

# YASASVI General Awareness

## Sample Paper – 7

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.** According to India's tiger census report released in 2023, India is home to the world's largest population of wild tigers. What was the approximate tiger population in India as per the 2022 census?

- (A) 3,167
- (B) 1,827
- (C) 2,461
- (D) 4,100

**Q2.** The Indian National Congress split at its Surat session in 1907 into two groups: Moderates and Extremists. Who was the leader of the Extremist faction that advocated for complete independence?

- (A) Dadabhai Naoroji



- (B) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (C) Pherozeshah Mehta
- (D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

**Q3.** The Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution divides legislative subjects between the Union and States. Which list contains subjects on which both the Parliament and State Legislatures can make laws?

- (A) Union List
- (B) Concurrent List
- (C) State List
- (D) Residuary List

**Q4.** India receives most of its rainfall from the Southwest Monsoon. From which direction does the Southwest Monsoon approach India's western coast (Kerala) first?

- (A) From the Bay of Bengal heading westward
- (B) From the Arabian Peninsula heading eastward
- (C) From the Arabian Sea heading northeast
- (D) From the Indian Ocean heading northward directly

**Q5.** Pro Kabaddi League (PKL) was launched in India as a professional league for the traditional Indian sport of Kabaddi. In which year was the Pro Kabaddi League first launched?

- (A) 2010
- (B) 2012
- (C) 2016
- (D) 2014



- Q6.** Bengaluru (Bangalore) is known as India's 'Silicon Valley' due to its concentration of IT companies and startups. Which state is Bengaluru the capital of?
- (A) Karnataka
  - (B) Kerala
  - (C) Telangana
  - (D) Tamil Nadu
- Q7.** Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is a flagship skill development scheme. Under which ministry is PMKVY implemented?
- (A) Ministry of Education
  - (B) Ministry of Labour and Employment
  - (C) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
  - (D) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
- Q8.** Bal Gangadhar Tilak was one of the most prominent leaders of the Indian independence movement, known as 'Lokmanya' (respected by the people). Which famous slogan did Tilak give to the people of India?
- (A) 'Do or Die'
  - (B) 'Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it'
  - (C) 'Give me blood and I shall give you freedom'
  - (D) 'Inquilab Zindabad'
- Q9.** India has announced plans to establish its own space station. What is the name given to India's planned space station?
- (A) Bharat Orbiting Platform
  - (B) Antariksha Bhavan
  - (C) IndoSat Station



(D) Bharatiya Antariksha Station (BAS)

**Q10.** Article 17 of the Indian Constitution is a landmark provision. What does Article 17 of the Indian Constitution declare?

- (A) Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden
- (B) All citizens have equal pay for equal work regardless of gender
- (C) The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds of religion
- (D) Every citizen has the right to free primary education

**Q11.** Keibul Lamjao National Park is unique because it is the world's only floating national park, resting on a mass of decomposing plant matter called 'phumdis.' In which state is Keibul Lamjao located?

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

**Q12.** UNESCO recognises elements of culture as Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. Which of the following has been inscribed by UNESCO as an Intangible Cultural Heritage with Indian connection?

- (A) Bharatanatyam dance form
- (B) Taj Mahal architecture
- (C) Rajput hill forts of Rajasthan
- (D) Yoga

**Q13.** In 2024, India approved its first major semiconductor fabrication plant investment. Which Indian industrial group announced setting up India's first semiconductor fabrication facility in Gujarat?



- (A) Reliance Industries
- (B) Tata Group (Tata Electronics / PSMC)
- (C) Adani Group
- (D) Infosys

**Q14.** Karnam Malleswari created history at the 2000 Sydney Olympics by winning a bronze medal in weightlifting. What was historically significant about her medal?

- (A) She became the first Indian woman to win an Olympic medal
- (B) She won India's first Olympic gold medal
- (C) She was the youngest Olympic medallist from India
- (D) She was the first Indian to win a medal in weightlifting at the Olympics

**Q15.** At the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress in December 1929, a historic resolution was passed demanding complete independence from British rule. Who presided over this historic Lahore session of the Congress?

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
- (B) Motilal Nehru
- (C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (D) Subhas Chandra Bose

**Q16.** Computer memory is measured in units. Which of the following correctly shows the increasing order of data storage units?

- (A) Byte → Kilobyte → Megabyte → Terabyte → Gigabyte
- (B) Byte → Kilobyte → Megabyte → Gigabyte → Terabyte
- (C) Byte → Megabyte → Kilobyte → Gigabyte → Terabyte
- (D) Bit → Byte → Gigabyte → Megabyte → Kilobyte



- Q17.** Unlike the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha is a permanent body that cannot be dissolved. Which fraction of Rajya Sabha members retire every two years?
- (A) One-fourth
  - (B) One-half
  - (C) Two-thirds
  - (D) One-third
- Q18.** The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) guarantees employment to rural households. How many days of wage employment per year does MGNREGA guarantee to adult members of rural households?
- (A) 50 days
  - (B) 75 days
  - (C) 100 days
  - (D) 150 days
- Q19.** Indira Point is India's southernmost tip on Great Nicobar Island in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Which country is closest to Indira Point across the sea?
- (A) Indonesia
  - (B) Sri Lanka
  - (C) Bangladesh
  - (D) Malaysia
- Q20.** India established its first atomic power station to generate nuclear energy for civilian use. Where was India's first nuclear power plant located?
- (A) Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu
  - (B) Tarapur, Maharashtra



(C) Rawatbhata, Rajasthan

(D) Narora, Uttar Pradesh

**Q21.** Sania Mirza is one of India's greatest tennis players and achieved major international success in doubles. With which famous tennis player did Sania Mirza win the Wimbledon 2015 doubles title?

(A) Serena Williams

(B) Venus Williams

(C) Cara Black

(D) Martina Hingis

**Q22.** Project Tiger, India's dedicated tiger conservation programme, completed 50 years in 2023. In which year was Project Tiger launched by the Indian government?

(A) 1973

(B) 1965

(C) 1980

(D) 1970

**Q23.** The Indian Independence Act, 1947, passed by the British Parliament, partitioned British India into two independent nations. On which date did both India and Pakistan become independent?

(A) India on August 14, Pakistan on August 15

(B) Both on August 14, 1947

(C) India on August 15, Pakistan on August 14, 1947

(D) Both on August 15, 1947

**Q24.** India uses a specific electoral system for electing members to the Lok Sabha. Which electoral system does India use for Lok Sabha elections?



- (A) Proportional Representation
- (B) First Past the Post (FPTP) system
- (C) Single Transferable Vote (STV)
- (D) List system of proportional representation

**Q25.** Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was launched in 2016 to provide financial support to farmers suffering crop loss or damage due to unforeseen events. Under PMFBY, farmers pay a very low premium. What is the maximum premium a farmer pays for Kharif crops under PMFBY?

- (A) 3% of sum insured
- (B) 2.5% of sum insured
- (C) 3.5% of sum insured
- (D) 2% of sum insured





## Solutions & Explanations

### Solution

**Concept:** India's National Tiger Census is conducted jointly by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) and the Wildlife Institute of India (WII) using camera traps, pugmark analysis, and other field survey methods.

**Step 1:** The 5th cycle of the All India Tiger Estimation was carried out in 2022. Prime Minister Narendra Modi released the results on International Tiger Day, July 29, 2023. The survey covered over 6.7 lakh sq km of potential tiger habitat.

**Step 2:** The 2022 census recorded approximately **3,167 tigers** in India – the highest ever recorded – making India home to more than 70% of the world's wild tiger population.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q1.**
- **(B) 1,827** – This figure corresponds to the 2010 tiger census, not 2022; tiger numbers have grown significantly since then.
  - **(C) 2,461** – This number does not match any official census; it is a distractor placed between the 2014 count (2,226) and the 2018 count (2,967).
  - **(D) 4,100** – This is a significant overestimate; no official census has ever recorded this figure for India's wild tigers.

**Answer: (A)**

[Go Back to Q1](#)

### Solution

**Concept:** The Indian National Congress split at the Surat session in 1907 into the Moderates (who favoured constitutional, gradual reform through petitions) and the Extremists (who demanded Swaraj and used mass mobilisation).

**Step 1:** The Extremist faction was led by the famous Lal-Bal-Pal trio: Lala Lajpat Rai, **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**, and Bipin Chandra Pal. Tilak was the most prominent voice demanding complete self-rule (Swaraj) for India.

**Step 2:** Tilak articulated his position through his famous slogan "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it" and through his newspapers *Kesari* (Marathi) and *Mahratta* (English). The Surat split was also triggered by a disagreement over electing Bal Gangadhar Tilak as Congress president.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q2.**
- **(A) Dadabhai Naoroji** – Known as the "Grand Old Man of India," Naoroji



was one of the earliest Congress leaders; he is identified with the Moderate tradition of petitions and constitutional methods.

- **(B) Gopal Krishna Gokhale** – Gokhale was the leader of the Moderate faction; Mahatma Gandhi himself regarded Gokhale as his political guru.
- **(C) Pherozeshah Mehta** – A prominent Moderate who presided over the Surat session and played a key role in opposing the Extremists during the split.

**Answer: (D)**

[Go Back to Q2](#)

### Solution

**Concept:** The Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution (under Article 246) divides all legislative subjects into three lists to define the scope of law-making by Parliament and State Legislatures.

**Step 1:** The three lists are:

- Q3.**
- **Union List** (List I) – 97 subjects; Parliament alone can legislate (e.g., defence, atomic energy, foreign affairs, railways).
  - **State List** (List II) – 66 subjects; State Legislatures alone can legislate (e.g., police, agriculture, public health, land).
  - **Concurrent List** (List III) – 47 subjects; both Parliament and State Legislatures can legislate (e.g., education, forests, trade unions, marriage, bankruptcy).

**Step 2:** In case of a conflict between a Union law and a State law on a Concurrent List subject, the Union law prevails under Article 254 (doctrine of repugnancy), unless the State law has received the President's assent.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- **(A) Union List** – Only Parliament can make laws on Union List subjects; State Legislatures have no jurisdiction here.
- **(C) State List** – Only State Legislatures can ordinarily legislate on State List subjects; Parliament can legislate on them only in exceptional circumstances (e.g., national emergency, Rajya Sabha resolution).
- **(D) Residuary List** – This is not one of the three lists in the Seventh Schedule; residuary powers (subjects not enumerated in any list) are vested in Parliament under Article 248.



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

**Concept:** The Southwest Monsoon is India's primary rainfall mechanism, bringing about 70–80% of annual rainfall. It arrives in India through two main branches.

**Step 1:** The two branches of the Southwest Monsoon are: (i) the **Arabian Sea branch** – stronger branch that hits India's western coast (Kerala) first; and (ii) the **Bay of Bengal branch** – hits northeast India (Assam, Meghalaya) and then moves westward along the Gangetic plain.

**Step 2:** The Arabian Sea branch originates over the warm waters of the **Arabian Sea** and blows in a **northeastward** direction, striking the Kerala coast around June 1 every year. The winds blow from the southwest – hence the name “Southwest Monsoon.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q4.**
- **(A) From the Bay of Bengal heading westward** – The Bay of Bengal branch approaches northeastern India (not Kerala) and moves westward along the Gangetic plains; it does not hit Kerala.
  - **(B) From the Arabian Peninsula heading eastward** – The monsoon originates over the Arabian Sea (not the Arabian Peninsula, which is a landmass); the direction described is also incorrect.
  - **(D) From the Indian Ocean heading northward directly** – While the broader moisture source is the Indian Ocean, saying it heads “northward directly” ignores the deflection caused by the Coriolis force and the specific northwest trajectory toward Kerala.

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

**Concept:** Pro Kabaddi League (PKL) was created to professionalise and popularise the ancient Indian contact sport of Kabaddi, modelled on the successful Indian Premier League (IPL) franchise format.

**Step 1:** PKL was co-founded by Mashal Sports (promoted by Charu Sharma and Anand Mahindra) and Star Sports (Star India). Extensive planning, marketing,



and television broadcasting arrangements were made before the launch.

**Step 2:** The first season of the Pro Kabaddi League was held in **2014**, with eight city-based franchise teams. It became one of the most-watched sports leagues on Indian television in its inaugural season, drawing over 43 crore viewers.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q5.**
- (A) **2010** – PKL had not been conceived in 2010; the concept was developed and launched four years later.
  - (B) **2012** – Incorrect; no PKL season was held in 2012. Planning was under-way but the league launched only in 2014.
  - (C) **2016** – By 2016, PKL was already in its third/fourth season and had become well established; it was not launched in this year.

**Answer: (D)**

[Go Back to Q5](#)

### Solution

**Concept:** Bengaluru is India's largest technology and IT hub, earning the nickname "Silicon Valley of India" in reference to the famous technology cluster in California, USA.

**Step 1:** Bengaluru hosts Indian headquarters of global IT giants such as Infosys, Wipro, and Tata Consultancy Services (TCS), as well as thousands of domestic and international startups. It has the highest concentration of IT professionals and tech parks in India.

**Step 2:** Bengaluru (formerly Bangalore) is the capital and largest city of the southern state of **Karnataka**. It was renamed from Bangalore to Bengaluru in 2006.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q6.**
- (B) **Kerala** – The capital of Kerala is Thiruvananthapuram (Trivandrum). Bengaluru is not located in Kerala.
  - (C) **Telangana** – The capital of Telangana is Hyderabad. Bengaluru is in Karnataka, which borders Telangana.
  - (D) **Tamil Nadu** – The capital of Tamil Nadu is Chennai. Bengaluru borders Tamil Nadu but is firmly in Karnataka.

**Answer: (A)**

[Go Back to Q6](#)



**Solution**

**Concept:** Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is a flagship scheme under India's Skill India Mission, aimed at enabling youth to acquire industry-relevant skills and obtain recognised certifications.

**Step 1:** PMKVY was launched in 2015. It provides short-duration skill training (typically 150–300 hours) in sectors such as construction, electronics, food processing, and healthcare, followed by assessment and certification.

**Step 2:** PMKVY is implemented by the **Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE)**, which was created in 2014 as a dedicated ministry for vocational training. The National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) acts as the implementing agency.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q7. • **(A) Ministry of Education** – Handles formal schooling (Right to Education Act), higher education, and mid-day meals; vocational and skill development is outside its mandate.
- **(B) Ministry of Labour and Employment** – Deals with labor laws, provident fund (EPFO), employee state insurance (ESIC), and employment exchange; not the implementing ministry for PMKVY.
- **(D) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment** – Focuses on welfare of scheduled castes, other backward classes, senior citizens, and persons with disabilities; PMKVY is not under its purview.

**Answer: (C)**

[Go Back to Q7](#)

**Solution**

**Concept:** Bal Gangadhar Tilak (1856–1920), honoured as “Lokmanya” (accepted by the people as their leader), was a fierce nationalist who used mass mobilisation and assertive politics to demand Swaraj (self-rule) for India.

**Step 1:** Tilak's most celebrated declaration was: “**Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it**” (original Marathi: *Swarajya maza janmasiddha hak aahe ani to mi milavnarach*). This became one of the most powerful rallying cries of India's freedom movement.

**Step 2:** Tilak also popularised public celebrations of Ganesh Chaturthi and Shivaji Jayanti as platforms for nationalist consciousness, and was jailed multiple times by the British for his writings in *Kesari* newspaper.

**Why other options are wrong:**



- Q8.
- (A) 'Do or Die' – This call was issued by Mahatma Gandhi on August 8, 1942, launching the Quit India Movement; it has no connection with Tilak.
  - (C) 'Give me blood and I shall give you freedom' – This electrifying call was made by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose to Indian soldiers of the Indian National Army (INA), decades after Tilak's death.
  - (D) 'Inquilab Zindabad' – Meaning "Long Live the Revolution," this slogan is associated with Bhagat Singh and the revolutionary movement of the late 1920s; Tilak died in 1920.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Q8](#)

### Solution

**Concept:** India has been rapidly expanding its space programme under ISRO, with goals that include the Gaganyaan crewed mission and establishing India's own space station in low Earth orbit.

**Step 1:** The Indian government approved a programme for India to build and operate its own space station. This is part of India's long-term space vision, which also includes missions to the Moon (Chandrayaan series) and Mars (Mangalyaan).

**Step 2:** India's planned space station is officially named the **Bharatiya Antariksha Station (BAS)** – meaning "Indian Space Station" in Hindi. It is planned to weigh about 20 tonnes and is targeted for completion by 2035.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q9.
- (A) **Bharat Orbiting Platform** – This is a fabricated name; ISRO has not announced any space station by this designation.
  - (B) **Antariksha Bhavan** – "Antariksha Bhavan" is the name of ISRO's headquarters building in Bengaluru, Karnataka, not the planned space station.
  - (C) **IndoSat Station** – This is a fictional distractor; no such name has been announced in any official ISRO or government document.

Answer: (D)

[Go Back to Q9](#)



### Solution

**Concept:** Article 17 is one of the most socially transformative provisions in the Indian Constitution, contained in Part III under Fundamental Rights. It is unique because it operates against both the State and private individuals.

**Step 1:** Article 17 reads: “Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of Untouchability shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.”

**Step 2:** Parliament enacted the **Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955** (originally the Untouchability (Offences) Act) to give teeth to Article 17. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 further strengthened protections.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q10.**
- **(B) Equal pay for equal work** – This is a Directive Principle of State Policy under Article 39(d), not a Fundamental Right under Article 17. It is a non-justiciable directive to the State.
  - **(C) Non-discrimination by the State on grounds of religion** – This corresponds to Article 15(1), which prohibits the State from discriminating on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.
  - **(D) Right to free primary education** – This is covered by Article 21A, inserted by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002, which made free and compulsory education a Fundamental Right for children aged 6–14.

**Answer: (A)**

[Go Back to Q10](#)

### Solution

**Concept:** Keibul Lamjao National Park is a globally unique wildlife sanctuary that floats on the surface of Loktak Lake, the largest freshwater lake in northeastern India.

**Step 1:** The park is built on “phumdis” – heterogeneous masses of soil, vegetation, and organic matter of varying thickness (up to 1 metre) that float on Loktak Lake. The park covers approximately 40 sq km and is classified as a Ramsar wetland site.

**Step 2:** Keibul Lamjao is located in **Manipur** and is the last natural refuge of the critically endangered **Sangai** (*Cervus eldii eldii*), also called the brow-antlered deer or dancing deer – the state animal of Manipur.

**Why other options are wrong:**





- Q11.**
- **(A) Assam** – Assam is home to Kaziranga National Park (famous for one-horned rhinoceros) and Manas National Park; neither is a floating park.
  - **(B) Meghalaya** – Meghalaya is known for its living root bridges, caves, and very high rainfall; Keibul Lamjao is not situated there.
  - **(D) Mizoram** – Mizoram has Murlen and Phawngpui (Blue Mountain) national parks, but the world's only floating national park is in Manipur, not Mizoram.

**Answer: (C)**

[Go Back to Q11](#)

### Solution

**Concept:** UNESCO's Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) of Humanity safeguards living heritage – practices, expressions, knowledge, and skills transmitted across generations – distinct from physical (tangible) World Heritage Sites.

**Step 1:** India has numerous elements inscribed on the UNESCO ICH list, including: Vedic chanting (2008), Ramlila (2008), Kutiyattam Sanskrit theatre (2008), Kalbelia folk songs and dances (2010), Mudi yettu (2010), Chhau dance (2010), **Yoga (2016)**, Kumbh Mela (2017), Kolkata's Durga Puja (2021), and Garba of Gujarat (2023).

**Step 2:** **Yoga** was inscribed on UNESCO's Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in **2016**, recognising it as a mental, physical, and spiritual practice of ancient Indian origin with profound universal relevance.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q12.**
- **(A) Bharatanatyam dance form** – While a celebrated Indian classical dance, Bharatanatyam itself has not been individually inscribed on UNESCO's ICH list. Some other Indian dances (Kalbelia, Chhau, Mudi yettu) have been inscribed.
  - **(B) Taj Mahal architecture** – The Taj Mahal is a UNESCO World Heritage Site (tangible cultural heritage), recognised for its outstanding universal value as a physical monument, not as an Intangible Cultural Heritage.
  - **(C) Rajput hill forts of Rajasthan** – The Hill Forts of Rajasthan (including Chittorgarh, Kumbhalgarh, Ranthambore, Gagron, Amber, and Jaisalmer) are also UNESCO World Heritage Sites (tangible), inscribed in 2013 for their architectural significance.





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

**Concept:** India launched a major push to build a domestic semiconductor manufacturing ecosystem under the India Semiconductor Mission (ISM) and a Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme worth over Rs. 76,000 crore.

**Step 1:** In February–March 2024, the Union Cabinet approved three semiconductor projects: (i) **Tata Electronics** with Powerchip Semiconductor Manufacturing Corp (PSMC) of Taiwan at Dholera, Gujarat; (ii) CG Power with Renesas Electronics (Japan) and Stars Microelectronics (Thailand) at Sanand, Gujarat; and (iii) Kaynes Semicon at Sanand, Gujarat.

**Step 2:** The **Tata Group** project (Tata Electronics – PSMC joint venture) was India's most prominent and largest semiconductor fabrication facility announcement, with an investment of approximately Rs. 91,000 crore, marking India's first true semiconductor fab.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q13.**
- **(A) Reliance Industries** – Reliance has been investing in green energy, telecom (Jio), and retail, but did not announce a semiconductor fab in 2024.
  - **(C) Adani Group** – Adani has been active in airports, ports, green energy, and defence; a semiconductor fabrication plant in Gujarat was not an Adani Group announcement in 2024.
  - **(D) Infosys** – Infosys is an IT services, consulting, and outsourcing company; it does not manufacture semiconductors.

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

**Concept:** The 2000 Sydney Olympics were a historic milestone for Indian sport, particularly for women's participation at the Olympics.

**Step 1:** Karnam Malleswari (born 1975, Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh) competed in the 69 kg weightlifting category at the 2000 Sydney Olympics. She lifted a total of 240 kg (110 kg snatch + 130 kg clean and jerk) to win the **Bronze Medal**.

**Step 2:** Her bronze medal made her **the first Indian woman in history to win an**



**Olympic medal.** Before her achievement, all Olympic medals won by India were by male athletes (primarily in field hockey and wrestling).

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q14.**
- **(B) She won India's first Olympic gold medal** – Incorrect on two counts: she won a bronze (not gold), and India's first individual Olympic gold was won by Abhinav Bindra in 10m air rifle shooting at the 2008 Beijing Olympics.
  - **(C) She was the youngest Olympic medallist from India** – Age was not the defining historical significance of her achievement; being the first Indian woman to medal was the landmark.
  - **(D) She was the first Indian to win a medal in weightlifting at the Olympics** – While technically true, this is the narrower distinction. Option (A) captures her broader and more celebrated historical significance – being the first Indian woman ever to win an Olympic medal.

**Answer: (A)**

[Go Back to Q14](#)

### Solution

**Concept:** The Lahore session of the Indian National Congress (December 1929) was a defining moment in India's freedom struggle, marking the shift from Dominion Status to complete independence as the Congress goal.

**Step 1:** At this session, the Congress passed the historic **Purna Swaraj** (Complete Independence) resolution on December 19, 1929, rejecting the Viceroy Lord Irwin's offer of Dominion Status. January 26 was declared as Purna Swaraj (Independence) Day.

**Step 2:** **Jawaharlal Nehru**, aged 40, presided over the Lahore Congress session as its President. On the midnight of December 31, 1929/January 1, 1930, Nehru hoisted the tricolour flag on the banks of the Ravi river in Lahore, symbolically declaring India's independence.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q15.**
- **(A) Mahatma Gandhi** – Gandhi did not preside over the Lahore session. He was the presiding spirit and chief architect of Congress policy, but the formal presidency went to Jawaharlal Nehru. Gandhi had last presided over the Belgaum session in 1924.
  - **(B) Motilal Nehru** – Motilal Nehru (Jawaharlal's father) presided over the



Amritsar session (1919) and the Calcutta special session (1928), not Lahore 1929.

- **(D) Subhas Chandra Bose** – Bose presided over the Haripura Congress (1938) and Tripuri Congress (1939); he was not the president at the Lahore session.

**Answer: (C)**

[Go Back to Q15](#)

### Solution

**Concept:** Computer data storage is measured in a precise hierarchical system of units, where each larger unit is approximately 1,024 (i.e.,  $2^{10}$ ) times the previous one under binary prefixes.

**Step 1:** The complete hierarchy from smallest to largest is:

- Q16.** • Bit (0 or 1) → Byte (8 bits) → Kilobyte (KB  $\approx$  1,024 Bytes) → Megabyte (MB  $\approx$  1,024 KB) → Gigabyte (GB  $\approx$  1,024 MB) → Terabyte (TB  $\approx$  1,024 GB) → Petabyte (PB) → ...

**Step 2:** Starting from Byte (as the question requires), the correct increasing order is: **Byte** → **Kilobyte** → **Megabyte** → **Gigabyte** → **Terabyte**.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- **(A)** Places Terabyte (TB) before Gigabyte (GB) – incorrect; TB is larger than GB, so GB must come first in an increasing sequence.
- **(C)** Places Megabyte (MB) before Kilobyte (KB) – incorrect; KB is smaller than MB, so KB comes before MB in an increasing sequence.
- **(D)** Starts with Bit instead of Byte, and then places Gigabyte before Megabyte and Kilobyte – both errors make this sequence completely wrong.

**Answer: (B)**

[Go Back to Q16](#)

### Solution

**Concept:** The Rajya Sabha (Council of States) is the upper house of India's bicameral Parliament. Unlike the Lok Sabha (lower house), which can be dissolved, the Rajya Sabha is a permanent body that continues in existence at all times.



**Step 1:** The Rajya Sabha currently has a maximum strength of 245 members: up to 233 elected by State and Union Territory Legislative Assemblies through proportional representation, and 12 members nominated by the President for their expertise in literature, science, art, and social service. Each member serves a **six-year term**.

**Step 2:** To ensure continuity and staggered membership, **one-third (1/3)** of all Rajya Sabha members retire every **two years**. This means approximately 78–80 members (out of 233 elected seats) face election every two years.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q17.**
- **(A) One-fourth** – If one-fourth retired every 2 years, members would serve an 8-year term. Rajya Sabha members serve 6-year terms, not 8.
  - **(B) One-half** – If half retired every 2 years, members would serve a 4-year term. The constitutional provision specifies 6-year terms with one-third retiring every 2 years.
  - **(C) Two-thirds** – If two-thirds retired every 2 years, only one-third would continue at any time, and the effective term would be about 3 years – inconsistent with the constitutional design.

**Answer: (D)**

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### Solution

**Concept:** The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), enacted in September 2005 and implemented from February 2, 2006, is the world's largest rural employment guarantee programme.

**Step 1:** MGNREGA provides a **legal right** to employment: any adult member of a rural household willing to do unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage can demand work, and must be provided employment within 15 days of the demand.

**Step 2:** The Act guarantees **100 days** of wage employment per household per year. If the government fails to provide work within 15 days, the eligible applicant is entitled to an unemployment allowance from the State government.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q18.**
- **(A) 50 days** – Exactly half the correct figure; the guarantee is 100 days per household, not 50.
  - **(B) 75 days** – This figure does not appear anywhere in the MGNREGA



statute; the statutory guarantee is 100 days.

- **(D) 150 days** – This exceeds the statutory minimum. Some states (like Rajasthan) have provided additional days voluntarily, but the legal guarantee under the central Act is 100 days per household per financial year.

**Answer: (C)**

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### Solution

**Concept:** India's geographical extremities are important for GK: Indira Point (southernmost), Dardar/Indira Col (northernmost), Guhar Moti (westernmost, Gujarat), and Kibithu (easternmost, Arunachal Pradesh).

**Step 1:** Indira Point (formerly Pygmalion Point) is located at approximately 6.77°N latitude on the southern tip of **Great Nicobar Island** in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It is the southernmost point of India.

**Step 2:** Indira Point is only approximately 150 km from the island of **Sumatra, Indonesia**. The two countries are separated by the Strait of Malacca and surrounding seas. After the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, the original Indira Point lighthouse was partially submerged.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q19.**
- **(B) Sri Lanka** – Sri Lanka lies off the southeastern tip of the Indian mainland (near Tamil Nadu), separated by the Palk Strait. It is much farther from Indira Point and in a different direction (northwest).
  - **(C) Bangladesh** – Bangladesh is a landlocked country (except for its Bay of Bengal coast) situated in northeastern India, bordering West Bengal and Assam. It has no geographic proximity to Indira Point.
  - **(D) Malaysia** – The Malay Peninsula and Malaysian Borneo are further east and southeast of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Indonesia's Sumatra island is significantly closer to Indira Point than peninsular Malaysia.

**Answer: (A)**

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**Solution**

**Concept:** India's civilian nuclear power programme began in the 1960s with American assistance, as part of the Atoms for Peace initiative promoted by US President Eisenhower.

**Step 1:** The Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS) was set up in Tarapur, Maharashtra, through an agreement between India and the United States (with General Electric as the contractor). The Indo-US agreement was signed in 1963 under the Atoms for Peace programme.

**Step 2:** TAPS was commissioned in **1969** with two Boiling Water Reactors (BWRs) of 160 MW each, making it India's **first nuclear power plant**. Two additional Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) were later added, bringing total capacity to about 1,400 MW.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q20.**
- **(A) Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu** – The Madras Atomic Power Station (MAPS) at Kalpakkam began commercial operation in 1984 (Unit 1) and 1986 (Unit 2), making it India's second nuclear power station, built much later than Tarapur.
  - **(C) Rawatbhata, Rajasthan** – The Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) at Rawatbhata achieved criticality in 1972 and commercial operation in 1973, after Tarapur. It was built with Canadian assistance.
  - **(D) Narora, Uttar Pradesh** – The Narora Atomic Power Station in Uttar Pradesh was commissioned in 1991, more than two decades after Tarapur.

**Answer: (B)**

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**Solution**

**Concept:** Sania Mirza (born 1986, Hyderabad) is India's most decorated tennis player, who achieved the pinnacle of doubles tennis by reaching World No. 1 ranking in women's doubles.

**Step 1:** In 2015, Sania Mirza formed a highly successful doubles partnership with Swiss legend **Martina Hingis** (a former World No. 1 in singles and multiple Grand Slam winner). The duo proved virtually unbeatable throughout the year.

**Step 2:** The Sania–Hingis pair won the **Wimbledon 2015** Women's Doubles title at the All England Club, London. They went on to also win the US Open 2015 and the Australian Open 2016, dominating international doubles tennis.

**Why other options are wrong:**



- Q21.**
- **(A) Serena Williams** – Serena Williams is primarily a singles player (23 Grand Slam singles titles); she did not partner Sania Mirza at Wimbledon 2015. Serena won the 2015 Wimbledon singles title.
  - **(B) Venus Williams** – Venus Williams, like her sister Serena, did not partner Sania Mirza for the 2015 Wimbledon doubles. The two sisters often played doubles together.
  - **(C) Cara Black** – Cara Black (Zimbabwe) was an earlier doubles partner of Sania Mirza and a noted doubles specialist, but she was not Sania's partner for the Wimbledon 2015 title. Black retired from professional tennis before 2015.

**Answer: (D)**

[Go Back to Q21](#)

### Solution

**Concept:** Project Tiger is India's most celebrated and successful wildlife conservation programme, specifically focused on protecting the Bengal tiger (*Panthera tigris tigris*) and its habitat.

**Step 1:** Project Tiger was officially launched on **April 1, 1973**, by Prime Minister **Indira Gandhi**, in response to alarming estimates that showed India's tiger population had fallen to fewer than 1,800 individuals. The first nine tiger reserves covered 18,278 sq km, with Jim Corbett National Park (Uttarakhand) as the inaugural reserve.

**Step 2:** In **2023**, Project Tiger celebrated its **50th anniversary**. India now has over 53 tiger reserves covering more than 75,000 sq km. The 2022 census showed 3,167 tigers, a dramatic recovery from near-extinction levels.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q22.**
- **(B) 1965** – Project Tiger was not in existence in 1965; it was launched eight years later in response to the dramatic decline in tiger numbers revealed by the 1972 census.
  - **(C) 1980** – By 1980, Project Tiger was already seven years old and had achieved significant early success; the Wildlife Protection Act had been passed in 1972, predating Project Tiger by a year.
  - **(D) 1970** – In 1970, the government banned tiger hunting; the formal conservation programme (Project Tiger) came three years later in 1973 after the census confirmed critical population decline.





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

**Concept:** The Indian Independence Act, 1947, passed by the British Parliament on July 18, 1947, provided for the partition of British India into two independent sovereign dominions: India and Pakistan.

**Step 1:** Under the Mountbatten Plan (June 3 Plan, 1947), it was decided that British India would be partitioned into two separate dominions. Lord Mountbatten served as the last Viceroy of British India and became the first Governor-General of independent India.

**Step 2:** **Pakistan** became independent at the stroke of midnight ending August 13 / beginning August 14, so Pakistan celebrates its Independence Day on **August 14, 1947**. **India** became independent at the stroke of midnight ending August 14 / beginning August 15, and celebrates Independence Day on **August 15, 1947**.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q23.**
- **(A) India on August 14, Pakistan on August 15** – This reverses the actual dates entirely. India's Independence Day is August 15 and Pakistan's is August 14, not the other way around.
  - **(B) Both on August 14, 1947** – India did not become independent on August 14; August 14 is Pakistan's Independence Day. India's independence was celebrated on August 15.
  - **(D) Both on August 15, 1947** – Pakistan formally became independent on August 14 (one day ahead of India), so both nations did not share August 15 as their independence date.

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

**Concept:** India's electoral system for the Lok Sabha (House of the People) follows the British Westminster model of territorial representation.

**Step 1:** In the **First Past the Post (FPTP)** system (also called the Simple Plurality or Single-Member Plurality system), the country is divided into single-member constituencies. Each constituency returns one Member of Parliament (MP). The





candidate with the **highest number of votes** wins, even without an absolute majority.

**Step 2:** FPTP is used for all Lok Sabha elections and most State Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) elections in India. It is simple to administer and easy for voters to understand, though it can result in a party winning a majority of seats with a minority of total votes.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q24.**
- **(A) Proportional Representation** – Used in India for elections to the Rajya Sabha (each state elects members in proportion to its Vidhan Sabha strength) and for the election of the President and Vice-President; not used for Lok Sabha.
  - **(C) Single Transferable Vote (STV)** – A form of proportional representation used in India for Rajya Sabha elections (where voters rank candidates) and for President/Vice-President elections; not used for Lok Sabha.
  - **(D) List system of proportional representation** – Used in many European countries where voters choose a party and seats are allocated in proportion to votes won; India does not use this system for Lok Sabha elections.

**Answer: (B)**

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### Solution

**Concept:** Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was launched on January 18, 2016, as a comprehensive crop insurance scheme to provide financial support to farmers against crop losses due to natural calamities, pests, or diseases.

**Step 1:** PMFBY replaced earlier schemes (National Agricultural Insurance Scheme and Modified NAIS) with significantly lower premium rates. The scheme is administered by the Agriculture Insurance Company of India (AIC) and empanelled private insurance companies.

**Step 2:** Under PMFBY, the maximum premium payable by farmers is capped as follows:

- Q25.**
- **Kharif crops:** Maximum 2% of sum insured
  - **Rabi crops:** Maximum 1.5% of sum insured
  - **Annual commercial / horticultural crops:** Maximum 5% of sum insured

The remaining premium (which can be substantial) is shared equally between the Central and State Governments.



**Why other options are wrong:**

- **(A) 3%** – This is higher than the actual Kharif premium cap of 2% under PMFBY; 3% does not appear as a farmer's premium rate for any crop category in the scheme.
- **(B) 2.5%** – This exceeds the actual 2% cap for Kharif crops and does not correspond to any specific crop category premium under PMFBY.
- **(C) 3.5%** – This figure is not specified for any crop under PMFBY; it is a distractor. The highest farmer premium under PMFBY is 5% for commercial/horticultural crops.

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

**Answer Key**

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

