

Direction (1-5) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

English literature in India has a rich and multifaceted history, shaped by the confluence of colonial influences and the inherent diversity of Indian culture. The advent of English as a medium of instruction during British rule catalyzed the creation of a unique body of work that seamlessly blends Western literary forms with Indian sensibilities. The early writers, such as Raja Rao, R.K. Narayan, and Mulk Raj Anand, carved a niche by portraying rural landscapes, everyday struggles, and the dichotomy of tradition and modernity. Their narratives reflected the socio-political dynamics of a nation on the brink of independence.

Post-independence, the literary focus shifted towards exploring identity, displacement, and globalization. Writers like Salman Rushdie, Anita Desai, and Arundhati Roy brought Indian literature to global prominence. Rushdie's "Midnight's Children" is a testament to the complex intertwining of personal and national histories, while Roy's "The God of Small Things" critiques societal structures with lyrical prose.

Modern Indian English literature continues to evolve, embracing themes of technology, gender, and environmental challenges. Writers such as Aravind Adiga and Jhumpa Lahiri delve into the intricacies of urbanization, diaspora, and cultural hybridity. Meanwhile, regional literature in translation has further enriched this spectrum, ensuring that the unique voices of diverse Indian languages find their place in the global literary discourse. The symbiosis of traditional and contemporary themes has ensured that Indian English literature remains vibrant, reflective, and relevant.

Q1. What can be inferred about the impact of British colonialism on the evolution of Indian English literature?

- (a) It entirely erased native literary traditions.
- (b) It introduced Indian writers to global literary themes.
- (c) It limited the scope of Indian storytelling.
- (d) It forced writers to adopt Western styles without innovation.

Q2. Based on the passage, how has the theme of identity evolved in Indian English literature post-independence?

- (a) It focuses exclusively on urbanization.
- (b) It reflects a synthesis of personal and collective histories.
- (c) It dismisses traditional narratives.
- (d) It is constrained by Western influences.

Q3. Which of the following best describes the contribution of regional literature in translation to Indian English literature?

- (a) It dilutes the authenticity of Indian culture.
- (b) It provides diversity and broader representation.
- (c) It focuses only on ancient Indian traditions.
- (d) It marginalizes English as a medium of expression.

Q4. What can be deduced about the role of modern writers like Aravind Adiga and Jhumpa Lahiri in Indian English literature?

- (a) They disregard traditional themes.
- (b) They emphasize technological narratives alone.
- (c) They address the complexities of globalization and cultural hybridity.
- (d) They primarily critique colonial legacies.

Q5. How does the passage characterize the trajectory of Indian English literature over the decades?

- (a) A shift from simplicity to over-complexity.
- (b) A decline in originality due to globalization.
- (c) A dynamic interplay of tradition and modernity.
- (d) An irreversible Westernization of Indian themes.

Direction (6-10) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

Hindi literature has a rich and varied history that mirrors the cultural, social, and political changes in India over the centuries. Originating from the 10th century with works like "Apabhramsha" poetry, Hindi literature gradually evolved, reaching its peak during the Bhakti and Riti periods. The Bhakti period, dominated by saint-poets like Kabir, Tulsidas, and Mirabai, emphasized devotional themes and the universal love of God. Tulsidas' "Ramcharitmanas" remains a cornerstone of Hindi literature, blending spirituality with linguistic finesse.

The Riti period, marked by poets such as Bihari Lal and Keshavdas, celebrated romantic and aesthetic themes, often rooted in classical Sanskrit traditions. With the advent of colonial rule in the 19th century, Hindi literature underwent a transformation. Writers like Bharatendu Harishchandra championed modern Hindi prose and poetry, addressing issues like education, women's rights, and social reforms. This period also witnessed the rise of realism, with Munshi Premchand at the forefront. His works, such as "Godan" and "Nirmala," explored rural life, caste discrimination, and the plight of the marginalized.

Post-independence, Hindi literature expanded further, with writers like Nirmal Verma and Krishna Sobti exploring existentialism, identity, and contemporary social issues. Today, Hindi literature faces challenges from globalization, but its essence remains vibrant, finding new expressions in digital media and regional storytelling. It continues to be a powerful medium reflecting India's diverse heritage and evolving ethos.

Q6. Which phase of Hindi literature can be associated with the emergence of devotional and spiritual themes, and what does it suggest about the socio-political climate of the era?

- (a) Bhakti period, reflecting harmony and religious awakening
- (b) Riti period, indicating the influence of Sanskrit aesthetics
- (c) Colonial period, marked by educational reforms
- (d) Post-independence period, highlighting existential dilemmas

Q7. How does the transition from the Riti period to the colonial period highlight the evolution of Hindi literature in addressing societal concerns?

- (a) By focusing solely on romantic themes
- (b) By shifting to realism and addressing social reforms
- (c) By promoting only devotional literature
- (d) By disregarding classical influences

Q8. What does the mention of modern Hindi writers like Nirmal Verma and Krishna Sobti reveal about the progression of Hindi literature in post-independence India?

- (a) The decline of Hindi literature in urban settings
- (b) The incorporation of existential and identity-related themes
- (c) The resurgence of devotional poetry
- (d) The dominance of regional languages over Hindi

Q9. What challenge does Hindi literature face in the current era, as inferred from the passage?

- (a) A lack of contemporary writers
- (b) A decline in digital storytelling
- (c) A struggle to preserve its essence amid globalization
- (d) An inability to address rural issues

Q10. Based on the passage, how has Hindi literature managed to remain relevant despite the challenges posed by changing times?

- (a) By focusing only on traditional themes
- (b) By restricting itself to rural narratives
- (c) By adapting to new media and addressing diverse issues
- (d) By isolating itself from global influences

Direction (11-15) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

The education system in India is a confluence of ancient traditions and modern advancements. With its roots tracing back to the Gurukul system, Indian education has evolved to incorporate global practices, yet retains its unique cultural identity. Today, the country boasts one of the largest and most diverse education networks in the world, encompassing rural primary schools to elite urban institutions.

However, the system is often critiqued for its over-reliance on rote learning, insufficient emphasis on critical thinking, and uneven access across socio-economic strata. The Right to Education Act (2009) was a landmark initiative, yet challenges remain, including high dropout rates in rural areas, lack of infrastructure, and gender disparities. Urban schools often have access to better facilities and experienced teachers, but these advantages highlight the inequities faced by students in underprivileged regions.

Technological integration is a promising avenue, with e-learning platforms proliferating, especially post-pandemic. Yet, the digital divide has exacerbated inequalities, as rural areas often lack internet connectivity and digital devices. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 seeks to address these gaps by promoting experiential learning, regional language instruction, and vocational training. It envisions a shift from marks-centric assessments to holistic development, preparing students for real-world challenges.

The question remains whether these reforms can truly bridge the rural-urban divide, eliminate socio-economic barriers, and make quality education accessible to all. For India to leverage its demographic dividend, the education system must undergo transformative changes, ensuring inclusivity and adaptability to the evolving global landscape.

Q11. What can be inferred about the challenges faced by rural schools in India as compared to urban schools?

- (a) Rural schools have a more traditional teaching methodology.
- (b) Urban schools lack infrastructure, while rural schools have superior facilities.
- (c) Rural schools face infrastructural and resource-related challenges that urban schools often do not.
- (d) The NEP 2020 has resolved all issues related to rural schools.

Q12. According to the passage, how does the Right to Education Act (2009) relate to the education system in India?

- (a) It eliminates gender disparities completely.

- (b) It has addressed all rural education challenges effectively.
- (c) It was a significant milestone but has not resolved all systemic issues.
- (d) It focuses exclusively on urban education reforms.

Q13. Based on the passage, what is the role of technology in India's education system?

- (a) It has reduced the rural-urban divide significantly.
- (b) It has created opportunities but also intensified the digital divide.
- (c) It is universally accessible across India.
- (d) It is not emphasized in the current educational reforms.

Q14. The passage implies that the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 aims to:

- (a) Retain the focus on rote learning.
- (b) Ensure that English remains the only medium of instruction.
- (c) Transform the education system to focus on holistic development.
- (d) Prioritize urban education over rural education.

Q15. What conclusion can be drawn about the current state of the Indian education system from the passage?

- (a) It has achieved complete equity and accessibility for all.
- (b) It is struggling with challenges but has potential for significant reform.
- (c) It remains unchanged from its traditional roots.
- (d) It has completely adopted Western education practices, abandoning Indian traditions.

Direction (16-20) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

The World Wars left an indelible mark on the world, but their impact on India was uniquely transformative. The First World War (1914-1918) catalyzed India's industrialization. The demand for goods, including textiles, steel, and other resources, skyrocketed, leading to rapid economic changes. However, these changes were not uniform. The rural economy faced significant distress as taxes increased and agricultural prices fluctuated. The British Government's exploitative policies deepened India's economic woes while ensuring Britain's war needs were met.

The Second World War (1939-1945) exacerbated India's socio-economic challenges but also intensified political movements. The Quit India Movement of 1942, spearheaded by Mahatma Gandhi, gained momentum, demanding complete independence from colonial rule. Meanwhile, Subhas Chandra Bose's Indian National Army (INA) posed a direct challenge to British authority. The war drained British resources, making it increasingly difficult for them to suppress these movements.

The wars also altered India's demographic and cultural fabric. Thousands of Indians were recruited to fight, many of whom never returned. The Bengal famine of 1943, aggravated by British wartime policies, claimed millions of lives, symbolizing the grim consequences of colonial priorities. Despite the devastation, the wars united diverse communities in their demand for freedom, accelerating India's journey toward independence.

The economic, political, and social changes during the World Wars were pivotal in shaping modern India. They exposed the contradictions of colonialism and fueled the nationalist spirit, proving to be a turning point in the country's history.

Q16. Which of the following inferences can be drawn about the impact of the World Wars on India's economy?

- (a) The wars benefitted India economically in all aspects.
- (b) The rural economy thrived due to wartime policies.
- (c) The wars created economic opportunities but deepened disparities.
- (d) The economic policies during the wars favored Indian industrialists exclusively.

Q17. Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the role of the Indian National Army (INA) during the Second World War?

- (a) It successfully overthrew British rule.
- (b) It was symbolic and lacked real influence.
- (c) It challenged British authority and inspired nationalist sentiment.
- (d) It collaborated with the British forces during the war.

Q18. How did the Bengal famine of 1943 illustrate the effects of British wartime policies?

- (a) It highlighted the British focus on India's welfare during the war.
- (b) It demonstrated the failure of colonial governance in prioritizing Indian lives.
- (c) It was solely caused by natural factors unrelated to the war.
- (d) It reduced India's dependence on agriculture.

Q19. The passage suggests that one of the most significant outcomes of the wars for India was:

- (a) Strengthening British control over Indian territories.
- (b) A decrease in nationalist movements due to economic distress.
- (c) Unification of diverse communities toward the goal of independence.
- (d) The decline of political leadership within India.

Q20. What does the passage imply about the contradiction of colonialism during the World Wars?

- (a) Colonialism was an efficient system that benefitted all stakeholders equally.

- (b) The wars revealed that colonial powers prioritized their interests over those of their colonies.
- (c) Colonial policies were primarily focused on enhancing local governance in India.
- (d) The contradictions of colonialism were resolved after the Second World War.

Direction (21-25) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

The specter of atomic war has haunted humanity since the devastating bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945. The sheer destructive power unleashed by nuclear weapons transcends conventional warfare, obliterating cities, and leaving behind a legacy of radiation, environmental decay, and profound psychological scars. Over the decades, the proliferation of nuclear weapons has escalated global tensions, as nations vie for dominance in a precarious balance of power.

Despite numerous treaties and initiatives aimed at curbing the spread of nuclear weapons, the doctrine of mutually assured destruction (MAD) continues to underpin the global security architecture. Proponents argue that the fear of annihilation acts as a deterrent against large-scale wars. However, critics warn that reliance on such weapons fosters a climate of fear, mistrust, and brinkmanship, exacerbating geopolitical rivalries.

The advent of newer technologies, such as cyber warfare, has added layers of complexity to the discourse. An accidental launch triggered by a cyber-attack or miscommunication could unleash catastrophic consequences. Moreover, as the world grapples with the challenges of climate change and resource scarcity, the financial and moral cost of maintaining nuclear arsenals raises questions about humanity's priorities.

Amidst these challenges, disarmament efforts have faced significant setbacks. Some nations perceive nuclear weapons as indispensable to their sovereignty and security, while others argue that complete disarmament could lead to power vacuums and instability. The paradox of seeking peace through instruments of destruction underscores the moral and philosophical dilemmas that remain unresolved in the quest for a nuclear-free world.

Q21. What can be inferred about the relationship between nuclear weapons and global security as described in the passage?

- (a) Nuclear weapons guarantee absolute global security.
- (b) The existence of nuclear weapons creates a delicate and unstable global security system.
- (c) Global security is unaffected by the presence of nuclear weapons.

(d) Nuclear disarmament is universally seen as the ultimate solution to global security.

Q22. Based on the passage, what is a potential consequence of cyber warfare on nuclear security?

- (a) Cyber warfare is irrelevant to the discussion on nuclear security.
- (b) It increases the likelihood of intentional nuclear strikes.
- (c) It introduces the possibility of accidental nuclear launches.
- (d) It eliminates the need for nuclear arsenals.

Q23. The doctrine of mutually assured destruction (MAD) can best be described as:

- (a) An outdated principle with no relevance today.
- (b) A safeguard that ensures geopolitical harmony.
- (c) A strategy that perpetuates fear and geopolitical tensions.
- (d) A universally accepted solution to disarmament.

Q24. What moral dilemma is highlighted in the passage regarding nuclear weapons?

- (a) The cost of nuclear weapons is too high to justify their development.
- (b) Nuclear weapons are essential for peace yet symbolize ultimate destruction.
- (c) Disarmament efforts have been universally successful but lack moral clarity.
- (d) Maintaining nuclear arsenals solves all philosophical questions on war.

Q25. What is the underlying tone of the passage regarding the quest for a nuclear-free world?

- (a) Optimistic and confident about achieving disarmament.
- (b) Indifferent to the challenges of nuclear disarmament.
- (c) Critical and contemplative of the paradoxes involved in disarmament.
- (d) Dismissive of the significance of nuclear weapons in global politics.

Directions (26-30): Read the passages and answer the questions that follow

General elections were held in India from 19 April to 1 June 2024 in seven phases, to elect all 543 members of the Lok Sabha. Votes were counted and the result was declared on 4 June to form the 18th Lok Sabha. On 7 June 2024, Prime Minister Narendra Modi confirmed the support of 293 MPs to Droupadi Murmu, the president of India. This marked Modi's third term as prime minister and his first time heading a coalition government, with the Telugu Desam Party of Andhra Pradesh and Janata Dal (United) of Bihar emerging as two main allies.

More than 968 million people out of a population of 1.4 billion people were eligible to vote, equivalent to 70 percent of the total population. 642 million voters participated in the election; 312 million of these were women, the highest ever participation by

women voters. This was the largest-ever election, surpassing the previous election, and lasted 44 days, second only to the 1951–52 Indian general election. The legislative assembly elections in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Odisha, and Sikkim were held simultaneously with the general election, along with the by-elections for 25 constituencies in 12 legislative assemblies.

Q26. In which year was the first general Lok Sabha election conducted by the Election Commission of India after independence?

- (a) October 25th, 1951 to February 20th, 1952
- (b) October 25th, 1951 to February 21st, 1952
- (c) October 25th, 1951 to February 27th, 1952
- (d) October 22th, 1951 to February 21st, 1952

Q27. Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of the Election Commission of India after independence?

- (a) Amardeep Sen
- (b) Pratap Sen
- (c) Amartya Sen
- (d) Sukumar Sen

Q28. In which year was the Indian State of Haryana established?

- (a) November 4th, 1956
- (b) November 4th, 1966
- (c) November 1st, 1966
- (d) November 1st, 1956

Q29. Who was the current Chief Election Commissioner of the Election Commission of India?

- (a) Rajiv Kumar
- (b) Rakesh Kumar
- (c) Sushil Chandra
- (d) Sunil Arora

Q30. Under which article of the Constitution of India provides the power of superintendence, direction and control of elections to the Election Commission of India?

- (a) Article 334
- (b) Article 332
- (c) Article 324
- (d) Article 320

Directions (31-35): **Read the passages and answer the questions that follow.**

India is about to launch a vast engineering project—more than 100 years in the making—that will connect several of the subcontinent's rivers, transforming the disparate flows of neighboring watersheds into a mega-water grid spanning from the Himalayas to the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal.

Fully realized, the National River Linking Project will see India's National Water Development Agency dig 30 links that will transfer an estimated 200 billion cubic meters of water around the country each year. That's almost twice the amount of water that flows down British Columbia's Fraser River annually. The goal is to help irrigate tens of millions of hectares of farmland and bolster India's hydroelectric power generation. With an estimated price tag of US \$168-billion, the project is "unique in its unrivaled grandiosity," experts say.

Q31. At which locations where narmada river originates?

- (a) Amarkantak Range Mountains
- (b) Aravalli Range Mountains
- (c) Satpura Hills Range
- (d) Harishchandra Hills Range

Q32. Who is the cabinet In-Charge of Jal Shakti Ministry?

- (a) C R Patil
- (b) B S Shekhawat
- (c) Debashree Mukherjee
- (d) V. Somanna

Q33. Which international organisation has approved a loan for the Namami Gange Project?

- (a) World Bank
- (b) International Monetary Fund
- (c) Asian Development Bank
- (d) All of the above

Q34. In which year was the National Ganga Council established which replaced the National Ganga River Basin Authority?

- (a) 2019
- (b) 2017
- (c) 2016
- (d) 2013

Q35. Who is the current Director General of the National Mission for Clean Ganga?

- (a) Shri G. Asok Kumari
- (b) Shri G. Asok Kumar
- (c) Shri G. Asok Kumawat

(d) Shri G. Asok Kumaran

Directions (36-42): **Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.**

The Nobel Prize is one of the most prestigious awards in the world, honoring significant achievements in various fields, including Peace, Literature, Physics, Chemistry, Medicine, and Economic Sciences. It was established in 1895 by Alfred Nobel, a Swedish industrialist, engineer, and inventor of dynamite. Nobel's will specified that his vast fortune should be used to create a series of prizes for those who, during the preceding year, have conferred the greatest benefit to humankind. The Nobel Prizes aim to celebrate exceptional contributions to the betterment of society and human knowledge.

The first Nobel Prizes were awarded in 1901, and since then, they have been recognized as a symbol of international recognition and excellence. The selection process is rigorous and involves nominations, reviews, and final decisions made by committees specific to each category. For instance, the Nobel Peace Prize is awarded by the Norwegian Nobel Committee, while the Swedish Academy decides the Nobel Prize in Literature. The prizes in Physics, Chemistry, Medicine, and Economic Sciences are determined by various institutions like the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences.

Nobel Prizes are awarded annually, with each laureate receiving a medal, a diploma, and a cash award. The cash prize varies yearly, depending on the finances of the Nobel Foundation. Recipients often use this financial support to continue their work in their respective fields. Nobel laureates are highly respected in their domains, and their work often has a lasting impact on the global stage. Winning a Nobel Prize not only brings recognition but also raises awareness about important issues and discoveries. The Nobel Peace Prize holds particular significance, as it is awarded to individuals or groups that have made considerable efforts to foster peace and resolve conflicts. Past recipients include prominent figures like Martin Luther King Jr., Mother Teresa, and Malala Yousafzai, as well as organizations such as the United Nations and the International Red Cross. These awards emphasize the importance of promoting peace, humanitarianism, and global cooperation.

The Nobel Prize has not been without controversy, with some critics questioning the selection process and the decisions of the committees. Some argue that the prizes have overlooked deserving individuals, while others believe that the decisions reflect political biases. Nevertheless, the Nobel Prize remains a symbol of excellence, celebrating the spirit of human ingenuity, discovery, and compassion.

Overall, the Nobel Prize continues to inspire new generations of thinkers, writers, scientists, and activists to pursue greatness and contribute to the betterment of society, honoring Alfred Nobel's vision of recognizing those who positively impact the world.

Q36. Who won the Nobel Prize in Literature 2024?

(a) Salman Rushdie

- (b) Han Kang
- (c) Jon Fosse
- (d) Margaret Atwood

Q37. The Nobel Prize in Physics 2024 was awarded to John J. Hopfield and Geoffrey E. Hinton “for _____”.

- (a) foundational discoveries and inventions that enable machine learning with artificial neural networks
- (b) pioneering research in quantum entanglement and its application in quantum computing.
- (c) for experimental methods that generate attosecond pulses of light for the study of electron dynamics in matter
- (d) physical modelling of Earth’s climate, quantifying variability and reliably predicting global warming

Q38. The Nobel Peace Prize, 2024 was awarded to ____ “for its efforts to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons and for demonstrating through witness testimony that nuclear weapons must never be used again.”

- (a) Narges Mohammadi
- (b) World Food Programme
- (c) Nihon Hidankyo
- (d) Ales Bialiatski

Q39. The Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 2024 has been awarded to three scientists. Amongst three scientists, one was David Baker who was awarded the nobel prize “for _____”.

- (a) computational protein design
- (b) protein structure prediction
- (c) the discovery and synthesis of quantum dots
- (d) the development of click chemistry and bioorthogonal chemistry

Q40. The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel 2024 is awarded to _____ “for studies of how institutions are formed and affect prosperity.”

- (a) Ben Bernanke, Douglas Diamond and Philip Dybvig
- (b) Daron Acemoglu, Simon Johnson and James Robinson
- (c) David Card, Joshua D. Angrist and Guido W. Imbens
- (d) Paul R. Milgrom and Robert B. Wilson

Q41. Who is/are the recipient of Nobel Prize 2024, in Physiology or Medicine?

- (a) Victor Ambros and Gary Ruvkun
- (b) Katalin Karikó and Drew Weissman

- (c) David Julius and Ardem Patapoutian
- (d) Michael Houghton and Charles M. Rice

Q42. Who was the first person ever to receive Nobel Prize in Literature in the year 1901?

- (a) Theodor Mommsen
- (b) Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson
- (c) Sully Prudhomme
- (d) Rudyard Kipling

Directions (43-48): **Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.**

For the year 2023, ozone hole over the Southern Hemisphere had a maximum area of 26.1 million km² at the end of September, making it the sixth largest ozone hole since the beginning of the observation period (1979). Data from the Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service already indicated an unusually large and persistent ozone hole over the Antarctic in the period from 2020 to 2022 for which the drivers are currently still subject to research. While UNEP's scientific assessment report projects that global stratospheric ozone will return to 1980 levels around 2040, the behaviour of the southern ozone layer contrasts with observations in the past 40 years.

When it comes to the identification of drivers of the ozone hole, one aspect could be the strength of the polar vortex. For instance, the strength of the polar vortex in 2021 exceeded all other years which resulted in a large ozone hole as well. In 2022, however, the strength of the polar vortex was lower in comparison, and yet, though the prevalence of ozone-depleting substances in the atmosphere is roughly comparable for both years, the size of the ozone hole was similar. Another facet which acts as a driver to the ozone hole's size is stratospheric temperature, with warmer temperatures leading to a smaller ozone hole, such as in 2019 (for more information, visit the website of the Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service (CAMS)). However, increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases cannot directly be attributed to a larger ozone hole, as they exert a dual effect. While greenhouse gases are thought to lead to warmer temperatures, they tend to have a cooling effect in the middle and upper stratosphere, which reduces the temperature exchange between the different layers of Earth's atmosphere. This stratospheric cooling effect is generally positively associated with ozone recovery, with the exception of the polar regions. Here, very low temperatures can lead to an increase in the formation of polar stratospheric clouds, which facilitate ozone depletion. Finally, the ozone hole can also be periodically influenced by volcanic eruptions and forest wildfires, perturbing chemical and dynamic processes, which in return affect stratospheric ozone amounts.

Q43. In 1994, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed _____ the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer, commemorating the date

of the signing, in 1987, of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

- (a) 12 July
- (b) 6 August
- (c) 16 September
- (d) 26 October

Q44. What was the theme of International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer, 2024?

- (a) Montreal Protocol: Advancing Climate Action
- (b) Montreal Protocol: fixing the ozone layer and reducing climate change
- (c) Montreal Protocol@35: global cooperation protecting life on earth
- (d) Montreal Protocol - Keeping us, our food, and vaccines cool

Q45. Which city is the host of seventh session of the International Solar Alliance (ISA) Assembly, 2024?

- (a) Hyderabad
- (b) Chennai
- (c) Mumbai
- (d) New Delhi

Q46. Which state is the recipient of the best state award in 5th National Water Awards 2023?

- (a) Jharkhand
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Chhattisgarh
- (d) Odisha

Q47. Where was India's Maritime Decarbonization Conference in the year 2024 held?

- (a) New Delhi
- (b) Mumbai
- (c) Vizag
- (d) Kolkata

Q48. India made a bold move in 2024 by revamping its CCTS, allowing non-obligated entities to participate in the tradable carbon credits market. What does CCTS stands for?

- (a) Credit the Carbon and Trade Scheme
- (b) Carbon Credit Trading Scheme
- (c) Carbon Credit and Trading Scheme
- (d) Carbon and Credit Trading Scheme

Directions (49-53): **Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.**

Prime Minister Narendra Modi addressed the 2nd International Conference on Green Hydrogen, urging the global scientific community to collaborate and provide suggestions to shape policies in the green hydrogen sector. He emphasized India's ambition to become a global hub for the production, utilization, and export of green hydrogen. "I urge the global scientific community to come together to explore various aspects. Scientists and innovators can suggest changes in public policy to help the green hydrogen sector. We want to make India a global hub for the production, utilization and export of Green Hydrogen," said PM Modi.

PM Modi highlighted that the world is undergoing a significant transformation and that a strong commitment to energy transition and sustainability is crucial. He praised India's leadership, noting that the country was the first among G-20 nations to meet the Paris Agreement's green energy targets, achieving this nine years ahead of the 2030 deadline. "India's non-financial fossil fuel capacity has increased by nearly 300 percent over the past decade, while solar energy capacity surged by over 3,000 percent in the same period. But we are not resting on these acts. We remain focused on strengthening existing solutions," the Prime Minister added.

The Prime Minister stressed the potential of green hydrogen to decarbonize industries that are challenging to electrify, such as refineries, fertilizers, steel, and heavy-duty transportation. He mentioned that the National Green Hydrogen Mission is driving innovation, infrastructure, and investment in the sector. "India has already launched the National Green Hydrogen Mission which is giving an impetus to innovation, infrastructure, and investments. We are investing in cutting-edge, research and development. Part between industry and academia are being formed," Modi remarked.

Union Minister for New and Renewable Energy, Pralhad Joshi, reiterated India's goal to be a global leader in green hydrogen. He noted that integrating green hydrogen into India's energy mix and industrial processes will not only boost the nation's global standing but also contribute to environmental and social objectives.

"India is moving to become a key global player in the green hydrogen market, that is why we launched the Green Hydrogen mission. Integrating the green hydrogen, between India's energy mix and the industrial process will not only enhance our global positioning but also the environmental and social goals," Joshi emphasized.

Q49. The 2nd International Conference on Green Hydrogen was organized in 2024 in which among the following cities?

- (a)Pune
- (b)Bengaluru
- (c)New Delhi
- (d)Indore

Q50. Where is the India's largest solar park located?

- (a) Khovda Solar Park
- (b) Bhadla Solar Park
- (c) Pavagada Solar Park
- (d) Kurnool Ultra Mega solar park.

Q51. Which Indian mission focuses on enhancing the use of renewable energy in rural areas?

- (a) National Solar Mission
- (b) National Mission on Sustainable Habitat
- (c) Smart Cities Mission
- (d) National Rural Drinking Water Programme

Q52. Under which scheme does the Government of India provide subsidies for the installation of solar panels?

- (a) PM-KISAN
- (b) Ujjwala Yojna
- (c) Solar Rooftop Scheme
- (d) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojna

Q53. In 2024, which among the following Indian state launched the "Green Energy Corridor" project aimed at improving the integration of renewable energy sources into the national grid?

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) West Bengal

Directions (54-55): **Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.**

During the official visit of (1), Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi, India and the UAE signed several significant Memoranda of Understandings (MoUs), paving the way for cooperation between the two nations in sectors like nuclear energy and petroleum. An MoU was signed between Emirates Nuclear Energy Company (ENEC) and Nuclear Power Cooperation of India Limited (NPCIL) for the operation and maintenance of the Barakah Nuclear Power Plant in the UAE. Also, an agreement for long-term LNG supply between Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) and Indian Oil Corporation Limited was signed, the Ministry of External Affairs said in a press release. MoU between ADNOC and India Strategic Petroleum Reserve Limited (ISPRL); Production Concession Agreement for Abu Dhabi Onshore Block 1 between Urja Bharat and ADNOC; and MoU between the Government of Gujarat and Abu Dhabi Developmental Holding Company PJSC (ADQ) on food parks development in India were signed. Notably, (1) arrived in New Delhi on September 8 on his first official visit

to India, the Ministry of External Affairs said. Union Minister of Commerce and Industry, Piyush Goyal, received the Crown Prince upon his arrival. He was also accorded a ceremonial welcome after he landed here in the national capital. "A new milestone in a historic relationship. His Highness (1) arrived in Delhi on his first official visit to India. Warmly received by @CimGOI @piyushgoyal and accorded a ceremonial welcome," MEA spokesperson Randhir Jaiswal said in a post on X.

"India and UAE share historically close and friendly ties. In recent years, the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership between India and UAE has deepened in a wide range of areas, including political, trade, investment, connectivity, energy, technology, education, and culture," the Ministry of External Affairs stated in a press release. "The Crown Prince's visit will further reinforce strong India-UAE bilateral relations and open avenues for partnership in new and emerging areas," it added. In February this year, PM Modi visited UAE. He held discussions with UAE President (1) on the India-UAE bilateral relationship and witnessed the exchange of eight agreements.

Q54. What will be in place of (1) in the above provided paragraph?

- (a) Khalid bin Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan
- (b) Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan
- (c) Abu Hafs al-Hashimi al-Nahyan
- (d) Khalid al-Batarfi

Q55. What was the code name of the first successful nuclear weapon test done by India?

- (a) Operation Shakti
- (b) Pokhran 1
- (c) Operation Smiling Buddha
- (d) Operation Blue Star

Directions (56-60): **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

The prime objective of the Environmental laws is to protect the environment and form rules for the people on how to use natural resources. It exists at many levels and partly constituted by conventions, declarations and treaties. It encompasses in the provisions of enactments laid down by the legislative bodies charged by the government with protection of the environment. These laws are also based on certain important doctrines and legal theories which will help us understand the intent of the maker.

Public Trust Doctrine

The public trust doctrine primarily rests on the principle that certain resources like air, sea, water and the forest have such a great importance to the people as a whole and it is unjustified to make these resources subject to private ownership.

The said resources are gift of the nature and there should be available free for all. The doctrine enjoins upon the government to protect the resources for the enjoyment of

the general public rather than to permit their use for private ownership or commercial purposes.

Various public properties including rivers, seashore and the air are held by the government in trusteeship for the uninterrupted use of the public so the government cannot transfer these properties to any private party who may interfere with the interest of public at large.

Precautionary Principle

The principle of precaution involves to prevent the environmental harm and taking some measures to avoid it. Environmental protection should not only aim at protecting health, property and economic interest but also protect the environment for its own sake.

This principle suggest that where there is an identifiable risk of serious harm e.g. wide spread toxic pollution, extinction of species and major threat to essential ecological process. It is also the duty of the Supreme Court to render justice by taking all such aspects into consideration.

Polluter pays principle

It is a principle in the international environmental law where the polluter pays for the damage done to natural environment. It is also known as the extended polluter responsibility, whosoever is responsible for the damage to the environment should bear the cost associated to it. Its purpose is to shift the responsibility from the government to the public. It is a simple extension of the principle of fairness and justice.

To enhance the economic efficiency that is to protect the environment without sacrificing the efficiency of a free market economic system. The additional revenues are used to cut income, pay role and corporate taxes. Revenues collected can help to achieve other social goals.

Some drawbacks of the doctrine are that ambiguity still exists in determining who the polluter is. It can cane difficult to measure how much pollution is produces. a large number of poor house hold informal sector forms cannot bear any additional charge for energy or for waste disposal. Pollution can be shifted to countries with weak legislation.

Q56. Mr. X is the owner of a chemical factory that produces toxic waste. The factory is located near a river that supplies water to a nearby village. The villagers have complained of health problems due to the pollution caused by the factory. Which of the following legal principles can be invoked against Mr. X?

- (a) Public Trust Doctrine, as the river is a public resource that should be protected for the enjoyment of the general public.
- (b) Precautionary Principle, as the identifiable risk of serious harm to the villagers due to the toxic waste should be prevented.
- (c) Polluter Pays Principle, as Mr. X is responsible for the damage caused to the environment and should bear the cost associated with it.

(d) None of the above.

Q57. Astra Pvt Ltd is a pharmaceutical company producing vaccines and medicines to combat the Covid-19 pandemic. One of their factories, located in Varanasi beside the River Ganges, has been disposing of residual waste in the river, causing pollution and serious health problems for local residents. Mr. X, who is a resident of the area, has filed a case against the company seeking damages for the harm caused by the factory. Which of the following legal principles should the court rely on to determine the compensation to be awarded to Mr. X?

(a) The Precautionary Principle, which emphasizes the importance of preventive measures to minimize environmental damage and prevent harm to public health.

(b) The Polluters Pay Principle, which requires the polluter to pay for the damage caused to the natural environment. This principle aims to ensure that the costs of pollution are borne by those who cause it, rather than the public at large.

(c) The Public Trust Principle, which holds that certain natural resources belong to the public and should be protected for the enjoyment of the general public. This principle prohibits the transfer of public resources, such as rivers and seashores, to private parties who may interfere with the interest of the public at large.

(d) None of the above.

Q58. The Government of India recently enacted the "Protection of Wildlife and Waterbodies Act, 2021," which aimed to punish individuals who caused harm to wildlife or waterbodies for their own private gains. One of the primary features of this Act was that it empowered the Courts to impose fines on offenders based on the extent of damage inflicted on wildlife or waterbodies. Which of the following legal principles was primarily relied upon by the Government of India in enacting this law?

(a) The Precautionary Principle, which suggests that environmental protection should aim at preventing harm and taking measures to avoid it, rather than assessing liability for damage already inflicted. This principle emphasizes the importance of preventive measures to minimize environmental damage.

(b) The Polluters Pay Principle, which requires the polluter to pay for the damage caused to the natural environment. This principle aims to ensure that the costs of pollution are borne by those who cause it, rather than the public at large.

(c) The Public Trust Principle, which rests on the principle that certain natural resources belong to the public and should be protected for the enjoyment of the general public. This principle prohibits the transfer of public resources, such as rivers and seashores, to private parties who may interfere with the interest of the public at large.

(d) The Principle of Sustainable Development, which emphasizes the need to balance economic development, social development, and environmental protection. This principle recognizes that economic growth and environmental protection can go hand in hand if sustainable development practices are adopted.

Q59. The government of a small island nation has recently enacted a law called the "Environmental Protection Act" aimed at protecting the marine environment from pollution. The Act contains provisions that prohibit the discharge of pollutants into the ocean and empower the government to impose fines on offenders based on the extent of damage inflicted on the marine environment. Which of the following legal principles was primarily relied upon by the government in enacting this law?

(a) The Precautionary Principle, which suggests that environmental protection should aim at preventing harm and taking measures to avoid it, rather than assessing liability for damage already inflicted.

(b) The Polluters Pay Principle, which requires the polluter to pay for the damage caused to the natural environment. This principle aims to ensure that the costs of pollution are borne by those who cause it, rather than the public at large.

(c) The Public Trust Principle, which rests on the principle that certain natural resources belong to the public and should be protected for the enjoyment of the general public. This principle prohibits the transfer of public resources, such as rivers and seashores, to private parties who may interfere with the interest of the public at large.

(d) The Principle of Inter-generational Equity, which emphasizes the need to balance the needs of the present generation with the needs of future generations. This principle recognizes that the actions of the present generation can impact the well-being of future generations.

Q60. A company located in a small town has been dumping hazardous waste in a nearby lake for several years. In recent months, the water quality of the lake has deteriorated and several residents of the town have reported health problems. A group of residents has filed a lawsuit against the company seeking compensation for the harm caused by the dumping of hazardous waste. Which of the following legal principles should the court rely on to determine the compensation to be awarded to the residents?

(a) The Precautionary Principle, which emphasizes the importance of taking preventive measures to minimize environmental damage and prevent harm to public health.

(b) The Polluters Pay Principle, which requires the polluter to pay for the damage caused to the natural environment. This principle aims to ensure that the costs of pollution are borne by those who cause it, rather than the public at large.

(c) The Public Trust Principle, which holds that certain natural resources belong to the public and should be protected for the enjoyment of the general public. This principle prohibits the transfer of public resources, such as lakes and rivers, to private parties who may interfere with the interest of the public at large.

(d) The Principle of Inter-generational Equity, which emphasizes the need to balance the needs of the present generation with the needs of future generations. This

principle recognizes that the actions of the present generation can impact the well-being of future generations.

Directions (61-62): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given beside.

The union cabinet on 4th April 2018 has given its approval to the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Bill, 2018 for better protection and promotion of human rights in the country. It proposes to include “National Commission for Protection of Child Rights” as deemed Member of the Commission. It proposes to add a woman Member in the composition of the commission.

The amendment will strengthen the Human Rights Institutions of India further for effective discharge of their mandates, roles and responsibilities. Amended Act will be in perfect sync with the agreed global standards and benchmarks towards ensuring the rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual in the country.

The amendment to the Protection of Human Rights act, 1993 will make National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) more compliant with the Paris Principle concerning its autonomy, independence pluralism and wide-ranging functions in order to effectively protect and promote human rights.

[Extracted from current affairs by Drishti publication]

Q61. Mr. Anil employs a child of 10 years in his chemical factory. According to the passage a complainant should approach

- (a) Only Police
- (b) Only NHRC
- (c) Only national commission for protection of child rights
- (d) Police and NHRC because commission for protection of child rights is embedded into NHRC after the amendment.

Q62. If a person is allegedly been held in the police station and beaten up, which institution will of help to his or his near or dear ones

- (a) Police Station
- (b) Session Court
- (c) NHRC
- (d) All of the above

Directions (63-64): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given beside.

The Union Cabinet on 28th March 2018 has approved certain official amendments to the NMC (National medical commission) Bill Major amendments are: Final MBBS Examination to be held as a common exam across the country and would serve as an

exit called the National Exit Test. The provision dealing with bridge course for AYUSH practitioners to practice modern medicine to a limited extent has also been removed. It has been left to the State Governments to take necessary measures for addressing and promoting primary health care in rural areas.

The maximum limit of 40% seats for which fee would be regulated in private medical institutions and deemed universities has been increased to 50% seats. The nominee of States and Uts in the NMC have been increased from 3 to 6. The NMC will comprise of 25 members of which at least 21 will be doctors.

The punishment for any unauthorised practice of medicine has been made severe by including a provision for imprisonment of up to one year along with a fine extending up to 5 lakhs rupees.

[Extracted from current affairs by Drishti publication]

Q63. According to the passage provision for bridge course (6 months) for Ayush practitioners to practice modern medicine to a limited extent has been removed in the new NMC bill. Had this been allowed then this will lead to

- (a) Quackery because people with 6 months of experience will handle patients on the same footing as a regular doctor with a MBBS degree.
- (b) Deterioration in the quality of medical services.
- (c) Over utilization of Ayush system
- (d) All of the above

Q64. The government has proposed for National Exit Test (Medical Examination) for the purpose that

- (a) Graduates of the above exam be more sophisticated and knowledgeable
- (b) It will serve as a screening test for post graduate examination
- (c) It will streamline the uniformity in exam pattern and required mandatory skill for efficient doctors
- (d) All of the above

Directions (65-68): **Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given beside.**

Actor Payal Rohatgi's arrest by Rajasthan police and her remand in judicial custody for posting a video containing false and objectionable remarks about freedom fighter Motilal Nehru highlight the discrepancies in the operation of free speech laws in India. Using the power of arrest to silence an instance of defamatory speech is a slippery road. Instead of quarrelling over semantics, it is important to draw clear red lines. Unless there is an imminent threat to public order, allowing arrests for free speech violations is an invitation to curb the rights of citizens.

The bane of free speech in India has been a burgeoning industry of offence takers who are quick to rush to police or courts seeking justice for hurt sentiments. In Rohatgi's case it was a Youth Congress member, not even Moti-lal's progeny like the Nehru-

Gandhi family that was aggrieved. Instead of a straight forward libel suit she was booked for criminal offences like Section 67 of Information Technology Act for publishing obscene material in electronic form and IPC Section 504(intentional insult with intent to provoke breach of peace). The recourse to criminal laws to harass ordinary citizens for alleged free speech violations has a long history.

While frontline politicians are never summarily arrested, this luxury is not available to other citizens. Recall how a Bengal Yuva Morcha leader was jailed for memes mocking Mamata Banerjee or a 16-year-old Meerut boy was detained at a juvenile home for a post criticising former Prime Minister AB Vajpayee after his death. In 2016 Supreme Court ruled that criminal defamation did not violate constitutional principles. But in practice, state governments with their control over the police and magistrates aren't helping. A fair and uniform application of laws instead of arbitrariness that characterised Rohatgi's arrest will help citizens internalise the reasonable restrictions on free speech enshrined in the Constitution.

[Extracted from report "Politically motivated arrests represent the crudest possible way to tackle defamatory speech" Times of India]

Q65. What is the laxity in the Rohatgi's arrest?

- (a) It was a libel case and not intentional insult with intent to provoke breach of peace
- (b) The offence was non-cognizable the arrest by police is not justified
- (c) The control over the police and magistrates by political entities smell foul play
- (d) The luxury of summarily trial is not available to other citizens other than frontline politicians

Q66. What is the main point of the passage according to the author?

- (a) Laws should be applied correctly and not arbitrarily so that citizens can demarcate their line pertaining to free speech and reasonable restrictions to free speech rights enshrined in the constitution.
- (b) Police and magistrate should work under the ambit of statute books and laid SOPs
- (c) Political entities should be treated by law equally as other citizens of the country
- (d) Concept of free speech is ambiguous in India

Q67. Mr. Ayyar is a Member of Parliament with criminal background. A youth activist of 15 years puts this information on his social media account. He is arrested on charges of sedition. What course of action he is entitled to according to the passage?

- (a) He should be sent to judicial custody in a regular jail
- (b) He should be treated under juvenile justice system
- (c) He should be admonished and left by the police
- (d) He should be advised to delete his social media account and the derogatory post against the MP.

Q68. According to the author the arrest by the police is not mandated in the cases of free speech as the curbing of the rights of the citizens until

- (a) There is a threat to public order of the community and the state
- (b) There is a breach of constitutional morale of the society
- (c) There is a defamation of a public figure
- (d) All of the above

Directions (69-73): **Read the passages and answer the questions that follow.**

A contract the consent to which is induced by misrepresentation is voidable at the option of the deceived party. Misrepresentation means misstatement of a fact material to the contract. Misrepresentation is defined in Section 18; S. 18. "Misrepresentation" defined.—"Misrepresentation" means and includes— (1) the positive assertion, in a manner not warranted by the information of the person making it, of that which is not true, though he believes it to be true; (2) any breach of duty which, without an intent to deceive, gains an advantage to the person committing it, or anyone claiming under him, by misleading another to his prejudice, or to the prejudice of any one claiming under him; (3) causing, however innocently, a party to an agreement, to make a mistake as to the substance of the thing which is the subject of the agreement.

When a person positively asserts that a fact is true when his information does not warrant it to be so, though he believes it to be true, this is misrepresentation. A statement is said to be warranted by the information of the person making it when he receives the information from a trustworthy source. It should not be a mere hearsay.

Where a representation acquires the status of being a term of the contract, and it turns out to be untrue, the disadvantaged party may, not only avoid the contract but also sue for damages for breach. Where in the course of negotiations for the sale of lamb, the seller stated that the whole of the lot was fully serviced, whereas this was not so, the buyer was allowed damages for the breach of the warranty. In another case' the plaintiff was orally assured that his containers would be carried under the deck, but by mistake they were loaded on deck and were lost. The defendant was not allowed to claim the protection of a clause in the contract limiting his liability only to wilful misconduct. The oral assurance had overridden the written clauses.

Any breach of duty which brings an advantage to the person committing it by misleading the other to his prejudice is a misrepresentation. "This clause is probably intended to meet all those cases which are called in the court of equity— cases of 'constructive fraud in which there is no intention to deceive, but where the circumstances are such as to make the party who derives a benefit from the transaction equally answerable in effect as if he had been actuated by motives of fraud or deceit".

Q69. A seller, while negotiating the sale of a laptop, falsely claims that the laptop has never been repaired or damaged, when in reality it had several issues and had been repaired multiple times. The buyer relies on this representation and agrees to purchase the laptop. Later, the buyer discovers the truth and wishes to void the

contract. Which of the following statements is true regarding the situation described above?

- (a) The contract is voidable at the option of the seller since the misrepresentation was not intentional.
- (b) The buyer cannot void the contract since the misrepresentation was not intentional.
- (c) The contract is voidable at the option of the buyer since the misrepresentation was material to the contract.
- (d) The buyer can only sue for damages but cannot void the contract since the misrepresentation was not intentional.

Q70. In a recent court case, the plaintiff alleged that the defendant made a misrepresentation of facts which induced him to enter into a contract. According to the plaintiff, the defendant had told him that a certain property was free from any legal encumbrances. However, it turned out that the property was subject to a mortgage. The defendant argued that he had obtained this information from a reliable source, and therefore, he had not made any misrepresentation. Which of the following is true in this case?

- (a) The defendant's statement is a clear case of misrepresentation, as he made a positive assertion which was not warranted by his information.
- (b) The defendant cannot be held liable for misrepresentation, as he had relied on information from a reliable source.
- (c) The plaintiff cannot claim damages for misrepresentation, as he should have conducted his own due diligence before entering into the contract.
- (d) Both a) and b) are plausible arguments, but the court must determine the credibility of the defendant's source of information before making a decision. The correct answer is Option C: B relied only on hearsay information, he was not warranted to assert such information. Hence this is not misrepresentation.

Q71. A purchased land from B for constructing a duplex. B, while selling the land, represented that there was no difficulty in using the land for the intended purpose. However, A later found out that a permission to build the complex was denied unless a sewage system costing \$3000 was installed. A claims that B should have disclosed this fact before selling the land. Which of the following options is correct?

- (a) The contract is voidable at the option of the buyer due to fraudulent misrepresentation by B.
- (b) The contract is voidable at the option of the seller due to mutual mistake of fact.
- (c) The contract is voidable at the option of the buyer due to innocent misrepresentation by B.
- (d) The contract is not voidable as the buyer should have done their due diligence before purchasing the land.

Q72. Which of the following scenarios amounts to misrepresentation according to this part of the passage ".— "Misrepresentation" means and includes— (1) the positive assertion, in a manner not warranted by the information of the person making it, of that which is not true, though he believes it to be true; (2) any breach of duty which, without an intent to deceive, gains an advantage to the person committing it, or anyone claiming under him, by misleading another to his prejudice, or to the prejudice of any one claiming under him; (3) causing, however innocently, a party to an agreement, to make a mistake as to the substance of the thing which is the subject of the agreement."

(a) The seller of a car tells the buyer that the car has been driven for only 10,000 miles when in reality it has been driven for 50,000 miles.

(b) A person tells a buyer that they will be fired if they do not sign a contract with them.

(c) A person tells a buyer that they will release their confidential information if they do not sign a contract with them.

(d) A person sells a property to a buyer, and later files a false report claiming that the buyer had caused damage to the property in order to extort additional compensation.

Q73. According to Section 18 of the Indian Contract Act, certain essential requisites must be fulfilled to construe an act as misrepresentation. Which of the following scenarios does fulfill one of these requisites?

(a) A person asserts a fact without having any information about it and does not believe that the information is true.

(b) A person asserts a fact which he believes to be true but which is actually false, based on information received from a source that is generally considered unreliable.

(c) A person asserts a fact that is untrue and does not believe it to be true, but the information is received from a credible source.

(d) A person asserts a fact which he believes to be true and which is actually true, based on information received from a source that is trustworthy.

Directions (74-78): **Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given beside.**

Article 15(2) stipulates that citizens shall not on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth be denied access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment. Yet, on occasion, this right, which applies horizontally, inter se individuals, comes into conflict with the rights of persons to associate with others, often to the exclusion of certain groups. This is why every time a case of discrimination is brought, the party that discriminates claims that he possesses a liberty to do, that he must be free to act according to his own sense of conscience.

The Supreme Court, in 2005, in *Zoroastrian Cooperative Housing Society vs District Register Co-operative Societies (Urban) and Others*, endorsed one such restrictive

bond, when it ruled in favour of a bye-law of a Parsi housing society that prohibited the sale of property to non- Parsis. This right to forbid such a sale, the Court ruled, was intrinsic in the Parsis' fundamental right to associate with each other. But in holding thus, the judgment, as Gautam Bhatia points out in his book, *The Transformative Constitution*, not only conflated the freedom to contract with the constitutional freedom to associate, but also overlooked altogether Article 15(2).

At first blush, Article 15(2) might appear to be somewhat limited in scope. But the word "shops" used in it is meant to be read widely. A study of the Constituent Assembly's debates on the clause's framing shows us that the founders explicitly intended to place restrictions on any economic activity that sought to exclude specific groups. For example, when a person refuses to lease her property to another based on the customer's faith, such a refusal would run directly counter to the guarantee of equality.

An overruling of the verdict in *Zoroastrian Cooperative*, while desirable, is unlikely, however, to serve as a panacea. India is unique among democracies in that a constitutional right to equality is not supported by comprehensive legislation. In South Africa, for example, a constitutional guarantee is augmented by and all-encompassing law which prohibits unfair discrimination not only by the government but also by private organisation and individuals.

[Extracted from editorial by Suhrith Parthasarathy "The need for an anti-discrimination law"]

Q74. According to the passage which of the following feature lacks in Indian Legal System.

- (a) A Constitutional guarantee against discrimination not only by the state but also by private organisation and individuals.
- (b) Constitutional freedom to associate.
- (c) Freedom to contract.
- (d) Right to freedom of speech.

Q75. Mr. Sanghvi an owner of real estate refuses to lease the office space for rent to Mr. Adil on pretext of his faith. According to the passage which of the following statement should have placed a sense of remedy for the discrimination of Mr. Adil?

- (a) A study of the Constituent Assembly's debates on the clause's framing shows us that the founders explicitly intended to place restrictions on any economic activity that sought to exclude specific groups.
- (b) India is unique among democracies in that a constitutional right to equality is not supported by comprehensive legislation.
- (c) Article 15(2) stipulates that citizens shall not on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth be denied access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment.
- (d) All of the above

Q76. What verdict Supreme Court gave in the Zoroastrian Cooperative Housing Society vs District Register Co-operative Societies (Urban) and Others?

- (a) It ruled against the fundamental parsi law of ownership to only Parsi people
- (b) It ruled in favour of fundamental law of ownership to only Parsi people
- (c) It cited the rule of law of equality in matters of housing rights and distributed the housing society amongst the players.
- (d) It referred the matter to a tribunal.

Q77. Why the author believes that Article 15(2) has limited scope?

- (a) It covers discrimination against only state and not private entities.
- (b) It covers discrimination with respect to access to shops and places of public importance but not respect to religious places.
- (c) It has limitation with respect to judicial intervention.
- (d) It empowers state to discriminate with others in matters related to women and children.

Q78. Why India is unique with respect to other democracies according to the author?

- (a) It lacks set of laws relating to constitutional guarantee of right to equality.
- (b) It has the longest written constitution inspired from various constitutions of the world.
- (c) It has the unique set of civil and political rights mandate.
- (d) All of the above

Directions (79-81): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given beside.

Parliament has the primary responsibility of making laws and holding the government responsible for its actions. As representatives of citizens, MPs pass laws, oversee the working of the government and the efficient allocation of public funds. Parliamentary Committees act as a mechanism that helps in improving the effectiveness of Parliament.

Over the years, responsibilities of the government have increased significantly. Government expenditure and legislation have become technical and complex in nature. While a significant amount of Parliament's work gets done on the floor of the House, it is difficult for Parliament to scrutinise all government activities in the House in a limited time. Thus, Parliamentary Committees were constituted to examine proposed legislation, government policies and expenditure in detail. They also examine petitions from the public, check whether rules framed by the government are in consonance with Acts of Parliament, and help manage the administration of Parliament. Deliberations in Committees present several advantages. Committees can get inputs from experts and stakeholders on various matters. Their ability to devote

more time on each item allows them to examine matters in greater detail. They also help parties reach consensus on various issues.

However, there are several areas where Committees need strengthening. For example, all Bills are not referred to Committees. They are thinly staffed and do not have full-time technical expert support. Some Committees may not seek evidence from experts on important Bills. Further, attendance of MPs in Committee meetings is about 50%, which is lower than the 84% attendance seen during the Parliament sittings.

Q79. Which of the following should not be the task of the parliamentary committees to suggest the government?

- (a) Waiving off Railways' Dividend payment through review
- (b) Examining the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2016
- (c) Examining the functioning of the National Highways Authority of India
- (d) Review of the constitutional amendment of the basic structure of the constitution.

Q80. The Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment examined the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2016 and submitted its report in 2017. The committee recommended change in definition of "transgender" from the bill. Which of the following actions paved the way for the committee to recommend so?

- (a) The committee should take suggestions of experts like Amnesty International and South Indian Transgender Association.
- (b) The committee should gather evidences from the transgender communities and witnesses.
- (c) The committee should independently analyse the bill
- (d) All of the above

Q81. The Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture (2017) had examined the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2016. The Bill addressed issues around third-party insurance, regulation of taxi aggregators, and road safety. Which of the following recommendations offer road safety?

- (a) Removing the cap on liability for third party insurance
- (b) Giving states the option to regulate taxi aggregators
- (c) Setting up a National Road Safety Board to advise the central and state governments
- (d) Increasing traffic police and personnel on the road.

Directions (82-85): **Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given beside.**

Defamation is a fundamental concept in the field of tort law, primarily concerned with protecting an individual's reputation from unjust harm. It revolves around the dissemination of false statements or information that tarnish a person's character or standing in the eyes of others. To delve deeper into this topic, we will explore the

essential elements of defamation and examine a landmark judgment that has played a pivotal role in shaping the legal landscape surrounding this tort.

Defamation typically involves two forms: libel and slander. Libel refers to written or published defamatory statements, while slander pertains to spoken defamatory statements. For an action in defamation to succeed, the following elements must generally be established:

1. **Publication:** There must be a publication of the defamatory statement to a third party, meaning it is communicated to someone other than the plaintiff.
2. **Falsity:** The statement must be false, as truth is an absolute defense against defamation claims.
3. **Identification:** The statement must identify the plaintiff, either directly or indirectly, such that a reasonable person could ascertain the target of the defamation.
4. **Harm:** The plaintiff must prove that they have suffered harm as a result of the defamatory statement. This harm can take various forms, such as damage to reputation, emotional distress, or financial loss.
5. **Fault:** The degree of fault required varies depending on whether the plaintiff is a public figure or a private individual. Public figures typically must prove that the defendant acted with actual malice, meaning they knew the statement was false or acted with reckless disregard for the truth. Private individuals usually need to establish negligence, which involves demonstrating that the defendant failed to exercise reasonable care in verifying the truth of the statement.

One landmark judgment that significantly impacted defamation law is the case of *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan* (1964). This U.S. Supreme Court decision had far-reaching consequences for the protection of free speech in defamation cases. The case revolved around a full-page advertisement published in *The New York Times* that criticized the actions of the police department in Montgomery, Alabama, during the Civil Rights Movement. L.B. Sullivan, a city commissioner in Montgomery, sued the newspaper for defamation, claiming that the advertisement contained false statements that harmed his reputation.

In its ruling, the Supreme Court established a higher standard of fault for public officials and figures in defamation cases. The Court held that to prevail in a defamation lawsuit, public officials must prove not only that the statement is false and defamatory but also that the defendant acted with "actual malice." This means that the public

official must show that the statement was made with knowledge of its falsity or with reckless disregard for the truth.

The *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan* decision was a landmark moment in defamation law because it reinforced the importance of protecting free speech, particularly when it involves public officials and figures. It recognized that open and robust public debate on matters of public concern is essential to a democratic society, and imposing a high burden of proof on public officials seeking damages for defamation helps prevent chilling effects on free speech.

In conclusion, defamation is a crucial aspect of tort law that safeguards an individual's reputation from false statements. Landmark judgments like *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan* have shaped the legal framework surrounding defamation by balancing the right to protect one's reputation with the constitutional right to free speech. Understanding the elements of defamation and the impact of such landmark cases is essential in navigating this complex area of tort law.

Q82. What are the two primary forms of defamation?

- (a) Slander and invasion of privacy
- (b) Libel and invasion of privacy
- (c) Slander and malicious intent
- (d) Libel and malicious intent

Q83. In defamation cases involving public officials, what level of fault must typically be proven by the plaintiff?

- (a) Negligence
- (b) Intentional misconduct
- (c) Reckless disregard for the truth
- (d) Strict liability

Q84. What landmark judgment significantly impacted defamation law by establishing a higher standard of fault for public officials and figures?

- (a) *Roe v. Wade* (1973)
- (b) *Marbury v. Madison* (1803)
- (c) *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan* (1964)
- (d) *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954)

Q85. Why is the *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan* case considered a landmark moment in defamation law?

- (a) It established strict liability for defamation.
- (b) It restricted free speech rights for public officials.
- (c) It emphasized the importance of protecting free speech in defamation cases.
- (d) It lowered the burden of proof for public officials in defamation lawsuits.

Direction (86-90) **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below.**

The concept of atomic war has evolved from the grim realities of the 20th century to a persistent global concern in the 21st century. The devastating consequences of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 showcased the unparalleled destructive capacity of nuclear weapons. Despite these horrors, the post-war period saw a race for nuclear armament among global superpowers, driven by the doctrine of deterrence. The Cold War era introduced the world to Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD), a grim strategy predicated on the idea that the use of nuclear weapons by one superpower would result in the annihilation of both the attacker and the defender.

However, the current geopolitical landscape poses new challenges. Emerging nuclear states, unstable regimes, and the threat of non-state actors acquiring nuclear materials heighten the risk of a nuclear catastrophe. The shift from state-centric nuclear threats to decentralized, unpredictable actors has created an environment where traditional deterrence may no longer suffice. Additionally, advancements in technology have amplified the destructive power of modern nuclear weapons, making their potential use even more catastrophic.

Efforts to prevent nuclear conflict, such as arms reduction treaties and non-proliferation initiatives, have yielded mixed results. While some treaties have successfully reduced the global nuclear arsenal, others have failed due to lack of enforcement or non-compliance by major powers. Moreover, geopolitical tensions, such as those between nuclear-armed neighbors or rival blocs, often undermine international cooperation. Critics argue that the reliance on nuclear weapons for national security perpetuates an endless cycle of fear and militarization, while proponents claim that such weapons ensure stability by deterring large-scale wars. In an interconnected world, the specter of an atomic war serves as a chilling reminder of the destructive potential of human conflict. Yet, the debate continues: can humanity truly eliminate the nuclear threat, or are we destined to live under its shadow indefinitely?

Q86. Which of the following assumptions underpins the doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD)?

- (a) Countries will act rationally to avoid mutual annihilation.
- (b) Non-state actors are the primary threat to global security.
- (c) Nuclear weapons are no longer a viable deterrent.
- (d) Technological advancements have reduced the effectiveness of MAD.

Q87. Based on the passage, which factor undermines international efforts to prevent nuclear conflict?

- (a) The absence of nuclear treaties.
- (b) The non-compliance of major powers with agreements.

- (c) The irrelevance of nuclear deterrence in modern warfare.
- (d) The declining role of geopolitics in nuclear armament.

Q88. Which of the following can be inferred about the critics' perspective on nuclear weapons?

- (a) Nuclear weapons promote peace through deterrence.
- (b) Nuclear weapons are essential for national security.
- (c) Nuclear weapons perpetuate global instability and fear.
- (d) Non-proliferation initiatives have completely failed.

Q89. What does the passage imply about the shift from state-centric threats to decentralized threats?

- (a) It has reduced the likelihood of nuclear conflict.
- (b) It has made traditional deterrence strategies less effective.
- (c) It has eliminated the need for nuclear treaties.
- (d) It has strengthened global stability.

Q90. What is the author's tone towards the efforts to eliminate nuclear threats?

- (a) Optimistic and encouraging.
- (b) Critical but cautiously hopeful.
- (c) Indifferent and detached.
- (d) Dismissive and cynical.

Direction (91-95) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

The global transition to renewable energy sources is often touted as the panacea for the world's climate crisis. However, the practical challenges involved in large-scale renewable energy adoption are often underestimated. Solar and wind energy, two of the most popular renewable sources, are inherently intermittent, as their availability depends on weather conditions and time of day. This intermittency necessitates the development of efficient energy storage systems, which are currently expensive and not widely scalable. Moreover, the extraction of materials needed for renewable energy infrastructure, such as lithium for batteries and rare earth metals for turbines, has its own environmental and ethical concerns. The mining of these materials often results in habitat destruction, water pollution, and human rights violations in resource-rich but economically vulnerable regions.

The economic aspect of transitioning to renewable energy is equally complex. While the long-term benefits of renewable energy include reduced greenhouse gas emissions and lower operational costs, the initial investments are substantial. Developing countries, which are most vulnerable to climate change, often lack the financial resources to implement large-scale renewable energy projects. International

funding mechanisms exist, but they are frequently criticized for being inadequate and for prioritizing donor interests over recipient needs.

Additionally, the geopolitical implications of renewable energy adoption cannot be ignored. Fossil fuel-rich nations, many of which rely heavily on oil and gas exports for economic stability, face significant challenges in diversifying their economies. This shift could lead to economic upheaval and political instability in these regions, potentially affecting global security. On the other hand, countries with abundant renewable resources may gain a strategic advantage, leading to a rebalancing of global power dynamics.

While renewable energy is undoubtedly a crucial component of combating climate change, the challenges associated with its adoption reveal that it is not a silver bullet. A holistic approach, incorporating technological innovation, equitable financial strategies, and international cooperation, is essential to navigate the complexities of the energy transition.

Q91. Which of the following assumptions best supports the argument about the challenges of renewable energy adoption?

- (a) Renewable energy adoption is economically viable for all countries.
- (b) Developing countries have sufficient resources to fund renewable energy projects.
- (c) Technological innovation alone can resolve all challenges of renewable energy.
- (d) The global energy transition requires a multifaceted approach.

Q92. What is the author most likely to agree with regarding the geopolitical impact of renewable energy adoption?

- (a) Renewable energy adoption will have no significant geopolitical consequences.
- (b) Countries with renewable resources will dominate the global economy.
- (c) The transition to renewable energy could destabilize fossil fuel-dependent economies.
- (d) Geopolitical shifts are irrelevant to the global energy transition.

Q93. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the passage's argument about the limitations of renewable energy adoption?

- (a) Advances in battery technology have significantly reduced energy storage costs.
- (b) Fossil fuel consumption continues to rise globally.
- (c) Developing countries are receiving less international funding for renewable energy projects.
- (d) Rare earth metals are increasingly becoming scarce.

Q94. What is the main underlying tone of the passage?

- (a) Optimistic about the future of renewable energy.
- (b) Neutral, presenting a balanced perspective.
- (c) Critical, highlighting the challenges and complexities.
- (d) Dismissive of renewable energy efforts.

Q95. Which of the following best describes the author's purpose in writing this passage?

- (a) To propose specific policies for renewable energy adoption.
- (b) To argue against the use of renewable energy.
- (c) To examine the multifaceted challenges of renewable energy adoption.
- (d) To advocate for fossil fuel usage over renewable energy.

Direction (96-100) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

The legal system in India is one of the oldest in the world, rooted in traditions that date back thousands of years. Yet, it faces significant challenges in delivering timely justice. The backlog of cases is often attributed to procedural inefficiencies, shortage of judges, and the overwhelming complexity of modern legal disputes. While attempts have been made to streamline the judiciary, such as the introduction of e-courts and alternate dispute resolution mechanisms, the systemic issues remain deeply entrenched.

Moreover, the role of the judiciary as the guardian of the Constitution adds another layer of complexity. Courts are not just arbiters of disputes but also defenders of fundamental rights, tasked with interpreting laws in light of evolving societal norms. However, this dual responsibility often leads to accusations of judicial overreach, where courts are seen as encroaching upon the functions of the legislature and executive.

The question of judicial accountability has also emerged as a contentious issue. While the judiciary enjoys considerable independence, mechanisms for ensuring transparency and accountability remain limited. Critics argue that the lack of a robust system for addressing complaints against judges undermines public confidence in the judiciary. Conversely, defenders of judicial independence caution that excessive oversight could compromise the impartiality of judges, particularly in politically sensitive cases.

In recent years, the increasing pendency of cases has prompted calls for judicial reforms. Proposals range from increasing judicial appointments to improving case management practices. Yet, the success of these measures hinges on the political will and cooperation among the various stakeholders in the legal ecosystem. Without a comprehensive approach to reform, the promise of justice for all risks becoming a hollow ideal.

Q96. Which of the following assumptions is most likely to underlie the argument that "judicial accountability is a contentious issue"?

- (a) Judicial independence cannot coexist with judicial accountability.
- (b) Mechanisms for judicial oversight are often misused.
- (c) Public confidence in the judiciary depends on its independence.
- (d) Transparency in the judiciary could erode its impartiality.

Q97. What can be inferred about the judiciary's dual role from the passage?

- (a) It leads to inefficiencies in dispute resolution.
- (b) It ensures that societal norms are prioritized over procedural laws.
- (c) It creates a potential for conflict between the judiciary and other branches of government.
- (d) It prevents the judiciary from functioning independently.

Q98. Which of the following best explains the relationship between judicial reforms and political will?

- (a) Political will is irrelevant as the judiciary operates independently.
- (b) Judicial reforms can only succeed if they are driven by the judiciary itself.
- (c) Political will is essential because reforms require systemic cooperation.
- (d) Political will often conflicts with the judiciary's independence.

Q99. What is the main concern regarding the backlog of cases in Indian courts?

- (a) It demonstrates a lack of technological advancement in the judiciary.
- (b) It suggests that the judiciary is more focused on constitutional matters than ordinary disputes.
- (c) It reflects inefficiencies and systemic issues in the legal framework.
- (d) It shows that the judiciary is underfunded and unsupported.

Q100. Based on the passage, what can be concluded about alternate dispute resolution mechanisms?

- (a) They are a sufficient replacement for traditional courts.
- (b) They have been ineffective in reducing case backlogs.
- (c) They represent a promising yet underutilized solution to judicial delays.
- (d) They undermine the judiciary's role as the guardian of justice.

Direction (101-105) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

The rapid advancement of artificial intelligence (AI) has brought both unparalleled opportunities and daunting challenges. While proponents argue that AI will solve some of humanity's most pressing issues, such as climate change and healthcare disparities, skeptics caution that the same technologies may exacerbate unemployment, inequality, and ethical dilemmas. For instance, autonomous systems have already displaced workers in industries ranging from manufacturing to transportation, fueling debates about the societal responsibility of corporations and governments. The broader philosophical question of AI's role also lingers: should human intelligence and creativity be augmented or replaced?

At the core of the AI debate is the issue of accountability. When autonomous systems make decisions, such as denying a loan or diagnosing a disease, determining

responsibility becomes murky. If an AI system errs, who bears the blame—the developer, the company, or the machine itself? The lack of robust legal frameworks further complicates the matter. Some experts advocate for "explainable AI," which would require systems to provide clear, human-understandable reasoning for their decisions. However, explainability often comes at the cost of efficiency, creating a trade-off that businesses may be unwilling to accept.

Moreover, AI's rapid growth has amplified concerns about data privacy. Many AI systems rely on vast amounts of personal data to function effectively, raising questions about consent and security. Scandals involving data breaches and misuse have eroded public trust, pushing regulators to act. Still, regulation often lags behind innovation, leaving significant gaps in oversight. A more pressing concern is the potential misuse of AI by authoritarian regimes for surveillance, manipulation, and control, posing a direct threat to democratic freedoms.

Ultimately, whether AI emerges as a boon or a bane will depend on how societies choose to navigate its complexities. The balance between innovation and regulation, efficiency and explainability, and augmentation and replacement will shape the trajectory of this transformative technology.

Q101. What can be inferred about the societal responsibility of governments and corporations regarding AI development?

- (a) Governments and corporations are equally responsible for regulating AI's societal impact.
- (b) Only corporations bear the responsibility for AI's consequences.
- (c) Governments should have a more significant role than corporations in managing AI's societal implications.
- (d) The societal responsibility of AI is an unresolved debate.

Q102. Based on the passage, what is a potential downside of "explainable AI"?

- (a) Reduced public trust in AI systems.
- (b) Increased accountability for AI developers.
- (c) Lower efficiency in AI operations.
- (d) Greater risk of unethical AI use.

Q103. What is the author's perspective on the future of AI?

- (a) AI will unquestionably solve humanity's greatest challenges.
- (b) The future of AI depends on balancing multiple factors.
- (c) AI is more likely to harm society than benefit it.
- (d) AI regulation will completely halt its misuse.

Q104. Which of the following best encapsulates the primary concern about data privacy in AI systems?

- (a) The inefficiency of data collection methods.
- (b) The reliance on personal data without robust consent mechanisms.

- (c) The inability of AI to process large amounts of data.
- (d) The inefficiency of existing legal frameworks governing AI.

Q105. What does the passage imply about the role of legal frameworks in AI development?

- (a) They are already adequate to address AI's challenges.
- (b) They evolve in tandem with AI innovation.
- (c) They lag behind AI's rapid growth, causing regulatory gaps.
- (d) They prioritize efficiency over explainability.

Direction (106-110) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

Bihar, one of India's most populous states, is grappling with significant challenges in its education system. Despite being home to ancient institutions such as Nalanda University, the state faces modern hurdles in achieving quality education for its residents. Chronic underfunding, teacher absenteeism, inadequate infrastructure, and gender disparity are some of the pressing issues plaguing the system. According to recent data, Bihar has one of the lowest literacy rates in the country, with a stark gap between male and female literacy.

Government initiatives such as the Mukhyamantri Balika Cycle Yojana and mid-day meal schemes have brought some improvement, particularly in enrollment and retention rates. However, these programs often fail to address the underlying issues of quality and equity. The cycle scheme, while successful in increasing school attendance among girls, has not significantly impacted learning outcomes. Similarly, mid-day meals have improved nutritional standards but remain insufficient in curbing dropout rates among older children.

The problem is compounded by the migration of skilled labor to other states, leaving behind a workforce often ill-equipped to engage in modern economic activities. Private schools have proliferated in urban areas, offering an alternative to government schools. Yet, this trend exacerbates socio-economic divides, as quality education remains accessible primarily to the affluent. Additionally, the pandemic has widened the digital divide, with rural students struggling to access online education due to lack of internet and digital devices.

The road ahead for Bihar is fraught with challenges but not without hope. A robust focus on teacher training, increased funding, and the adoption of technology in classrooms can pave the way for better outcomes. Addressing deep-seated gender biases and involving local communities in decision-making could also play a critical role in reforming Bihar's education landscape.

Q106. What can be inferred about the impact of government initiatives on gender disparity in education in Bihar?

- (a) They have entirely eliminated gender disparity.
- (b) They have improved enrollment but not learning outcomes.

- (c) They have made no significant impact.
- (d) They have primarily benefited urban schools.

Q107. What is a plausible reason for the widening digital divide during the pandemic in Bihar?

- (a) Increased funding for urban schools.
- (b) Lack of skilled teachers in rural areas.
- (c) Inadequate access to internet and digital devices.
- (d) Preference for traditional teaching methods.

Q108. Based on the passage, what is a major drawback of private schools in Bihar?

- (a) They lack basic infrastructure.
- (b) They do not cater to the affluent population.
- (c) They widen socio-economic disparities.
- (d) They are unable to provide mid-day meals.

Q109. Which of the following best describes the current state of the workforce in Bihar as mentioned in the passage?

- (a) Highly skilled and capable of engaging in modern economic activities.
- (b) Largely untrained and dependent on agricultural activities.
- (c) Mostly urban and employed in the education sector.
- (d) Equally skilled in urban and rural areas.

Q110. What can be inferred about the solutions suggested for improving Bihar's education system?

- (a) They focus exclusively on urban schools.
- (b) They aim at addressing both quality and equity issues.
- (c) They propose reducing funding for teacher training.
- (d) They emphasize traditional classroom methods over technology.

Directions (111-115): **Study the table carefully and answer the questions.**

Table given below shows percentage of books sold of 3 different publications by five different sellers in a month.

Note: Books are sold by three publication only.

Sellers	Books sold of Adda Pub.	Books sold of 'XY' Pub.	Books sold of 'YZ' pub.
A	480	24%	16%
B	780	20%	15%
C	25%	650	10%
D	10%	30%	540
E	30%	20%	550

Q111. Books sold by seller B of XY and YZ pub. Together is how much more/less than books sold by E of Adda & YZ publications together?

- (a) 360
- (b) None of these
- (c) 380
- (d) 460

Q112. Books sold by seller C of Adda & XY together is what percent of total books sold by seller D?

- (a) 100%
- (b) 80%
- (c) None of these
- (d) 150%

Q113. What is average number of books sold by all sellers of Adda publication?

- (a) 392
- (b) 386
- (c) 406
- (d) None of these

Q114. If selling price of each book of Adda publication sold by seller C is Rs. 250 and selling price of each book of XY publication sold by seller D is Rs. 220. Then find the difference in selling price of books of Adda publication sold by C and XY publication sold by D?

- (a) Rs. 4500
- (b) Rs. 2900
- (c) Rs. 3600
- (d) Rs. 3100

Q115. If profit made on each book sold by seller E is Rs. 44. Then find profit percent of each book sold by seller E? (given that selling price of each book is Rs. 264)

- (a) 22%
- (b) 25%
- (c) 20%
- (d) 15%

Directions (116-120): Table given below show the distribution of Balls of two companies P and Q sold by five different sellers. Some balls are for ODI Matches and remaining are for Test Matches. Study the data carefully and answer the following question.

Sellers	Total Balls Sold	ODI Balls (in %)	P : Q (ODI Balls)	P : Q (Test Matches Balls)
U	12000	52%	5 : 8	7 : 5
V	9000	65%	7 : 6	4 : 3
X	7500	60%	11 : 4	5 : 3
Y	14000	40%	4 : 3	3 : 5
Z	10500	45%	4 : 5	7 : 4

Q116. Total Test Matches Balls of company 'P' sold by V is what percent more than total ODI Balls of company 'Q' sold by X?

- (a) 35%
- (b) 37.5%
- (c) 40%
- (d) 50%

Q117. Total Balls sold by Y and Z together of company 'Q' is how much more than total Balls sold by X and Y together of company 'P'.

- (a) 900
- (b) 850
- (c) 800
- (d) 750

Q118. Average number of ODI Balls of company P sold by U, V and X together is how much more than average number of ODI Balls of company P sold by Y and Z together.

- (a) 200
- (b) 225
- (c) 250
- (d) 300

Q119. Test Matches Balls of company P sold by X is what percent more than the same type of Balls sold by X of company Q?

- (a) 40%
- (b) $66\frac{2}{3}\%$
- (c) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$
- (d) 60%

Q120. Find the total number of Balls of company 'Q' sold by U & V together?

- (a) 12,760

- (b) 11,420
- (c) 10,290
- (d) 11,920

Solutions:

S1. Ans. (b)

Sol. The passage highlights how British colonialism introduced Indian writers to global literary themes while allowing them to blend these with their own cultural narratives.

S2. Ans. (b)

Sol. Post-independence, Indian English literature reflects a synthesis of personal and national histories, as seen in works like "Midnight Children"

S3. Ans. (b)

Sol. The passage mentions that regional literature in translation enriches Indian English literature by ensuring broader representation of India's linguistic diversity.

S4. Ans. (c)

Sol. Modern writers explore globalization, urbanization, and cultural hybridity, as reflected in the works of Aravind Adiga and Jhumpa Lahiri.

S5. Ans. (c)

Sol. The passage emphasizes the continuous evolution of Indian English literature through a dynamic interplay of tradition and modernity.

S6. Ans. (a)

Sol. The Bhakti period is associated with devotional themes, reflecting the harmony and religious awakening of the era.

S7. Ans. (b)

Sol. The transition to the colonial period brought realism into Hindi literature, focusing on societal concerns like education and caste discrimination.

S8. Ans. (b)

Sol. Writers like Nirmal Verma and Krishna Sobti introduced existential and identity-related themes,
marking a progression in literary expression post-independence.

S9. Ans. (c)

Sol. The passage highlights globalization as a challenge, suggesting the struggle of Hindi literature to
preserve its core essence while adapting to new media.

S10. Ans. (c)

Sol. Hindi literature has remained relevant by evolving with digital media and addressing diverse issues,
ensuring its contemporary appeal.

S11. Ans. (c)

Sol. The passage highlights the lack of infrastructure and resources as key challenges faced by rural
schools, which contrasts with the advantages enjoyed by urban schools.

S12. Ans. (c)

Sol. The Right to Education Act (2009) is described as a landmark initiative, but the passage also
acknowledges ongoing challenges, indicating that the Act has not resolved all issues.

S13. Ans. (b)

Sol. The passage points out that while technology offers opportunities, it has also exacerbated
inequalities due to the digital divide in rural areas.

S14. Ans. (c)

Sol. The NEP 2020 focuses on holistic development, moving away from marks-centric assessments and
promoting experiential learning, as mentioned in the passage.

S15. Ans. (b)

Sol. The passage discusses the systemic challenges and the potential for reforms, suggesting that while

the system faces difficulties, there is room for transformative change.

S16. Ans. (c)

Sol. The passage highlights that while the wars led to economic opportunities, such as industrial growth, they also deepened economic disparities, especially in rural areas, due to exploitative British policies.

S17. Ans. (c)

Sol. The INA, led by Subhas Chandra Bose, directly challenged British authority and inspired the nationalist movement, even though it did not achieve a military victory.

S18. Ans. (b)

Sol. The Bengal famine of 1943, exacerbated by British wartime policies, underscored the failure of colonial governance in prioritizing Indian welfare during the war.

S19. Ans. (c)

Sol. The wars united diverse communities in their struggle for independence, marking a significant outcome of the period.

S20. Ans. (b)

Sol. The passage illustrates that the wars exposed the inherent contradictions of colonialism, showing that colonial powers prioritized their own interests at the expense of their colonies.

S21. Ans. (b)

Sol. The passage highlights the fragile and unstable nature of global security due to the existence of nuclear weapons, emphasizing their role in creating a delicate balance of power.

S22. Ans. (c)

Sol. The passage explicitly discusses how cyber warfare increases the risk of accidental nuclear launches due to miscommunication or cyber-attacks.

S23. Ans. (c)

Sol. The doctrine of MAD is portrayed as a strategy that perpetuates fear and geopolitical tensions, as discussed in the passage.

S24. Ans. (b)

Sol. The moral dilemma discussed in the passage is the paradoxical idea that nuclear weapons are considered essential for peace but represent ultimate destruction.

S25. Ans. (c)

Sol. The tone of the passage reflects a critical and contemplative approach, focusing on the paradoxes and unresolved challenges in the quest for a nuclear-free world.

S26. Ans. (b)

Sol. The first general Lok Sabha election was conducted by the Election Commission of India after independence in between October 25th, 1951 to February 21st, 1952.

S27. Ans. (d)

Sol. Sukumar Sen was the first Chief Election Commissioner of the Election Commission of India after independence.

S28. Ans. (c)

Sol. The Indian States of Haryana was established on November 1st, 1966.

S29. Ans. (a)

Sol. Rajiv Kumar was the current Chief Election Commissioner of the Election Commission of India.

S30. Ans. (c)

Sol. Article 324 of the Constitution of India provides the power of superintendence, direction and control of elections to the Election Commission of India.

S31. Ans. (a)

Sol. Narmada River originates from Amarkantak Range Mountains in Madhya Pradesh.

S32. Ans. (a)

Sol. C R Patil is the cabinet minister for the ministry of Jal Sakti.

S33. Ans. (a)

Sol. The World Bank has approved a loan for the Namami Gange Project of about 3000 crore to help stem pollution in the Ganga River.

S34. Ans. (c)

Sol. National Ganga Council established in 2016 which replaced the National Ganga River Basin Authority under the Environment Protection Act of 1986. National Ganga Council chaired by the Prime Minister of India Mr Narendra Modi and Vice-Chaireperson by the Union Minister of Jal Shakti Ministry.

S35. Ans. (b)

Sol. The 48th meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) was held today under the chairmanship of Director General Shri G. Asok Kumar, National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG).

S36. Ans. (b)

Sol. South Korean author Han Kang has been awarded the 2024 Nobel Prize in Literature by the Swedish Academy, Stockholm, Sweden for her "intense poetic prose" that explores historical traumas and the fragility of life.

S37. Ans. (a)

Sol. This year's laureates used tools from physics to construct methods that helped lay the foundation for today's powerful machine learning. John Hopfield created a structure that can store and reconstruct information. Geoffrey Hinton invented a method that can independently discover properties in data and which has become important for the large artificial neural networks now in use.

S38. Ans. (c)

Sol. The Nobel Peace Prize, 2024 was awarded to Japanese organisation Nihon Hidankyo, a grassroots movement of atomic bomb survivors from Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

S39. Ans. (a)

Sol. The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2024 was awarded with one half to David Baker "for computational protein design" and the other half jointly to Demis Hassabis and John M. Jumper "for protein structure prediction".

S40. Ans. (c)

Sol. The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel 2024 is awarded to Daron Acemoglu, Simon Johnson and James Robinson "for studies of how institutions are formed and affect prosperity."

S41. Ans. (a)

Sol. The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2024 was awarded jointly to Victor Ambros and Gary Ruvkun "for the discovery of microRNA and its role in post-transcriptional gene regulation"

S42. Ans. (c)

Sol. Sully Prudhomme was the first person to win the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1901.

S43. Ans. (c)

Sol. 16 September the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer, commemorating the date of the signing, in 1987, of the Montreal Protocol.

S44. Ans. (a)

Sol. The theme for World Ozone Day 2024 was "Montreal Protocol: Advancing Climate Action". The theme highlights the Montreal Protocol's role in climate change mitigation and the importance of international cooperation to address environmental issues.

S45. Ans. (d)

Sol. The curtain raiser for the Seventh Session of the International Solar Alliance (ISA) Assembly was hosted in New Delhi. The session will be held from 3rd to 6th November 2024 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi.

S46. Ans. (d)

Sol. The 5th National Water Awards 2023 were announced in New Delhi. Odisha won the first prize for Best State, followed by Uttar Pradesh in second place.

S47. Ans. (a)

Sol. The Conference on Maritime Decarbonization in India, co-hosted by the Ministry of Ports and the Asian Development Bank, concluded in New Delhi.

S48. Ans. (b)

Sol. India made a bold move in 2024 by revamping its Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS), allowing non-obligated entities to participate in the tradable carbon credits market. That means companies and individuals can voluntarily use carbon credits to address their planet-warming emissions.

S49. Ans. (c)

Sol. The Government of India is organising the 2nd International Conference on Green Hydrogen from 11-13 September at the Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi.

S50. Ans. (b)

Sol. India's largest solar power is Bhadla Power Park. It is situated in the Thar desert of Rajasthan.

S51. Ans. (a)

Sol. The National Solar Mission, part of India's National Action Plan on Climate Change, aims to promote solar energy use and enhance its deployment across India, including rural areas.

S52. Ans. (c)

Sol. The Solar Rooftop Scheme provides financial incentives and subsidies for the installation of solar panels on residential and commercial rooftops to promote the use of solar energy.

S53. Ans. (b)

Sol. Tamil Nadu launched the "Green Energy Corridor" project to facilitate the efficient transmission of renewable energy from solar and wind farms to the national grid. This initiative is designed to improve grid stability, support the state's ambitious renewable energy targets, and enhance overall energy sustainability.

S54. Ans. (a)

Sol. Khalid bin Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan is the crown prince of UAE.

S55. Ans. (c)

Sol. Smiling Buddha (MEA designation: Pokhran-I) was the code name of India's first successful nuclear weapon test on 18 May 1974.

S56. Ans. (a)

Sol. The correct answer is a. Public Trust Doctrine, as the river is a public resource that should be protected for the enjoyment of the general public. The Public Trust Doctrine prohibits the government from transferring public properties, such as rivers, to private parties who may interfere with the interest of the public at large. In this scenario, the river is a public resource that should be protected for the enjoyment of the villagers, who are suffering from the pollution caused by Mr. X's factory. Option b is incorrect because it suggests that the Precautionary Principle can be invoked against Mr. X, as there is an identifiable risk of serious harm to the villagers due to the toxic waste. However, the Precautionary Principle is aimed at preventing environmental harm, and it is not clear from the scenario whether Mr. X has taken any measures to prevent harm to the environment or the villagers. Option c is incorrect because it suggests that the Polluter Pays Principle can be invoked against Mr. X, as he is responsible for the damage caused to the environment and should bear the cost associated with it. However, the Polluter Pays Principle is aimed at shifting the responsibility from the government to the public, and it is not clear from the scenario whether Mr. X has been held responsible for the damage caused by his factory. Option d is incorrect because there are legal principles that can be invoked against Mr. X, as explained above.

S57. Ans. (b)

Sol. The correct answer is b. The Polluters Pay Principle. This principle requires companies like Astra Pvt Ltd to pay for the damage caused to the natural environment by their activities. In this case, the factory's disposal of residual waste in the River Ganges has caused pollution, which has resulted in harm to public health. Therefore, the court should rely on the Polluters Pay Principle to determine the compensation to be awarded to Mr. X. Option a, The Precautionary Principle, is incorrect because it primarily emphasizes taking preventive measures to minimize environmental damage and prevent harm to public health, rather than determining compensation for harm already caused. Option c, The Public Trust Principle, is incorrect because it primarily holds that certain natural resources belong to the public and should be protected for the enjoyment of the general public, rather than determining compensation for harm caused by a private party. Option d, None of the above, is incorrect because the court must rely on legal principles to determine the compensation to be awarded to Mr. X, and the Polluters Pay Principle is the most appropriate principle to apply in this case.

S58. Ans. (b)

Sol. The correct answer is b. The Polluters Pay Principle. The Protection of Wildlife and Waterbodies Act, 2021, empowers courts to impose fines on offenders based on the extent of damage inflicted on wildlife or waterbodies, reflecting the application of the Polluters Pay Principle. Option a, The Precautionary Principle, is incorrect because it emphasizes the importance of preventive measures to minimize environmental damage, rather than assessing liability for the damage already inflicted. Option c, The Public Trust Principle, is incorrect because it primarily rests on the principle that certain natural resources belong to the public and should be protected for the enjoyment of the general public, rather than assessing liability for damage inflicted on natural resources. Option d, The Principle of Sustainable Development, is incorrect because it emphasizes the need to balance economic development, social development, and environmental protection, rather than assessing liability for the damage already inflicted.

S59. Ans. (b)

Sol. The correct answer is b. The Polluters Pay Principle. The Environmental Protection Act empowers the government to impose fines on offenders based on the extent of damage inflicted on the marine environment, reflecting the application of the Polluters Pay Principle. Option a, The Precautionary Principle, is incorrect because it emphasizes the importance of preventive measures to minimize environmental damage, rather than assessing liability for the damage already inflicted. Option c, The Public Trust Principle, is incorrect because it primarily rests on the principle that certain natural resources belong to the public and should be protected for the enjoyment of the general public, rather than assessing liability for damage inflicted on natural resources. Option d, The Principle of Inter-generational Equity, is incorrect because it emphasizes the need to balance the needs of the present and future generations, rather than assessing liability for the damage already inflicted.

S60. Ans. (b)

Sol. The correct answer is b. The Polluters Pay Principle. This principle requires the company responsible for dumping hazardous waste in the lake to pay for the harm caused to the residents and the natural environment. The principle aims to ensure that the costs of pollution are borne by those who cause it, rather than the public at large. Option a, The Precautionary Principle, is incorrect because it primarily emphasizes taking preventive measures to minimize environmental damage and

prevent harm to public health, rather than determining compensation for harm already caused.

Option c, The Public Trust Principle, is incorrect because it primarily holds that certain natural resources belong to the public and should be protected for the enjoyment of the general public, rather than determining compensation for harm caused by a private party. Option d, The Principle of Inter-generational Equity, is incorrect because it primarily emphasizes balancing the needs of the present and future generations, rather than determining compensation for harm caused by a private party.

S61. Ans. (d)

Sol. Employing a child in chemical factory is criminal offence. So the complainant has the right to inform the local police station as well as complain in the NHRC which also will take up the matter as child rights commission is embedded in NHRC after amendment.

S62. Ans. (c)

Sol. Illegal detention is gross violation of human right. NHRC is tailored to protect the violation of the citizen rights against unlawful police actions. So, one should approach NHRC in such situation.

S63. Ans. (d)

Sol. According to the passage the government gave away the idea of bridge course perhaps to maintain the quality of the medical services in pan India leaving it to the state governments to develop a model for health infrastructure for rural India. As far as the question of doing away with bridge course all the options cited away are genuine reasons behind the amendment of the bill.

S64. Ans. (d)

Sol. All the options above support the contention behind introduction of National Exit Test through proposed legislation. It will bring in the uniformity required in the health care system specially doctors in India.

S65. Ans. (a)

Sol. According to the passage the arrest charges were not in syn with the offence committed by the offender. The defamatory speech (IPC 499) was dragged to criminal insult and breach of peace IPC (504).

Therefore, the answer will be option A Other options can be ignore(d) Refer to the lines 11 of the passage.

S66. Ans. (a)

Sol. According to the closing lines of the passage the laws are applied arbitrary in India which creates confusion for the citizens regarding the free speech and its limits as prescribed in Article 19 of the constitution.

So, option A stands out as a better option. Other options B, C and D are supportive to the passage but miss the main point application to the passage.

S67. Ans. (b)

Sol. Refer to the lines 18 of the passage which remarks that a 16-year-old boy was sent to juvenile home for his offences. Similarly, the youth activist should be treated as a juvenile and the proceedings regarding his case falls under their ambit and not regulars' criminal justice system.

So, option B is the right answer.

S68. Ans. (a)

Sol. Refer to the lines 6-7 of the passage the author clearly cites that danger to public order as an exception to arrest in cases of derogatory remarks because otherwise it will be curbing of free speech rights mandated in the constitution.

So, option A is the answer. Other options can be rejected.

S69. Ans. (c)

Sol. The contract is voidable at the option of the buyer since the misrepresentation was material to the contract. According to Section 18 of the Indian Contract Act, misrepresentation means misstatement of a fact material to the contract. Here, the seller's false claim that the laptop had never been repaired or damaged was material to the contract and induced the buyer's consent to purchase the laptop. The buyer can choose to void the contract as the consent was induced by misrepresentation.

S70. Ans. (c)

Sol. Explanation: The passage states that misrepresentation means misstatement of a fact material to the contract, and a statement is said to be warranted by the information of the person making it when he receives the information from a trustworthy source. In this case, B obtained the information about C from L, who was not a direct source. Therefore, B was not warranted to assert such information, and

hence it is not misrepresentation. Option A is incorrect because it wrongly states that the information was false, whereas it was obtained from an unreliable source. Option B is incorrect because it suggests that B believed the information to be true, whereas the passage does not mention B's belief. Option D is incorrect because it combines options A and B, both of which are incorrect.

S71. Ans. (c)

Sol. The correct answer is c, as the seller made an innocent misrepresentation by unknowingly misrepresenting the facts about the land. Therefore, the buyer has the option to void the contract. Option a is incorrect as there was no fraudulent intent by the seller. Option b is incorrect as it was not a mutual mistake, and option d is incorrect as the seller had a duty to disclose any known issues with the land.

S72. Ans. (a)

Sol. is the correct answer since it is an example of positive assertion of an untrue fact, which is not warranted by the information of the person making it. Option b) is a case of coercion, which involves the use of force or threats to induce someone to enter into an agreement. Option c) is a case of fraud since it involves the deliberate use of false information to induce someone to enter into an agreement. Option d) is a case of extortion, which involves the use of force or threats to obtain something from someone.

S73. Ans. (d)

Sol. Option a) lacks the essential requisite of having information and believing it to be true. Option b) lacks the requisite of having received information from a credible source. Option c) lacks the requisite of believing the asserted fact to be true. Option d) fulfils all the essential requisites and is not an example of misrepresentation.

S74. Ans. (a)

Sol. The closing lines of the passage clearly mention that Indian legal system lacks legislation related to right against discrimination by private individual and entities. Therefore, option A stands an upright answer. Other options can be rejected.

S75. Ans. (a)

Sol. The discrimination of Mr. Adil should have been remedied if the constituent assembly would have added a clause while making the constitution regarding the

discrimination by private entities. However, they debated on the economic restrictions that sought to exclude specific groups but did not materialize on the issue. So, option A is the better answer amongst the other options.

S76. Ans. (b)

Sol. Refer to the lines 12-13 of the passage where the author clearly notifies that the Supreme Court ruled in favour of Parsis prohibiting the ownership to non-Parsi which is completely discriminatory in approach and is against the right to equality on the grounds of religion.

S77. Ans. (a)

Sol. Option A and D provide a good answer as they are correct with respect to scope of the Article 15(2). But in context of the passage economic activities must be covered from discrimination under private entities also.

So, option A stands as a much better answer. Option B and C can be rejected as they point different context.

S78. Ans. (a)

Sol. Refer to the lines 24-25 of the passage where the author clearly mentions that in spite of having fundamental rights to equality, Indian statute book lacks proper legislations to right against discrimination.

So, option A is the answer. Other options can be rejected by method of elimination.

S79. Ans. (d)

Sol. This an application question as the task of parliamentary committee is to assist the government and review the rules framed by it to make it more efficient. The options A, B and C are tasks that will enhance the working ability of the government and its associated agencies. However, option D is out of scope of the government as it comes under the ambit of judiciary.

S80. Ans. (d)

Sol. Refer to the lines 18-19 of the passage. The committee in order to enhance their efficiency must seek expert advice and witnesses, even conduct independent review.

S81. Ans. (c)

Sol. Road safety issue should be addressed by a National Road Safety Board which should advise and plan the road safety norms and rules with the centre and state.

S82. Ans. (b)

Sol. Libel and invasion of privacy. The passage mentions that defamation involves two forms: libel (written or published defamatory statements) and slander (spoken defamatory statements).

S83. Ans. (c)

Sol. Reckless disregard for the truth. The passage explains that in defamation cases involving public officials, they must typically prove that the defendant acted with "actual malice," which includes reckless disregard for the truth.

S84. Ans. (c)

Sol. *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan* (1964). The passage discusses how this landmark U.S. Supreme Court decision set a higher standard of fault for public officials and figures in defamation cases.

S85. Ans. (c)

Sol. It emphasized the importance of protecting free speech in defamation cases. The passage explains that this case reinforced the significance of protecting free speech, particularly when it involves public officials and figures, by setting a higher burden of proof for them in defamation lawsuits to avoid chilling effects on free speech.

S86. Ans. (a)

Sol. The doctrine of MAD relies on the assumption that nations will act rationally to avoid mutual destruction, as highlighted in the passage.

S87. Ans. (b)

Sol. The passage mentions the failure of treaties due to lack of enforcement or non-compliance by major powers as a significant factor undermining nuclear conflict prevention.

S88. Ans. (c)

Sol. Critics believe that nuclear weapons perpetuate fear and militarization, as discussed in the critique of nuclear reliance in the passage.

S89. Ans. (b)

Sol. The shift to decentralized threats has made traditional deterrence strategies less effective, emphasizing the unpredictability of modern nuclear risks.

S90. Ans. (b)

Sol. The author acknowledges the mixed results of efforts to prevent nuclear conflict, suggesting a tone that is critical yet cautiously hopeful.

S91. Ans. (d)

Sol. The passage emphasizes the complexity of renewable energy adoption and argues for a holistic approach, making (d) the best assumption.

S92. Ans. (c)

Sol. The passage discusses the destabilizing effects of renewable energy adoption on fossil fuel-dependent economies, supporting (c).

S93. Ans. (a)

Sol. If advances in battery technology have reduced costs, it would address a key challenge mentioned in the passage, weakening its argument.

S94. Ans. (c)

Sol. The passage critically examines the difficulties of renewable energy adoption, making (c) the correct tone.

S95. Ans. (c)

Sol. The author's purpose is to explore the complexities and challenges of adopting renewable energy, making (c) the best choice.

S96. Ans. (c)

Sol. The passage discusses judicial accountability in terms of public confidence and transparency. Option (c) aligns with this context.

S97. Ans. (c)

Sol. The judiciary's dual role creates potential conflicts, as highlighted in the passage.

S98. Ans. (c)

Sol. Judicial reforms require cooperation across stakeholders, making political will essential.

S99. Ans. (c)

Sol. The backlog of cases is attributed to inefficiencies and systemic issues, as stated in the passage.

S100. Ans. (c)

Sol. The passage mentions that alternate mechanisms like e-courts and ADR are promising solutions but require broader implementation.

S101. Ans. (d)

Sol. The passage presents societal responsibility as a debated topic without offering a definitive resolution. It highlights the roles of both corporations and governments but does not assign sole or equal responsibility.

S102. Ans. (c)

Sol. The passage mentions that explainable AI sacrifices efficiency, which is the primary downside businesses are unwilling to accept.

S103. Ans. (b)

Sol. The author discusses multiple trade-offs and complexities, suggesting that the future of AI hinges on how these are managed.

S104. Ans. (b)

Sol. The passage emphasizes concerns about personal data reliance and inadequate consent mechanisms as central issues in AI data privacy.

S105. Ans. (c)

Sol. The passage explicitly states that regulation often lags behind innovation, leaving gaps in oversight, which is a critical implication about legal frameworks in AI development.

S106. Ans. (b)

Sol. The passage indicates that programs like the Mukhyamantri Balika Cycle Yojana have improved enrollment rates among girls but have not significantly impacted learning outcomes, highlighting partial progress on gender disparity.

S107. Ans. (c)

Sol. The passage explicitly mentions that rural students struggled during the pandemic due to a lack of internet access and digital devices, which is a plausible reason for the widening digital divide.

S108. Ans. (c)

Sol. The passage notes that private schools in urban areas exacerbate socio-economic divides, as quality education remains accessible mainly to the affluent, which is a major drawback.

S109. Ans. (b)

Sol. The passage describes Bihar's workforce as being ill-equipped to engage in modern economic activities due to skilled labor migration, implying that the remaining workforce is largely untrained and reliant on traditional sectors like agriculture.

S110. Ans. (b)

Sol. The solutions suggested in the passage, such as increased funding, teacher training, adoption of technology, addressing gender biases, and community involvement, aim to address both quality and equity issues in Bihar's education system.

S111. Ans.(d)

Sol.

Books sold of XY and YZ publications together by seller B

$$= \frac{780}{65} \times 35 = 420$$

Books sold of Adda & YZ publication together by seller E

$$= \frac{550}{50} \times 30 + 550$$

$$= 330 + 550 = 880$$

$$\text{Required difference} = 880 - 420 = 460$$

S112. Ans.(a)

Sol.

Books sold of Adda & XY publication together by seller C

$$= \frac{650}{65} \times 25 + 650$$

$$= 250 + 650$$

$$= 900$$

Total book sold by D

$$= \frac{540}{60} \times 100$$

$$= 900$$

$$\text{Required\%} = \frac{900}{900} \times 100 = 100\%$$

S113. Ans.(b)

Sol.

$$\text{Required Avg.} = \frac{1}{5} \left[480 + 780 + \frac{650}{65} \times 25 + \frac{540}{60} \times 10 + \frac{550}{50} \times 30 \right]$$

$$= \frac{480+780+250+90+330}{5}$$

$$= \frac{1930}{5} = 386$$

S114. Ans.(d)

Sol.

$$\text{Required difference} = \left(\frac{650}{65} \times 25 \times 250 \right) - \left(\frac{540}{60} \times 30 \times 220 \right)$$

$$= 62500 - 59400$$

$$= 3100$$

S115. Ans.(c)

Sol.

$$\text{Cost price of each book} = 264 - 44 = 220$$

$$\therefore \text{Profit \%} = \frac{44}{220} \times 100 = 20\%$$

S116. Ans.(d)

Sol.

Total Test Match Balls of company 'P' sold by V

$$= 9000 \times \frac{35}{100} \times \frac{4}{7} = 1800$$

Total ODI Balls of company 'Q' sold by X

$$= 7500 \times \frac{60}{100} \times \frac{4}{15} = 1200$$

$$\text{Required \%} = \frac{1800-1200}{1200} \times 100 = 50\%$$

S117. Ans.(b)

Sol.

Total Balls sold by Y & Z together of company 'Q'

$$= 14000 \times \left[\frac{40}{100} \times \frac{3}{7} + \frac{60}{100} \times \frac{5}{8} \right] + 10,500 \left[\frac{45}{100} \times \frac{5}{9} + \frac{55}{100} \times \frac{4}{11} \right]$$

$$= 2400 + 5250 + 2625 + 2100 = 12,375$$

Total Balls sold by X & Y together of company P

$$= 7500 \left[\frac{60}{100} \times \frac{11}{15} + \frac{40}{100} \times \frac{5}{8} \right] + 14000 \left[\frac{40}{100} \times \frac{4}{7} + \frac{60}{100} \times \frac{3}{8} \right]$$

$$= 3300 + 1875 + 3200 + 3150$$

$$= 11,525$$

$$\text{Required difference} = 12,375 - 11,525$$

$$= 850$$

S118. Ans.(d)

Sol.

Average no. of ODI Balls of company 'P' sold by U, V & X together

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[12000 \times \frac{52}{100} \times \frac{5}{13} + 9000 \times \frac{65}{100} \times \frac{7}{13} + 7500 \times \frac{60}{100} \times \frac{11}{15} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} [2400 + 3150 + 3300] = 2950$$

Average no. of ODI Balls of company 'P' sold by Y & Z together

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[14000 \times \frac{40}{100} \times \frac{4}{7} + 10,500 \times \frac{45}{100} \times \frac{4}{9} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [3200 + 2100] = 2650$$

$$\text{Required difference} = 2950 - 2650 = 300$$

S119. Ans.(b)

Sol.

Test Matches Balls of company 'P' sold by X

$$= 7500 \times \frac{40}{100} \times \frac{5}{8} = 1875$$

Test Matches Balls of company 'Q' sold by X

$$= 7500 \times \frac{40}{100} \times \frac{3}{8} = 1125$$

$$\text{Required \%} = \frac{1875-1125}{1125} \times 100 = 66\frac{2}{3}\%$$

Alternate,

It can be done without solving values (by ratio)

$$\text{Required \%} = \frac{5-3}{3} \times 100 = \frac{200}{3}\%$$

$$= 66\frac{2}{3}\%$$

S120. Ans.(c)

Sol.

Total number of Balls of company Q sold by U & V together

$$\begin{aligned} &= 12000 \times \frac{52}{100} \times \frac{8}{13} + 12000 \times \frac{48}{100} \times \frac{5}{12} + 9000 \times \frac{65}{100} \times \frac{6}{13} + 9000 \times \frac{35}{100} \times \frac{3}{7} \\ &= 3840 + 2400 + 2700 + 1350 = 10,290 \end{aligned}$$