

PASSAGE PRACTICE

BASED ON **CLATOPEDIA** GK MAGAZINE

AUG 2022

100+ MOST IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

NEWS EVENT

- National Affairs
- International Affairs
- Economic Affairs
- Legal Affairs
- Science & Tech
- Miscellaneous



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LI **LEGALIGHT**
WHERE LAWYERS
ARE BORN

PASSAGE BASED QUESTIONS (MONTH OF AUGUST)**PASSAGE-1**

Q. Union Minister Kiren Rijiju on Saturday said that National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has launched a campaign 'Release UTRC@75' from July 16, for identifying eligible prisoners and recommending the release of fit cases to the Under Trial Review Committee. Rijiju's remarks came while addressing the 1st All India District Legal Services Authorities Meet organized by the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA).

Department of Justice and National Legal Service Authority to provide integrated delivery of legal services in 3 areas of common interest- by strengthening consultation via tele-law, expanding the base of pro-bono lawyers, empowering citizens with legal literacy," he added. NALSA would provide the services of 700 lawyers, in each district exclusively for Tele Law. These lawyers would act as referral lawyers and also assist in strengthening the mechanism for dispute avoidance and dispute resolution at the pre-litigation stage, he stated. The All India District Legal Services Authorities Meet was attended by Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Patron in Chief of NALSA (1). The first-ever national-level meeting of District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) is being organised from July 30-31 at Vigyan Bhawan by National Legal Services Authority (NALSA). The meeting will deliberate on the creation of an integrated procedure in order to bring homogeneity and synchronisation across DLSAs. There are a total of 676 District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in the country. They are headed by a District Judge who acts as Chairman of the authority. Through DLSAs and State Legal Services Authorities (SLSAs), various legal aid and awareness programmes are implemented by NALSA.

Q.1 Which of the following articles of the Constitution of India provides that State shall ensure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice on a basis of equal opportunity, and shall in particular, provide free legal aid?

- A. Article 35
- B. Article 39A
- C. Article 45
- D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.2 Out of the given options, Which of the is considered as the Patron-in-Chief of National Legal Services Authority which should be redacted with (1)

- A. Union Law Minister of India
- B. President of India
- C. Chief Justice of State High Courts
- D. Chief Justice of India (CJI)

Q.3 Examine the given statements in the reference to the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) & state which of the following is/are incorrect?

- I. The NALSA was founded in 1999 under the Legal Services Authorities Act of 1987 to monitor and review the effectiveness of legal aid programs and to develop rules and principles for providing legal services under the Act.
 - II. It also distributes funding and grants to state legal services authorities and non-profit organisations to help them execute legal aid systems and initiatives.
- A. Only I is incorrect
 - B. Only II is incorrect
 - C. Both I & II are incorrect
 - D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.4 Department of Justice (DoJ) has launched a comprehensive, holistic, integrated and systemic solution on access to justice at pan India level through a scheme titled _____ being implemented from 2021-26.

- A. DISHA
- B. JAGDISH
- C. JAGRITI
- D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.5 The National Legal Services Day (NLSD) is celebrated on _____ every year to spread awareness for ensuring reasonable fair and justice procedure for all citizens.

- A. 2nd October
- B. 26th November
- C. 9th November
- D. 18th December

PASSAGE-2

Q. While incidents of Naxal violence in the country have dropped by 77 per cent between 2009 and 2021, deaths of security force personnel due to Maoist violence have more than doubled in Chhattisgarh in the past three years, the Union government told Lok Sabha on Wednesday. According to the data provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) in Lok Sabha during Question Hour, Left Wing Extremism (LWE) violence has decreased from 2,258 in 2009 to 509 in 2021. "Similarly, the resultant deaths (civilians + security forces) have reduced by 85 per cent from all-time high of 1,005 in 2010 to 147 in 2021," Union Minister of State for Home Affairs Nityanand Rai said in a written reply to a question. However, state-wise and year-wise data provided by Rai on deaths of security personnel between 2019 and June 2022 shows that the LWE problem continues to rage in Chhattisgarh even as it appears to be petering out in other states.

According to the data, 22 security force personnel were killed in Naxal violence in Chhattisgarh in 2019, 36 in 2020 and 45 in 2021. In the first six months of 2022, six security force personnel were killed in the state. The countrywide figures for 2019, 2020, 2021 are 52, 43 and 50 respectively. In 2021, Chhattisgarh accounted for 90 per cent (45 out of 50) of all security personnel deaths in the country. Jharkhand is the only state that recorded security personnel deaths (5) besides Chhattisgarh in 2021. In 2019, when 52 security force personnel deaths were recorded in the country, Chhattisgarh accounted for just 42 per cent (22) of those with Maharashtra accounting for 16 deaths and Jharkhand for 12 deaths. Other states for which data has been provided by the government are Bihar, Odisha and Telangana. All recorded zero deaths in 2021. In 2022, Odisha recorded three deaths while Jharkhand recorded two.

Rai said the geographical spread of the violence has reduced as only 46 districts reported LWE-related violence in 2021 as compared to 96 districts in 2010. "Decline in geographical spread is also reflected in the reduced number of districts covered under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme. The number of SRE districts was reduced from 126 to 90 in April 2018 and further to 70 in July 2021. Similarly, the number of districts contributing approximately 90 per cent of the LWE violence, categorised as 'most LWE-affected districts' came down to 30 from 35 in 2018 and further to 25 in 2021," Rai said. Interestingly, in reply to another question, the MHA has pointed out that the number of deaths of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) in all theatres of conflict has steadily declined since 2019. While 90 CAPF personnel died in action in 2019, the number came down to 39 in 2020 and 27 in 2021.

Q.6 Out of the given options, Which of the following was raised in 1989 as an elite anti-naxal force?

- A. GreyHounds
- B. National Security Guards (NSG)

- C. MARCOS
D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.7 _____ is the one-stop solution for the LWE problem. It encompasses the entire strategy of government from short-term policy to long-term policy formulated at different levels.

- A. SWADHIN
B. UJALA
C. SAMADHAN
D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.8 Consider the given statements in the reference to the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) & state which of the following is/are correct?

I. LWE organizations are the groups that try to bring change through violent revolution. They are against democratic institutions and use violence to subvert the democratic processes at the ground level.

II. The main reason for the Left Wing Extremism is Tribal discontent specially The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 which deprives tribals, who depend on forest produce for their living, from even cutting a bark.

- A. Only I follows
B. Only II follows
C. Both I & II follows
D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.9 Which of the following operations was started in 2009-10 and massive deployment of security forces was done in the naxal-affected areas?

- A. Operation Black Tornado
B. Operation Green Hunt
C. Operation Red Spider
D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.10 The Ministry of Home Affairs maintains seven CAPFs, Which of the following is not one of them?

- A. Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)
B. The National Security Guards (NSG)
C. Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)
D. Marine Commando Force (MCF)

PASSAGE-3

Q. In the midst of a global climate crisis, and as India gets closer to hosting the G20 presidency, it is important to recognise our country's leadership at both ends of the climate debate: By walking the talk on our climate commitments as well as leading people-powered climate action. In November 2021, at the CoP 26 in Glasgow, Prime Minister Narendra Modi, in addition to announcing the panchamrit, or five climate-related commitments of the country, also articulated the concept of "Lifestyle for the Environment" (LiFE) — advocating for "mindful and deliberate utilisation" by people worldwide, instead of "mindful and wasteful consumption".

There is unequivocal evidence that the Earth's temperature is rising exponentially, with multiple threats around the world. It has been estimated that the global economy could lose up to 18 per cent of GDP, and India could lose \$6 trillion by 2050 if no climate action is taken. In India alone, more than 50 per cent of our largely rural workforce will be negatively affected by climate change. Food and water security are already threatened across the world due to the climate crisis. Clearly, climate change can no longer be an after-

thought to the global development agenda.

Over the last two decades, many countries have attempted policies and actions to address climate change. However, the positive impact that individual and community behaviours can have on climate action has remained under realised. According to the United Nation Environment Programme (UNEP), if one billion people out of the global population of close to eight billion adopt eco-friendly behaviours in their daily lives, global carbon emissions could drop by approximately 20 per cent. Such eco-friendly behaviours include turning off ACs, heaters and lights when not in use, as this, for instance, can conserve up to 282 kilowatts of electricity per day. Avoiding food wastage can reduce an individual's carbon footprint by 370 kg per year. Reducing one flight trip per year can reduce per capita carbon emissions by 700 to 2,800 kg.

Q.11 Consider the given statements & state which of the following is/are incorrect in the reference to the Conference of Parties (COP) under UNFCCC?

- I. The Conference of Parties comes under the UNFCCC which was formed in 1994.
 - II. The UNFCCC was established to work towards "stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere.
 - III. COP is the apex decision-making authority of UNFCCC.
- A. I & III follows
 - B. Only II follows
 - C. II & III follows
 - D. All of the above-mentioned

Q.12 The UNFCCC, in its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Synthesis Report, has called for more ambitious climate action plans by the countries in order to achieve the Paris Agreement target of containing global temperature rise to _____ by the end of the century.

- A. 2 degree Celsius
- B. 2.5 degree Celsius
- C. 3 degree Celsius
- D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.13 Which of the following institutes have released a report titled "India: Transforming to a Net-Zero Emissions Energy System"?

- A. The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)
- B. National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)
- C. Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL)
- D. None of the above

Q.14 By which of the following years India have targeted to achieve net zero emissions which is an India's sustainable economic development ambitions?

- A. 2025
- B. 2030
- C. 2045
- D. 2050

Q.15 Which of the following agreements which was an earlier agreement to deal with climate change was replaced by the Paris Agreement?

- A. Stockholm Declaration
- B. Kyoto Protocol
- C. Rome Declaration
- D. None of the above

PASSAGE-4

Q. Insisting on a "forward-looking" approach, the Supreme Court has opined that any discrimination between married and unmarried women in respect of medical termination of pregnancy law in India that does not allow a single woman to go for abortion after 20 weeks, violates her personal autonomy. A Bench of Justices DY Chandrachud and JB Pardiwala said it will interpret the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act and the related rules to see if unmarried women could be allowed to abort upto (3) pregnancy on medical advice. "There has to be a forward-looking interpretation of the (MTP Act and Rules) law in view of the advancement made in the medical field," said the apex court.

The upper limit for the termination of pregnancy is 24 weeks for married women, special categories -- including survivors of rape and other vulnerable women such as the differently-abled and minors; the corresponding window for unmarried women in consensual relationships is 20 weeks. The bench asked Additional Solicitor General Aishwarya Bhati, appearing for the Centre, to assist the court in the exercise. It has now posted the case for hearing on August 10. "When there are exceptions provided under the law, then why unmarried women can't be included to terminate 24-weeks pregnancy if the medical advice permits so? The parliamentary intent appears to be clear as it has replaced 'husband' with 'partner'. It shows that they have considered unmarried women also in the bracket of those allowed to terminate (3) pregnancy," Justice Chandrachud said.

Q.16 Under which of the following sections of the IPC, Until the 1960s, abortion was illegal in India and a woman could face three years of imprisonment and/or a fine?

- A. Section 302
- B. Section 299
- C. Section 312
- D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.17 The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act, 1971 which came into force on 1st of April 1972 was applied to all of India except _____?

- A. Nagaland
- B. Jammu & Kashmir
- C. Leh & Ladakh
- D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.18 The 2021 Act was passed to amend the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act, 1971 increased the gestational limit for termination of a pregnancy from 20 weeks to ____ (3) ____ for certain categories of women.

- A. 24 weeks
- B. 22 weeks
- C. 25 weeks
- D. mNone of the above-mentioned

Q.19 In 1973, in which of the following landmark judgements, the Supreme Court of the United States made the right to abortion a constitutional right, establishing a benchmark for abortion laws across the world?

- A. Marbury v. Madison
- B. Roe v. Wade
- C. Olga tellis Case
- D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.20 Which of the following committees was set up by government to look into the matter of abortions and decide if India needed a law for the same?

- A. Raja Chelliah Committee
- B. Lohiya Committee
- C. Shanti Lal Shah Committee
- D. None of the above-mentioned

PASSAGE-5

Q. The ED had said in June that around ₹800 crore was expected to be realized by this consortium in the case from the sale of shares in United Breweries Ltd attached by the agency. The lenders had earlier recovered ₹7,181.5 crore from liquidating assets and expect to make a total of ₹9,041.5 crore by selling assets attached by the ED under anti-money laundering provisions. The move comes at a time the Narendra Modi administration is making all efforts to get Vijay Mallya, alleged to be a fugitive from justice, extradited from the UK. India's Fugitive Economic Offenders Act provides for attachment of property of a fugitive economic offender and disentitlement of the offender from defending any civil claim. Mallya's Kingfisher Airlines, which launched operations in 2005, could not survive the competition in the aviation industry, leading to its collapse in 2012.

The ED said assets worth ₹1,060 crore have been allowed to the banks by a Fugitive Economic Offence Court in the Punjab National Bank-Nirav Modi case and that the investigating agency has confiscated ₹329.67 crore under the Fugitive Economic Offenders Act. The ED said it has attached or seized assets worth ₹18,217.27 crore under the provisions of the anti-money laundering law and that banks and the government exchequer have realized 58% of the amount allegedly involved in the two cases. News agency PTI said Mallya, who fled to the UK, is being probed by the ED and the Central Bureau of Investigation. The 65-year-old liquor baron has lost his case against extradition to India and as he has been denied permission to file an appeal in the UK Supreme Court, his extradition to India has become final, the ED had said. Mint could not immediately reach Mallya, Nirav Modi or their lawyers for comments.

Q.21 With the reference to the Enforcement Directorate of India, Consider the given statements & state which of the following is correct?

- A. Directorate of Enforcement is a specialized financial investigation agency under the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance.
- B. On 1st May 1956, an 'Enforcement Unit' was formed, in the Department of Economic Affairs, for handling Exchange Control Laws violations under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.
- C. In the year 1957, this Unit was renamed as 'Enforcement Directorate'.
- D. All of the above-mentioned

Q.22 Examine the given statements & state which of the following is/are correct in the reference to the offences of Money Laundering?

- I. The goal of a large number of criminal activities is to generate profit for an individual or a group.
 - II. Money laundering is the processing of these criminal proceeds to disguise their illegal origin.
 - III. Money laundering is an unlawful act committed on the premise that a criminal act has been committed and stolen money is obtained.
- A. I & III follows
 - B. II & III follows
 - C. Only I follows
 - D. All of the above-mentioned

Q.23 Under the PMLA Act, which of the following organizations is empowered to conduct a Money

Laundering investigation?

- A. Federal Emergency Management Agency
- B. Enforcement Directorate
- C. Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)
- D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.24 Out of the given options, which of the following are the three stages of Money Laundering?

- A. Layering, Placement, Refining
- B. Placement, Refining, Integration
- C. Layering, Placement, Integration
- D. Layering, Refining, Integration

Q.25 Under which of the following acts the three major offenders namely, Mehul Choksi, Nirav Modi & Vijay Mallya have been declared as 'Fugitive Economic Offenders'?

- A. Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002
- B. Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999
- C. Indian Extradition Act, 1962
- D. None of the above

PASSAGE-6

Q. "Absolutely thrilled to inform that 10 more Indian wetlands have got Ramsar recognition as wetlands of international importance. This takes India's tally of Ramsar sites to (X).

Special congratulations to Odisha, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh," Union environment minister Bhupender Yadav tweeted earlier today. So far, wetlands covering an area of 12, 50,361 ha have been designated as Ramsar Sites of International Importance from India. The 10 new designated sites include Koonthankulam Bird Sanctuary, a man-made wetland in Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu. This is the largest reserve for breeding resident and migratory water birds in south India and an important bird and biodiversity area forming part of the central Asian flyway. The wetland also irrigates about 190 acres of paddy. The Nanda Lake in Goa has freshwater marshes that lie adjacent to one of the major rivulets of the Zuari river. This enables the locals to store water during the off-monsoon season. The stored water is also utilised to cultivate paddy downstream of the lake and supports fishing and recreation. The lake is a habitat for Black-headed ibis, Common kingfisher, Wire-tailed swallow, Bronze-winged jacana, Brahminy kite among others. The Satkosia gorge, which has also been included, spreads along the Mahanadi river in Odisha. Established in 1976 as a wildlife sanctuary, Satkosia is the meeting point of two biogeographic regions of India – the Deccan Peninsula and the Eastern Ghats, contributing immense biodiversity, the ministry said.

The Satkosia gorge wetland is a mosaic of marshes and evergreen forests. The forests of these catchments play a vital role in the prevention of the gorge siltation. They also help in maintaining a desirable depth of water crucial for the endangered gharial population. Among seven others that have been included in the list, the Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve (GoMBR) is one of the most important, located on the southeastern coastline. It is unique for its rich marine environment.

Q.26 Recently, India has added 10 more Ramsar sites, or wetlands that are of international importance, taking the number of such sites to ____ (X) ____?

- A. 54
- B. 56
- C. 60
- D. 64

Q.27 India has been a party to the Ramsar Convention since 1971. Which of the following statements describes the maintenance of the sites in context with the convention?

- A. Conservation of all the sites approaches for a specific time period without any exploitation of the resources, then allowing sustainable use of the sites by future generations.
- B. Conserve all the sites through an ecosystem approach and allow their simultaneous and sustainable use
- C. Keep all the sites unapproachable to humans to avoid any kind of exploitation
- D. Conserve all sites and permit tourism for recreational purposes only.

Q.28 Consider the given options & state which of the following is correct regarding the theme for the World Wetlands Day 2022?

- A. Wetlands and Biodiversity
- B. Wetlands and Climate Change
- C. Wetlands Action for People and Nature: ANSWER
- D. None of the following

Q.29 Consider the given options & state which of the following countries have the most Ramsar Sites as per the Ramsar List?

- A. United States of America
- B. United Kingdom
- C. Mexico
- D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.30 The Ramsar wetlands are listed with their famous features. Identify the correct match.

- A. Wular Lake – two oxbow lakes merged
- B. Sambhar Lake- largest inland Salt Lake of India
- C. Tsomoriri- Breeding ground for black-necked crane, now in China
- D. Loktak lake- Phumdis

PASSAGE-7

Q. Sedition is essentially incitement to oppose one's own government. What constitutes such incitement is of concern – mere expression of dissatisfaction with the government cannot constitute the offence of sedition. What sets it apart is the extremity of the offence because it is not merely an opposition against a government but an act or expression to incite violence or its overthrow. Although the need to include safeguards for the security and stability of the government has been noted by the courts and by the Law Commission of India, India has been witness to its blatant misuse lately. There has been a steady rise in sedition cases being filed- from 47 in 2014, 51 in 2017, 70 in 2018 to an alarming 93 in 2019. Further, in 2017, only 58 cases went to trial and only 1 case resulted in conviction. The pendency rate for sedition cases was nearly 90%. The cases being filed increased in 2020 and out of the 230 cases filed, only 23 were ultimately chargesheeted. Pendency of sedition cases further rose to a frightening 95%. The deplorably low conviction rates indicate that the Centre often slaps journalists and activists with baseless charges that only add to the atmosphere of servility and hostility. Adding to the distressing data are the bizarre reasons used to file sedition cases. These include chanting one's religious texts like the Hanuman Chalisa or publishing a protest toolkit. For the latter, one must note that protests cannot be equated to "public disorder".

In the present case, the government submitted to the SC that it was already proceeding with its plans to scrap colonial laws that had outlived their utility and understood the public concern regarding sedition. The bench ordered all "pending trials, appeals and proceedings" to be put on hold and mentioned that they "hope[ed] and expect[ed]" the government to restrain itself from registering fresh First Information Reports

(FIRs) and invoking section 124A while it was under consideration. This indicates that there is no explicit stay on the registration of new cases, "If any fresh case is registered...the affected parties are at liberty to approach the concerned Courts for appropriate relief." With the execution of such requests instead of definite directions, the court has left ample room for the Centre to continue filing cases under section 124A since the only consequence for non-compliance is that the accused would again be left at the discretion of the courts to seek bail.

Q.31 In a historic judgment, the Supreme Court of India, it is the first time in _____ that the operation of a provision of sedition has been suspended.

- A. 155 Years
- B. 162 Years
- C. 165 Years
- D. None of the following

Q.32 Consider the given options & state in which countries Sedition law is abolished?

- A. South Korea
- B. Scotland
- C. Ghana
- D. All of the above-mentioned

Q.33 Sedition has been defined as bringing or attempt to bring hatred or contempt, or exciting or attempt to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in India, by words, either spoken or written, or by signs or visible representation or otherwise, under:

- A. Section 120 of IPC
- B. Section 120A of IPC
- C. Section 121A of IPC
- D. Section 124A of IPC

Q.34 Which of the following is defined as attempting to overthrow the government of which one is a citizen or betraying that government to a foreign power?

- A. Espionage
- B. Conspiracy
- C. Sedition
- D. Treason

Q.35 Which of the following given statements can be considered as punishable under the Law of Sedition?

- A. Bitter Criticism of the government to overthrow it.
- B. Inducing people to cease to obey the law and lawful authority
- C. A publicist attack on the policies of the government.
- D. An attempt to remove the ministers from power.

PASSAGE-8

Q. Prime Minister Narendra Modi while addressing the natural farming conclave on 10 July said 'Sabka Prayaas' is the base for the speed of the country's development. Addressing the conclave through video conference, the Prime Minister said on the occasion of 75 years of independence, the country has started working towards various goals that will become the base for big changes in the time to come. "In the amrit kaal, the sense of 'Sabka Prayaas' is the base for the speed of the country's development, which is guiding our journey of development. The responsibility for the work that is being done for the villages and poor has been given to citizens & gram panchayats, PM Modi said.

Highlighting the natural farming model, the Prime Minister said India has been an agriculture-based country by nature and culture. And the natural farming model that will emerge out of Surat can become a model for the entire India. PM Modi said a few months back a National Conclave on the subject of natural agriculture was organized in Gujarat and farmers from all over the country were involved in this conclave. Today once again this important program in Surat is a symbol of how Gujarat is giving impetus to the nation's nectar resolves, he said. "In the time to come, with your efforts and your experience, farmers across the country will learn and understand a lot. The natural farming model that will emerge out of Surat can become a model for entire India," PM Modi said during the video conferencing.

Q.36 With the reference to the Agricultural census, Consider the given statements & state which of the following is/are incorrect?

I. Agriculture Census is conducted every 3 years, which is being undertaken now after delay due to the Covid - 19 Pandemic.

II. Agricultural Census is the main source of information on a variety of agricultural parameters at a relatively minute level, such as the number and area of operational holdings, their size, class-wise distribution, land use, tenancy and cropping pattern, etc.

- A. Only I is incorrect
- B. Only II is incorrect
- C. Both I & II are incorrect
- D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.37 Out of the given options, which of the following is the current/incumbent Minister of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare?

- A. Bhupendra Singh Yadav
- B. Gajendra Singh Shekhawat
- C. Narendra Singh Tomar
- D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.38 Recently, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare signed 5 Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with private companies for taking forward Digital Agriculture. These pilot projects are part of the _____?

- A. Agri Stack Mission
- B. Digital Agriculture Mission
- C. Precision Agriculture (PA) Mission
- D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.39 National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) and the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying celebrated the 22nd National Fish Farmers Day recently on which of the following dates?

- A. 10th July
- B. 6th August
- C. 12th July
- D. 12th August

Q.40 In India, which of the following Institutions have the authority to enact, amend, and repeal any Law or Legislation?

- A. Parliament: Lok Sabha + Rajya Sabha + President
- B. Parliament: Lok Sabha + Rajya Sabha
- C. Supreme Court + President of India

D. All of the above

PASSAGE-9

Q. The first ever UN 'Earth summit' on the environment held in Stockholm in 1972 was appropriately, and simply, named the UN Conference on Human Environment. Those were early days in people's growing environmental consciousness. The people were correctly worried about their own health and well-being being adversely affected by the pollution of their environment, chiefly their air and water. In India, these concerns found expression in a slew of legislative actions led by the vision and energy of the then Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, who – at the Stockholm conference – was the only head of state to participate other than the prime minister of the host country, Olof Palme. In her regime came first the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 followed by the Water Act in 1974. The Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 and the Air Act 1981 came in Gandhi's second tenure as the prime minister, while the Environment (Protection) Act 1986 was promulgated in Rajiv Gandhi's term. The Environment (Protection) Act was a response to the ghastly environmental tragedy that unfolded on the night of December 2-3 in Bhopal, when around 4,000 people died and several lakh were affected, many crippled for life. Perusing the preambles of the Water and Air Act and the Environment (Protection) Act makes it amply clear that these instruments were not brought into force for any altruistic love of clean water or air but because polluted water and air is a human health hazard.

Q.41 The Environment Protection Act was enacted under _____ of the Indian Constitution which provides for the enactment of legislation for giving effect to international agreements.

- A. Article 47(A)
- B. Article 253
- C. Article 319
- D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.42 Other than the Fundamental Rights, which of the following parts of the Constitution of India reflect/reflects the principles and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)? (2020)

- I. Preamble
- II. Directive Principles of State Policy
- III. Fundamental Duties

- A. I & II follows
- B. Only III follows
- C. I & III follows
- D. All of the above-mentioned

Q.43 Consider the given statements in the context of the above mentioned passage & state which of the following is/are incorrect?

- I. The resolution, proposed by Costa Rica, Morocco, the Maldives, Switzerland, and Slovenia, was passed with 43 votes in favour.
 - II. China did not vote since it is not currently a member of the 47-member council.
- A. Only I follows
 - B. Only II follows
 - C. Both I & II follows
 - D. None of the following

Q.44 The right to a clean environment is rooted in the 1972 _____, popularly called as the Magna Carta of human environment?

- A. Warsaw Declaration

- B. Amsterdam Declaration
- C. Paris Declaration
- D. Stockholm Declaration

Q.45 Consider the given statements regarding the penalties under the EPA Act & state which of the following is/are correct?

I. In case of any non-compliance or contravention of the current provisions of the EPA, or of the rules under this Act, the violator can be punished with imprisonment up to 5 years or with a fine up to Rs 1,00,000, or with both.

II. If the violation continues beyond a period of one year after the date of conviction, the offender can be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years.

- A. Only I follows
- B. Only II follows
- C. Both I & II follows
- D. None of the following

Passage-10

Q. Environmental historian Mahesh Rangarajan noted at a recent event titled Two Centuries of Hunting and Five Decades of Conservation in India organised by WWF-India, WCS-India, and Panthera, New York, that Project Tiger "was a transition from a very big game-centred view of nature, certainly among imperial British officials, Indian princes and foresters towards a more inclusive idea of conservation." Indeed, the circumstances that led to Project Tiger and the landmark Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, are rooted in the so-called 'Shikar Era' of the 19th century.

Tigers in British India were seen as an impediment to the spread of cultivation. Much of the draught power came from bulls and bullocks. And tigers and leopards were seen as harmful since they attacked draught cattle, according to Rangarajan. Also International Tiger Day (ITD) is observed on (1) to promote the conservation of the striped cat as well as to advocate a global system for protecting its natural habitats?

They were also seen as a threat to human life. "It was also a notion of imperial conquest, certainly in British India, that you tried to eliminate many these large animals to establish the power of the (British) sovereign in India," he noted. Up to 1925, there were regular rewards given out by all provinces for killing, not only tigers but various other carnivores. From the 1870s to the 1920s, some 1,500-1,600 tigers were killed every year just for rewards. All that changed with the advent of Project Tiger. The period from 1969 to 1972 is a period of what we would today call environmental awakening. The tiger became both the symbol and index of that awakening, according to Rangarajan.

Q.46 On which of the following dates, International Tiger Day (ITD) is observed to promote the conservation of the striped cat as well as to advocate a global system for protecting its natural habitats which should be redacted with (1)?

- A. 29th July
- B. 1st of July
- C. 16th August
- D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.47 At this meeting on the International Tiger's Day, _____ Tiger Reserves in India received the accreditation of the Global Conservation Assured | Tiger Standards (CAITS).

- A. Eight (8)
- B. Twelve (12)
- C. Fifteen (15)

D. Fourteen (14)

Q.48 Which of the following states has the highest number of tigers at 526 in the recent tiger census done by the Indian Government?

- A. Karnataka
- B. Uttarakhand
- C. Madhya Pradesh
- D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.49 The Ramgarh Vishdhari Sanctuary which was notified as India's 52nd tiger reserve is located in which of the following states?

- A. Rajasthan
- B. Karnataka
- C. Maharashtra
- D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.50 Consider the given statements & state which of the following is/are correct in the reference to the above mentioned passage?

- I. Project Tiger Sponsored Scheme of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change providing central assistance to the tiger States for tiger conservation in designated tiger reserves.
 - II. India now has as many as 2,967 tigers in the wild, with more than half of them in Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka.
- A. Only I follows
 - B. Only II follows
 - C. Both I & II follows
 - D. None of the following

PASSAGE-11

Q. The right to privacy gained prominence through an article published in the Harvard Law review on December 15, 1890. The article which is considered to be one of the most influential essays in the history of American law was written by Samuel Warren and Louis Brandeis. The right to privacy which could be understood as the right to be left alone has always been at odds with the right to freedom of expression. The authors emphasised that for years, instantaneous photographs and newspaper enterprises have invaded the sacred precincts of private and domestic life. The advancement of technology and mechanical devices have further threatened to make good the prediction that "what is whispered in the closet shall be proclaimed from the housetops". Finally, as a result of a series of discussions and guidelines Convention 108 by the Council of Europe was adopted in 1981 as the first internationally binding legal instrument in the area of data protection. In 2018 the General Data Protection Regulation which is considered the new gold standard in the data privacy law domain was enforced to seek a harmonised approach across European Union.

Parallely in India, the decision of the nine-judge bench of the Supreme Court (SC) in the KS Puttaswamy v UOI judgment helped the right to privacy gain equivalence of a fundamental right and further made the right to information privacy a crucial facet of the right to privacy. Fundamentally the right was not an absolute right and any violation had to stand the test of (1) Legality (2) Proportionality (3) Legitimate Goals (4) Procedural Guarantees. Taking the baton from the SC the government worked actively and formed the Sri Krishna panel to examine the need for a data protection law in 2017. The committee submitted its report in 2018 and the Personal Data Protection bill was tabled in the parliament which subsequently was sent to the Joint Committee of Parliament (JCP) for a detailed review. The committee performed a detailed analysis and

suggested amendments in 81 sections out of 99 and gave 12 recommendations toward a comprehensive legal framework for the digital ecosystem. Taking into consideration the extensive report of the JCP the government decided to withdraw the bill and come up with a bill that fits into the comprehensive legal framework.

Q.51 The Personal Data Protection Bill derives its inspiration from a previous draft version prepared by a committee headed by retired _____?

- A. Justice Lodha
- B. Justice BN Srikrishna
- C. Justice IS Mehta
- D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.52 With the reference to the Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019, which of the following statements is/are incorrect?

- I. The Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019 was introduced in Lok Sabha by the Minister of Electronics and Information Technology, on December 11, 2019.
 - II. It is commonly referred to as the "Privacy Bill", it is intended to protect individual rights by regulating the collection, movement, and processing of data that is personal, or which can identify the individual.
- A. Only I is incorrect
 - B. Only II is incorrect
 - C. Both I & II are incorrect
 - D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.53 Which of the following adopted a law on data protection and privacy for its citizens known as 'General Data Protection Regulation' in April, 2016 and started implementation of it from 25th May, 2018?

- A. Australia
- B. Canada
- C. The European Union
- D. The United States of America

Q.54 'Right to Privacy' is protected under which Article of the Constitution of India?

- A. Article 15
- B. Article 19
- C. Article 21
- D. Article 29

Q.55 Right to Privacy is protected as an intrinsic part of Right to Life and Personal Liberty. Which of the following in the Constitution of India correctly and appropriately imply the above statement?

- A. Article 14 and the provisions under the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution.
- B. Article 17 and the Directive Principles of State Policy in Part IV
- C. Article 21 and the freedoms guaranteed in Part III
- D. Article 24 and the provisions under the 44th Amendment to the Constitution.

PASSAGE-12

Q. A European proposal to restore the 2015 nuclear agreement between Western countries and Iran appears to be gaining traction, with sources revealing to Al Jazeera Arabic details of the proposed agreement, and indicating that there is broad agreement among all sides. Officials in Tehran and Washington, the latter of which unilaterally abandoned the deal in 2018, in addition to other signatories – which include China, Russia, France, Germany and the United Kingdom – have expressed cautious optimism that the Joint Comprehensive

Plan of Action (JCPOA) can be revived soon. It comes after months of sometimes rocky negotiations, which have stalled several times.

If an agreement is reached, the JCPOA will be revived in four phases over two 60-day periods, sources told Al Jazeera Arabic. Media outlets inside and outside Iran on Friday published details of a potential agreement that appear to come from a leaked audio file of a meeting with chief negotiator Ali Bagheri Kani. According to the unconfirmed reports, some 150 Iranian financial entities and 17 banks will be removed from the sanctions list on the day the agreement is finalised, and Iran will start immediately but gradually rolling back its nuclear advances. Moreover, \$7bn worth of Iranian assets frozen by South Korea will be released, while Iran will gain two and a half years of guaranteed US sanctions relief, which equates to a total of five and a half years even if a Republican wins office in 2024, as President Joe Biden has committed to stay in a restored deal. CNN and others have reported that Iran has abandoned its demand to take the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) off a US "terror" list as part of the agreement, instead agreeing to discuss the issue later. Unconfirmed reports also suggest the text of the agreement could contain a clause stipulating that if Iran cooperates with the IAEA, signatories will move to kill an open-ended inquiry into traces of man-made nuclear material found at several Iranian sites in 2019. Ending the inquiry has been a major Iranian demand.

Q.56 Consider the given statements & state which of the following is/are correct in the reference to the Iran Nuclear Deal?

- A. The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action aims to guarantee the civilian nature of Iran's nuclear programme in exchange for a gradual lifting of sanctions.
- B. Iran signed the agreement with the five nations namely — the U.S., Russia, France, China, and India — as well as Germany and the European Union
- C. Under the deal, Iran agreed to significantly cut its stores of centrifuges, enriched uranium and heavy-water, all key components for nuclear weapons.
- D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.57 International Atomic Energy Agency widely known as the world's "Atoms for Peace and Development" organization within the United Nations family is headquartered at _____?

- A. Oslo, Norway
- B. Vienna, Austria
- C. Canberra, Australia
- D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.58 In which of the following years, the International Atomic Energy Agency was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for their work for a safe and peaceful world?

- A. 2003
- B. 2004
- C. 2005
- D. All of the above-mentioned

Q.59 Which of the following statements is incorrect in the context of the above mentioned passage?

- A. Restoration of JCPOA may impose many restrictions over the Iranian regime which will hamper the India-Iran relationship
- B. Traditional Shia vs Sunni conflict precipitated into a regional cold war between Iran & Saudi Arabia which acts as roadblock to the JCPOA agreement.
- C. Through the agreement Iran can pressurize those countries to buy oils who were buying from Iran when it was not under sanctions.
- D. None of the above

Q.60 Which of the following satellites was recently launched by Iran which is considered as Iran's first military satellite?

- A. Noor Satellite
- B. Nayif-1 Satellite
- C. Badr Satellite
- D. None of the above-mentioned

PASSAGE-13

Q. In India's freedom movement, selfless workers of undivided North Arcot played an important role and KR Kalyanaraman Iyer, a veteran Congress worker, social reformer and freedom fighter had the unique honour of taking the Quit India Movement to various parts of Tamilnadu. Gandhiji proclaimed the mantra 'Do or Die' and gave the expression "We shall either free India or die in the attempt, and we shall not live to see the perpetuation of slavery" in a tone of determination.

Once the Quit India Resolution was passed in Bombay in (1), many top-ranking leaders were arrested, and K Kamaraj, with a view to spreading this "last determination" of the Father of the Nation, somehow left Bombay without being noticed, and after alighting from the train at Arkonam Railway junction, came straight to Ranipet in a bus at midnight. He went straight towards Kalyanaraman's house, who was briefed about the situation. Since Kalyanarama's home was hovered over by the police, he knew it would be impossible to house Kamaraj there. They proceeded to the residence of nationalist leader AB Mohammed Sulaiman Sahib and apprised him of the situation and the risks involved in sheltering Kamaraj in his house were he to be found out by the British officials. Mohammed Sulaiman replied, "You are sacrificing everything for the country, let me do this small help." With these words, he threw open the doors of a room, where in the corner was a haystack. Not wanting to waste time any further, Kalyanarama sent for his political disciples and asked them to bring a few trusted teachers to spread the message of the Quit India movement.

Q.61 On which of the following dates, Mahatma Gandhi called to end British rule and launched the Quit India Movement at the session of the All-India Congress Committee in Mumbai which should be redacted with (1)?

- A. 8th August 1942
- B. 10th August, 1947
- C. 8th August, 1945
- D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.62 _____ popularly known as the 'Grand Old Lady' of the Independence Movement is known for hoisting the Indian flag at the Gowalia Tank Maidan in Mumbai during the Quit India Movement.

- A. Vinobha Bhave
- B. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- C. Aruna Asaf Ali
- D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.63 Which of the following has led the Cripps mission which was sent to resolve the Indian question of a new constitution and self-government?

- A. Sir AV Alexander
- B. Sir Stafford Cripps
- C. Sir Stephen Cripps
- D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.64 Consider the given options & state Quit India Movement is also known as which of the following?

- A. August Movement
- B. September Movement
- C. June Movement
- D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.65 Which of the following freedom fighters had popularised the Quit India movement in Orissa and led the Salt Satyagraha in the coastal areas of Balasore, Cuttack and Puri districts?

- A. Gopabandhu Chaudhari
- B. Tarun Ram Phookan
- C. NC Bardoloi
- D. Jadunandan Sharma

PASSAGE -14

Q. Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Saturday dedicated to the nation the country's largest floating solar power project of 100 MW capacity at NTPC Ramagundam. As part of the closing ceremony of 'Ujjwal Bharat Ujjwal Bhavishya Power @ 2047' programme, Modi addressed and interacted with people of various States in virtual mode. On the occasion, authorities of the NTPC Ramagundam had arranged a giant LED screen for the attendees to watch the Prime Minister speak at the Kakatiya Function Hall. Collector S Sangeetha Satyanarayana, Additional Collector (Local Bodies) Kumar Deepak and NPTC chief general manager Sunil Kumar participated.

In his speech, the Prime Minister suggested that every dwelling should instal a rooftop solar panel to reduce the burden on power generation companies. Similarly, farmers should instal solar power panels in their farmlands, he said, adding that the Centre would focus on solar power projects in the coming days. Modi said that in the past eight years, his government has provided power to almost every household in the country. NTPC (Ramagundam & Telangana) chief general manager Sunil Kumar on Saturday said that the NTPC was ready to instal floating solar power projects if the State government comes forward to accept its proposals. Sunil Kumar addressed a press conference where he said that energy security will bring real freedom. "As per the advice of the Prime Minister, we will try to instal solar power panels atop every household and in every field," he said. In view of the 100 MW floating solar power project successfully generating power, the NTPC Ramagundam plans to set up a 60 MW solar power project on the same water body.

Q.66 Recently, the Government of India (GOI) has set the target to expand India's renewable energy installed capacity to 500 GW by which of the following years?

- A. 2050
- B. 2040
- C. 2030
- D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.67 The term 'Domestic Content Requirement' is sometimes seen in the news with reference to which of the following?

- A. Developing solar power production in our country
- B. Granting licenses to foreign T.V. channels in our country
- C. Exporting our food products to other countries
- D. Permitting foreign educational institutions to set up their campuses in our country

Q.68 With the reference to the International Solar Alliance, which of the following statements is/are

incorrect?

- A. The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) has granted Observer Status to the International Solar Alliance (ISA).
- B. A total of 106 countries have signed the ISA Framework Agreement & out of 106 nations, 86 have signed and ratified the ISA Framework Agreement.
- C. The International Solar Alliance (ISA) is an action-oriented, member-driven, collaborative platform for increased deployment of solar energy technologies.
- D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.69 The 100 MW Ramagundam floating solar PV project which is declared operational from 1st July 2022 is a project of which of the following States?

- A. Telangana
- B. Andhra Pradesh
- C. Karnataka
- D. Tamil Nadu

Q.70 Consider the given statements in the reference to the Floating Solar Panels System & state which of the following is/are incorrect?

- A. The floating solar panels are Photovoltaic (PV) modules mounted on platforms that float on water reservoirs, lakes, and where conditions are right, seas and oceans.
- B. The water body underneath the solar modules helps in maintaining their ambient temperature, thereby improving their efficiency and generation.
- C. With the presence of floating solar panels, the evaporation rate from water bodies is increased, which is not so useful in Water Conservation.
- D. None of the above-mentioned

PASSAGE -15

Q. On July 28, Assam government appointed Partha Pratim Mazumdar, an Indian Administrative Services officer, as the new coordinator of the National Register of Citizens. He replaces Hitesh Dev Sarma, who retired on July 31 after a year-and-a-half as NRC coordinator. The NRC was meant to be a register of Indian citizens living in Assam, sifted from undocumented migrants in the state. But the process of updating the NRC ended on August 31, 2019, when a purportedly final list was published – over 19 lakh applicants were left out of the register.

Why then has Assam appointed two successive coordinators since the exercise was ostensibly completed?

Apart from bureaucratic factors, there seems to be one overwhelming reason: the state government does not seem to think Assam's final NRC is really final. "The status of the NRC is that the final NRC is not published yet," said Hitesh Sarma, who spoke to Scroll.in on July 31, his final day in office. He claimed there were several "anomalies" in the 2019 list and several pleas in the Supreme Court asking for another round of verification. In the past, the former coordinator has been pulled up by the Supreme Court for his controversial social media comments on migrant communities in Assam. Among other things, he had alleged that there were "lakhs and lakhs of Bangladeshis" in the NRC. The former coordinator's views seemed to echo those of Assam's Bharatiya Janata Party government. Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma himself had wanted another round of verification for 20% of the names on the list from the districts that share a border with Bangladesh and 10% of the names from other districts. In March, he suggested tearing up the 2019 NRC altogether and starting a fresh exercise.

Q.71 Recently, which of the following North-Eastern State's Assembly has resolved to implement the National Register of Citizens (NRC) and establish a State Population Commission (SPC)?

- A. Meghalaya
- B. Arunachal Pradesh
- C. Manipur
- D. Tripura

Q.72 Examine the given statements in the reference to the National Register of Citizens (NRC), which of the following is/are correct?

- A. NRC is a register prepared in respect of each village, showing the houses or holdings in a serial order and indicating against each house or holding the number and names of persons staying therein: ANSWER
- B. The register was first prepared after the 1971 Census of India and since then it has not been updated until recently.
- C. It has been updated in Arunachal Pradesh only for now and the government plans to update it nationally as well.
- D. None of the following

Q.73 Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the Inner line permit system?

- A. It was implemented under the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation (BEFR) 1953.
- B. ILP was extended to Manipur in December, 2020
- C. Meghalaya was brought under the purview of ILP system in 2015.
- D. All of the above

Q.74 Under Section 2 of the Regulation of 1873, the Inner Line permit system was not applicable to which of the following North-Eastern States?

- A. Mizoram
- B. Manipur
- C. Arunachal Pradesh
- D. Nagaland

Q.75 Manipur along with Meghalaya and Tripura became full-fledged states of India under which of the following Acts?

- A. North Eastern Region (Reorganization) Act, 1956
- B. North Eastern Region (Reorganization) Act, 1965
- C. North Eastern Region (Reorganization) Act, 1971
- D. None of the above

PASSAGE-16

Q. Russia had long proposed prolonging the pact without any conditions or changes, but the administration of former President Donald Trump waited until last year to start talks and made the extension contingent on a set of demands. The talks stalled, and months of bargaining failed to narrow differences. Russian President Vladimir Putin signed a bill extending the last remaining nuclear arms control treaty between Russia and the United States a week before the pact was set to expire. Both houses of the Russian parliament voted unanimously Wednesday to extend the New START treaty for five years. Putin and U.S. President Joe Biden had discussed the nuclear accord a day earlier, and the Kremlin said they agreed to complete the necessary extension procedures in the next few days. New START expires February 5. The pact's extension doesn't require congressional approval in the U.S., but Russian lawmakers had to ratify the move. Russian diplomats said the extension would be validated by exchanging diplomatic notes once all the procedures were completed. After both Moscow and Washington withdrew from the 1987 Intermediate-Range Nuclear

Forces Treaty in 2019, New START is the only remaining nuclear arms control deal between the two countries. Earlier this month, Russia announced that it would follow the U.S. in pulling out of the Open Skies Treaty, which allowed surveillance flights over military facilities to help build trust and transparency between Russia and the West. Arms control advocates hailed New START's extension as a boost to global security and urged Russia and the U.S. to start negotiating follow-up agreements.

Q.76 The New START Treaty is a treaty between which of the following two nations on measures for the further reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms?

- A. France & China
- B. Russian Federation & United States of America: ANSWER
- C. United States of America & India
- D. France & United Kingdom

Q.77 Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF Treaty) is a treaty that was signed during the Cold War in which of the following years?

- A. 1977
- B. 1986
- C. 1987
- D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.78 Which of the following statements is/are incorrect in the context of the NEW START treaty signed between USA and Russia?

- A. START treaty replaced the Treaty of Moscow (SORT)
- B. It is being signed on 8th of April 2010 in Moscow, Russia.
- C. It reduced strategic nuclear missile number by half.
- D. None of the Above

Q.79 The NEW Start Treaty is a treaty for which of the following issues?

- A. Prevention of Terrorism
- B. Friendship Treaty
- C. Nuclear Arms control Treaty
- D. Regulating the contracts on international trade

Q.80 What is the formal name of the New START Treaty?

- A. New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty
- B. Measures for the further reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms
- C. Settling Trade and Re-negotiating the Trade
- D. None of the above

PASSAGE-17

Q. India's post-Independence achievement in transforming itself from a milk deficit country to the world's largest milk producer has been exemplary. That said, India has the world's largest dairy herd but milk yield of our farm animals is miserably low. Animal production systems in India are mostly based on low-cost inputs drawn from crop residues and agro by-products, causing nutritional deprivation of the animals and thus impeding their productivity potential. Farmers often resort to feeding concentrate to lactating animals for exploiting maximum milk, but high concentrate diet not only accentuates production costs but also sometimes induces rumen metabolic disorders in the animals.

Volatility in prices of the feed ingredients is another area of concern, as it destabilises cash inflows of the

farmers. The current spike in cattle feed prices has thrown dairy farmers into distress. Many studies have empirically established that green fodder is crucial in balancing ration for livestock and sustaining milk yield growth in the long run. But, as per the recent report, 'Revisiting National Forage Demand and Availability Scenario', released by Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute (IGFRI), for every 100 kg of green fodder required, India is short of 11.24 kg. The situation is especially bad in 15 States, where the deficit is above 25 per cent.

Q.81 Recently, the International Dairy Federation World Dairy Summit (IDF WDS 2022), is scheduled to be held in _____?

- A. Washington DC
- B. New Delhi
- C. Pune
- D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.82 Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance (UMANG) Mobile App is a unified, secure, multi-channel, multi-platform, multi-lingual, multi-service mobile app launched under the Digital India initiative of the _____?

- A. Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
- B. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
- C. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY)
- D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.83 Out of the given options, the International Dairy Federation is headquartered at which of the following places?

- A. Berlin, Germany
- B. Oslo, Norway
- C. Brussels, Belgium
- D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.84 In India, National Milk Day is celebrated to commemorate the birth Anniversary of _____ who is also considered as the Milk Man of India?

- A. Norman Borlaug
- B. MS Swaminathan
- C. Pedro A. Sanchez
- D. Verghese Kurien

Q.85 Which of the following is the world's largest dairy development programme that was launched on 13th January, 1970 and aimed at increasing milk production in India?

- A. Operation 'White'
- B. Operation 'Milk'
- C. Operation 'Flood'
- D. None of the following

PASSAGE-18

Q. The Supreme Court on Thursday directed the Union Home Ministry to file a report within three weeks on whether states have complied with the court's earlier verdicts on curbing hate speech. (1) Of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), punishes any speech, writings, or signs that "with premeditated and malicious intent" insult

citizens' religion or religious beliefs "As the first step, at least this information should be before us. Which states are proactive, which are not acting at all, which have acted partially..." the bench observed. The bench, comprising Justices A M Khanwilkar, A S Oka and J B Pardiwala, was hearing a batch of petitions seeking the top court's intervention in curbing hate speech and rumour-mongering. The Jamiat Ulama-i-Hind is one of the petitioners, who have sought the court's intervention to curb hate speech in the wake of remarks by certain political leaders on the Prophet, which had sparked widespread protests. The court was referring to earlier rulings in which, it said, it had passed "preventive, corrective and remedial" measures to deal with such situations.

In a 2018 ruling, *Tehseen Poonawala v Union of India*, the Supreme Court had condemned the "sweeping phenomenon" of lynching and mob violence in the country. It had issued several directions to the Centre and state governments to curb such violence including bringing a new law, if necessary. In *Shakti Vahini v Union of India* verdict in 2018, in which petitioners sought the court's intervention in curbing honour killing, the top court ruled that any attempt by khap panchayats, or any other assembly, to scuttle or prevent two consenting adults from marrying is absolutely 'illegal'. Appearing for the Centre, Additional Solicitor General K M Nataraj said they can collect information from various states and UTs as to what transpired there and what development has taken place to comply with the apex court directives.

Q.86 Which of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), punishes any speech, writings, or signs that "with premeditated and malicious intent" insult citizens' religion or religious beliefs which should be redacted with (1)?

- A. Section 294
- B. Section 295 (A)
- C. Section 301
- D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.87 On which of the following Supreme Court Judgements, The legality of Section 295(A) was affirmed by a five-judge Bench of the Supreme Court?

- A. Superintendent, Central Prison, Fatehgarh Vs Ram Manohar Lohia case
- B. Bahadur Yadav Case
- C. Ramji Lal Modi Case
- D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.88 National Crime Records Bureau, headquartered in _____, was set-up in 1986 under the Ministry of Home Affairs to function as a repository of information on crime and criminals so as to assist the investigators in linking crime to the perpetrators.

- A. Pune
- B. New Delhi
- C. Gurgaon
- D. None of the following

Q.89 With the reference to hate speech, Consider the given statements & state which of the following is/are correct?

- I. Sections 153A and 153B of the IPC punishes acts that cause enmity and hatred between two groups.
 - II. Sections 505(1) and 505(2) make the publication and circulation of content which may cause ill-will or hatred between different groups an offence.
- A. Only I follows
 - B. Only II follows
 - C. Both I & II follows

D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.90 Which of the following articles of the Indian Constitution guarantees the freedom to profess, propagate, and practise religion, and allows all religious sections to manage their own affairs in matters of religion?

- A. Article 32
- B. Article 25
- C. Article 39
- D. All of the above

PASSAGE-19

Q. Maldives President (X) on Tuesday reaffirmed the island nation's "India-first" policy during his visit to New Delhi, with both countries reassuring each other that they continued to remain mindful of the other's security concerns. On his third visit to India as president, Solih had discussions with Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi, who also hosted a luncheon in his honour. He was also the first foreign leader to be received by the new Indian president, Droupadi Murmu. In his media statement, President asserted that India has always been a "reliable ally to the Maldives, through thick and thin". "India is almost always, our first responder in times of crises, and is amongst the loudest supporters in times of good fortune. Which is why, my Administration's 'India First' policy is so crucial to ensure that our longstanding ties continue to weather the test of time. It is during my Administration thus far, that we have reached the pinnacle of our diplomatic and economic relations," he said.

The joint statement stated that Modi underlined Maldives' "special place" in India's "Neighbourhood first" policy, while Maldivian President "reaffirmed his government's "India-First Policy". At a media briefing, India's high commissioner to the Maldives Munu Mahawar said that the 'India Out' campaign was being "run on misinformation, false propaganda, and they do not reflect the views of the people of Maldives".

Q.91 Out of the given options, Which of the following is the current/incumbent President of the Republic of Maldives which should be replaced with (X)?

- A. Abdulla Yameen
- B. Maumoon A. Gayoom
- C. Mohamed Nasheed
- D. Ibrahim Mohammed Solih

Q.92 Examine the given statements in the context of the India-Maldives Relationship & state which of the following is/are incorrect?

I. In August 2021, Larsen & Toubro, an Indian company, signed a contract for the largest-ever infrastructure project in Maldives which is the Greater Male Connectivity Project (GMCP).

II. The National College for Policing and Law Enforcement (NCPL) was inaugurated by India's External Affairs Minister during his two day visit to Maldives in 2022.

- A. Only I is incorrect
- B. Only II is incorrect
- C. Both I & II are incorrect
- D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.93 Consider the given statements & state which of the following is/are incorrect in the context of the Greater Male Connectivity Project (GMCP)?

- A. It will consist of a 6.74 km-long bridge and causeway link between Male and nearby islands of Villingli, Gulhifalhu and Thilafushi.
- B. The project is funded by a grant of USD 100 million and a Line of Credit (LOC) of USD 400 million from

India.

- C. It is not only the biggest project India is doing in the Maldives but also the biggest infrastructure project in the Maldives overall.
- D. None of the above

Q.94 The GMCP project would be bigger than the _____ built with Chinese assistance that connects Male with Hulhumale and Hulhule and was completed in 2018?

- A. Sinamale Bridge
- B. Cangde Grand Bridge
- C. Tianjin Grand Bridge
- D. Weinan Weihe Grand Bridge

Q.95 Consider the given options & state which of the following organisations is not the multinational forum shared by India & Maldives?

- A. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)
- B. Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)
- C. South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation (SASEC)
- D. All of the above

Passage-20

Q. A new and ambitious economic alliance, formalised in June, is reportedly causing unease amongst policymakers in New Delhi. Intended to reduce the dependence of the member nations on China for supplies of 17 rare earth minerals. The Union Finance Ministry has reportedly sought the Ministry of External Affairs' help to find a place for India in the new alliance. The government's concern isn't misplaced. Critical minerals are essential components of several modern-day appliances, including smartphones and computers. They are building blocks of green technologies like solar panels and wind turbines and are indispensable for the transition to electric battery-driven cars. The International Energy Agency expects the demand for some of these minerals, such as lithium, to grow more than 40 times in the next two decades. This is likely to intensify the competition in the field. China doesn't just dominate supplies, it also has a head start of close to 25 years over other countries in developing the skills required for exploring and processing critical minerals. In recent times, Europe has woken up to the need to train mining engineering talent and taken steps to address skill gaps. In February, the Budapest-headquartered European Institute of Innovation and Technology launched a Battery Alliance Academy that will train 8 lakh workers by 2025 for the EU's battery industry. Japanese corporations have made some headway in developing processing technologies. Policymakers in other countries have begun conversations to address the needs of the new knowledge economy. Last month, the Australian Resources and Energy Employer Association published a report estimating the industry's workforce deficit. In several countries, including the US, there is talk of short-term collaborations with China — the new alliance notwithstanding. India has, by and large, remained an outlier to such initiatives. In the coming years, India's ambitious renewable energy programme and its other decarbonising initiatives like the thrust towards electric vehicles will place human resource demands. The country's IITs and several other institutes do offer specialisation in mineral technologies. Such courses have to be upgraded, and several new ones initiated, to meet the challenges of the new knowledge economy.

Q.96 Minerals Security Partnership is an ambitious _____ led partnership to secure supply chains of critical minerals, aimed at reducing dependency on China.

- A. United States of America
- B. Australia
- C. India
- D. None of the above-mentioned

Q.97 Out of the given options, which of the following minerals are considered as the Critical Minerals?

- A. Lithium
- B. Cobalt
- C. Graphite
- D. All of the above-mentioned

Q.98 Recently with which of the following nations, India has signed the Critical Minerals Investment Partnership?

- A. China
- B. Australia
- C. France
- D. All of the above-mentioned

Q.99 Consider the given statements & state which of the following is/are correct in the reference to the 'Rare Earth Elements'?

Rare earth elements, also known as rare earths, are composed of 17 elements in the periodic table.

China is the major supplier of rare earths, providing between 90-95% of the global market supply.

India and the US, once leading global suppliers, still produce some rare earth products, but their contributions are now dwarfed by China's huge hold over the market.

- A. I & III follows
- B. Only II follows
- C. II & III follows
- D. All of the above-mentioned

Q.100 With the reference to the Minerals Security Partnership (MSP) which of the following statements is/are incorrect?

A It is an initiative by the Canada to bolster critical mineral supply chains

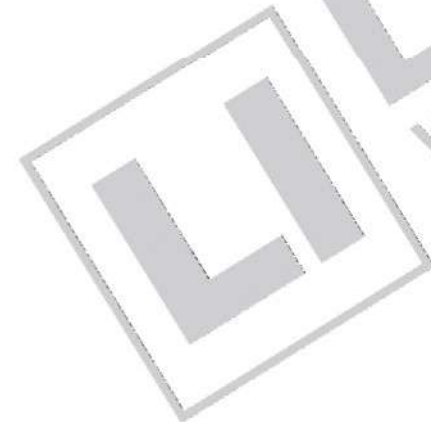
B. The Partners in the MSP include Australia, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the European Commission.

C. The goal of the MSP is to ensure that critical minerals are produced, processed, and recycled in a manner that supports the ability of countries to realize the full economic development benefit of their geological endowments.

D. None of the above-mentioned

ANSWERS KEY

1-B	2-D	3-A	4-B	5-C	6-A	7-C	8-C	9-B	10-D
11-D	12-A	13-A	14-D	15-B	16-C	17-B	18-A	19-B	20-C
21-D	22-D	23-B	24-C	25-A	26-D	27-B	28-C	29-B	30-D
31-B	32-C	33-D	34-D	35-B	36-A	37-C	38-B	39-A	40-D
41-B	42-D	43-B	44-D	45-A	46-A	47-D	48-C	49-A	50-C
51-B	52-D	53-C	54-C	55-C	56-B	57-B	58-C	59-A	60-A
61-AC	62-C	63-B	64-A	65-A	66-C	67-A	68-D	69-A	70-C
71-C	72-B	73-B	74-B	75-B	76-B	77-C	78-B	79-C	80-B
81-B	82-C	83-C	84-D	85-C	86-B	87-C	88-B	89-C	90-B
91-D	92-A	93-D	94-A	95-B	96-A	97-D	98-B	99-D	100-A



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