

IIFT General Knowledge

Sample Paper – 1

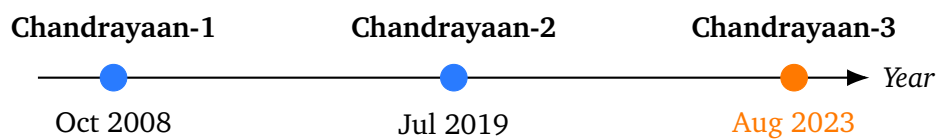
Duration: 22 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 30

Instructions

- This paper contains **20** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the **General Knowledge & Current Affairs** section of the **IIFT MBA** entrance exam (NTA CBT).
- Each correct answer carries **+1.5 marks**. An incorrect answer carries a penalty of **–0.5 marks**. Unattempted questions carry **zero** marks.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose carefully.
- Time allocation: **22 minutes** (based on the 120-min/110-Q full paper structure).
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or other electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

Q1. India's **Chandrayaan-3** mission achieved a historic milestone by successfully soft-landing its *Vikram* lander on the Moon's south polar region. The following timeline summarises ISRO's three lunar missions:



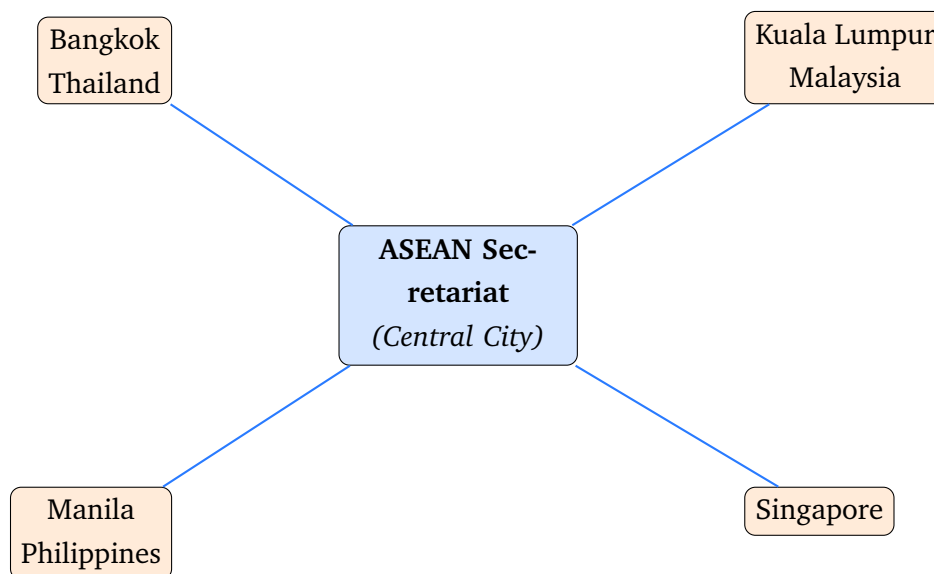
On which date did Chandrayaan-3's *Vikram* lander successfully touch down on the lunar south pole?

- (A) 23 August 2023
- (B) 14 July 2023
- (C) 6 September 2019
- (D) 12 September 2023



- Q2.** India held the Presidency of the G20 for 2022–23, culminating in the New Delhi Summit in September 2023. What was the official theme of India’s G20 Presidency?
- (A) “Recovering Together, Recovering Stronger”
 - (B) “Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam — One Earth, One Family, One Future”
 - (C) “Unite for a Better World”
 - (D) “Building Consensus for Fair and Sustainable Development”
- Q3.** The Nobel Peace Prize 2023 was awarded to a human rights activist for courageous efforts against the oppression of women and the fight for human rights for all. Who was the recipient?
- (A) Oleksandra Matviichuk
 - (B) Ales Bialiatski
 - (C) Narges Mohammadi
 - (D) Maria Ressa
- Q4.** The Government of India launched the **National Monetisation Pipeline (NMP)** in August 2021 as a framework for monetising core assets of the Central Government. What is the aggregate monetisation potential of NMP for the period 2021–25?
- (A) Rs. 3 lakh crore
 - (B) Rs. 4.5 lakh crore
 - (C) Rs. 5 lakh crore
 - (D) Rs. 6 lakh crore
- Q5.** The **Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)** maintains a permanent Secretariat to coordinate its activities and implement agreements. The diagram below shows ASEAN capitals connected to the Secretariat city:





Where is the ASEAN Secretariat headquartered?

- (A) Jakarta, Indonesia
- (B) Bangkok, Thailand
- (C) Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- (D) Manila, Philippines

Q6. At the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) Summit held in July 2023, a new country was formally admitted as a full member, expanding the bloc's membership. Which country became the newest full member of the SCO in 2023?

- (A) Turkey
- (B) Saudi Arabia
- (C) Iran
- (D) Qatar

Q7. Which grouping, known as the **G4**, campaigns for reform of the UN Security Council to include new permanent members?

- (A) India, France, Germany, Japan
- (B) India, Germany, Japan, Brazil
- (C) India, Brazil, South Africa, Japan

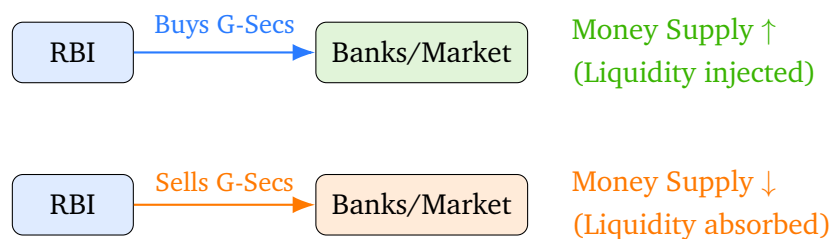


(D) India, Australia, Germany, Brazil

Q8. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) was established as a non-statutory body in 1988. In which year was SEBI granted statutory powers through the enactment of the SEBI Act?

- (A) 1988
- (B) 1990
- (C) 1991
- (D) 1992

Q9. The Reserve Bank of India uses several monetary policy instruments to regulate liquidity in the financial system. The diagram below illustrates the mechanism of one such instrument:



Which of the following correctly defines **Open Market Operations (OMO)** conducted by the RBI?

- (A) Regulating forex markets by buying or selling foreign currency reserves
- (B) Providing emergency credit to commercial banks at the bank rate
- (C) Buying or selling government securities in the open market to regulate money supply and liquidity
- (D) Issuing directives on the Cash Reserve Ratio to scheduled banks

Q10. The Government of India announced the **Production-Linked Incentive (PLI)** scheme in March 2020, initially covering three specific sectors to boost domestic manufacturing. Which of the following sectors was **NOT** part of the initial PLI scheme announced in March 2020?



- (A) Electric Vehicles
- (B) Mobile phone manufacturing
- (C) Medical devices
- (D) Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (bulk drugs)

Q11. The **Quit India Movement** was a mass civil disobedience movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress demanding an end to British rule in India. In which month and year was the movement launched?

- (A) August 1940
- (B) August 1941
- (C) August 1943
- (D) August 1942

Q12. **Dholavira**, one of the largest and most prominent archaeological sites belonging to the Indus Valley Civilisation (Harappan culture), was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2021. In which Indian state is Dholavira located?

- (A) Rajasthan
- (B) Gujarat
- (C) Punjab
- (D) Haryana

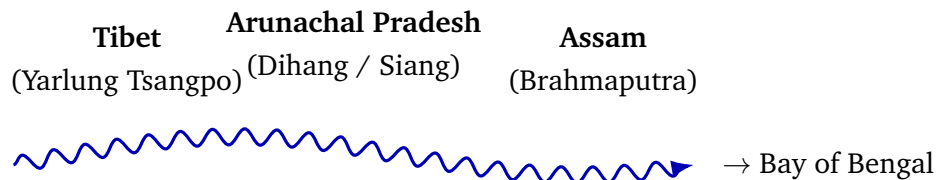
Q13. **Bharatanatyam** is one of the eight classical dance forms of India, known for its fixed upper torso, bent legs, and intricate footwork. Which Indian state is the state of origin of this classical dance form?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Kerala
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- (D) Karnataka



- Q14.** The **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992** is a landmark legislation in Indian constitutional history. What is the primary subject matter of this Amendment?
- (A) Reservation for women in Parliament
 - (B) Creation of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes
 - (C) Establishment and empowerment of Panchayati Raj Institutions
 - (D) Making primary education compulsory under Article 21A
- Q15.** The Indian judiciary has the power to issue various constitutional writs under Article 32 (Supreme Court) and Article 226 (High Courts). Which of the following correctly describes the writ of **Habeas Corpus**?
- (A) “We command” — a writ ordering a public authority to perform a mandatory public duty
 - (B) “By what warrant” — a writ questioning the authority under which a person holds a public office
 - (C) “To be certified” — a writ ordering transfer of records from a lower court to a higher court
 - (D) A writ ordering the production of a detained person before a court to examine the legality of the detention
- Q16.** Chilika Lake is India’s largest coastal lagoon and Asia’s largest brackish water lagoon. It is an important Ramsar wetland site and habitat for migratory birds. In which Indian state is Chilika Lake located?
- (A) Andhra Pradesh
 - (B) Odisha
 - (C) West Bengal
 - (D) Kerala
- Q17.** The river **Brahmaputra** originates on the Tibetan Plateau and traverses three countries before draining into the Bay of Bengal. The schematic below shows how it is known by different names along its course:





By what name is the Brahmaputra River known in **Tibet/China**?

- (A) Tsangpo (Yarlung Tsangpo)
- (B) Dihang
- (C) Lohit
- (D) Jamuna

Q18. The **James Webb Space Telescope (JWST)**, the most powerful space telescope ever built, was launched as a joint project of NASA, ESA, and the Canadian Space Agency. On what date was JWST launched?

- (A) 12 October 2021
- (B) 3 July 2021
- (C) 14 December 2021
- (D) 25 December 2021

Q19. The ICC Men's Cricket World Cup 2023 (50-over format) was hosted by India and concluded with the final played at the Narendra Modi Stadium, Ahmedabad on 19 November 2023. Which team won the ICC Cricket World Cup 2023?

- (A) India
- (B) Australia
- (C) South Africa
- (D) England

Q20. The **Bharat Ratna**, India's highest civilian honour, was announced for multiple recipients in 2024. Which among the following received the Bharat Ratna in 2024?



- (A) APJ Abdul Kalam (posthumous)
- (B) Sachin Tendulkar
- (C) M.S. Swaminathan (posthumous)
- (D) Atal Bihari Vajpayee



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

Concept — ISRO Lunar Missions: India's Chandrayaan programme is ISRO's series of lunar exploration missions. Chandrayaan-3 was specifically designed for a soft landing after the partial success of Chandrayaan-2 (whose orbiter succeeded but lander crashed in September 2019).

Step 1 — Recall the landing date: Chandrayaan-3's *Vikram* lander successfully touched down on the Moon's south polar region on **23 August 2023**, making India the first country to land near the lunar south pole and the fourth country overall to achieve a soft landing on the Moon.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): 14 July 2023 was the launch date of Chandrayaan-3, not the landing date.
- Option (C): 6 September 2019 was when Chandrayaan-2's *Vikram* lander crashed during its attempted touchdown.
- Option (D): 12 September 2023 is a fabricated date with no significance in ISRO's lunar programme.

Final Answer: Chandrayaan-3 landed on 23 August 2023 ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 1](#)

Q2.**Solution**

Concept — India's G20 Presidency 2022–23: The G20 Presidency rotates annually among member nations. India held the Presidency from 1 December 2022 to 30 November 2023, hosting the New Delhi G20 Summit on 9–10 September 2023.

Step 1 — Identify the theme: India's theme "**Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam**" (from the Maha Upanishad, meaning "The World is One Family") was expressed in full as "**One Earth, One Family, One Future.**" The lotus logo had 125 petals representing 125 crore Indians. This theme emphasised inclusive, ambitious, action-oriented, and decisive outcomes.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): "Recovering Together, Recovering Stronger" was Indonesia's G20



Presidency theme in 2022.

- Option (C): “Unite for a Better World” was not a G20 presidency theme for any recent year.
- Option (D): “Building Consensus for Fair and Sustainable Development” was Argentina’s G20 theme in 2018.

Final Answer: India’s G20 theme was “Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam — One Earth, One Family, One Future” ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 2](#)

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Nobel Peace Prize 2023: The Nobel Committee in Oslo awards the Peace Prize to individuals or organisations that have “done the most or the best work for fraternity between nations, the abolition or reduction of standing armies and for the holding and promotion of peace congresses.”

Step 1 — Identify the 2023 laureate: The Nobel Peace Prize 2023 was awarded to **Narges Mohammadi**, an Iranian human rights activist and journalist, for her fight against the oppression of women in Iran and her efforts to promote human rights and freedom for all. She received the prize while imprisoned in Iran’s Evin Prison.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Oleksandra Matviichuk (Ukrainian human rights defender) won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2022 (jointly with others).
- Option (B): Ales Bialiatski (Belarusian activist) also won in 2022, not 2023.
- Option (D): Maria Ressa (Filipino journalist) won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2021.

Final Answer: Nobel Peace Prize 2023 was awarded to Narges Mohammadi ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 3](#)



Q4.

Solution

Concept — National Monetisation Pipeline (NMP): The NMP was launched by Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman on 23 August 2021 as a part of the Union Budget 2021–22 announcements. It aims at monetising brownfield public infrastructure assets (like highways, railways, airports, power transmission lines) owned by the Central Government.

Step 1 — Recall the NMP target: The aggregate monetisation potential for the four-year period 2021–25 was estimated at **Rs. 6 lakh crore** (approximately \$81 billion). The top sectors include roads (Rs. 1.6 lakh crore), railways (Rs. 1.52 lakh crore), and power (Rs. 0.85 lakh crore).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Rs. 3 lakh crore is roughly half the actual figure — a common underestimate.
- Option (B): Rs. 4.5 lakh crore is also lower than the announced target.
- Option (C): Rs. 5 lakh crore is close but not the correct figure announced.

Final Answer: NMP target is Rs. 6 lakh crore $\Rightarrow$ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 4](#)

Q5.

Solution

Concept — ASEAN Secretariat: The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established on 8 August 1967. It has a permanent Secretariat to coordinate policy and administer ASEAN affairs. The Secretariat location should not be confused with member states' own capitals.

Step 1 — Identify the location: The ASEAN Secretariat is located in **Jakarta, Indonesia**. It has been based there since 1976, when the Agreement on the Establishment of the ASEAN Secretariat was signed in Bali. Indonesia, as ASEAN's largest founding economy, hosts the permanent headquarters.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): Bangkok, Thailand hosts several UN agencies but not the ASEAN Secretariat.
- Option (C): Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia is the capital of another founding ASEAN member but does not house the Secretariat.



- Option (D): Manila, Philippines is also a founding member capital but not the Secretariat's home.

Final Answer: ASEAN Secretariat is in Jakarta, Indonesia $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 5](#)

Q6.

Solution

Concept — SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organisation): The SCO is a Eurasian political, economic, and security organisation founded in 2001 in Shanghai. Its members include China, Russia, India (2017), Pakistan (2017), and Central Asian states.

Step 1 — Identify the 2023 new member: At the SCO Heads of State Council meeting in New Delhi on 4 July 2023, **Iran** was formally admitted as a full member of the SCO, becoming the ninth full member. Iran had been an observer state since 2005. The decision to grant Iran full membership was made at the 2022 Samarkand Summit.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Turkey is a “dialogue partner” of SCO but has not been admitted as a full member.
- Option (B): Saudi Arabia was granted “dialogue partner” status at the 2023 summit but is not a full member.
- Option (D): Qatar has no formal full membership status in the SCO.

Final Answer: Iran became the newest full SCO member in 2023 $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 6](#)

Q7.

Solution

Concept — G4 Nations and UNSC Reform: The G4 is a coalition of four countries — each supporting the others' bids for permanent membership on the UN Security Council. They argue that the current P5 composition (US, UK, France, Russia, China) does not reflect today's geopolitical realities and advocate expansion of permanent seats.

Step 1 — Identify G4 members: The G4 consists of **India, Germany, Japan, and**



Brazil. These four nations are significant economic powers and argue they deserve permanent UNSC seats based on population, GDP, and global contributions (e.g., UN peacekeeping).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): France is already a permanent P5 member; it would not campaign for additional permanent seats through G4.
- Option (C): South Africa is not part of the G4; it advocates for African representation separately through the Ezulwini Consensus.
- Option (D): Australia is not a G4 member; it is part of QUAD alongside India, the US, and Japan.

Final Answer: The G4 consists of India, Germany, Japan, Brazil $\Rightarrow$ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 7](#)

Q8.

Solution

Concept — SEBI's History: The Securities and Exchange Board of India was first set up as a non-statutory administrative body under a Government of India resolution in April 1988 to regulate and promote the securities market. It gained legal teeth through parliamentary legislation.

Step 1 — Identify year of statutory powers: The **Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992** was passed by Parliament, granting SEBI statutory status and wide-ranging powers over the capital market, including powers to register and regulate market intermediaries, investigate and enforce securities laws, and prohibit insider trading. SEBI became operational with full statutory powers in 1992.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): 1988 is when SEBI was established as a non-statutory body, not when it received statutory powers.
- Option (B): 1990 saw no major legislation conferring statutory powers on SEBI.
- Option (C): 1991 was the year of India's economic liberalisation; SEBI's Act came in the following year.

Final Answer: SEBI was granted statutory powers in 1992 $\Rightarrow$ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 8](#)



Q9.

Solution

Concept — Open Market Operations (OMO): OMO is one of the key quantitative instruments of monetary policy used by the Reserve Bank of India to manage short-term liquidity and align the money market interest rate with the policy rate (repo rate).

Step 1 — Define OMO: OMO refers to the purchase or sale of **government securities (G-Secs)** by the RBI in the open market. When the RBI *buys* G-Secs, it injects liquidity (money supply increases). When it *sells* G-Secs, it absorbs liquidity (money supply decreases). This is distinct from forex operations, bank rate lending, or CRR directives.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Buying/selling foreign currency describes **forex market intervention** by RBI, not OMO.
- Option (B): Providing emergency credit at the bank rate describes the **bank rate/Marginal Standing Facility**, not OMO.
- Option (D): Issuing CRR directives is a separate instrument that mandates banks to maintain a cash reserve with RBI.

Final Answer: OMO = buying or selling G-Secs to regulate money supply ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 9](#)

Q10.

Solution

Concept — PLI Scheme (March 2020): The Production-Linked Incentive scheme was announced by the Government of India in March 2020 to boost domestic manufacturing and attract investment by offering financial incentives linked to incremental sales over a base year.

Step 1 — Identify original 3 sectors: The initial PLI scheme (March 2020) covered exactly **three sectors**: (1) Mobile phones and electronic components, (2) Pharmaceutical active ingredients (bulk drugs), and (3) Medical devices. The scheme was later extended to 10 more sectors including automobiles/EVs, textiles, food processing, etc. — but those came in subsequent announcements (November 2020 onwards).

Why other options are wrong:



- Option (B): Mobile phone manufacturing *was* part of the original March 2020 PLI scheme.
- Option (C): Medical devices *was* part of the original March 2020 PLI scheme.
- Option (D): Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (bulk drugs) *was* part of the original March 2020 PLI scheme.

Final Answer: Electric Vehicles were NOT in the initial March 2020 PLI scheme

⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 10](#)

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Quit India Movement 1942: The Quit India Movement (also called the August Movement or Bharat Chodo Andolan) was the most powerful mass movement in India's freedom struggle. It was passed by the All India Congress Committee (AICC) in Bombay (now Mumbai) with Gandhi's famous call "Do or Die."

Step 1 — Identify the year: The Quit India Resolution was passed on **8 August 1942** at the Gowalia Tank Maidan in Bombay. The British responded with mass arrests of Congress leaders, including Gandhi, Nehru, Patel, and others. The movement saw widespread protests, strikes, and sabotage across the country.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): August 1940 saw the "August Offer" by Viceroy Linlithgow, not the Quit India Movement.
- Option (B): August 1941 — no significant mass movement was launched; India was drawn into WWII in December 1941.
- Option (C): August 1943 is after the launch; by then the movement had been largely suppressed by the British.

Final Answer: Quit India Movement was launched in August 1942 ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 11](#)



Q12.

Solution

Concept — Dholavira and Harappan Civilisation: Dholavira is one of the five largest Harappan (Indus Valley Civilisation) sites discovered so far, along with Mohenjo-daro, Harappa, Ganeriwala, and Rakhigarhi. It is notable for its unique water conservation systems and a signboard with Harappan script.

Step 1 — Identify the state: Dholavira is located on the island of Khadir Bet in the **Rann of Kutch**, in the **Gujarat** state of India. It was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in July 2021. The site was excavated by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) from 1990 onwards.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Rajasthan has the Harappan site of Kalibangan but not Dholavira.
- Option (C): Punjab has Harappa (in present-day Pakistan) and some sites like Ropar in India, but not Dholavira.
- Option (D): Haryana has Rakhigarhi (another large Harappan site) but not Dholavira.

Final Answer: Dholavira is located in Gujarat ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 12](#)

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Indian Classical Dance Forms: India has eight classical dance forms recognised by the Sangeet Natak Akademi: Bharatanatyam, Kathak, Kuchipudi, Odissi, Manipuri, Mohiniyattam, Sattriya, and Kathakali. Each is associated with a specific region and its cultural-religious traditions.

Step 1 — Identify Bharatanatyam's origin: Bharatanatyam originated in the **Thanjavur** (Tanjore) district of **Tamil Nadu** and evolved from the devotional dances performed by Devadasis in temples dedicated to Lord Shiva. It was systematised and brought to the concert stage in the 20th century by Rukmini Devi Arundale.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): Kerala is the origin of Mohiniyattam (lyrical feminine dance) and Kathakali (dramatic narrative dance).



- Option (C): Andhra Pradesh is the home of Kuchipudi classical dance.
- Option (D): Karnataka does not have a recognised classical dance form of its own (Yakshagana is its folk form).

Final Answer: Bharatanatyam originates from Tamil Nadu $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 13](#)

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Constitutional Amendments on Local Self-Government: India has a multi-tier governance structure. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments (both 1992, effective 1993) deal with decentralisation and strengthening of local bodies — rural and urban respectively.

Step 1 — Identify the subject of the 73rd Amendment: The **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992** added Part IX and the 11th Schedule to the Constitution, providing for the establishment and empowerment of **Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)** — the three-tier structure of Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti (Block level), and Zila Parishad (District level). It mandated reservations for SC/ST and women (not less than 1/3rd seats).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Reservation for women in Parliament has not yet been enacted (as of the exam year); the Women's Reservation Act 2023 applies to Parliament but is a separate Act.
- Option (B): The National Commission for Scheduled Castes was constituted under Article 338 (amended by 65th Amendment, 1990), not the 73rd Amendment.
- Option (D): Compulsory primary education under Article 21A was inserted by the 86th Constitutional Amendment, 2002.

Final Answer: 73rd Amendment deals with Panchayati Raj Institutions $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 14](#)



Q15.

Solution

Concept — Constitutional Writs (Article 32 and 226): The Supreme Court (Article 32) and High Courts (Article 226) can issue five constitutional writs: Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Quo Warranto, and Certiorari. Each has a distinct purpose in protecting fundamental rights and ensuring accountability.

Step 1 — Define Habeas Corpus: *Habeas Corpus* is a Latin term meaning “**you shall have the body.**” It is a writ directing a person (authority, jail superintendent, etc.) detaining another person to **produce the detained person before a court** so that the court may examine whether the detention is lawful. It is the primary safeguard against illegal or arbitrary detention.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “We command” describes **Mandamus** — a writ directing a public official or authority to perform a legal duty they have failed to perform.
- Option (B): “By what warrant” describes **Quo Warranto** — a writ questioning the authority by which a person holds a public office.
- Option (C): “To be certified” describes **Certiorari** — a writ issued to a lower court to transfer records to a higher court for review.

Final Answer: Habeas Corpus = produce detained person before a court to check legality of detention ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 15](#)

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Important Wetlands of India: India has numerous Ramsar wetland sites. Chilika Lake is significant for its ecology, fisheries, and as a habitat for migratory birds from Central Asia, Europe, and the Himalayas.

Step 1 — Identify the state: Chilika Lake is located in **Odisha**, spread across the Puri, Khurda, and Ganjam districts. It is India’s largest coastal lagoon (approximately 1,100 sq km) and Asia’s largest brackish water lagoon. It was India’s first Ramsar site (designated in 1981) and is home to the Irrawaddy dolphin.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Andhra Pradesh has Kolleru Lake (a freshwater lake, also a Ramsar site) but not Chilika.



- Option (C): West Bengal has the Sundarbans delta wetlands but not Chilika Lake.
- Option (D): Kerala has Vembanad Lake (also a large lagoon-lake) and Ash-tamudi wetlands, but not Chilika.

Final Answer: Chilika Lake is located in Odisha ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 16](#)

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Brahmaputra River System: The Brahmaputra is one of Asia's major rivers, originating near Mansarovar Lake in Tibet and flowing for about 2,900 km before meeting the Ganges and draining into the Bay of Bengal. It is known by different names in different countries and regions.

Step 1 — Identify the Tibetan name: In **Tibet/China**, the river is called **Yarlung Tsangpo** (or simply Tsangpo). It flows eastward across the Tibetan Plateau before cutting through the Himalayas near Namcha Barwa, where it is called *Dihang* or *Siang* in Arunachal Pradesh. In Assam it becomes the Brahmaputra, and in Bangladesh it is known as the Jamuna.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): Dihang is the name used in Arunachal Pradesh (after the river enters India), not in Tibet.
- Option (C): Lohit is a *tributary* of the Brahmaputra (originating in Tibet), not the main river's Tibetan name.
- Option (D): Jamuna is the name of the Brahmaputra in Bangladesh, not in Tibet.

Final Answer: Brahmaputra is called Tsangpo (Yarlung Tsangpo) in Tibet ⇒ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 17](#)



Q18.

Solution

Concept — James Webb Space Telescope (JWST): JWST is the successor to the Hubble Space Telescope, designed to observe the universe in infrared wavelengths. It is a joint project of NASA, the European Space Agency (ESA), and the Canadian Space Agency (CSA), and orbits at the L2 Lagrange point about 1.5 million km from Earth.

Step 1 — Identify the launch date: JWST was launched on **25 December 2021** aboard an Ariane 5 rocket from the Guiana Space Centre in Kourou, French Guiana. It took about a month to reach its destination at the L2 point and began releasing its first full-colour images in July 2022.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): 12 October 2021 has no significance for JWST; it is a fabricated date.
- Option (B): 3 July 2021 is also not a significant date for JWST's mission timeline.
- Option (C): 14 December 2021 is close but incorrect; the actual launch was 11 days later on Christmas Day.

Final Answer: JWST was launched on 25 December 2021 ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 18](#)

Q19.

Solution

Concept — ICC Cricket World Cup 2023: The ICC Men's Cricket World Cup 2023 was the 13th edition of the tournament, held in India from 5 October to 19 November 2023. Ten teams competed in a round-robin format followed by knockout stages.

Step 1 — Identify the winner: Australia won the ICC Cricket World Cup 2023, defeating India by 6 wickets in the final at the Narendra Modi Stadium, Ahmedabad on 19 November 2023. Australia thus claimed their record-extending sixth ODI World Cup title. Travis Head scored a brilliant century (137 runs) in the final.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): India were the hosts and finalists but lost to Australia in the final.



- Option (C): South Africa did not reach the final; they lost to Australia in the semi-finals.
- Option (D): England were the defending champions (2019) but failed to qualify for the knockout stage in 2023.

Final Answer: Australia won the ICC Cricket World Cup 2023 ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 19](#)

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Bharat Ratna 2024: The Bharat Ratna is India's highest civilian award, conferred for exceptional service of the highest order to the nation. Multiple awardees were announced in early 2024.

Step 1 — Identify the 2024 awardee: Among the 2024 Bharat Ratna recipients, **M.S. Swaminathan** (posthumous) — often called the “Father of Green Revolution in India” — was recognised for his pioneering work in agricultural sciences that transformed India into a food-surplus nation. Other 2024 recipients included Kar-poori Thakur (posthumous), L.K. Advani, P.V. Narasimha Rao (posthumous), and Chaudhary Charan Singh (posthumous).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): APJ Abdul Kalam received the Bharat Ratna in **1997**, not 2024. He passed away in 2015.
- Option (B): Sachin Tendulkar received the Bharat Ratna in **2014**, making him the youngest and first sportsperson to receive it.
- Option (D): Atal Bihari Vajpayee received the Bharat Ratna in **2015** (posthumous, awarded after his death in 2018 — actually awarded in 2015 when he was alive).

Final Answer: M.S. Swaminathan received the Bharat Ratna in 2024 ⇒ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 20](#)



Answer Key

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

