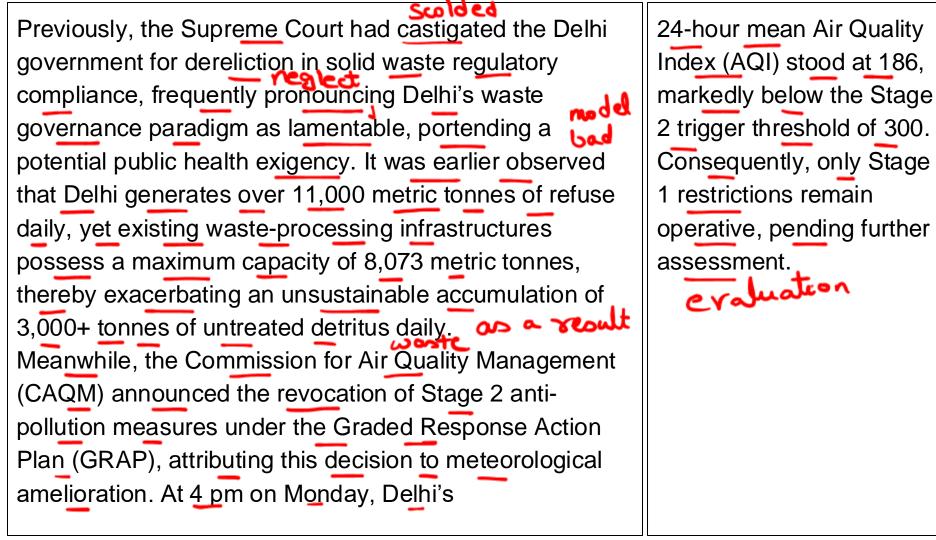
PERFECTION

Miscellaneous Reading Comprehensions

Reading Comprehensions

Directions (1-7): Read the following passage and Delhi-NCR's deteriorating answer the given questions. environmental matrix. The The apex judiciary on Monday underscored the discourse encompassed imperative of waste segregation for environmental an array of environmental maladies, including sustainability, mandating the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) to furnish a comprehensive report stubble incineration, solid delineating the ramifications of waste-to-energy projects waste mismanagement, on public health and ecological equilibrium. industrial emissions, and The Court accentuated that segregation at the source is construction-generated an indispensable facet of sustainable waste particulate proliferation 1 min 30 sec management, a principle that ought to be inculcated at the domestic echelon. A two-judge bench, presided over by Justice Abhay S. Oka and Justice Ujjal Bhuyan, scrutinized a petition instituted by environmentalist MC Mehta, which encapsulated concerns regarding

compliance trajectory of The judicial bench subjected the National Capital Region (NCR) states—which encompass Delhi, Haryana, Uttar their urban governance Pradesh, and Rajasthan districts—to incisive queries bodies vis-à-vis the 2016 about their smart city initiatives and the extent of stipulations. Additionally, adherence to the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. the Court sought During the proceedings, Senior Advocate and Amicus exhaustive expositions on Curiae Aparajita Singh lamented the deficient segregation waste management practices, elucidating that waste-to-energy plants are strategies, chronological destined for inefficacy in the absence of systematic implementation blueprints, segregation. "A negligible proportion of waste undergoes and executing authorities. preliminary differentiation, as organic refuse is frequently amalgamated with non-biodegradable plastic," she remarked. Responding to these deliberations, the apex disturn ons court mandated the NCR administrations to submit comprehensive affidavits by March-end, explicating the

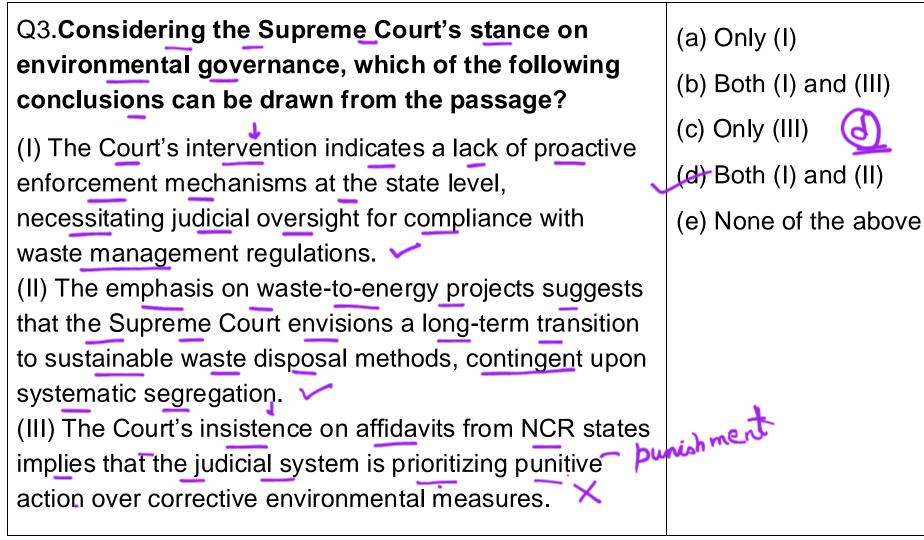


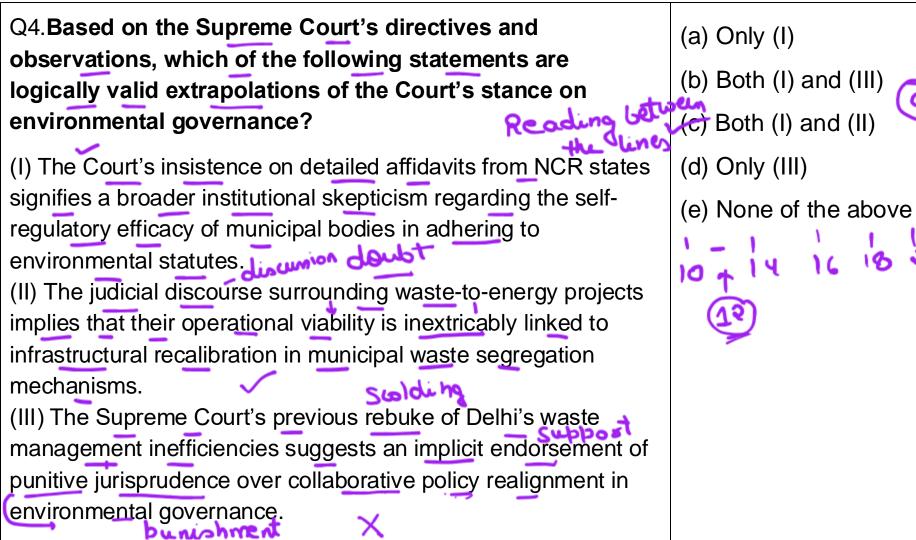
The CAQM credited the reprieve to favorable meteorological vicissitudes, including an enhanced mixing height and improved ventilation coefficient, thereby facilitating atmospheric dilution of pollutants. Meteorological prognostications by the India Meteorological Department (IMD) and Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM) suggest that Delhi's AQI is poised to oscillate between 'moderate' and 'poor' classifications, conferring a transient respite upon denizens beleaguered by prolonged pollution I est two ice creams in a day. episodes. I got selected in IBPS PO.

Q1. Based on the passage, which of the following (a) Only (I) statements logically follow the Supreme Court's (b) Both (I) and (II) Understanding concerns and directives? arder (c) Only (II) () The Supreme Court's directive to the CPCB suggests that (d) Both (II) and (III) waste-to-energy projects are inherently unsustainable and should be phased out to mitigate environmental degradation. (e) None of the above (II) The requirement for affidavits from NCR states indicates a judicial push towards enhanced accountability and measurable compliance with waste management regulations. (III) The improvement in air quality due to meteorological conditions implies that structural policy changes are secondary to atmospheric variations in controlling pollution * eliminate completely levels.

Q2. What can be inferred regarding the potential	(a) Only (I)
consequences of continued failure in implementing proper waste segregation in Delhi-NCR?	(b) Both (I)
(I) The failure to segregate waste at the source may	(c) Both (II)
exacerbate landfill overcapacity, leading to uncontrolled	(d) Only (III
waste accumulation and heightened environmental	(e) None of
hazards. (II) An increase in untreated waste generation could amplify health risks, potentially leading to a large-scale epidemiological crisis in urban populations. (III) The inefficiency of waste-to-energy plants due to poor segregation could undermine the financial viability of	41
waste management projects, causing long-term economic strain on urban governance.	

oth (I) and (II)
oth (II) and (III)
only (III)
one of the above





Q5.Considering the Supreme Court's scrutiny of Delhi-NCR's waste management crisis, which of the following implications can be logically inferred? (I) The judicial intervention in environmental governance suggests that systemic administrative inertia has necessitated direct adjudicatory oversight. (II) The Court's insistence on source-level waste segregation as a prerequisite for functional waste-to-energy projects indicates a recognition of the interdependence between localized waste management policies and macro-level environmental sustainability. (III) The Commission for Air Quality Management's decision to revoke Stage 2 restrictions under GRAP substantiates the	(a) Only (I) (b) Both (I) and (II) (c) Both (II) and (III) (d) Only (III) (e) None of the above
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Q6.What inference can be drawn regarding the Court's approach to balancing judicial oversight and executive accountability in environmental governance?	(a) Only (I) (b) Both (II)
(I) The Court's insistence on compliance reports indicates a	(e) Both (I) a
strategic shift from direct judicial intervention to fostering	(d) All (l), (ll
institutional self-regulation through documented accountability measures.	(e) None of
(II) The prioritization of systemic waste management over temporary meteorological improvements suggests an implicit	
judicial recognition that long-term sustainability requires	
infrastructural recalibration rather than episodic regulatory	
responses.	
(III) The Supreme Court's directive for compliance affidavits from	
multiple NCR states implies a broader critique of decentralized	
governance models in environmental policy enforcement.	

oth (II) and (III) oth (I) and (II) III (I), (II), and (III) lone of the above Q7. Given the passage's discussion on Delhi's air quality (a) Only (I) management, which of the following can be inferred (b) Both (I) and (II) about the effectiveness of pollution control measures? (c) Both (II) and (III) (I) The revocation of Stage 2 restrictions under the Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) implies that temporary X improvements in air quality do not necessarily reflect longterm pollution control success. (II) The Supreme Court's scrutiny of waste management policies indicates that solid waste mismanagement is a significant contributor to air pollution in Delhi-NCR. (III) The fluctuation of Delhi's AQI due to meteorological factors suggests that long-term air quality improvement requires structural interventions beyond temporary weather changes.

(d) Both (I) and (III) (e) None of the above