC; he was not a Muslim League representative at Lucknow (1916).
- Option B: Sir Agha Khan (Aga Khan III) led the Simla Deputation of 1906 which founded the Muslim League, but he was not the main negotiator for the 1916 Lucknow Pact.
- Option C: Liaquat Ali Khan joined the Muslim League later and became prominent in the 1940s as Jinnah's lieutenant; he was not a key figure in the 1916 negotiations.
- Option D: Muhammad Ali Jinnah — this is the correct answer; he was the primary Muslim League representative who negotiated the 1916 Lucknow Pact.

Final Answer: Muhammad Ali Jinnah represented the Muslim League in negotiating the Lucknow Pact of 1916. ⇒ D

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



Q16.

Solution

Concept — Binary Number System in Computers: Computers are digital electronic machines built from billions of transistors, each of which can be in only two states: ON (electrically conducting) or OFF (not conducting). These two states are naturally represented by the digits 1 and 0 respectively, which form the basis of the binary (base-2) number system.

Step 1 — Why Binary (Base-2): Modern computers use the **Binary (Base-2)** number system internally. In binary, all data — whether text, images, videos, programs, or numbers — is ultimately stored and processed as sequences of bits (Binary Digits), each being either 0 or 1. A group of 8 bits forms a byte, which is the basic unit of computer storage.

Step 2 — Other Number Systems in Computing: While processors work in binary, programmers sometimes use octal (base-8) or hexadecimal (base-16) as convenient shorthand to represent long binary strings more compactly (one hex digit represents 4 binary bits). Humans use decimal (base-10) for everyday arithmetic, but computers convert all decimal inputs to binary for internal processing.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Binary (Base-2) — this is the correct answer; all modern computers use binary internally as it maps directly to the two electrical states of transistors.
- Option B: Octal (Base-8) uses digits 0–7 and is sometimes used by programmers as shorthand, but computers do not process data internally in octal.
- Option C: Decimal (Base-10) is the number system humans naturally use, but computers must convert decimal inputs to binary; decimal is not used internally.
- Option D: Hexadecimal (Base-16) is used in programming (e.g., memory addresses, colour codes) as shorthand for binary, but it is not the base system that computers use for internal processing.

Final Answer: Modern computers use the Binary (Base-2) number system internally to represent all data and instructions. $\Rightarrow$ A

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



Q17.

Solution

Concept — Anti-Defection Law in India: The Anti-Defection Law was introduced to combat political instability caused by elected representatives switching parties after elections (often called 'Aaya Ram Gaya Ram' politics, named after a Haryana MLA who switched parties multiple times in 1967). The law was introduced by the Constitution (52nd Amendment) Act, 1985.

Step 1 — Schedule Containing the Anti-Defection Law: The Anti-Defection Law is contained in the **Tenth Schedule** of the Indian Constitution, which was inserted by the 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1985. The Tenth Schedule specifies the grounds for disqualification of Members of Parliament (MPs) and State Legislature Members (MLAs/MLCs) on account of defection from their political party.

Step 2 — Key Provisions of the Tenth Schedule: A member is disqualified if they: (a) voluntarily give up membership of their political party; (b) vote against or abstain contrary to the party's direction (whip) without prior permission. An exception is allowed if two-thirds of a legislative party merges with another party. The Speaker/Chairman of the legislature decides disqualification cases, subject to judicial review.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The Fifth Schedule deals with the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in India — it has no connection to anti-defection provisions.
- Option B: The Eighth Schedule lists the 22 officially recognised languages of India (added by various amendments from 14 originally) — it has nothing to do with the Anti-Defection Law.
- Option C: The Tenth Schedule — this is the correct answer; the Anti-Defection Law is specifically contained in the Tenth Schedule, added by the 52nd Amendment (1985).
- Option D: The Twelfth Schedule lists 18 functions assigned to Municipalities under the 74th Constitutional Amendment (1992) — it does not contain the Anti-Defection Law.

Final Answer: The Anti-Defection Law is contained in the Tenth Schedule of the Indian Constitution. ⇒

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



Q18.

Solution

Concept — Swachh Bharat Mission (Clean India Mission): The Swachh Bharat Mission is one of India's largest behaviour change campaigns focused on cleanliness, sanitation, and hygiene. It was launched with the twin goals of making India Open Defecation Free (ODF) and improving solid and liquid waste management across the country.

Step 1 — Launch Date and Its Significance: The Swachh Bharat Mission was launched on **October 2, 2014** by Prime Minister Narendra Modi at Rajghat, New Delhi. October 2nd is celebrated as **Gandhi Jayanti** — the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi (born October 2, 1869). The mission was deliberately launched on this date as a tribute to Gandhi's lifelong vision of a clean and hygienic India, as he always emphasised personal and community cleanliness.

Step 2 — Achievements of Swachh Bharat Mission: The mission aimed to build 10 crore toilets across rural India by October 2, 2019 (Gandhi's 150th birth anniversary). India was declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) in October 2019 after constructing over 10 crore toilets. The mission has two components: Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural) and Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), covering both village and city sanitation.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Jawaharlal Nehru's birth anniversary is November 14 (celebrated as Children's Day); it has no connection with the October 2 launch of Swachh Bharat Mission.
- Option B: Mahatma Gandhi — this is the correct answer; October 2 is Gandhi Jayanti, and the Swachh Bharat Mission was launched on this date in his honour.
- Option C: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's birth anniversary is October 31 (observed as Rashtriya Ekta Diwas / National Unity Day); it is not connected to the Swachh Bharat Mission launch.
- Option D: Subhas Chandra Bose's birth anniversary is January 23 (observed as Parakram Diwas since 2021); it is not connected to the Swachh Bharat Mission launch.

Final Answer: Swachh Bharat Mission was launched on October 2 — the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. ⇒ **B**

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



Q19.

Solution

Concept — Loktak Lake: Loktak Lake is a famous and ecologically significant wetland in Northeast India. It is the largest freshwater lake in all of Northeast India and is renowned for its unique ecological features and cultural importance to the people of the region.

Step 1 — Location of Loktak Lake: Loktak Lake is located in **Manipur**, a state in Northeast India. It lies near the town of Moirang, about 48 km south of Imphal (the state capital). The lake is famous for its circular floating islands called **phumdis** — heterogeneous masses of vegetation, soil, and organic matter at various stages of decomposition, which float on the lake surface.

Step 2 — Ecological and Cultural Significance: The **Keibul Lamjao National Park**, located within Loktak Lake, is the **only floating national park in the world**. It serves as the last natural refuge of the critically endangered **Sangai deer** (Manipur's state animal — *Cervus eldi eldi*, also called the dancing deer). Loktak Lake was designated as a Ramsar Wetland of International Importance in 1990. Fishing communities live on the phumdis in unique floating settlements.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Manipur — this is the correct answer; Loktak Lake is located in Manipur, Northeast India.
- Option B: Meghalaya is known for the living root bridges, Cherrapunji (one of the world's wettest places), and the Shillong plateau — but Loktak Lake is not in Meghalaya.
- Option C: Assam is known for Kaziranga National Park (one-horned rhinoceros), the Brahmaputra river, and Majuli (world's largest river island) — but Loktak Lake is not in Assam.
- Option D: Nagaland is known for the Hornbill Festival, the Dzukou Valley, and the Naga tribes — but Loktak Lake is not located in Nagaland.

Final Answer: Loktak Lake, the largest freshwater lake in Northeast India with its unique floating phumdis, is located in Manipur. ⇒ A

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



Q20.

Solution

Concept — Gaganyaan Mission: Gaganyaan is India's ambitious first human spaceflight programme, being developed by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). If successful, India will become only the fourth country in history (after Russia/USSR, USA, and China) to independently send humans to space.

Step 1 — Main Objective of Gaganyaan: The main objective of Gaganyaan is to **send Indian astronauts (called vyomanauts) to low Earth orbit (LEO) at an altitude of approximately 400 km** and safely return them to Earth. The mission is planned for a 3-day duration with a crew of up to 3 vyomanauts. The crew will be launched by the LVM3 (GSLV Mk III) rocket, and the crew module will splash down in the Bay of Bengal for recovery by the Indian Navy.

Step 2 — Mission Preparation and Timeline: Four Indian Air Force Group Captains have been selected as vyomanauts and have undergone training in Russia. Multiple uncrewed test flights (TV-D1 etc.) are being conducted to validate the Crew Escape System and the crew module. The Gaganyaan mission will demonstrate India's capability in human spaceflight — a key milestone towards India's long-term goal of establishing a Bharatiya Antariksha Station (Indian Space Station) by the 2030s.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Sending an unmanned rover to the Moon is the objective of the Chandrayaan missions; Chandrayaan-3 successfully deployed the Pragyan rover near the Moon's south pole in August 2023 — not related to Gaganyaan.
- Option B: Launching India's first space telescope refers to missions like XPoSat (launched January 2024) or the proposed AstroSat follow-ups — not Gaganyaan.
- Option C: Establishing a permanent space station by 2025 is not Gaganyaan's objective; India's space station (Bharatiya Antariksha Station) is planned for the 2030s, separate from Gaganyaan.
- Option D: Sending Indian astronauts (vyomanauts) to low Earth orbit — this is the correct main objective of the Gaganyaan mission.

Final Answer: The main objective of the Gaganyaan mission is to send Indian vyomanauts to low Earth orbit. ⇒ **D**

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



Q21.

Solution

Concept — Milkha Singh and the 1960 Rome Olympics: Milkha Singh, popularly known as the ‘Flying Sikh,’ was India’s most celebrated track athlete of the 20th century. His performance at the 1960 Rome Olympics — where he narrowly missed a bronze medal — became one of the most iconic moments in Indian sports history.

Step 1 — Milkha Singh’s National Record in the 400m: At the 1960 Rome Olympics, Milkha Singh finished fourth in the Men’s 400m final with a time of **45.73 seconds**, narrowly missing the bronze medal. This timing set an Indian **national record in the 400m race** that remained unbroken for over 38 years. The record was eventually broken by Paramjit Singh at the 1998 Asian Games (45.70 seconds). Muhammed Anas subsequently set a significantly faster mark in 2016.

Step 2 — Milkha Singh’s Other Achievements: Milkha Singh won gold in the 400m at both the 1958 British Empire and Commonwealth Games (Cardiff) and the 1958 Asian Games (Tokyo) — a remarkable double in the same year. He was awarded the Padma Shri in 1959. His life story was portrayed in the Bollywood film ‘Bhaag Milkha Bhaag’ (2013). Milkha Singh passed away in June 2021 at the age of 91.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 100m sprint — Milkha Singh was not a 100m sprinter; his specialty and international fame were in the 400m event. Milkha never competed in 100m at major international events.
- Option B: Long jump — Milkha Singh was a track (running) athlete, not a field athlete. He did not compete in the long jump. India’s noted long jump athlete is Anju Bobby George.
- Option C: 400m race — this is the correct answer; Milkha Singh’s 1960 Rome Olympics 400m timing of 45.73 seconds set a national record that stood for over 38 years.
- Option D: 200m race — Milkha Singh’s primary international event was the 400m, not the 200m. His national records and all international championship medals were in the 400m.

Final Answer: Milkha Singh held India’s national record in the 400m race for over 38 years following his performance at the 1960 Rome Olympics. ⇒ C

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Q21](#)



Q22.

Solution

Concept — India-Maldives Diplomatic Tensions (2024): In early 2024, India-Maldives relations came under significant strain. Mohamed Muizzu had won the Maldivian presidential election in November 2023 on an ‘India Out’ campaign, and after taking office he demanded the withdrawal of Indian military personnel stationed in Maldives.

Step 1 — PM Modi’s Lakshadweep Visit: Prime Minister **Narendra Modi** visited the Lakshadweep islands (an Indian Union Territory in the Arabian Sea) in January 2024 and posted photographs promoting Lakshadweep as a beautiful tourist destination on social media. Some Maldivian government ministers responded with derogatory remarks about PM Modi, triggering a massive ‘Boycott Maldives’ social media movement in India. Indian tourists, who were a major source of revenue for Maldives, began cancelling trips and choosing Lakshadweep instead.

Step 2 — Subsequent Diplomatic Developments: India withdrew all its military personnel from Maldives by the May 2024 deadline set by the Maldivian government, replacing them with civilian technical staff. Despite the political tensions, India continued to provide essential commodities, medicines, and bilateral assistance to Maldives. The episode highlighted the strategic importance of the Maldives in the Indian Ocean Region and growing Chinese influence there.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Droupadi Murmu is India’s President and Head of State; she did not make the Lakshadweep visit that triggered the India-Maldives diplomatic episode.
- Option B: Narendra Modi — this is the correct answer; PM Modi’s January 2024 Lakshadweep visit and social media posts promoting the island sparked the diplomatic episode.
- Option C: S. Jaishankar is India’s External Affairs Minister who managed the diplomatic fallout, but it was PM Modi’s Lakshadweep visit (not Jaishankar’s) that triggered the episode.
- Option D: Rajnath Singh is India’s Defence Minister; he was involved in the military withdrawal decisions but did not make the Lakshadweep visit that triggered the episode.

Final Answer: PM Narendra Modi’s visit to Lakshadweep in January 2024 triggered the India-Maldives diplomatic episode. ⇒ **B**

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



Q23.

Solution

Concept — Rowlatt Act 1919 and Jallianwala Bagh: The Rowlatt Act (officially the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, 1919) was a deeply unpopular British law that empowered colonial authorities to imprison any person suspected of terrorism without trial and without the right of appeal. It was strongly opposed by all Indian leaders and sparked nationwide protests.

Step 1 — Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (April 13, 1919): On April 13, 1919 — the day of Baisakhi — a large, peaceful gathering assembled at Jallianwala Bagh, an enclosed public garden in Amritsar, Punjab. Many had come for the Baisakhi festival and were unaware of the curfew imposed by British authorities. Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer ordered his troops to open fire without warning on the unarmed crowd. **Hundreds of people were killed** and over a thousand wounded. The garden had few exits, trapping people inside.

Step 2 — Impact on the Freedom Movement: The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre was a turning point in India's independence struggle. Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood in protest. Gandhi suspended the Non-Cooperation agitation temporarily. The massacre radicalised many Indians, including the young Bhagat Singh (who was 11 years old at the time and visited the site). The Hunter Commission later censured General Dyer.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The Chauri Chaura incident (February 4, 1922) occurred when a mob set fire to a police station during the Non-Cooperation Movement; it led Gandhi to suspend that movement. It was much later and unrelated to the 1919 Rowlatt Act protests.
- Option B: The Simon Commission boycott (1927–28) was a protest against the all-British composition of the commission sent to review India's constitution; it was nearly a decade after the Rowlatt Act protests.
- Option C: The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched by Gandhi in 1920, partly in response to the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, but it was not the immediate event following the April 1919 Rowlatt Act protests.
- Option D: Jallianwala Bagh Massacre — this is the correct answer; it directly followed the April 1919 protests against the Rowlatt Act.

Final Answer: The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (April 13, 1919, Amritsar) followed directly from the protests against the Rowlatt Act. ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D)

[Go Back to Q23](#)



Q24.

Solution

Concept — 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992: The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act (1992), also known as the Nagarpalika Act, gave constitutional recognition and legal status to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in India. It added Part IX-A (Articles 243P to 243ZG) and the Twelfth Schedule to the Constitution, transforming urban governance across India.

Step 1 — Three Types of Urban Local Bodies: The 74th Amendment established three types of urban local bodies based on population and urban character:

- **Nagar Panchayats** — for areas in transition from rural to urban (smaller town areas)
- **Municipal Councils** (Nagar Parishads) — for smaller urban areas / towns
- **Municipal Corporations** (Mahanagar Palikas) — for larger cities with higher populations

Step 2 — Key Provisions of the 74th Amendment: The amendment mandated: Ward Committees for cities with population over 3 lakh; one-third reservation for women in all ULBs; reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes proportional to their population; establishment of State Finance Commissions (every 5 years) and State Election Commissions; and 18 functions listed in the Twelfth Schedule to be devolved to ULBs (urban planning, regulation of land use, public health, water supply, etc.).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Nagar Panchayats, Municipal Councils, and Municipal Corporations — this is the correct answer; these are the three tiers of urban local bodies established under the 74th Constitutional Amendment.
- Option B: Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samiti (Block Panchayat), and Zila Parishad are the three tiers of *rural* local self-government under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment (1992) — not the 74th.
- Option C: District Boards, Town Committees, and Municipal Areas are outdated colonial-era terminologies not used in the 74th Amendment's classification of urban bodies.
- Option D: Urban Development Authorities and Town Planning Committees are specialised statutory bodies that exist separately from the ULBs established under the 74th Amendment.

Final Answer: The 74th Constitutional Amendment established Nagar Panchayats, Municipal Councils, and Municipal Corporations as the three tiers of urban local bodies. ⇒ A



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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana: The Pradhan Mantri Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA) Yojana was launched in April 2015 by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. Its motto is ‘Funding the Unfunded’ — providing formal credit access to millions of small entrepreneurs, artisans, shopkeepers, and self-employed individuals who previously had no access to formal bank loans.

Step 1 — Three Categories of MUDRA Loans: MUDRA loans are structured into three tiers based on the loan amount and the stage of business development:

- **Shishu** (Infant) — loans up to Rs. 50,000; for startups and micro-enterprises at the very early stage
- **Kishor** (Adolescent) — loans from Rs. 50,001 to Rs. 5 lakh; for established businesses seeking to expand
- **Tarun** (Youth) — loans from Rs. 5,00,001 to Rs. 10 lakh; for well-established enterprises seeking higher capital

Step 2 — Key Features of PM MUDRA Yojana: MUDRA loans are collateral-free and disbursed through commercial banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), micro-finance institutions, and Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs). Borrowers receive a MUDRA Card (similar to a debit card) for convenient access to funds. The scheme targets non-corporate, non-farm micro and small enterprises engaged in manufacturing, trading, and services, including street vendors and small shopkeepers.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Laghu, Madhyam, Maha are common Hindi words meaning small, medium, and great, but they are *not* the names of MUDRA loan categories; these are fictitious for this scheme.
- Option B: Chhota, Bada, Vishaal (Small, Big, Huge) are also not the categories used in PM MUDRA Yojana; this is a completely incorrect option.
- Option C: Shishu, Kishor, Tarun — this is the correct answer; these three categories (Infant, Adolescent, Youth) are the official tiers of PM MUDRA Yojana loans.
- Option D: Basic, Standard, Premium is common terminology used in banking product tiers or credit rating categories, but it has no connection with the PM MUDRA Yojana classification.



Final Answer: The three categories of PM MUDRA Yojana loans are Shishu, Kishor, and Tarun. $\Rightarrow$

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



Answer Key

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

