

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Passage: Public speaking is a powerful real-life skill. Over the centuries, impressive speeches made by people from various walks of life have helped to change hearts, minds and shape the world as we see it today. Speeches that are delivered with intense emotions and conviction can infuse compassion and forgiveness; elevate levels of hatred and destruction; break or unite nations.

On October 5, in 1877 in the mountains of Montana Territory, when Chief Joseph surrendered to General Nelson A. Miles, the former gave a Surrender Speech. The speech included these words: “It is cold, and we have no blankets; the little children are freezing to death. I want time to look for my children, and see how many of them I can find. Maybe I shall find them among the dead. Hear me, my Chiefs! I am tired; my heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands I will fight no more forever.”

The heart-wrenching speech bared the grief and misery of the speaker, and those subjected to overwhelming hardships.

During World War II, the speech We Shall Fight on the Beaches delivered by Winston Churchill on June 4, 1940 is considered a high-powered speech that strengthened the determination of those present in the House of Commons. In the speech, he said, “Even though large tracts of Europe and many old and famous States have fallen or may fall into the grip of the Gestapo and all the odious apparatus of Nazi rule, we shall not flag or fail. We shall go on to the end, we shall fight in France, we shall fight on the seas and oceans, we shall fight with growing confidence and growing strength in the air, we shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be, we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills;”

In 1950, William Faulkner was honoured with a Nobel Prize for his significant contributions to the American novel. This was the time when the Soviet Union had found the possible implications of the use of the atomic bomb, and people had begun to live in the fear of annihilation. In his Nobel Prize Acceptance Speech, Faulkner urged writers of various genres to think and write beyond the fear of destruction, and instead write materials that would lift the human spirit. The powerful message included: “I believe that man will not merely endure: he will prevail. He is immortal, not because he alone among creatures has an inexhaustible voice, but because he has a soul, a spirit capable of compassion and sacrifice and endurance. The poet’s, the writer’s, duty is to write about these things. It is his privilege to help man endure by lifting his heart, by reminding him of the courage and honor and hope and pride and compassion and pity and sacrifice which have been the glories of his past. The poet’s voice need not merely be the record of man, it can be one of the props, the pillars to help him endure and prevail.” Undoubtedly, effective speeches have a long-lasting impact on the minds of the listeners, and they elevate the levels of awareness or actions the speaker intends to raise or catalyze.

1. The main idea of the passage is that
 - (A) All leaders should be accomplished public speakers.
 - (B) An impactful speech can convey a strong message to the listeners.
 - (C) A speech should sound pleasing to the ears of the listeners.
 - (D) Publicspeakers should be bold and argumentative.

Ans. b

Sol. An impactful speech can convey a strong message to the listeners. Option b is the correct answer. The author through this passage tries to express the impact that a good speech can have on its listeners and thus explains the importance of public speaking. In paragraph 1 of the passage the author states, “Over the centuries, impressive speeches made by people from various walks of life have helped to change hearts, minds and shape the world as we see it today. Speeches that are delivered with intense emotions and conviction can infuse compassion and forgiveness; elevate levels of hatred and destruction; break or unite nations”. It can be understood very clearly that the author wants to explain to the reader the impact which a speech can have over its readers and he proceeds

to give the example of men like Winston Churchill and Chief Joseph who had through their speeches had moved the masses and invoked a common feeling and objective among them. Option a is incorrect because the passage does not state anything about whether leaders should cultivate the skill of public speaking, rather this passage highlights the importance of the skill of public speaking and the impact that it can have on the listeners. Option c is incorrect because the author does not state whether a speech should be pleasant to the ears of the listeners, the author rather states that a speech should be impactful and capable of moving its speakers with emotions. Option d is incorrect because the author also does not mention anything about the demeanour of public speakers, therefore, this option is redundant to the passage and the question.

2. The tone of the Surrender Speech is

- (A) Satiric
- (B) Optimistic
- (C) Poignant
- (D) Narcissistic

Ans. c

Sol. Option c is the correct answer. The surrender speech of Chief Joseph is stated in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the passage. Paragraph 3 clearly states that the speech of Chief Joseph was heart-wrenching and that the speech bared the grief and misery of the speaker and those subjected to the hardships. Therefore, poignant that means any emotion evoking sadness is the correct word to describe the nature of the surrender speech. Option a is incorrect because had the speech been a satire it would have focused on ridiculing a certain person, thing or event but rather the tone of the speech of melancholic and poignant. Option b is incorrect as the term optimistic means anything that evokes an emotion of hope and positivity, and the speech was not positive but rather poignant. Option d is incorrect because the word narcissistic means a person who is self-obsessed and this option also does not fit the tonality of the passage.

3. It is evident that through his speech, Churchill wished to _____ his countrymen _____.

- (A) Inform, about the challenges that arise in a war-torn country.
- (B) Warn, against the futility of war.
- (C) Remind, how their endeavours to fight against the Nazi rule had failed miserably.
- (D) Reassure, that they would combat fiercely against their enemy under all circumstances.

Ans. d

Sol. Reassure, that they would combat fiercely against their enemy under all circumstances.

Option d is the correct answer. When Churchill delivered his speech; he spoke about the Nazis occupation of various European countries. Churchill's speech was 'high-powered speech that strengthened the determination of those present in the House of Commons'. Churchill said, "we shall fight on the seas and oceans", "we shall defend our island whatever the cost may be". All these statements show a certain amount of confidence in the Prime Minister Mr. Churchill and he reassured his citizens against the Nazi attack and that his countrymen shall fight for their island at all cost, therefore, it is evident that Churchill wanted to reassure his countrymen that they would combat fiercely against their enemy under all circumstances. Option a is incorrect as Churchill did not inform or discuss the problems that a war-torn country may face. Option b is incorrect as Churchill was not warning his citizens, but rather encouraging them to take up the fight against their enemies, had he been warning his citizens he would have laid out a set of guidelines as to how the citizens would defend themselves against the enemy, etc. Option c is incorrect as Churchill wanted to inspire his countrymen to fight against their enemies, although he did mention how the Nazis had successfully won several European countries he also stated that his countrymen would do everything to not meet such a fate, therefore, the main idea of the speech was not to remind his countrymen about the success of their enemy.

4. Which one of the following is the least likely to be used to describe Churchill?

- (A) Resolute
- (B) Undaunted
- (C) Complacent
- (D) Unwavering

Ans. c

Sol. Complacent Option c is the correct answer. The question asks as to which of the adjectives against the options least describes Churchill. The word complacent means a person who is unprepared and incompetent whereas from the passage we understand Churchill to be an abled leader who assured his countrymen to fight the war against the Nazis therefore, the word complacent against option c is not a correct description of Churchill. Options a, c, and d are all synonyms of competence and courage and since these words are an apt description of Churchill therefore, they are not apt answers to the question above.

5. In the sentence : ‘The poet’s voice need not merely be the record of man, it can be one of the props, the pillars to help him endure and prevail’ Faulkner has used _____ to convey the power of a poet’s writings.
- (A) A metaphor
 - (B) A simile
 - (C) An onomatopoeia
 - (D) A transferred epithet

Ans. a

Sol. Option a is the correct answer. A metaphor is a statement that, for rhetorical effect, directly refers to one thing by mentioning another. Herein, the statement ‘The poet’s voice need not merely be the record of man, it can be one of the props, the pillars to help him endure and prevail’ is a metaphor because a poet’s voice is not literally a pillar that would help the poet to endure a prevail, but rather the poet’s voice here has been used in a rhetorical sense and thus making it a metaphor. Option b is incorrect as a simile is a direct comparison between two things or persons and herein such a comparison has not been made. Option c is incorrect as an onomatopoeia are words containing sounds similar to the noises they describe eg. a ‘thud’ or a ‘buzz’ and no onomatopoeia has been used herein. Option d is incorrect as a Transferred epithet is when an adjective usually used to describe one thing is transferred to another. An epithet is a word or phrase which describes the main quality of someone or something. For example, ‘a happy person’. Herein no transferred epithet has been used.

Passage: As a six-year-old child-beggar, Saroo slept off in a stationary train in Khandwa, Madhya Pradesh; however, when he woke up, he found himself in an empty compartment of a train thundering towards Kolkata where he spent a couple of weeks in a state of panic and hopelessness. Finally, he ended up in a local government adoption centre from where he was adopted by an Australian couple. Twenty five years later, Saroo felt the urge to trace his biological mother and see in what state she lived. Relentlessly, he used Google’s satellite feature to map the parts of the country that could have possibly been his own hometown. The search was a long and arduous one; nevertheless, the perseverance did pay. One eventful day, he met his mother; thereafter, he continued to keep in touch with her.

If technology can unite people with their loved ones, it can also make them distant. The unlimited variety of applications (apps) available to toddlers, teenagers and adults might have revolutionized their lives for the better, but these very apps have snatched away the joys of long naturewalks; they have encroached upon the time and space that people earlier used for physical interaction; they have drilled deep chasms of loneliness in the lives of countless numbers of people.

Simple pleasures of life include visiting friends and relatives, playing matches in open spaces, interacting with people in markets, public libraries and clubs. However, with the escalating rage of using apps like those for social media, playing virtual games, and homedelivery services, these joyous moments are fading into oblivion, and the pall of loneliness is getting heavier by the day.

Where are we heading to? Are we going to allow ourselves to be swamped by apps? Are we going to allow socialmedia to engulf us in a deluge of loneliness and isolation? Are we going to drive ourselves to situations that will ultimately demand mental and physical therapies to regain normalcy? Do we not know that physical interaction is as essential for mental health as food and water is for physical health?

Earlier, social isolation was mostly experienced by some of the elderly people who were devoid of an occupation, and bereft of company of their loved ones. Unfortunately today, an unhealthy solitude prevails among numerous children, teenagers and adults too; subsequently, there is an alarming increase in the demand for mental health therapy practitioners.

The necessity of engaging psychologists in schools and colleges is evidently on the rise. The psychologists are required to identify and address the learning and behavioral needs of students who approach them for guidance; moreover, if required, the professionals are expected to help them in strengthening their emotional, social and academic skills.

Regardless how alarming the situation might be, it is never too late. If people revert to the earlier trend of shopping off-line, going for nature walks, playing outdoors games, and catching up with friends in their homes or cafés more frequently, they can keep their heads firmly well above the ocean of loneliness.

6. From the passage it is evident that Saroo's desire to find his mother
- (A) Ended up being a distant dream.
 - (B) Inspired him to use Google's satellite feature intermittently.
 - (C) Waned as time went by.
 - (D) Did not slacken till he succeeded.

Ans. d

Sol. Option d is the correct option. Saroo's desire to find his biological mother was a strong one and he continued his search for her using mostly technological means till he successfully found her. Option a is incorrect as the last line of paragraph one of the passage above clearly mentions that Saroo did successfully find his biological mother and later on also kept in touch with her, therefore his search for her did not end in a distant dream. Option b is incorrect because it was not the search for his biological mother that inspired Saroo to intermittently use Google's satellite feature, rather he intermittently used Google's satellite feature because he was inspired and determined to find his biological mother. Option c is incorrect as the passage makes it clear that Saroo kept searching for his mother till he actually found her, therefore, his willingness to find her never waned off.

7. In the sentence 'these very apps have snatched away the joys of long nature-walks;' the author has
- (A) Satirized nature
 - (B) Metaphorized apps
 - (C) Personified apps
 - (D) None of the above

Ans. c

Sol. Option c is the correct answer. Personification refers to any phrase wherein human attributes are given to a non-human thing or being, for example, the sun smiled down upon us. Herein, the statement that apps have snatched away the joys of long nature walks is a personification of apps as the human attribute of snatching something away has been attributed to an app. Option a is incorrect as satire refers to anything being ridiculed through rhetoric and herein nature has not been emphasized upon, let alone being satirized in the passage. Option b is incorrect because apps here have not been used in a metaphorical sense. Option d is incorrect because clearly apps have been personified in the passage.

8. From the passage one can conclude that
- (A) It is impossible for people to reduce the usage of apps.
 - (B) There is a direct correlation between loneliness and excessive usage of social- media apps.
 - (C) The usage of technology is as essential for mental-health as food and water is for physical health.
 - (D) All senior citizens are lonely because they are not tech-savvy.

Ans. b

Sol. Option b is the correct answer. The passage does not vehemently oppose the usage of social media altogether as initially the story of Saroo has been used as a positive attribute of social media however, in the later paragraphs the author discusses how excessive usage of social media has left people lonelier than before and physical interaction due to excessive usage of technology has been reduced to a minimum which has become a great detriment to the mental and physical health of people, therefore, the point of this passage is that there exists a direct correlation between loneliness and excessive social media usage. Option a is incorrect as the question regarding the limited usage of social media has not been discussed in the passage. Option c is incorrect because this option is the complete opposite of what the passage states. Option d is incorrect because this option is completely irrelevant to the passage and the question itself.

9. From the passage it can be inferred that presently in many educational institutions

- (A) The number of teachers who pass the buck to psychologists is on the rise.
- (B) Special emphasis is being laid on the mental and emotional health of the students.
- (C) The usage of educational apps is being discouraged significantly.
- (D) All the students feel the need to be counseled by psychologists.

Ans. b

Sol. Option b is the correct answer. 6th paragraph of the passage states that psychologists are being hired in educational institutions keeping in mind the mental and behavioral needs of the students therefore it can be inferred from the passage that educational institutions have started to place special emphasis on the mental and emotional health of their students. Option a is incorrect hiring of psychologists in educational institutions does not mean that teachers are pitting their responsibilities on the psychologists, the responsibility of the teachers is to teach and not counsel the students thus, hiring of psychologists does not mean that teachers have stopped performing their duties. Option c is incorrect because the passage does not state anything regarding this option. Option d is incorrect because this option is a blanket statement that every student is dependent on a psychologist which the passage does not suggest.

10. In the concluding paragraph of the given passage, the writer's tone can be best described as

- (A) Optimistic
- (B) Despairing
- (C) Laudatory
- (D) Apologetic

Ans. a

Sol. Option a is the correct option. The ending paragraph says that it is never too late and suggests to remedies to the problem addressed in the passage, therefore, making the paragraph optimistic in nature. Option b is incorrect because the paragraph does address the scope of hope and is not despairing in nature. Option c is incorrect because the paragraph does not laud to encourage anything. Option d is incorrect because the author does not feel bad or apologetic, rather provides a solution to the problem addressed by him.

Passage: "Wash! Wash! Wash your hands! " That's been the safety-mantra ever since the pandemic COVID-19 began swamping the world. Undoubtedly, washing hands has proven to be the best way to keep germs at bay. Unfortunately, the medical practitioner who first promoted the importance of this simple activity was subjected to intense humiliation, and ultimately declared insane! Ignaz Semmelweis was a Hungarian doctor. In 1847, as an obstetrician, he was disturbed that post-delivery, almost every third woman died of an unexpected malady. He observed that as a part of the set routine, medical students and doctors would examine and study the corpses in the mortuary, and then come for rounds to the maternity wards. Here, without washing their hands, they would examine expectant mothers. After making numerous hypothesis and observations, he was convinced that when doctors washed their hands before examining the women in the ward, the number of deaths due to serious infection declined. He shared his observations with his colleagues and many others working in the field of medicine, but unfortunately he could not provide any concrete evidence to his theory. Sadly, due to the vehement criticism that he received, he went into depression. Furthermore, Ignaz strived to prove his point so relentlessly that it led to the belief that he had lost his mind. In 1865, a doctor deceptively lured him into an asylum for the insane, and two weeks of the brutal treatment that was meted out to him by the attendants led to his untimely death. About twenty years later, when the world became more receptive to the works of scientists like Louis Pasteur and Joseph Lister, awareness regarding germs that cause diseases began to spread. This is the time when Ignaz was honoured with titles like Father of Hand Hygiene and Saviour of Mothers- an honour much too late!

Some of the most celebrated artists have earned fame much after their deaths. It is tragic that Vincent Van Gogh's awe-inspiring work was labeled as strange and amateur by most of the critics of his time. It is believed that he sold only one or two painting in his lifetime, and that too for a meager amount. Today, every single painting of Vincent Van Gogh paintings is worth millions of dollars.

Franz Kafka was a proficient writer, but when he published a few pieces of his writings, he received immense criticism. Before his death in 1924, he handed over his unpublished novels and short stories to his friend Max Brod, and urged him to destroy them; however, Brod got the manuscripts published. Today, Franz is acclaimed

as one of the major fiction writers of the twentieth century; the novels titled *The Trial* published in 1925, and *The Castle* published in 1926 are considered two of his masterpieces.

Perhaps, if humans were more tolerant and amenable to change, innovative concepts, theories and creations, the deserving would live to experience the glory and honour they rightfully deserve.

11. The main idea of the passage is that
- (A) All original theories and works should receive unreserved acceptance.
 - (B) Many undeserving innovators have been honoured after their demise.
 - (C) Creativity must never be inhibited.
 - (D) Numerous innovators have found recognition and appreciation of their works posthumously.

Ans. d

Sol. Option d is the correct answer. The author uses the example of Franz Kafka, Van Gogh, and Ignaz to enumerate his point that innovators are often not recognized for their works in their lifetime, but their works gain a lot of respect and recognition posthumously. Option a is incorrect because in the last paragraph the author does propose that humans be more open to changes however, he does not propose unreserved acceptance of new ideas and changes. Option b is incorrect because the author does not state that innovators who have posthumously gained recognition are 'undeserving'. Option c is incorrect because the passage does not address the idea of creativity being inhibited but rather talks about the conservativeness of humans against any innovation.

12. From the passage it is evident that Dr. Ignaz's theory was rejected because
- (A) He could not substantiate it
 - (B) The doctors did not want him to regulate their work ethics
 - (C) He had been declared insane
 - (D) Joseph Lister and Louis Pasteur had already discovered germs

Ans. a

Sol. Option a is the correct answer. Paragraph 2 of the passage clearly states that even though Ignaz made a correct discovery about the correlation between the undiagnosed malady of expectant mothers and doctor's not washing their hands he was unable to substantiate his claims and thus he was vehemently criticized and his theory was rejected. Option b is incorrect because the passage does not mention the unwantedness of doctors to regulate their ethical practices as a reason for the failure of Ignaz's theory. Option c is incorrect because Ignaz was only declared insane after his theory was rejected and he got depressed because of it. Option d is incorrect because the discovery of germs came after the observations made by Ignaz.

13. From the passage one can conclude that the art critics who _____ Van Gogh's works were _____.
- (A) Applauded, pessimistic.
 - (B) Censured, hypercritical.
 - (C) Denounced, tolerant.
 - (D) Acclaimed, rigid.

Ans. b

Sol. Option b is the correct answer. Paragraph 3 of the passage clearly states that the critiques of Van Gogh censured his artwork and labelled it as too amateur, therefore, option b censure and hypercritical fits the phrase. Option a is incorrect because initially Van Gogh's artwork was not applauded. Option c is incorrect because critiques of Van Gough did not denounce his artwork, but rather called it amateurish. Option d is incorrect because initially, the critiques of Van Gogh did not simply acclaim his works, they criticized it too.

14. From the passage it can be inferred that Max Brod
- (A) Was of the opinion that Franz had not reached out to the right critics
 - (B) Decried Franz's writings
 - (C) Considered it unsacred to destroy any manuscript
 - (D) Appreciated and valued Franz's works

Ans. d

Sol. Option d is the correct answer. Paragraph 4 states that Kafka before his passing wanted Max Brod to destroy his manuscripts, but since Brod appreciated his works he decided to get them published instead. Option a is incorrect as nothing in the passage provides anything to make such an inference. Option b is incorrect because

had Max Brod decried the works of Kafka he would have actually destroyed them, this option is against the rationale of the passage. Option c is incorrect because we are unsure about Brod's attitude to any manuscript however, the passage does state that Max was a friend of Kafka and therefore it is more likely that Max decided to publish the manuscripts of Kafka because he valued his works.

15. The word relentlessly in the passage can be best replaced by the word
- (A) Irresolutely
 - (B) Recklessly
 - (C) Unabatedly
 - (D) Unabashedly

Ans. c

Sol. Option c is the correct answer. The words relentlessly and unabatedly refer to one's constant effort or strife to do something. Option a, irresolute is incorrect because it means showing hesitation about something whereas, relentless means determination to do something. Option b is incorrect because recklessly means to do something in haste that does not fit the meaning of the word relentlessly. Option d is incorrect as the word unabashedly means shamelessly.

Passage: Cryptocurrencies are a terrible thing. They are the essence of a Ponzi scheme whose value is based entirely on a greater fool prepared to buy it. The promise of alchemy-turning lead into gold has bewitched humanity throughout the ages and cryptocurrencies are just the latest alchemy. Do not get me wrong, if rich people want to lose their money, in this or any other way, they should be allowed to do so. The rich should be the vanguards of new things in case something unforeseen and good falls out of them. But we need to protect those vulnerable consumers whose lives are such that almost any get-rich-quick schemes will be seductive, and seven out of 10 times, they will lose their life savings. Cryptocurrencies are today's South Sea Bubble – one of the earliest recorded financial bubbles that took place in the 1720s' Britain. Meme-based currencies like Dogecoin, Dogelon Mars and Doge Dash remind me of the infamous plan of one company during the South Sea Bubble to raise money “for carrying on an undertaking of great advantage; but nobody to know what it is.”

The cryptocurrency bubble is worse than tulip mania. Through the veil of technology, cryptocurrency enthusiasts are leaning on policy-makers to permit them to be exempt from regulation, privatize money, and make money so disconnected from the economy that it would reap financial disaster. There are many reasons to avoid financial disasters, but one of them is that they ratchet up poverty and inequality. The current money–credit system is not perfect, but like democracy, it is the worst system barring all the others. It has evolved from the ashes of the system cryptocurrency enthusiasts are trying to resurrect.

The current system is vulnerable to attack because money is little understood. Cryptocurrency enthusiasts have attracted a following based on the fiction that the central bank or government creates money and are busy debasing it in their self-interest. This is not the case, but then again, there is some overlap between cryptocurrency advocates, conspiracy theorists, and anti-vaxxers. The time has come for someone to stand up for the current fiat money system and explain that while it could be better still, it has been associated with far more growth, much more distributed, and has responded better to economic crisis than what came before.

In today's money–credit system, banks create money when they issue a loan and place the loan's proceeds into the account of their customers, creating a deposit. Money is, in fact, a tradable debt. The bank's deposit can be used as cash because the bank is a regulated issuer of loans and deposit-taker, which gives the deposit credibility and convertibility. The central bank only influences the creation of money indirectly by its regulatory requirement that a proportion of the loans need to be funded by shareholder's profits. They need to have skin in the game. Money creation then is based on thousands of separate decisions by loan officers and is more distributed than a centralized algorithm like Bitcoin. And its supply is determined by the private demand for loans, which means it is closely aligned to the economy.

16. Which of the following does best describe attitude of the author towards rich people?
- (A) Concerned
 - (B) Assiduous

- (C) Indifferent
- (D) Sympathetic

Ans. c

Sol. Option c is the correct answer. The line ‘if rich people want to lose their money, in this or any other way, they should be allowed to do so. the rich should be the vanguards of new things in case something unforeseen and good falls out of them...’ clearly shows the author’s indifferent attitude towards the rich. Option a is incorrect because the author is rather concerned about the poorer vulnerable sections of society rather than the rich. Option b is incorrect because the author does not honour rich people as assiduous or hard-working rather, he just views them with a lens of indifference. Option d is incorrect as the author is not at all sympathetic toward the rich people.

17. Which of the following is true in the context of the passage?

- (A) The author defends the current money–credit system.
- (B) The author rejects the idea that the central bank or government creates money and are busy debasing it in their self-interest.
- (C) The author backs the protection of poor from menace of cryptocurrencies.
- (D) All the above

Ans. d

Sol. Option d is the correct answer. Option A states that the author defends the money-credit system and the author does defend that system in para 2 of the passage. Option B states that the author opposes the idea that the Central Banks print money for their own self-interest, and according to para 3 of the passage, the author supports this statement too; he states, “the current system is vulnerable to attack because money is little understood. Cryptocurrency enthusiasts have attracted a following based on the fiction that the central government creates money and are busy debasing it in their self-interest”. Option C states that the author wants the poor to be protected from the menace of cryptocurrency, this also has been supported in the first paragraph of the passage. Since the reasoning contained in options A, B, and C is correct, option D is the correct answer.

18. Which rhetorical device is employed in ‘cryptocurrencies are just the latest alchemy’?

- (A) Antithesis
- (B) Metaphor
- (C) Personification
- (D) Synecdoche

Ans. b

Sol. Option b is the correct answer. Metaphor a word or phrase that is used in an imaginative way to show that somebody/something has the same qualities as another thing. Herein the phrase is a metaphor because in an imaginative way Cryptocurrency has been said to have the same effect as alchemy. Option a is incorrect because antithesis means the antonym or something completely opposite of something, therefore the phrase concerned in the question is not an antithesis. Option c is incorrect because personification is a statement where human attributes are given or assigned to non-human components. Option d is incorrect because synecdoche is a figure of speech in which a term for a part of something is used to refer to the whole or vice versa.

19. Which of the following does best describe the passage?

- (A) Argumentative and explanatory
- (B) Descriptive and argumentative
- (C) Narrative and explanatory
- (D) Expository and argumentative

Ans. a

Sol. Option a is the correct answer. This passage can be said to be argumentative and explanatory in nature because this passage explains the downsides of cryptocurrency and its effects and also provides an argument against it and in favour of the cash-credit system. Option b is incorrect because the passage does not describe any place, event, or person thus it cannot be said to be a descriptive passage. Option c is incorrect because a narrative passage is essentially a story and the following passage is not a narrative passage. Option d is incorrect because an expository passage is where one investigates and appreciates evidence in favour or against something

whereas this passage from the very start has maintained a stance against cryptocurrency and has not used any proper evidence in making an argument against cryptocurrency.

20. What do the cryptocurrency enthusiasts rely on?

- (A) Exemption from regulation
- (B) Privatization of money
- (C) Disconnection of money from the economy
- (D) All the above

Ans. d

Sol. Option d is the correct answer. Paragraph 2 of the passage very clearly states that cryptocurrency enthusiasts are leaning on policymakers to privatize money, exempt cryptocurrency from any sort of regulation, and disconnect money from the economy which according to the author is a perfect recipe for disaster and economic turmoil. Options A, B, and C rightly contain these three demands of cryptocurrency enthusiasts and thus option D which contains all three options is the correct answer.

Passage: The fact that Gaia, in her monstrous avatar, decided to distribute fossil fuels very unevenly across the Earth has been central to the emergence of the world's current geopolitical order. From a vitalist point of view, it could be said that the wars of the twentieth century were won as much by the fossilized energy of botanical matter as by particular groups of humans.

In the First World War Germany's lack of oil put it at a huge disadvantage against the Allies, more or less ensuring its defeat. The shortage of oil effectively cancelled the technological advantages Germany enjoyed at the start of the war: despite having a large fleet, for instance, it was unable to use its navy effectively because its coal-burning ships needed to refuel every eleven days. Conversely, the assured supply of American oil conferred so great an advantage on Britain and France that "it could be fairly stated that the war was won for the Western allies by tankers." Not for nothing was it said of the First World War that Britain, France, and the United States floated "to victory on a sea of oil."

In the Second World War the shortage of oil was even more critical to the defeat of the Axis powers. The German Luftwaffe was forced to rely on synthetic fuels derived from coal, and these could not provide the high-octane energy that was necessary for high- compression aero engines: "it was largely due to the inferior engines in German aircraft that the Luftwaffe lost the Battle of Britain." The shortage of oil also dictated Germany's war strategy: it was in order to seize the oilfields of the Caucasus that the German army pushed eastward into the Soviet Union in 1942, leading to a defeat at Stalingrad from which it never recovered. Japan's invasion of the Dutch East Indies was similarly forced by its lack of oil.

In short, over the course of the twentieth century access to oil became the central focus of global geopolitical strategy: for a Great Power, to be able to ensure or hinder the flow of oil was to have a thumb on the jugulars of its adversaries. In the first part of the twentieth century the guarantor of the flow of oil was Britain. After the Second World War, the baton was passed, along with a string of British naval bases, to the United States. The role of guarantor of global energy flows is still crucial to US strategic dominance and to its position as global hegemon.

Today, as Elizabeth DeLoughrey has pointed out, "US energy policy has become increasingly militarized and secured by the Navy, the largest oceanic force on the planet." In the words of the historian Michael Klare, the Iraq War of 2003 marked the transformation of the US military into "a global oil protection service, guarding pipelines, refineries, and loading facilities in the Middle East and elsewhere."

It is important to note that the strategic value of controlling oil flows is tangentially related to the US's energy requirements. The period in which the American military was turning into "a global oil protection service" was one in which the US was well on its way to reducing its dependence on imported oil. The fact that the US is now self- sufficient in fossil fuels has in no way diminished the strategic importance of oil as an instrument for the projection of power- it is the ability to deny energy supplies to rivals that is strategically of central importance.

21. What is the central idea of the passage?
- (A) Fossil fuels in war-making.
 - (B) Strategic value fossil fuels in US dominance in the world.
 - (C) Role of fossil fuels in modern geopolitical order.
 - (D) Distribution of fossil fuels in the world.

Ans. c

Sol. Option c is the correct answer. The passage analyses the two world wars and later on the US-IRAQ war of 2003 and the securitization of oil reservoirs by the US as an example of the focus on modern geopolitical order over fossil fuels. Option a is incorrect because even if the passage does address the role of fossil fuel in war-making it is not the central focal point of the passage because wars are a side-effect of the global focus on fossil fuel. Option d is incorrect because the passage just makes a short note about the uneven distribution of fossil fuel across the world, but that is not the focal point of the passage.

22. What was the cause of Germany's defeat in the First World War?
- (A) Germany's shortage of oil
 - (B) Advantage of Britain and France
 - (C) Weaknesses of Germany's navy
 - (D) All the above

Ans. d

Sol. Option d is the correct answer. The second paragraph of the passage states the reasons for the failure of Germany in the first world war. According to the passage, Germany in the first world war fell short of fossil fuel and since its navy primarily depended on synthetic fuel from coal, they were at a significant disadvantage to Britain and France who had a good inflow of American oil. Options A, B, and C correctly include all the reasons mentioned in paragraph 2, therefore, option d which includes all these options is the correct answer.

23. Which of the following could be inferred from Michael Klare's opinion on US military?
- (A) The US military interferes with energy needs of other countries.
 - (B) The US energy policy has become increasingly militarized.
 - (C) The US has changed energy policy drastically.
 - (D) The US has fully understood the strategic value of controlling oil flows.

Ans. b

Sol. Option b is the correct answer. According to the passage the historian Michael Klare stated that the Iraq War of 2003 marked the transformation of the US Military into a global oil protection service, guarding pipelines, refineries, and loading facilities in the middle east and elsewhere. This statement implies that the US policies governing energy have become increasingly militarized. Option a is incorrect because the passage does not make any mentions regarding the question of interference by US into the energy needs of other countries. Option c is incorrect because it cannot be inferred how much has US changed its energy policies. Option d is incorrect because even though it can be understood that the US was well aware of the benefits of strategic control over oil flows, the statement of Michael Klare does not address this at all.

24. What does the phrase 'tangentially related' to mean?
- (A) Related directly and in straightforward way
 - (B) Related closely and centrally
 - (C) Related only slightly and peripherally
 - (D) None of the above

Ans. c

Sol. Option c is the correct answer. The phrase 'tangentially related' means something that is only slightly and peripherally related. Options A and B are incorrect because these options state that tangentially related means something that is directly related, but the meaning of the phrase is completely different from what these options state.

25. What makes the US strategically dominating global hegemon?
- (A) Capacity of the US to provide oil protection service, guarding pipelines, refineries, and loading facilities.
 - (B) Increasingly militarized energy policy of the US Navy, the largest oceanic force on the planet.

(C) The role of US as a guarantor of global energy flows.

(D) All the above

Ans. c

Sol. Option c is the correct answer. Paragraph 4 clearly states that the role of US as a guarantor of global energy flows is crucial to US strategic dominance and its position as a global hegemon.

Passage: The modern animal rights movement, which originated in the 1970s, may be understood as a reaction to dominant emphases within science and religion (principally, though not exclusively, Christianity). When the Jesuit Joseph Rickaby wrote in 1888 that “Brute beasts, not having understanding and therefore not being persons, cannot have any rights” and that we have “no duties of charity or duties of any kind to the lower animals as neither to stocks and stones”, he was only articulating, albeit in an extreme form, the moral insensitivity that has characterized the Western view of animals.

That insensitivity is the result of an amalgam of influences. The first, and for many years the most dominant, was the “other worldly” or “world denying” tendency in Christianity, which has, at its worst, denigrated the value of earthly things in comparison with things spiritual. Traditional Catholicism has divided the world into those beings that possess reason and therefore immortal souls, and those that do not. Christian spirituality has not consciously been at home with the world of non-human creatures-either animal or vegetable. Classic accounts of eternal life as found in Augustine of Hippo, Thomas Aquinas, or John Calvin make little or no reference to the world of animals. Animals, it seems, are merely transient or peripheral beings in an otherwise wholly human-centric economy of salvation.

The second idea-common to Christianity, Judaism, and Islam-is that animals, along with vegetables and minerals, exist instrumentally in relation to human beings; they are made for human beings, even belong to human beings, as resources in creation. This idea predates Christianity and is found notably in Aristotle, who argues that “since nature makes nothing to no purpose, it must be that nature has made them for the sake of man”. This idea, largely unsupported by scripture, was nevertheless taken over by Aquinas, who conceived of creation as a rational hierarchy in which the intellectually inferior existed for the sake of the intellectually superior.

Such instrumentalism, which features rationality as the key factor dividing human beings from “brute beasts,” has in turn buttressed the third influence, namely the notion of human superiority in creation. Human superiority need not, by itself, have led to the neglect of animal life, but when combined with the biblical ideas of being made “in the image of God” and God’s preferential choice to become incarnate in human form, some sense of moral as well as theological ascendancy was indicated. As a result, Christianity, and to a lesser extent Judaism, have been characterized historically by an overwhelming concern for humanity in creation rather than an egalitarian concern for all forms of God-given life. That humans are more important than animals, and that they self-evidently merit moral solicitude in a way that animals cannot, has become religious doctrine. Thus the Catechism of the Catholic Church maintains that “it is . . . unworthy to spend money on them [animals] that should as a priority go to the relief of human misery”.

These influences have in turn enabled and justified the scientific exploration of the natural world and specifically the subjection of animals to experimentation. Francis Bacon pursued his scientific investigations in the belief that humanity should “recover that right over nature which belongs to it by divine bequest”. René Descartes famously likened the movements of a swallow to the workings of a clock, and maintained that “There is no prejudice to which we are more accustomed from our earliest years than the belief that dumb animals think”.

26. Jesuit Joseph Rickaby’s articulation on animals may be termed as:

(A) Eco-centric view of animals

(B) Anthropocentric view of animals

(C) Ethnocentric view of animals

(D) Androcentric view of animals

Ans. b

Sol. Option b is the correct answer. The word anthropocentric is the belief that human beings are the central or most important entity in the universe. Jesuit Joseph Rickaby’s articulation on animals essentially placed humans

on a pedestal over the animals and termed any need or interest of animals to be secondary to that of human needs. Option a is incorrect because an eco-centric approach is a belief system that is based on the centrality of the environment as against the anthropocentric approach. Option c is incorrect because ethnocentric is the belief of one's ethnicity or culture is superior to that of other cultures or ethnicity. Option d is incorrect because the androcentric viewpoint is the belief that the needs and beliefs around masculinity and men are central and superior.

27. According to the author, how did Christianity contribute to insensitivity of the West towards animals?

- (A) It denigrated the value of earthly things in comparison with spiritual things.
- (B) It divided the world into beings with and without reason.
- (C) It propagated as if animals are transient or peripheral in human centric economy of salvation.
- (D) All the above.

Ans. d

Sol. Option d is the correct answer. Paragraphs 2 and 3 of the passage state that Christianity was to be one of the reasons that could be attributed to the insensitive thinking toward animals. Christianity firstly divided beings into souls with reason and souls without reason. Christian theologians like Saint Aquinas propounded the idea that the existence of animals was peripheral to that of human beings, and lastly, that animals are made for human utilization. These three ideas are contained in options a, b, and c, therefore, option d containing all these options is the right answer.

28. Which of the following is closest to the meaning of the word 'instrumentalism' as used in the passage?

- (A) Pragmatism
- (B) Idealism
- (C) Egalitarianism
- (D) None of the above

Ans. a

Sol. Option a is the correct answer. The argument of Saint Aquinas about rational hierarchy has been referred to herein as a form of 'instrumentalism' which is also synonymous to pragmatism because pragmatism is the idea of explaining something in a rational and diplomatic manner, and Saint Aquinas very diplomatically had explained the superiority of humans over animals with his theory of intellectual or rational hierarchy. Option b is incorrect because idealism refers to the idea of something being perfect and this is not relevant to the passage hereinabove. Option c is incorrect because egalitarianism means equality between people, this option is irrelevant to the passage that mostly highlights the theories that propound human superiority over other species.

29. Which of the following is not true in the context of the passage?

- (A) Western philosophy and science are both under the influence of religion.
- (B) Western philosophical views on animals have been influenced by religious notions about them.
- (C) Western religious notions on animals have justified subjection of animals to scientific experimentation.
- (D) Some of the scientific views on animals have been influenced by religious notions about them.

Ans. a

Sol. Option a is the correct answer. Option a essentially makes a blanket statement that the entirety of western philosophy and western scientific thought is influenced by religion which according to the passage is not true. Western scientific thought and philosophy have drawn inspiration from religion only with regards to some ideas like human superiority over animals, therefore option a is the correct option because this option is not true in the context to the passage. Options b, c, and d are all incorrect because all three options state essentially the same thing that western scientific thought about the subjugation of animals to human interest has drawn inspiration from Christian thought and philosophy.

30. It may be inferred from René Descartes' view that

- (A) It is irrational to assume that animals have awareness and some mental capacities.
- (B) Animals are automata or they act mechanically.
- (C) Neither (A) nor (B)
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

Ans. d

Sol. Option d is the correct answer. The last line of the passage states the view of Rene Descartes on animals and it is clear that he sees animals as nothing more than 'dumb' mechanical beings. Both options a and b rightly highlight his attitude towards animals, therefore, option d which includes the statements against both options a and b is the correct answer.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE & CURRENT AFFAIRS

Passage: When we hear the name SPACE, only one organization comes to mind: the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO). The Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), located in Bengaluru, is the country's first space agency. ISRO was founded in 1969 with the goal of developing and utilizing space technology for national development while also conducting planetary exploration and space science research. The space research operations began in India in the early 1960s, at a time when satellite applications were still in the experimental stages in the United States. Dr. Vikram Sarabhai, the founding father of India's space programme, rapidly recognized the benefits of space technologies after the live transmission of the Tokyo Olympic Games across the Pacific by the American satellite 'Syncom-3' demonstrated the power of communication satellites. The ISRO has launched various spacecrafts like the Chandrayaan, Astrosat, Microsat, GSAT etc. The Government of India has also approved a regional spaceborne navigation system, which will consist of seven satellites. Out of these, four of them will be placed in geosynchronous inclined orbit of 29° relative to the equatorial plane. Such an arrangement would mean all seven satellites would have continuous radio visibility with Indian control stations.

31. Name the first dedicated mission launched by ISRO for studying the celestial sources in X-ray, optical and UV spectral bands simultaneously.

(A) Amazonia
(B) Astrosat
(C) Gaganyaan – 1
(D) Lunar Polar Exploration Mission

Ans. b

Sol. AstroSat is the first dedicated Indian astronomy mission aimed at studying celestial sources in X-ray, optical and UV spectral bands simultaneously. The payloads cover the energy bands of Ultraviolet (Near and Far), limited optical and X-ray regime (0.3 keV to 100keV). One of the unique features of AstroSat mission is that it enables the simultaneous multi-wavelength observations of various astronomical objects with a single satellite. AstroSat with a lift-off mass of 1515 kg was launched on September 28, 2015 into a 650 km orbit inclined at an angle of 6 deg to the equator by PSLV-C30 from Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota. The minimum useful life of the AstroSat mission is expected to be 5 years.

[https://www.isro.gov.in/AstroSat.html#:~:text=AstroSat%20is%20the%20first%20dedicated,and%20UV%20spectral%20bands%20simultaneously. \]](https://www.isro.gov.in/AstroSat.html#:~:text=AstroSat%20is%20the%20first%20dedicated,and%20UV%20spectral%20bands%20simultaneously.)

32. APPLE, the first communication satellite of ISRO was launched from:

(A) Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota
(B) TERLS, Thiruvananthapuram
(C) Kourou, French Guiana
(D) SSLV Launching Station, Tamil Nadu

Ans. c

Sol. The Ariane Passenger Payload Experiment (APPLE) was ISRO's first indigenous, experimental communication satellite. It was launched into GTO (Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit) (Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit) by the third development flight of ESA's Ariane vehicle from Kourou on June 19, 1981. It was boosted into Geo-synchronous Orbit (GEO) by apogee motor of ISRO, derived from fourth stage motor of SLV-3. It was designed and built in just two years with limited infrastructure in industrial sheds. It gave ISRO valuable hands on experience in designing and developing three-axis stabilized geostationary communication satellites as well as in orbit raising manoeuvres, in orbit deployment of appendages, station keeping, etc.

[https://www.isro.gov.in/APPLE.html?timeline=timeline#:~:text=APPLE&text=The%20Ariane%20Passenger%20Payload%20Experiment,Kourou%20on%20June%2019%2C%201981. \]](https://www.isro.gov.in/APPLE.html?timeline=timeline#:~:text=APPLE&text=The%20Ariane%20Passenger%20Payload%20Experiment,Kourou%20on%20June%2019%2C%201981.)

33. Name the spacecraft that has been successfully sent into the space to probe into the planets in the solar system.

- (A) Sputnik 19
- (B) Cosmos 482
- (C) Pioneer-E
- (D) Mariner 10

Ans. d

Sol. NASA's Mariner 10 was the first spacecraft sent to study Mercury. Mariner 10 also studied Venus while using the planet's gravity to modify its speed and trajectory, enabling it to reach Mercury. First spacecraft sent to study Mercury First spacecraft to use the gravity of one planet (in this case, Venus) to reach another, First spacecraft to return data on a long-period comet, First mission to explore two planets (Mercury and Venus) during a single mission, First spacecraft to use a gravity assist to change its flight path, The first spacecraft to return to its target after an initial encounter & First probe to use the solar wind as a major means of spacecraft orientation during flight. <https://solarsystem.nasa.gov/missions/mariner-10/in-depth/>]

34. The first successful Nuclear Bomb test conducted by India in 1974, is called the:

- (A) Prithvi
- (B) Pokhran-II
- (C) Smiling Buddha
- (D) Surya

Ans. c

Sol. It was on May 18, 1974, that India tested its first nuclear bomb successfully in Rajasthan's Pokhran. After the test, codenamed "Smiling Buddha", India became the world's sixth nuclear power outside the five permanent members of the United Nations, which are US, Soviet Union, Britain, France and China, to successfully test a nuclear bomb. The Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) characterised the test as a "peaceful nuclear explosion". The nuclear programme was started in 1944 when Homi Jehangir Bhabha founded the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research. Post-Independence, the then Prime Minister Jawaharhal Nehru authorised the programme and it was focused on peaceful development. https://www.business-standard.com/article/current-affairs/pokhran-i-the-event-that-ushered-the-nuclear-era-for-indian-defence-122051800245_1.html]

35. NaviC covers India and region extending:

- (A) 1,500 Km
- (B) 2,000 Km
- (C) 7,000 Km
- (D) 1,000 Km

Ans. a

Sol. The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is working on a series of improvements to the NavIC, or India's equivalent of the Global Positioning System (GPS), so that more people are motivated to install it and use it. Plans are also afoot to make its reach global rather than circumscribe it to India and a limited territory around it, said S. Somanath, Chairman, ISRO on the sidelines of the India Space Congress on Wednesday. NavIC (Navigation with Indian Constellation), or the Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS), is a constellation of seven satellites that is akin to the American GPS, the European Galileo and the Russian GLONASS, and can be used to track location. The first of these satellites (IRNSS-1A) were launched in 2013 and the latest in 2018. Though available for use in mainland India as well as a range of 1,500 km around it, it isn't in wide regular use in India primarily because mobile phones haven't been made compatible to process its signals. The Indian government has been pressing manufacturers to add compatibility and has set a deadline of January 2023 but media reports suggest this is unlikely before 2025. <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/isro-to-upgrade-indian-gps-navic-to-widen-user-base/article66056505.ece>]

Passage: On December 26, 2021, for the first time since the present government came to power in 2014, the Union Home Ministry constituted a panel led by its officers to review the withdrawal of the Armed areas. The Act was amended in 1972 and the powers to declare an area as "disturbed" were conferred concurrently upon the Central Government along with the States. Currently, the MHA issues periodic "disturbed area" notification to extend AFSPA only for Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh, where it is applicable in the districts of Tirap, Changlang, Longding and areas falling under Namsai and Mahadevpur police stations bordering Assam. The

notification for Manipur and Assam is issued by the State Governments. Tripura revoked the Act in 2015 and Meghalaya was under AFSPA for 27 years, until it was revoked by the MHA from April 1, 2018. The Act was implemented in a 20-km area along the border with Assam. Jammu and Kashmir has a separate J&K Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1990.

36. Power to notify parts of or the whole of a State or a Union Territory as a 'disturbed area', under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 is vested with:
- (A) Governor of any State
 - (B) Administrator of a Union Territory
 - (C) Central Government
 - (D) All of the above

Ans. a

Sol. A disturbed area is one which is declared by notification under Section 3 of the AFSPA. An area can be disturbed due to differences or disputes between members of different religious, racial, language or regional groups or castes or communities. The Central Government, or the Governor of the State or administrator of the Union Territory can declare the whole or part of the State or Union Territory as a disturbed area. A suitable notification would have to be made in the Official Gazette. As per Section 3, it can be invoked in places where "the use of armed forces in aid of the civil power is necessary". The Ministry of Home Affairs would usually enforce this Act where necessary, but there have been exceptions where the Centre decided to forego its power and leave the decision to the State governments. <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/what-is-afspa-and-where-is-it-in-force/article23648102.ece>]

37. AFSPA was introduced in Meghalaya in the year:
- (A) 1995
 - (B) 1999
 - (C) 1991
 - (D) 1989

Ans. c

Sol. The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act [AFSPA] was passed by the Indian Parliament on September 11, 1958. The Parliament was told it would last no longer than a year. In 2022, we are still waiting for that year to end. The Act contains immunity clauses for the armed forces even if they are involved in violations of the right to life or torture. In theory, the Union Government could give permission upon application for prosecution of armed forces personnel accused of offences. According to a question raised in the Rajya Sabha (upper house of Parliament) in 2015, a total of 38 requests for the sanction of prosecution under AFSPA and the Armed Forces (Jammu and Kashmir) Special Powers Act, 1990 were made between June 1991 and March 2015. Of the 38, permission was denied in 30 cases while the remaining eight requests were pending as of March 2015. AFSPA was introduced in Meghalaya in the year 1991. <https://theleaflet.in/afspa-in-the-north-east-the-never-ending-trauma/>]

38. Consider the following statements about the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act and mark the correct option.
- (A) Detractors and Human Rights Organizations, as well as many sections of civil society, argue that the Act often leads to excesses and require checks and balances or could alienate the people instead of integrating them with the main stream.
 - (B) Irom Chanu Sharmila, an activist from Manipur, became a sensitizing figure symbolizing the protest against AFSPA after she sat on an indefinite fast in 2000, demanding its repeal and ended it only in August 2016.
 - (C) Both (A) and (B) are correct
 - (D) None of the above

Ans. c

Sol. Irom Chanu Sharmila has, for 16 years, been a symbol of non-violent protest against injustice. Her admirers and worshippers aren't just limited to Manipur, her home state – she has found widespread support in India at large and across the world. But after a long and courageous protest, Sharmila announced on July 26 that she would break her fast on August 9 and would continue her struggle to get the Armed Forces Special Powers Act repealed by contesting the Manipur elections next year as an independent candidate. She also expressed her desire to lead a normal life and marry her boyfriend, Desmond Coutinho. Detractors and Human Rights

Organizations, as well as many sections of civil society, argue that the Act often leads to excesses and require checks and balances or could alienate the people instead of integrating them with the main stream. She became an sensitizing figure symbolizing the protest against AFSPA after she sat on an indefinite fast in 2000, demanding its repeal and ended it only in August 2016. <https://scroll.in/article/812801/from-goddess-to-leader-from-sharmilas-story-is-tied-to-history-of-manipurs-women-led-protests>]

39. In 2005, a government-appointed five-member committee, recommended that AFSPA be repealed. It suggested that the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act could be suitably amended to deal with terrorism. It made this recommendation as it felt that the AFSPA created an impression that the people of the Northeast States were being targeted for hostile treatment. Who headed this committee?

(A) B. P. Jeevan Reddy
(B) Abhishek Singhvi
(C) Soli Sorabjee
(D) Ram Jethmalani

Ans. a

Sol. In what is clearly a nod to the vociferous demand for the repeal of the unpopular Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (AFSPA) from several States in the northeast, especially after 13 civilians were killed in Mon district in Nagaland in December last year, the Union Home Ministry has decided to considerably reduce the number of “disturbed areas” under the Act in three States. The order, from April 1, is applicable for six months. In Nagaland, while AFSPA was removed from the jurisdiction of 15 police stations in seven districts, it remains in place in 57 police stations in 13 districts. The relaxation has been most substantial in Assam, where it has been removed entirely from 23 districts and partially from one, thus limiting its operation fully to only nine districts. In Manipur, on the other hand, only 15 police station areas in six districts have been excluded from the disturbed area notification, and the Act is still in force in 82 police stations in 16 districts, including several hill districts whether or not they adjoin the international boundary. As things stand, the Government’s decision to relax the application of the Act in specific areas seems to stem from the reduction in violence and also administrative reasons rather than as a response to the burning question on whether the Act is essential to security operations in these States, which have experienced insurgencies of various degrees in the past. While this piecemeal gesture would be welcomed by the residents in these areas in particular, the popular demand for the repeal of the Act in full from the three States remains unfulfilled. Despite the vociferous protests from security forces for the retention of the Act, human rights organisations, sections of civil society and committees including the five-member committee led by retired Supreme Court judge B.P. Jeevan Reddy in 2005, have steadfastly called for its repeal. The committee in particular had suggested that the Act had created an impression that the people of the northeast States were being targeted for hostile treatment and that the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act could instead be suitably amended to tackle terrorism. <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/for-a-full-repeal-the-hindu-editorial-on-afspa/article65286813.ece>]

40. AFSPA is currently in force in:
(A) Arunachal Pradesh and Assam
(B) Nagaland and Manipur
(C) Jammu and Kashmir
(D) All of the above

Ans. d

Sol. The uncertainty around the culmination of the Naga peace process is one of the reasons that led to the Armed Forces (Special) Powers Act (AFSPA) being retained in some parts of Assam, Manipur, Nagaland, and Arunachal Pradesh for another six months, according to government officials. Effective April 1, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and State governments had considerably reduced “disturbed areas” in Assam, Manipur, and Nagaland. The AFSPA was applicable in the whole of Nagaland and Assam till March 31. Under Section 3 of the Act, the State governments and the MHA have concurrent powers to notify areas under the AFSPA. In Assam, the MHA was issuing the “disturbed area” order till 2017. Since then Assam has been renewing the notification every six months, the latest one issued on March 31. On September 30, the MHA extended the AFSPA in parts of Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh for another six months. The Act gives unbridled powers to the armed forces to kill anyone acting in contravention of law, arrest and search any premises without a warrant and protection from prosecution and legal suits without the Central government’s sanction., “In Assam, the

AFSPA has been retained in areas that are adjacent to the Nagaland border. In Nagaland, there is an ongoing peace process and once it has culminated, we will be able to further reduce the areas under the special Act,” G.P. Singh, Special Director General of Police, Assam told The Hindu. <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/afspa-retained-in-parts-of-assam-arunachal-nagaland-and-manipur-for-another-six-months/article65967276.ece>]

Passage: One of the justifications of Russia-Ukraine war Russian leader claimed that military action was necessary to stop Ukrainian attacks on the two break away regions of Donetsk and Lugansk, which Russia recognized as sovereign states. President of Russia claimed that Russia could come under attack by Ukrainian far right government, unless their influence in the country is diminished. He accused Western Nations of arming Kyiv against Russia. After being ordered by Russia’s leader to invade the capital of Ukraine, Russian troops moved in several directions. As the first targets were hit, airports and the military HQs were located near cities across Ukraine, then tanks and troops rolled into the country from the north, east, and south. The war has demolished most of the cities of the Ukraine and caused irreparable damage to the humanity.

41. Ukraine was part of which country during 1922-1991?

- (A) Germany
- (B) Poland
- (C) USA
- (D) USSR

Ans. d

Sol. History of Russia: Ukraine was a part of Russia from 1922 to 1991 when Moscow was the capital of the USSR or Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. It was also known as the Soviet Union (SU). Not only Ukraine but other countries, including Leningrad (Russian SFSR or Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic), Minsk (Byelorussian SSR or Soviet Socialist Republic), Tashkent (Uzbek SSR), Alma-Ata (Kazakh SSR), and Novosibirsk (Russian SFSR) were a part of the USSR. The USSR was the largest country in the world during that phase, covering over 22,402,200 square kilometres (8,649,500 sq mi) and spanning eleven time zones. The Soviet Union was a one-party state governed by the Communist Party. <https://www.indiatoday.in/education-today/gk-current-affairs/story/history-of-russia-how-ussr-was-disintegrated-ukraine-gained-independence-in-1990-1917949-2022-02-25>]

42. Who is the President of Ukraine?

- (A) Volodymyr Zelenskyy
- (B) Vladimir Zelenskyy
- (C) Volodymyr S. Zelenskyy
- (D) Vladimir Zelensky

Ans. a

Sol. Time magazine named Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky 2022's "Person of the Year" on Wednesday, saying he inspired Ukrainians and won global accolades for his courage in resisting Russia's devastating invasion. Refusing to leave Ukraine's capital of Kyiv at the outbreak of the war as Russian bombs rained down, the former comedian rallied his compatriots in broadcasts from the capital and traveled across his war-torn nation, the publication noted in bestowing its annual title. <https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/ukraine-president-volodymyr-zelensky-named-2022-time-person-of-the-year/article66235366.ece>]

43. Which is the currency of Ukraine?

- (A) Guilder
- (B) Zloty
- (C) Ruble
- (D) Hryvnia

Ans. d

Sol. The official currency of Ukraine is the Hryvnia (UAH). US dollars and Euros are the easiest currency to exchange in Ukraine. <https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/ukraine/money>]

44. The President of Ukraine was formerly:

- (A) Weather Forecaster
- (B) Navy Officer
- (C) Comedian
- (D) TV News Reader

Ans. c

Sol. Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky, a comedian who had no experience of politics when elected less than three years ago, has suddenly emerged as a convincing war leader. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-59667938>]

45. Which operation was launched by the Indian Government to bring back Indians from Ukraine during Russia-Ukraine war?

- (A) Operation Kyiv
- (B) Operation Ganga
- (C) Operation Rakshak
- (D) Operation East Star

Ans. b

Sol. Around 22,500 Indian nationals, mostly students, returned from Ukraine since the war broke out between Russia and Ukraine on February 1, Union Minister of State for External Affairs and Culture Meenakashi Lekhi informed the Lok Sabha on Friday. "All Indian citizens willing to return to India were evacuated from Ukraine under 'Operation Ganga', 90 evacuation flights were operated at the Government of India's cost," she said. <https://www.oneindia.com/india/22-500-indian-nationals-evacuated-from-ukraine-meenakashi-lekhi-tells-lok-sabha-3497783.html?story=1>]

Passage: Every second patent granted in India between 2016-2021 is related to green technology and a quarter of the green technology patents are concerning alternative energy production, coinciding with the Centre's efforts on "enhanced use of green technology for boosting economy and encouraging consumers to use products produced through use of such technology". Data from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry shows that more than 91,500 patents were granted between 2016-17 and 2020-21, while the data for 2021-22 was not immediately available. However, going by the trend in the past two years, India is expected to clear at least 25,000 more applications this year. Separate data from the ministry shows that between 2016-17 and 2021-22 (up to January), 61,186 patents related to green technologies have been granted in the said period. Of these, 90% are for technologies concerning waste management and alternative energy production- 38,837 or 63% of them are related to waste management and more than 16,000 or 26% are for alternative energy production. The rest of the green technology patents are for energy conservation (2,555), transportation technologies (2,481), nuclear power generation (1,079), agriculture-and-forestry (161), and others (69).

46. With which country India entered into a 'Green Strategic Partnership' in September 2020?

- (A) Poland
- (B) Greece
- (C) Denmark
- (D) South Korea

Ans. c

Sol. India and Denmark both have ambitious goals within the climate agenda. India is the world's third largest CO2 emitter and by 2030, the country is expected to have doubled its carbon emissions. The Danish government has an ambition to reduce CO2 emissions with 70 per cent by 2030 and aims to undertake international leadership on SDG 7 on affordable and clean energy. By partnering, India and Denmark will demonstrate to the world that delivering on ambitious climate and sustainable energy goals is possible. On September 28 2020, H.E. Mette Frederiksen, Prime Minister of Denmark and H.E. Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of India, co-chaired a Virtual Summit between India and Denmark. Here, the two Prime Ministers agreed to elevate the Indo-Danish relations to a Green Strategic Partnership after an exchange of views in a friendly atmosphere on bilateral relations, the Covid-19 pandemic and global matters, including climate change and green transition. They further noted with satisfaction the continued development of bilateral relations based on historical links, common democratic

traditions and shared desire for regional, as well as international peace and stability.
<https://indien.um.dk/en/denmark-in-india/green-strategic-partnership>]

47. In pursuance of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), India aims to be energy independent by the year
(A) 2047
(B) 2040
(C) 2045
(D) 2057

Ans. a

Sol. Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced on the country's 75th Independence Day a new goal to transform India into an 'energy-independent' nation by 2047. He said: "India today is not energy independent. Energy imports in the country account for an average Rs 12,000 crore a year. Energy independence is vital for India's development. Hence, today, India must resolve to become energy-independent 2047, and our roadmap is very clear on this." His remarks have come as the country misses an earlier goal set by the PM in 2015: Of reducing crude oil import by 10 per cent by 2022. This target is far from being met and the country's import dependency has only increased. <https://www.downtoearth.org.in/blog/energy-efficiency/making-india-energy-independent-by-2047-a-look-at-pm-modi-s-blueprint-78528>]

48. According to the Global Innovation Index 2021 published by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), India is ranked out of 132 countries.
(A) 45th
(B) 46th
(C) 47th
(D) 48th

Ans. b

Sol. India has climbed 2 spots and has been ranked 46th by the World Intellectual Property Organization in the Global Innovation Index 2021 rankings. India has been on a rising trajectory, over the past several years in the Global Innovation Index (GII), from a rank of 81 in 2015 to 46 in 2021 out of 132 countries. Innovation has been at the forefront of our battle against the unprecedented crisis created by the pandemic, and will be pivotal in driving the country's resilience and self-reliance, as enshrined in the Prime Ministers' clarion call on Atma Nirbhar Bharat. The consistent improvement in the GII ranking is owing to the immense knowledge capital, the vibrant start-up ecosystem, and the amazing work done by the public and the private research organizations. The Scientific Departments like the Department of Atomic Energy; the Department of Science and Technology; the Department of Biotechnology and the Department of Space have played a pivotal role in enriching the National Innovation Ecosystem. <https://www.fortuneindia.com/macro/india-in-top-40-of-wipos-global-innovation-index/109861>]

49. In January 2022, the Union Cabinet approved the second phase of the Green Energy Corridor (GEC) in India with the objective to facilitate
(A) Grid integration and power evacuation of Renewable Energy (RE) Power Projects in seven States.
(B) Ecologically sustainable growth by increasing carbon footprint.
(C) Ecologically sustainable production of fossil fuels.
(D) Spreading awareness regarding Renewable Energy (RE) Power Projects.

Ans. a

Sol. Grid Integration and power evacuation of Renewable energy (RE) Power projects in seven states. The Government on January 6 approved the second phase of the Green Energy Corridor with an outlay of ₹12,031 crore to facilitate grid integration and power evacuation of about 20 GW of renewable energy projects in seven states. "The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, today approved the scheme on Green Energy Corridor [GEC] Phase-II for Intra-State Transmission System (InSTS) for addition of approximately 10,750 circuit kilometres [ckm] of transmission lines and approx. 27,500 Mega Volt-Amperes (MVA) transformation capacity of substations," an official statement said. The scheme will facilitate grid integration and power evacuation of about 20 GW of renewable energy (RE) projects in seven

states — Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/govt-approves-green-energy-corridor-phase-ii-with-12000-crore-outlay/article38149652.ece>]

50. The IRENA is an intergovernmental organization that supports countries in their transition to a sustainable energy future and serves as the principal platform for international co-operation on renewable energy. IRENA stands for:

(A) Intergovernmental Renewable Energy Association
(B) International Renewable Energy Association
(C) Intergovernmental Renewable Energy Agency
(D) International Renewable Energy Agency

Ans. d

Sol. The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) is a lead global intergovernmental agency for energy transformation that serves as the principal platform for international cooperation, supports countries in their energy transitions, and provides state of the art data and analyses on technology, innovation, policy, finance and investment. IRENA drives the widespread adoption and sustainable use of all forms of renewable energy, including bioenergy, geothermal, hydropower, ocean, solar and wind energy in the pursuit of sustainable development, energy access, and energy security, for economic and social resilience and prosperity and a climate-proof future. <https://www.irena.org/about>]

Passage: The Government may defer the deadline for companies to deposit the unspent portion of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds into specified bank accounts in a move aimed at providing some relief in the fight against the COVID-19 and subsequent restrictions. Companies are required to spend at least 2% of their average net profit of the preceding within three financial years on CSR. The Ministry has allowed firms to undertake projects on an ongoing basis on the condition that any unspent amount must be deposited with a scheduled bank within 30 days of the end of the financial year. “Considering the current crisis, we request your esteemed office to consider relaxation by providing extension of the timelines up to June 30, 2021,” the Institute of Company Secretaries of India said in a letter to the Ministry. Experts said that while lockdowns and restrictions are less stringent than last year and companies have adapted to working online, many professionals or their families have been affected by the infection, leaving teams short-staffed.

51. Which of the following is the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiative of the erstwhile Facebook India to promote women entrepreneurship?

(A) Shakti
(B) Pragati
(C) Lean In
(D) Marching Forward

Ans. b

Sol. Facebook India on Wednesday called for applications for its CSR initiative, Facebook Pragati, powered by N/Core (The/Nudge Centre for Social Innovation). The initiative will incubate and accelerate early-stage women-led non-profits that are working to drive women entrepreneurship and to spread awareness and adoption of technology among women in India. Facebook Pragati will award four grants of up to ₹50 lakh for each non-profit to scale their work. Ajit Mohan, Vice-President and Managing Director, Facebook India, said: “Facebook is an ally for accelerating India’s growth and promoting inclusion is one of our key priorities. An important enabler for that is financial independence. The relative number of businesses in India run by women entrepreneurs is still very low. We are committed to helping women entrepreneurs succeed through greater access to digital platforms, funds and mentorship.” <https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/info-tech/social-media/facebook-launches-pragati-to-boost-women-entrepreneurship-in-india/article31042551.ece>]

52. In 2019, which of the following Committees recommended that CSR expenditure should be made tax deductible expenditure?

(A) Company Laws Committee
(B) High Level Committee on Reform of Indian Company Law
(C) High Level Committee on Corporate Social Responsibility
(D) Committee for Reforms in Corporate Social Responsibility in India

Ans. c

Sol. High Level Committee on CSR recommends CSR expenditure to be made tax deductible expenditure Shri Injeti Srinivas, Secretary (Corporate Affairs), today presented the Report of the High Level Committee on CSR to the Union Minister of Finance and Corporate Affairs, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman. The Committee has made far reaching recommendations. The main recommendations include, making CSR expenditure tax deductible, provision for carry forward of unspent balance for a period of 3 – 5 years, aligning Schedule 7 with the SDGs by adopting a SDG plus framework (which would additionally include sports promotion, Senior Citizens' welfare, welfare of differently abled persons, disaster management and heritage protection), balancing local area preferences with national priorities, introducing impact assessment studies for CSR obligation of 5 crore or more, and registration of implementation agencies on MCA portal. The other recommendations include developing a CSR exchange portal to connect contributors, beneficiaries and agencies, allowing CSR in social benefit bonds, promoting social impact companies, and third party assessment of major CSR projects.
<https://pib.gov.in/Pressreleaseshare.aspx?PRID=1581871#:~:text=The%20main%20recommendations%20include%2C%20making,Citizens'%20welfare%2C%20welfare%20of%20differently>]

53. CAWACH is an initiative by the National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board, Department of Science and Technology, Government of India stands for the:
- (A) Centre for Alleviating Waning Healthcare Companies
 - (B) Centre for Augmenting Wound-up Healthcare Companies
 - (C) Centre for Augmenting WAR with COVID-19 Health Crisis
 - (D) Centre for Alleviating Withering Healthcare Companies

Ans. c

Sol. The Centre for Augmenting WAR with COVID-19 Health Crisis (CAWACH) is an initiative by National Science & Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB), Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India. Given the impact of COVID-19 globally and in India, there was an urgent need to support R&D efforts in this direction and end any further damage to the economy. During the first wave of COVID-19 in India, Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India supported the innovations offering comprehensive solutions to fight the pandemic through the startup-ecosystem. CAWACH supports innovations in the areas of diagnostics, devices, informatics including bio-informatics & information management systems, any intervention for the control of COVID-19 and/or startup ideas to address/mitigate various challenges faced by country / society due to severe impact of COVID-19.
[https://www.indiascienceandtechnology.gov.in/listingpage/centre-augmenting-war-covid-19-health-crisis-cawach#:~:text=Centre%20for%20Augmenting%20WAR%20with%20COVID%2D19%20Health%20Crisis%20\(CAWACH\),-The%20Centre%20for](https://www.indiascienceandtechnology.gov.in/listingpage/centre-augmenting-war-covid-19-health-crisis-cawach#:~:text=Centre%20for%20Augmenting%20WAR%20with%20COVID%2D19%20Health%20Crisis%20(CAWACH),-The%20Centre%20for)]

54. On January 22, 2021 the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021 were notified by the:
- (A) Ministry of Finance
 - (B) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
 - (C) Ministry of Law and Justice
 - (D) Ministry of Corporate Affairs

Ans. d

Sol. The Corporate Social Responsibility Policy (Policy) of Kyndryl Solutions Private Limited (Kyndryl/Company) has been developed in accordance with Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) read with the Companies Corporate Social Responsibility Rules, 2014 (Rules) as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India followed by circulars. It shall apply to all CSR Projects/ Programs undertaken by the Company as per liberal interpretation of activities listed in Schedule VII of the Act, within the geographical limits of India alone, preferably towards the benefit of marginalized, disadvantaged, poor and deprived sections of the community and the environment.
<https://www.kyndryl.com/in/en/csr-policy>]

55. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has instituted an award to select companies to recognize corporate initiatives in the area of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) to achieve inclusive growth and inclusive and sustainable development. The name of the award is:

- (A) National Corporate Social Responsibility Awards
- (B) National Awards for Excellence in Social Responsibility
- (C) National Awards for Corporate Excellence in Social Responsibility
- (D) National Awards for Excellence in Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development

Ans. a

Sol. Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India has instituted National Corporate Responsibility (CSR) Awards to recognize companies that have made a positive impact on the society through their innovative & sustainable CSR initiatives. This award is the apex recognition of CSR initiatives in India. First National CSR Awards ceremony was organized on 29 October 2019 with Hon'ble President of India as the Chief Guest. The second cycle of Awards - 2020 is also near completion. [https://www.csr.gov.in/content/csr/global/master/home/national-csr-awards/national-csr-awards.html#:~:text=Ministry%20of%20Corporate%20Affairs%2C%20Government,of%20CSR%20initiatives%20in%20India. \]](https://www.csr.gov.in/content/csr/global/master/home/national-csr-awards/national-csr-awards.html#:~:text=Ministry%20of%20Corporate%20Affairs%2C%20Government,of%20CSR%20initiatives%20in%20India.)

Passage: With the announcement of Drone Shakti in the Union Budget, the industry got a massive push after the liberalization of the Drone Rules in 2021. The Government stated that start-ups will be promoted to facilitate Drone Shakti, with 'drone as a service'.

"The current Government has taken a serious paradigm shift on drone technology and Drone Shakti announcement of the current FY budget proves the government's clear vision and focus towards this emerging industry. Drone Shakti and Kisan Drones will definitely help get this technology to impact common people on the grassroots level at a massive scale," according to the founder and CEO of a prominent aerospace quoted in a business magazine. The country is set to witness the use of large, unmanned aircraft systems weighing more than 150 kilograms across the sectors. Kisan Drones are already being used for crop assessments, land records, spraying of insecticides, and are expected to boost a wave of technology in the Agri and farming sector. Drones are also being used in surveillance systems for Railway Security. In India, drones were also deployed to deliver COVID-19 vaccines.

56. COVID-19 vaccines were delivered by drones as ICMR-led pilot project to:

- (A) Ladakh
- (B) Katra
- (C) Dantewada
- (D) Manipur

Ans. d

Sol. India is using indigenously developed drones to deliver COVID-19 vaccines to access compromised areas and strengthen the vaccine delivery system to ensure everyone everywhere get these lifesaving vaccines. The ICMR-led pilot project is being rolled out in Manipur, Nagaland and Andamans and Nicobar Islands. The inaugural flight of the Indian Council of Medical Research's Drone Response and Outreach in North East (i-Drone) delivered 900 doses of COVID-19 vaccine from Old DC Complex in Bishnupur district in Manipur to Karang Primary Health Centre (PHC), which is on an Island in Loktak Lake. These doses were used to vaccinate 25 people at Karang PHC on the first day of the initiative on 4 October 2021. [https://www.who.int/india/news/feature-stories/detail/india-deploys-drones-to-deliver-covid-19-vaccines#:~:text=The%20inaugural%20flight%20of%20the,an%20Island%20in%20Loktak%20Lake. \]](https://www.who.int/india/news/feature-stories/detail/india-deploys-drones-to-deliver-covid-19-vaccines#:~:text=The%20inaugural%20flight%20of%20the,an%20Island%20in%20Loktak%20Lake.)

57. Which of the following is the online platform hosted by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation for various activities related to the management of drone activities in India?

- (A) e-Drone Shakti
- (B) Digital Sky platform
- (C) Aakash Shakti
- (D) Digital Drone platform

Ans. b

Sol. Digital Sky, the online platform hosted by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) for various activities related to the management of drones in India, will be fully functional by October 2022, the regulatory body under the Ministry of Civil Aviation said. While addressing the National Conference on Promotion of Kisan Drones: Issues, Challenges and Way Forward, DGCA Assistant Director Manish Gupta said that Set 2 of

Phase 2 of Digital Sky which includes features such as applying for a remote pilot certificate, application for starting Remote Pilot Training Organisation, pilot certificate, and flight plan submission will be enabled by July this year. <https://www.moneycontrol.com/news/business/drone-operations-digital-sky-platform-to-be-fully-functional-by-october-says-dgca-8444881.html>]

58. Which of the following refers to the phenomenon of restricting the movement of drones within a defined airspace?

- (A) Geo-fencing
- (B) Drone-fencing
- (C) Sky-fencing
- (D) Air-fencing

Ans. a

Sol. Geofencing is a virtual wall that restricts the movement of drones. It is done using a combination of technology like global positioning satellites, your drones' internal software, radio frequency identification, and WiFi. Geofencing allows for stricter monitoring and prevention of aircraft flying into restricted areas or no-fly zones. Certain areas are generally more unsafe than others to fly through, and a virtual boundary is put up in these geographical areas. This helps drones steer clear of areas that are unsafe to travel through, for instance, heavily populated areas, airports, schools, government land and property, and prisons. Fencing off these areas also ensures these areas are kept free from any possible risks. <https://www.skygrid.com/blogs/geofencing-capabilities-for-assuring-no-fly-zones/#:~:text=Simply%20put%2C%20geofencing%20is%20a,radio%20frequency%20identification%2C%20and%20WiFi.>]

59. The Drone Rules, 2021 have been made in supersession of which of the following rules?

- (A) The Unmanned Aircraft System Rules, 2020
- (B) The Aircraft Rules, 2020
- (C) The Unmanned Aircraft System Rules, 2021
- (D) The Manned Aircraft Rules, 1934

Ans. c

Sol. As per the recent notification with respect to section 5, sub-section (2) of section 10 and sections 10A, 10B and 12A of the Aircraft Act, 1934 issued by the Ministry of Civil Aviation, The Drone Rules 2021 shall be enforceable effective from 25.09.2021. The rules will replace the Unmanned Aircraft System Rules, 2021 issued on 12 March. With these rules in force now, Individuals and companies will find it easier and cheaper to own and operate drones in India. <https://lexcomply.com/blog/the-drone-rules-2021-replace-the-unmanned-aircraft-system-rules-2021/>]

60. Which autonomous body is responsible for national accreditation structure for drones?

- (A) Drone Council of India
- (B) Unmanned Aircraft Council of India
- (C) Manned Aircraft Council of India
- (D) Quality Council of India

Ans. d

Sol. Quality Council of India (QCI) was set up in 1997 by Government of India jointly with Indian Industry as an autonomous body under the administrative control of the Department to establish and operate the National Accreditation Structure for conformity assessment bodies; providing accreditation in the field of education, health and quality promotion. Besides the role of putting in place the accreditation structure, it also promotes the adoption of quality standards relating to Quality Management Systems (ISO 14001 Series), Food Safety Management Systems (ISO 22000 Series) and Product Certification and Inspection Bodies through the accreditation services provided by National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies (NABCB). Indian industry is represented in QCI by three premier industry associations namely ASSOCHAM; CII; and FICCI. QCI is assigned the task of monitoring and administering the National Quality Campaign a plan scheme of the department, and also to oversee function of the National Information and Enquiry Services. <https://dpiit.gov.in/about-us/autonomous-institutionss/quality-council-india>]

Passage: The 21st century has seen an overall shift in India's policy outlook and also the global outlook towards India. Coherent policy initiatives and effective implementation on the ground have ensured a positive growth profile. The biggest shift has been the recognition of the maritime sector. Somehow, post-independence, we as a nation became sea blind and completely undermined our maritime potential. Initially, the Indian Navy came out with their Military

Maritime Strategy in 2007, titled "Freedom to use the Seas". They kept on upgrading their vision document on regular intervals with latest being declared in 2015. The Security And Growth for All in the Region (SAGAR) vision declared by the Government of India in May 2015 has been a massive game changer on multiple fronts. It integrates the geopolitical and geostrategic realities to domestic requirements. The security concerns and the blue economic opportunities are comprehensively addressed along with the diplomatic leverage and reviving the rich maritime heritage.

The SAGAR vision has been backed by aggressive push by the Government of India to drive mega projects with massive human resource requirements.

61. Which of the following is the flagship programme of the Ministry of Shipping, Government of India, to promote port-led development in the country through harnessing India's 7,500 km long coastline, 14,500 km of potentially navigable waterways and strategic location on key international maritime trade routes?
- (A) Sagarmala Programme
 - (B) Sagarshakti Programme
 - (C) Jalshakti Programme
 - (D) Jalmala Programme

Ans. a

Sol. India's maritime sector has long been the mainstay of the country's trade and has expanded significantly over time. The Government of India has launched the ambitious Sagarmala Programme to encourage port-led development in the country, taking advantage of India's 7,500 km of coastline, 14,500 km of potentially navigable waterways, and strategic placement on vital international marine trade routes. The Central and State Governments administer 12 main ports and approximately 200 non-major ports in India. As India's maritime route accounts for about 90% of the country's trading volume, there is a constant need to enhance the country's ports and trade-related infrastructure in order to boost manufacturing growth and support the 'Make in India' initiative. <https://newsonair.com/2022/05/05/national-sagarmala-apex-committee-to-review-port-linked-development-projects/>]

62. Which of the following is the initiative of the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES), Government of India, to explore marine resources and develop deep sea technologies for sustainable use of ocean resources?
- (A) Sagarmanthan Mission
 - (B) Samudramanathan Mission
 - (C) Deep Ocean Mission
 - (D) Deep Ocean and Sea Technology Mission

Ans. c

Sol. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs chaired by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, has approved the proposal of Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) on "Deep Ocean Mission", with a view to explore deep ocean for resources and develop deep sea technologies for sustainable use of ocean resources. The estimated cost of the Mission will be Rs. 4077 crore for a period of 5 years to be implemented in a phase-wise manner. The estimated cost for the first phase for the 3 years (2021-2024) would be Rs.2823.4 crore. Deep Ocean Mission will be a mission mode project to support the Blue Economy Initiatives of the Government of India. Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) will be the nodal Ministry implementing this multi-institutional ambitious mission. Development of Technologies for Deep Sea Mining, and Manned Submersible: A manned submersible will be developed to carry three people to a depth of 6000 metres in the ocean with suite of scientific sensors and tools. Only a very few countries have acquired this capability. An Integrated Mining System will be also developed for mining Polymetallic Nodules from 6000 m depth in the central Indian Ocean. <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1727525>]

63. ISA is a United Nations body regulating the exploration and exploitation of marine non-living resources of oceans in international waters. ISA stands for:
- (A) International Sea Authority
 - (B) International Sea Association
 - (C) International Seafaring Association
 - (D) International Seabed Authority

Ans. d

Sol. The International Seabed Authority (ISA) is an autonomous international organization established under the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and the 1994 Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1994 Agreement). ISA is the organization through which States Parties to UNCLOS organize and control all mineral-resources-related activities in the Area for the benefit of mankind as a whole. In so doing, ISA has the mandate to ensure the effective protection of the marine environment from harmful effects that may arise from deep-seabed related activities. ISA which has its headquarters in Kingston, Jamaica, came into existence on 16 November 1994, upon the entry into force of UNCLOS. ISA became fully operational as an autonomous international organization in June 1996, when it took over the premises and facilities in Kingston, Jamaica previously used by the United Nations Kingston Office for the Law of the Sea. <https://isa.org.jm/about-isa>]

64. Under Mission SAGAR, which Indian Naval Ship was deployed by the Indian Navy to provide humanitarian and medical assistance to Maldives, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar and Comoros?
- (A) INS Kesari
 - (B) INS Vikrant
 - (C) INS Viraat
 - (D) INS Vikramaditya

Ans. a

Sol. As part of yet another deployment undertaken by Indian Navy since May 2020 under Mission SAGAR, Indian Naval Ship Kesari entered Port of Maputo, Mozambique on 25 December 2021. This is the eighth such deployment in consonance with the Hon'ble Prime Ministers vision of Security And Growth for All in the Region and is being conducted in close coordination with the Ministry of External Affairs, and other agencies of the Government of India. These deployments were conducted in solidarity with India's extended Maritime Neighbourhood and highlights the importance accorded by India to these special relationships. 500 Tons of food aid has been shipped by INS Kesari to support the efforts of Government of Mozambique to cope with ongoing drought and concurrent challenges of pandemic. India also remains committed to supporting the capacity building efforts of the Armed Forces of Mozambique. To this end INS Kesari is carrying two Fast Interceptor Craft and self defence equipment to be handed over to the Armed Forces of Mozambique. <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1785282>]

65. Which of the following is India's first manned ocean mission which was launched at Chennai?
- (A) Samudrashakti
 - (B) Samudrayan
 - (C) Sagaryan
 - (D) Sagarshakti

Ans. b

Sol. India is making considerable efforts to unveil the mysteries tucked in the deep sea waters. Under the mega ocean mission 'Samudrayaan', the nation aims to send a team of experts into the deep sea to carry out various deep underwater studies. India's first manned ocean mission was launched by the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES). As part of the mission, a self propelled manned submersible viz 'MATSYA 6000' is being developed to carry 3 human beings to a water depth of 6,000 meters in the ocean with a suite of scientific sensors and tools for deep ocean exploration. "The manned submersible will allow scientific personnel to observe and understand unexplored deep sea areas by direct interventions. Further, it will enhance the capability for deep sea manned vehicle development," Minister of State (I/C) for M/o Earth Sciences and M/o Science & Technology, Dr. Jitendra Singh said in a written reply in Rajya Sabha. [https://newsonair.com/2022/07/29/indias-first-manned-ocean-mission-samudrayaan-to-send-humans-in-6-km-ocean-depth/#:~:text=Under%20the%20mega%20ocean%20mission,of%20Earth%20Sciences%20\(MoES\).](https://newsonair.com/2022/07/29/indias-first-manned-ocean-mission-samudrayaan-to-send-humans-in-6-km-ocean-depth/#:~:text=Under%20the%20mega%20ocean%20mission,of%20Earth%20Sciences%20(MoES).)]

LEGAL REASONING

Passage: Writ is a public law remedy. It refers to a formal, written order issued by a judicial authority directing an individual or authority to do or refrain from doing an act. The High Court, while exercising its power of judicial review, does not act as an appellate body. It is concerned with illegality, irrationality and procedural impropriety of an order passed by the State or a Statutory Authority. A High Court is empowered to issue directions, orders or writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights and for any other purpose. The writ jurisdiction of High Court is discretionary and equitable. Writ of mandamus is issued by a court commanding a public authority to perform a public duty belonging to its office. It can be issued only when a legal duty is imposed on the authority and the petitioner has right to compel the performance of such duty. Writ of mandamus is requested to be issued, inter alia, to compel performance of public duties which may be administrative, ministerial or statutory in nature. A writ of mandamus may be issued in favour of a person who establishes a legal right in himself. It may be issued against a person who has a mandatory legal duty to perform, but has failed or has neglected to do so. Such a legal duty emanates by operation of law. The writ of mandamus is most extensive in regards to its remedial nature. The object of mandamus is to prevent disorder emanating from failure of justice and is required to be granted in all cases where law has established no specific remedy.

66. The government of a state made a rule to make it discretionary to grant dearness allowance to its employees. One of the employees filed a writ petition seeking a mandamus to compel the government to grant dearness allowance. In the given situation, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Writ of mandamus cannot be granted as no legal duty was imposed on the government to grant dearness allowance.
 - (B) Writ of mandamus cannot be granted as a statutory right was conferred on the employee to receive dearness allowance.
 - (C) Writ of mandamus can be granted as it is a public law remedy.
 - (D) Writ of mandamus can be granted as it is a discretionary remedy.

Ans. a

Sol Option A is the correct answer as in accordance with line 11 of the paragraph the duty must be mandatory. In the present the duty was discretionary to provide the allowance to employees and therefore, mandamus cannot be issued. Option B is the wrong as in accordance with line 9, the writ of mandamus can be granted for statutory right, however, the duty is discretionary in the present case. Option C is wrong as in accordance with line 11 the public duty must be mandatory for mandamus but in the present case it was discretionary. So even in accordance line 1 the public law remedy will come into light when the public duty is mandatory. Option D is wrong as in accordance with line 1 and 11 mandamus is a public law remedy which can be used for mandatory for public duty only.

67. A public-spirited citizen filed a writ petition seeking a mandamus to compel the government to make a law to curb the ill-effects of climate change. In the given situation, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Writ of mandamus can be granted as it is an equitable remedy.
 - (B) Writ of mandamus cannot be granted as no legal duty is imposed on the government to pass a law to curb the ill-effects of climate change.
 - (C) Writ of mandamus can be granted as it is a discretionary remedy.
 - (D) Writ of mandamus cannot be granted as there is no violation of fundamental right.

Ans. b

Sol. Option B is the correct answer as in accordance with line 9 of the paragraph the duty to prevent climate change has not been imposed as an administrative, ministerial or statutory duty. Option A is the wrong as in accordance with line 1, 8 and 9, the jurisdiction of the court is equitable but the remedy is used for enforcement of a mandatory public duty. Option C is wrong as in accordance with line 1, 8 and 11, the court has the choice to grant the remedy but such remedy will come into play only when a mandatory public remedy exists. Option D is wrong as in accordance with line 6 and 11 mandamus can be granted for violation of fundamental rights but such violation must be due to non-performance of a mandatory public duty which was absent in the present case.

68. Mr. A and Mr. B are parties to a contract of sale of goods. Upon breach of contractual obligations by Mr. A, Mr. B filed a writ petition seeking a mandamus to compel Mr. A to perform his obligations under the contract. In the given situation, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Writ of mandamus can be granted as it is a discretionary remedy.
 - (B) Writ of mandamus cannot be granted as there is no violation of fundamental right.
 - (C) Writ of mandamus cannot be granted as Mr. B's right under the contract is a private right.
 - (D) Writ of mandamus can be granted as there is no statutory duty imposed on Mr. A to fulfill his contractual obligations.

Ans. c

Sol. Option C is the correct answer as in accordance with line 7 of the paragraph the duty must be public duty but in question the duty is arising out of contract which gives right to private right and therefore, mandamus cannot be issued. Option A is the wrong as in accordance with line 6 and 11 it is discretionary for court to grant mandamus but such can be granted only for mandatory public duty which did not exist in the question. Option B is wrong as in accordance with line 5 and 13 the breach of contract does not lead to violation of any fundamental right of public at large and there exist specific remedy in law to deal with breach due to which mandamus cannot be granted. Option D is wrong as in accordance with line 9 the duty is statutory but it is not a public duty due to which mandamus cannot be granted.

69. A licensing officer is under a statutory duty to issue a license to an applicant who fulfils the conditions prescribed for the issue of such license. Mr. X, an applicant, fulfilled all the conditions prescribed for the issue of such license, but his application for issuance of license was rejected by the licensing officer. In the given situation, which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) Writ of mandamus can be granted compelling the license officer to issue the license.
 - (B) Writ of mandamus cannot be granted compelling the license officer to issue the license as there is no violation of fundamental right.
 - (C) Writ of mandamus can be granted as it is the discretion of the licensing officer to grant license.
 - (D) Writ of mandamus cannot be granted compelling the license officer to issue the license as there is no violation of public duty.

Ans. a

Sol. Option A is the correct answer as in accordance with line 9 and 11 of the paragraph the duty to grant license statutory duty which is to be mandatorily provided when conditions are fulfilled and when it is not granted, mandamus can be issued. Option B is the wrong as in accordance with line 5, and 9 the duty is a statutory public duty for which mandamus can be issued and the writ can be granted for other purpose as well. Option C is wrong as in accordance with line 11 the writ can be granted only in case of mandatory public duty which exists in this case when the applicant fulfilled the conditions prescribed. Option D is wrong as in accordance with line 9 there is violation of a public duty prescribed by statute and therefore, writ of mandamus can be granted.

70. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
- (A) Writ of mandamus may be issued in favour of a person who establishes the existence of a legal right.
 - (B) Writ of mandamus may be issued against a person or authority who has a mandatory duty to perform but has failed or has neglected to do so.
 - (C) Writ of mandamus is purported to prevent disorder emanating from failure of justice.
 - (D) Writ of mandamus may be requested to be issued to compel performance of private duties which may be administrative, ministerial or statutory in nature.

Ans. d

Sol. Option D is the correct answer as in accordance with line 9 of the paragraph the duty must be public duty and not private duty which needs to be performed. Option A is the wrong as in accordance with line 10 the writ is issued in favour of a person who establishes the existence of a legal right. Option B is wrong as in accordance with line 11 the writ is issued against a public authority having mandatory public duty which they failed to perform or neglected to perform. Option C is wrong as in accordance with line 13 the writ is purported to prevent disorder emanating from failure of justice.

Passage: To maintain the secular character of the Indian polity, not only does the Constitution of India guarantee freedom of religion to individuals and groups, but it is also against the general policy of the Constitution of India that any money be paid out of the public funds for promoting or maintaining any particular religion. Accordingly, it is provided in the Constitution of India that no person shall be compelled to pay any taxes, the proceeds of which are specifically appropriated in payment of expenses for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or religious denomination. This does not prohibit the State from enacting a law to incur expenses for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or religious denomination, but by such law, no person can be compelled to pay any tax, the proceeds of which are to be so utilized. This, however, does not invalidate levy of a fee to provide some service. Thus, a fee can be levied on pilgrims to a religious fair to meet the expenses of the measures taken to safeguard the health, safety and welfare of the pilgrims. Such fee levied by a State will be valid because the object of such contribution is not to foster or preserve religion, but to control secular administration of religious institutions.

71. Mr. A, a tax-payer of various taxes levied by the State Government, filed a writ petition for issuance of a writ of mandamus directing the State to forbear from spending any amount from the public funds of the state for renovation of water tanks belonging to a Hindu temple in the State. These tanks were used by the general public, irrespective of their religious affiliation, for bathing and drinking purposes. In the given situation, which of the following statements is correct?

- (A) The State is promoting or maintaining the Hindu religion.
- (B) The State cannot be said to be promoting or maintaining the Hindu religion.
- (C) The State is compelling citizens to pay tax for promotion of Hindu religion.
- (D) The State is compelling citizens to pay tax for maintenance of Hindu religion.

Ans. b

Sol. Option B is the correct answer as in accordance with line 3 and 5 of the paragraph the tanks are for general public for their welfare and state is not prohibited to make expenses and the tax was specifically not paid for particular religion promotion. Option A is the wrong as in accordance with line 2 and 3 the state is allowed to incur expenses and the tax was not collected specifically for promotion or maintenance of religious institution. Option C is wrong as in accordance with line 2 the sum was collected from various taxes and not specifically incurred to promote Hindu religion. Option D is wrong as in accordance with line 2 the sum was collected from various taxes and not specifically incurred for maintenance Hindu religion.

72. Communal riots between religion 'A' and religion 'B' resulted in the destruction of places of worship of both religions in a State. As a result, the State Government utilized public funds for restoring the places of worship of both religions 'A' and 'B'. In the given situation, which of the following statements is correct?

- (A) The State Government's act is violative of the Constitution of India as it is promoting or maintaining particular religions.
- (B) The State Government's act is not violative of the Constitution of India as it is not promoting or maintaining any particular religion.
- (C) The State Government's act is violative of freedom of religion as it condones communal violence.
- (D) The State Government's act is not violative of the Constitution of India as it is promoting or maintaining a particular religion.

Ans. b

Sol. Option B is the correct answer as in accordance with line 1 and 3 the state government is incurring expense just to resort the destruction caused due to riot and is working for welfare of people and not any religion. Option A is the wrong as in accordance with line 1 and 3 the state is allowed to incur expenses for promoting or maintaining a particular religion and it is not against the Constitution although it did not exist in the present case. Option C is wrong as in accordance with line 1 the freedom of religion is given but such cannot be used to cause chaos or violence in the country. Option D is wrong as in accordance with line 1 and 3 the expenses were done to restore the places which were destroyed by the riots and not to promote or maintain a particular religion.

73. Communal riots between religion 'A' and religion 'B' resulted in the destruction of a place of worship of religion 'B' in the State. As a result, the State Government utilized public funds for restoring the places of worship of religion 'B'. In the given situation, which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) The State Government's act is violative of the Constitution of India as it is promoting or maintaining a particular religion.
 - (B) The State Government's act is not violative of the Constitution of India as it is promoting or maintaining a particular religion.
 - (C) The State Government's act is not violative of the Constitution of India as it is not promoting or maintaining a particular religion.
 - (D) The State Government's act is violative of freedom of religion as it condones communal violence.

Ans. c

Sol. Option C is the correct answer as in accordance with line 3 the expenses are incurred to restore the place of worship and not to promote or maintain religion B. Option A is the wrong as in accordance with line 1 and 3 the expenses was incurred to restore the place of worship and further state is allowed by Constitution to incur expenses to maintain or promote religion. Option B is wrong as in accordance with line 3 the state made expenses to restore the place of worship and not to promote or maintain religion. Option D is wrong as in accordance with line 1 the freedom of religion is given but such cannot be used to cause chaos or violence in the country.

74. A State Government passed a law making it mandatory for all residents of the State to pay a hefty 'pilgrimage tax' so as to aid the State in organizing a popular religious pilgrimage in that State. The said pilgrimage is undertaken only by followers of religion 'X' and draws a large number of followers of religion 'X' from all over the country to the state every year. In the given situation, which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) The State Government's act is violative of the Constitution of India as it is not promoting or maintaining religion 'X'.
 - (B) The State Government's act is not violative of the Constitution of India as it is not promoting or maintaining religion 'X'.
 - (C) The State Government's act is violative of the Constitution of India as it is compelling citizens to pay tax for promoting or maintaining religion 'X'.
 - (D) The State Government's act is not violative of the Constitution of India as it is a measure to safeguard the health, safety and welfare of the pilgrims.

Ans. c

Sol. Option C is the correct answer as in accordance with line 3 the state government is imposing tax and compelling people to pay it which is not allowed by Constitution. Option A is the wrong as in accordance with line 3 state government can promote or maintain a religion from public funds by their choice and it is not mandatory but it cannot be done by compelling residents to pay tax. Option B is wrong as in accordance with line 3 the tax was imposed for organizing pilgrimage which means it is promoting the religion but it cannot be done by compelling residents to pay tax. Option D is wrong as in accordance with line 5 and 6 fee can be imposed to safeguard health, safety, etc but it cannot be imposed as a tax.

75. The object of a State Legislation is "to provide for the better administration and governance of certain Hindu religious endowments", where 'religious endowment' means the property belonging to or given or endowed for the support of temples. The State Legislation vests the supervision of public temples in a statutory authority, i.e., 'Commissioner of Hindu Religious Endowments'. For the purpose of meeting the expenses of the Commissioner and his staff, every Hindu temple in the State is required under provisions of the State Legislation, to pay an annual contribution at certain percentage of their annual income. In the given situation, which of the following statements is correct regarding the annual contribution provided under the State Legislation?
- (A) It is not violative of the Constitution of India because its object is the proper administration of religious trusts and institutions.
 - (B) It is not violative of the Constitution of India because its object is fostering of Hindu religion.
 - (C) It is violative of the Constitution of India because its object is fostering of Hindu religion.
 - (D) It is violative of the Constitution of India because its object is not inclusive of administration of religious endowments belonging to all religions.

Ans. a

Sol. Option A is the correct answer as in accordance with line 6 of the paragraph the annual contribution is in the nature of fee to ensure proper administration of the temple. Option B is the wrong as in accordance with line 6 the fee cannot be imposed by state to foster or preserve religion which was not done in the present case. Option C is wrong as in accordance with line 6 the object of the annual contribution is to meet expenses of Commissioner and his staff and not to foster Hindu religion. Option D is wrong as in accordance with line 3 and 6 the state can make provision for a particular religion and it need not be all inclusive.

Passage: The Constitution of India guarantees to all its citizens certain fundamental freedoms, which are recognized as their fundamental rights. However, these fundamental freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution of India are not absolute as no right can be. Each of these fundamental rights is liable to be controlled, curtailed and regulated to some extent by laws made by the Parliament or the State Legislatures. Accordingly, the Constitution of India lays down the grounds and the purposes for which a legislature can impose ‘reasonable restrictions’ on the rights guaranteed to citizens. The State cannot travel beyond the contours of these reasonable restrictions in curbing the fundamental rights guaranteed to citizens. While determining the constitutional validity of a restriction imposed on a fundamental right by a legislation, the Court is not concerned with the necessity of the restriction or the wisdom of the policy underlying it, but only whether the restriction is in excess of the requirement, and whether the legislature has overstepped the Constitutional limitations. Two of the fundamental rights guaranteed to every citizen of India are- the right to move freely throughout the territory of India and the right to reside and settle in any part of India. However, the State may impose reasonable restrictions on these rights by law, in the interests of the general public or for the protection of the interests of any Scheduled Tribes.

76. A law was enacted by the Parliament of India which consisted of a provision making it mandatory for every person riding a two-wheeler in India, to wear a helmet, failing which such person was made liable to a fine. Mr. X, a citizen of India, was fined for violation of the said provision. Mr. X challenged the constitutional validity of the said provision. In the given situation, which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) The provision is violative of the Constitution of India because it is a restriction on the freedom to move freely throughout the territory of India.
 - (B) The provision is not violative of the Constitution of India because it is a reasonable restriction on the freedom to move freely throughout the territory of India.
 - (C) Mr. X’s fundamental right to move freely throughout the territory of India is violated.
 - (D) Both (A) and (C).

Ans. b

Sol. Option B is the correct answer as in accordance with line 8 of the paragraph the right to move freely can be restricted reasonably and in the present case the requirement to put helmet was a reasonable restriction to protect the interest of general public. Option A is the wrong as in accordance with line 2, 6 and 8 the right to is not absolute and can be subjected to reasonable restriction and in this case restriction is within the constitutional limitations. Option C is wrong as in accordance with line 2 and 3 the fundamental right of Mr. X is not absolute and is subject to restriction. Option D is wrong as in accordance as both Option A and C is wrong.

77. A group of Indian students of XYZ University located in New Delhi, India posted on social networking sites that they would hold a demonstration outside the university campus, protesting against a recently passed law which made it compulsory for university students to wear uniforms while attending classes. The students further threatened to “use whatever means necessary” to “stop the oppression of students”. Therefore, the State Authorities placed barricades around the university campus in order to restrict movement of the students carrying out the demonstration and ensuring that the demonstration does not turn violent. In the given situation, which of the following statements is correct regarding the act of placing of barricades by State Authorities?
- (A) The act is violative of the Constitution of India because it is a restriction on the freedom to move freely throughout the territory of India.
 - (B) The act is not violative of the Constitution of India because it is a reasonable restriction in the interests of general public.
 - (C) The act is violative of the Constitution of India because it is restriction in the interest of students.
 - (D) The act is not violative of the Constitution of India because it is a reasonable restriction in the interest of morality.

Ans. b

Sol. Option B is the correct answer as in accordance with line 8 restriction can be imposed to protect the interest of general public which was done in this case. Therefore, the placing of barricades was a reasonable restriction. Option A is the wrong as in accordance with line 2 and 8 the right to move freely is not an absolute right and can be restricted reasonably as done in this case. Option C is wrong as in accordance with line 8 the restriction can be imposed on student to protect interest of general public and it is not against the interest of students. Option D is wrong as in accordance with line 8 there are no grounds for restricting right to movement and morality is not a ground for restriction.

78. The appropriate authority in a State passed an externment order against Mr. A, a citizen of India. The externment order prohibited Mr. A, from residing within the State, from the date specified in such order. The externment order was passed by virtue of powers conferred on the appropriate authority by law, and the constitutional validity of this law had been upheld by the Supreme Court of India. The externment order was passed on the ground that Mr. A was found to be frequently engaged in illegal business of narcotic drugs and was also involved in several cases of riot and criminal intimidation. In the given situation, which of the following statements is correct regarding the externment order?

- (A) It is a reasonable restriction on Mr. A's fundamental right of free movement throughout the territory of India.
- (B) It is an unreasonable restriction on Mr. A's fundamental right of residence and settlement in any part of India.
- (C) It is violative of Mr. A's fundamental right of free movement throughout the territory of India.
- (D) It is an unreasonable restriction on Mr. A's fundamental right of free movement throughout the territory of India.

Ans. a

Sol. Option A is the correct answer as in accordance with line 8 the restriction on Mr. A was done to protect the interest of general public as he has history of past offences and therefore, the restriction is reasonable. Option B is the wrong as in accordance with line 7 the restriction imposed on Mr. A just stopped him from coming to particular part of the country and did not curtail the right to residence and settlement in whole India. Option C is wrong as in accordance with line 2 and 8 the right of Mr. A to move is not absolute and subject to reasonable restriction. Option D is wrong as in accordance with line 6 and 8 the restriction was on the ground of protecting the interest of general public and is within constitutional limit and therefore, it not unreasonable.

79. Mr. Z, a citizen of India, was issued a passport on June 1, 2020 by the Passport Office. Mr. Z was due to travel to Spain on July 15, 2021. On July 11, 2021, Mr. Z received a letter from the Regional Passport Officer intimating him that it was decided by the Government of India to seize his passport "in public interest". Mr. Z was required to surrender his passport within seven days of the receipt of that letter. In the given situation, which of the following statements is correct?

- (A) Mr. Z can challenge the letter on the ground that it is violative of his fundamental right of free movement throughout the territory of India.
- (B) Mr. Z can challenge the letter on the ground that it is violative of his fundamental right to reside and settle in any part of India.
- (C) Mr. Z can challenge the letter on the ground that it is violative of the law relating to passports in India.
- (D) Mr. Z cannot challenge the letter on the ground that it is violative of his fundamental right(s) of free movement throughout the territory of India and/or to residence and settlement in any part of India.

Ans. d

Sol. Option D is the correct answer as in accordance with line 7 of the paragraph the right to movement and residence and settlement deals exists within India and the present case deal with movement to a foreign territory and therefore, cannot be challenged under these two rights. Option A is the wrong as in accordance with line 7 the right to movement is given within India however Mr. Z wants to challenge his right to move abroad and therefore, his right has not been violated. Option B is wrong as in accordance with line 7 the right to reside and settle is provided in India which has not been curtailed by the passport authority and therefore, cannot be challenged. Option C is wrong as in accordance with line 7 no right relating to passport has been specifically provided in India.

80. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
- (A) Fundamental right to movement and residence in any part of India are sacrosanct and are guaranteed to all citizens.
 - (B) Fundamental right to movement and residence in any part of India are sacrosanct, but are guaranteed subject to reasonable restrictions on such rights.
 - (C) Reasonable restrictions may be imposed, on fundamental rights to movement and residence in any part of India, by law.
 - (D) The constitutional validity of a law imposing reasonable restrictions on fundamental rights can be challenged by a citizen before the legislature.

Ans. d

Sol. Option D is the correct answer as in accordance with line 6 of the paragraph the court checks the constitutional validity of any law putting restriction on the rights of the citizens. Option A is the wrong as in accordance with line 1 and 7 the right to movement and residence is a fundamental right which is guaranteed to the citizens. Option B is wrong as in accordance with line 2, 4 and 8 the right is not absolute and can be restricted on the two grounds provided in the constitution. Option C is wrong as in accordance with line 4 the legislature can enact law to curtail right to movement and residence on the grounds provided in Constitution.

Passage: Where a spouse contracts a second marriage while the first marriage is still subsisting, the spouse would be guilty of the offence of bigamy under the penal law in India, if it is proved that the first as well as the second marriages were legally valid, i.e., all the necessary ceremonies required by law or by custom have been performed at the time of contracting the marriages. According to the penal law in India, if a person, who has a living husband or wife, marries again, then such person is liable to be punished with imprisonment up to seven years along with a fine for committing the offence of bigamy. Although the penal law of India is applicable to all citizens irrespective of their religious affiliations, an exception to the offence of bigamy may be created by the law relating to marriage applicable to followers of a particular religion. Under the Hindu law relating to marriage, bigamy is not permitted. If a Hindu wife files a criminal complaint against her husband on the ground that during the subsistence of her marriage, her husband had married a second wife by converting into another religion which legally permits having more than one wife, then her husband is liable to be punished for the offence of bigamy. Further, the Hindu law relating to marriage also provides that the punishment for offence of bigamy as provided in the penal law of India would be applicable to marriage between two Hindus.

81. Mr. A, a Hindu male, has been married to Ms. B, a Hindu female. Their marriage was solemnized as per Hindu rites and ceremonies. After his marriage to Ms. B, Mr. A underwent religious conversion into a religion 'X' which legally permits males to have two wives. Thereafter, Mr. A got married to Ms. C, a female belonging to religion 'X', in compliance with all the legal requirements of contracting a valid marriage under religion 'X'. In the given situation, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) As Mr. A married Ms. C, the marriage of Mr. A and Ms. B has become invalid.
 - (B) As Mr. A is not a Hindu, the marriage of Mr. A and Ms. B has become invalid.
 - (C) Mr. A's marriage with Ms. C has not affected the validity of his marriage with Ms. B.
 - (D) Both (A) and (B).

Ans. c

Sol. Option C is the correct answer as in accordance with line 1 and 5 the marriage was solemnized between A and B as per Hindu rites and customs and therefore, is valid and the conversion of A does not make their marriage invalid and only when first marriage is valid he can be punished for bigamy. Option A is the wrong as in accordance with line 1 and 5 the marriage between A and B was in accordance with Hindu rites and customs which is and his marriage with C will make him liable for bigamy and will not make his first marriage invalid. Option B is wrong as in accordance with line 5 the conversion makes Mr. A guilty of bigamy which shows that first marriage is valid as required in line 1. Option D is wrong as in accordance both option A and B are incorrect.

82. Mr. A, a Hindu male, has been married to Ms. B, a Hindu female. Their marriage was solemnized as per Hindu rites and ceremonies. After his marriage to Ms. B, Mr. A underwent religious conversion into a religion 'X' which legally permits males to have two wives. Thereafter, Mr. A got married to Ms. C, a female belonging to religion 'X', in compliance with all the legal requirements of contracting a valid marriage under religion 'X'.

Ms. B filed a criminal complaint against Mr. A for committing the offence of bigamy. In the given situation, which of the following statements is true?

- (A) Mr. A is liable to be punished according to the Hindu law relating to marriage.
- (B) Mr. A is liable to be punished according to the penal law of India.
- (C) Mr. A has not committed the offence of bigamy.
- (D) Both (A) and (B).

Ans. d

Sol. Option D is the correct answer as in accordance with line 3 of the paragraph the penal law is applicable to everyone and therefore Mr. A is guilty of bigamy. Further, as per line 6 at the time of marriage between Mr. A and Ms. B they were both Hindus and therefore, Mr. A is liable to be punished according to Hindu law. Option A is the wrong as in accordance with line 6 at the time of marriage between Mr. A and Ms. B they were both Hindus and therefore, Mr. A is liable to be punished according to Hindu law. Option B is wrong as in accordance with line 3 the penal law is applicable to everyone and therefore Mr. A is guilty of bigamy. Option C is wrong as in accordance with line 5 the conversion of Mr. A into another religion during subsistence of his marriage with Ms. B makes him liable for bigamy.

83. Mr. A, a Hindu male, has been married to Ms. B, a Hindu female. Their marriage was not solemnized as per Hindu rites and ceremonies or any other custom, but was performed by seeking blessings of their family members. After his marriage to Ms. B, Mr. A underwent religious conversion into a religion 'X' which legally permits males to have two wives. Thereafter, Mr. A got married to Ms. C, a female belonging to religion 'X', in compliance with all the legal requirements of contracting a valid marriage under religion 'X'. Ms. B filed a criminal complaint against Mr. A for committing the offence of bigamy. In the given situation, which of the following statements is true?

- (A) Mr. A has committed the offence of bigamy because he married again during the subsistence of the first marriage.
- (B) Mr. A has not committed the offence of bigamy because his first marriage is not valid.
- (C) Mr. A has committed the offence of bigamy because he underwent religious conversion in order to contract a bigamous marriage.
- (D) Mr. A has not committed the offence of bigamy because his second marriage is not valid.

Ans. b

Sol. Option B is the correct answer as in accordance with line 1 the first marriage was not solemnized as per the necessary ceremonies and therefore, is not valid. Option A is the wrong as in accordance with line 1 for bigamy to be committed both the marriage must be valid however in the present case the first marriage was not as per the law and therefore, invalid. Option C is wrong as in accordance with line 1 and 5 the invalidity of first marriage leads to Mr. A not been guilty of bigamy and his conversion will have no effect in this case. Option D is wrong as in accordance with line 1 the second marriage is actually the only valid marriage as it was performed in accordance with law unlike first marriage.

84. Mr. A, a male belonging to religion 'P', has been married to Ms. B, a female belonging to religion 'P'. Their marriage was solemnized in compliance with all the legal requirements of contracting a valid marriage under religion 'P'. Monogamy is espoused as a cherished value by the followers of religion 'P' and provided as a pre-condition for a valid marriage for the followers of the religion. After his marriage to Ms. B, Mr. A underwent religious conversion into a religion 'Q' which legally permits males to have two wives. Thereafter, Mr. A got married to Ms. C, a female belonging to religion 'Q', in compliance with all the legal requirements of contracting a valid marriage under religion 'Q'. Ms. B wife filed a criminal complaint against Mr. A for committing the offence of bigamy. In the given situation, which of the following statements is true?

- (A) Mr. A has committed bigamy according to the Hindu law relating to marriage.
- (B) Mr. A has committed bigamy according to the penal law of India.
- (C) Mr. A has committed bigamy according to the law relating to marriage of religion 'P'.
- (D) Both (B) and (C).

Ans. d

Sol. Option D is the correct answer as in accordance with line 3 of the paragraph the penal law is applicable to everyone and therefore Mr. A is guilty of bigamy as he married Ms. C. Further, as per line 6 at the time of marriage between Mr. A and Ms. B they were both from religion P and therefore, Mr. A is liable to be punished

according to law relating to marriage of religion 'P'. Option A is the wrong as in accordance with line 6 at the time of marriage between Mr. A and Ms. B they were not Hindus and therefore, Hindu law will not be applicable on them. Option B is wrong as in accordance with line 3 the penal law is applicable to everyone and therefore Mr. A is guilty of bigamy. Option C is wrong as in accordance with line 6 at the time of marriage between Mr. A and Ms. B they were both from religion P and therefore, Mr. A is liable to be punished according to law relating to marriage of religion 'P'.

85. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (A) Marrying again during lifetime of husband or wife is a pre-condition for performing a valid Hindu marriage.
- (B) Religious conversion is not a defence for the offence of bigamy under the penal law of India.
- (C) Bigamy is an offence under the penal law of India.
- (D) Offence of bigamy can be committed according to the provisions of Hindu law relating to marriage.

Ans. a

Sol. Option A is the correct answer as in accordance with line 1 and 4 bigamy is prohibited in Hindu law and therefore, it cannot be a pre-condition for valid marriage. Option B is the wrong as in accordance with line 5 conversion cannot protect a person to be punished for bigamy. Option C is wrong as in accordance with line 2 bigamy is punishable in penal law with imprisonment and fine. Option D is wrong as in accordance with line 6 Hindu law provides for punishment of bigamy which means it is an offence under Hindu law.

Passage: A special marriage, i.e., a marriage between persons from two different religious affiliations can be legally contracted in India under the provisions of the law relating to special marriages. The law relating to special marriages provides for the registration of such marriages and for divorce in such cases. One of the modes in which a special marriage can be legally terminated is through divorce by mutual consent of parties to the marriage. In order to obtain a divorce by mutual consent, both the parties to the special marriage are required to jointly present a petition for divorce to the district court on the ground that they have been living separately for one year or more, that they have not been able to live together and that they have mutually agreed that the marriage should be dissolved. At least six months after the presentation of such petition, but not later than eighteen months after the presentation of such petition, the district court, after hearing the parties and after making the necessary inquiry, and being satisfied that the marriage is a 'special marriage', and that the claims made in the petition are true, shall declare the marriage to be dissolved. Further, the personal presence of the parties before the district court at the time of presenting the joint petition for divorce is not mandatory, as the parties can satisfy the court even by affidavit that the requirements for granting divorce on mutual consent are fulfilled.

86. Ms. A, a Hindu female and Mr. B, a Christian male, got married as per the law relating to special marriages in January 2018. On January 26, 2021, Ms. A and Mr. B jointly presented a petition for divorce by mutual consent before the district court on the ground that they have been inflicting mental cruelty on each other for a period of three years and that they have mutually agreed that the marriage should be dissolved. In the given situation, which of the following statements is correct?

- (A) The district court shall pass a decree of divorce within six months after the presentation of petition for divorce by mutual consent.
- (B) The district court shall pass a decree of divorce after eighteen months of the presentation of petition for divorce by mutual consent.
- (C) The district court shall not immediately pass a decree of divorce by mutual consent.
- (D) The district court shall immediately pass a decree of divorce by mutual consent if it is satisfied that the marriage was valid.

Ans. c

Sol. Option C is the correct answer as in accordance with line 5 the district court can pass decree for mutual divorce after 6 months minimum and therefore, the decree cannot be granted immediately. Option A is the wrong as in accordance with line 5 the district court is not obliged to pass decree in 6 months and can pass anytime after 6 months but before 18 months. Option B is wrong as in accordance with line 5 the decree must be passed before 18 months from the date of presentation. Option D is wrong as in accordance with line 5 the decree cannot be passed for divorce by mutual consent before 6 months of its presentation and therefore, cannot be passed immediately.

87. Ms. A, a Hindu female and Mr. B, a Christian male, got married as per the law relating to special marriages in January 2018. On February 15, 2021, Ms. A presented a petition for divorce by mutual consent before the district court on the ground that Ms. A and Mr. B have been living separately for a period of one year because Mr. B has been in an adulterous relationship with Ms. X, a Christian female. In the given situation, which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) The district court shall pass a decree of divorce by mutual consent six months after the date of presentation of petition for divorce.
 - (B) The district court shall pass a decree of divorce by mutual consent eighteen months after the date of presentation of petition for divorce.
 - (C) The district court shall not pass a decree of divorce by mutual consent as the requirements for grant of divorce are not fulfilled.
 - (D) The district court shall not pass a decree of divorce by mutual consent as Ms. A and Mr. B have not been living separately for more than one year.

Ans. c

Sol. Option C is the correct answer as in accordance with line 4 the petition was presented by just Ms. A and therefore it wasn't a joint petition as per the requirement. Option A is the wrong as in accordance with line 5 the district court is not obliged to pass decree in 6 months and can pass anytime after 6 months but before 18 months but in this case petition was not for mutual divorce. Option B is wrong as in accordance with line 5 the decree must be passed before 18 months from the date of presentation but in this case petition was not for mutual divorce. Option D is wrong as in accordance with line 4 the requirement of mutual divorce will be fulfilled when they both live separately for 1 year and it may be more than 1 year as per the law.

88. Ms. A, a Hindu female and Mr. B, a Christian male, got married as per the law relating to special marriages in January 2018. On April 10, 2021, Ms. A and Mr. B jointly presented a petition for divorce by mutual consent before the district court on the ground that they have been living separately for a period of three years and that they have mutually agreed that the marriage should be dissolved. In the given situation, which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) The district court shall pass a decree of divorce by mutual consent after all other legal requirements are fulfilled.
 - (B) The district court shall pass a decree of divorce by mutual consent immediately because Ms. A and Mr. B have been living separately for more than one year.
 - (C) The district court shall not pass a decree of divorce by mutual consent because the marriage between Ms. A and Mr. B is not valid.
 - (D) The district court shall not pass a decree of divorce by mutual consent because neither party is at fault in the marriage.

Ans. a

Sol. Option A is the correct answer as in accordance with line 6, A and B will have to satisfy the court that all other requirements have been fulfilled and only then decree can be passed. Option B is the wrong as in accordance with line 5 the decree cannot be passed prior to 6 months even though the A and B were living separately for more than 1 year. Option C is wrong as in accordance with line 1 the marriage is a special marriage and is a valid marriage. Option D is wrong as in accordance with line 4 the party are not required to be on fault for divorce by mutual consent.

89. Ms. A, a Hindu female and Mr. B, a Christian male, got married as per the provisions of the law relating to special marriages in January 2018. On June 16, 2021, Ms. A and Mr. B jointly presented a petition for divorce by mutual consent before the district court on the ground that they have been living separately for a period of three years and that they have mutually agreed that the marriage should be dissolved. During the presentation of the petition, while Ms. A was present physically in the district court, Mr. B joined via video-conferencing. In the given situation, which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) The district court may pass a decree of divorce by mutual consent six months after the date of presentation of petition for divorce.
 - (B) The district court shall pass a decree of divorce by mutual consent after all other legal requirements are fulfilled.

(C) The district court shall not pass a decree of divorce by mutual consent.

(D) Both (A) and (B).

Ans. d

Sol. Option D is the correct answer as in accordance with line 5 of the paragraph the mutual consent decree may be passed anytime after 6 months. Further, as per line 6, A and B should prove all legal requirement to court after which decree can be passed. Option A is the wrong as in accordance with line 5 of the paragraph the mutual consent decree may be passed anytime after 6 months of presentation of petition. Option B is wrong as in accordance with line 6, A and B should prove all legal requirement to court after which decree can be passed. Option C is wrong as in accordance with line 4 and 6 the basic requirement for decree has been fulfilled and the parties do not have to appear in person for decree of mutual consent.

90. Ms. A, a Hindu female and Mr. B, a Christian male, got married as per the law relating to special marriages in January 2018. On March 15, 2021, Ms. A and Mr. B jointly presented a petition for divorce before the district court on the ground that they have been living separately for a period of three years and that they have mutually agreed that the marriage should be dissolved. Six months later, the district court, after hearing the parties and making inquiry, found that the marriage had been solemnized under the law relating to special marriages, and that the consent of Ms. A for the presentation of petition of divorce was obtained by fraud. In the given situation, which of the following statements is correct?

(A) The district court shall pass a decree of divorce by mutual consent because the legal requirements are fulfilled.

(B) The district court shall pass a decree of divorce because the marriage had been solemnized under the law relating to special marriages.

(C) The district court shall not pass a decree of divorce because there was no mutual consent between parties.

(D) The district court shall not pass a decree of divorce because Ms. A has not been punished for fraud.

Ans. c

Sol. Option C is the correct answer as in accordance with line 3 for divorce by mutual consent, the consent of both the parties is required but in this case B gave consent due to fraud and therefore, it is not a valid consent. Option A is the wrong as in accordance with line 3 and 4 one of the requirements is of mutual consent which has not been fulfilled and therefore, divorce cannot be granted. Option B is wrong as in accordance with line 3 for a decree of divorce by mutual consent to be passed the mutual consent must exist and the just having a valid marriage will not entitle A and B to decree of divorce. Option D is wrong as in accordance with line 4 there is no pre-requirement of punishing A for fraud first before passing a decree of divorce but there is pre-condition to get mutual consent for the divorce.

Passage: There are two principal theories on the relationship between international law and domestic law—Monism and Dualism. The monistic theory maintains that the subjects of two systems of law, i.e., international law and municipal law are essentially one. The monistic theory asserts that international law and municipal law are fundamentally the same in nature, and arise from the same science of law, and are manifestations of a single conception of law. The followers of this theory view international law and municipal law as part of a universal body of legal rules binding all human beings, collectively or singly. In a monist system, international law does not need to be incorporated into domestic law because international law immediately becomes incorporated in domestic legal system upon ratification of an international treaty. According to this theory, domestic law is subordinate to international law. The Statute of the International Criminal Court, therefore, can be directly applied and adjudicated in national courts according to the monistic theory. According to dualism theory, international law and municipal law represent two entirely distinct legal systems, i.e., international has an intrinsically different character from that of municipal law. International law is not directly applicable in the domestic system under dualism. First, international law must be translated into State legislation before the domestic courts can apply it. For example, under dualism, ratification of the Statute of the International Criminal Court is not enough—it must be implemented through State legislation into the domestic system. Most states and courts presumptively view national and international legal systems as discrete entities and routinely discuss in dualist fashion incorporation of rules from one system to the other.

91. In light of the given passage, which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) Monism and Dualism are similar approaches to adopt international law into domestic law.
 - (B) Dualism postulates the homogeneousness of domestic law and international law.
 - (C) Monism and Dualism are different approaches to understand how domestic law impacts international law.
 - (D) Monism postulates the homogeneousness of international law and domestic law.

Ans. d

Sol. Option D is the correct answer as in accordance with line 2 and 5 of the paragraph the international law become part of domestic legal system on ratification which shows that they both are homogeneous in monism theory. Option A is the wrong as in accordance with line 5 and 8 shows that in case of monism international law becomes part of domestic law but it dualism It does not. Option B is wrong as in accordance with line 8 the ratification of international law does not make it part of domestic law and therefore, both can be different. Option C is wrong as in accordance with line 1, 5 and 8 shows that both the theories deal with how international law impacts domestic law and not vice-versa.

92. 'X' is a developing country. 'X' ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1995, and incorporated the provisions of the said convention in its domestic legislation addressing climate change in 1996. However, 'X' has been widely criticized in the international community for its failure in meeting the obligations under the said convention. 'Y' is a developed country. 'Y' ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1995, and has not incorporated the provisions of the said convention in its domestic legislation till date. 'Y' has been appreciated by the international community for its success in meeting the obligations under the said convention. In the given situation, which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) 'X' is a monist State and 'Y' is a dualist State.
 - (B) 'X' is a dualist State and 'Y' is a monist State.
 - (C) 'X' and 'Y' are both monist States.
 - (D) 'X' and 'Y' are both dualist States.

Ans. b

Sol. Option B is the correct answer as in accordance with line 5 and 9, X had enacted law to incorporate provision of the convention which shows that it is a dualist state. Whereas state Y could follow the convention even without enacting a domestic law which shows it is monist state. Option A is the wrong as in accordance with line 5 and 9, X had enacted law to incorporate provision of the convention which shows that it is a dualist state and not monist. Whereas state Y could follow the convention even without enacting a domestic law which shows it is monist state and did not need a domestic law like a dualist state. Option C is wrong as in accordance with line 9 and 10 X had enacted law to incorporate provision of the convention which shows that it is a dualist state. Option D is wrong as in accordance with line 5 and 7 state Y could follow the convention even without enacting a domestic law which shows it is monist state.

93. 'D', a dualist State, has signed and ratified the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), an international agreement administered by the World Trade Organization (WTO). If 'D' is compelled to fulfill its international obligations under the TRIPS Agreement, which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) 'D' may adopt the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement without enacting a new domestic legislation or amending an existing legislation.
 - (B) 'D' may not incorporate the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement into a new domestic legislation.
 - (C) 'D' must incorporate the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement into an existing domestic legislation or in a new domestic legislation.
 - (D) 'D' may not incorporate the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement into an existing domestic legislation.

Ans. c

Sol. Option C is the correct answer as in accordance with line 9 and 10 since D is a dualist state just the ratification of TRIPS will not make it applicable and D must enact legislation or incorporate the provision of TRIPS in existing legislation. Option A is the wrong as in accordance with line 9 and 10, since D is a dualist state the provision of TRIPS will not be applicable until it has been incorporated in domestic legal system by a legislation. Option B is wrong as in accordance with line 10 the legislation may be new or existing to apply the provision of TRIPS into domestic legal system. Option D is wrong as in accordance with line 10 the translation of TRIPS into domestic legislation is required and such legislation may be existing or a new one.

94. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (A) According to monism, the nature of domestic law and international law is the same and domestic law is subordinate to international law.
- (B) According to monism, ratified international conventions automatically become a part of domestic law and domestic law is subordinate to international law.
- (C) According to dualism, ratified international conventions automatically become a part of domestic law and domestic law is subordinate to international law.
- (D) According to dualism, the nature of domestic law and international law is different and domestic law is not subordinate to international law.

Ans. c

Sol. Option C is the correct answer as in accordance with line 8 and 9 in dualism international law will be made applicable in domestic legal system by enacting a domestic legislation and therefore, domestic law is not subordinate to international law. Option A is the wrong as in accordance with line 2 and 6 nature of domestic law and international law is same and domestic law is subordinate to international law. Option B is wrong as in accordance with line 5 and 6 in monism, ratified international conventions automatically become a part of domestic law and domestic law is subordinate to international law. Option D is wrong as in accordance with line 8 and 10 the international law is different from domestic law and it becomes applicable on domestic legal system by ratification which shows that domestic law is not subordinate.

95. The country 'X' has ratified an International Convention which requires each State Party to enact laws defining and punishing bribery, i.e., the act of offering bribes to Government officials. The Convention has neither defined bribery, nor prescribed a punishment for the same, so that each State Party may define the offence of bribery differently in their respective domestic legislations. By 2022, 'X' has not enacted any law defining and punishing the offence of bribery. In November 2021, Mr. A was being prosecuted by a domestic criminal court in 'X' for allegedly offering a bribe to a Government official. In the given situation, which of the following statements is correct?

- (A) If 'X' is a monist State, Mr. A can be punished for committing an offence under the Convention.
- (B) If 'X' is a dualist State, Mr. A can be punished for committing an offence under the Convention.
- (C) If 'X' is a dualist State, Mr. A cannot be punished for committing an offence under the Convention.
- (D) Mr. A cannot be punished for committing an offence under the Convention irrespective of whether 'X' is a monist or a dualist State.

Ans. d

Sol. Option D is the correct answer as in accordance with line 1 the theories of monism and dualism although deal with relation between international law, the Convention cannot punish Mr. A irrespective of the mind of state X is because no punishment has been prescribed and therefore, it is not possible to punish Mr. A. Option A is the wrong as in accordance with line 5 the convention itself prescribe to enact domestic law to prescribe the punishment and even if state X is monist it cannot punish Mr. A. Option B is wrong as in accordance with line 10, if state X is dualist, it must enact domestic law to make the convention applicable. Option C is wrong as in accordance with line 10, Mr. A could be punished as per the convention if X is a dualist state only when X enacts domestic legislation to give effect to convention.

Passage: The United Nations Commission on Environment and Development defines 'sustainable development' as follows: "Sustainable development is the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." Sustainable development clearly postulates an anthropocentric bias, least concerned with the rights of other species which live on this earth. Anthropocentrism is always human-interest focused thinking that considers non-humans as having only instrumental value to humans, in other words, humans take precedence and human responsibilities towards non-human are based on benefits to humans. Eco-centrism is nature-centred, where humans are part of nature and non-humans have intrinsic value. In other words, human interest does not take automatic precedence and humans have obligations towards non-humans independently of human interest. Eco-centrism is, therefore, life-centred, nature-centred where nature includes both humans and non-humans. The Constitution of India protects not only human rights but also casts an obligation on human beings to protect and preserve a specie from becoming extinct. Conservation and protection of environment is an inseparable part of the fundamental right to life.

According to the doctrine of 'public trust' recognized under the Constitution of India, certain common properties such as rivers, seashores, forests and the air are held by the Government in trusteeship for the free and unimpeded use of the general public. The resources like air, sea, waters and the forests have such a great importance to the people as a whole, that it would be totally unjustified to make them a subject of private ownership. The State, as a custodian of the natural resources, has a duty to maintain them not merely for the benefit of the public, but for the best interest of flora and fauna, wildlife and so on.

96. Ms. G, a student of environmental science, has cultivated a butterfly garden which provides a favourable habitat for butterflies. Ms. G has cultivated the butterfly garden so that she could observe and study the different stages of development of butterflies such as egg, larvae, pupae, and adult. In the given situation, which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) Ms. G's approach to cultivation of butterfly garden is anthropocentric because it concerns the furtherance of her academic interest.
 - (B) Ms. G's approach to cultivation of butterfly garden is anthropocentric because it concerns the conservation of environment.
 - (C) Ms. G's approach to cultivation of butterfly garden is eco-centric because it concerns the provision a favourable habitat to the butterflies.
 - (D) Ms. G's approach to cultivation of butterfly garden is eco-centric because it concerns the understanding of the different stages of development of butterflies.

Ans. a

Sol. Option A is the correct answer as in accordance with line 3 the butterfly garden that Ms. G created was to study the stages of development of butterflies which will help in her academic career and therefore, is anthropocentric approach. Option B is the wrong as in accordance with line 3 the anthropocentric approach revolves around benefits to human and therefore, conservation of environment is not anthropocentric approach. Option C is wrong as in accordance with line 3 and 4 the habitat has been created so as to study the stages of development of butterflies and therefore, it is not their interest but interest of Ms. G which is given importance. Option D is wrong as in accordance with line 3 and 4 the stages of development of butterflies is studied for advancement of career of Ms. G and therefore, it is not their interest but interest of Ms. G which is given importance.

97. Which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) Anthropocentrism and eco-centrism are different approaches to achieving sustainable development.
 - (B) Anthropocentrism focuses on the promotion of non-human interests.
 - (C) Eco-centrism is concerned with the promotion of both human and non-human interests.
 - (D) Anthropocentrism and eco-centrism are different approaches to protection of environment and sustainable development.

Ans. c

Sol. Option C is the correct answer as in accordance with line 4 in eco-centric human as well non-human interests have intrinsic value and therefore, both are important. Option A is the wrong as in accordance with line 2 sustainable development as an anthropocentric bias and therefore, is an anthropocentric approach. Option B is wrong as in accordance with line 3 anthropocentrism focus on human interest only and use non-human interest as a means to achieve human interest. Option D is wrong as in accordance with line 2 and 5 anthropocentrism is an approach for sustainable development whereas eco-centrism is an approach for protection of environment.

98. Which of the following is the basis for the difference between anthropocentrism and eco-centrism?
- (A) The inherent value placed on humans and non-humans.
 - (B) The inherent value placed on living things and non-living things.
 - (C) The relationship between human society and environment.
 - (D) The relationship between non-humans and environment.

Ans. a

Sol. Option A is the correct answer as in accordance with line 3 and 4 the criteria for defining both the approach is the amount of importance it gives to human and non-human interests. Option B is the wrong as in accordance with line 3 and 4 the basis is human and non-human and not living and non-living things for distinction. Option C is wrong as in accordance with line 3 and 4 anthropocentrism does not pay much attention to environment

whereas eco-centrism pays attention to non-humans as well. Option D is wrong as in accordance with line 3 and 4 anthropocentrism focus on human interest and not environment whereas eco-centrism focus on human interest as well.

99. Which of the following statements is correct regarding fundamental right to life under the Constitution of India?
- (A) It creates a corresponding duty on human beings to protect and preserve non-humans.
 - (B) It creates a corresponding duty on non-humans to protect the right to life of human beings.
 - (C) It is inclusive of the right of human beings to utilize non-human resources to the best of their advantage.
 - (D) It is inclusive of the right of non-humans to utilize human resources to the best of their advantage.

Ans. a

Sol. Option A is the correct answer as in accordance with line 7 the constitution creates a corresponding duty on humans while granting human rights. Option B is the wrong as in accordance with line 7 the duty is corresponding to human rights and therefore, is casted on humans and not non-humans. Option C is wrong as in accordance with line 7 the human rights create a duty on humans to use the resource in a manner that they preserve and protect the environment. Option D is wrong as in accordance with line 7 as the human rights are guaranteed to humans and not non-humans.

100. Which of the following statements is incorrect according to the doctrine of 'public trust'?
- (A) Private ownership of forests is unwarranted.
 - (B) Forests are held by the State in a fiduciary capacity.
 - (C) State is obligated to maintain forests for their economic value.
 - (D) State is obligated to maintain forests in the interest of humans and non-humans.

Ans. c

Sol. Option C is the correct answer as in accordance with line 11 the states have to maintain forest for the benefit of humans and non-humans and not to gain economic advantage from it. Option A is the wrong as in accordance with line 10 forests cannot be made subject to private ownership. Option B is wrong as in accordance with line 9 the government holds trusteeship of forests which means it is held in a fiduciary capacity by state. Option D is wrong as in accordance with line 11 the state has to maintain forest to ensure benefit of public as well benefit of flora and fauna, etc.

Passage: When parties to a contract are under a 'mistake' regarding an important fact related to such contract, it may affect the contract in two ways. It may, firstly, defeat the consent altogether that the parties are supposed to have given, that is to say, the consent is unreal. Two or more persons are said to consent when they agree upon the same thing in the same sense. Secondly, the mistake may mislead the parties as to the purpose which they had contemplated. Where the mistake does not defeat consent, but only misleads the parties, i.e., where both parties to an agreement are under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement, the agreement is void. However, if the mistake is concerning an erroneous opinion regarding value of the subject-matter of the agreement, it is not a mistake as to a matter of fact. Thus, agreement is void when: (1) both the parties to an agreement are mistaken, (2) their mistake is as to a matter of fact, and (3) the fact about which they are mistaken is essential to the agreement. Further, it is pertinent to note that a mistake, in order to invalidate a contract, should be a mistake of fact and not a mistake of law. Furthermore, where only one party to the contract is under mistake of fact, and the other party is not, the contract is not voidable merely for such reason.

101. Mr. A entered into an agreement to sell his bicycle which had been kept unused in his attic for a year, to Mr. B, at an agreed price. However, neither party was aware that at the time of entering into the agreement, the bicycle had already been destroyed by a fire in the attic. In the given situation, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) The agreement is void as both parties were under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement.
 - (B) The agreement is void as both parties were under a mistake as to a law in force in India.
 - (C) The agreement is not voidable as only one of the parties was under a mistake as to a matter of fact.
 - (D) The agreement is not voidable as the promise made under the agreement had not been performed.

Ans. a

Sol. Option A is the correct answer as in accordance with line 7 both A and B were mistaken and did not know that the bicycle which formed the subject-matter of the agreement has been destroyed and therefore, agreement is void. Option B is the wrong as in accordance with line 8 mistake of law does not make the law void but mistake

of fact does which exists in the present case. Option C is wrong as in accordance with line 7 both A and B believed that the bicycle exists and therefore, both of them were under mistake of fact which makes the agreement void. Option D is wrong as in accordance with line 7 mistake of fact makes the agreement void on the face of it and the parties do not have to wait for the performance to make it void.

102. Ms. X and Ms. Y entered into a contract of sale of an article, while reeling under the erroneous belief that the sale of the article, which was the subject-matter of the agreement, was permitted by the law in force in India. In the given situation, which of the following statements is true?

(A) The contract is valid.
(B) The contract is voidable at the option of Ms. X.
(C) The contract is voidable at the option of Ms. Y.
(D) The contract is not voidable.

Ans. d

Sol. Option D is the correct answer as in accordance with line 8 the wrongful belief of X and Y was in relation to a law in force and therefore, the agreement is not voidable. Option A is the wrong as in accordance with line 8 the agreement is not voidable but the contract is for sale of an article not allowed to be sold by law and therefore, contract cannot be called valid. Option B is wrong as in accordance with line 8 mistake of fact did not exist and therefore, Ms. X cannot make the contract voidable. Option C is wrong as in accordance with line 8 mistake of fact was absent and there was mistake of law which does not make the contract voidable at the option of any party.

103. Mr. J entered into an agreement with Mr. K for the sale of Mr. J's 'club'. At the time of entering into the agreement, while Mr. J believed that he was agreeing to sell his golf club, Mr. K believed that he was agreeing to buy a clubhouse owned by Mr. J. The agreement is void because:

(A) Mistake of fact defeated the consent of the parties.
(B) Mistake of fact misled the parties as to the purpose of the contract.
(C) Mistake of fact was regarding the identity of parties.
(D) Both (A) and (B)

Ans. d

Sol. Option D is the correct answer as in accordance with line 3, J and K entered into an agreement for different purpose and did not agree in same sense and therefore, consent is not provided. They both lead to mistake of fact between J and K. Option A is the wrong as in accordance with line 3 the agreement between J and K was not in same sense and therefore, their purpose was also misled which led to mistake of fact. Option B is wrong as in accordance with line 3 in addition to misled purpose, J and K did not agree to same thing and therefore, their consent is not provided leading to mistake of fact. Option C is wrong as in accordance with line 3 the parties the contract was known to J and K and there was no mistake regarding their identities and therefore, no mistake of fact exist on this ground.

104. Mr. D appointed Mr. K to manage the cultivation of his land as he was unable to manage it himself due to his advanced age. Mr. K agreed to manage the cultivation of Mr. D's land if he granted Mr. K a lease of the said land. Mr. D agreed to the same and signed a deed which was, unknown to both parties, a gift deed of the land and not a lease deed. In the given situation, which of the following statements is true?

(A) Mr. D and Mr. K were reeling under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement.
(B) Mr. D and Mr. K were reeling under a mistake as to a matter of law essential to the agreement.
(C) Mr. D was reeling under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement.
(D) Mr. D was reeling under a mistake as to a matter of law essential to the agreement.

Ans. a

Sol. Option A is the correct answer as in accordance with line 7 both D and K believed the deed to be lease deed and not gift deed and it is mistake of fact. The deed forms an important part of the agreement. Option B is the wrong as in accordance with line 7 the mistake was in relation to the document being signed and not the law and therefore mistake of law does not exist. Option C is wrong as in accordance with line 7 both D and K did not know that the deed was a gift deed and they both were mistaken. Option D is wrong as in accordance with line 7 mistake of fact existed in between both the parties as they both did not know that nature of deed signed.

105. Ms. X and Ms. Y entered into a contract of sale of an article which was agreed to be shipped by Ms. X in a ship named 'The Cruiser' and delivered to Ms. Y on an agreed date. Mr. X shipped the said article by a different ship named 'The Mariner', without informing Ms. Y and the article was delivered to Ms. Y on the agreed date. In the given situation, which of the following statements is true?

- (A) The agreement is void as both parties were under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement.
- (B) The agreement is void as both parties were under a mistake as to a law in force in India.
- (C) The agreement is valid as both parties were under a mistake as to a matter of fact not essential to the agreement.
- (D) The agreement is valid as both parties were under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement.

Ans. c

Sol. Option C is the correct answer as in accordance with line 7 the name of the ship is not a material fact and does not lead to a mistake which makes the agreement void and therefore, the agreement is valid. Option A is the wrong as in accordance with line 7 the name of ship is not material as the goods were delivered on the agreed date and therefore, this mistake does not make the agreement void. Option B is wrong as in accordance with line 8 mistake of law is not provided as an exception and it does not make the agreement void even when it exists. Option D is wrong as in accordance with line 7 when the parties are mistaken about a matter of fact essential to agreement, the agreement is void. However, in this case the mistake was not relating to a matter of fact essential to agreement.

LOGICAL REASONING

Passage: Students decide to attend college for several reasons. These reasons include career opportunities and financial stability, intellectual growth, a time for self-discovery, norms, obligations, and social opportunities. Outside demands in society, such as technology changes, and increased educational demands also drive the need for more students to attend college. The students then spend the next few years trying to discover a path and find their way so they can become successful. The transition to college presents students with many new challenges, including increased academic demands, less time with family members, interpersonal problems with roommates and romantic interests, and financial stress. Competitive academic work and uncertainty about future employment and professional career were also noted as sources of stress. The transition to college represents a process characterized by change, ambiguity, and adjustment across all of life's domains. The transition towards independence and self-sufficiency has been characterized as 'stress-arousing' and 'anxiety-provoking' by many college students. Failure to accomplish and develop these characteristics of development and maintain independence may result in life dissatisfaction. Emerging adulthood has also been noted to augment college students' vulnerability to stress. Many students experience their first symptoms of depression and anxiety during this time, but a growing problem is that college campuses do not have enough resources to help all of these students. It has been noted that 75% to 80% of college students are moderately stressed and 10% to 12% are severely stressed.

106. What according to you is the objective of the study of the present paragraph?
- (A) To map the various stages of pressure points of adulthood in the process of education.
 - (B) To narrate the anti-family agenda in the current education system.
 - (C) To pinpoint the obstacles targeted against meritorious students.
 - (D) All of the above

Ans. a

Sol. The passage is about the challenges faced by the students in the process of education. The challenges include financial stress, interpersonal problems, academic demands, romantic interests etc. Failure to accomplish or develop such characteristics creates stress in students. The passage is an attempt to map these pressure points.

Hence, option (a) is the objective of the study.

Option (b) is incorrect as the focus of the author is not to discuss any anti-family agenda. He has not discussed it in the passage. This option is out of context.

Option (c) is incorrect as the author is concerned about all the students in general. He has not elaborated how the meticulous students in particular face obstacles.

Based on the discussion above, option (a) is the correct answer.

107. Which factors as per the author cause more stress amongst college students?
- (A) Pressure from parents and society towards greater educational needs and increased competitive academic work.
 - (B) Failure to develop successful romantic interests, financial constraints and interpersonal issues with room-mates.
 - (C) Failure to adapt to the transition to college life and to adjust various life domains in tune with needs and requirements of college life.
 - (D) Inability to manage time constraints and the uncertainty pertaining to their future.

Ans. c

Sol. The question asks about the factors that cause 'more' stress amongst all the factors. So, the answer has to be a comprehensive one as the author has not put emphasis on any particular factor that works as a pressure point. If we look minutely, option (a) is about the pressure from parents and academics while option (b) discusses finance and interpersonal issues. Option (d) comes with some other stressors. All of these options fail to include the factors discussed in the other two.

Only option (c) recognizes the root cause of all these stress points correctly in the transition to college life and introduction of new domains to immature adolescents. This transition causes 'more' stress amongst the other associated factors.

Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

108. Which of the following fall closest to the underlying assumption in the present study?
- (A) Problem-solving ability amongst college students is negatively associated with symptoms of depression and anxiety.
 - (B) Students lean towards unhealthy coping skills in order to try to lower the stress that they experience.
 - (C) Romantic interest is an anti-dote for stress amongst the students in the colleges.
 - (D) Stress is subjective for each student.

Ans. a

Sol. An assumption is a hidden or an unstated premise. A premise means that the assumption must be true for the conclusion to hold true.

Option (a) is correct. The author has mentioned that transition to college life puts young students face to face with new domains of life. These new challenges create stress associated with problem solving skills of students in general. Any failure leads to symptoms of depression and anxiety. This is the correct assumption.

Option (b) is incorrect as the assumption is not related to any facts present in the passage directly. It seems out of context.

Option (c) is an inference. It is not an assumption. Romantic interests are not stress points if developed in a positive way. These can work as de-stressor. The author has mentioned the failure to develop romantic interests as a stress point so it is the underlying assumption that successful romantic interests can work as antidote and support for these young students.

Option (d) is not the underlying assumption. It is a fact that can be concluded in numbers based on the real data/feedback collected from the students.

Based on the discussion above, we can say that option (c) is the correct answer.

109. Suggest a suitable title for the paragraph from amongst the given titles:

- (A) Triumph and Turbulence of College Education System
- (B) Negative impact of College Education System
- (C) Negligence of Stress Management by parents
- (D) Unemployment and Mental Instability

Ans. b

Sol. The author has presented the negative aspects of college education in the passage. Although he has not discussed any alternate way of education but he has given a 'triumph' point of college education system in the beginning of the passage. He presents it as a beggar's choice for young students for professional and compelling reasons despite its negative effects. So, option (a) is a comprehensive choice.

Option (b) is incorrect answer. 'Negative impact' is not in the college education only. College education system comes with benefits as well. The problems discussed in the passage are rooted in the emergence of adolescents and simultaneous transition and exposure to new domains and challenges in life while getting education in colleges. The author has also discussed more independence and self-sufficiency as reasons.

Option (c) cannot be the title as it is not even discussed in the passage.

Option (d) is also out of context. It does not represent the content of the passage.

110. With reference to the above paragraph, which of the following offers the most plausible solutions as a coping up mechanism for college students?

- (A) Individual students should approach counsellors for coping up with stress.
- (B) Keeping in view that large number of students are experiencing stress, colleges must take steps reduce course curriculum and peer pressures.
- (C) College authorities shall provide access to counselling and every student experiencing stress must engage in some form of coping mechanism to alleviate stress.
- (D) The students must learn to differentiate between short term and long-term stress.

Ans. d

Sol. 'Plausible' means appearing worthy of belief and something that is reasonable.

If we evaluate each option one by one for its plausibility, we can conclude that it is not reasonable for all students to approach counselors individually nor it is logical to alter the course curriculum because it is only one factor out of many that arouse ambiguity in students. Eliminate option (a) and (b).

Option (c) is a possible solution as the author has already mentioned that colleges do not have resources for student support mechanisms. It means that he thinks that colleges if equipped with proper resources can provide support to students facing problems as discussed in the passage.

Option (d) is the incorrect answer. The author mentions all the new problems in life of students as challenges. They have to take this challenge and win over it by learning to differentiate between short term and long term stress. But, is this possible for all the students without any external help? It looks implausible to ask already stressed and anxious students to solve his problems without any support.

Passage: Under the COVID-19 outbreak, universities and schools around the world had suspended face-to-face classes to prevent the rapid spread of the virus among students and staff. This sudden disruption to face-to-face education reshaped pedagogical practices and led to the rapid adoption of online teaching among universities. Subsequently, academics working at universities, at the frontline of those changes, faced enormous levels of pressure and disturbance to their professional roles and practices. For those without sufficient knowledge or experience for effective online teaching, this sudden transition was particularly challenging. In normal circumstances, designing an online course follows a systematic instructional design process with careful consideration of the unique characteristics of target learner groups and the chosen instructional medium. During the rapid adoption of online teaching in response to COVID-19, however, systematic instructional design procedures and team-based support for course development and preparation were unavailable. Instead, individual academics were given the challenge alone to teach online with a limited level of support and guidance from their school or university – the task was even more difficult in this situation where they were remotely working from home.

111. The objective behind the information furnished in the passage is:

- (A) To examine the experiences faced by the teachers because of the sudden transition from offline to online mode of teaching due to outbreak of COVID-19.
- (B) To identify the differences between the online and offline mode of teaching.
- (C) To reveal the side-effects of COVID-19.
- (D) To understand the need to be able to cope up with crisis like situations even in the educational sector.

Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) is the correct answer. The passage is concentrated in discussing the problems faced by faculties during the sudden transition to online modes in the pandemic period. The author has discussed their problems from the absence of any set instructional design to the need of rapid adoption in detail in the passage. This is the purpose of the author in the passage.

Option (b) is incorrect. There is no elaboration on the point.

Option (c) is also incorrect. This generalizes the effects of Covid while the passage is very specific to impact on the educational sector only.

Option (d) is incorrect. It is ambiguous and also looks education sector as some exception where the pandemic cannot hit.

112. Based on the ideas presented in the paragraph, it will not be possible to draw out useful recommendations for situations like the pandemic, unless :

- (A) The factors required to contribute to quality education by online and offline modes are examined.
- (B) Knowledge about the infrastructural availability in the schools or universities is crucial.
- (C) The faculty is given adequate training and experience in providing online education is taken into consideration.
- (D) A detailed analysis of the comparative performance in the online and offline modes is done.

Ans. c

Sol. The passage is more about the adoption, challenge and suggestions for academics finding the impact of the transition to online modes in education system due to corona. It addresses the issues of online education; there is no need to evaluate the offline education method. Option (a) is incorrect in demanding an analysis in offline education as well.

Here it drifts away from the main theme of the passage.

Option (b) misses to mention the online education and generalizes the issue.

Option (c) is the correct answer. While evaluating the needs of online education with reference to the passage, training of faculty for online pedagogy is more essential than anything else. So, it is not possible to draw any useful recommendations for situations like pandemic without trained faculty to provide quality online education. Option (d) is not reasonable. A detailed analysis is not possible while the change is sudden and mandatory.

113. What can be most conveniently inferred from the given paragraph?

- (A) Whether online or face-to-face, university teaching activity is a genuinely complex task that involves multiple elements of interlinked activity systems.
- (B) It has been more challenging for both individual academics and institutions to quickly adopt to online teaching during the COVID-19 Pandemic.
- (C) The object of the online teaching activity systems created a fundamental contradiction with the object of the previous teaching activity systems.
- (D) All the above.

Ans. d

Sol. Option (a) can be inferred based on the sentence – ‘systematic instructional design procedures and team-based support for course development and preparation were unavailable....’ There are interrelated activities from course and curriculum development and instructional design before the actual lecture delivery whether in offline or in online mode.

Option (b) can be inferred from the statement – ‘individual academics were given the challenge alone to teach online with a limited level of support and guidance from their school or university....’ So, it can be inferred that both teachers as well as universities find it challenging to adopt to online education system.

Option (c) can be inferred from the statement – ‘.....designing an online course follows a systematic instructional design process with careful consideration of the unique characteristics of target learner groups and the chosen instructional medium’. But it is not possible in case of total stoppage of face to face mode. The absence of proper course, instructions, lectures and inexperienced faculty create a fundamental contradiction with the object of the pre-Covid education system.

Hence, all of the options can be inferred.

114. What suitable policy decision should be devised by the administrators of the schools and the universities, in the light of the facts presented in the paragraph?

- (A) There must be an insight into the complexity of online teaching and need to work for the capacity building of the teachers during such extra ordinary times and there is a greater need to create a teacher community and foster collaborative teaching relationships among the members, even if it takes time.
- (B) The faculty members must be oriented towards the lasting changes brought about to their roles and identities in teaching.
- (C) It is time to develop a comprehensive understanding of the challenges experienced by individual academics and the changes created by those academics.
- (D) There is a need to develop infrastructure in schools and universities.

Ans. a

Sol. The main concern of the author is related to underprepared faculty in the light of the discussion in the passage.

So, option (a) provides the comprehensive solution for this problem in form of probable policy by Administration of schools and universities.

Option (b) is not correct in the context. The lasting change is not the author’s concern.

Option (c) is incorrect in missing the solutions specific to the online mode of education.

Option (d) is a general statement and not in context with the issues rose in the passage.

115. Which of the following points most closely supports the fact that the present education system lacks the structure to sustain effective teaching during and after the periods of lockdowns?

- (A) There are inadequate applications and platforms for effective online teaching.
- (B) Shift from offline to online was faced with resistance.
- (C) The academia’s long-established roles and identities have been completely altered by the pandemic.
- (D) The students are interested in online examinations and schools and universities are finding it difficult to shift to offline examination mode.

Ans. c

Sol. Eliminate (b) as no resistance of any sorts is discussed in the passage.

Eliminate (d) as it is hypothetical and not based on the passage.

Out of (a) and (c), only academia's role in online education is discussed in the passage in (c). The passage does not discuss the inadequacy of infrastructure or platforms. The infrastructure and platforms might be available but these are of no avail in absence of faculties understanding the demands and new roles with new expectations from them in new online mode of teaching.

Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Passage: Biodiversity is being lost at a rate not seen since the last mass extinction. But the United Nations decade-old plan to slow down and eventually stop the decline of species and ecosystems by 2020 has failed. Most of the plan's 20 targets - known as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets - have not been met. The Aichi targets are part of an international agreement called the UN Convention on Biological Diversity, and member states are now finalizing replacements for them. Currently referred to as the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), its draft was published in July 2021. It aims to slow down the rate of biodiversity loss by 2030. And by 2050, biodiversity will be "valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people". The GBF is a comprehensive plan. But success will require systemic change across public policy. That is both a strength and a weakness. If systemic change can be implemented, it will lead to real change. But if it cannot, there's no plan B. This has led some researchers to argue that one target or number should be prioritized and defined in a way that is clear to the public and to policy makers. It would be biodiversity's equivalent of the 2°C climate target.

116. As per the passage, which of the following is a challenge for implementation of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)?

(A) Unfulfillment of the pre-2020 global biodiversity targets

(B) Clarity of action plan for the society and government

(C) Threat of mass extinction

(D) Failure of plan to save ecosystems

Ans. b

Sol. Option (a) is information regarding the failure of earlier scheme. It is not a challenge.

Option (b) is the correct answer. The author has clearly stated that GBF can succeed only if there systemic change in public policy. It is a challenge to adopt such a change in policy. The policy is related to society and government. Hence, option (b) is an obvious choice.

Option (c) is out of context.

Option (d) is not a challenge but the end result to meet the challenge as stated in the option (b) .

117. According to the passage, why do some researchers advocate that one biodiversity target be prioritized?

(A) Systemic policy change is difficult to implement

(B) Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) is comprehensive

(C) The 2 °C climate target needs to be prioritized

(D) Biodiversity needs to be valued, conserved, restored and wisely used

Ans. a

Sol. It has been mentioned in the passage that a systemic change is required in policy to meet the next targets. The targets that are measurable and given a specific number make the efforts focused and concentrated. This is the thinking of researchers behind setting a number for achieving. Option (a) is the correct answer.

Option (b) fails to answer the question.

Option (c) is illogical in discussion.

Option (d) is not related to the question.

Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

118. Which of the following is correct expression of the author's opinion as stated in passage?
- (A) Implementation of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) allows no middle ground for success or failure.
 - (B) It is high time that countries re-evaluate the progress in achieving biodiversity targets.
 - (C) Biodiversity conservation should be prioritized over climate change at the global level.
 - (D) The post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) is the best way to prevent mass extinction.

Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) is the correct answer. The author has clearly stated that there is no plan B for saving the biodiversity. Implementation of GBF is mandatory. It can lead to change only. The last few lines of the passage has the answer.

Option (b) is not coherent after GBF.

Option(c) is illogical and not related to the author.

Option (d) is partially correct in identifying GBF as the best way but fails the mention that it is the only way.

Option (a) is the correct answer.

119. Which of the following is the central theme of the above passage?
- (A) The reason for failure of biodiversity conservation efforts at global level
 - (B) The inter-relationship between biodiversity conservation and climate change
 - (C) The future of biodiversity conservation efforts at global level
 - (D) The role of United Nations in biodiversity conservation at global level

Ans. c

Sol. The passage highlights the efforts going on to save the biodiversity. The passage discusses the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and GBF with reference to future targets. Option (c) is the correct answer.

Option (a) is incorrect as the author has not elaborated the reasons of failures of efforts. Moreover, the author has not said that all the plans failed or will fail.

Option (b) misinterprets the context. It is not the intention of the author in the passage.

Option (d) is the second best option in the passage as the passage is more about the efforts than about the UN's role. The role of UN can be inferred or assumed but not discussed explicitly.

Hence, mark option (c) as the correct answer.

120. Which of the following can be inferred from the above passage?
- (A) The holistic nature of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) is a boon.
 - (B) The holistic nature of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) is a bane.
 - (C) The holistic nature of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) can be a boon or a bane.
 - (D) The post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) includes the 2°C climate target.

Ans. c

Sol. Refer to the lines – 'The GBF is a comprehensive plan. But success will require systemic change across public policy'. So, it can be understood that GBF can fail or pass. The success depends on the systemic change. If it is successful then it is a boon but if it fails due to its availability as the only option, it can prove to be a bane.

Option (c) is the most appropriate answer.

Passage: An unintended and unjust consequence of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 is its widespread persecution of teenage lovers. This law raised the age of consent from 16 to 18 years, while defining persons below 18 years as children. Consequently, when two 16-year-olds are romantically and sexually involved, but the girl's family doesn't approve the affair and files a police complaint, her consent has zero legal validity. And the consensual relationship morphs into a case of statutory rape. The Allahabad High Court has indicated how its "conscience" is concerned by such severe POCSO provisions being drawn by teenage lovers simply on the basis of family disapproval. The High Courts of Delhi, Madras and others have made similar observations in recent years and also pointed to amendments to the law that can help reduce its injustices. One suggestion that has gathered broad support is to push back both the cut-off for childhood and the age of consent to 16 years. Given that the NCRB data shows around half of POCSO cases falling in the 16-18 years age group, such an amendment is overdue. Minimizing the prosecution of consensual romances would also leave a logjammed system with more space to pursue actual sexual assault cases. The broader goal here is respecting the

rights of adolescents and young adults. Their romantic and sexual autonomy needs greatly increased recognition in India.

121. “Minimising the prosecution of consensual romances would also leave a logjammed system with more space to pursue actual sexual assault cases.”

In the context of the statement, which of the following strengthens the author’s opinion?

- (A) There are many unreported sexual assault cases.
- (B) Speedy prosecution of sexual assault cases is desirable.
- (C) Consensual romance, in some cases, can amount to sexual assault.
- (D) Sexual assault and rape are different.

Ans. b

Sol. In the given statement, the author implies that millions of cases with no merit filed in courts to harass the consensual couples clog the justice system and waste its precious time that can be used in solving other cases of serious nature.

With this understanding, option (b) is the most appropriate answer.

Option (a) is incorrect as it is not stated or implied in the passage.

Option (b) is the correct answer.

Option (c) is an assumption not based on the facts given in the passage.

Option (d) is incorrect in misinterpreting the statement. The statement does not establish anything of this sort.

Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

122. What has the author conveyed regarding the prosecution of statutory rape in India?

- (A) Statutory rape does not violate the romantic and sexual autonomy of young adults.
- (B) Statutory rape must be met with stricter punishment.
- (C) Statutory rape must be abolished.
- (D) Statutory rape is a relic of Victorian morality.

Ans. a

Sol. If something is statutory, it is related to or set by laws or statutes. The author’s views regarding the statutory rape are clear in the sentence- ‘....And the consensual relationship morphs into a case of statutory rape’. He says that in society due to resistance by parents, consensual relationships can also be reported as rape in courts as the legal age of consent has been increased. Option (a) is the correct answer.

Option (b) contradicts author’s views. The author can be understood to be softer on some cases of statutory rape

Option (c) is not directly demanded by the author in the passage.

Option (d) is out of context.

Mark option (a) the correct answer.

123. As per the above passage, which of the following does not correctly represent the author’s view regarding the widespread persecution of teenage lovers under the POCSO Act?

- (A) Teenagers have the right to love as much as adults.
- (B) Police complaints of teenage lovers may lead to their harassment.
- (C) Consent of minor girls do not have legal validity.
- (D) Consent of minor girls have legal validity.

Ans. d

Sol. This is a fact based question and can be directly answered from the passage.

Option (a) expresses the author’s views as he is in favor of loving couples in the passage irrespective of their ages.

Option (b) is also indicated in the passage by the author.

Option (c) is obvious in cases of statutory rape registered by parents.

Option (d) is the correct answer. It is stated in the passage that consent of minor girls does not have a legal validity. The author has not demanded or favored opposite of it.

Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

124. In the above passage, which of the following has concerned the “conscience” of the Allahabad High Court?
- (A) Carelessness of teenage lovers.
 - (B) Threat to the safety of teenage lovers.
 - (C) Impact on mental health of teenage lovers.
 - (D) Harassment of teenage lovers by their families.

Ans. d

Sol. To answer the question, refer to the sentence –‘The Allahabad High Court has indicated how its “conscience” is concerned by such severe POCSO provisions being drawn by teenage lovers simply on the basis of family disapproval’. These lines directly bring us to the option (d).

Other options can be rejected as this is a direct fact based question from the passage.

Option (a), option (b) and (c) are not discussed in the passage.

125. As per the above passage, which of the following is a major challenge in implementation of the POCSO Act?
- (A) Speedy prosecution of cases.
 - (B) Respecting the rights of adolescents and young adults.
 - (C) Counselling of adolescents and young adults.
 - (D) Imposition of stringent punishment.

Ans. c

Sol. Option (a) is not a challenge specific to POSCO only.

Option (b) is the broader goal to be achieved as stated in the last lines of the passage. It is not a challenge.

Option (c) is the challenge that POSCO act since its inception has faced. It can be understood that due to objections to romantic relationships, the consensual relationship morphs into a case of statutory rape. The numbers are increasing and law is being misused. So, proper counseling of adolescents and young adults can make them refrain from falling easy prey to the people using POSCO as an arm against them.

Option (d) is not the intention of the author. Moreover, it is not a challenge.

Passage: A Madras High Court Judge’s suggestion to amend the Constitution of India mandating that every citizen also has a duty to laugh comes as a whiff of fresh air – something the country has been gasping for, of late. Justice GR Swaminathan of the Madurai Bench has a remarkably refined sense of humour, but in quashing an FIR against a man arrested for an innocuous social media post, his insightful observations only highlight the idiocy and absurdity that surround the growth and normalisation of the offence-taking tribe. Written from the perspective of cartoonists and satirists, the judgment draws attention to how what ought to be a reasonable understanding of a situation is increasingly being influenced by impulses that border on the irrational and amount to an abuse of the legal process. The petitioner tried tongue-in-cheek wordplay while captioning photographs after a sight-seeing trip with family : ‘Trip to Sirumalai for shooting practice’. For the police, it appeared as a threat to wage war, though the Judicial Magistrate refused remand. ‘Laugh at what?’ is a serious question, the Judge said, using the ‘holy cow’ as a metaphor, which varies from person to person, region to region. Being funny is one thing, the Judge rightly states, and poking fun at another is different altogether. Those who have been at the receiving end for their attempt at humour can draw strength from the ruling, but then, a creative process facing combative opposition because of its very nature is anything but funny.

126. What is the central idea in the passage as conveyed by the author?
- (A) People need to be sensitive towards others’ sensibilities.
 - (B) Humour is often used as a garb to offend others.
 - (C) There is an unwelcome decrease in people’s sense of humour.
 - (D) Judiciary should use humour to make judgments understandable to laypersons.

Ans. c

Sol. The author has mentioned that people do not understand the true meaning of humor now a day. The number of offence taking tribe has increased. People do not under the difference in making fun and being funny. So, option (c) goes with the sense of the passage.

Option (a) is not correct as the author has not suggested this in the passage.

Option (b) contradicts the general sense of the passage.

Option (c) is the correct answer.

Option (d) is illogical and not based on the passage.

127. According to the given passage, which of the following statements is true?

- (A) Social media often popularised insensitive and offensive posts.
- (B) It should be a right of every person to poke fun at others.
- (C) Creative expressions are bound to be offensive to some persons.
- (D) Every humorous expression should be understood reasonably and rationally.

Ans. d

Sol. Option (a) cannot be concluded from the passage.

Option (b) is absurd. It is not suggested in the passage.

Option (c) is not completely true. Some creative expressions can be offensive in its misunderstood humor to some but not all.

Option (d) is the correct answer. Refer to these lines from the passage to find the same message as given in the option (d) – ‘Being funny is one thing, the Judge rightly states, and poking fun at another is different altogether’.

The another reference that suggests reasonability and rationality comes from the observation of court in increasing idiocy and irrationality to interpret humor.

Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

128. According to the given passage, which of the following statements is not true?

- (A) Each expression should be understood according to its context.
- (B) The word ‘shooting’ used in a sentence is indicative of waging war.
- (C) Legal process can be abused if the authorities act on their irrational impulses.
- (D) The expression ‘holy cow’ bears different meanings for different people.

Ans. b

Sol. The author does not say or imply that ‘shooting’ is equivalent to waging war. In fact, he has expressed opposite views. He considers it as a humorous expression. Option (b) is the correct answer.

Option (a) is directly stated in the passage. We can refer to these lines from the passage to understand it.

‘Being funny is one thing, the Judge rightly states, and poking fun at another is different altogether’

Option (b) is the correct answer.

Option (c) is incorrect as the passage does not link irrationality with the courts and judges.

Option (d) is incorrect. The expression can offend some people and for some others it can be a humor.

129. As per the passage, which of the following approaches can reduce the increasing ‘idiocy and absurdity’ in responding to expressions made in jest?

- (A) Apologising upon hurting another person’s sentiments.
- (B) Avoiding the use of controversial words and expressions.
- (C) Using humour as a means to mitigate conflict.
- (D) Understanding the difference between being funny and poking fun at another person.

Ans. d

Sol. The author has clearly stated that making fun of someone and being funny are two different aspects of humor. People shall take a reasonable stand while interpreting the jokes or humor expressions and only this approach can decrease the idiocy and absurdity that have increased in society.

Option (d) is correct answer.

130. “Those who have been at the receiving end for their attempt at humour can draw strength from the ruling, but then, a creative process facing combative opposition because of its very nature is anything but funny.”

Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from the above statement?

- (A) Creativity and conflict go hand-in-hand.
- (B) Creative freedom should not be curbed unreasonably.
- (C) Creative expressions are strengthened due to challenges faced by their authors.
- (D) Creativity often leads to conflict.

Ans. b

Sol. The author is of the view that with time the sense of humor of people has decreased. Even their capability to distinguish the between being funny and making fun has decreased. Then there are some people who just oppose the creative humor for the sake of opposition. The given statement reflects the same the sense. The author

finds this approach funny and unreasonable. So, we can conclude that he emphasizes in this sentence that creative freedom shall not be curbed for fanciful opposition. Option (b) is the correct answer.

Option (a) is not correct as the author does say that criticism is required every time for any creation.

Option (c) is not correct as it is not supported by the passage.

Option (d) is an assumption that is not supported by the statement. It is not implied in the statement.

Hence, only option (b) is the correct answer.

Passage: Two recent developments have brought India's reliance on fossil fuel into sharp focus. The Russia-Ukraine conflict and the consequent surge in crude oil prices roiled the economy. Separately, the most recent IPCC report on climate highlighted the energy sector's large contribution to global warming. Both these developments need to be located in the context of India's pledge to get to net zero carbon emissions by 2070. Meeting this pledge requires an overhaul of both the logistics and electricity sectors to reduce reliance on fossil fuels. Transitioning to renewables in energy is an important part of the solution. Within renewables, solar energy has been lavished with policy support. However, it won't be enough to meet the targets. Anil Kakodkar, former chairman of Atomic Energy Commission, had written that India can't meet its net-zero commitment without nuclear power. He's right. It's an area where India was off to an early start, developed relatively high indigenous capabilities in relation to other sectors, but subsequently let the ball drop. Today, nuclear power contributes a mere 3% of the total electricity generated, and has a capacity of 6780 MW. After the early euphoria of the India-United States civil nuclear deal, progress has been disappointing. The deal did open the pathway to a stable supply of uranium ore from Kazakhstan and Canada. However, the design of the subsequent bill on civil liability for nuclear damage killed the prospect of participation of Western firms. India's main partner today is Russia, which side stepped the bill through inter-government agreements.

131. What is the central idea in the passage as conveyed by the author?

(A) India needs to increase use of nuclear power.

(B) India needs to increase production of fossil fuels.

(C) India needs to enter into multilateral agreements addressing use of nuclear power.

(D) Nuclear energy is a renewable source of power.

Ans. a

Sol. The focus of author in the passage is on highlighting the importance of nuclear power. He says that without nuclear power, India cannot achieve its carbon emission targets as set on international platform for 2070. The central idea revolves around this premise. Option (a) is the correct answer.

Option (b) contradicts the passage.

Option (c) is not suggested in the passage.

Option (d) is highly illogical as the passage is not an attempt to define nuclear energy. It is more about the requirement and urgency to develop the nuclear power.

Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

132. According to the author, which of the following measures will not help India achieve its pledge of net zero carbon emissions by 2070?

(A) Logistical changes

(B) Changes in electricity sector

(C) Reduction in use of solar power

(D) Increase in use of nuclear power

Ans. c

Sol. The author has suggested a number of ways to India for achieving its pledge of net zero carbon emissions by 2070. These include promotion of renewable energy like solar energy, wind energy etc. while putting emphasis on development of the nuclear energy. Logistic changes and radical changes in electricity sectors are also mentioned in the passage.

So, options (a), (b) and (d) are can be directly found in the passage.

However, option (c) contradicts the passage. Solar power has to be promoted but more focus shall be on nuclear energy. This is the main message of the author. So, this option fails to understand this message. It is out correct answer.

133. According to the author, which of the following is not the effect of India's reliance on fossil fuels?

- (A) Global warming
- (B) Increase in crude oil prices
- (C) Relations with Middle East
- (D) Less reliance on renewable sources of power

Ans. c

Sol. Fossil fuels are directly linked with the energy. They are directly associated with pollution as well. The answer to fossil fuels lie in the renewable sources of power. We look at the options, India's reliance on fossil fuels can influence global warming, crude oil prices and negative impact on the promotion of renewable energy resources.

But it cannot directly affect the relations with the Middle East countries.

Option (c) is the odd one out. This is the evident answer.

134. According to the author, which of the following is the effect of the India-United States civil nuclear deal?

- (A) Export-Import target with United States
- (B) Removal of bottlenecks for self-reliance in power generation
- (C) Nuclear Defence Pact with Kazakhstan
- (D) Self-reliance in Solar Power

Ans. c

Sol. This is a fact-based question not a logical reasoning-based question. As in English, we can find the answer from the passage without any addition from a fact, it has to be answered in same way. Find out and evaluate the relevant facts.

It is explicitly mentioned that India-United States civil nuclear deal opened the way of import of Uranium ore from Kazakhstan and Canada. Option (c) is the correct answer.

Other options are out of question as these are not discussed in the passage. Where does the passage mention – Export-

Import targets with US or self-reliance in solar power. Moreover, self 'self-reliance' in solar power is itself illogical as solar power is not imported from other countries. Option (a) and (d) should be discarded. Option (b) distorts the facts.

135. According to the author, Western firms lost the opportunity of doing business in the nuclear production in India because:

- (A) They had to pay hefty penalties for delay in supply
- (B) They do not find nuclear power profitable
- (C) They do not agree with India's place of nuclear plants
- (D) They failed to circumvent internal laws by other bilateral instruments

Ans. d

Sol. This question is a fact-based question. Let us evaluate each and every option if these are in relevant in the discussion.

The passage mentions that bill on civil liability for nuclear damage killed the prospect of participation of Western Firms. This is not related to supply delays, profits or choice of place but with the violation of safety norms and its impact on society. The liability of these damages was put on the foreign firms in the bill directly. They most probably do not find a way out to circumvent provisions of this bill. Hence Western firms do not find it sensible to operate nuclear plants here in India.

Option (d) is the correct answer.

Option (a) is not mentioned in the passage. There is not discussion on the price of power.

Option (b) is not mentioned in the passage. There is not discussion on the profit.

Option (c) is out of the context. There is no discussion of this sort in the passage.

QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Direction: As per a survey conducted in a college out of total students enrolled i.e., 3,000 in 2020-21, 1,700 were girls and 1,300 were boys. Data regarding students opting for various streams viz., Non-Medical, Medical, Commerce, Arts and Fine Arts showed that 25% of the enrolled students opted non-medical and the percentage of girls in Non-Medical was 30% of the total number of girls; 15% of the total students opted for Medical and the percentage of girls who opted Medical was 18% of the total number of girls; 25% of the total students opted Arts but the percentage of girls who opted for Arts was 15% of the total number of girls; 16% of the total students opted Commerce and the percentage of girls who opted Commerce was 17% of the total number of girls, and; 19% of the total students opted Fine Arts and the percentage of girls who opted Fine Arts was 20% of the total number of girls.

136. How many girls have opted Non-Medical?

(A) 440

(B) 365

(C) 530

(D) 510

Ans. d

Sol.

Sr.	Boys/1300	Girls/1700	Total/3000
Non- Medical	240	510	750
Medical	144	306	450
Commerce	191	289	480
Arts	495	255	750
Fine Arts	230	340	570

$$\text{Arts } \frac{25}{100} \times 3000 = 750$$

$$\text{Girls} = \frac{15}{100} \times 1700 = 255$$

$$\text{Boys} = 750 - 255 = 495$$

$$\text{Fine Arts } \frac{19}{100} \times 3000 = 570$$

$$\text{Girls} = 1700 \times \frac{20}{100} = 340$$

$$\text{Boys} = 570 - 340 = 230$$

$$\text{Non-medical} = 3000 \times \frac{25}{100} = 750$$

$$\text{Girls in non-medical} = \frac{30}{100} \times 1700 = 510$$

$$\text{Boys} = 750 - 510 = 240.$$

$$\text{Medical} = 3000 \times \frac{15}{100} = 450$$

$$\text{Girls} = \frac{18}{100} \times 1700 = 306$$

$$\text{Boys} = 450 - 306 = 144$$

$$\text{Commerce } 3000 \times \frac{16}{100} = 480$$

$$\text{Girls} = 1700 \times \frac{17}{100} = 289$$

$$\text{Boys} = 480 - 289 = 191$$

137. Girls have outnumbered boys in Fine Arts. How many girls in Fine Arts are more than the boys, as a percentage of total number of boys in Fine Arts?
- (A) 49.62%
 (B) 47.82%
 (C) 51.23%
 (D) 50.89%

Ans. b

Sol.

Sr.	Boys/1300	Girls/1700	Total/3000
Non- Medical	240	510	750
Medical	144	306	450
Commerce	191	289	480
Arts	495	255	750
Fine Arts	230	340	570

$$\text{Arts } \frac{25}{100} \times 3000 = 750$$

$$\text{Girls} = \frac{15}{100} \times 1700 = 255$$

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$$\text{Fine Arts } \frac{19}{100} \times 3000 = 570$$

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$$\text{Boys} = 750 - 510 = 240.$$

$$\text{Medical} = 3000 \times \frac{15}{100} = 450$$

$$\text{Girls} = \frac{18}{100} \times 1700 = 306$$

$$\text{Boys} = 450 - 306 = 144$$

$$\text{Commerce } 3000 \times \frac{16}{100} = 480$$

$$\text{Girls} = 1700 \times \frac{17}{100} = 289$$

$$\text{Boys} = 480 - 289 = 191$$

$$\frac{110}{230} = 47.82\% \text{ answer}$$

138. Which of the following courses have been opted by maximum number of boys?
- (A) Non-Medical
 (B) Arts
 (C) Fine Arts
 (D) Commerce

Ans. b

Sol.

Sr.	Boys/1300	Girls/1700	Total/3000
Non- Medical	240	510	750
Medical	144	306	450
Commerce	191	289	480
Arts	495	255	750

Fine Arts	230	340	570
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$$\text{Arts } \frac{25}{100} \times 3000 = 750$$

$$\text{Girls} = \frac{15}{100} \times 1700 = 255$$

$$\text{Boys} = 750 - 255 = 495$$

$$\text{Fine Arts } \frac{19}{100} \times 3000 = 570$$

$$\text{Girls} = 1700 \times \frac{20}{100} = 340$$

$$\text{Boys} = 570 - 340 = 230$$

$$\text{Non-medical} = 3000 \times \frac{25}{100} = 750$$

$$\text{Girls in non-medical} = \frac{30}{100} \times 1700 = 510$$

$$\text{Boys} = 750 - 510 = 240.$$

$$\text{Medical} = 3000 \times \frac{15}{100} = 450$$

$$\text{Girls} = \frac{18}{100} \times 1700 = 306$$

$$\text{Boys} = 450 - 306 = 144$$

$$\text{Commerce } 3000 \times \frac{16}{100} = 480$$

$$\text{Girls} = 1700 \times \frac{17}{100} = 289$$

$$\text{Boys} = 480 - 289 = 191$$

139. Which of the following courses have been opted by minimum number of boys?

- (A) Medical
- (B) Fine Arts
- (C) Commerce
- (D) Non-Medical

Ans. a

Sol.

Sr.	Boys/1300	Girls/1700	Total/3000
Non- Medical	240	510	750
Medical	144	306	450
Commerce	191	289	480
Arts	495	255	750
Fine Arts	230	340	570

$$\text{Arts } \frac{25}{100} \times 3000 = 750$$

$$\text{Girls} = \frac{15}{100} \times 1700 = 255$$

$$\text{Boys} = 750 - 255 = 495$$

$$\text{Fine Arts } \frac{19}{100} \times 3000 = 570$$

$$\text{Girls} = 1700 \times \frac{20}{100} = 340$$

$$\text{Boys} = 570 - 340 = 230$$

$$\text{Non-medical} = 3000 \times \frac{25}{100} = 750$$

$$\text{Girls in non-medical} = \frac{30}{100} \times 1700 = 510$$

$$\text{Boys} = 750 - 510 = 240.$$

$$\text{Medical} = 3000 \times \frac{15}{100} = 450$$

$$\text{Girls} = \frac{18}{100} \times 1700 = 306$$

$$\text{Boys} = 450 - 306 = 144$$

$$\text{Commerce} = 3000 \times \frac{16}{100} = 480$$

$$\text{Girls} = 1700 \times \frac{17}{100} = 289$$

$$\text{Boys} = 480 - 289 = 191$$

140. What is the ratio among boys and girls for Non-Medical?

(A) 3 : 17

(B) 17 : 8

(C) 8 : 17

(D) 17 : 3

Ans. c

Sol.

Sr.	Boys/1300	Girls/1700	Total/3000
Non- Medical	240	510	750
Medical	144	306	450
Commerce	191	289	480
Arts	495	255	750
Fine Arts	230	340	570

$$\text{Arts} = \frac{25}{100} \times 3000 = 750$$

$$\text{Girls} = \frac{15}{100} \times 1700 = 255$$

$$\text{Boys} = 750 - 255 = 495$$

$$\text{Fine Arts} = \frac{19}{100} \times 3000 = 570$$

$$\text{Girls} = 1700 \times \frac{20}{100} = 340$$

$$\text{Boys} = 570 - 340 = 230$$

$$\text{Non-medical} = 3000 \times \frac{25}{100} = 750$$

$$\text{Girls in non-medical} = \frac{30}{100} \times 1700 = 510$$

$$\text{Boys} = 750 - 510 = 240.$$

$$\text{Medical} = 3000 \times \frac{15}{100} = 450$$

$$\text{Girls} = \frac{18}{100} \times 1700 = 306$$

$$\text{Boys} = 450 - 306 = 144$$

$$\text{Commerce} = 3000 \times \frac{16}{100} = 480$$

$$\text{Girls} = 1700 \times \frac{17}{100} = 289$$

$$\text{Boys} = 480 - 289 = 191 \quad \text{Answer} \quad \frac{240}{510} = \frac{8}{14}$$

Direction: An Indian company, having its registered office at Gurugram, is engaged in manufacturing of consumer goods at Noida. The goods manufactured by the company are sold in Indian market and exported to Europe. Company produces five products namely 'P', 'Q', 'R', 'S' and 'T'. Total production of the company for the financial year 2021-22 is 3,000 tonnes and the turnover of the company is ₹ 50 million. An analysis of the production and net revenue generation shows that production of product 'P' is 21% of the total production and 18% of the turnover is attributable to product 'P'; production of 'Q' is 16% of the total production and 17% of the turnover is attributable to 'Q'; 'R' accounts for 18% of the total production and 20% of the turnover; 'S' accounts for 20% of the total production and 25% of the turnover, and; 'T' accounts for 25% of total production and 20% of turnover.

141. What is the percentage of profit earned from sale of 'R', if the expenditure incurred on production of 'R' is Rs. 15,000/- per tonne?

- (A) 20%
(B) 23.46%
(C) 26.55%
(D) 25%

Ans. b

$$\text{Sol. Production of R} = 3000 \times \frac{18}{100} = 540 \text{ tonnes}$$

$$\text{Expenditure} = 540 \times 15000 = 8100000$$

$$\text{Turnover} = 50 \text{ million} \times \frac{20}{100} = 1,00,00,000$$

$$\text{Profit\%} = \frac{19,00,000}{81,00,000} \times 100 = 23.46\%$$

142. Which product has the highest selling price per tonne?

- (A) Q
(B) R
(C) S
(D) T

Ans. c

Sol.

Sr.	Production	Turnover	Turnover performer
P	630	9 Million	14285
Q	480	8.5 Million	17708
R	540	10 Million	18518
S	600	12.5 Million	20833
T	750	10 Million	13333

143. How much loss is incurred to company, if the expenditure on production of 'T' was 20,000 per tonne?

- (A) 5 million
(B) 10 million
(C) 4 million
(D) 7 million

Ans. a

$$\text{Sol. T turnover} = 10 \text{ Million}$$

$$\text{A Expenditure} = 20000 \times 750 = 15 \text{ million}$$

$$\text{Loss} = 5 \text{ Million}$$

144. What percentage of turnover of 'R' has to turnover of 'T'?

- (A) 100%
(B) 75%
(C) 50%
(D) 60%

Ans. a

Sol. $\frac{10}{10} \times 100 = 100\%$

145. What is the average selling price per tonne of all products taken together?

- (A) Rs. 17,488
(B) Rs. 17,667
(C) Rs. 18,667
(D) Rs. 16,667

Ans. d

Sol. $\frac{50 \text{ million}}{3000 \text{ to men}} = 16667$

Direction: In an organization, the total number of employees working in various Departments viz. IT, Marketing, Purchase, HR, Accounts and Production are 4,500. The information regarding department wise percentage of employees was collected and also record about gender ratio of employees was prepared. 18 percent of total number of employees work in IT department and ratio of males to females in IT department is 2 : 1. In Marketing, ratio of males to females is 2 : 3 and number of employees engaged in marketing is 20% of the total employment. 12% of the total numbers of workers are running the HR department and the ratio of males to females in this department is 5 : 1. The fraction of male to females in production department is 3 : 2 and total number of persons employed in this department is 15% of the total workforce. The number of persons occupied in purchase and accounts department is 24% and 11% respectively of the total number of workers. Gender Ratio (Ratio of males to females) in Purchase department is 1 : 1 and in Accounts is 1 : 2.

146. How many females are employed in Purchase department?

- (A) 450
(B) 540
(C) 495
(D) 595

Ans. b

Sol.

Sr.	IT	Marketing	Purchase	HR	Account	Production	Total=4500
Male	540	360	540	450	165	405	2460
Female	270	540	540	90	330	270	2040
Total	810	900	1080	540	495	675	4500

= 540

147. How many employees are working in IT and Accounts departments together?

- (A) 1,702
(B) 1,646
(C) 1,766
(D) 1,305

Ans. d

Sol.

Sr.	IT	Marketing	Purchase	HR	Account	Production	Total=4500
Male	540	360	540	450	165	405	2460
Female	270	540	540	90	330	270	2040
Total	810	900	1080	540	495	675	4500

$810 + 495 = 1305$

148. What is the ratio of total number of males to total number of females working in all the departments put together?

- (A) 63 : 41
(B) 19 : 27
(C) 41 : 34
(D) 34 : 41

Ans. c

Sol.

Sr.	IT	Marketing	Purchase	HR	Account	Production	Total=4500
Male	540	360	540	450	165	405	2460
Female	270	540	540	90	330	270	2040
Total	810	900	1080	540	495	675	4500

$$\frac{2460}{2040} = \frac{41}{34}$$

149. Number of females in Marketing Department forms what percentage of the total number of employees in the organization?

- (A) 8%
(B) 7%
(C) 12%
(D) 10%

Ans. c

Sol.

Sr.	IT	Marketing	Purchase	HR	Account	Production	Total=4500
Male	540	360	540	450	165	405	2460
Female	270	540	540	90	330	270	2040
Total	810	900	1080	540	495	675	4500

$$\frac{540}{4500} \times 100 = 12 \%$$

150. What is the ratio of number of males in Marketing Department to the number of males in HR department?

- (A) 4 : 5
(B) 5 : 4
(C) 7 : 3
(D) 6 : 7

Ans. a

Sol.

Sr.	IT	Marketing	Purchase	HR	Account	Production	Total=4500
Male	540	360	540	450	165	405	2460
Female	270	540	540	90	330	270	2040
Total	810	900	1080	540	495	675	4500

$$\frac{360}{450} = \frac{4}{5}$$

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

		Answer	
1	B	41	D
2	C	42	A
3	D	43	D
4	C	44	C
5	A	45	B
6	D	46	C
7	C	47	A
8	B	48	B
9	B	49	A
10	A	50	D
11	D	51	B
12	A	52	C
13	B	53	C
14	D	54	D
15	C	55	A
16	C	56	D
17	D	57	B
18	B	58	A
19	A	59	C
20	D	60	D
21	C	61	A
22	D	62	C
23	B	63	D
24	C	64	A
25	C	65	B
26	B	66	A
27	D	67	B
28	A	68	C
29	A	69	A
30	D	70	D
31	B	71	B
32	C	72	B
33	D	73	C
34	C	74	C
35	A	75	A
36	D	76	B
37	C	77	B
38	C	78	A
39	A	79	D
40	D	80	D
		81	C
		82	D
		83	B
		84	D
		85	A
		86	C
		87	C
		88	A
		89	D
		90	C
		91	D
		92	B
		93	C
		94	C
		95	D
		96	A
		97	C
		98	A
		99	A
		100	C
		101	A
		102	D
		103	D
		104	A
		105	C
		106	A
		107	C
		108	A
		109	A
		110	C
		111	A
		112	C
		113	D
		114	A
		115	C
		116	B
		117	A
		118	A
		119	C
		120	C
		121	B
		122	A
		123	D
		124	D
		125	C
		126	C
		127	D
		128	B
		129	D
		130	B
		131	A
		132	C
		133	C
		134	B
		135	D
		136	D
		137	B
		138	B
		139	A
		140	C
		141	B
		142	C
		143	A
		144	A
		145	D
		146	B
		147	D
		148	C
		149	C
		150	A