

IIFT General Knowledge Sample Paper – 10

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Instructions

- This paper contains **20 questions** to be attempted in **22 minutes**.
- Maximum marks: **30**.
- Marking scheme: **+1.5** for a correct answer, **−0.5** for a wrong answer, **0** for unattempted questions.
- Each question has **four options** (A, B, C, D); only **one** option is correct.
- The examination is conducted in **CBT (Computer-Based Test)** mode.
- **No calculator** is allowed.
- Do not spend too much time on any single question; move on and return if time permits.

General Knowledge — 20 Questions

Q1. Which of the following statements about **Chandrayaan-3** is **correct**?

- (A) Chandrayaan-3 landed on 15 August 2023; the landing site was named ‘Tiranga Point’; the spacecraft landed in the Moon’s equatorial region.
- (B) Chandrayaan-3 achieved a successful soft landing near the lunar south pole on 23 August 2023; the landing site was named ‘Shiv Shakti Point’; India became the first country to land a spacecraft near the lunar south pole.
- (C) Chandrayaan-3 was a flyby mission only; it carried no lander or rover.
- (D) Chandrayaan-3 landed on 1 September 2023; India was the second country after China to land near the lunar south pole.

Q2. Which of the following best describes **Aditya-L1**, India’s first dedicated solar observatory mission?



- (A) It is placed in Low Earth Orbit at approximately 600 km altitude and images the Sun remotely as a solar telescope.
- (B) It was placed on the lunar surface near the south pole to study solar wind shielding by the Moon.
- (C) It is placed at the Sun–Earth L2 Lagrange point, located 1.5 million km from Earth on the far side away from the Sun.
- (D) It is placed in a halo orbit around the Sun–Earth Lagrange Point 1 (L1), approximately 1.5 million km from Earth, providing an unobstructed, continuous view of the Sun; it carries 7 scientific payloads.



Q3. Which of the following statements about the **Rowlatt Act, 1919** is **correct**?

- (A) The Rowlatt Act guaranteed freedom of the press and repealed existing sedition laws; it was approved unanimously by the Imperial Legislative Council.
- (B) The Rowlatt Act introduced separate Muslim electorates and weighted representation in provincial legislatures.
- (C) The Rowlatt Act empowered the British government to imprison any person suspected of revolutionary activity without trial for up to two years; it was passed despite all Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council opposing it; Gandhi called it a 'Black Act' and organised a nationwide hartal on 6 April 1919.
- (D) The Rowlatt Act provided for juries of Indian civilians for all political trials, expanding the right to a fair trial.

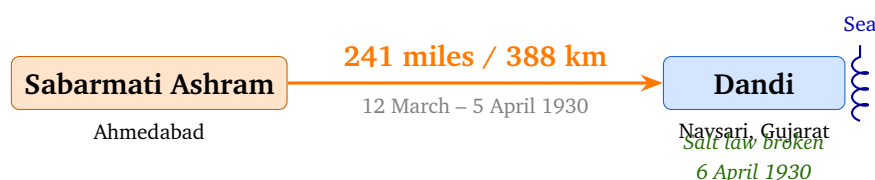
Q4. Which of the following correctly describes the **Non-Cooperation Movement** launched under Mahatma Gandhi?



- (A) Gandhi launched the Non-Cooperation Movement in September 1920; it involved boycott of government services, courts, councils, schools, and foreign cloth; Gandhi called off the movement in February 1922 following the violent Chauri Chaura incident in which protesters burned a police station, killing 22 policemen.
- (B) The movement was launched by Bal Gangadhar Tilak in 1916; it was called off at the Lucknow Pact and was limited to Maharashtra.
- (C) The movement was launched in 1929 at the Lahore Session as a precursor to Civil Disobedience and was never officially called off.
- (D) The movement was launched in 1919 immediately after Jallianwala Bagh and was called off when the British agreed to the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.

Q5. Which of the following statements about the **Dandi March (Salt Satyagraha)** is **correct**?

- (A) Gandhi marched from Wardha Ashram (Nagpur) to Dandi, covering 100 miles, from 1 January to 26 January 1930, marking the start of the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- (B) Gandhi marched from Sabarmati Ashram to Champaran, Bihar, covering 500 miles, marking the start of the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- (C) Gandhi marched from Dandi to Sabarmati Ashram (in the reverse direction) after the salt law was repealed by the British.
- (D) Gandhi led the Dandi March from Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad, to Dandi, a coastal village in Navsari district of Gujarat, covering 241 miles (388 km) from 12 March to 5 April 1930; he broke the salt law at Dandi on 6 April 1930, launching the Civil Disobedience Movement.



Q6. Which of the following correctly describes the India–Australia Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (ECTA)?

- (A) The ECTA was signed in 2019 and replaced the existing Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) with Australia.
- (B) India and Australia signed the ECTA on 2 April 2022; it entered into force on 29 December 2022; it is the first FTA India has concluded with a developed economy in over a decade; over 96% of Indian exports gain duty-free access to Australia.
- (C) The ECTA is a Memorandum of Understanding on digital trade only, not a goods and services trade agreement; it was signed in 2023.
- (D) The ECTA was signed during the 2024 Quad Summit; it provides zero-duty access for only 50% of Indian goods into Australia.

Q7. Which of the following best describes the Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme launched by the Government of India?

- (A) PLI covers only 5 sectors: mobile phones, pharmaceuticals, textiles, food processing, and electronics; total budgetary outlay is ₹50,000 crore.
- (B) PLI covers 10 sectors; it is limited to foreign companies investing in India; the total outlay is ₹1 lakh crore.
- (C) The PLI scheme, launched in 2020–21, covers 14 key manufacturing sectors; it provides financial incentives to eligible manufacturers based on incremental sales from domestic manufacturing; the total budgetary outlay across all 14 sectors is approximately ₹1.97 lakh crore.
- (D) PLI covers 20 sectors including agriculture and fisheries; total outlay is ₹5 lakh crore.

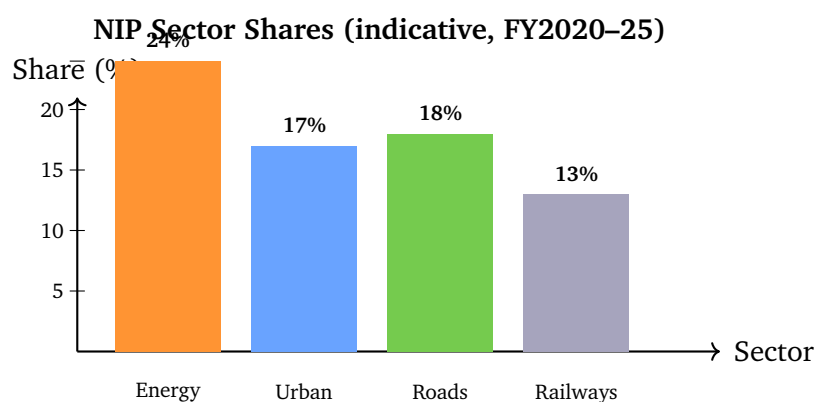
Q8. Which of the following statements about the National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) is correct?

- (A) The NIP, launched in December 2019, envisions infrastructure investment of ₹111 lakh crore (₹111 trillion) over FY2020–FY2025 across



7,400+ projects; the energy sector has the largest share ($\approx 24\%$), followed by urban, roads, and railways.

- (B) The NIP total outlay is ₹20 lakh crore; it covers only roads and railways; it was launched in 2021.
- (C) The NIP is the same as the National Monetization Pipeline (NMP) with a total of ₹6 lakh crore.
- (D) The NIP covers only PPP (public-private partnership) projects; total outlay is ₹50 lakh crore; it was launched during COVID in 2020.



Q9. Which of the following cases and constitutional provisions are correctly matched?

- (A) *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala* (1973) — Expanded Article 21; held that procedure established by law must be fair, just and reasonable.
- (B) *Golaknath v. State of Punjab* (1967) — Ruled that Parliament cannot amend Fundamental Rights.
- (C) *A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras* (1950) — Expanded Article 21 by linking it to Articles 14 and 19 in a ‘golden triangle’.
- (D) *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India* (1978) — Expanded the scope of Article 21 by ruling that the ‘procedure established by law’ must be fair, just, and reasonable; linked Articles 14, 19, and 21 into a ‘golden triangle’ of fundamental rights.



- Q10.** Which of the following statements about **Article 21A** of the Indian Constitution is **correct**?
- (A) Article 21A was part of the original Constitution of 1950, guaranteeing free education to all children aged 0 to 18 years.
 - (B) Article 21A, inserted by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002, makes the right to free and compulsory education for all children aged 6 to 14 years a Fundamental Right; this was operationalised through the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.
 - (C) Article 21A was inserted by the 93rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2006, covering only children aged 6 to 10 in rural areas.
 - (D) Article 21A is a Directive Principle (non-justiciable), not a Fundamental Right; it was inserted by the 44th Amendment.
- Q11.** Which of the following correctly describes **POSHAN Abhiyaan** (National Nutrition Mission)?
- (A) POSHAN Abhiyaan, launched on 8 March 2018, aims to reduce stunting, wasting, and underweight prevalence among children under 5, and anaemia among children, adolescent girls, and women; it integrates nutrition-related schemes under a single umbrella with a technology-driven approach.
 - (B) POSHAN Abhiyaan was launched in 2015 under the National Health Mission and targets only maternal nutrition during pregnancy.
 - (C) POSHAN Abhiyaan is a UNDP-funded programme focused on school mid-day meals, launched in 2016.
 - (D) POSHAN Abhiyaan was launched in 2020 and is limited to districts with tribal populations, targeting reduction of child mortality from preventable diseases.
- Q12.** Which of the following statements about **Loktak Lake** is **correct**?
- (A) Deepor Beel in Assam is the largest freshwater lake in Northeast India



and is famous for its floating phumdis; it houses the world's only floating national park.

- (B) Umiam Lake in Meghalaya is the largest natural freshwater lake in Northeast India and is threatened by invasive water hyacinth.
- (C) Loktak Lake in Manipur is the largest freshwater lake in Northeast India; it is famous for its phumdis — floating islands of vegetation, soil, and organic matter; Keibul Lamjao National Park, the world's only floating national park, is situated within the lake.
- (D) Wular Lake in Jammu & Kashmir is the largest natural freshwater lake in Northeast India and is home to the Indian wild ass (Ghudkhur).

Q13. Which of the following statements about the **Rann of Kutch** is **correct**?

- (A) The Rann of Kutch is located primarily in Rajasthan; it is geologically a remnant of the Tethys Sea and functions as a freshwater wetland during the monsoon season.
- (B) The Rann of Kutch is a tidal mangrove mudflat ecosystem in the Sundarbans region and is not a salt desert.
- (C) The Rann of Kutch is a cold-arid desert plateau in Ladakh at approximately 4,000 m altitude and is home to the snow leopard and Tibetan wolf.
- (D) The Rann of Kutch is a vast seasonal salt marsh in Gujarat located in the Thar Desert biogeographic region; it is divided into the Great Rann and the Little Rann; it is the only natural habitat of the Indian wild ass (Ghudkhur) in the world, protected within the Indian Wild Ass Sanctuary.

Q14. Who was awarded the **Nobel Peace Prize 2023** and for what reason?

- (A) Ales Bialiatski of Belarus and two civil society organisations, for their promotion of human rights and democratic values.
- (B) **Narges Mohammadi**, an Iranian women's rights activist, for her fight against the oppression of women in Iran and her efforts to promote



human rights and freedom for all; she was imprisoned when the award was announced.

- (C) The World Food Programme (WFP), for its efforts to combat hunger and improve conditions for peace in conflict-affected areas.
- (D) Malala Yousafzai, for her struggle against the suppression of children and for the right of all children to education.

Q15. Which of the following correctly identifies the **theme** of India's G20 Presidency (2022–23) and its source?

- (A) The theme 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' is drawn from the Rigveda and means 'Unity is Strength'.
- (B) The theme is 'Atithi Devo Bhava', drawn from the Taittiriya Upanishad, meaning 'Guest is God'.
- (C) The theme 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam — One Earth, One Family, One Future' is drawn from the Sanskrit text *Maha Upanishad*; it translates as 'The World is One Family' and underscored India's vision of inclusive, ambitious, action-oriented, and decisive G20 outcomes.
- (D) The theme is 'Jai Jagat', coined by Vinoba Bhave, meaning 'Victory to the World'.

Q16. Which of the following correctly describes the **PM KUSUM** scheme?

- (A) PM KUSUM (Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan), launched in 2019, aims to provide energy security to farmers by promoting solar-powered irrigation pumps and adding solar capacity on barren/fallow agricultural land; it has three components covering decentralised solar plants, standalone solar pumps, and solarisation of grid-connected pumps.
- (B) PM KUSUM is a scheme to provide free LPG connections to rural women, launched in 2016 under the Ujjwala Yojana framework.
- (C) PM KUSUM provides subsidised solar panels to urban households for rooftop solar installations; it was launched in 2020.



- (D) PM KUSUM is a crop insurance scheme covering natural disasters for kharif crops, launched in 2018.

Q17. Which of the following statements about the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003 is correct?

- (A) The FRBM Act was enacted in 1998 by the Vajpayee government; it set a target of reducing the fiscal deficit to 1% of GDP; no review committee was ever constituted.
- (B) The FRBM Act was enacted in 2003 with a target of eliminating the fiscal deficit entirely by 2008 and makes any government borrowing unconstitutional.
- (C) The FRBM Act was enacted in 2011 under UPA-II; it set a target fiscal deficit of 4.5% of GDP and includes off-budget borrowings.
- (D) The FRBM Act, 2003, was enacted to bring fiscal discipline; it set targets to reduce the fiscal deficit to 3% of GDP and eliminate the revenue deficit; the FRBM Review Committee (2017) under N.K. Singh recommended retaining the 3% fiscal deficit target with provisions for an escape clause (allowing up to 0.5% deviation in exceptional circumstances).

Q18. Which of the following correctly describes the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992?

- (A) The 74th Constitutional Amendment gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions by adding Part IX and the 11th Schedule with 29 subjects to the Constitution.
- (B) The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions by adding Part IX and the 11th Schedule; it mandated a three-tier structure (village, block, district panchayats), reservation of not less than one-third of seats for women, and reserved seats for SC/ST communities proportional to their population.
- (C) The 73rd Amendment applies only to states with a population over

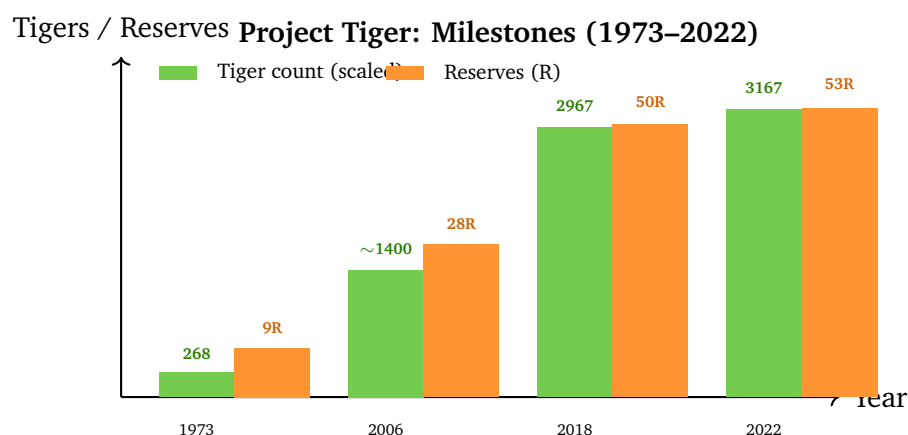


20 lakh and excludes hilly areas and tribal districts entirely.

- (D) The 73rd Amendment was enacted by the NDA government in 1999 and created Zila Parishads only at the district level.

Q19. Which of the following statements about **Project Tiger** is **correct**?

- (A) Project Tiger was launched in 1972 by PM Nehru; India currently has 39 tiger reserves; the 2022 census counted 1,827 tigers.
- (B) Project Tiger was launched in 1975 under the Emergency by Indira Gandhi with 15 initial reserves; India currently has 50 reserves with approximately 2,500 tigers.
- (C) Project Tiger was launched on 1 April 1973 by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi with 9 tiger reserves; it is administered by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA); according to the 2022 tiger census, India's wild tiger population stands at 3,167, representing approximately 75% of the world's wild tigers; India currently has 53 tiger reserves.
- (D) Project Tiger was launched in 1980 with 20 initial reserves; India now has 60 reserves; the 2022 census showed 4,500 tigers representing over 90% of the world's wild tigers.



Q20. Which of the following best describes the status of **India–UK Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiations**?



- (A) India and the United Kingdom formally launched FTA negotiations in January 2022; the two sides set an initial target to conclude the deal by Diwali 2022, which was not met; negotiations continued through 2023 and into 2024; key contentious areas include movement of skilled workers (Mode 4), tariffs on Scotch whisky and Indian automobiles, and data localisation requirements.
- (B) India–UK FTA was concluded in March 2023 and entered into force in October 2023; it covers 90% of goods traded between the two countries.
- (C) India–UK FTA negotiations have not yet begun; the UK is focused solely on a trade agreement with the US post-Brexit.
- (D) India–UK FTA was concluded in 2019 before Brexit took effect; it is a continuation of the EU–India FTA framework.



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution**Topic: Chandrayaan-3 Mission**

Chandrayaan-3 was launched on **14 July 2023** by ISRO aboard LVM3-M4. The **Vikram lander** achieved a successful soft landing near the **lunar south pole on 23 August 2023**. The landing site was officially named '**Shiv Shakti Point**' by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 26 August 2023. The **Pragyan rover** was deployed and operated for approximately 14 lunar days (one lunar day = 14 Earth days). India became the **4th country** in the world to achieve a soft lunar landing (after the USSR, USA, and China) and the **1st country** to land a spacecraft near the lunar south pole, a scientifically significant region believed to hold water-ice deposits. Option (A) is incorrect — the date was 23 August, not 15 August. Option (C) is incorrect — Chandrayaan-3 did carry a lander and rover. Option (D) is incorrect — the date was 23 August and India was the 1st (not 2nd) to land near the south pole.

Answer: (B)

Q2.

Solution**Topic: Aditya-L1 Solar Mission**

Aditya-L1 is India's **first dedicated space-based solar observatory**, launched on **2 September 2023** aboard PSLV-C57. It was successfully placed in a **halo orbit around the Sun–Earth Lagrange Point 1 (L1)**, located approximately **1.5 million km from Earth**. The L1 point is between the Sun and Earth; a spacecraft at L1 experiences neither solar nor lunar eclipses and has a continuous, unobstructed view of the Sun — ideal for solar observations. Aditya-L1 carries **7 scientific payloads** including the Visible Emission Line Coronagraph (VELC). Option (A) is wrong (it is not in Low Earth Orbit). Option (B) is wrong (it is not on the Moon). Option (C) is wrong (L2 is on the far side away from the Sun — Aditya-L1 is at L1, not L2).

Answer: (D)

Q3.

Solution**Topic: Rowlatt Act, 1919**

The Rowlatt Act (officially the **Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, 1919**) was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council despite **all Indian members voting**



against it. It empowered the British government to imprison any person suspected of revolutionary or seditious activity **without trial for up to two years.** Indians called it the '**Black Act**' or the '**No Appeal, No Vakil, No Daleel**' Act. Mahatma Gandhi organised a **nationwide hartal on 6 April 1919** in protest, leading ultimately to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre on 13 April 1919. Option (A) is false (it restricted, not guaranteed, freedoms). Option (B) is wrong (that describes the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909). Option (D) is the opposite of the truth.

Answer: (C)

Q4.

Solution

Topic: Non-Cooperation Movement, 1920–22

The **Non-Cooperation Movement** was launched by the Indian National Congress under Mahatma Gandhi in **September 1920** at the Calcutta Special Session of the INC. It was the **first nationwide mass movement** against British rule. The movement called for boycott of British goods, courts, schools, legislative councils, and government services. It was called off by Gandhi in **February 1922** after the **Chauri Chaura incident** (4 February 1922) in Gorakhpur district, UP, in which agitators burned a police chowki, killing **22 policemen.** Gandhi insisted that the movement must remain non-violent. Option (B) is wrong (Tilak died in 1920; the Lucknow Pact was a Congress-League agreement of 1916). Option (C) confuses this with the Civil Disobedience Movement resolution. Option (D) confuses the timeline.

Answer: (A)

Q5.

Solution

Topic: Dandi March / Salt Satyagraha

On **12 March 1930**, Mahatma Gandhi set out from **Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad**, accompanied by 78 selected satyagrahis, on a **241-mile (388 km)** march to **Dandi**, a small coastal village in **Navsari district, Gujarat.** The march concluded on **5 April 1930.** On **6 April 1930**, Gandhi picked up a lump of salt from the seashore, **breaking the British salt monopoly law**, and launched the **Civil Disobedience Movement.** The Dandi March galvanised mass participation across India and drew worldwide attention. Option (A) is wrong (wrong starting point and dates). Option (B) is wrong (Champaran is in Bihar, and that was the 1917 Indigo Satyagraha). Option (C) is wrong (direction is reversed).

Answer: (D)



Q6.

Solution**Topic: India–Australia ECTA**

India and Australia signed the **Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (ECTA)** on **2 April 2022**. The agreement entered into force on **29 December 2022**. It is the **first Free Trade Agreement** India has concluded with a developed economy in **over a decade**. Key provisions include duty-free access for over **96% of Indian goods** exported to Australia (including textiles, leather, jewellery, machinery, and pharmaceuticals). The ECTA aims to boost bilateral trade from approximately \$27 billion (2021) to **\$45–50 billion** within five years. Option (A) is wrong (ECTA was signed in 2022, not 2019). Option (C) is wrong (it covers goods and services comprehensively). Option (D) is wrong (it was not at a Quad Summit and covers far more than 50% of goods).

Answer: (B)

Q7.

Solution**Topic: Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme**

The **Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme** was launched by the Government of India in **2020–21**. It provides **financial incentives to domestic and foreign manufacturers** based on their incremental production over a base year, aiming to boost domestic manufacturing and export competitiveness. The PLI scheme covers **14 key sectors** including: mobile phones and electronic components, pharmaceuticals, medical devices, automobiles and auto components, advanced chemistry cell batteries, textile products, food processing, specialty steel, telecom products, white goods (AC and LED), solar PV modules, ACC battery storage, drones, and animation/VFX/gaming/comics. The **total budgetary outlay** across all 14 sectors is approximately **₹1.97 lakh crore** (~USD 26 billion). Options (A), (B), and (D) contain incorrect sector counts and outlay figures.

Answer: (C)

Q8.

Solution**Topic: National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP)**

The **National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP)** was launched by the Government of India in **December 2019**, based on the recommendations of a Task Force under the **Department of Economic Affairs (DEA)**. It envisions total infrastructure investment of **₹111 lakh crore (₹111 trillion)** over the five-year period **FY2020–**



FY2025, across **7,400+ projects**. The **energy sector** (power, renewables) has the largest share at approximately **24%**, followed by urban infrastructure (~17%), roads (~18%), and railways (~13%). NIP covers both public and private sector projects. It is **distinct** from the National Monetization Pipeline (NMP), which is a separate ₹6 lakh crore asset monetisation plan. Options (B), (C), and (D) contain factually incorrect details about outlay, sectors, or scope.

Answer: (A)

Q9.

Solution

Topic: Maneka Gandhi Case and Article 21

In *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India* (1978), a seven-judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court **overruled the narrow interpretation** of Article 21 given in *A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras* (1950). The Court held that the **‘procedure established by law’** mentioned in Article 21 cannot be arbitrary, unfair, or unreasonable — it must satisfy the tests of Articles 14 (equality) and 19 (freedoms) as well. This created the **‘golden triangle’** linking Articles 14, 19, and 21. The judgment vastly expanded the scope of the **Right to Life and Personal Liberty** under Article 21 to include rights such as the right to livelihood, education, health, privacy, and dignity. Option (A) describes *Kesavananda Bharati* (Basic Structure doctrine). Option (B) describes *Golaknath*. Option (C) describes *A.K. Gopalan* — the earlier, narrower interpretation.

Answer: (D)

Q10.

Solution

Topic: Article 21A — Right to Education

Article 21A was inserted into the Indian Constitution by the **86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002**. It makes **free and compulsory education** for all children between the ages of **6 and 14 years** a **Fundamental Right** under Part III of the Constitution. This right was operationalised by the **Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009**, which came into force on 1 April 2010. The 86th Amendment also amended Article 45 (making it a DPSP for early childhood care for children below 6) and inserted Article 51A(k) — a new Fundamental Duty on parents to provide education to their children. Option (A) is wrong (not in original Constitution). Option (C) is wrong (it was the 86th Amendment, not 93rd; applies to ages 6–14, not 6–10). Option (D) is wrong (it is a Fundamental Right, not a DPSP).



Answer: (B)

Q11.

Solution

Topic: POSHAN Abhiyaan

POSHAN Abhiyaan (Pradhan Mantri Overarching Scheme for Holistic Nourishment) was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on **8 March 2018** (International Women's Day) at Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan. It is India's flagship nutrition programme, implemented by the **Ministry of Women and Child Development**. Its targets include reducing **stunting** (from 38.4% to 25% by 2022), **undernutrition**, **wasting**, and **anaemia** in children, adolescent girls, and pregnant/lactating women. It uses a technology-driven approach (ICDS-CAS platform) and converges multiple government programmes including ICDS, NHM, and Swachh Bharat. Option (B) is wrong (it is not solely a maternal nutrition programme). Option (C) is wrong (it is not a UNDP programme focused on mid-day meals). Option (D) is wrong (it was launched in 2018, not 2020, and covers all districts).

Answer: (A)

Q12.

Solution

Topic: Loktak Lake, Manipur

Loktak Lake in **Manipur** is the **largest freshwater lake in Northeast India**. Its most distinctive feature is the presence of **phumdis** — heterogeneous masses of vegetation, soil, and organic matter floating on the water surface. The largest phumdi hosts **Keibul Lamjao National Park**, the **world's only floating national park** and the last natural refuge of the **Sangai** (brow-antlered deer, Manipur's state animal). Loktak is also a Ramsar-designated wetland (designated 1990). It is threatened by siltation, water hyacinth invasion, and the Loktak Hydroelectric Project. Option (A) is wrong (Deepor Beel is a Ramsar site but not NE India's largest lake; no floating national park). Option (B) is wrong (Umiam Lake is man-made). Option (D) is wrong (Wular Lake is in J&K, not Northeast India).

Answer: (C)

Q13.

Solution

Topic: Rann of Kutch

The **Rann of Kutch** is a vast **seasonal salt marsh** (salt flat) in **Gujarat**, located in the Thar Desert biogeographic region along the border with Pakistan (Sindh). It is divided into the **Great Rann of Kutch** (the world's largest salt desert) and the **Little**



Rann of Kutch. During the monsoon season, it is flooded by sea water and rain-water, but dries into a vast white salt crust in winter. It is the **only natural habitat** of the **Indian wild ass** (*Ghudkhur, Equus hemionus khur*), protected within the **Indian Wild Ass Sanctuary** in the Little Rann. It is also a famous flamingo breeding ground. The Rann of Kutch festival is held here annually. Options (A), (B), and (C) describe completely different geographical locations and ecosystems.

Answer: (D)

Q14.

Solution

Topic: Nobel Peace Prize 2023

The **Nobel Peace Prize 2023** was awarded to **Narges Mohammadi**, an Iranian civil rights activist and journalist, and the deputy head of the **Defenders of Human Rights Center (DHRC)** — an organisation co-founded by 2003 Nobel Peace Prize laureate Shirin Ebadi. She was awarded for her **fight against the oppression of women in Iran** and her efforts to promote human rights and freedom for all. At the time of the announcement, she was imprisoned in Evin Prison, Tehran, serving sentences on multiple charges. She was unable to receive the prize in person. Option (A) describes the 2022 Nobel Peace Prize (Ales Bialiatski and two NGOs). Option (C) describes the 2020 prize (WFP). Option (D) describes the 2014 prize (Malala Yousafzai).

Answer: (B)

Q15.

Solution

Topic: India's G20 Presidency Theme

India assumed the **G20 Presidency** on 1 December 2022 and held it until 30 November 2023. The theme chosen was '**Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam — One Earth, One Family, One Future**'. This phrase is drawn from the ancient Sanskrit text *Maha Upanishad* (Chapter 6, verse 72): "*Ayam nijah paroveti ganana laghuchetasam / Udatracharitanam tu vasudhaiva kutumbakam*" — meaning "This is mine and that is yours, is the thinking of the narrow-minded; for those of noble character, the whole world is one family." The theme encapsulated India's vision of **inclusive, ambitious, action-oriented, and decisive outcomes** and reflected the aspirations of the Global South. Option (A) is wrong (source is *Maha Upanishad*, not *Rigveda*; meaning is also incorrect). Option (B) is entirely a different theme. Option (D) is wrong ('Jai Jagat' was Vinoba Bhave's concept but was not the G20 theme).



Answer: (C)

Q16.

Solution

Topic: PM KUSUM Scheme

PM KUSUM (Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan) was launched by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (**MNRE**) in **2019**. It aims to provide **energy and water security to farmers** through solar power and to **de-dieselise** the agriculture sector. The scheme has three components: **Component A** — Installation of 10,000 MW of decentralised, ground-mounted, grid-connected renewable power plants (up to 2 MW each) on barren/fallow land by farmers, farmer groups, or cooperatives; **Component B** — Installation of 20 lakh standalone solar-powered agriculture pumps; **Component C** — Solarisation of 15 lakh existing grid-connected agriculture pumps. Farmers can also sell surplus solar power to DISCOMs, creating an additional income source. Options (B), (C), and (D) describe entirely different and incorrect schemes.

Answer: (A)

Q17.

Solution

Topic: FRBM Act, 2003

The **Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003** was enacted under the **Vajpayee government** (NDA-I) to institutionalise **fiscal discipline** in India. Its targets included: reducing **fiscal deficit** to **3% of GDP** and **eliminating the revenue deficit** by 2008–09. The Act was subsequently amended multiple times. In 2017, the **FRBM Review Committee under N.K. Singh** recommended retaining the **3% fiscal deficit** target while introducing an **escape clause** (allowing a 0.5% deviation in exceptional circumstances such as national calamity, war, or structural reforms). The escape clause was invoked during COVID-19 (FY2020–22). The FRBM also mandates **Medium-Term Fiscal Policy Statements** alongside the Union Budget. Options (A), (B), and (C) contain incorrect years, targets, and factual details.

Answer: (D)

Q18.

Solution

Topic: 73rd Constitutional Amendment and Panchayati Raj

The **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992** was enacted under PM P.V. Narasimha Rao and came into force on **24 April 1993** (now observed as **Panchay-**



ati Raj Diwas). It added **Part IX** (Articles 243 to 243-O) and the **11th Schedule** (containing 29 subjects such as agriculture, rural housing, drinking water, social forestry, etc.) to the Constitution. Key provisions: (i) **Three-tier Panchayati Raj structure** at village (Gram Panchayat), block/intermediate (Panchayat Samiti), and district (Zila Parishad) levels; (ii) **Reservation of not less than 1/3 of seats** for women (extended to 1/2 by several states); (iii) Reservation for **SC/ST** in proportion to their population; (iv) **5-year term** with State Election Commission. The **74th Amendment** (not 73rd) gave constitutional status to urban local bodies (municipalities) with the 12th Schedule (18 subjects).

Answer: (B)

Q19.

Solution

Topic: Project Tiger

Project Tiger was launched on **1 April 1973** by Prime Minister **Indira Gandhi**, initially covering **9 tiger reserves** across India (including Jim Corbett, Ranthambore, Bandipur, Sundarbans, etc.). It is administered by the **National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA)** under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. India's tiger population has grown remarkably under Project Tiger. The **2022 Tiger Census (All-India Tiger Estimation 2022)** counted **3,167 tigers**, representing approximately **75% of the world's wild tiger population**. India currently has **53 tiger reserves** (as of 2023), making it home to the largest number of wild tigers globally. The tiger reserve count progression: 9 (1973) → 28 (2006) → 50 (2018) → 53 (2023). Options (A), (B), and (D) contain incorrect launch dates, reserve counts, or tiger population figures.

Answer: (C)

Q20.

Solution

Topic: India–UK FTA Negotiations

India and the United Kingdom formally launched **Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiations** in **January 2022**, following the UK's departure from the European Union. PM Boris Johnson and PM Narendra Modi announced the formal launch during Johnson's visit to India. An initial target was set to conclude the deal by **Diwali 2022** (October 2022), which was not achieved. Negotiations faced several hurdles: (i) **Mode 4 mobility** — India seeks easier movement of skilled Indian professionals (IT workers, chefs, etc.) to the UK; (ii) UK demands **lower tariffs on Scotch whisky and automobiles**; (iii) India seeks to protect its **automotive**



industry from UK competition; (iv) disagreements on **data localisation**. Talks continued through 2023 and into 2024. A deal would be the first major FTA for the UK post-Brexit. Option (B) is wrong (FTA not concluded as of the knowledge cut-off). Option (C) is wrong (negotiations formally began in January 2022). Option (D) is wrong (there was no 2019 India-UK FTA).

Answer: (A)



Answer Key

Quick Reference Answer Key — IIFT GK Sample Paper 10

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

Distribution: A $\times$ 5 (Q4, Q8, Q11, Q16, Q20) B $\times$ 5 (Q1, Q6, Q10, Q14, Q18) C $\times$ 5 (Q3, Q7, Q12, Q15, Q19) D $\times$ 5 (Q2, Q5, Q9, Q13, Q17)

Scoring Guide:

Scenario	Marks
All 20 correct	30.0
15 correct, 5 wrong	$22.5 - 2.5 = 20.0$
10 correct, 10 wrong	$15.0 - 5.0 = 10.0$
10 correct, 5 wrong, 5 unattempted	$15.0 - 2.5 = 12.5$

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