ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

Source: The Indian Express

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"I BELIEVE that France cannot continue to be France if it leaves its role in the world by the wayside", French President Emmanuel Macron wrote in his memoir, *Revolution*, in 2017.

As chair of the Artificial Intelligence (AI) Action Summit in Paris on February 11, the President would be trying to fulfil this obligation. And he has invited Prime Minister Narendra Modi to co-chair the Summit, offering India an important part in the effort to make and shape the rules for technologies on the next frontier.

Back in 1998, speaking in New Delhi's Vigyan Bhawan, President Jacques Chirac first proposed the idea of "a partnership for the 21st century" with India, "a global partnership grounded in our complementarities and our common interests".

The two countries have travelled a significant distance on that high road since then.

India at AI summit

The invitation to India to co-chair the AI Summit is being seen as a recognition of New Delhi's approach to AI, and its expanding role in the domain of new and emerging technologies. While China is a global leader in this breakthrough technology, the choice made by Paris signals the importance it attaches to shared values and convergences.

India's Strategic Partnership with France is its oldest, and the two countries have stood together in addressing a range of global issues. In 2015, they launched the International Solar Alliance on the sidelines of the Paris climate conference, and they are co-chairs of the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI). Together, they have made significant contributions to writing the code for a green and sustainable planet; they are now collaborating to mark the contours of development in the digital world.

The Summit will provide India with a platform to contribute towards the development of AI in an inclusive, responsible, and equitable manner, and to address associated risks.

India will share its views on the democratisation of AI, and on bringing its benefits to the Global South.
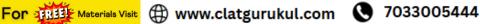

Aims of AI Summit

The Paris Summit will seek to build on the two summits held in the United Kingdom in November 2023 and South Korea in May 2024.

The Bletchley Park Declaration signed at the UK summit, attended by 28 countries, affirmed that AI should be designed, developed, deployed, and used in a manner that is safe, human-centric, trustworthy, and responsible.

The Seoul Summit, co-hosted by the UK, was attended by 27 nations. The Seoul Declaration reaffirmed their commitment to international cooperation on AI, and to addressing the challenges and opportunities presented by the new technology. The summit also proposed a network of AI Safety Institutes.

The Paris Summit has five main themes:

- Public Interest AI,
- Future of Work,
- Innovation and Culture,
- Trust in AI, and
- Global AI Governance.

It will aim to leverage existing initiatives and fora on AI, including by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the G7, G20, etc.

The Summit will launch concrete initiatives to place AI at the service of the common good, with a specific focus on the needs of the Global South. India has been actively engaged in a range of discussions, including co-chairing the AI Governance Working Group, participating in deliberations of other working groups to shape deliverables, serving on the Steering Committee, contributing to negotiations on the Leaders Statement, and participating in the GPAI (Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence) Ministerial Meeting on the Summit sidelines.

New Delhi's focus

India will be putting forward the example of the IndiaAI Mission. The Rs 10,371 crore programme aims to democratise AI innovation and ensure that its benefits are equitably distributed to all citizens.

On the global cooperation on AI, India is focused on three main areas:

1. GPAI

This is an OECD-supported multi-stakeholder initiative to guide the responsible development and use of AI. As a founding member and lead chair of GPAI for 2024, India has been working towards making GPAI the nodal partnership for global cooperation on AI.

2. Bridging the AI Divide

India is pushing for inclusive AI Governance focused on bridging the widening AI divide between countries, and democratising AI globally.

3. Global South Priorities

India is advocating the empowerment of voices from the Global South in the discourse around cooperation on AI, spotlighting the unique challenges, opportunities, and requirements of the developing world.
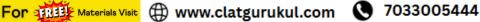

India–France ties

Modi's visit will be an occasion to further deepen the India–France strategic partnership. The PM shares a warm personal equation with President Macron, and the two leaders met thrice in 2024, with the President attending the Republic Day celebrations as Chief Guest.

Strategic ties between the countries have traditionally pivoted on areas such as defence, security, space, and civil nuclear energy collaboration. In particular, the defence partnership has seen an increasing indigenous element. Their defence cooperation is reviewed under the Annual Defence Dialogue (Defence Minister level) and the High Committee on Defence Cooperation (Secretary level).

Major ongoing defence-related projects include the P-75 Scorpene Project and purchase of Rafale aircraft. The two countries are discussing buying 26 Rafale-M fighter jets for the Indian Navy's aircraft carriers, and three more Scorpene-class conventional submarines.

The bilateral ties are also expanding into the sectors of tech, innovation, renewable energy, trade, economy, supply-chain partnership, and people-to-people relations.

The logo of India–France Innovation Year, 2026, will be unveiled during the PM's visit and the two leaders will jointly inaugurate a new Indian Consulate in Marseille. The city is a global communications hub, with its strategic location on the Mediterranean Sea making it a key node for the network of undersea cables linking Europe to Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. Ninety-nine per cent of the world's data traffic, both Internet and telephony, is carried by submarine cables.

Modi and Macron will also hold an India–France CEOs forum in Paris. An initiative on India–France Triangular Development Cooperation is likely to be launched as well, through which India and France will aim to implement climate- and SDGs-focused projects in third countries in the Indo-Pacific region.

Macron and Modi will visit the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) facilities close to Marseille. India, which is an active participant in the fusion technology project, has very significant energy requirements to fulfil its development goals.

Enduring partnership

Ties between India and France have evolved based on "strategic autonomy" and a "sense of respect". President Chirac had been India's Republic Day Guest in 1998, months before New Delhi conducted the Pokhran II nuclear tests — and afterwards, France refused to join the chorus of global condemnation and Western sanctions aimed at punishing India for its action. The same Chirac had agreed to be the Republic Day Guest as France's Prime Minister in 1976, when India had been shunned by much of the world due to Indira Gandhi's Emergency.
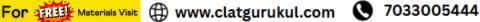
These actions were testimony to French pragmatism, foresight, and commitment to the relationship with India, as well as to the management of sensitive diplomatic situations. Bilateral ties have become even more durable and stronger since then.

1. Which of the following BEST captures the central purpose of India being invited to co-chair the AI Summit in Paris?

A. To position India as a counterweight to China's dominance in AI technology.
B. To recognise India's approach to AI and its growing role in shaping emerging tech norms.
C. To formalise India's leadership of all AI-related global institutions.
D. To shift the focus of global AI governance away from the OECD framework.

2. According to the passage, which of the following themes is **NOT** one of the five main themes of the Paris AI Summit?

A. Future of Work   B. Public Interest AI
C. Global Trade and Digital Commerce   D. Innovation and Culture

3. Which of the following statements BEST reflects India's priorities in global AI cooperation, as described in the passage?

A. India intends to centralise AI governance solely through the G20 and GPAI frameworks.

B. India seeks to democratise AI and address the widening divide between developed and developing nations.

C. India aims to support a private-sector-led global AI innovation market.
D. India advocates for restricting AI innovation until global safety mechanisms are perfected.

4. What does the passage indicate about France's past diplomatic approach toward India?

A. France has repeatedly sanctioned India for its defence decisions.
B. France has consistently aligned itself with Western blocs in pressuring India.
C. France has displayed pragmatism and respect for India's strategic autonomy.
D. France has maintained a distant and cautious stance on India's domestic policies.

5. Which of the following statements logically follows from India's participation in the ITER fusion project, as mentioned in the passage?

A. India is seeking short-term energy independence.
B. India is investing in high-technology collaborations to meet long-term development needs.
C. India will become the global leader in nuclear fusion by 2030.
D. France has delegated fusion technology leadership to India.

6. Argument: The passage argues that India's co-chairing of the AI Summit is recognition of its responsible and inclusive approach to AI.

Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen this argument?

A. India's domestic AI initiatives are heavily dependent on foreign technology.
B. Several Global South nations cite India's AI policies as a model for balancing innovation with inclusion.
C. China has criticised India's participation in the AI Summit.
D. France invited multiple countries to co-chair the summit alongside India.

7. Based on the passage, which of the following is the MOST reasonable inference?

A. India's role in global technology governance is driven primarily by defence cooperation with France.
B. India's participation in the AI Summit aligns with its broader pattern of taking leadership positions in global institutions.
C. India will replace France as co-chair for all future AI summits.
D. France chose India as co-chair primarily because of its large population.

8. Principle: Countries that demonstrate strategic autonomy and mutual respect form durable long-term partnerships.

Which fact from the passage best illustrates this principle?

A. The two countries are jointly exploring buying Rafale-M fighter jets.
B. France refused to sanction India after the Pokhran-II nuclear tests.
C. India and France are co-chairs of several climate-related bodies.
D. Macron and Modi have met thrice in the last year.

9. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the passage's claim that India and France share a deep strategic alignment on AI and technology governance?

A. France plans to shift its AI investment focus entirely toward EU-based projects.
B. India launches a competing AI Safety Institute without involving GPAI.
C. France refuses to share submarine technology without additional safeguards.
D. India expresses concern over the security of undersea cables passing through Marseille.

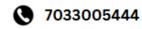**10.** The passage emphasises that India aims to bridge the "AI divide" between nations.

Which of the following scenarios BEST illustrates the practical application of this objective?

A. India builds the world's fastest supercomputer for domestic AI training.

B. India leads an initiative supplying low-cost AI tools to developing countries for public health and agriculture.

C. India develops a proprietary AI model and restricts access to all non-G20 nations.

D. India partners exclusively with France to create AI weapons for naval warfare.

LEGAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2019 seeks to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 to provide for road safety. The Act provides for grant of licenses and permits related to motor vehicles, standards for motor vehicles, and penalties for violation of these provisions.

The central government will develop a scheme for cashless treatment of road accident victims during golden hour. The Bill defines golden hour as the time period of up to one hour following a traumatic injury, during which the likelihood of preventing death through prompt medical care is the highest. The central government may also make a scheme for providing interim relief to claimants seeking compensation under third party insurance. The Bill increases the minimum compensation for hit and run cases as follows: (i) in case of death, from Rs 25,000 to two lakh rupees, and (ii) in case of grievous injury, from Rs 12,500 to Rs 50,000.

A good Samaritan is a person who renders emergency medical or non-medical assistance to a victim at the scene of an accident. The assistance must have been (i) in good faith, (ii) voluntary, and (iii) without the expectation of any reward. Such a person will not be liable for any civil or criminal action for any injury to or death of an accident victim, caused due to their negligence in providing assistance to the victim.
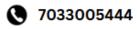
Aggregators are defined as digital intermediaries or market places which can be used by passengers to connect with a driver for transportation purposes (taxi services). These aggregators will be issued licenses by state. Further, they must comply with the Information Technology Act, 2000.

11. Ritik is a constable in the UP Police department. He was visiting a relative in Jaipur, Rajasthan. While walking along with the relative on the M.G. Road, Ritik witnessed a car crash. Ajit, the driver of the car suffered from a tire burst and his car rammed into the barricade. Ritik ran towards the accident site. Ajit was unconscious and stuck in the car due to the seat belt locked in. While trying to unlock the seat belt Ritik pressed strongly on Ajit's back, breaking his spinal cord. When Ajit claimed consciousness, he realised he cannot walk anymore. Ajit has sued Ritik. Ritik is seeking protection for being a good Samaritan. Decide.
(a) Ritik is not liable as his actions were in good faith.
(b) Ritik is liable as being a policeman he is bound to help.
(c) Ritik is liable as being a policeman he ought to know how to help accident victims.
(d) Ritik is not liable as Ajit is alive because of Ritik.

12. The Mumbai Local train network users 18 accidental deaths daily. The Railways has come up with a scheme of registered volunteers on each train who shall be paid a monthly stipend to ensure safe travel across the local train network. Usha is a registered volunteer and helps on the route from Bandra to Churchgate. Sumit pushes 2 fellow passengers on the gate while trying to board the train. The 2 passengers slip on the train and fall on the platform. Usha pulls the chain and helps the 2 passengers get first aid. While giving first aid to one of the passengers, Usha mistakenly presses on the forearm too tightly. This leads to a muscle tear. The passenger had an exam that day and was unable to write it because of the muscle tear. Passenger sues Usha for damages. Usha is seeking protection for being a good Samaritan. Decide.
(a) Usha cannot claim the protection as she receives a stipend for the work.
(b) Usha cannot claim the protection as she was not acting in good faith.
(c) Usha can claim protection as she has voluntarily enrolled to help.
(d) Both (a) & (b).

13. The Mumbai Local train network users 18 accidental deaths daily. The Railways has come up with a scheme of registered volunteers on each train who shall ensure safe travel across the local train network. Usha is a registered volunteer and helps on the route from Bandra to Churchgate. Sumit pushes 2 fellow passengers on the gate while trying to board the train. The 2 passengers slip on the train and fall on the platform. Usha pulls the chain and helps the 2 passengers get first aid. While giving first aid to one of the passengers, Usha mistakenly

presses on the forearm too tightly. This leads to a muscle tear. The passenger had an exam that day and was unable to write it because of the muscle tear. Passenger sues Usha for damages. Usha is seeking protection for being a good Samaritan. Decide.
(a) Usha cannot claim the protection as she registered for the work.
(b) Usha cannot claim the protection as she was not acting in good faith.
(c) Usha can claim protection as she has voluntarily enrolled to help.
(d) Both (a) & (b).

14. Singh runs a taxi company and has numerous cars. He was recently told by his friend about this taxi app that he used in London. Singh wants to open a similar business in Delhi. He gets a developer to design the app and then starts marketing it. The app starts receiving taxi service orders and becomes popular. Harinder is jealous of Singh and so he uses the app but is unsatisfied with the service. He tries to complain to Singh but he doesn't respond well knowing he is just jealous. Harinder sues Singh's Taxi service for the MV Act violations. Decide.
(a) Harinder's suit will fail as he is acting out of jealousy.
(b) Harinder's suit will succeed as Singh never applied for license of cab aggregator.
(c) Harinder's suit will succeed as Singh did not provide good customer service.
(d) None of the above.

15. Agra Expressway is prone to high-speed accidents. X is driving above the speed limit on the Expressway as he wants to test his new AUDI car. X loses control of the car and it crashes into the barricade. A truck driver stops near the accident and calls the helpline number for ambulance and help. The ambulance arrives within 10 minutes of the accident taking place. X is taken inside the ambulance and taken to the nearest hospital. X is given timely treatment and his life is saved. Hospital applies for compensation from the government for rendering services during Golden Hour. Decide.
(a) Compensation shall be denied as X was speeding which is a law violation and thus suffered an accident on his own volition.
(b) Compensation shall be denied as X is capable of paying for himself
(c) Compensation shall be granted as the Hospital rendered service during Golden hour.
(d) Both A & B.

Passage-II

The Right to Information (Amendment) Bill, 2019 ('Bill') that amends the Right to Information Act, 2005 ('Act') was introduced in the Lok Sabha on July 19, 2019.

Under the Act, 'public authorities' are required to make disclosures on various aspects of their structure and functioning. This includes: (i) disclosure on their organization, functions, and structure, (ii) powers and duties of its officers and employees, and (iii) financial information. The intent of such suo moto disclosures is that the public should need minimum recourse through the Act to obtain such information. If such information is not made available, citizens have the right to request for it from such authorities.
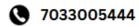
'Public authorities' include bodies of self-government established under the Constitution, or under any law or government notification. For instance, these include Ministries, public sector undertakings, and regulators. It also includes any entities owned, controlled or substantially financed and non-government organizations substantially financed directly or indirectly by funds provided by the government.

The Act has established a three-tier structure for enforcing the right to information guaranteed under the Act. Public authorities shall designate some of their officers as Public Information Officers ('PIO'). The first request for information goes to the Central/State Assistant Public Information Officer and Central/State Public Information Officer, designated by the public authorities. These Officers are required to provide information to an RTI applicant within 30 days of the request. Appeals from their decisions go to an Appellate Authority. Appeals against the order of the Appellate Authority go to the State Information Commission or the Central Information Commission. These Information Commissions consist of a Chief Information Commissioner ('CIC'), and up to 10 Information Commissioners ('IC').

The Bill changes the terms and conditions of service of the CIC and Information Commissioners at the centre and in states. For example, under the unamended Act, the CIC and ICs held office for a term of five years. However, the Bill proposes that the central government would notify the term of office for the CIC and ICs.

16. The State of SabkaDesh brought into place a new legislation that sought to identify illegal immigrants within its territory. The task of performing a ground-level survey of the population residing within the territory of SabkaDesh was outsourced to a private company by the name of Amit & Shah Bros. with which the government of SabkaDesh entered into a contract. The company also maintained a database of the population it surveyed along with recording their immigrant status in a separate database. The parameters of determining who was an illegal immigrant had been specified by the government of SabkaDesh. SabkiAwaaz, a non-governmental organization, sought to obtain the data collected by the government as a part of the survey. With what body should SabkiAwaaz submit its RTI application for obtaining such data?
(a) The PIO appointed by Amit & Shah Bros.
(b) The PIO appointed by the concerned department of the government of SabkaDesh
(c) It should directly appeal to the Central Information Commission for the release of such data
(d) None of the above

17. Consider that in the factual situation described in question 1, one of the terms of the contract between SabkaDesh and Amit & Shah Bros. required the private company to maintain and store the data collected as a part of their survey in an online server owned by the State. However, the record pertaining to the determination of who was an illegal immigrant was to be kept in the record books of Amit & Shah Bros. itself. In such a situation, if an RTI application is filed with Amit & Shah Bros., which data is the company obliged to disclose?
(a) Only the data which is maintained and stored in the online server owned by SabkaDesh
(b) The entire record of data including the record of who was an illegal immigrant
(c) The company is not obliged to disclose any data
(d) None of the above

18. Consider that while the data collection exercise is in progress by Amit & Shah Bros., the Supreme Court of the country rules that any statutory corporation or independent body shall be considered an agency or instrumentality of the State (and therefore, State) which carries on trade or business which otherwise would have been carried out by the State. In light of such a decision of the Court, which of the following statements can be considered true?
I. Amit & Shah Bros. will have to appoint a Public Information Officer
II. Amit & Shah Bros. will have to disclose any information requested for by SabkiAwaaz with respect to the data being collected by the company in furtherance of its contract with SabkaDesh
III. SabkaDesh will have to carry on the exercise of conducting the ground-level survey departmentally
(a) Only III   (b) Both I and II   (c) Only II   (d) Only I

19. Which of the following bodies would not fall within the meaning of 'public authorities' as per the RTI Act?
(a) A temple that receives funding from several political parties for the upkeep of the temple idols and structure.
(b) The resident welfare association in a colony which reports to the local member of the legislative assembly on issues of security of the colony.
(c) Both (a) and (b).
(d) None of the above.

20. Jim applied to the public information officer of the State Education Department for disclosing the reasons why he failed in his high school state board examinations. The PIO rejects his application on the grounds that it is not obliged to disclose such information. Request for which of the following information, if made by Jim, would have required the concerned PIO to make a disclosure?
(a) The ambit of the duties of the PIO
(b) The monthly remuneration of the employees of the State education department
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of the above

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Passage-I

The Konkan Railway, developed as one of India's most ambitious engineering projects of the late 20th century, currently functions as a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) under the Ministry of Railways. Established in 1990, the Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL) was tasked with constructing and operating the 741 km railway line connecting Maharashtra, Goa, and Karnataka through one of the most geographically challenging terrains in the country. Its unique administrative structure—distinct from the zonal railway system—was designed to ensure financial autonomy and faster project execution. However, over the past decade, debates have intensified regarding the need to merge KRCL with the Indian Railways, particularly to harmonize operational standards, financial systems, recruitment procedures, and long-term maintenance planning.

The proposed merger is driven by multiple factors. First, the corporation's debt burden has remained substantial since its inception, and periodic restructuring has been required to maintain financial stability. Absorbing KRCL into the Indian Railways may allow for streamlined financing, including access to central budgetary support, thereby reducing the corporation's dependence on commercial borrowings. Second, operational integration with the Indian Railways' zones—particularly the Central Railway and South Western Railway—could improve timetable coordination, freight handling, and disaster response. The region's vulnerability to landslides, especially during monsoons, has highlighted the need for unified engineering and safety protocols.

On the governance front, KRCL currently maintains its own cadre of engineers, technicians, and administrative staff. A merger would imply harmonization with Indian Railways' Group A, B, C, and D cadres, raising questions about promotions, seniority, and pension liabilities. Employee unions have expressed both optimism and apprehension. Supporters argue that a merger would offer greater career mobility and job security. Others fear dilution of KRCL's performance-driven culture.

From a strategic perspective, the Konkan route is vital for India's freight movement, particularly petroleum, coal imports, and coastal connectivity supporting the Sagarmala project. Integrating KRCL into the Indian Railways may also accelerate electrification, signaling modernization, and dedicated freight corridor linkages. Additionally, operational integration could strengthen India's coastal and logistical infrastructure, aligning with the PM Gati Shakti framework.

Despite these potential benefits, concerns persist that KRCL's financial liabilities could burden Indian Railways. Moreover, KRCL's autonomy has allowed for innovative solutions, such as anti-collision devices and reinforced earth technology, which may get diluted in a centralized system. As of now, the Government of India has not issued any official notification confirming the merger. The matter remains under examination, with committees evaluating financial, operational, and administrative implications.

21. Which of the following is a major reason behind considering the merger of KRCL with Indian Railways?

1. Synchronizing operational protocols
2. Reducing dependence on commercial borrowing
3. Implementing an entirely new route alignment
4. Replacing all staff with contractual employees

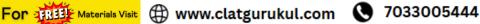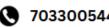A. 1 and 2 only   B. 1, 2 and 4 only   C. 2, 3 and 4 only   D. 1 and 3 only

22. Which unique aspect of KRCL distinguishes it from zonal railways?

A. It was constructed entirely by private contractors
B. It operates as a PSU with financial autonomy
C. It handles only freight transport
D. It functions under the Ministry of Defence

23. Which zone(s) would most likely coordinate operations if a merger occurs?

A. Northern and Eastern Railway
C. Western and Northeast Frontier Railway

B. Central and South Western Railway
D. Southern and Eastern Railway

24. Which concern is associated with integrating KRCL's workforce into Indian Railways' cadre system?

A. Lack of technical expertise among KRCL engineers
C. Absence of safety training

B. Seniority and pension liabilities
D. Inadequate rolling-stock availability

25. The Konkan route is strategically significant mainly for—

A. boosting agricultural exports
C. enhancing India's Himalayan connectivity

B. supporting Sagarmala-linked coastal logistics
D. linking India with East Asian maritime routes

26. Which geological factor makes the Konkan Railway vulnerable?

A. Extreme desert climate
C. Volcanic activity

B. Frequent landslides during monsoon
D. Large glaciers

27. Which of the following innovations originated within KRCL?

A. Anti-collision device
C. Magnetic levitation trains

B. Hyperloop transport system
D. Drone-based track monitoring

28. What is a potential downside of merging KRCL with Indian Railways?

A. Loan waiver for private contractors
C. Reduction of track length in the region

B. Loss of KRCL's autonomous innovation culture
D. Conversion of all stations into terminals

29. Who established KRCL?

A. Ministry of Finance
C. Planning Commission

B. Ministry of Railways
D. State governments of Maharashtra and Karnataka

30. Which broader national initiative may benefit from KRCL–IR integration?

A. National Education Policy
C. National Mission for Clean Ganga

B. PM Gati Shakti
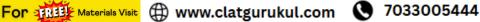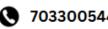D. Smart Cities Mission

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PASSAGE — II

India's agricultural policy framework rests on a diverse set of government schemes designed to improve productivity, ensure farmer welfare, strengthen market linkages, and promote climate-resilient farming. Over the last decade, the Union Government has reorganized agricultural support around three pillars: **income security**, **input optimisation**, and **sustainability transition**. The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) provides direct income support of ₹6,000 annually to eligible farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer, becoming India's largest cash-transfer programme in agriculture. Complementing this is the **Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)**, aimed at shielding farmers from yield loss due to climate and weather risks. PMFBY is implemented on an actuarial premium basis, with farmers paying only 2% for Kharif, 1.5% for Rabi, and 5% for commercial/horticulture crops.

In the domain of irrigation, the **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)** seeks "Har Khet Ko Pani," integrating micro-irrigation, watershed development, and creation of protective irrigation structures. The **Micro-Irrigation Fund (MIF)** established under NABARD supports states to expand drip and sprinkler irrigation. To improve soil productivity,

the **Soil Health Card Scheme** provides nutrient-status analysis to guide fertiliser use, reducing input wastage and enhancing yield. Simultaneously, **Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)** promotes cluster-based organic farming, while the **National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF)** accelerates the transition to chemical-free agriculture, especially through Subhash Palekar's zero-budget natural farming model.

For climate adaptation and resource efficiency, the government launched the **National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)**, under which components like Rainfed Area Development (RAD) and Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture Monitoring System (CCSAM) operate. The **Kisan Credit Card (KCC)** scheme has been expanded to include livestock, dairy, and fisheries farmers, ensuring low-interest agricultural credit. The **Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)** incentivises creation of post-harvest infrastructure, including cold chains, primary processing units, and warehouses.

Market reforms gained momentum with the **e-NAM platform**, which integrates agricultural mandis for unified national trade. For price stability, the government uses **Minimum Support Price (MSP)** procurement through FCI and State agencies. In livestock and fisheries, flagship initiatives include the **Rashtriya Gokul Mission**, **National Livestock Mission**, **PM Matsya Sampada Yojana**, and the **Dairy Infrastructure Development Fund**.

To reduce crop residue burning, the **Crop Residue Management Scheme** supports subsidised machinery like Happy Seeder and Super-Straw Management Systems. To modernise rural value chains, **PM Formalisation of Micro Food Enterprises (PM-FME)** and the **Operation Greens Scheme** for TOP (Tomato, Onion, Potato) crops address price crashes and supply-chain inefficiencies.

Collectively, these schemes form an integrated ecosystem bridging **productivity**, **sustainability**, **risk mitigation**, and **value-addition**, shaping India's agricultural transformation agenda for 2025–2030.

31. Which of the following scheme–objective pairs is correctly matched?

1. PM-KISAN – Direct income support
2. PMFBY – Soil nutrient analysis
3. PKVY – Organic farming clusters
4. AIF – Crop insurance compensation

A. 1 and 3 only   **B. 1 and 2 only**   **C. 2 and 4 only**   **D. 1, 2 and 4**

32. Which scheme focuses on chemical-free agriculture?

A. PMKSY   B. PKVY   C. AIF   D. PM-FME

33. Which mission includes components like Rainfed Area Development and CCSAM?

A. NMSA   B. NMOOP   C. NMNF   D. PM-MKSY

34. Micro-Irrigation Fund (MIF) is operated through:

A. SIDBI   B. NABARD   C. RBI   D. NABCONS

35. Which scheme integrates drip irrigation, watershed development, and protective irrigation?

A. PMFBY   B. PMKSY   C. PKVY   D. SHC Scheme
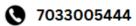
36. The e-NAM platform is primarily designed to:

A. Provide crop insurance
B. Integrate mandis for national trade
C. Promote horticulture clusters
D. Offer solar pump subsidies

37. Which scheme supports cold-chain infrastructure creation?

A. AIF   B. PMKSY   C. PKVY   D. NMSA

38. The Soil Health Card Scheme primarily promotes:

A. Digital land records   B. Balanced fertiliser use
C. MSP procurement   D. Livestock breeding

39. KCC has been expanded to include which sectors?

A. Only crops   B. Crops and horticulture   C. Dairy, fisheries and livestock   D. Only fisheries

40. Operation Greens initially targeted which commodities?

A. Pulses   B. Rice, Wheat, Maize   C. Tomato, Onion, Potato   D. Mustard, Sesame, Soybean

Quantitative Technique

Passage-I

Direction : Study the given information and answer the following question .
Two places A and B are 600 km apart. Anand starts from point A with his car towards B and covers the first 1/3rd of the distance at 50 km/hr, the second 1/3rd of the distance at 40 km/hr and last 1/3rd of the distance with 20 km/hr. At the same time, Kundan starts from point B with his car towards A and covers the 1st half of the distance at 60 km/hr, the second 2nd half of the distance at 75 km/hr.

41. Find the average speed of Kundan for total journey.
(A)67.5km/hr   (B)66.67km/hr   (C)56.25km/hr   (D)34.87 km/hr

42. Find the average speed of Anand for total journey.
(A)31.58km/hr   (B)36.67km/hr   (C)35.81km/hr   (D)40 km/hr

43. Time taken by Anand for total journey is approximately how much % more than time taken by Kundan?
(A)99%   (B)111%   (C)76%   (D)87%

44. Find out the ratio of average speed of Anand to the average speed of kundan.
(A)19:9   (B)9:19   (C)3:7   (D)9:91

45. If kundan increase his average speed by 50% , then what time taken by him to cover a distance of 400km.
(A)5hrs   (B)6hrs   (C)4hrs   (D)3hrs

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