

YASASVI General Awareness

Sample Paper – 6

Duration: 38 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 100

Instructions

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

Q1. India's defence exports have grown significantly in recent years. India achieved a record defence export figure in the financial year 2023–24. Approximately how much were India's defence exports worth in FY 2023–24?

- (A) Rs. 5,000 crore
- (B) Rs. 8,000 crore
- (C) Rs. 13,000 crore
- (D) Rs. 21,000 crore

Q2. The Simon Commission was appointed by the British government in 1927 to review the working of constitutional reforms in India. Why did Indians boycott the Simon Commission?



- (A) The Commission had no Indian member
- (B) The Commission recommended continuation of colonial rule
- (C) The Commission was sent without the approval of the British Parliament
- (D) The Commission recommended partition of India

Q3. The Indian Parliament meets in different sessions during the year. Which of the following correctly lists the three sessions of the Indian Parliament?

- (A) Summer Session, Monsoon Session, Winter Session
- (B) Spring Session, Autumn Session, Budget Session
- (C) Budget Session, Monsoon Session, Winter Session
- (D) Opening Session, Main Session, Closing Session

Q4. The Deccan Plateau is a large elevated region in the Indian peninsula. What type of rock predominantly forms the Deccan Plateau?

- (A) Sedimentary rock
- (B) Basalt (volcanic/igneous rock)
- (C) Limestone
- (D) Granite

Q5. Deepa Karmakar created history at the 2016 Rio Olympics by becoming the first Indian female gymnast to qualify for the Olympics in 52 years. In which gymnastics event did she compete at the Rio Olympics?

- (A) Vault
- (B) Uneven bars
- (C) Balance beam
- (D) Floor exercise



- Q6.** Covaxin is India's first indigenous COVID-19 vaccine. It was developed by Bharat Biotech in collaboration with which government institution?
- (A) All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS)
 - (B) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)
 - (C) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)
 - (D) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and National Institute of Virology (NIV)
- Q7.** The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme was launched to address the declining Child Sex Ratio and promote education of girl children. From which city was this scheme launched in January 2015?
- (A) New Delhi
 - (B) Panipat (Haryana)
 - (C) Lucknow
 - (D) Mumbai
- Q8.** The Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909 introduced an important and controversial provision in Indian politics that had lasting consequences. What significant feature was introduced by the Morley-Minto Reforms?
- (A) Separate legislative assemblies for each province
 - (B) Universal adult franchise for Indians
 - (C) Separate electorate for Muslims
 - (D) Abolition of the Indian Civil Service
- Q9.** Vande Bharat Express is India's first semi-high speed train, manufactured entirely in India under the Make in India initiative. What is the maximum operational speed of the Vande Bharat Express?
- (A) 160 km/h
 - (B) 120 km/h



(C) 200 km/h

(D) 250 km/h

Q10. Article 368 of the Indian Constitution deals with the power and procedure to amend the Constitution. Which of the following correctly describes the constitutional amendment procedure?

(A) Parliament can amend any provision by a simple majority

(B) Only the President can initiate a constitutional amendment

(C) The Constitution can be amended only with the approval of all state legislatures

(D) Some provisions require a special majority in Parliament (2/3 of members present and voting plus majority of total membership), while some also need ratification by at least half the states

Q11. The Dhol-Sadiya bridge (Bhupen Hazarika Setu), inaugurated in 2017, is India's longest river bridge at approximately 9.15 km. Over which river is this bridge built?

(A) Brahmaputra

(B) Lohit

(C) Dibang

(D) Subansiri

Q12. The Sahitya Akademi Award is India's most prestigious literary award. By which institution is this award given?

(A) Sahitya Akademi (National Academy of Letters), an autonomous body under the Ministry of Culture

(B) The Nobel Committee for Literature

(C) National Book Trust, under Ministry of Education

(D) Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR)



- Q13.** India's LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment) Mission was launched by Prime Minister Modi at the UN Climate Conference. The LiFE Mission promotes environmentally conscious lifestyles. At which international event did PM Modi first propose the LiFE Mission in November 2021?
- (A) G20 Summit Rome 2021
 - (B) BRICS Summit 2021
 - (C) COP26 UN Climate Change Conference, Glasgow
 - (D) SCO Summit 2021
- Q14.** Mary Kom is India's most celebrated woman boxer and has won a record number of World Boxing Championship titles. How many times has Mary Kom won the Women's World Amateur Boxing Championship?
- (A) Four times
 - (B) Five times
 - (C) Seven times
 - (D) Six times
- Q15.** Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, known as the 'Iron Man of India,' is credited with the political integration of India after independence. How many princely states did Sardar Patel integrate into the Indian Union?
- (A) Approximately 562
 - (B) Approximately 200
 - (C) Approximately 350
 - (D) Approximately 450
- Q16.** Computer software is broadly classified into different types. Which of the following correctly describes 'System Software'?
- (A) Software designed for specific tasks like editing documents or playing games



- (B) Software that manages computer hardware and provides a platform for application software to run (e.g., operating systems)
- (C) Software purchased over the internet for personal use
- (D) Software that helps design websites and web applications only

Q17. Parliamentary privileges are special rights enjoyed by Members of Parliament. Which of the following is a key parliamentary privilege in India?

- (A) Members of Parliament cannot be arrested at any time under any circumstances
- (B) Members of Parliament are exempt from paying income tax
- (C) Members of Parliament cannot be sued for anything said in Parliament (freedom of speech within Parliament)
- (D) Members of Parliament get a lifetime pension regardless of tenure

Q18. PM Svamitva (Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas) Yojana uses drones to survey rural areas. What is the main purpose of the PM Svamitva Yojana?

- (A) To provide rural households with electricity connections
- (B) To build roads in remote villages
- (C) To digitise agricultural land records
- (D) To provide property rights cards (property cards) to rural households for their residential land

Q19. Siachen Glacier is the world's highest battlefield and a strategically important region. Between which two countries is the Siachen Glacier disputed?

- (A) India and China
- (B) India and Pakistan
- (C) India and Nepal



(D) Pakistan and Afghanistan

Q20. India's UPI (Unified Payments Interface) has become one of the world's most successful digital payment systems. Which organisation developed and manages UPI in India?

(A) National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI)

(B) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

(C) Ministry of Finance

(D) State Bank of India (SBI)

Q21. Pullela Gopichand is a former national badminton champion who later became one of India's most successful sports coaches. At which Grand Slam-equivalent badminton tournament did Gopichand win the All England Open title in 2001?

(A) BWF World Championships

(B) Thomas Cup

(C) All England Open Badminton Championships

(D) BWF Super Series Final

Q22. India was the Guest of Honour at France's Bastille Day parade on July 14, 2023. This marked 25 years of the Indo-French strategic partnership. An Indian contingent from which service led the march past at the Bastille Day parade?

(A) Indian Army

(B) Indian Air Force

(C) Indian Navy

(D) CRPF

Q23. After World War II, the British government put leaders of the Indian National Army (INA) on trial at the Red Fort in Delhi in 1945. This trial



backfired and increased public sympathy for the INA. Who was among the INA officers put on trial?

- (A) Bhagat Singh
- (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (C) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (D) Shah Nawaz Khan

Q24. The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is often called the 'guardian of the public purse.' Under which article of the Indian Constitution is the office of the CAG established?

- (A) Article 112
- (B) Article 125
- (C) Article 148
- (D) Article 165

Q25. The Skill India Mission was launched in 2015 to provide vocational training to millions of Indians. Under which ministry does the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) primarily operate?

- (A) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
- (B) Ministry of Education
- (C) Ministry of Labour and Employment
- (D) Ministry of Commerce and Industry



Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — India's Defence Exports: India has dramatically boosted its defence exports under Make in India and the Defence Production and Export Promotion Policy (DPEPP 2020), with a target of Rs. 35,000 crore in exports by 2025.

Step 1 — Record Figure: In FY 2023–24, India's defence exports reached a record of approximately Rs. 21,000 crore (around USD 2.5 billion). This was a dramatic rise from just Rs. 1,521 crore in FY 2016–17. India now exports defence equipment to over 85 countries, including the United States, France, and several nations in Asia and Africa.

Step 2 — Eliminate Distractors: The other options refer to export figures from earlier years. Rs. 5,000 crore was roughly the FY 2019–20 figure, and Rs. 13,000 crore was close to FY 2021–22. The correct answer for FY 2023–24 is Rs. 21,000 crore.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Rs. 5,000 crore corresponds to an earlier financial year, not FY 2023–24.
- Option B: Rs. 8,000 crore also belongs to an earlier period in India's defence export growth.
- Option C: Rs. 13,000 crore was close to the FY 2021–22 figure, not the record for FY 2023–24.
- Option D: Correct — Rs. 21,000 crore is the record defence export figure for FY 2023–24.

Final Answer: India's defence exports in FY 2023–24 reached approximately Rs. 21,000 crore. ⇒

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



Q2.

Solution

Concept — Simon Commission and the Boycott: The Simon Commission (formally the Indian Statutory Commission) was a seven-member committee appointed in November 1927 under Sir John Simon to review the working of the Government of India Act, 1919.

Step 1 — No Indian Member: All seven members of the Simon Commission were British Members of Parliament. Not a single Indian was included. Indians across all political parties viewed this as a deliberate insult to their aspirations for self-governance and democratic participation.

Step 2 — Widespread Boycott: Both the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League boycotted the Commission. Protests erupted across India with the famous slogan “Simon Go Back.” Lala Lajpat Rai was severely lathi-charged during a protest at Lahore in 1928 and later died from the injuries, becoming a martyr.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Correct — The absence of any Indian member was the primary reason for the nationwide boycott.
- Option B: The Commission was sent to review constitutional reforms, not specifically to recommend continuation of colonial rule.
- Option C: The Commission was properly constituted with the approval of the British Parliament; its legality was never the issue.
- Option D: The Commission made no recommendation about partition of India; this option is historically inaccurate.

Final Answer: Indians boycotted the Simon Commission because it had no Indian member. ⇒

[Go Back to Q2](#)

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Sessions of the Indian Parliament: The Indian Parliament meets in three official sessions each year, each with a distinct focus and approximate timing.

Step 1 — The Three Sessions:

- **Budget Session** (February to May): The longest session; the Union Budget



is presented in this session.

- **Monsoon Session** (July to August): Held after the Budget Session.
- **Winter Session** (November to December): The shortest session, typically the last of the year.

Step 2 — Eliminate Distractors: Terms like “Summer Session,” “Spring Session,” “Autumn Session,” “Opening Session,” “Main Session,” and “Closing Session” are not official names for any session of the Indian Parliament.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Summer Session” is not an official parliamentary session; no such session exists by that name.
- Option B: “Spring Session” and “Autumn Session” do not exist; while Budget Session is real, the combination here is wrong.
- Option C: Correct — Budget Session, Monsoon Session, and Winter Session are the three official sessions.
- Option D: “Opening Session,” “Main Session,” and “Closing Session” are entirely fictitious names.

Final Answer: The three sessions of Parliament are the Budget, Monsoon, and Winter Sessions. ⇒

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Geology of the Deccan Plateau: The Deccan Plateau is one of the world’s oldest geological formations, and its rock type directly results from its volcanic origin millions of years ago.

Step 1 — The Deccan Traps: Approximately 65 million years ago (around the time of the dinosaur extinction), massive volcanic eruptions called the Deccan Traps released enormous quantities of lava across the Indian sub-continent. As this lava cooled and solidified, it formed thick layers of basalt — an igneous (volcanic) rock. These basaltic layers cover approximately 500,000 sq km of western and central India.

Step 2 — Agricultural Significance: The weathering of basalt over millions of years has produced the famous black cotton soil (Regur soil) of the Deccan region,



which is ideal for growing cotton and other crops like soybean and jowar.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Sedimentary rock is formed from accumulated sediments (sand, clay, shells) and is common in river plains and coastal areas, not volcanic plateaus.
- Option B: Correct — Basalt (volcanic/igneous rock) is the predominant rock type of the Deccan Plateau.
- Option C: Limestone is a sedimentary rock formed from marine organisms; it is found in the Vindhyan range area but is not the predominant Deccan Plateau rock.
- Option D: Granite is an intrusive igneous rock that forms deep underground from slowly cooling magma, not from surface lava flows.

Final Answer: Basalt (volcanic/igneous rock) is the predominant rock of the Deccan Plateau. ⇒ **B**

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Deepa Karmakar at the 2016 Rio Olympics: Deepa Karmakar from Tripura became a national icon by qualifying for the 2016 Rio Olympics, becoming the first Indian female gymnast to compete at the Olympics since Sitadevi in 1964 (a gap of 52 years).

Step 1 — The Vault Event: Deepa Karmakar specialised in the Vault event, one of the six artistic gymnastics events for women at the Olympics. She was particularly known for performing the highly dangerous Produnova vault (nicknamed the “vault of death”), which has only a handful of practitioners worldwide due to its extreme difficulty.

Step 2 — Historic Performance: At the Rio 2016 vault final, Deepa finished 4th with a score of 15.066, missing the bronze medal by a heartbreaking 0.150 points. She was awarded the Padma Shri in 2016 for her achievements in gymnastics.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Correct — Deepa Karmakar competed in the Vault event at the 2016 Rio Olympics.



- Option B: Uneven bars is a separate artistic gymnastics apparatus event; Deepa did not compete in it at Rio.
- Option C: Balance beam is another artistic gymnastics event performed on a narrow elevated beam; it was not Deepa's event.
- Option D: Floor exercise is a gymnastics event performed on a carpeted spring floor; it was not Deepa's event at Rio.

Final Answer: Deepa Karmakar competed in the Vault event at the 2016 Rio Olympics. ⇒

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Covaxin: India's Indigenous COVID-19 Vaccine: Covaxin (BBV152) is India's first domestically developed COVID-19 vaccine, representing a landmark achievement in Indian biotechnology and public health.

Step 1 — Development Partnership: Covaxin was developed by Bharat Biotech International Limited (BBIL), a Hyderabad-based vaccine manufacturer, in collaboration with the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and the National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune. NIV isolated and provided the live SARS-CoV-2 virus strain (NIV-2020-770) used to develop the inactivated virus vaccine.

Step 2 — Approval and Use: Covaxin received Emergency Use Authorisation (EUA) from the Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI) in January 2021. It is a whole-virion inactivated vaccine requiring two doses administered 4–6 weeks apart.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: AIIMS is a premier medical institution for research and treatment but was not the government collaborating partner for Covaxin development.
- Option B: ICAR (Indian Council of Agricultural Research) deals with agriculture; it has no role in vaccine development.
- Option C: DRDO developed 2-DG (an anti-COVID drug) and PPE kits but was not involved in Covaxin development.
- Option D: Correct — ICMR and NIV (Pune) collaborated with Bharat Biotech to develop Covaxin.

Final Answer: Covaxin was developed in collaboration with ICMR and NIV. ⇒



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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme: This scheme was launched to address the alarming decline in the Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and to promote the survival, protection, and education of the girl child in India.

Step 1 — Launch Location and Date: PM Narendra Modi launched the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme on January 22, 2015, at Panipat in Haryana. Haryana was specifically chosen as the launch venue because it had one of India's lowest Child Sex Ratios — only about 775 girls per 1,000 boys as per 2012 data, compared to the national average of 918.

Step 2 — Scheme Objectives: BBBP is jointly implemented by three ministries: Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, and Ministry of Education. It aims to prevent gender-biased sex selective elimination, ensure survival and protection of the girl child, and promote education for girls.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: New Delhi is the national capital and many schemes are announced there, but BBBP was specifically launched at Panipat, not Delhi.
- Option B: Correct — Panipat, Haryana was the launch city, chosen for its critically low Child Sex Ratio.
- Option C: Lucknow is the capital of Uttar Pradesh and was not the launch venue for the BBBP scheme.
- Option D: Mumbai is India's financial capital but was not where the BBBP scheme was launched.

Final Answer: BBBP was launched from Panipat, Haryana on January 22, 2015.

⇒

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



Q8.

Solution

Concept — Morley-Minto Reforms (Indian Councils Act, 1909): These reforms, named after Lord Morley (Secretary of State for India) and Lord Minto (Viceroy of India), expanded Indian participation in legislative councils but introduced a deeply divisive communal provision.

Step 1 — Separate Electorates for Muslims: The most significant and controversial feature of the Morley-Minto Reforms was the introduction of separate electorates for Muslims. Under this system, only Muslim voters could vote for Muslim candidates in reserved Muslim constituencies. This provision was introduced following the Simla Deputation of 1906 by the Muslim League, which lobbied for separate representation.

Step 2 — Long-term Consequences: The separate electorate system institutionalised communal divisions in Indian politics, strengthened the Muslim League's political identity, and is widely considered one of the key steps in the chain of events that eventually led to the partition of India in 1947. Gokhale and other nationalists strongly opposed it.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Separate legislative assemblies for each province were not created; the central and provincial councils were expanded, not replaced.
- Option B: Universal adult franchise was not introduced; limited franchise based on property and tax qualifications continued.
- Option C: Correct — Separate electorate for Muslims was the defining and most controversial feature of the Morley-Minto Reforms.
- Option D: The Indian Civil Service was not abolished; it remained the backbone of British Indian administration until 1947.

Final Answer: Morley-Minto Reforms introduced separate electorate for Muslims.

⇒

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Q8](#)



Q9.

Solution

Concept — Vande Bharat Express: Vande Bharat Express (also called Train 18) is India's first indigenous semi-high speed train, a flagship Make in India initiative in the railway sector.

Step 1 — Speed Specification: The Vande Bharat Express has a maximum operational speed of 160 km/h. It was designed and manufactured by the Integral Coach Factory (ICF) in Chennai. The first Vande Bharat Express ran between New Delhi and Varanasi from February 15, 2019. As of 2024, more than 100 Vande Bharat Express trains operate on various routes across India.

Step 2 — Classification: At 160 km/h, Vande Bharat is classified as a semi-high speed train. Ordinary express and mail trains in India operate at 90–120 km/h. True high-speed rail (like the planned Mumbai-Ahmedabad bullet train) would operate at 250–320 km/h.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Correct — 160 km/h is the maximum operational speed of the Vande Bharat Express.
- Option B: 120 km/h is the speed of ordinary express trains like Rajdhani and Shatabdi on certain sections, not Vande Bharat.
- Option C: 200 km/h categorises a train as high-speed; Vande Bharat is semi-high-speed at 160 km/h.
- Option D: 250 km/h is bullet train territory; India's planned High Speed Rail corridor targets this speed.

Final Answer: The maximum operational speed of Vande Bharat Express is 160 km/h. $\Rightarrow$

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Constitutional Amendment (Article 368): The Indian Constitution is described as neither too rigid nor too flexible. Article 368 provides different amendment procedures depending on the nature and importance of the provision being changed.

Step 1 — Three Amendment Modes:



- **Simple majority:** Some provisions (like changing state names, creating new states) can be amended by a simple majority in Parliament — strictly not considered “amendments” under Article 368.
- **Special majority:** Most provisions require 2/3 of members present and voting PLUS an absolute majority (majority of total membership) of each House of Parliament.
- **Special majority plus state ratification:** For federal provisions (election of President, Supreme Court, representation of states in Parliament, etc.), ratification by at least half the state legislatures is also required.

Step 2 — Option D is Correct: Option D accurately captures the tiered amendment procedure, specifically mentioning the special majority requirement and additional state ratification for certain provisions.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Parliament cannot amend all provisions by simple majority; most core provisions require a special majority.
- Option B: Constitutional amendment bills can be introduced by any Member of Parliament (not only the President) in either House.
- Option C: Approval by ALL state legislatures is not required; only at least half (50%) of the states need to ratify certain federal provisions.
- Option D: Correct — This accurately describes special majority requirement and state ratification for some provisions.

Final Answer: Article 368 provides special majority and, for some provisions, state ratification. $\Rightarrow$

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Bhupen Hazarika Setu (Dhola-Sadiya Bridge): This is India’s longest river bridge, named after the legendary Assamese singer-filmmaker and Bharat Ratna awardee, Bhupen Hazarika.

Step 1 — Key Facts: The Bhupen Hazarika Setu (Dhola-Sadiya Bridge) is 9.15 km long and was inaugurated by PM Modi on May 26, 2017. It is built over the Lohit river, a major right-bank tributary of the Brahmaputra, connecting Dhola in Tinsukia district (Assam) with Sadiya on the Assam-Arunachal Pradesh border.



Step 2 — Strategic Importance: The bridge has immense strategic and economic significance, enabling quicker movement of military vehicles (including heavy tanks) to the sensitive northeastern border with China. It also connects remote communities and boosts economic activity in the region.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The Brahmaputra is the main river of Assam, and many students confuse the bridge to be over it, but the bridge is specifically over its tributary, the Lohit river.
- Option B: Correct — The Bhupen Hazarika Setu is built over the Lohit river.
- Option C: The Dibang river is another right-bank tributary of the Brahmaputra in Arunachal Pradesh; the bridge is not built over it.
- Option D: The Subansiri is yet another Brahmaputra tributary (left bank); the bridge is not over the Subansiri.

Final Answer: The Bhupen Hazarika Setu (Dhola-Sadiya Bridge) is built over the Lohit river. $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Sahitya Akademi Award: The Sahitya Akademi Award is one of India's highest literary honours, given for outstanding literary works in 24 languages officially recognised by the Sahitya Akademi.

Step 1 — The Sahitya Akademi: The Sahitya Akademi (National Academy of Letters) was established in 1954 by the Government of India. It is an autonomous body functioning under the Ministry of Culture, Government of India. It promotes Indian literature through publications, translations, seminars, and annual awards.

Step 2 — The Award: The Sahitya Akademi Award has been conferred annually since 1955. It carries a cash prize (currently Rs. 1 lakh), a copper plaque, and a citation. Note that the highest literary award in India is the Jnanpith Award (given by the Bharatiya Jnanpith organisation), which is separate from the Sahitya Akademi Award.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Correct — The Sahitya Akademi (National Academy of Letters),



an autonomous body under the Ministry of Culture, gives this award.

- Option B: The Nobel Committee for Literature gives the Nobel Prize in Literature, an international prize with no connection to the Sahitya Akademi Award.
- Option C: National Book Trust promotes books and reading in India through publications and book fairs but does not give the Sahitya Akademi Award.
- Option D: ICCR promotes Indian culture internationally through scholarships and cultural exchanges but does not give the Sahitya Akademi Award.

Final Answer: The Sahitya Akademi Award is given by the Sahitya Akademi (National Academy of Letters). $\Rightarrow$ A

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — LiFE Mission (Lifestyle for Environment): India's LiFE Mission calls for a global people's movement promoting environment-friendly lifestyles as a key strategy to combat climate change — shifting focus from individual consumption choices to collective action.

Step 1 — First Proposal at COP26: PM Narendra Modi first proposed the concept of "LiFE" (Lifestyle for Environment) at the 26th Conference of Parties (COP26) to the UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change), held in Glasgow, Scotland in November 2021. He called for a global shift from a "use and throw" culture to a mindful utilisation of resources, with the "Pro-Planet People" (P3) movement.

Step 2 — Formal Launch: The LiFE Mission was formally launched by PM Modi jointly with UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres on October 20, 2022 at Ekta Nagar (Kevadia), Gujarat, near the Statue of Unity.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The G20 Summit in Rome (October 2021) focused on global economic recovery post-COVID; the LiFE concept was not proposed there.
- Option B: The BRICS Summit 2021 was a separate multilateral forum focused on emerging economies; LiFE was not proposed there.
- Option C: Correct — COP26 in Glasgow, Scotland (November 2021) was where PM Modi first proposed the LiFE Mission concept.



- Option D: The SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organisation) Summit 2021 focused on security and regional cooperation; LiFE was not announced there.

Final Answer: PM Modi first proposed the LiFE Mission at COP26 in Glasgow, November 2021. ⇒

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Mary Kom’s World Boxing Championship Titles: Mary Kom (Mangte Chungneijang Mary Kom) from Manipur is India’s most decorated boxer and one of the greatest women boxers in history.

Step 1 — Six World Titles: Mary Kom has won the Women’s World Amateur Boxing Championship six times:

- 2002 (Antalya, Turkey) — 45 kg
- 2005 (Podolsk, Russia) — 46 kg
- 2006 (New Delhi, India) — 46 kg
- 2008 (Ningbo, China) — 46 kg
- 2010 (Bridgetown, Barbados) — 46 kg
- 2018 (New Delhi, India) — 48 kg

She is the only boxer, male or female, to win six World Amateur Boxing Championship titles.

Step 2 — Other Achievements: She won a bronze medal at the 2012 London Olympics in the flyweight (51 kg) category — the first time women’s boxing was included in the Olympics. She has been awarded the Padma Vibhushan (2020), Padma Bhushan (2013), Padma Shri (2006), and Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna (2009).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Four times understates Mary Kom’s record; she has won six World Championships.
- Option B: Five times is also incorrect; six is the accurate count.
- Option C: Seven times is an overcount; Mary Kom has won exactly six World Championships.
- Option D: Correct — Mary Kom has won the Women’s World Amateur Boxing Championship six times.



Final Answer: Mary Kom has won the Women's World Amateur Boxing Championship six times. $\Rightarrow$

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Sardar Patel and Integration of Princely States: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the 'Iron Man of India' and India's first Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister, achieved one of history's greatest political feats — integrating hundreds of princely states into the Indian Union.

Step 1 — Approximately 562 Princely States: At the time of India's independence (August 14–15, 1947), approximately 562 princely states existed in British India with treaty relationships with the British Crown. They had to choose to accede to India or Pakistan (or theoretically remain independent). Sardar Patel, with the critical assistance of V.P. Menon (Secretary, Ministry of States), used skillful diplomacy and persuasion to integrate them all.

Step 2 — Key Challenging Integrations: Most states willingly signed the Instrument of Accession. Three were problematic: Junagadh (resolved by people's referendum, November 1947), Hyderabad (Police Action/Operation Polo, September 1948), and Kashmir (accession signed by Maharaja Hari Singh after Pakistani tribal invasion, October 1947).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Correct — Sardar Patel integrated approximately 562 princely states into the Indian Union.
- Option B: 200 is a major undercount; the actual number was approximately 562.
- Option C: 350 is also significantly below the actual figure of about 562.
- Option D: 450 is closer but still substantially less than the actual count of approximately 562.

Final Answer: Sardar Patel integrated approximately 562 princely states into the Indian Union. $\Rightarrow$

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



Q16.

Solution

Concept — System Software vs Application Software: Computer software is broadly classified into System Software and Application Software. Understanding this distinction is fundamental to computer literacy.

Step 1 — System Software Defined: System Software is software that manages and controls computer hardware and provides a platform (environment) for application software to run. Key examples include:

- Operating Systems: Windows, Linux, macOS, Android, iOS
- Device Drivers: allow the operating system to communicate with hardware peripherals
- Firmware: software embedded permanently in hardware devices
- System Utilities: disk management tools, antivirus programs

Step 2 — Application Software: Application Software helps users perform specific tasks, such as MS Word (document editing), VLC (media player), or video games. It runs on top of system software and cannot function without it.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Software designed for specific tasks like editing documents or playing games” describes Application Software, not System Software.
- Option B: Correct — System Software manages hardware and provides a platform for application software to run; operating systems are the prime example.
- Option C: “Software purchased over the internet” describes a distribution method (download/SaaS), not a category of system software.
- Option D: “Software for designing websites and web applications only” describes web development tools (a type of Application Software), not System Software.

Final Answer: System Software manages hardware and provides a platform for application software. ⇒ **B**

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



Q17.

Solution

Concept — Parliamentary Privileges in India: Parliamentary privileges are special rights and immunities granted to the Houses of Parliament and their members to enable effective and independent discharge of legislative duties.

Step 1 — Freedom of Speech in Parliament: The most fundamental parliamentary privilege is freedom of speech within Parliament, enshrined in Article 105(1) and 105(2) of the Indian Constitution. Members of Parliament cannot be held liable in any court of law for anything said, or any vote cast, in Parliament or its committees. This ensures MPs can debate freely and frankly without fear of defamation suits or prosecution.

Step 2 — Limits of Privilege: Parliamentary privilege applies specifically to speech and actions within Parliament. MPs are NOT immune from arrest in all circumstances — they can be arrested for criminal offences. The privilege protects parliamentary speech; it does not exempt MPs from civil or criminal law outside Parliament.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: MPs can be arrested for criminal offences at any time even during a session (for certain serious offences); they are not immune from arrest under all circumstances.
- Option B: MPs do not have a blanket exemption from income tax as a parliamentary privilege; their salaries are subject to income tax.
- Option C: Correct — Freedom of speech within Parliament (cannot be sued for parliamentary speech) is the key and constitutionally guaranteed privilege.
- Option D: Pension rules for MPs are governed by statute and are not classified as a “parliamentary privilege” in the constitutional sense under Article 105.

Final Answer: Freedom of speech within Parliament (cannot be sued for parliamentary speech) is the key privilege. ⇒

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



Q18.

Solution

Concept — PM Svamitva Yojana: PM Svamitva (Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas) is an innovative scheme using modern drone technology to provide property rights to rural households.

Step 1 — Purpose and Process: Launched on National Panchayati Raj Day, April 24, 2020, by PM Modi, Svamitva uses drones to map residential land parcels in villages. Based on the drone surveys, property rights cards (called “Adhikar Patra” or Rights Records / property cards) are issued to rural household owners for their residential land in villages. This gives them legal documentation of land ownership for the first time in many cases.

Step 2 — Benefits of Property Cards: The property card enables village residents to use their property as collateral to obtain bank loans, reduces property-related disputes, enables accurate property tax collection by gram panchayats, and facilitates better rural infrastructure planning. The scheme aims to cover all villages across India.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Rural electricity connections are provided under the Saubhagya (Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana) scheme, not Svamitva.
- Option B: Roads in remote villages are built under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), not Svamitva.
- Option C: Digitisation of agricultural land records is handled under the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP); Svamitva covers only residential land in villages, not agricultural land.
- Option D: Correct — Svamitva provides property rights cards (property cards) to rural households for their residential land.

Final Answer: PM Svamitva Yojana provides property rights cards to rural households for residential land. ⇒ D

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



Q19.

Solution

Concept — Siachen Glacier: Siachen Glacier in the Karakoram range is the world's highest battlefield and a site of ongoing strategic military confrontation.

Step 1 — India-Pakistan Dispute: The Siachen Glacier has been a zone of military confrontation between India and Pakistan since Operation Meghdoot in April 1984, when the Indian Army airlifted troops to secure the glacier and its strategic passes (Sia La, Bilafond La, Gyong La). Pakistan disputes Indian control over the glacier. It is located in the eastern Karakoram range at altitudes between approximately 5,000 and 6,400 metres above sea level.

Step 2 — World's Highest Battlefield: Both India and Pakistan maintain permanent military posts on the glacier. The extreme weather conditions (temperatures plunging to -60°C , avalanches, blizzards) make Siachen the world's highest and one of the harshest military deployments. Casualties due to weather often exceed those from combat.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: India and China have disputes along the Line of Actual Control in Ladakh and Arunachal Pradesh, but Siachen specifically is a dispute with Pakistan.
- Option B: Correct — Siachen Glacier is disputed between India and Pakistan.
- Option C: India and Nepal have generally peaceful relations; the Kalapani-Lipulekh-Limpiyadhura area is a different border issue with Nepal, not Siachen.
- Option D: Pakistan and Afghanistan share the Durand Line boundary dispute; Siachen is not part of their bilateral issues.

Final Answer: The Siachen Glacier is disputed between India and Pakistan. $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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



Q20.

Solution

Concept — UPI and NPCI: India's Unified Payments Interface (UPI) has transformed digital payments globally, and understanding which organisation develops and manages it is essential for financial literacy.

Step 1 — NPCI Developed and Manages UPI: The National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) developed and manages UPI. NPCI was set up in 2008 by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Indian Banks' Association (IBA) as an umbrella organisation for retail payment systems. UPI was conceptualised by NPCI and launched in April 2016. Popular UPI apps include BHIM (Bharat Interface for Money, NPCI's own app), PhonePe, Google Pay, and Paytm.

Step 2 — NPCI vs RBI: A common confusion is between NPCI and RBI. The RBI is the central bank and overall regulator of payment systems in India, but NPCI is the separate operational body that actually built, launched, and runs the UPI infrastructure. Think of RBI as the regulator and NPCI as the operator.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Correct — NPCI (National Payments Corporation of India) developed and manages UPI.
- Option B: RBI regulates payment systems and mandates policies but NPCI (a separate organisation) is the actual developer and operator of UPI.
- Option C: The Ministry of Finance sets financial policy and promotes digital payments but does not develop or manage payment infrastructure like UPI.
- Option D: SBI is India's largest public sector commercial bank; it uses UPI for its customers but did not develop or manage the UPI platform.

Final Answer: NPCI (National Payments Corporation of India) developed and manages UPI in India. ⇒ A

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



Q21.

Solution

Concept — Pullela Gopichand's Achievement: Pullela Gopichand is a former Arjuna Award winning badminton champion from Andhra Pradesh (now Telangana) who became one of India's most legendary coaches.

Step 1 — All England Open Badminton Championships 2001: In 2001, Gopichand won the prestigious All England Open Badminton Championships, one of the oldest and most respected badminton tournaments in the world (considered equivalent to a Grand Slam in tennis). He became only the second Indian to win this title after Prakash Padukone, who won it in 1980 — a gap of 21 years.

Step 2 — As India's Chief National Coach: After retiring from active play, Gopichand founded the Pullela Gopichand Badminton Academy in Hyderabad. As India's chief national badminton coach, he trained world-class players including Saina Nehwal (world No. 1, Olympic bronze medallist), PV Sindhu (Olympic silver and bronze medallist, World Champion), Kidambi Srikanth, and many others.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The BWF World Championships is a separate biennial world championship tournament; Gopichand did not win a BWF World Championship title.
- Option B: The Thomas Cup is a men's team badminton championship (equivalent to Davis Cup in tennis); it is not an individual title and Gopichand did not win it as a specific personal achievement here.
- Option C: Correct — Gopichand won the All England Open Badminton Championships in 2001.
- Option D: The BWF Super Series Finals (now BWF World Tour Finals) is an end-of-year invitational event; Gopichand did not win these.

Final Answer: Pullela Gopichand won the All England Open Badminton Championships in 2001. ⇒

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



Q22.

Solution

Concept — India as Guest of Honour at Bastille Day 2023: France's Bastille Day parade on July 14, 2023 celebrated the 25th anniversary of the Indo-French Strategic Partnership (established in 1998). India was invited as the Guest of Honour, a significant diplomatic honour.

Step 1 — Indian Air Force at Bastille Day: The Indian contingent at the Bastille Day parade on Champs-Élysées comprised personnel from the Indian Air Force. IAF personnel marched in the parade, and IAF Rafale fighter jets — the same aircraft procured from France — participated in the iconic flypast over Paris alongside French aircraft. PM Modi attended as a special guest of President Emmanuel Macron.

Step 2 — Symbolic Significance: The choice of the IAF was deliberate and deeply symbolic. India operates 36 Rafale multi-role fighter jets procured from France's Dassault Aviation under a government-to-government deal signed in 2016. The Rafale flypast highlighted the centrepiece of Indo-French defence cooperation.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: While India maintains a strong Army, it was the Indian Air Force that led the march past and conducted the signature Rafale flypast at Bastille Day 2023.
- Option B: Correct — The Indian Air Force led the march past and flew Rafale jets over Paris at the Bastille Day 2023 parade.
- Option C: The Indian Navy was not the lead service at this particular Bastille Day parade.
- Option D: CRPF is a central armed police force; it did not lead the Bastille Day march past in Paris.

Final Answer: The Indian Air Force led the march past at France's Bastille Day parade on July 14, 2023. ⇒ **B**

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



Q23.

Solution

Concept — INA Trials (Red Fort Trials) 1945–46: After World War II, the British government's decision to try INA (Indian National Army) officers for treason at the Red Fort in Delhi proved to be a critical miscalculation that intensified the independence movement.

Step 1 — The Three Accused: Three INA officers were tried at the Red Fort from November 1945: Colonel Shah Nawaz Khan (Muslim), Colonel Prem Kumar Sahgal (Hindu), and Colonel Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon (Sikh). The choice of one Hindu, one Muslim, and one Sikh officer was seen as a perfect symbol of India's religious unity against British rule. Their defence team included Bhulabhai Desai, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Tej Bahadur Sapru.

Step 2 — Outcome and Impact: The trials generated massive public sympathy and nationwide protests. The Royal Indian Navy Mutiny of February 1946 was partly inspired by the INA trials. Faced with growing unrest in the military and civilian population, the British released the convicted INA officers. The trials significantly accelerated the British decision to grant India independence.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Bhagat Singh was executed by the British on March 23, 1931 — fourteen years before the INA trials; he had no connection to the INA whatsoever.
- Option B: Bal Gangadhar Tilak died on August 1, 1920 and was never associated with the INA trials.
- Option C: Bipin Chandra Pal was an early nationalist and part of the Lal-Bal-Pal trio; he died in 1932 and had no connection to the INA.
- Option D: Correct — Shah Nawaz Khan was one of the three INA officers tried at the Red Fort in Delhi.

Final Answer: Shah Nawaz Khan was among the INA officers tried at the Red Fort in 1945. ⇒

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



Q24.

Solution

Concept — Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India: The CAG is India's supreme audit institution, responsible for auditing all receipts and expenditures of the Union and State governments as well as government-owned companies.

Step 1 — Article 148: The office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India is established under Article 148 of the Indian Constitution. The CAG is appointed by the President of India and holds office for 6 years or until the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. Like a Supreme Court judge, the CAG can only be removed from office by the President following an address passed by both Houses of Parliament on grounds of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

Step 2 — Role of the CAG: The CAG audits the accounts of the Union government, all state governments, and government companies. CAG reports for the Union are submitted to the President, who causes them to be laid before Parliament. The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of Parliament examines CAG audit reports and can hold the executive accountable for financial irregularities.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Article 112 deals with the Annual Financial Statement (the Union Budget statement) presented to Parliament, not the CAG.
- Option B: Article 125 deals with salaries and service conditions of Supreme Court judges, not the CAG.
- Option C: Correct — Article 148 establishes the office and lays down provisions related to the appointment and removal of the CAG.
- Option D: Article 165 deals with the Advocate General for States (the state's chief law officer), not the CAG.

Final Answer: The CAG of India is established under Article 148 of the Indian Constitution. ⇒

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



Q25.

Solution

Concept — Skill India Mission and NSDC: The Skill India Mission is one of India's flagship programmes to enhance employability of the youth by providing vocational training and skill development at scale.

Step 1 — Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship: The Skill India Mission was launched by PM Modi on July 15, 2015 (World Youth Skills Day) with an ambitious target to train over 400 million people in various skills by 2022. The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) was created in 2014 specifically to oversee skill development in India. The National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), established in 2009 as a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) body, primarily operates under the MSDE.

Step 2 — NSDC's Role: NSDC provides funding and support to private skill training organisations, develops standardised curricula through Sector Skill Councils, and aligns skill development with industry needs. The Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is NSDC's flagship training programme offering free short-term skill certification.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Correct — NSDC primarily operates under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE).
- Option B: The Ministry of Education handles school education and higher education (universities, IITs, IIMs); vocational skill development is handled by the separate MSDE.
- Option C: The Ministry of Labour and Employment handles labour laws, employment exchanges, and industrial relations; while it has some overlap, NSDC is specifically under MSDE.
- Option D: The Ministry of Commerce and Industry handles trade policy, SEZs, and industrial promotion; it does not oversee NSDC or the Skill India Mission.

Final Answer: NSDC primarily operates under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. ⇒ A

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



Answer Key

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

