

IIFT General Knowledge

Sample Paper – 6

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. The **ICC Men's T20 World Cup 2024** was co-hosted by the West Indies and the United States of America, marking the first time a major ICC event was held in the USA. The final was played at the Kensington Oval, Barbados on 29 June 2024. Which team won the ICC Men's T20 World Cup 2024, defeating South Africa by 7 runs?

- (A) Australia
- (B) England
- (C) India
- (D) Pakistan

Q2. The Indian Parliament enacted a landmark legislation in August 2023 to govern how organisations collect, store, and use citizens' digital information. What is the **primary purpose** of the **Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023**?

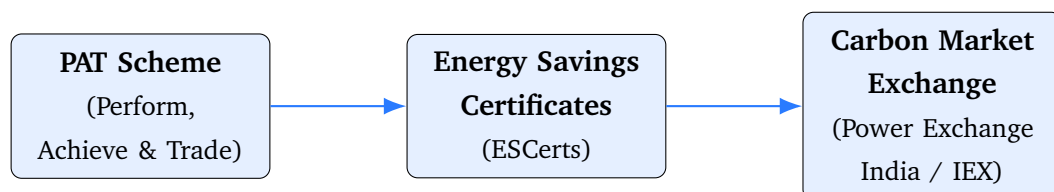


- (A) Regulating the collection, use, and processing of digital personal data while protecting individuals' right to privacy
- (B) Establishing a national cyber-security agency to prevent data breaches in government systems
- (C) Mandating Aadhaar-based authentication for all digital transactions above Rs. 10,000
- (D) Creating a government-owned cloud platform for storing citizens' data

Q3. India's nuclear deterrence strategy rests on its ability to deliver nuclear weapons from land, air, and sea — the so-called nuclear triad. Which of the following correctly describes the significance of **INS Arihant**?

- (A) India's first nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, commissioned in 2013
- (B) India's first conventionally powered attack submarine, acquired from Russia
- (C) India's first indigenous aircraft carrier, commissioned in 2022
- (D) India's first nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine (SSBN), commissioned in 2016, completing the nuclear triad

Q4. India has established a domestic market mechanism to incentivise energy efficiency and enable carbon credit trading among industrial units. Study the flow diagram below and identify the correct name of the scheme and the ministry that oversees it.



Designated Consumers set targets

Over-achievers earn ESCerts

Under-achievers buy ESCerts

Which ministry administers the PAT (Perform, Achieve and Trade) scheme?

- (A) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change



- (B) Ministry of Power (through Bureau of Energy Efficiency)
- (C) Ministry of Finance (through SEBI)
- (D) Ministry of Commerce and Industry (through BIS)

Q5. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is a national financial inclusion programme aimed at ensuring access to financial services — savings accounts, remittances, credit, insurance, and pension — for the unbanked population. In which year was PMJDY launched?

- (A) 2011
- (B) 2013
- (C) 2014
- (D) 2016

Q6. According to the World Bank's Migration and Development Brief 2023, India retained its position as the world's largest recipient of remittances. Approximately what was the value of remittances received by India in 2023?

- (A) \$85 billion
- (B) \$100 billion
- (C) \$112 billion
- (D) \$125 billion

Q7. The Rowlatt Act (1919), also called the Black Act, empowered the British colonial government to imprison any person suspected of “revolutionary” activities without trial. What was Mahatma Gandhi's immediate response to the passage of the Rowlatt Act?

- (A) He called for a nationwide Satyagraha and hartal (general strike), which eventually led to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre
- (B) He resigned from the Indian National Congress in protest and returned to South Africa temporarily

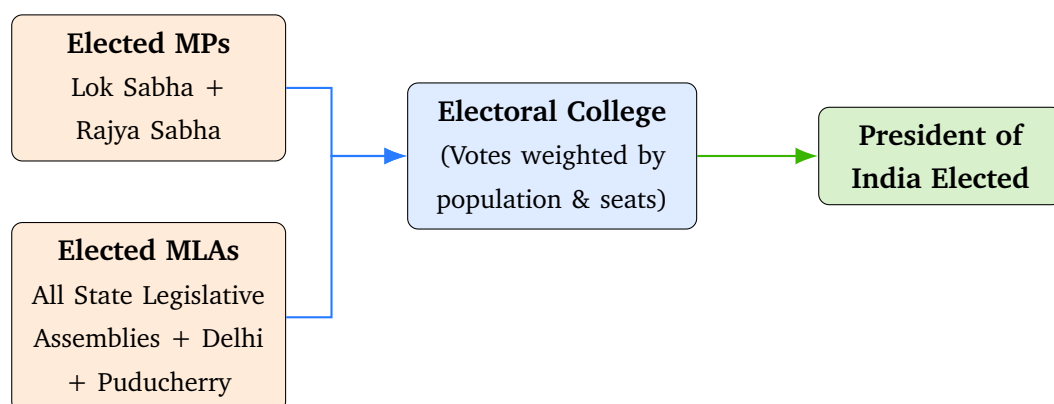


- (C) He organised a march from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi to defy the salt tax
- (D) He launched the Non-Cooperation Movement and urged Indians to boycott British goods

Q8. The **Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946** was sent to India by the British Government to resolve the political deadlock before the transfer of power. What was the **primary purpose** of the Cabinet Mission Plan?

- (A) To announce the partition of India into two dominions: India and Pakistan
- (B) To transfer power to India while keeping it united, by proposing a three-tier federal structure with provinces, groups of provinces, and a central union
- (C) To grant Dominion Status to India effective 15 August 1946
- (D) To set up a Constituent Assembly comprising only elected members of the Central Legislative Assembly

Q9. The election of the **President of India** is conducted through an indirect election by an Electoral College. Study the flow diagram below and select the option that **correctly** describes the composition of the Electoral College for a Presidential election.



Which of the following **correctly** describes the Electoral College for the election of the President of India?



- (A) All Members of Parliament (elected + nominated) and all Members of State Legislative Assemblies
- (B) Elected Members of the Lok Sabha only, plus Chief Ministers of all states
- (C) Elected Members of both Houses of Parliament and elected Members of the Legislative Assemblies of all states and Union Territories with legislatures
- (D) All Members of Parliament and Members of both Houses of all State Legislatures (including Legislative Councils)

Q10. The **74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992** is a landmark in India's decentralisation of governance. What is the **primary subject matter** of this Amendment?

- (A) Empowerment and establishment of Urban Local Bodies (Municipalities / Nagarpalika Raj) through Part IX-A of the Constitution
- (B) Establishment and empowerment of Panchayati Raj Institutions at the grassroots level
- (C) Providing one-third reservation for women in all state legislatures
- (D) Making free and compulsory education a Fundamental Right under Article 21A

Q11. The Government of India took a historic constitutional step regarding the special status of Jammu & Kashmir. On which date was **Article 370** of the Indian Constitution abrogated by a Presidential Order and a resolution passed in both Houses of Parliament?

- (A) 26 October 2019
- (B) 15 August 2019
- (C) 1 November 2019
- (D) 5 August 2019

Q12. The **Narmada River** is one of India's longest rivers and the largest westward-flowing river of the Indian peninsula. It forms the traditional boundary



between North and South India. In which state does the Narmada originate?

- (A) Chhattisgarh
- (B) Madhya Pradesh
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Gujarat

Q13. **Manas National Park** is one of India's most celebrated protected areas, recognised by UNESCO under multiple categories. In which Indian state is Manas National Park located, and which of the following **correctly** lists its UNESCO recognitions?

- (A) Assam — UNESCO World Heritage Site, Project Tiger reserve, Biosphere Reserve, and Project Elephant reserve
- (B) Arunachal Pradesh — UNESCO World Heritage Site and Ramsar Wetland Site
- (C) West Bengal — UNESCO World Heritage Site and Project Tiger reserve
- (D) Meghalaya — UNESCO Biosphere Reserve and Project Elephant reserve

Q14. India achieved a significant milestone in urban transport infrastructure with the inauguration of its first underwater metro rail tunnel. Under which river and in which city was India's **first underwater metro rail tunnel** built?

- (A) Mumbai — under the Ulhas River
- (B) Chennai — under the Adyar River
- (C) Kolkata — under the Hooghly River
- (D) Hyderabad — under the Musi River

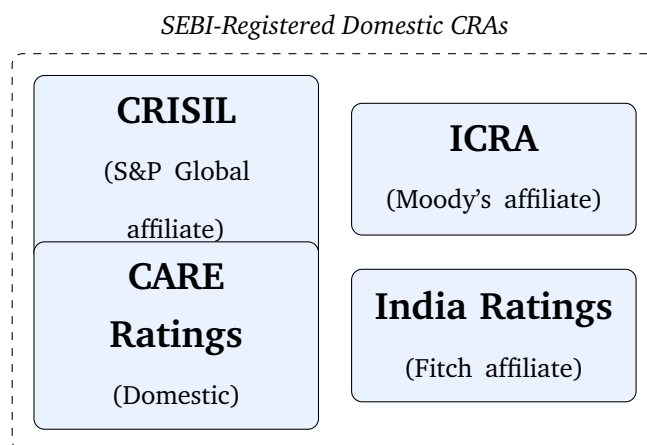
Q15. The **Nobel Prize in Literature 2023** was awarded to a European writer recognised for his innovative plays and prose which give voice to the



inexpressible. Who was the recipient of the Nobel Prize in Literature 2023?

- (A) Peter Handke
- (B) Olga Tokarczuk
- (C) Annie Ernaux
- (D) Jon Fosse

Q16. Credit rating agencies assess the creditworthiness of debt instruments and their issuers, playing a vital role in India's capital markets. The diagram below shows four major **SEBI-registered domestic credit rating agencies** in India. Identify the set that **correctly** lists all four agencies shown.



Which of the following is **NOT** a SEBI-registered credit rating agency in India?

- (A) CRISIL
- (B) Moody's India (standalone entity)
- (C) ICRA
- (D) CARE Ratings

Q17. India has undertaken major reforms to improve its business environment and climb the World Bank's **Ease of Doing Business** index. Which Indian ministry / department is the **nodal authority** responsible for driving Ease of Doing Business reform initiatives?

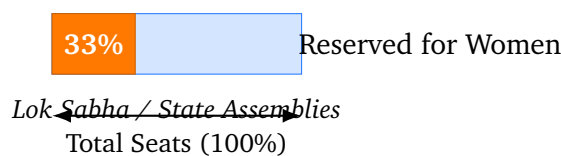


- (A) Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- (B) Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) under the Ministry of Finance
- (C) Department of Financial Services (DFS) under the Ministry of Finance
- (D) Niti Aayog under the Prime Minister's Office

Q18. A garden in the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir holds the distinction of being **Asia's largest tulip garden**, drawing thousands of tourists every spring. What is the name of this garden and where is it located?

- (A) Nishat Bagh, Srinagar
- (B) Shalimar Bagh, Srinagar
- (C) Indira Gandhi Tulip Garden (Siraj Bagh), Srinagar
- (D) Botanical Garden, Gulmarg

Q19. The **Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, 2023** (Constitution (106th Amendment) Act) was a historic legislation providing reservation for women in elected bodies. What percentage of seats does this Act reserve for women in the **Lok Sabha** and in the **State Legislative Assemblies**?



What is the percentage of seats reserved for women under the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, 2023?

- (A) 25%
- (B) 33%
- (C) 50%
- (D) 40%



Q20. The **International Solar Alliance (ISA)** is an intergovernmental organisation jointly launched by India and France on the sidelines of COP21 in Paris in 2015, aimed at promoting solar energy adoption among tropical countries. Where is the headquarters of the ISA located?

- (A) New Delhi, Delhi
- (B) Noida, Uttar Pradesh
- (C) Chandigarh, Punjab
- (D) Gurugram, Haryana



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

Concept — ICC Men's T20 World Cup 2024: The ninth edition of the ICC Men's T20 World Cup was co-hosted by the West Indies and the United States (June 2024), the first ICC global event held in North America. Twenty teams competed in the tournament.

Step 1 — Identify the winner: India won the ICC Men's T20 World Cup 2024, defeating South Africa by 7 runs in the final held at the Kensington Oval, Barbados, on 29 June 2024. It was India's second T20 World Cup title (after 2007) and ended a major ICC trophy drought of over a decade. Virat Kohli was adjudged Player of the Match in the final.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Australia won the T20 World Cup in 2021 (UAE) but not in 2024; they were eliminated earlier in 2024.
- Option (B): England won the T20 World Cup in 2010 and 2022 but did not win in 2024.
- Option (D): Pakistan did not reach the final of the 2024 T20 World Cup.

Final Answer: India won the ICC Men's T20 World Cup 2024 ⇒ C

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

Q2.**Solution**

Concept — Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023: India enacted this law on 11 August 2023, replacing the earlier Information Technology Act provisions on data privacy. It is the first standalone legislation in India dedicated to protecting personal data in the digital sphere.

Step 1 — Identify the primary purpose: The Act's primary purpose is **regulating the collection, use, and processing of digital personal data** while safeguarding the rights of individuals ("Data Principals") and setting obligations on entities ("Data Fiduciaries") that handle personal data. It establishes the Data Protection Board of India for grievance redressal and imposes significant penalties for violations.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option (B): Establishing a national cyber-security agency is the mandate of CERT-In (under the IT Act), not of this Act.
- Option (C): Aadhaar-based authentication thresholds are governed under the Aadhaar Act, 2016, not the DPDP Act.
- Option (D): A government cloud platform (MeghRaj / GI Cloud) is an e-governance initiative, unrelated to this legislation.

Final Answer: The DPDP Act 2023 regulates collection, use, and processing of digital personal data $\Rightarrow$

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — India's Nuclear Triad and INS Arihant: A nuclear triad refers to the ability to launch nuclear weapons from land (ballistic missiles), air (aircraft), and sea (submarine-launched ballistic missiles). The sea-based leg is considered the most survivable and is provided by nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines (SSBNs).

Step 1 — Identify INS Arihant's significance: INS Arihant is **India's first nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine (SSBN)**, built indigenously under the Advanced Technology Vessel (ATV) project. It was commissioned on **18 August 2016** by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. Its commissioning gave India a **credible second-strike capability at sea**, completing India's nuclear triad.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): India does not have a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier; INS Vikrant (2022) is conventionally powered.
- Option (B): INS Sindhughosh class and Shishumar class are conventionally powered submarines; Arihant is nuclear-powered.
- Option (C): INS Vikrant (commissioned 2 September 2022) is India's first indigenous aircraft carrier — a different vessel entirely.

Final Answer: INS Arihant is India's first nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine, commissioned 2016 $\Rightarrow$

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



Q4.

Solution

Concept — PAT Scheme and Energy Savings Certificates (ESCerts): The Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme is a market-based mechanism under the National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE), one of the eight missions under India's National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). It targets large energy-intensive industries called "Designated Consumers" (DCs).

Step 1 — Identify the administering ministry: The PAT scheme is administered by the **Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE)** under the **Ministry of Power**. Industries that exceed their energy-saving targets earn Energy Savings Certificates (ESCerts), which can be traded on energy exchanges (such as IEX or PXIL). Industries that fall short must buy ESCerts to avoid penalties.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): MoEFCC handles environmental clearances and the Green Credit Programme; PAT is an energy efficiency scheme under MoP.
- Option (C): SEBI regulates securities markets; ESCerts are energy efficiency certificates, not securities regulated by SEBI.
- Option (D): BIS (Bureau of Indian Standards) and DPIIT deal with standards and industrial promotion, not energy efficiency trading.

Final Answer: PAT scheme is administered by the Ministry of Power through the Bureau of Energy Efficiency ⇒ **B**

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY): PMJDY is India's flagship financial inclusion initiative. It aims to ensure that every household has access to at least one basic bank account, along with financial literacy, access to credit, insurance, and pension.

Step 1 — Identify the launch year: PMJDY was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on **28 August 2014**. On its launch day, a record 1.5 crore bank accounts were opened, earning a Guinness World Record. The scheme offers zero-balance accounts, a RuPay debit card, and an accidental insurance cover of Rs. 2 lakh.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option (A): 2011 is when the Swabhimaan campaign (earlier financial inclusion push) was launched by the UPA government, not PMJDY.
- Option (B): 2013 is before the NDA government took office; PMJDY was a flagship scheme of the NDA government post-2014.
- Option (D): 2016 is when demonetisation occurred; PMJDY was already two years old by then and played a key role in receiving demonetised notes.

Final Answer: PMJDY was launched on 28 August 2014 ⇒

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — India as World's Largest Remittance Recipient: Remittances — money sent by overseas workers to their home countries — are a major source of foreign exchange for India. The Indian diaspora, particularly in the Gulf countries, USA, UK, Canada, and Australia, contributes significantly to this inflow.

Step 1 — Identify the correct figure: According to the World Bank's *Migration and Development Brief* (November 2023), India received approximately **\$125 billion** in remittances in 2023, surpassing all other countries to remain the world's top recipient. Mexico was second (\$67 bn) and China third (\$50 bn).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): \$85 billion was approximately India's remittance inflow in 2020–21, not 2023.
- Option (B): \$100 billion was the figure for 2022 when India first crossed the \$100 bn threshold.
- Option (C): \$112 billion is an intermediate figure that does not match the 2023 World Bank data.

Final Answer: India received approximately \$125 billion in remittances in 2023 ⇒

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



Q7.

Solution

Concept — Rowlatt Act 1919 and Gandhi's Satyagraha: The Rowlatt Act (officially the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, 1919) allowed the British to detain suspected revolutionaries without trial. It was deeply resented by Indian nationalists as a blow to civil liberties even after World War I ended.

Step 1 — Identify Gandhi's response: Gandhi responded to the Rowlatt Act by calling for a **nationwide Satyagraha** — a campaign of non-violent resistance — and a **hartal** (general strike and shutting of shops) on 6 April 1919. This agitation, though peaceful in intent, led to widespread unrest. On 13 April 1919, British General Dyer ordered the firing on a peaceful gathering at **Jallianwala Bagh** in Amritsar, killing hundreds.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): Gandhi never returned to South Africa after coming back to India in 1915; this is a fabricated event.
- Option (C): The Dandi March (Salt March) took place in March–April 1930 against the salt tax — a separate, much later event.
- Option (D): The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched in 1920, over a year after the Rowlatt Act agitation.

Final Answer: Gandhi called for a nationwide Satyagraha/hartal, leading to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre ⇒ A

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Cabinet Mission Plan 1946: As World War II ended and Indian independence became inevitable, the British Government sent a three-member Cabinet Mission (Pethick-Lawrence, Stafford Cripps, A.V. Alexander) to India in March–June 1946 to work out a transfer of power arrangement.

Step 1 — Identify the primary purpose: The Cabinet Mission's central goal was to **transfer power to India while keeping India united** — avoiding partition. It proposed a **three-tier federal structure**: (1) a loose Union of India at the centre handling only defence, foreign affairs, and communications; (2) groups of provinces (Group A: Hindu-majority; Group B & C: Muslim-majority); and (3) individual provinces and princely states. A Constituent Assembly was also proposed.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The partition into India and Pakistan was decided later through the Mountbatten Plan (June 1947), not the Cabinet Mission.
- Option (C): Dominion Status effective 15 August 1946 is a fictional timeline; Dominion Status came on 15 August 1947 via the Indian Independence Act.
- Option (D): The Cabinet Mission proposed a Constituent Assembly composed of elected representatives from provincial assemblies, not solely from the Central Legislative Assembly.

Final Answer: The Cabinet Mission aimed to keep India united via a three-tier federal structure ⇒ **B**

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Presidential Election and Electoral College (Article 54): The President of India is elected not by direct popular vote but through an indirect election by an Electoral College as specified under **Article 54** of the Constitution.

Step 1 — Identify the correct composition: The Electoral College for the President's election consists of: (a) **Elected Members of both Houses of Parliament** (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) — nominated members are excluded; and (b) **Elected Members of the Legislative Assemblies** of all states and the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry (which have legislatures). Members of State Legislative Councils (Vidhan Parishad) and nominated members are *excluded*.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Nominated members of Parliament are *not* part of the Electoral College; only elected MPs vote.
- Option (B): Chief Ministers vote only as elected MLAs; there is no separate Chief Minister quota.
- Option (D): Members of State Legislative Councils (upper houses of state legislatures) do *not* form part of the Electoral College for the President.

Final Answer: Electoral College = elected MPs (both Houses) + elected MLAs of all states + Delhi & Puducherry ⇒ **C**

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



Q10.

Solution

Concept — 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments (1992): These twin amendments are the cornerstone of decentralised governance in India. They deal with rural (73rd) and urban (74th) local self-government respectively. Both were enacted in December 1992 and came into force in April 1993.

Step 1 — Identify the subject of the 74th Amendment: The **74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992** added **Part IX-A** (Articles 243P to 243ZG) and the **12th Schedule** to the Constitution, providing for the establishment and empowerment of **Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)** — Nagar Panchayats, Municipal Councils, and Municipal Corporations. It mandated the constitution of Ward Committees, reservation for SC/ST/women, State Finance Commissions, and State Election Commissions for urban bodies.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): The 73rd Amendment deals with Panchayati Raj (rural local bodies), not urban bodies.
- Option (C): Women's reservation in state legislatures was enacted through the 106th Amendment (Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam) in 2023.
- Option (D): Free and compulsory education as a Fundamental Right (Article 21A) was inserted by the 86th Amendment in 2002.

Final Answer: 74th Amendment deals with Urban Local Bodies (Nagarpalika Raj)

⇒ A

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Abrogation of Article 370: Article 370 of the Indian Constitution granted special autonomous status to the state of Jammu & Kashmir. It was a contentious provision that had been in force (with modifications) since 1949.

Step 1 — Identify the date: The Government of India abrogated Article 370 on **5 August 2019**. On that date, the President of India issued a Constitutional Order (C.O. 272) effectively making all provisions of the Constitution applicable to J&K. The Rajya Sabha passed the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019, bifurcating the state into two Union Territories: J&K (with legislature) and Ladakh (without legislature).



Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): 26 October 2019 is the anniversary of the Instrument of Accession signed by Maharaja Hari Singh in 1947 — not the abrogation date.
- Option (B): 15 August 2019 was India's Independence Day; the abrogation had already taken place 10 days earlier.
- Option (C): 1 November 2019 was when the bifurcation into two Union Territories formally came into effect (the reorganisation operative date), not the abrogation date.

Final Answer: Article 370 was abrogated on 5 August 2019 ⇒ **D**

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Narmada River: The Narmada is the fifth longest river in India and the longest westward-flowing river of the Indian subcontinent. Unlike most major Indian rivers that drain into the Bay of Bengal, the Narmada flows westward and drains into the Arabian Sea through the Gulf of Khambhat.

Step 1 — Identify the origin: The Narmada originates at **Amarkantak**, a town in the Anuppur district of **Madhya Pradesh**, at an elevation of about 1,057 metres. It flows through Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Gujarat before meeting the Arabian Sea. The Sardar Sarovar Dam is built across it in Gujarat.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Chhattisgarh is adjacent to Amarkantak but the origin point (Amarkantak town) falls within Madhya Pradesh (the state boundary was reorganised in 2000).
- Option (C): Maharashtra receives the Narmada for a short stretch but is not the state of origin.
- Option (D): Gujarat is the state where the Narmada meets the sea, not where it originates.

Final Answer: Narmada originates at Amarkantak in Madhya Pradesh ⇒ **B**

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



Q13.

Solution

Concept — Manas National Park: Manas is a premier protected area located in the foothills of the Himalayas in Assam, along the banks of the Manas River (which forms the international border with Bhutan for part of its length). It is famous for the highly endangered golden langur and pygmy hog.

Step 1 — Identify state and UNESCO recognitions: Manas National Park is located in **Assam**. It holds a unique quadruple UNESCO recognition: (1) **UNESCO World Heritage Site** (declared 1985); (2) **Project Tiger reserve** (since 1973, one of the first); (3) **Biosphere Reserve** (1989); and (4) **Project Elephant reserve** (1992). This makes it one of the most comprehensively protected ecosystems in India.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): Manas is in Assam, not Arunachal Pradesh; and it is not a Ramsar Wetland Site.
- Option (C): West Bengal has Sundarbans National Park (UNESCO WHS and Tiger Reserve), not Manas.
- Option (D): Meghalaya does not host Manas National Park; Nokrek Biosphere Reserve is in Meghalaya.

Final Answer: Manas is in Assam and holds all four designations: UNESCO WHS, Project Tiger, Biosphere Reserve, Project Elephant ⇒ A

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — India's First Underwater Metro Tunnel: As Indian cities expand their metro rail networks, several engineering firsts have been achieved. Kolkata, which had India's first metro rail (opened 1984), also holds the distinction of India's first underwater metro tunnel.

Step 1 — Identify the correct details: India's **first underwater metro rail tunnel** was built in **Kolkata** as part of the East–West Metro Corridor (Howrah Maidan – Esplanade stretch). The tunnel runs under the **Hooghly River**, connecting Howrah (west bank) and Esplanade (east bank). It was inaugurated in March 2024. The tunnel is approximately 520 metres long and lies about 33 metres below the river surface.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Mumbai's metro does not include an underwater tunnel under the Ulhas River.
- Option (B): Chennai Metro does not have an underwater tunnel under the Adyar River.
- Option (D): Hyderabad Metro does not have an underwater tunnel under the Musi River.

Final Answer: India's first underwater metro tunnel is in Kolkata, under the Hooghly River ⇒

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Nobel Prize in Literature 2023: The Nobel Prize in Literature is awarded by the Swedish Academy to an author who has “produced the most outstanding work in an ideal direction” in the field of literature. The 2023 prize went to a prominent European playwright and novelist.

Step 1 — Identify the 2023 laureate: The Nobel Prize in Literature 2023 was awarded to **Jon Fosse**, a Norwegian playwright, poet, and novelist. The Swedish Academy cited his recognition “for his innovative plays and prose which give voice to the inexpressible.” Fosse is considered one of the most widely performed living playwrights in the world.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Peter Handke (Austrian playwright) won the Nobel Prize in Literature in **2019**, not 2023.
- Option (B): Olga Tokarczuk (Polish novelist) won the Nobel Prize in Literature in **2018** (announced in 2019), not 2023.
- Option (C): Annie Ernaux (French author) won the Nobel Prize in Literature in **2022**, not 2023.

Final Answer: Nobel Prize in Literature 2023 was awarded to Jon Fosse ⇒

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



Q16.

Solution

Concept — SEBI-Registered Credit Rating Agencies in India: Credit rating agencies (CRAs) are registered and regulated by SEBI under the SEBI (Credit Rating Agencies) Regulations, 1999. India has several domestic CRAs, some with global affiliations.

Step 1 — Identify the non-registered entity: The major SEBI-registered domestic CRAs include: **CRISIL** (S&P Global affiliate), **ICRA** (Moody's affiliate), **CARE Ratings**, **India Ratings and Research** (Fitch affiliate), **Acuité Ratings** (formerly SMERA), and **Brickwork Ratings**. **Moody's** (the American global agency) does *not* operate as a standalone SEBI-registered CRA in India; its Indian affiliate is ICRA. Hence "Moody's India (standalone entity)" is not a SEBI-registered CRA.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): CRISIL (Credit Rating Information Services of India Limited) is India's oldest CRA, established in 1987, and is fully SEBI-registered.
- Option (C): ICRA Limited is a fully SEBI-registered CRA, listed on Indian stock exchanges, and is Moody's primary vehicle in India.
- Option (D): CARE Ratings (Credit Analysis and Research Limited) is a SEBI-registered CRA listed on BSE and NSE.

Final Answer: Moody's India (as a standalone entity) is not a SEBI-registered CRA in India ⇒

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Ease of Doing Business Reforms in India: The World Bank's Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) index (now replaced by the Business Ready / B-READY framework) ranked countries on parameters such as starting a business, obtaining construction permits, registering property, paying taxes, and enforcing contracts. India made dramatic improvements, rising from rank 142 in 2014 to rank 63 in 2019.

Step 1 — Identify the nodal ministry: The **Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)**, under the **Ministry of Commerce and Industry**, is the nodal authority for Ease of Doing Business reform initiatives in India. DPIIT coordinates with other ministries and state governments, compiles action plans,



and submits data to the World Bank for the annual assessment.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): DEA (Department of Economic Affairs) handles capital markets, foreign investment policy, and budget coordination — not EoDB reform co-ordination.
- Option (C): DFS (Department of Financial Services) oversees banking, insurance, and pension sectors — separate from EoDB coordination.
- Option (D): NITI Aayog is a policy think-tank; it contributes to reforms but is not the nodal department for EoDB implementation.

Final Answer: DPIIT under Ministry of Commerce and Industry is the nodal authority for EoDB reforms ⇒

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Asia's Largest Tulip Garden: The Indira Gandhi Tulip Garden (also known as Siraj Bagh) in Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir, is recognised as **Asia's largest tulip garden**. It was developed in 2007 to boost tourism in J&K.

Step 1 — Identify the correct name and location: The garden, formally named **Indira Gandhi Memorial Tulip Garden** (popularly known as **Siraj Bagh**), is located at the foothills of the Zabarwan Range, overlooking the Dal Lake in **Srinagar**. It hosts over 1.5 million tulip bulbs of more than 68 varieties and is open to the public every spring (March–April). It spans over 30 hectares, making it the largest in Asia.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Nishat Bagh is a historic Mughal garden in Srinagar known for its terraced design and Dal Lake views, not for tulips.
- Option (B): Shalimar Bagh is another famous Mughal garden in Srinagar (also in Lahore, Pakistan), not a tulip garden.
- Option (D): Gulmarg is a hill station famous for its ski resort and golf course, not for a tulip garden.

Final Answer: Asia's largest tulip garden is the Indira Gandhi Tulip Garden (Siraj Bagh) in Srinagar ⇒

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



Q19.

Solution**Concept — Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, 2023 (Women's Reservation Act):**

The Constitution (106th Amendment) Act, 2023 — popularly called the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam — was passed by both Houses of Parliament in September 2023 in a special session held in the new Parliament building. It is a historic piece of legislation on gender representation in Indian democracy.

Step 1 — Identify the correct percentage: The Act reserves **one-third (33%)** of all seats in the **Lok Sabha**, the **State Legislative Assemblies**, and the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi for women. This reservation is to be implemented after the next delimitation exercise following the 2026 Census.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): 25% was an earlier demand in some proposals; the legislated figure is one-third (33%).
- Option (C): 50% was advocated by some women's rights groups but was not what Parliament enacted; the actual legislation provides 33%.
- Option (D): 40% has no basis in any version of the Women's Reservation Bill debated in India.

Final Answer: The Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam reserves 33% seats for women

⇒ **B**

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — International Solar Alliance (ISA): The ISA is a treaty-based inter-governmental organisation established to mobilise over \$1 trillion in investments for solar energy deployment by 2030, primarily among countries lying wholly or partly between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn (the “sunshine countries”). It was formally established in 2017 when the Framework Agreement entered into force.

Step 1 — Identify the headquarters: The ISA's headquarters (Secretariat) is located at the **National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE) campus in Gurugram (Gurgaon), Haryana, India**. India hosts the ISA Secretariat, reflecting India's leadership in the global solar energy transition. As of 2024, the ISA has over 120 member and signatory countries.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): New Delhi is the national capital and hosts many international bodies, but the ISA Secretariat is specifically in Gurugram (Haryana), not Delhi proper.
- Option (B): Noida, Uttar Pradesh is near Delhi but has no connection to the ISA Secretariat.
- Option (C): Chandigarh is the capital of Punjab and Haryana but is not where the ISA Secretariat is located.

Final Answer: ISA headquarters is in Gurugram, Haryana ⇒ D

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



Answer Key

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

