

**PART I : GENERAL HUMANITIES APTITUDE**

This section contains **20 Single Choice Questions (Q : 01 to Q : 20)**. Each question has four choices **(A), (B), (C) and (D)** out of which **ONLY ONE** is correct.

1. On which of the following modern aspects did the new Germany place strong emphasis?

- I. Currency
- II. Banking
- III. Legal system
- IV. Demography

- (A) Only I and II are correct
- (B) Only II and III are correct
- (C) Only III and IV are correct
- (D) Only I, II and III are correct

2. Identify the characteristics of CAVOUR among the following and choose the correct option

- I. He was an Italian statesman.
- II. He spoke French much better than Italian.
- III. He was a tactfull diplomat.
- IV. He belonged to a royal family.

- (A) Only I and II are Correct
- (B) Only I, II and III are correct
- (C) Only II, III and IV are correct
- (D) Only I, II and IV are correct.

3. Given below is the painting imperial federation - map of the world showing the extent of the British Empire in 1886.



Which of the following elements depicted in the painting same conflicting when presented together?

- (A) The British soldier and British colonies spread in both east and West.
- (B) The variety of animals and costumed figures depicting countries and their people.
- (C) Britannia, the personification of Britain, seated on the top of the world and the words federation written at the top of the image.
- (D) A map explaining the sea routes used in 18<sup>th</sup> century by Europeans.

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4. Certain events are given below. Choose the appropriate chronological order:

- I. Coming of Simon Commission to India.
- II. Demand of PurnaSwaraj in Lahore session of INC.
- III. Government of India act 1919
- IV. ChamparanSatyagrah

Choose the correct option:

- (A) III, II, IV, I
- (B) I, II, IV, III
- (C) II, III, I, IV
- (D) IV, III, I, II

5. Arrange the following statements in sequential order based on the events that shaven the non cooperation movement.

- I. General Dyer opened fire at the large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallian wala Bagh.
- II. "Forced recruitment" Carried out by the British government and the economic hardship faced by the people during the First World War.
- III. The defeat of the Ottoman Empire of Turkey lead to the formation of the Khilafat movement.
- IV. Gandhiji launched a nationwide satyagraha against the Rowlatt act.

- (A) IV, III, II, I
- (B) II, IV, I, III
- (C) I, IV, III, II
- (D) I, II, III, IV

6. Identify the crop with the help of the following information:

- I. It is a crop which is used both as food and fodder.
- II. It is a kharif crop which requires temperature between 21°C to 27°C.
- III. It grows well in old alluvial soil.
- IV. Use of modern inputs have contributed to the increasing production of this crop.

- (A) Wheat
- (B) Maize
- (C) Rice
- (D) Sugarcane

7. Which are the cereal crops?

- I. Rice
- II. Groundnut
- III. Wheat
- IV. Mustard
- V. Millet

Select the correct answer from the following options:

- (A) I, II and IV only
- (B) I, III and IV only
- (C) I, III and V only
- (D) I, II and V only

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8. Which of the following statements is correct about sugarcane crop ?

- (A) It grows well in the hot climate with a temperature of 30°C
- (B) The major sugarcane producing states are Himachal Pradesh and Haryana.
- (C) It is tropical as well as sub tropical crop, grows well in hot and humid climate.
- (D) India is the largest producer of Sugarcane.

9. Match **Column - I** with **Column - II** and select the correct answer using the codes given below.

<b>Column - I</b>	<b>Column - II</b>
<b>P.</b> Chandrapur thermal power plant	<b>1.</b> Odisha
<b>Q.</b> Mayurbhanj iron ore mines	<b>2.</b> Amarkantak
<b>R.</b> Kalol oil fields	<b>3.</b> Gujrat
<b>S.</b> Bauxite mines	<b>4.</b> Maharashtra

**Code :**

- |     | <b>P</b> | <b>Q</b> | <b>R</b> | <b>S</b> |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (A) | 1        | 2        | 3        | 4        |
| (B) | 4        | 1        | 3        | 2        |
| (C) | 3        | 1        | 4        | 2        |
| (D) | 2        | 3        | 4        | 1        |

10. Manganese is used in the Manufacturing of :

- I.** Steel
  - II.** Bleaching Powder
  - III.** Insecticides
  - IV.** Paints
- (A) I, II and III only
  - (B) I only
  - (C) III and IV only
  - (D) I, II, III and IV only

11. The variety of coal is produced by decaying plants in swamps. It contains low carbon and high moisture contents and low heating capacity. Identify the variety of coal.

- (A) Lignite
- (B) Peat
- (C) Anthracite
- (D) Bituminous

12. A recognised political party is:

- (A) a party that is present in one of the federal units.
- (B) a party that is present in several and all units of the federation.
- (C) a party that is based on regional and communal diversities.
- (D) a party recognised by the 'Election Commission' with all the privileges and facilities.

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**13. Assertion :** Political parties reflect fundamental political divisions in a society.

**Reason :** Parties work to convince people why their policies are better than others and implement them by seeking popular support.

- (A) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (B) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (C) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (D) Assertion is false but reason is true.

**14.** Which among the following is the correct meaning of 'Alliance'?

- (A) Two parties together form the government.
- (B) Leftists and Rightists together form the government.
- (C) When state and national parties together form the government.
- (D) When several parties in a multiparty system join for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power.

**15.** Match **Column - I** with **Column - II** and select the correct answer using the codes given below.

Column - I	Column - II
<b>P.</b> Union list subjects	<b>1.</b> State government alone make laws on it.
<b>Q.</b> State list subject	<b>2.</b> For uniformity Central Government Legislates in it.
<b>R.</b> Concurrent Subjects	<b>3.</b> Subjects under Jurisdiction of Centre and State Government.
<b>S.</b> Residuary Subjects	<b>4.</b> Central Government Legislates on new subjects.

**Code :**

	<b>P</b>	<b>Q</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>
(A)	1	2	3	4
(B)	4	3	2	1
(C)	3	1	4	2
(D)	2	1	3	4

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**16.** Identify the correct statement about the theory of Federalism in the Indian Constitution.

- I.** The constitution declared India as a Union of States.
- II.** Sharing of power between the union government and the state government is the basic structure of the constitution.
- III.** It is easy to make changes to this power sharing arrangements.
- IV.** The Parliament can change this arrangement on its own

- (A) I and II only
- (B) II and III only
- (C) I and III only
- (D) II and IV only

**17.** Which of the following organisation is providing data regarding employment in India?

- (A) National Statistical Office
- (B) Niti Aayog
- (C) National Informatics Centre
- (D) Public Service Commission

**18.** According to 2017 2018 data the share of different sectors in employment in India was

Primary sector - 44%

Secondary sector - 25%

Tertiary sector - 31%

Out of the three sectors why is the ratio of employment in primary sector high?

Most suitable options from the following :

- (A) Workers in the primary sector are underemployed.
- (B) Primary sector is not given importance by the government.
- (C) Efforts of labour are not equivalent in all the sectors.
- (D) Outsourcing of job opportunities in Secondary and Tertiary sector.

**19.** \_\_\_\_\_ refer to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money goods or services in return for the promise of future payment.

- (A) Cheque
- (B) Deposit
- (C) Payment
- (D) Credit

**20.** Why do lenders often require collateral before lending loans? Choose the most suitable option from the following:

- (A) To lower interests rates for borrowers
- (B) To established personal relations
- (C) To increase their profit margins
- (D) To mitigate the risk of loan default

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**PART II : LOGICAL REASONING**

This section contains **10 Single Choice Questions (Q : 21 to Q : 30)**. Each question has four choices **(A), (B), (C) and (D)** out of which **ONLY ONE** is correct.

**Read and answer the following questions.**

One of the most important challenges for Indian diplomacy in the subcontinent is to persuade its neighbours that India is an opportunity, not a threat. Far from feeling in any way besieged by India, they should be able to see it as offering access to a vast market and to a dynamic, growing economy which would provide their own economies with far greater opportunities than more distant partners (or even their own domestic markets) could provide. This would go beyond economic benefits: as David Malone argues, "Economic cooperation represents the easiest 'sell' to various constituencies within the countries of the region. Were this to prove successful, cooperation on more divisive and sensitive issues, such as terrorism, separatism, insurgency, religious fundamentalism, and ethnic strife, could be attempted with greater chances of success." Winds of change are blowing in South Asia. There is a definite consolidation of democracy in all the countries of the region, every

one of which has held elections within the last three years. Some of our neighbours have made significant strides in surmounting internal conflict and others are in the process of doing so. If India has to fulfil its potential in the world, we have no choice but to live in peace with our neighbours, in mutual security, harmony and cooperation. Just as Nehru left Robert Frost's immortal lines "Miles to go before I sleep" on his bedside table when he died, Shastri kept some lines of the founder of the Sikh faith, Guru Nanak, on his desk. When translated into English they read: "O Nanak! Be tiny like the grass, for other plants will wither away, but grass will remain ever green." Shastri was seen by many Indians of exalted ambition as a tiny man, but he had the mind and heart of a giant. His vision of peaceful coexistence with our neighbours, through adopting the demeanour, the modesty and the freshness of grass, may well be the best way for India to ensure that its dreams remain evergreen in its own backyard.

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- 21.** As per the passage, which of the following is a challenge for India?
- (A) To develop an intimidating surrounding for its neighbours.
- (B) To manifest India as a land of opportunities.
- (C) To restrict access to economic activities to its neighbours.
- (D) To propagate the practice of threatening neighbours for greater opportunities.
- 22.** "If India has to fulfil its potential in the world, we have no choice but to live in peace with our neighbours, in mutual security, harmony and cooperation." In the context of the statement, which of the following strengthens the author's opinion?
- (A) Peace and prosperity cannot work in consonance.
- (B) India should assert its might over its neighbours.
- (C) Peaceful coexistence with neighbours is the key to India's stellar growth.
- (D) India can offer myriad opportunities for its neighbours by working in seclusion.
- 23.** Which of the following is the central theme of the above passage?
- (A) The objective of attaining peaceful co-existence and cooperation with the neighbours.
- (B) The dominance of India on its neighbouring countries.
- (C) Emergence of India as a global power.
- (D) Prioritising the economic opportunities for India.
- 24.** Which of the following is correct expression of the author's opinion as stated in passage?
- (A) India should strive for greater economic integration which should be politically and administratively feasible.
- (B) India can see borders as barriers, and border areas as buffer zones but not as gateways of opportunity.
- (C) India's stellar economic growth is thwarting her own opportunities.
- (D) It is not in India's interest to be generous to neighbouring countries.

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25. Which of the following can be inferred from the above passage?

- (A) There is no nexus between cooperative existence and economic growth of a nation.
- (B) Unless India's region becomes more self-centred, India is unlikely to develop into more than a regional power.
- (C) India can only become a great power if it works in isolation to achieve the desired goals.
- (D) India cannot aspire to be a great power without the cooperation of neighbours.

26. Find the next number in the given series.

3, 13, 31, ?, 91

- (A) 48
- (B) 13
- (C) 69
- (D) 57

27. Which number will replace the question mark (?) in the following series ?

3, 7, 16, 35, ?, 153

- (A) 84
- (B) 74
- (C) 78
- (D) 63

28. Consider the following: A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are standing in a row facing north.

B is not neighbor of G.

F is to the immediate right of G and neighbor of E.

G is not at the extreme end.

A is sixth to the left of E.

H is sixth to the right of C.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above?

- (A) C is to the immediate left of A.
- (B) D is immediate neighbor of B and F.
- (C) G is to the immediate right of D.
- (D) A and E are at the extreme ends.

29. **Statement :** Agrima took part in a State-level singing competition and won it.

**Conclusion :**

**I.** Agrima is the best singer in the country.

**II.** Agrima is also a good dancer

- (A) Only conclusion I follow
- (B) Only conclusion II follows
- (C) Both conclusion I and II follow
- (D) Neither conclusion I nor II follows

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**30. Statement :** Company A has decided to take over Company B by the end of this year.

**Conclusion :**

- I.** Company A shall benefit by taking over Company B
  - II.** Company A is more successful than Company B
- (A) Only conclusion I follow  
(B) Only conclusion II follows  
(C) Both conclusion I and II follow  
(D) Neither conclusion I nor II follows

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**PART III : CURRENT AFFAIRS**

This section contains **10 Single Choice Questions (Q : 31 to Q : 40)**. Each question has four choices **(A), (B), (C) and (D)** out of which **ONLY ONE** is correct.

- 31.** India's first indigenous photonic radar has been developed by \_\_\_\_\_ in 2025.
- (A) Bharat Dynamics  
(B) BrahMos Aerospace  
(C) DRDO  
(D) Larsen & Toubro
- 32.** Which bridge was inaugurated by PM Modi in June 2025, completing the Kashmir rail link?
- (A) Anji Bridge  
(B) Pir Panjal Tunnel  
(C) Chenab Rail Bridge  
(D) Banihal Bridge
- 33.** According to the revised criteria, what is the turnover limit for Medium Enterprises?
- (A) Rs.250 crore  
(B) Rs.500 crore  
(C) Rs.100 crore  
(D) Rs.150 crore
- 34.** How much has the Delhi Budget 2025-26 allocated for infrastructure projects?
- (A) Rs.10,000 crore  
(B) Rs.15,000 crore  
(C) Rs.28,000 crore  
(D) Rs.25,000 crore
- 35.** Who presented the Delhi Budget 2025-26?
- (A) Arvind Kejriwal  
(B) Manish Sisodia  
(C) Rekha Gupta  
(D) Nirmala Sitharaman
- 36.** Which civilian honour was conferred upon PM Narendra Modi by Cyprus in June 2025?
- (A) Order of the Phoenix  
(B) Grand Commander of the Legion of Honour  
(C) Grand Cross of the Order of Makarios III  
(D) Order of the Golden Fleece

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37. Jitendra Pal Singh has recently been appointed as India's new Ambassador to which country?
- (A) United States of America  
(B) Israel  
(C) France  
(D) Germany
38. Which bank becomes the first Indian bank to implement Clari5's NCRP Integration Solution?
- (A) Punjab National Bank  
(B) Bank of Baroda  
(C) Bank of India  
(D) Canara Bank
39. Which country signed a tripartite MoU with India and UAE for developing Trincomalee as an energy hub?
- (A) Bangladesh  
(B) Sri Lanka  
(C) Maldives  
(D) Nepal
40. What is the new education loan limit under RBI's revised PSL guidelines?
- (A) Rs.15 lakh  
(B) Rs.20 lakh  
(C) Rs.25 lakh  
(D) Rs.30 lakh

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**PART IV : READING COMPREHENSION**

This section contains **20 Single Choice Questions (Q : 41 to Q : 60)**. Each question has four choices **(A), (B), (C) and (D)** out of which **ONLY ONE** is correct.

**Women Empowerment: Beyond Equality**

True empowerment of women is not merely the granting of rights already possessed by others, but rather the transformation of social structures, value systems, and interpersonal dynamics that have fostered inequality for centuries. While education, financial independence, and legislative support continue to serve as necessary foundations, deeper change only occurs when societies intentionally interrogate and reconstruct the traditions, customs, and beliefs that subtly reinforce patriarchal power, sometimes without overt intention. In many cultures, women's "choices" are often circumscribed by invisible barriers of social expectation and unconscious bias, leading to complex forms of psychological subordination that are much harder to confront than legal discrimination. Thus, empowerment must be seen as a process: expanding agency, challenging fixed roles, and redefining measures of

success so that women not only participate but also shape the norms and institutions which govern society. When women begin to break through the ceiling of imposed limitations, there is a ripple effect-transforming families, workplaces, and entire communities-not simply by duplicating male patterns of leadership or success, but by bringing forth unique perspectives that redefine progress itself.

True empowerment is achieved not just when women have access to opportunities, but when they are able to construct meaning and purpose in environments free from bias, violence, and restriction

- 41.** According to the passage, what is the deepest barrier to women's empowerment?
- (A) Lack of legislation
  - (B) Unconscious bias and social expectation
  - (C) Financial constraints
  - (D) Technological limitations

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42. The passage suggests that empowerment is a process of
- (A) Imitating male leadership styles
  - (B) Expanding agency and reconstructing norms
  - (C) Attaining equal pay only
  - (D) Ignoring social traditions
43. What transformation does the passage associate with true women's empowerment?
- (A) Granting rights without changing traditions
  - (B) Changing only financial policies
  - (C) Redefining success and reshaping institutions
  - (D) Focusing on education alone
44. Why does psychological subordination present a unique challenge to empowerment?
- (A) It is easy to identify and solve
  - (B) It is less impactful than legal subordination
  - (C) It is embedded in social customs and less observable
  - (D) It is solved through financial independence

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45. What is a key indicator of real empowerment, beyond just opportunity?
- (A) Women duplicate male success patterns
  - (B) Women create meaning in unbiased environments
  - (C) Women attain financial independence only
  - (D) Women are given leadership roles

### **Indian Federalism: Balancing Unity and Diversity**

Indian federalism is often described not as a classic federation, but as a unique, quasi-federal system. While the Constitution establishes a dual polity with power-sharing between the Union and state governments, the balance is persistently contested. The Centre wields significant authority, including control over constitutional amendments, emergency powers, and financial transfers, often reducing the autonomy of the states. This tension is further aggravated by challenges such as regionalism, language conflicts, and fiscal disparities. Regionalism, evidenced by demands for new states and cultural autonomy, sometimes leads to political instability. Language policies, intended to unify, have at times ignited divisions,

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especially when perceived as favoring one group over others. Fiscal imbalance, where wealthier states have more financial clout while others become dependent on central grants, undermines equal development. Moreover, centralized planning has historically sidelined local priorities, making some states feel marginalized. Ultimately, the success of Indian federalism depends not just on constitutional design but on fostering genuine cooperation, respect for diversity, and mechanisms for equitable power-sharing that transcend political interests.

- 46.** What makes Indian federalism "quasi-federal" rather than strictly federal?
- (A) Complete independence of states
  - (B) Strong central authority over states
  - (C) Equal fiscal powers for all states
  - (D) Absence of a written constitution
- 47.** Which of the following is cited as a challenge stemming from regionalism?
- (A) Increasing national income rapidly
  - (B) Demands for new states and cultural autonomy
  - (C) Widespread economic equality among states
  - (D) Decline of linguistic diversity

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- 48.** Fiscal disparities in Indian federalism often result in
- (A) Greater planning autonomy for poorer states
  - (B) Financial dependency of some states on central government grants
  - (C) Complete fiscal independence for all states
  - (D) Uniform development across all regions
- 49.** Which issue has at times ignited divisions despite being intended to unify the country?
- (A) Emergency powers
  - (B) Language policy
  - (C) Judicial review
  - (D) Centralized security agencies
- 50.** According to the passage, what is essential for the true success of Indian federalism?
- (A) Strict control by the Centre
  - (B) Fostering cooperation, respect for diversity, and equitable power-sharing
  - (C) Complete reliance on the judiciary
  - (D) One-party governance in all states

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**Economic Disparities: Unseen Forces and Their Consequences**

Economic disparities extend far beyond mere differences in income and wealth, permeating the very fabric of society through access to education, healthcare, and opportunities. At their root, disparities are often maintained by systemic structures that favor a privileged few, perpetuating cycles of poverty and exclusion. These inequalities are reinforced not only by market dynamics but also by political power that shapes policies benefiting those already wealthy—a process known as "rent-seeking." The consequences are profound: diminished social cohesion, restricted social mobility, and inhibited economic growth. Moreover, economic inequality intertwines with cultural and psychological dimensions, reinforcing hierarchies and limiting the agency of marginalized populations. Addressing economic disparities requires more than redistributive policies; it demands a critical reexamination of the institutions, social norms, and power relations that sustain inequality. Only through collective will and comprehensive reform can societies move toward equity, where every individual has genuine

opportunities to thrive, and economic success reflects merit rather than inherited advantage.

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51. What is described as a key factor that perpetuates economic disparities in the passage?
- (A) Rent-seeking and political power
  - (B) Technological innovation
  - (C) Natural talent differences
  - (D) Climate change
52. According to the passage, economic disparities affect society by
- (A) Increasing social cohesion
  - (B) Inhibiting social mobility and economic growth
  - (C) Reducing poverty instantly
  - (D) Promoting equal opportunity
53. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as part of the broader impact of economic inequality?
- (A) Psychological hierarchies
  - (B) Limited access to healthcare and education
  - (C) Environmental degradation
  - (D) Cultural reinforcement of inequality

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54. The passage suggests that merely redistributive policies are:
- (A) Sufficient to end economic disparities
  - (B) Harmful to economic growth
  - (C) Unnecessary for social change
  - (D) Ineffective without institutional reform
55. What does the passage identify as necessary for moving toward economic equity?
- (A) Technological advancements
  - (B) Collective will and comprehensive reform
  - (C) Increased taxation alone
  - (D) Ignoring social norms

**Passage-4**

The Shifting Climate of India India's diverse geography makes it uniquely vulnerable to climate change. Over the past few decades, shifting monsoon patterns have disrupted agricultural cycles, with floods and droughts occurring in unexpected regions. For instance, states like Kerala and Himachal Pradesh-traditionally known for abundant rainfall-have experienced deadly floods, while parts of Maharashtra and Rajasthan witness prolonged dry spells. Rising temperatures in northern plains are impacting wheat yields, whereas heat stress in coastal areas is increasing

energy demand and water scarcity. Moreover, climate change threatens India's livelihood patterns. Small farmers, who constitute more than 80% of India's agricultural community, face income losses due to erratic crop performance. Fisherfolk suffer as ocean warming alters fish migration patterns. Urban populations too experience climate shocks-air pollution worsens in stagnant air, and heat island effects intensify. While India has made progress through solar missions, afforestation drives, and climate adaptation schemes, the challenges call for a more integrated approach combining science, policy, and community action. Additionally, India faces a rising dilemma between rapid economic growth and environmental sustainability. Expanding industries and infrastructure demand vast energy and land resources, often at the expense of forests and groundwater reserves. Although renewable energy capacity is increasing, coal remains a dominant source of power generation, complicating emissions targets. The balance between short-term development needs and long-term ecological preservation will define India's resilience to climate disruptions in the coming decades..

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56. The passage implies that India's vulnerability to climate change primarily stems from:
- (A) Its dependence on imported fossil fuels.
  - (B) Socio-economic diversity and geographic variation across regions.
  - (C) Excessive focus on technological rather than agricultural growth.
  - (D) Its limited participation in international climate negotiations.
57. What can be inferred about India's energy strategy from the passage?
- (A) Renewable energy has fully replaced coal in electricity generation.
  - (B) India's growing population has little impact on energy consumption.
  - (C) Balancing industrial growth with clean energy adoption is still a major challenge.
  - (D) Industrial expansion has been halted due to environmental policies.
58. How does the author connect rural and urban impacts of climate change?
- (A) By showing that both face interlinked stresses compromising livelihoods and living conditions.
  - (B) By emphasizing that rural areas suffer more severely than cities.
  - (C) By suggesting urban resilience strategies are more successful.
  - (D) By contrasting their challenges as unrelated phenomena.
59. Which assumption underlies the passage's argument about India's climate future?
- (A) Economic growth should take precedence over environmental protection.
  - (B) Climate resilience depends on a multi-dimensional approach involving economics, policy, and science.
  - (C) Local communities have little influence on climate adaptation.
  - (D) International action is unnecessary for achieving sustainability.
60. What central tension does the final paragraph highlight in India's climate narrative?
- (A) The conflict between natural disasters and population growth.
  - (B) The trade-off between development ambitions and ecological balance.
  - (C) The gap between rural and urban adaptation capacities.
  - (D) The displacement of communities by climate refugees.

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