

IIFT General Knowledge

Sample Paper – 4

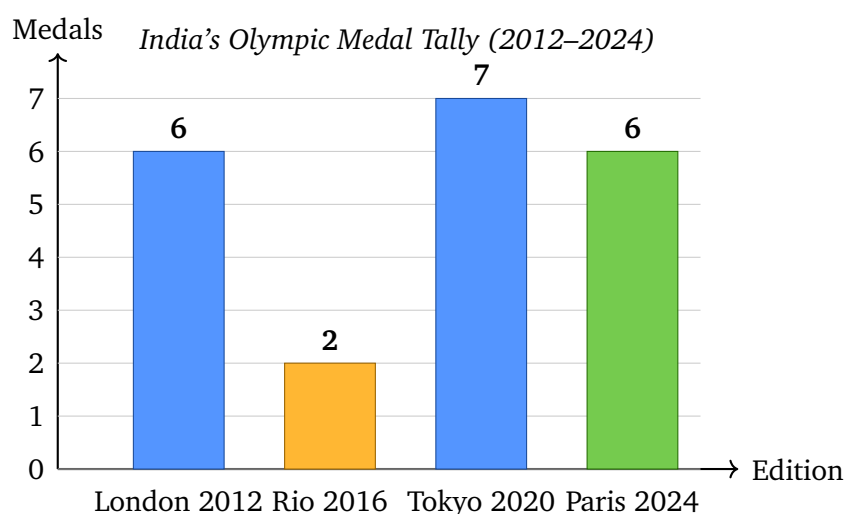
Duration: 22 Minutes

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 total medal tally at the Paris Olympics 2024 was:



(A) 3 medals (1 Gold, 1 Silver, 1 Bronze)

(B) 4 medals (1 Gold, 2 Silver, 1 Bronze)



(C) 5 medals (1 Gold, 1 Silver, 3 Bronze)

(D) 6 medals (0 Gold, 1 Silver, 5 Bronze)

Q2. Which of the following is **NOT** identified as one of the four pillars of India's *Viksit Bharat@2047* vision?

(A) A developed economy

(B) Prosperous and inclusive society

(C) Becoming a permanent member of the UN Security Council

(D) Sustainable environment

Q3. India's first hydrogen fuel cell-based train pilot was announced on which route?

(A) Kalka–Shimla heritage mountain railway

(B) Jind–Sonapat route in Haryana

(C) Darjeeling Himalayan Railway route

(D) Jammu–Srinagar tunnel route

Q4. Which of the following was the key diplomatic achievement for India at the G20 New Delhi Summit in September 2023?

(A) The African Union (55 member states) was admitted as a permanent full member of the G20, championed by India

(B) Securing a G20 consensus declaration demanding Russian withdrawal from Ukraine

(C) Launching the Global South Finance Initiative backed by a \$500 billion IMF commitment

(D) Achieving a binding G20 agreement to phase out fossil fuel subsidies by 2030

Q5. Under the India-UAE Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA), which came into effect in May 2022, what is the bilateral trade target to be achieved within 5 years?



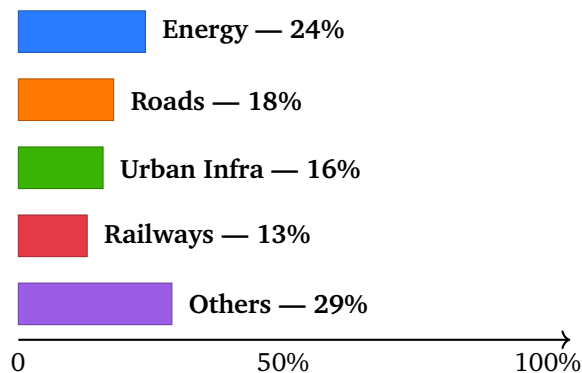
- (A) \$50 billion
- (B) \$75 billion
- (C) \$250 billion
- (D) \$100 billion

Q6. Under India's National Manufacturing Policy (NMP), what is the target share of manufacturing in India's GDP?

- (A) 20% of GDP
- (B) 25% of GDP
- (C) 30% of GDP
- (D) 35% of GDP

Q7. What is the projected total investment envisaged under India's National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) for the period 2019–25?

NIP 2019–25: Sector-wise Investment Share (approx.)



- (A) Rs. 60 lakh crore
- (B) Rs. 75 lakh crore
- (C) Rs. 111 lakh crore (approx. \$1.5 trillion)
- (D) Rs. 130 lakh crore

Q8. Which of the following is a correct statement about the Indian Independence Act, 1947?



- (A) It provided for two independent dominions — India and Pakistan — to be established on 15 August 1947, with each having a Governor-General
- (B) It immediately transferred sovereignty from the Crown upon its passage in June 1947, before 15 August
- (C) It specified that all princely states would automatically accede to whichever dominion was geographically contiguous
- (D) It abolished the positions of Governor-General in both new dominions from the date of independence

Q9. The Subsidiary Alliance system, used to extend British power over Indian princely states, was introduced by which British Governor-General?

- (A) Lord Clive
- (B) Lord Wellesley
- (C) Lord Cornwallis
- (D) Lord Dalhousie

Q10. The Ilbert Bill controversy of 1883–84 arose because the bill proposed:

- (A) Granting Indians equal right to own shares in the British East India Company
- (B) Providing Indian representation in the British Parliament
- (C) Abolishing the civil services examination requirement for Indians
- (D) Allowing Indian judges and magistrates to try European British subjects in criminal cases in mofussil (rural) courts

Q11. The 42nd Constitutional Amendment (1976) added which of the following words to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?

- (A) 'Socialist', 'Secular', and 'Integrity'
- (B) 'Democratic', 'Republic', and 'Sovereign'
- (C) 'Unity', 'Integrity', and 'Fraternity'



(D) 'Secular', 'Federal', and 'Socialist'

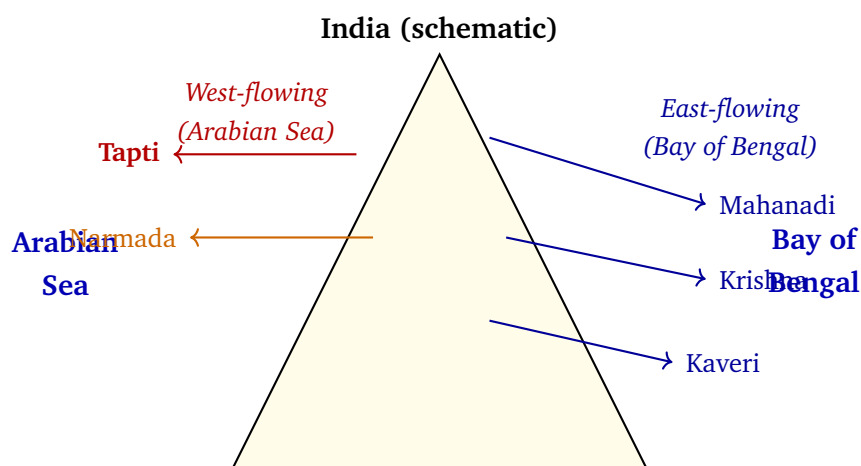
Q12. The Inter-State Council, constituted under Article 263 of the Indian Constitution, is chaired by:

- (A) The President of India
- (B) The Vice President of India
- (C) The Prime Minister of India
- (D) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Q13. Which Indian state has the highest number of Ramsar-designated wetland sites (as of 2023)?

- (A) Kerala
- (B) Uttar Pradesh
- (C) Rajasthan
- (D) West Bengal

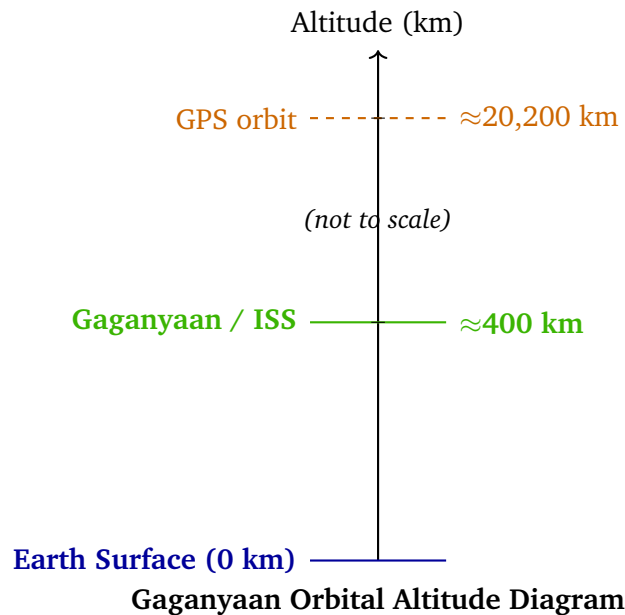
Q14. Which of the following rivers does **NOT** drain into the Bay of Bengal?



- (A) Mahanadi (drains into Bay of Bengal)
- (B) Krishna (drains into Bay of Bengal)
- (C) Kaveri (drains into Bay of Bengal)
- (D) Tapti (Tapi) River



Q15. What is the planned orbital altitude for India's first crewed spaceflight under the Gaganyaan mission?



- (A) Approximately 200 km above Earth's surface
- (B) Approximately 500 km above Earth's surface
- (C) Approximately 400 km above Earth's surface (Low Earth Orbit)
- (D) Approximately 700 km above Earth's surface

Q16. Under the National Green Hydrogen Mission (launched 2023), green hydrogen is produced by:

- (A) Electrolysis of water powered entirely by renewable energy (solar/wind), producing zero CO₂ emissions
- (B) Steam methane reforming with carbon capture (produces blue hydrogen)
- (C) Coal gasification with hydrogen separation (produces grey/black hydrogen)
- (D) Biomass fermentation and biogas reforming

Q17. At the 44th Chess Olympiad held in Chennai in 2022, the Indian Women's team (India A) won:



- (A) Bronze medal
- (B) Silver medal
- (C) Gold medal
- (D) India did not qualify for the Women's category final

Q18. The Dada Saheb Phalke Award — India's highest honour in cinema — is conferred by which ministry?

- (A) Ministry of Culture
- (B) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
- (C) Film and Television Institute of India (FTII)
- (D) Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC)

Q19. Urdu poet and lyricist Gulzar received the 58th Jnanpith Award (2023). Who shared this honour with him?

- (A) Jagadguru Rambhadracharya (Sanskrit literature)
- (B) Amitav Ghosh (English literature)
- (C) Ruskin Bond (English literature)
- (D) Sitanshu Yashaschandra (Gujarati literature)

Q20. In which year did the Government of India launch the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), comprising eight National Missions including the National Solar Mission?

- (A) 2002
- (B) 2005
- (C) 2010
- (D) 2008



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

Concept — Paris Olympics 2024 Medal Tally (India): India participated in the Paris Olympics (26 July – 11 August 2024) and won a total of 6 medals across various disciplines.

Step 1 — Medal Breakdown: India won 0 Gold, 1 Silver, and 5 Bronze medals. The Silver was won by Neeraj Chopra (Javelin Throw). The 5 Bronze medals went to: Manu Bhaker (10m Air Pistol Women), Manu Bhaker & Sarabjot Singh (10m Air Pistol Mixed Team), Swapnil Kusale (50m Rifle 3 Positions Men), Indian Men's Hockey Team, and Aman Sehrawat (Wrestling – Freestyle 57 kg).

Step 2 — Historical Context: As the bar chart shows, India's best-ever Olympic tally remains Tokyo 2020 (7 medals including 1 Gold). The Paris 2024 tally of 6 matches the London 2012 tally.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: "3 medals (1G, 1S, 1B)" – India has not won just 3 medals since 2008 (Beijing).
- Option B: "4 medals (1G, 2S, 1B)" – India won no Gold at Paris 2024.
- Option C: "5 medals (1G, 1S, 3B)" – India won no Gold at Paris 2024, and the total was 6, not 5.

Final Answer: India's Paris 2024 tally was 6 medals (0G, 1S, 5B) ⇒ D

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

Q2.**Solution**

Concept — Viksit Bharat@2047 Vision: Launched by the Government of India, Viksit Bharat (Developed India) is India's long-term development vision to be achieved by 2047 – the centenary of independence. It rests on four stated pillars.

Step 1 — The Four Pillars: (1) Developed Economy; (2) Prosperous and Inclusive Society; (3) Sustainable Environment; (4) Good Governance and Security. These are the only four pillars officially enumerated.

Step 2 — Identifying the Non-Pillar: "Becoming a permanent member of the UN Security Council" is a longstanding Indian diplomatic aspiration but is NOT listed



as one of the four pillars of Viksit Bharat@2047.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “A developed economy” – this IS Pillar 1.
- Option B: “Prosperous and inclusive society” – this IS Pillar 2.
- Option D: “Sustainable environment” – this IS Pillar 3.

Final Answer: UN Security Council permanent membership is NOT a pillar of Viksit Bharat@2047 ⇒ C

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Hydrogen Fuel Cell Trains in India: As part of India’s Green Hydrogen Mission and railway decarbonisation efforts, the Ministry of Railways and RDSO announced a pilot project for hydrogen fuel cell-based train technology on a selected route.

Step 1 — Pilot Route: The Jind–Sonipat route in Haryana was identified as the pilot corridor for India’s first hydrogen fuel cell-based train. This route was selected due to its suitable track characteristics and proximity to planned hydrogen production infrastructure.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Kalka–Shimla is a UNESCO World Heritage narrow-gauge railway – not chosen for this hydrogen pilot.
- Option C: The Darjeeling Himalayan Railway is a heritage steam locomotive line – not connected to the hydrogen pilot.
- Option D: Jammu–Srinagar involves a major tunnelling project (Banihal–Qazigund), not the hydrogen train pilot.

Final Answer: Jind–Sonipat route in Haryana ⇒ B

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



Q4.

Solution

Concept — G20 New Delhi Summit (9–10 September 2023): India held the G20 Presidency in 2023 and hosted the Leaders' Summit in New Delhi. The summit produced a significant diplomatic outcome championed by India.

Step 1 — Key Achievement: Under India's initiative and proposal, the African Union (comprising 55 member states) was admitted as a permanent full member of the G20. This was a landmark expansion of the G20, giving the Global South – especially Africa – a permanent seat at the world's premier economic forum.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The summit's joint declaration on Ukraine used carefully negotiated language but did NOT demand Russian withdrawal.
- Option C: No such \$500 billion IMF-backed "Global South Finance Initiative" was launched.
- Option D: No binding fossil fuel phase-out agreement with a 2030 deadline was achieved at the 2023 G20 summit.

Final Answer: African Union admitted as permanent G20 member ⇒ A

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — India-UAE CEPA: India and the UAE signed the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) in February 2022; it came into force in May 2022. It was India's first CEPA in over a decade and was concluded in a record 88 days of negotiation.

Step 1 — Trade Target: The CEPA set a bilateral merchandise trade target of **\$100 billion** within five years of the agreement coming into effect. At the time of signing, bilateral trade stood at around \$60 billion annually.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: \$50 billion – lower than the actual pre-CEPA trade levels; too modest a target.
- Option B: \$75 billion – not the official target figure stated in the CEPA framework.
- Option C: \$250 billion – this figure is associated with India-US trade targets,



not India-UAE.

Final Answer: \$100 billion bilateral trade target within 5 years $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — National Manufacturing Policy (NMP), 2011: The NMP was approved by the Union Cabinet in October 2011. Its primary objective was to enhance the share of manufacturing in India's GDP and create 100 million additional jobs by 2022.

Step 1 — GDP Target: The NMP explicitly set a target of raising manufacturing's contribution to GDP from approximately 15–16% to **25% of GDP** by 2025. This is the officially stated quantitative goal of the policy.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 20% of GDP – this is an intermediate milestone, not the stated NMP target.
- Option C: 30% of GDP – too high; even global manufacturing powerhouses like China have around 27-28%.
- Option D: 35% of GDP – substantially exceeds the NMP target and is unrealistic for the Indian economic structure.

Final Answer: NMP target is 25% of GDP $\Rightarrow$ B

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) 2019–25: The NIP was launched by the Government of India in December 2019 to provide world-class infrastructure across the country and improve the quality of life. It covers both economic and social infrastructure projects.

Step 1 — Total Investment: The NIP envisages a total investment of **Rs. 111 lakh crore** (approximately \$1.5 trillion) over the period 2019–25. Energy, roads, urban infrastructure, and railways together account for over 70% of the projected investment, as shown in the horizontal bar chart.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Rs. 60 lakh crore – this was the approximate figure for earlier infrastructure plans, not the NIP 2019-25.
- Option B: Rs. 75 lakh crore – not the official NIP figure.
- Option D: Rs. 130 lakh crore – exceeds the actual NIP outlay; this may be confused with subsequent revised estimates.

Final Answer: Rs. 111 lakh crore (approx. \$1.5 trillion) ⇒ C

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Indian Independence Act, 1947: Passed by the British Parliament on 18 July 1947, this Act partitioned British India into two independent dominions: India and Pakistan, with effect from 15 August 1947. It is the foundational legal instrument of India's independence.

Step 1 — Key Provisions: The Act provided that two independent dominions – India and Pakistan – would be established on 15 August 1947. Each dominion would have its own Governor-General (Mountbatten for India; Jinnah for Pakistan). The Act gave each dominion's legislature full power to legislate for its territory.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The Act was passed in June 1947 but sovereignty transferred only on 15 August 1947, not at the date of passage.
- Option C: The Act explicitly stated that the British Crown's suzerainty over princely states lapsed; they were free to accede to either dominion or remain independent – there was no automatic geographical accession rule.
- Option D: The Act did NOT abolish the Governor-General positions; both dominions retained Governor-Generals who exercised constitutional functions.

Final Answer: Two dominions established on 15 August 1947, each with a Governor-General ⇒ A

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



Q9.

Solution

Concept — Subsidiary Alliance System: The Subsidiary Alliance was a British colonial policy under which Indian rulers accepted British troops on their territory, paid for their upkeep (subsidiary payments), and surrendered their right to independent foreign relations in exchange for British protection.

Step 1 — Architect of the System: The Subsidiary Alliance was introduced and systematically applied by **Lord Wellesley** (Richard Wellesley, Governor-General 1798–1805). He first applied it to the Nizam of Hyderabad in 1798. The system rapidly expanded British control over Mysore, the Maratha confederacy, Awadh, and other states.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Lord Clive (Governor of Bengal 1757–60, 1765–67) established early British dominance but did not formulate the Subsidiary Alliance system.
- Option C: Lord Cornwallis (1786–93) is known for the Permanent Settlement (1793) and reforms of the civil services, not the Subsidiary Alliance.
- Option D: Lord Dalhousie (1848–56) applied the Doctrine of Lapse to annex princely states – a completely different policy.

Final Answer: Lord Wellesley introduced the Subsidiary Alliance (first applied to Hyderabad, 1798) ⇒ **B**

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Ilbert Bill Controversy (1883–84): The Ilbert Bill, drafted by Law Member Courtenay Ilbert under Viceroy Lord Ripon, proposed an amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure. It sparked one of the most virulent controversies of British India.

Step 1 — What the Bill Proposed: The bill proposed allowing Indian judges and magistrates to try **European British subjects in criminal cases** in mofussil (rural/district) courts. Under the existing law, only European judges could preside over cases involving European defendants – a racially discriminatory provision.

Step 2 — Outcome: The bill faced fierce resistance from the European community in India. A watered-down compromise bill was eventually passed in 1884, which



still allowed Europeans to demand a jury composed half of Europeans. The controversy galvanised Indian public opinion and indirectly contributed to the founding of the Indian National Congress in 1885.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The East India Company was dissolved after 1857; by 1883 there was no Company to hold shares in.
- Option B: Indian representation in the British Parliament was never a subject of the Ilbert Bill.
- Option C: Civil services examinations were a separate matter addressed by the Aitchison Commission.

Final Answer: Proposed allowing Indian judges to try Europeans in mofussil courts ⇒

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — 42nd Constitutional Amendment, 1976: Enacted during the Emergency period under Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the 42nd Amendment is the most sweeping amendment ever made to the Indian Constitution. It amended the Preamble among numerous other changes.

Step 1 — Preamble Changes: The Preamble originally described India as a “Sovereign Democratic Republic” promoting “unity of the nation.” The 42nd Amendment added three words: ‘**Socialist**’, ‘**Secular**’, and ‘**Integrity**’ – transforming it to “Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic” and “unity and integrity of the nation.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: ‘Democratic’, ‘Republic’, and ‘Sovereign’ were already in the original 1950 Preamble – they were not added by the 42nd Amendment.
- Option C: ‘Unity’ was already present; ‘Integrity’ was added; ‘Fraternity’ was already in the original Preamble.
- Option D: ‘Federal’ has never been used in the Indian Preamble (India is described as a “Union”).

Final Answer: ‘Socialist’, ‘Secular’, and ‘Integrity’ were added by the 42nd Amendment (1976) ⇒



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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Inter-State Council (Article 263): Article 263 of the Indian Constitution empowers the President to establish an Inter-State Council if it appears to him that the public interest would be served by doing so. The Council facilitates coordination between the Union and the states.

Step 1 — Composition and Chair: The Inter-State Council, established in 1990 on the recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission, is chaired by the **Prime Minister of India**. Its members include all Chief Ministers of states, Chief Ministers of Union Territories with legislatures, Administrators of UTs without legislatures, and Cabinet Ministers nominated by the PM.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The President of India does not chair the Inter-State Council; the President constitutes it under Article 263.
- Option B: The Vice President chairs the Rajya Sabha, not the Inter-State Council.
- Option D: The Speaker of the Lok Sabha presides over the lower house of Parliament, not the Inter-State Council.

Final Answer: The Prime Minister of India chairs the Inter-State Council ⇒ **C**

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Ramsar Sites in India: Ramsar sites are wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (1971). India has significantly expanded its Ramsar network in recent years.

Step 1 — State-wise Count (2023): As of 2023, **Uttar Pradesh** has the highest number of Ramsar-designated wetland sites in India, with **10 Ramsar sites**. These include Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary, Sandi Bird Sanctuary, Sarsai Nawar Jheel, Samaspur Bird Sanctuary, Parvati Agra Bird Sanctuary, Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary, Haiderpur Wetland, Sur Sarovar, Saman Bird Sanctuary, and Pilibhit Tiger Reserve's wetlands.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Kerala has important Ramsar sites (Vembanad Kol, Ashtamudi, Sasthamkotta) but fewer than UP.
- Option C: Rajasthan has Sambhar Lake and Keoladeo (Ghana) National Park – significant but not the highest count.
- Option D: West Bengal has the Sundarbans Wetland and East Calcutta Wetlands but fewer than UP in total count.

Final Answer: Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of Ramsar sites (10) as of 2023 ⇒ **B**

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — West-flowing vs. East-flowing Rivers of India: Most major peninsular rivers flow eastward into the Bay of Bengal due to the tilt of the Deccan Plateau. A notable exception is the group of west-flowing rivers that drain into the Arabian Sea.

Step 1 — Tapti (Tapi) River: The Tapti (Tapi) River originates in Betul district of Madhya Pradesh and flows **westward** through Maharashtra and Gujarat, draining into the Gulf of Khambhat (Cambay), which is part of the Arabian Sea. It does NOT drain into the Bay of Bengal.

Step 2 — East-flowing Rivers (Bay of Bengal):

- Mahanadi: Flows through Chhattisgarh and Odisha into the Bay of Bengal.
- Krishna: Flows through Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh into the Bay of Bengal.
- Kaveri (Cauvery): Flows through Karnataka and Tamil Nadu into the Bay of Bengal.

Final Answer: Tapti (Tapi) drains westward into the Gulf of Khambhat (Arabian Sea) ⇒ **D**

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



Q15.

Solution

Concept — Gaganyaan Mission (ISRO): Gaganyaan is India's first human space-flight programme, developed by ISRO. It aims to demonstrate the capability to send a crew of three astronauts (Gaganautes) to Low Earth Orbit (LEO) and bring them safely back.

Step 1 — Orbital Parameters: The Gaganyaan mission is designed to place the crew module in an orbit at an altitude of approximately **400 km** above Earth's surface – this is Low Earth Orbit (LEO), the same altitude band as the International Space Station (ISS). The orbit will be approximately circular with an inclination of 55 degrees.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 200 km is too low for a stable crewed orbit – significant atmospheric drag would cause rapid orbital decay.
- Option B: 500 km is higher than the planned Gaganyaan orbit and above the ISS altitude band.
- Option D: 700 km is well into the altitude range of Earth observation satellites, not the planned Gaganyaan orbit.

Final Answer: Approximately 400 km above Earth's surface (Low Earth Orbit) ⇒

C

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Green Hydrogen vs. Other Hydrogen Types: Hydrogen is classified by colour based on its production method and associated carbon emissions: green (renewable electrolysis), blue (SMR + CCS), grey (SMR without CCS), and black/brown (coal gasification).

Step 1 — Green Hydrogen Definition: Green hydrogen is produced by **electrolysis of water** (splitting H_2O into H_2 and O_2) using electricity sourced **entirely from renewable energy** (solar, wind, hydro). This process produces **zero direct CO_2 emissions**. The National Green Hydrogen Mission (approved January 2023) targets 5 MMT/year production by 2030.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option B: Steam Methane Reforming (SMR) with carbon capture produces *blue* hydrogen, not green.
- Option C: Coal gasification produces *grey/black* hydrogen with significant CO₂ emissions.
- Option D: Biomass fermentation produces *biohydrogen* or *turquoise* hydrogen – not classified as green.

Final Answer: Electrolysis of water powered by renewable energy ⇒ A

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — 44th Chess Olympiad, Chennai (2022): The 44th Chess Olympiad was held in Mamallapuram, Chennai, India, from 28 July to 10 August 2022 – the first time India hosted the Chess Olympiad. It was a landmark event for Indian chess.

Step 1 — India's Result: India fielded two teams in both Open and Women's categories. In the Women's category, **India A** (comprising Koneru Humpy, D. Harika, R. Vaishali, Tania Sachdev, and Bhakti Kulkarni) won the **Gold Medal**. The Indian Open team A also won Gold – making it a historic double Gold for India at the same Chess Olympiad.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Bronze – India A won Gold, not Bronze. India B may have competed but India A won Gold.
- Option B: Silver – India A finished first, not second.
- Option D: India not only qualified but won Gold in the Women's category.

Final Answer: Indian Women's team (India A) won the Gold Medal at the 44th Chess Olympiad ⇒ C

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



Q18.

Solution

Concept — Dada Saheb Phalke Award: Named after Dhundiraj Govind Phalke (the father of Indian cinema who directed India's first full-length feature film, *Raja Harishchandra*, 1913), this award is India's highest recognition in the field of cinema.

Step 1 — Awarding Body: The Dada Saheb Phalke Award is conferred by the **Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**, Government of India. It is presented at the National Film Awards ceremony, which the Directorate of Film Festivals (under MIB) organises. The award includes a Swarna Kamal (Golden Lotus), a cash prize, a shawl, and a certificate.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Ministry of Culture handles cultural heritage, museums, and performing arts – not cinema awards.
- Option C: FTII is an autonomous institution under MIB that provides film education – it does not confer the Dada Saheb Phalke Award.
- Option D: CBFC (Central Board of Film Certification) certifies films for public exhibition – it does not give awards.

Final Answer: Ministry of Information and Broadcasting confers the Dada Saheb Phalke Award ⇒ **B**

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Jnanpith Award 2023 (58th Edition): The Jnanpith Award is India's highest literary honour, given annually by the Bharatiya Jnanpith organisation for outstanding contribution to Indian literature in any of the languages listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

Step 1 — 2023 Recipients: The 58th Jnanpith Award (announced in 2024 for the year 2023) was shared by two recipients: (1) **Gulzar** – celebrated Urdu poet, lyricist, and filmmaker; (2) **Jagadguru Rambhadracharya** – a distinguished Sanskrit scholar, theologian, and prolific author, honoured for his monumental contributions to Sanskrit literature and the Ramcharitmanas commentary tradition.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option B: Amitav Ghosh is a celebrated English-language author but was not the 2023 Jnanpith co-recipient.
- Option C: Ruskin Bond is a beloved English author but did not share the 2023 Jnanpith Award with Gulzar.
- Option D: Sitanshu Yashaschandra (Gujarati) received the Jnanpith Award in 2017, not 2023.

Final Answer: Jagadguru Rambhadracharya shared the 58th Jnanpith Award (2023) with Gulzar ⇒

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC): The NAPCC is India's primary policy framework for addressing climate change. It was adopted to both adapt to climate change and enhance ecological sustainability while pursuing economic development.

Step 1 — Year of Launch: The NAPCC was launched on **30 June 2008** by the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change under PM Manmohan Singh. It comprises **eight National Missions**: (1) National Solar Mission, (2) National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency, (3) National Mission on Sustainable Habitat, (4) National Water Mission, (5) National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem, (6) National Mission for a Green India, (7) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture, (8) National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 2002 – the Environment Policy during this period was the National Environment Policy (2006), not NAPCC.
- Option B: 2005 – no NAPCC in this year; India was preparing for various international climate commitments.
- Option C: 2010 – the NAPCC was already operational by 2010; this is two years after the actual launch.

Final Answer: NAPCC was launched in **2008** ⇒

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



Answer Key

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

