

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

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INDIA AND THE UK signed a free trade agreement (FTA) on May 6, marking the culmination of over three years of negotiations that began in January 2022. By the standards of negotiating timelines, the FTA has been rather swift. The one with the EU, in particular, has been languishing for almost two decades, although it seems to have picked up momentum of late. The other vital trade pact on the government's anvil, with the US, was not in serious contention until earlier this year.

Timing, after all, is everything. The UK formally exited the EU in December 2020 and has been seeking new trade relationships to compensate for the loss of EU market access. Since then, it has struck deals with Japan, Singapore, Vietnam and even entered the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership or CPTPP — a mega trade bloc of 12 countries. In many ways, the FTA with India is its most significant trade deal since leaving the EU because India is one of the world's fastest-growing major economies. It will give India's middle class improved access to high-value exports from the UK — automobiles, Scotch whisky, legal and financial services. India offers a young and digitally savvy consumer base with opportunities for British technology, education, and professional services. The attention towards diversification away from China, coupled with India's strong economic trajectory, presents the UK with a rare opportunity.

India recognises the inevitability of engaging more with the outside world to achieve its ambition of a "viksit" India by 2047. This goal could remain unrealised without enhanced global engagement and trade. That is why the FTA with the UK marks only the beginning of a long and hard negotiating period. For now, India will gain better (duty-free or reduced duty) access for its exports — mineral fuels, machinery, precious stones, pharmaceuticals, apparel, iron and steel, and chemicals, to name a few. Significantly, the FTA also includes provisions to ease mobility for Indian professionals and students, facilitating greater access to opportunities in the UK, while addressing their ageing-related constraints.

For a trade economist, the FTA is a manifestation of the Ricardian school of thought based on comparative advantage. For India, this is also the first major FTA outside Asia, and the gains from the deal are likely to be quite significant. Voluntary trade — unlike the forced colonial exploitative model of the past that deindustrialised India by dismantling traditions and turning them into raw material suppliers for British factories — is exactly that, voluntary. Nations engage with each other via trade because it is beneficial to do so. The India-UK FTA is beneficial to both countries. It aims to enhance trade, investment, economic growth, job creation, and innovation in both nations. Safeguards are also in place to prevent immediate disruptions. The tariff reductions on goods such as whisky, automobiles, and agricultural products have been phased and subjected to a quota in case there is a flood of imports from the UK. The UK, in turn, will eliminate tariffs on Indian textiles. This, in turn, is anticipated to boost manufacturing in India.

The total bilateral trade between India and the UK touched approximately £42 billion by mid-2024 with India maintaining a trade surplus of about £8 billion. The FTA aims to double trade by 2030. The UK ranks as the sixth-largest investor in India, with cumulative investments exceeding €38 billion over the past three years in sectors like financial services and manufacturing. India was the second-largest source of FDI in the UK in 2023.

While the India-UK FTA lays the groundwork for a more integrated economic partnership, conversation and cooperation will be essential to reduce divergence in standards and to fully realise the agreement's potential benefits. The growing importance of e-commerce, digital trade and climate change necessitates an innovative approach to trade rules — this includes setting standards not only for finished products but also for processes underlying their production.

For now, India has been cautious about committing to binding labour and environmental standards within the FTA, preferring non-binding “best endeavour” clauses. The FTA also encourages the development of mutual recognition agreements (MRAs), particularly in professional services, to facilitate the recognition of qualifications and licences between the two countries. It also endorses initiatives like the UK-India Education and Research Initiative (UKIERI) and promotes the mutual recognition of academic qualifications to enhance student mobility and employment opportunities.

By signing the FTA with the UK, India has finally conveyed its conviction about the utility of trade agreements. Its periodic assertions about integrating into regional and global value chains seemed at odds with the stance it took on such agreements. Hopefully, FTAs with the EU and the US will follow in due course. These agreements will, however, not deliver unless accompanied by domestic reform to remove structural deficiencies. These are well-known impediments such as the lack of scale, labour market rigidities, logistics pains and harassment on transactional matters. But the UK FTA — others to follow — can become the preferred instruments for domestic reform, thus easing the political resistance and setting the stage for an economic upgrade. With multilateralism in an indefinite coma, for India, well-negotiated FTAs can play a role similar to that played by global markets and the WTO in the upscaling of the Chinese economy.

1. What broader strategic advantage does the UK hope to gain from its FTA with India, according to the passage?

- A. Re-entering the EU market indirectly
- B. Diversifying away from China and accessing a fast-growing consumer base
- C. Reducing its dependence on American imports
- D. Protecting domestic industries from global competition

2. The author contrasts voluntary trade with colonial-era trade primarily to:

- A. Show that FTAs are inferior to protectionist policies
- B. Highlight how modern trade agreements avoid exploitation
- C. Argue that India must be cautious of repeating colonial mistakes
- D. Suggest that trade with the UK must remain restricted

3. Which Indian exports are mentioned as likely beneficiaries of lower duties under the FTA?

- A. Automobiles and Scotch whisky
- B. Pharmaceuticals, apparel, and machinery
- C. Defence equipment and agricultural machinery
- D. Edible oils and raw cotton

4. What does the author identify as necessary for FTAs with the EU and US to be effective?

- A. Large-scale agricultural reform
- B. Complete privatisation of Indian manufacturing
- C. Domestic reforms to address structural deficiencies
- D. A shift to binding environmental standards

5. What tone best describes the author’s perspective toward the India-UK FTA?

- A. Skeptical and pessimistic
- B. Neutral and detached
- C. Optimistic but pragmatically cautious
- D. Aggressively critical

6. Which reasoning best explains why India’s first major FTA outside Asia is significant?

- A. It signals India’s willingness to shift from autarky to global integration.
- B. It marks India’s pivot away from all Asian economies.
- C. It guarantees India access to EU markets automatically.
- D. It shows India prefers Western markets to Asian ones.

7. If the tariff reductions were *not* phased and quota-bound, which risk would most logically increase?
- A. A surge of UK imports harming Indian producers
 - B. A collapse of UK automobile exports
 - C. A drop in UK's FDI into India
 - D. An immediate fall in India's agricultural productivity
8. Which statement logically follows from the author's argument about MRAs (Mutual Recognition Agreements)?
- A. Professional mobility between India and the UK will become more seamless.
 - B. Indian students will no longer require visas for the UK.
 - C. UK professional bodies will lose regulatory authority.
 - D. Academic qualifications will be standardised globally.
9. Which inference is most strongly supported regarding India's trade strategy?
- A. India has historically opposed all FTAs until now.
 - B. India is now using FTAs as a lever for internal economic reform.
 - C. India's economy is too weak to participate in global trade agreements.
 - D. FTAs are intended to replace domestic manufacturing efforts entirely.
10. Which fact, if true, would most seriously undermine the author's claim that the FTA will boost Indian manufacturing?
- A. UK removes tariffs but increases NTBs (non-tariff barriers) on Indian textiles.
 - B. India's exports to Japan decline slightly.
 - C. UK's economy grows slower than forecast in 2026.
 - D. India increases its textile production capacity.

LEGAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

Copyright exists in original (i.e., created by a person himself or herself; it need not be novel, i.e., entirely new) creative work (whether literary, dramatic, musical or cinematographic). Copyright in an original creative work comes into existence automatically; there is no need for registration.

Scène à faire (French for "scene to be made" or "scene that must be done"; plural: scènes à faire) is a scene in a book or film which is almost obligatory for a book or film in that genre. In the U.S. it also refers to a principle in copyright law in which certain elements of a creative work are held to be not protected by copyright when they are mandated by or customary to the genre.

For example, a spy novel is expected to contain elements such as numbered Swiss bank accounts, a femme fatale, and various spy gadgets hidden in wristwatches, belts, shoes, and other personal effects. The United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit interpreted the scènes à faire doctrine expansively to hold that a motion picture about the South Bronx would need to feature drunks, prostitutes, vermin, and derelict cars to be perceived as realistic, and therefore a later film that duplicated these features of an earlier film did not infringe any copyright. These elements are not protected by copyright, though specific sequences and compositions of them can be.

The doctrine must be a matter of degree—that is, operate on a continuum. Consider the Second Circuit's ruling that the scène à faire for a movie about the South Bronx would need to feature drunks, prostitutes, vermin (rats, in the accused and copyrighted works), and derelict cars. The principle must have a limit, however, so that something is outside the scènes à faire doctrine for South Bronx movies. Perhaps, cockroaches, gangs, and muggings are also part of the South Bronx scène à faire, but further similarity such as the film having as characters "a slumlord with a heart of gold and a policeman who is a Zen Buddhist and lives in a garage" surely goes beyond the South Bronx scène à faire. There can be some copyright protected expression possible even in a cliché-ridden genre."

11. Rahul lives alone in a hut in a secluded area in LaLaLand. He has had no contact whatsoever with the rest of the civilisation for the past 30 years. Ramesh lives in the metropolitan town Metropolis. On June 3, 2010, Ramesh created a poem titled "Abra Kadabra". As it so happens, Rahul creates an identical poem to Ramesh's on June 5, 2020. Would Rahul's work get copyright protection?

- (a) Yes, because it is an original literary work
- (b) No, because it is not original as it is same as Ramesh's work
- (c) No, because Rahul did not register the copyright
- (d) Cannot be inferred from the data supplied in the question

12. Assume that in the facts of Q.1 above, Rahul had received a copy of Ramesh's work, and he copied Ramesh's poem. Would Rahul's work now get copyright protection?

- (a) Yes, because it is an original literary work as Rahul did the act of writing himself
- (b) No, because it is not original as it is copied from Ramesh's work
- (c) No, because scene a faire would apply
- (d) Cannot be inferred from the data supplied in the question

13. Orknob is a famous author in the political fantasy genre. He publishes a book with cliched characters and themes like an "incompetent heir to a political party", "political backstabbing", "a chest-thumping leader that does not fulfil promises" etc. Vishra is another author who is not as famous, but is critically acclaimed. Vishra also publishes a political thriller book which has similar themes. Can Orknob sue Vishra for copyright infringement?

- (a) Yes, because Orknob's work is an original literary work
- (b) No, because Vishra's work is an original literary work
- (c) No, because scene a faire applies
- (d) Yes, because Vishra's book would eat into the revenues of Orknob's books, which would be against copyright policy.

14. What among the following is the correct relationship between copyright protection and scene a faire?

- (a) Copyright protection is the superset, and scene a faire is a subset
- (b) Scene a faire is a special case of copyright protection
- (c) Scene a faire is an exception to copyright protection
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

15. What among the following is the correct relationship between originality and novelty?

- (a) All novel things are original
- (b) All original things are novel
- (c) Some novel things are original, and some are not
- (d) More than one of (a), (b) and (c)

Passage-II

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act is related to children alleged and found to be in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection by catering to their basic needs through proper care, protection, development, treatment, social re-integration, by adopting a child-friendly approach in the adjudication and disposal of matters in the best interest of children and for their rehabilitation. A juvenile in conflict with law, if apprehended, has to be placed immediately under the care of the special juvenile police unit or a designated child welfare officer. The child has to be produced before the Juvenile Justice Board (JJB). The Supreme Court has made it clear that the police have no right to detain children in conflict with law in a lockup or a jail. Additionally, Section 21 of The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 says "No child in conflict with law shall be sentenced to death or for life imprisonment without the possibility of release, for any such offence, either under the provisions of this Act or under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code or any other law for the time being in force."

Maximum sentence which can be imposed is 3 years not beyond that. Once a child is produced before a JJB, bail is the rule. And even if, for some reason, bail is not granted, a child cannot be put behind bars. He has to be lodged either in an observation home or in a place of safety. The law is meant to protect children and not detain them in jail or keep them in police custody. The police cannot torture children.

If it comes to the knowledge of the JJBs that a child has been detained in prison or police lockup, they should ensure that the child is immediately granted bail or sent to an observation home or a place of safety. The Act cannot be flouted by anybody, least of all by the police. The concept of justice is limited in itself, and does not address the needs of the child and family. Several times, the victims have an emotional turmoil around the court system itself. It aims to address what the child victim really needs and could even be after the criminal justice system.

16. JJ Act mandates that no juvenile shall be sentenced to death or life imprisonment or committed to prison. Gopinath was convicted for having committed murder of Rabi Ghosh. The trial court convicted Gopinath and sentenced him to observatory home. After re-appreciation of the evidence, it was found Gopinath has furnished false certificates and documents. Based on the author's reasoning, should Gopinath's age be investigated and determined again?

- (a) Yes, age should be investigated and determined, since Gopinath is a juvenile and he must be accorded beneficial provisions of the statute.
- (b) No, age should not be investigated and determined, since Gopinath has committed heinous offence which should be nipped in the bud.
- (c) Yes, age should be investigated, since Gopinath has adduced false certificates and documents. Therefore, determination of right age for right sentencing is necessary.
- (d) No, age should not be investigated and determined, if Gopinath isn't punished other children like him will get inspiration to commit crime.

17. Supreme Court would be reluctant to entertain a plea about the determination of the age of a convict. Simultaneously, Supreme Court cannot ignore, overlook or nullify the beneficial provisions of the Act. Guddu, a juvenile, convicted for having committed rape and murder of 4 years old girl. He was sentenced to death penalty. However, Guddu only raised the plea of juvenility in the Supreme Court. Based on the author's reasoning and principle of law, choose the appropriate option with best course of action on the plea of juvenility?

- (a) Yes, apex court should entertain the plea of juvenility, since Guddu being a child deserves protection and security from the coercive action of the State.
- (b) No, apex court should not entertain the plea of juvenility, since Guddu has not shown any remorse and repentance, and committed the crime with a calculated strategy and design.
- (c) Yes, apex court should entertain the plea of juvenility, since the age of Guddu is undetermined as well as he cannot be disqualified from the protective JJ Act.
- (d) No, apex court should not entertain the plea of juvenility, since Guddu has shown strong criminal determination which cannot be wiped off easily.

18. When any juvenile is arrested such person shall be released on bail unless his release would not pose harm to a larger society. Arun is being prosecuted before the Juvenile Justice Board for having committed murder of one Maharaj by inflicting knife wounds. Arun is admittedly a juvenile. He is volatile by nature, shameless and has no guilty conscious. Based on the author's reasoning and principle of law cited, should the Juvenile Justice Board grant the bail to Arun?

- (a) Yes, bail should be granted to Arun, as jailing a juvenile will run contradictory to philosophy, objects and reasons behind the JJ Act.
- (b) Yes, bail should be granted to Arun, as Maharaj was innocent who was made victim of a cold-blooded murder.
- (c) No, bail should not be granted to Arun, because Arun can become a hardened criminal and cannot be reintegrated into the society again.
- (d) No, bail should not to be granted to Arun, since his volatile and shameless nature can become a threat to life of others if he is released on bail.

19. Master Bholu was convicted for offence of murder, possessing illegal Arms and conspiring in a terrorist activity. Bholu has been found as a juvenile. He was fined heavily and given exemplary punishment. Will Bholu be afforded the protection of Section 21 of Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015?

- (a) Yes, he will be afforded the protection, being a juvenile Bholu cannot be sentenced to death or life imprisonment.
- (b) No, he will not be afforded the protection, as murder, possessing illegal Arms and conspiring in a terrorist activity are serious crime against the unity, integrity and sovereignty of India.
- (c) No, he will not be afforded the protection, because he has failed to adduce any age determining certificate like School Leaving Certificate, Boards Mark sheets etc.
- (d) No, he will not be afforded the protection, since Section 21 is not attracted in this case in the first place.

20. If it is declared that retribution has no Constitutional value in the country. Simultaneously, Section 21 has been amended making way for the life imprisonment and death penalty. Based on the inference drawn, what should be the author's stand on this amendment?

- (a) Author would welcome the amendment as it seeks to augment the deterrent effect in the society.
- (b) Author would welcome the amendment as it will make the environment conducive for a crime free society wherein no criminals are spared.
- (c) Author would oppose the amendment as it will have detrimental impact on the norms of juvenile protection and their security.
- (d) Author would oppose the amendment as it violates the Constitutional value of non-retribution.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Passage-I

India's lunar exploration roadmap is entering an advanced phase with the upcoming Chandrayaan-5 mission, internationally referred to as LUPEX (Lunar Polar Exploration Mission), a collaborative undertaking between ISRO and JAXA. Unlike its predecessors, which were predominantly Indian-led missions, LUPEX represents a specialised partnership where India contributes a heavy-duty lunar lander capable of precise landing near the Moon's south polar region, while Japan provides a high-mobility rover, developed with advanced thermal controls to survive the extreme polar night. The scientific context for LUPEX is rooted in the global shift toward *in-situ resource utilisation (ISRU)*, with polar water-ice mapping emerging as a strategic priority for future crewed missions, long-duration lunar bases, and deep-space fuel depots.

The LUPEX mission aims to land in permanently shadowed regions (PSRs), areas believed to contain some of the Solar System's most pristine volatiles. To achieve this, the spacecraft will employ ISRO's next-generation precision navigation system, improved hazard-detection cameras, and autonomous descent algorithms derived from Chandrayaan-3 but upgraded for terrain roughness tolerance and low-solar-angle illumination. A major advancement is the integration of deep-drill technology—engineered jointly by ISRO, JAXA, and select Japanese universities—intended to extract sub-surface samples up to 1 metre deep. This will help determine ice-grain size, stability, purity, and chemical associations with lunar regolith.

LUPEX is also designed as a technology demonstrator for future sample-return missions, although Chandrayaan-5 itself is not configured for return capability. Instead, it focuses on long-range mobility, extended battery lifecycles, and multi-week endurance, supported by solar panels designed to operate at low light incidence. An experimental radio-frequency subsurface sounding instrument will analyse geological layering beneath the PSR, enabling scientists to model ancient impact histories and thermal evolution of polar basins.

The mission's collaborative governance is coordinated through an ISRO-JAXA Joint Steering Committee that oversees payload selection, risk-sharing mechanisms, and data-access protocols. While both agencies retain sovereign control over their respective instruments, scientific data will be shared under a pre-agreed open-access framework after an initial embargo period. This mission contributes to India's broader goals of expanding its planetary science profile and establishing a role in the emerging architecture of lunar resource governance, especially under discussions related to the Artemis Accords and global lunar-mining norms.

LUPEX is scheduled for launch on a modified H3 rocket from Japan's Tanegashima Space Centre, although ISRO's LVM-3 remains a contingency option. The mission is expected to operate for at least 6 months on the lunar surface, with the rover designed to traverse several kilometres across polar terrain. In strategic terms, the mission showcases India's transition from a primarily orbital-exploration nation to an advanced surface-operations actor, strengthening Indo-Japanese technological alliances amid intensifying global competition in lunar exploration.

21. LUPEX is primarily a collaboration between:

- A. ISRO & NASA B. ISRO & ESA C. ISRO & JAXA D. ISRO & CNSA

22. Which country provides the LUPEX rover?

- A. India B. Japan C. Russia D. USA

23. LUPEX aims to land near which region of the Moon?

- A. Equatorial plains B. Mare Imbrium C. South polar region / PSR D. Nearside nears the equator

24. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as LUPEX's scientific objective?

- A. Mapping subsurface volatiles
- B. Testing nuclear fission reactors
- C. Understanding regolith-ice interactions
- D. Polar resource assessment

25. LUPEX uses upgraded algorithms derived from:

- A. Chandrayaan-1 B. Chandrayaan-2 C. Chandrayaan-3 D. Artemis-I

26. The LUPEX lander's precision technology includes:

- A. X-ray navigation only B. Hazard-detection cameras and autonomous descent
- C. Manual landing control from Earth D. Cryogenic thruster steering

27. LUPEX is scheduled to launch using primarily which rocket?

- A. Falcon Heavy B. H3 C. Soyuz-FG D. LVM-3 (primary)

28. LUPEX's governance mechanism is coordinated through:

- A. UN-COPUOS B. ISRO-JAXA Joint Steering Committee
- C. NASA-ISRO Commission D. BRICS Space Council

29. LUPEX's rover is designed for:

- A. Short-duration hops B. Multi-week operations and long-range mobility
- C. Atmospheric sampling D. Orbital mapping

30. LUPEX contributes to global lunar governance debates under:

- A. UNCLOS B. Paris Agreement C. Artemis Accords D. Montreal Protocol

PASSAGE - II

India's network of National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries (WLS) forms one of the world's most diverse and scientifically significant conservation systems. This protected-area architecture is governed primarily through the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, under which National Parks enjoy the highest degree of legal protection, with restrictions on land-use change, habitat alteration, and human activity. Wildlife Sanctuaries, while also protected, allow certain regulated activities and often serve as ecological buffers to the more stringently managed National Parks. India currently hosts over 100 National Parks and more than 500 Wildlife Sanctuaries, though exact figures fluctuate with new notifications and expansions.

Ecologically, India's protected areas span the entire spectrum of biogeographic zones—from the Trans-Himalayan cold deserts to the lush Western Ghats, from the mangrove forests of the Sundarbans to the coral atolls of Lakshadweep. High-profile National Parks such as Kaziranga, Jim Corbett, Kanha, Bandipur, Gir, and Sundarbans are well known for flagship species, including the tiger, Asiatic lion, rhinoceros, and swamp deer. However, many lesser-known sanctuaries, such as Kutch Desert WLS, Tamenglong WLS, and Bhimashankar WLS, play critical roles in conserving endemic flora, sustaining migratory-bird flyways, and maintaining genetic diversity of lesser-studied taxa.

Conservation challenges remain substantial. Fragmentation of habitats, expanding infrastructure corridors, invasive species, and climate-driven ecosystem shifts threaten wildlife movement and survival. To counter these, the government has increasingly adopted landscape-level approaches, linking protected zones through Eco-Sensitive Zones (ESZs) and promoting voluntary relocation from core areas to reduce anthropogenic pressures. Additionally, national missions such as Project Tiger, Project Elephant, and the integrated Project Dolphin reinforce species-focused conservation backed by modern monitoring tools like drone-assisted surveillance, AI-based camera traps, and genetic forensics.

The management of parks increasingly relies on community participation. Models like Joint Forest Management (JFM) and community-led conservation in the Northeast highlight the growing recognition that sustainable protection depends on local stewardship. Furthermore, the expansion of transboundary conservation landscapes—including cooperation with Nepal for Shuklaphanta-Dudhwa tiger movement and with Bhutan for elephant migration corridors—reflects India's recognition that wildlife conservation extends beyond national borders.

The government has also emphasised scientific research through institutions like the Wildlife Institute of India (WII), which standardises population estimation techniques, habitat-viability analysis, and ecological modelling. These inputs guide long-term management plans for parks and sanctuaries. Yet, as climate variability alters rainfall, fire frequency, and vegetation patterns, protected area managers face increasingly unpredictable ecological cycles, making adaptive, data-driven decision-making essential.

Overall, India's National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries represent not only repositories of biodiversity but also dynamic living laboratories for ecological research and climate resilience. Their protection requires balancing ecological integrity, community rights, and developmental pressures—an ongoing and evolving challenge.

31. National Parks differ from Wildlife Sanctuaries mainly because:

- A. Sanctuaries ban all human entry
- B. Parks allow hunting under permits
- C. Parks have stricter protection and fewer permitted activities
- D. Sanctuaries store genetic resources

32. India's protected-area network spans which biogeographic zones?

- A. Only Western Ghats
- B. Only Indo-Gangetic plains
- C. From Trans-Himalayan deserts to tropical islands
- D. Only desert and coastal belts

33. Which of the following is listed as a flagship species in the passage?

- A. Himalayan musk deer
- B. Asiatic lion
- C. Olive ridley turtle
- D. Nilgiri tahr

34. Which example in the passage is given as a lesser-known sanctuary?

- A. Sathyamangalam
- B. Tamenglong
- C. Nagarhole
- D. Hemis

35. Eco-Sensitive Zones (ESZs) are described as:

- A. Core zones for tourism
- B. Areas surrounding protected zones to reduce external pressures
- C. Zones reserved for mining activities
- D. Compulsory relocation zones

36. Which conservation mission is mentioned in the passage?

- A. Project Snow Leopard
- B. Project Dolphin
- C. Project Hangul
- D. Project Sparrow

37. The passage notes that genetic forensics are used primarily for:

- A. Tourist regulation
- B. Ecological modelling
- C. Wildlife monitoring and species conservation
- D. Establishing eco-tourism circuits

38. Transboundary conservation cooperation is specifically mentioned with:

- A. Myanmar
- B. Sri Lanka
- C. Nepal and Bhutan
- D. Bangladesh only

39. Which threat is mentioned as affecting protected areas?

- A. Ocean acidification
- B. Infrastructure expansion
- C. Ozone depletion
- D. Air pollution

40. Which policy mechanism supports community participation?

- A. CAMPA
- B. Joint Forest Management
- C. Green India Mission
- D. National Afforestation Programme

Quantitative Technique

Passage-I

Directions: Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given beside.

Fishes are one of the very few aquatic creatures that can easily swim against the flow of the current of a river. The Dolphin is a fish that swims in the waters of Ganga River. Speed of Dolphin in still water is 20 km/h. However, it takes thrice the time to travel upstream than it takes to travel downstream.

41. Find the speed of Dolphin when it is travelling upstream.

- (A) 10km/hr (B) 20km/hr (C) 40km/hr (D) 80km/hr

42. Find the ratio of speed of Dolphin downstream to its speed in still water.

- (A) 2:3 (B) 3:1 (C) 3:2 (D) 2:1

43. Find the time taken by Dolphin to travel 6km upstream?

- (A) 30mnt (B) 36mnt (C) 34mnt (D) 40mnt

44. Find the time taken by Dolphin to travel 9km downstream?

- (A) 20mnt (B) 18mnt (C) 36mnt (D) 45mn

45. if speed of the dolphin in still water is 30 km/hr, then find out the speed of water current?

- (A) 12km/hr (B) 30km/hr (C) 15km/hr (D) 10km/hr

Passage - II

Study the given information based on speed time and distance and answer the following question.

Two Railway station Patna junction and Lucknow junction are 450 km apart on a straight line. Kumbh Express which length is 225meter start from Patna junction at 7 am and travel towards Lucknow junction at a certain speed Another train Gomti Express which length is 300meter start from Lucknow junction at 7 am at a speed of certain speed Gomti express crosses a platform of half of its length in 45 sec Kumbh Express passes a manwho is standing on the platform in 15 sec

46. Find out the speed of Kumbh Express in km/hr.

- (A) 45km/hr (B) 36km/hr (C) 90km/hr (D) 54km/hr

47. Find out the speed of Gomti Express in Km/hr.

- (A) 36km/hr (B) 54km/hr (C) 45km/hr (D) 72km/hr

48. In how many Time Gomti Express Crosses a man who is running at a speed of 6km/hr in same direction.

- (A) 40sec (B) 36sec (C) 50sec (D) 60 sec

49. By what time both train Kumbh Express and Gomti Express meet each other.

- (A) 12am (B) 10am (C) 1pm (D) 12 pm

50. How far from Patna junction where both trains will be meet each other.

- (A) 300km (B) 270km (C) 180km (D) CND