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TEST BOOKLET
GENERAL STUDIES
PAPER - II - ANSWER KEY

Test Time Allowed :

Maximum Marks :

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill in the Roll Number and Test Booklet Series A, B, C or D carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet. Any omission/ discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. **DO NOT** write anything else on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test Booklet contains **80 items** (questions). Each item is printed in **English**. Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
5. You have to mark 'all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.
6. **All** items carry equal marks.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admission Certificate.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator only the Answer Sheet. You are permitted to take this Test Booklet with you.
9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.
10. **Penalty for wrong answers :**
THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN ALL THE QUESTIONS.
 - (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer is given by the candidate, one-third of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
 - (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
 - (iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for that question.

UPSC - CSAT - COMPREHENSION ANSWER KEY

Directions for the following 3 (three) items:
Read the following three passages and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

Passage:1

The global economy landscape is undergoing a rapid change. Developing countries are outpacing developed countries in terms of growth and diversity. The factors influencing economic growth too are changing rapidly—from globalization to digitalization, from domestic finance to international capital flows, from public capital markets to the power of global private equity, and startups to artificial intelligence. In tune with these changes that have a deep impact on the economy, the industrial sector too is undergoing change. Aspects such as innovation, access to capital, technology, efficiency, environment, social responsibility, green finance, and competitiveness are emerging as key determinants of growth and performance.

1. Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Developing countries are experiencing more significant economic growth and diversity than developed countries.
2. Factors such as innovation, technology, and social responsibility are becoming increasingly important for industrial growth.

Which of the assumptions given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

2. Which one of the following statements best reflects the crux of the passage?

- (a) The global economy is static, with developed countries maintaining a steady growth advantage over developing countries.
- (b) The industrial sector remains unaffected by the changes in the global economic landscape.
- (c) Developing countries are leading in economic growth due to rapidly evolving factors such as digitalization and artificial intelligence.
- (d) The changes in the global economy and industrial sector are driven by traditional financial practices and market conditions.

Passage:2

One of the biggest mysteries in astrophysics today is that the forces in galaxies do not seem to add up. Galaxies rotate much faster than predicted by applying Newton's law of gravity to their visible matter, despite those laws working well everywhere in the Solar System. To prevent galaxies from flying apart, some additional gravity is needed. This is why the idea of an invisible substance called dark matter was first proposed. But nobody has ever seen the stuff. And there are no particles in the hugely successful Standard Model of particle physics that could be the dark matter — it must be something quite exotic.

3. Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Galaxies should rotate at the speed predicted by Newton's law of gravity based on their visible matter.
2. The existence of dark matter is necessary to explain the observed rotation speeds of galaxies.
3. Dark matter has been directly observed and identified.
4. The Standard Model of particle physics currently includes particles that can account for dark matter.

Which of the above assumptions is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1, 2, and 4 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3 only

4. Which one of the following statements best reflects the crux of the passage?

- (a) The current understanding of gravity and visible matter fully explains the rotation speeds of galaxies.
- (b) Dark matter is a hypothesized substance introduced to account for the unobserved gravitational forces in galaxies, as they rotate faster than can be explained by visible matter alone.
- (c) Dark matter is a well-understood and observable component of the universe, fitting neatly into the Standard Model of particle physics.
- (d) Newton's laws of gravity are only applicable within the confines of our Solar System and not to galaxies.

Passage:3

Researchers and artists have joined forces for an international project to make invisible air pollution in India visible, demonstrating the health risks posed to the population. Combining digital light painting and low-cost air pollution sensors, the scientific team produced photographic evidence of pollution levels in cities across three countries — India, Ethiopia, and the U.K. — to spark debate among local communities. Air pollution is the leading global environmental risk factor. By painting with light to create impactful images.

5. Which one of the following statements best reflects what is implied by the passage?

- (a) Air pollution is a localized issue, primarily affecting specific regions like India and Ethiopia.
- (b) The collaboration between researchers and artists is crucial in making invisible air pollution visible and sparking community engagement.
- (c) Photographic evidence is the only effective way to demonstrate air pollution levels to the public.
- (d) The use of digital light painting and sensors is primarily a scientific method to measure air pollution accurately.

UPSC - CSAT - COMPREHENSION ANSWER KEY

Directions for the following 3 (three) items:

Read the following three passages and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

Passage: 1

While the most common form of tuberculosis (TB), which is pulmonary TB, infects the lungs, some 20% of TB infections develop in the lymph nodes, brain, gut, eyes, or other organs. Some of these organs have immune privileges in the body. This means that extra-pulmonary infections can persist even after the TB infection in the lungs is resolved. Just as we have an undercount of the people infected with TB, the public health challenge of extra-pulmonary TB (EPTB) may be larger than our current estimates. The World Health Organization (WHO) reports over 10 million new cases of TB every year and India alone accounts for 27% of the global TB burden. However, the burden of EPTB is hard to estimate.

6. Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. The majority of TB infections occur in organs other than the lungs.
2. Extra-pulmonary TB (EPTB) infections can persist even after pulmonary TB is resolved.
3. The burden of extra-pulmonary TB (EPTB) is accurately reflected in current estimates.

Which of the assumptions given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Only 3
- (d) 1 and 3

7. Which one of the following statements best reflects the crux of the passage?

- (a) Extra-pulmonary TB (EPTB) is a minor concern compared to pulmonary TB.
- (b) Extra-pulmonary TB (EPTB) is a significant public health challenge that may be underrepresented in current estimates.
- (c) The World Health Organization (WHO) underreports the number of new TB cases annually.
- (d) India accounts for a small fraction of the global TB burden.

Passage: 2

The advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies has posed both unprecedented opportunities and complex challenges for societies worldwide. As AI applications continue to proliferate across industries such as healthcare, transportation, governance, and more, concerns have emerged regarding ethical implications, data privacy, and potential risks associated with their deployment. In response, many governments and regulatory bodies have turned to innovative approaches such as "AI regulatory sandboxes" to strike a balance between fostering AI innovation and ensuring responsible development. Regulatory sandboxes have become a significant instrument in various countries, used to evaluate innovations within a defined and monitored time frame while being subject to regulatory oversight and controlled constraints.

8. Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. AI technologies have created opportunities in multiple industries.
2. AI technologies pose ethical, privacy, and risk-related challenges.
3. Regulatory sandboxes inhibit AI innovation by imposing strict constraints.
4. Governments and regulatory bodies are adopting new methods to manage AI development.

Which of the assumptions given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1, 2, and 4 only**
- (c) 3 and 4 only
- (d) 2 and 3 only

9. Which one of the following statements best reflects the crux of the passage?

- (a) The proliferation of AI technologies is solely beneficial to industries like healthcare and finance.
- (b) Ethical concerns and data privacy are minor issues in the deployment of AI technologies.
- (c) AI regulatory sandboxes are crucial for balancing innovation with responsible development in the field of AI.**
- (d) Governments are indifferent to the challenges posed by AI technologies.

Passage: 3

In the contemporary geopolitical climate, the resurgence of multipolarity is reshaping international relations. The post-Cold War unipolar moment, characterized by a predominant superpower, is giving way to a more fragmented global order. This shift is marked by the rise of emerging economies, regional powers asserting their influence, and the reassertion of traditional powers. Such a transformation presents both challenges and opportunities for global governance. It necessitates a reevaluation of diplomatic strategies, international alliances, and economic policies to navigate the complexities of a multipolar world. The implications for national security, trade, and environmental policies are profound, demanding adaptive and forward-thinking approaches from state actors.

10. Which one of the following statements best reflects the most logical and rational message conveyed by the author of the passage?

- (a) The resurgence of multipolarity presents a multitude of challenges and opportunities that necessitate adaptive and forward-thinking approaches from state actors.**
- (b) The transition from unipolarity to multipolarity in international relations is inevitable and will result in a more stable global order.
- (c) The rise of emerging economies will lead to a dominance of regional powers, reducing the influence of traditional global powers.
- (d) The post-Cold War unipolar moment was characterized by a balance of power among superpowers, ensuring a stable global environment.

UPSC - CSAT - COMPREHENSION ANSWER KEY

Directions for the following 3 (three) items:
Read the following three passages and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

Passage: 1

In the realm of sustainable development, the concept of low-carbon growth has emerged as a pivotal strategy. This approach underscores the imperative of decoupling economic expansion from environmental degradation, advocating for a paradigm where economic activities bolster growth while minimizing carbon footprints. It necessitates a multifaceted framework that integrates innovative technologies, progressive policies, and behavioral shifts towards energy efficiency and renewable resources. The transition to a low-carbon economy is not merely an environmental imperative but also an economic opportunity to foster resilience, stimulate job creation, and ensure long-term prosperity. As nations grapple with the challenges of climate change, low-carbon growth presents a pathway to sustainable progress and ecological equilibrium.

11. Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Low-carbon growth emphasizes decoupling economic expansion from environmental degradation and advocates for sustainable progress.
2. Low-carbon growth primarily focuses on economic expansion without considering environmental degradation.

Which of the assumptions given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
(b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

12. Which one of the following statements best reflects the crux of the passage?

- (a) Low-carbon growth is an unattainable ideal that lacks practical implementation strategies.
- (b) Low-carbon growth advocates for economic expansion at the cost of environmental degradation.
- (c) Low-carbon growth is a comprehensive approach integrating technology, policies, and behavioral changes to achieve sustainable progress.
- (d) Low-carbon growth is a hindrance to job creation and long-term prosperity, focusing solely on environmental concerns.

Passage: 2

The environment encompasses all living and non-living things occurring naturally on Earth. It is a complex web of interactions that sustains life through a delicate balance, often disrupted by human activities. Environmental conservation has become paramount, as ecosystems face threats from pollution, deforestation, and climate change. Sustainable practices are essential to mitigate these impacts, requiring a multifaceted approach involving policy reform, technological innovation, and community engagement. The stewardship of the environment is not just a governmental responsibility but a collective duty of all citizens. As global citizens, it is imperative to foster an ethos of respect and care for the natural world, ensuring its health for future generations.

13. Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Human activities are a significant cause of environmental disruption.
2. Policy reform alone is sufficient to address environmental challenges.
3. Sustainable practices require the involvement of communities.
4. Environmental conservation is solely the responsibility of the government.

Which of the above assumptions are valid?

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 1, 2, and 3 only
- (c) 1, 3, and 4 only
- (d) 2 and 4 only

14. Which one of the following statements best reflects the crux of the passage?

- (a) Environmental conservation is a complex issue that requires a multifaceted approach involving all citizens and sectors of society.
- (b) The environment is resilient and does not require human intervention for its preservation.
- (c) Governmental policies are the most crucial element in achieving environmental sustainability.
- (d) Technological innovation alone can solve the environmental issues caused by human activities.

Passage: 3

India's environmental tapestry is as diverse as its cultural heritage, encompassing a rich mosaic of ecosystems from the Himalayan peaks to the coastal plains. However, this biodiversity is under siege from relentless urbanization, deforestation, and pollution. The Ganges, a river sacred to millions, now suffers from severe contamination, threatening both human health and aquatic life. Air quality in metropolitan areas like Delhi persistently breaches safe limits, exacerbating respiratory ailments among its inhabitants. India's commitment to the environment is being tested as it balances economic growth with ecological sustainability, a challenge that will define its future trajectory and global environmental impact.

15. Which one of the following statements best reflects the crucial message conveyed by the author of the passage?

- (a) India's environmental challenges are limited to air pollution in metropolitan areas like Delhi.
- (b) The Ganges River's contamination is the sole environmental issue facing India.
- (c) Urbanization is the only factor contributing to India's environmental degradation.
- (d) The balance between economic growth and ecological sustainability is a critical issue for India's future and global environmental impact.

UPSC - CSAT - COMPREHENSION ANSWER KEY

Directions for the following 3 (three) items:
Read the following three passages and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

Passage: 1

Forests, the verdant lungs of our planet, are biodiversity reservoirs, playing a pivotal role in sustaining the ecological equilibrium. They are not merely an assemblage of trees, but complex ecosystems that are home to a myriad of flora and fauna. These terrestrial biomes perform crucial functions, from carbon sequestration to soil conservation, impacting global climate patterns and water cycles. The intricate interdependence within a forest ecosystem is a testament to nature's resilience and intricacy. However, deforestation poses a grave threat, disrupting this balance, leading to loss of biodiversity and exacerbating climate change, thus underscoring the urgent need for conservation efforts.

16. Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Forests contribute significantly to global climate regulation.
2. The primary function of forests is to provide timber and other resources.
3. Conservation efforts are essential to prevent biodiversity loss and mitigate climate change.
4. Deforestation has minimal impact on the water cycle and soil conservation.

Which of the assumptions given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 2 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2, and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, and 4

17. Which one of the following statements best reflects the crux of the passage?

- (a) Forests are primarily valued for their timber and economic resources and it should be preserved for that.
- (b) Forests are complex ecosystems essential for ecological balance, and their conservation is crucial to prevent biodiversity loss and mitigate climate change.
- (c) Deforestation is an inevitable consequence of human development as the population increases and technology develops.
- (d) Forest ecosystems are resilient enough to withstand deforestation without significant impact.

Passage: 2

India's forests, a mosaic of diverse ecosystems, are pivotal to the country's ecological stability. Encompassing a wide array of flora and fauna, these woodlands range from the rain-soaked Western Ghats to the deciduous expanses of Central India. They serve as crucial carbon sinks, mitigating climate change impacts, and are sanctuaries for indigenous communities whose lives are intricately woven with the forest's fate. However, these vital green covers face deforestation threats, challenging India's commitment to environmental conservation. The intricate balance between development and sustainability is a persistent theme in the narrative of India's forest conservation efforts.

18. Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. India's forests are primarily important for their role in supporting indigenous communities.
2. The conservation of forests is essential for maintaining ecological balance and combating climate change.

Which of the assumptions given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2**
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

19. Which one of the following statements best reflects the crux of the passage?

- (a) India's forests are mainly significant for their biodiversity and recreational value.
- (b) Forest conservation in India faces challenges due to the conflict between development and sustainability.**
- (c) The primary threat to India's forests is the expansion of agricultural land.
- (d) Indigenous communities are the sole custodians of India's forest ecosystems.

Passage: 3

The cheetah, *Acinonyx jubatus*, once roamed the Indian subcontinent in vast numbers, its presence woven into the cultural and natural tapestry of the region. However, due to habitat loss, hunting, and other anthropogenic pressures, this majestic feline was declared extinct in India in the 1950s. Recent conservation efforts aim to reintroduce the cheetah from Africa to India, with the goal of restoring ecological balance and biodiversity. This initiative not only represents a significant ecological undertaking but also a symbolic gesture of wildlife conservation and international cooperation. The success of such a program hinge on meticulous planning, sustained funding, and the mitigation of human-wildlife conflict, ensuring the cheetah's survival and the preservation of India's rich environmental heritage.

20. Which one of the following statements best implies the most rational assumption that can be made from the passage?

- (a) The extinction of the cheetah in India was solely due to habitat loss.
- (b) The reintroduction of the cheetah from Africa to India is primarily driven by international diplomatic interests rather than ecological concerns.
- (c) India's environmental heritage can be fully restored only through the reintroduction of the cheetah.
- (d) The success of the cheetah reintroduction program depends heavily on addressing human-wildlife conflict.**

UPSC - CSAT - COMPREHENSION ANSWER KEY

Directions for the following 3 (three) items:
Read the following three passages and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

Passage: 1

In India, research serves as a cornerstone for sustainable development and economic prowess. It fosters innovation, propels advancements in technology, and addresses pivotal societal challenges. As a populous nation with a rich tapestry of diversity and intellect, India's investment in research catalyzes its growth trajectory, transforming it into a global knowledge hub. The impetus on research equips India to not only partake in but also lead conversations on global issues, ranging from climate change to healthcare. Moreover, research inculcates a culture of inquiry, critical thinking, and evidence-based policy-making, which are imperative for the governance and empowerment of its citizens. Thus, the importance of research in India transcends mere academic pursuit; it is integral to the nation's ambition of self-reliance and international leadership.

21. Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Research in India is crucial for fostering innovation and addressing global challenges.
2. India's investment in research primarily aims at academic achievements rather than practical applications.

Which of the assumptions given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

22. Which one of the following statements best reflects the crux of the passage?

- (a) The primary goal of research in India is to transform it into a global knowledge hub and foster economic development.
- (b) Research in India is limited to addressing local societal challenges and lacks global relevance.
- (c) India's research initiatives are focused more on academic pursuits than on practical applications for governance and empowerment.
- (d) The importance of research in India is overstated, as it plays a minor role in the nation's ambition for self-reliance.

Passage: 2

Digital humanities is an interdisciplinary field that merges computer science with the arts and humanities. It encompasses a wide array of practices, including but not limited to, digitization of historical texts, data mining of literary works, and the curation of digital exhibitions. This convergence facilitates new methods of research and analysis, allowing scholars to handle large datasets and uncover patterns that were previously undetectable. Moreover, it democratizes access to information, enabling a broader audience to engage with cultural and historical resources. As digital humanities continue to evolve, they challenge traditional academic paradigms, fostering innovative approaches to understanding human culture and history.

23. Which one of the following statements best reflects the crux of the passage?

- (a) Digital humanities primarily focus on digitizing historical texts and data mining literary works, neglecting other aspects of the arts and humanities.
- (b) The emergence of digital humanities has revolutionized research methods by enabling scholars to analyze large datasets and democratizing access to cultural resources.**
- (c) Digital humanities have limited impact on traditional academic paradigms and do not foster innovative approaches to understanding human culture and history.
- (d) The convergence of computer science with the arts and humanities in digital humanities has resulted in a decrease in scholarly engagement with historical and cultural resources.

Passage: 3

In the heart of India's bustling urban landscapes, a silent revolution brews. It is not one of protests and placards, but of seeds and saplings. Urban forestry, the practice of planting trees in cities, is gaining momentum as a sustainable solution to environmental degradation. This green initiative not only beautifies the concrete jungles but also serves as a vital lung space for polluted cities. It embodies the spirit of coexistence, where nature and urban development are not at odds but in harmony. As citizens and policymakers alike embrace this movement, the future of urban living is being reimagined—one tree at a time.

24. Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Urban forestry is a widespread and established practice in all Indian cities.
2. Urban forestry contributes to both the aesthetic and environmental enhancement of cities.

Which of the assumptions given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2**
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

25. Which one of the following statements best reflects the crux of the passage?

- (a) Urban forestry harmonizes nature and urban development, offering a sustainable solution to urban environmental issues.**
- (b) Urban forestry is primarily a protest movement against environmental degradation.
- (c) Urban forestry has limited impact on the environmental health of cities.
- (d) Urban forestry faces significant resistance from both citizens and policymakers.

Directions for the following 3 (three) items:
Read the following three passages and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

Passage: 1

In the realm of sustainable development, the balance between economic growth and environmental preservation is paramount. Nations strive to foster progress while ensuring that natural resources are utilized responsibly. This delicate equilibrium is crucial for maintaining biodiversity, ensuring the availability of clean water and air, and combating climate change. The challenge lies in implementing policies that promote green technologies and renewable energy sources, thereby reducing the carbon footprint and enhancing the quality of life for all citizens. As the world moves towards a more eco-conscious future, the actions taken today will shape the well-being of generations to come.

26. Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Achieving a balance between economic growth and environmental preservation is essential for sustainable development.
2. Promoting green technologies and renewable energy sources can reduce the carbon footprint.
3. Implementing policies for sustainable development is a straightforward process.
4. The well-being of future generations depends on the actions taken today regarding sustainable development.

Which of the above assumptions are valid?

- (a) 1, 2, and 3 only
- (b) 1, 2, and 4 only
- (c) 1 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, and 4

27. Which of the following statements best summarizes the essence of the passage?

- (a) Sustainable development focuses solely on environmental preservation, disregarding economic growth.
- (b) The balance between economic growth and environmental preservation is crucial for sustainable development, requiring the promotion of green technologies and renewable energy.
- (c) Economic growth is more important than environmental preservation in the context of sustainable development because it plays a major role in urbanisation.
- (d) Policies promoting green technologies and renewable energy have little impact on future generations and the benefits are less.

Passage: 2

The service sector in India, a pivotal part of the nation's economy, presents both opportunities and challenges. On the one hand, it offers significant advantages such as employment generation, a boost to GDP, and enhanced scalability due to technological advancements. It also fosters international trade and investment, contributing to economic diversification. On the other hand, the sector faces disadvantages including a lack of uniform growth across regions, potential job insecurity due to automation, and a reliance on external markets which may lead to volatility. Balancing these factors is crucial for sustainable development in India's service industry.

28. Which of the following statements best reflects the logical inference from the passage given above?

- (a) The service sector's reliance on external markets ensures stable economic growth for India.
- (b) Technological advancements in the service sector negate the need for balancing growth factors.
- (c) While the service sector offers substantial economic benefits, it also poses significant challenges that require careful management for sustainable development.**
- (d) Uniform growth across regions in the service sector is the primary driver of economic diversification in India.

Passage: 2

Copyright laws in India are designed to balance the rights of creators and the public interest. On one hand, they incentivize innovation and creativity by granting authors exclusive rights to their works, potentially leading to economic growth and cultural diversity. On the other hand, these laws can be restrictive, limiting access to knowledge and education, especially in a developing country where resources are scarce. Moreover, the enforcement of copyright laws in India faces challenges due to piracy and a lack of awareness, which can undermine the benefits of protection. Thus, while copyright laws aim to foster a thriving creative industry, they must also adapt to ensure equitable access to information.

29. Based on the above passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Copyright laws in India always strike a perfect balance between the rights of creators and the public interest.
2. Copyright laws can hinder access to knowledge and education in developing countries.
3. Enforcement of copyright laws in India is completely effective in preventing piracy.
4. The adaptation of copyright laws is necessary to ensure equitable access to information.

Which of the assumptions given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 2 and 4 only**
- (c) 1, 2, and 3 only
- (d) 2, 3, and 4 only

30. Which one of the following statements best reflects the crux of the passage?

- (a) Copyright laws in India are designed solely to protect the economic interests of authors.
- (b) The primary challenge of copyright laws in India is the complete eradication of piracy.
- (c) Copyright laws in India are unnecessary in a developing country due to the scarcity of resources.
- (d) Copyright laws in India aim to foster innovation and creativity while also needing to adapt to ensure fair access to information.**

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

