

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

1. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The author highlights India-led developing nations demanding enforcement of *legal obligations* under Article 9.1 (to “provide” finance), not mere voluntary efforts.

2. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The author uses diplomatic and institutional language, reporting India’s negotiation strategy factually — analytical but firm.

3. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: “Erosion of trust” stems from developed countries not meeting finance promises — undermining good faith in climate negotiations.

4. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The article systematically references *Articles 9.1, 9.3, and 4.3* to demonstrate legal basis for India’s stance — enumeration of legal-textual evidence.

5. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The passage notes Article 9.1 as a *legal obligation* and *moral imperative*, linking it to Article 4.3 of the 1992 Convention.

6. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Reopening Article 9.1 assumes the “provide” clause carries *enforceable and separate* obligation.

7. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Binding enforcement clauses (with penalties) would make obligations compulsory, strengthening India’s claim.

8. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: A critic could argue that India stresses obligations of developed countries while downplaying its own differentiated but shared responsibilities under CBDR.

9. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: India’s entire argument rests on the legal distinction between “*mobilising*” (*effort*) and “*providing*” (*obligation*).

10. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The analogy fits: developing nations = lender of trust, developed nations = borrower bound by contract (Paris Agreement) to repay with climate finance.

Legal Reasoning

11. A

Explanation- A free press plays a critical role in the dissemination of information and the protection of individual rights, and it requires the freedom of speech and expression to function effectively.

12. A

Explanation- The right to peaceful assembly is particularly important in times of political unrest, as it allows individuals to come together to protest against government policies or actions that they believe to be unjust.

13. A

Explanation- The Indian Constitution allows for the imposition of reasonable restrictions on the rights guaranteed by Article 19 in the interests of public order, morality, and the security of the state.

14. A

Explanation- The government may impose restrictions on the freedom of speech and expression in order to prevent incitement to violence or the dissemination of false information. 15. A

Explanation-

15. A

Explanation- The rights guaranteed by Article 19 of the Indian Constitution, such as freedom of speech and expression and the right to assemble peacefully, are similar to those guaranteed by other democratic constitutions.

16. D

Explanation- According to the provisions of Article 21, no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. This means that the person must be produced before a judicial magistrate within 24 hours of his arrest, as required by law. If the police have failed to do this, a complaint should be filed against them for violating the person's rights.

17. B

Explanation- According to the provisions of Article 21, no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. This means that the person must be given a fair trial, and if there are claims that this did not occur, the case must be reviewed by a higher court. If there is evidence that could exonerate the person, it is appropriate to stay the sentence of death pending a review of the case.

18. D

Explanation- According to the provisions of Article 21, no person shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment. If the person claims that he is being subjected to physical and mental abuse by the police, this constitutes a violation of his right to life and personal liberty. The person should be immediately produced before a judicial magistrate, and a complaint should be filed against the police for violating his rights.

19. D

Explanation- According to the provisions of Article 21, no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. This means that the person must be allowed access to a lawyer and must be produced before a judicial magistrate within 24 hours of his arrest, as required by law. If the person has been denied access to a lawyer and has not been produced before a judicial magistrate within the required time period, a complaint should be filed against the police for violating his rights.

20. B

Explanation- According to the provisions of Article 21, no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. This means that the person must be given a fair trial, and if there are claims that this did not occur, the case must be reviewed by a higher court. If there is new evidence that could exonerate the person, it is appropriate for the sentence to be reviewed in order to ensure that the person received a fair trial.

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General Knowledge

21. A — Draft taxonomy and sovereign green bonds are described as policy levers.
22. B — The passage explicitly notes weak risk appetite for hard-to-abate sectors and the need to de-risk projects.
23. A — Sovereign green bonds, taxonomy, and RBI/SEBI disclosure measures are listed.
24. A — Need for blended finance vehicles to crowd-in private capital is stated as a challenge/solution.
25. A — Strategic outcome (mobilising capital, aligning with net-zero 2070) is a reasoned inference from the passage.

Q	Correct	Explanation
26	A	India's Climate Finance Taxonomy defines what qualifies as 'green' and curbs greenwashing (DEA 2025 draft).
27	A	Passage gives exact data: 83% domestic, 66% private sector.
28	A	Clean energy receives ~47% of mitigation finance — the largest share.
29	A	India's overall climate-finance mobilisation is aligned with its <i>Net-Zero 2070</i> goal (COP26, Glasgow 2021).
30	A	Passage mentions data-tracking gaps, institutional weaknesses as challenges.

31	A	Deccan Traps and Varkala Cliffs are in the list. (P)	
32	B	Tentative list total given as 69. (P)	
33	A	Composition given as 49 cultural, 17 natural, 3 mixed. (P)	
34	C	Passage says tentative list does <i>not</i> guarantee inscription. (P)	
35	A	Naga Hill Ophiolite is mentioned among sites. (P)	
36	A	Suggests "44th site" for India. (P)	
37	A	Visitor-pressure is referenced as "pilgrim-ecosystem linkages" and implication of challenge; not explicit. (O)	
38	A	Aligns with sustainable-development and climate-resilience. (P)	
39	A	Process step for tentative listing before nomination. (P)	
40	A	Himalayan Glacier Ice-Core Archive is not in the passage (just hypothetical). (O)	

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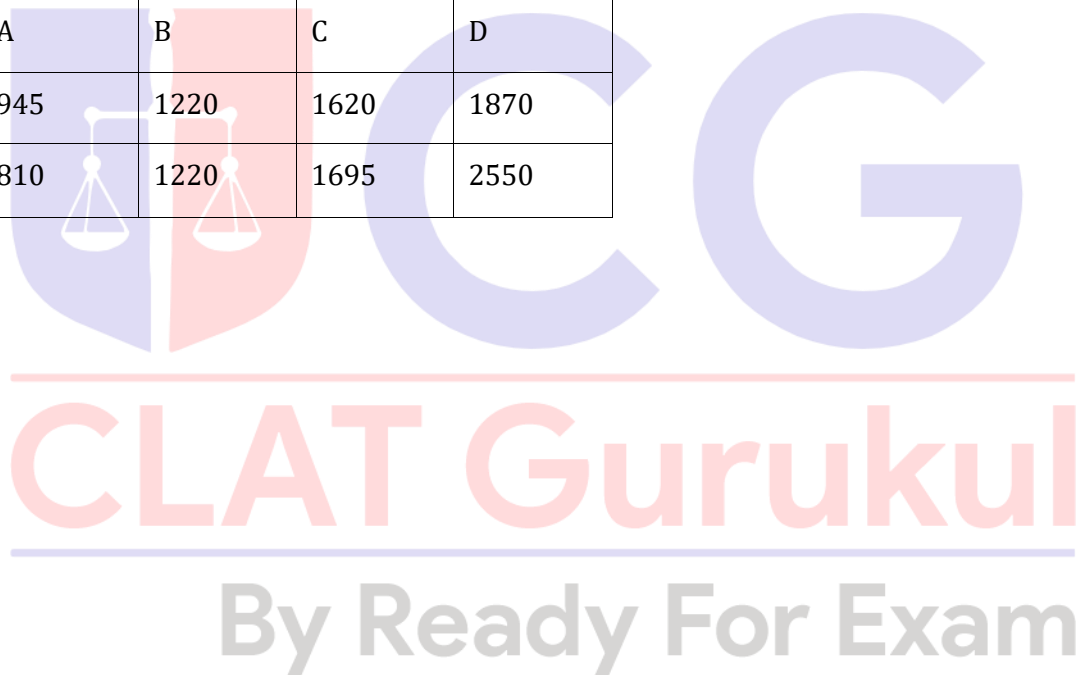
Quantitative Technique

41. (d) difference = $19\% - 11\% = 8\%$, $120000 \times 8\% = 9600$
 42. (c) $10200 \times 100 / 120000 = 8.5\%$
 43. (a) total cost = $15\% + 14\% = 29\%$, $120000 \times 29\% = 34800$
 44. (d) $(19 - 11) \times 100 / 11 = 72.73\%$
 45. (a) $360 \times 15\% = 54$

EXPLANATION :

	A	B	C	D
MALE	945	1220	1620	1870
FEMALE	810	1220	1695	2550

46. C
 47. A
 48. D
 49. B
 50. B



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