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Find the Error Quiz 34

Directions: In the question given below, a short paragraph is given, with three/four sentence highlighted in bold. From the given choices, choose the one that represents the correct combination of sentence(s) that are contextually incorrect.

1. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2006 (PWDVA) was introduced after years of advocacy by women's groups.

(I) The PWDVA was envisaged as a multiagency response to the needs of the survivor.

Women continue to struggle with delays in judicial proceedings, inadequate court orders, and a lack of other mechanisms envisaged under the law.

(II) Unfortunately, as the study reveals, there is a serious gap between what women expect and need from the law, and what the system actually delivers. The study attempted to understand women's experiences with legal processes, assess the implementation of the act in terms of the stakeholder network, identify the kinds of orders women obtained in court, and analyse how they navigated the legal system and used the law to get relief.

(III) Around 49% of women also stated that they faced financial difficulties due to the court cases, which is also linked to the large number of withdrawn and dismissed cases. The women who were interviewed cited delays and protracted procedures as the main problems they experienced.

(IV) Moreover, the stakeholder network was found to be fractured and sparse.

A. Only I

B. Only I and II

C. Only II and III

D. Only I, II and III

E. All except II

2. It was almost a 100 years back that the first trade union was started in the country and then decades after that the working class won the right to organise and collective bargaining.

(I) However, the government appears to be bent on turning the clock back. Having allowed mainstream media and industry to propagate the notion that India's supposedly unwieldy and excessive labour laws are at the heart of lack of investment and economic growth, it has persistently pushed for labour law reforms.

(II) The centre’s proposal of four labour codes to subsume all labour laws is also aimed at breaking the backbone of unions under the objective of “easing” business. So how should the trade unions rethink their strategy? The three-day protest from 9 November by 10 central trade unions in Delhi drew unprecedented support but how impactful was it in terms of government and industry response?

(III) The previous two such strikes also drew massive support but while mainstream media reported on them cursorily, industry and government preferred to term them “partial” and carry on with the labour reform agenda. Interestingly, when the united protests of trade unions made labour reform measures difficult at the national level, the central government encouraged state governments to take up the task enthusiastically.

(IV) The competition between states to attract investment was termed “competitive federalism” by supporters of this strategy.

- A. Only I and IV B. Only II and IV C. Only II and III D. Only I, II and III
E. All are correct

3. (I) Without control over “either the sword or the purse,” the judiciary relies solely on the perception that it is a neutral, independent and impartial arbiter of disputes. It enjoys the faith of the people only because it can reinforce the faith of the people on an everyday basis in the way it conducts itself.

(II) The dignity of the court rests not on the use of its powers of contempt or the trappings of office, but in the way in which judges and lawyers conduct themselves and uphold the institution when faced with external challenges. Judges are held to higher standards of conduct than civil servants and elected representatives precisely because of this feature of the judiciary, and when they fail to meet these standards, the institution suffers.

(III) Contrary to what the Court’s order passed on 14 November may suggest, the Medical Council of India (MCI) bribery case raises grave doubts about the integrity of judges of the Supreme Court, in the context of cases that were heard and decided by the present CJI, Justice Dipak Misra. In one short week, the spectre of judicial corruption at the highest level was raised, judicial discipline was breached by judges, the CJI made a mockery of the principle that no one shall be a judge in their own cause and a disreputable order that tries to interfere with the course of an investigation was issued in the name of putting a quietus to the whole issue.

(IV) A judiciary mired in corruption, intrigue, and nepotism can hope to do none of these with any level of efficacy.

- A. Only I and II B. Only II and III C. Only III and IV D. Only I, III and IV
E. All except I

4. (I) Bike-sharing schemes enable citizens to cycle from home to the bus stop, disembark near their workplace, and again cycle to their destination. However, they also call for access to quality roads across the city, efficient bicycles, and regular and comfortable buses or metros.

(II) It is clear then that to be workable, a smart cycle grid needs a good road network, clean and well-maintained tracks, and landscaping to make for a pleasant and pollution-free cycling experience and differential pricing for different economic sections.. Most of Bhopal's residents, especially the segment most likely to use this system, have no quality roads even within 100 metres of their home, let alone adjoining their residence.

(III) Enormous amounts of public money have been wasted on a scheme that was abandoned within a year. Further, even the best roads in Bhopal, running along key routes, last for only six months: they are washed away with the first rains in July/August, with the consequent potholes repaired only by the end of the year.

(IV) Besides, it would be difficult to monitor pilferage and tampering of these smart bicycles costing Rs 12,500 each, and fit with high-tech gadgets such as global positioning system (GPS) and calorie counters.

A. Only III

B. Only I and IV

C. Only II and III

D. Only I, II and IV

E. All except III

5. (I) Much worse is the national apathy about the Korean War, where the civilian count was higher, at around 2.73 million. Japanese incursions into Korea began around 1870, but Great Power politics enabled the Koreans to stave off colonization for a few more decades before Japan finally annexed Korea in 1910.

(II) Resistance to Japanese rule intensified with the advent of communism, and the surrender of the Japanese in August 1945 led to the declaration of Korean independence. The Soviet Union was not a force in the Pacific theatre of war; it had played no direct part in the liberation of Korea.

(III) The history of Korea in the first half of the 20th century is germane to the present situation. The consequence was that the spoils of war were, upon Japan's surrender on 15 August, now to be divided between the victorious Americans and Russians, who carved out zones of influence. Korea might well have remained a unified country, had either the US or the Soviet Union lavished any real attention on it.

(IV) It was along the 38th parallel that two countries came into existence in 1948.

A. Only I and IV

B. Only II and III

C. Only I, II and III

D. Only II, III and IV

E. All except II

6. If there is anything that has been established with absolute veracity since the ascendancy of Donald J Trump to the White House, it is that the American President is a consummate liar.

(I) There is thus a current of feeling that Trump would be better advised to negotiate rather than issue naked threats. The Washington Post of 10 October reported that, in the 263 days since he had held office, Trump had advanced 1,318 false or misleading claims. Senior members of his own party, whose own ideological disposition tends towards the extremely conservative, have castigated him as wholly unreliable and a minuscule few have taken the step of declaring him as unfit for office.

(II) If this savagery was not enough, the fiction of “Weapons of Mass Destruction” was deployed to enlist “the international community” in an illegal war against Iraq. Barack Obama, we have only to recall, received the Nobel Peace Prize merely for not being Bush.

(III) Given how the winds are blowing, it is not inconceivable that Trump may a few years hence receive the Nobel Peace Prize, merely for not having initiated the nuclear annihilation of another nation state. Tragically, some liberals are now beginning to think of the 43rd President, who has recently attacked Trump without mentioning him by name as someone who is leading the country into a precipitous decline as a respected world power, as a “decent” man.

(IV) They have evidently forgotten, or think it of no consequence, that Bush and his cohorts celebrated bombing Afghanistan, as they would say, into oblivion.

A. Only I and III

B. Only II and IV

C. Only I, II and IV

D. Only I and II

E. All except IV

7. (I) The state governments and NGO s have been trying hard to rein in groundwater depletion but to no avail, thanks to politicization of the issue. Worried about the adverse political fallout resulting from the removal of farm power subsidies, state governments usually Avoid tackling the issue.

(II) Power subsidies have accelerated groundwater depletion and raised the energy cost of irrigation, which in turn has made power subsidy impossible to abolish without invoking the farmers’ wrath on a massive scale. Between 2000 And 2013, India’s farm power subsidy bill increased from Rs 27,083 crore to Rs 66,989 crore (GoI 2001, 2014).

(III) All these offer free or subsidised farm power supply. India’s over 15 million electric tube wells consumed 1,68,611 million units of electricity worth Rs 1,19,294 crore in 2014–15.

(IV) As a bonus, solarising tube wells can deliver the entire target of 100 Giga watts (GW) of solar capacity, which the central government wants to achieve by 2022. This left a revenue gap of `86,694 crore (`5.14/kWh), which was met by a mix of state government subsidy and cross-subsidy by non-farm consumers of DISCOM s (PFC 2016).

- A. Only III B. Only III and IV C. Only I, III and IV D. All except IV
E. Only II, III and IV

8. In May 2017, the world's first Solar Pump Irrigators' Cooperative Enterprise – SPICE-completed its first year of operation in Dhundi village in central Gujarat.

(I) Solar pumps are not new in India, and their number has grown from less than 7,500 in 2010 to nearly 1,00,000 in 2015–16. Usually, these pumps continue to run whether the farmers need the power to irrigate or not, since surplus solar energy goes waste anyway.

(II) However, the members of Dhundi SPICE operate differently. Once the farmers are done with irrigation, they pool their surplus solar energy and sell it to Madhya Gujarat Vij Company Limited (MGVCL), the local power Distribution Company (or DISCOM) under a 25-year power purchase agreement.

(III) In return, these farmers have surrendered in writing their right to apply for a subsidized grid power connection for 25 years. The first group of farmers to join the cooperative were offered a feed-in tariff of Rs 4.63/kilowatt-hour (kWh) for the solar power sold to the DISCOM.

(IV) In mid-2016, this was the lowest tariff any utility-scale solar generator had won in open bidding.

- A. Only I B. Only II and IV C. Only I and II D. Only I, II and III
E. All are correct

9. (I) If a week is a long time in politics, then two and half months are an eternity. In the first half of August, when Lokniti-Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS) conducted the first round of its pre-election Tracker in Gujarat, it seemed as though the election to the Legislative Assembly was going to be yet another cakewalk for the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) which has been in power in the State since 1998.

(II) Our survey indicates that the Congress may have actually pulled ahead in the Saurashtra and North Gujarat regions, partly due to the backing of the Patidars who account for about 12-15% of the electorate. However, in the second round of the Tracker conducted in October, post-Deepavali, we found the BJP's advantage to have plummeted to a mere six points.

(III) Where the Congress seems to be floundering at the moment, however, is on the Adivasi front. The answer to that will only be known on December 18, the counting date. But what we can say with some confidence at this stage is that even though the BJP continues to be ahead, the momentum has shifted, and shifted quite strongly towards the Congress.

(IV) If the party is able to build on it in the next three to four weeks of campaigning, it may well end up posing a very serious challenge to the BJP. A major reason for the Congress to have come back from so far behind is the support for it from the Patidar, or Patel, community, no less than two-thirds of whom have voted for the BJP in the past several elections, as per Lokniti surveys.

A. Only I and IV

B. Only II and III

C. Only I and II

D. Only II and IV

E. All except IV

10. In a sickening way, October 2017 was like October 2002.

(I) Fifteen years ago, in Rajasthan's Baran and Udaipur districts, there was a spate of starvation deaths. The government of the time made up fanciful stories to deny that the deaths had anything to do with hunger or government failure.

(II) People are being forced to cross five meaningless hurdles in the form of electricity, functional PoS, connectivity, servers and fingerprint authentication in order to have access to their ration. She had been pleading with her mother to give her rice as she slipped into unconsciousness and lost her life. The government insists that she had malaria but in video testimonies, her mother, Koyli Devi, says she had no fever. After Santoshi's death, more hunger deaths have been reported, of which at least one, Ruplal Marandi, is related to the government's Aadhaar experiment.

(III) The Food Ministry in Delhi issued an order in late October that is silent on the crucial issue of reinstating wrongly cancelled ration cards and makes token concessions (with no guarantee of implementation). Since then, there has been a perceptible improvement in programmes of social support including, but not limited to, the Public Distribution System (PDS).

(IV) If the government continues to insist on the ABBA, there is only one conclusion that can be drawn.

A. Only I and IV

B. Only I, II and III

C. Only II and III

D. All except I

E. All except IV

Correct Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	E	C	A	E	D	B	E	B	D

Explanations :

1. I. The statement is incorrect as it does not logically connect with the next sentence. The succeeding statement conveys a contradictory point and which seems abrupt.

II. The statement is incorrect as there is no mention of any study in any of the preceding statements. A hint here is the use of the article *the* which conveys that the study has already been introduced earlier somewhere.

III. The use of the word *also* is the key here. This implies that the statement has a different preceding statement than the one mentioned in the passage. Hence, this is incorrect.

IV. This is correct and logically sound.

Hence, option D is correct.

2. All the statements are correct in terms of context and combination.

Hence, option E is correct.

3. I. This statement is reinforced by the second one and is logically continuous. Hence, it is correct.

II. This statement also matches well with the succeeding one as both talk about the conduct of judges.

III. This appears absurd. The preceding sentence talks about judges and their conduct while the one in question abruptly shifts to a bribery case and also does not match with the next sentence. This is incorrect.

IV. The sentence begins well but then the phrase- '**hope to do none of these with any level of efficacy**' makes the sentence meaningless. *These* is not specified in the sentence and also does not match with the preceding sentence. This is incorrect.

Hence, option C is correct.

4. I. This is correct as it provides a logical introduction to the passage.

II. This is correct as it takes forward the contradictory point presented in the previous statement.

III. The *scheme* mentioned is nowhere mentioned in the preceding statement. Also, the statement states that the scheme was abandoned within a year which does not connect with the preceding or succeeding sentences.

IV. This is correct as it takes forward the issues with the scheme.

Hence, option A is correct.

5. I. The first statement is incorrect as the next statement talks about a different topic.

II. The correct and fits in with the other sentences.

III. The statement is incorrect as it sounds disjointed and abrupt. The sentences preceding this are already discussing the history of Korea and this statement seems redundant.

IV. This is incorrect as it suddenly moves from how the world powers were disinterested in Korea to its division in 1948. This is very abrupt and does not make sense.

Hence, option E is correct.

6. I. This is incorrect. The passage begins by calling Mr Trump a liar. There is no mention of any sort of threat and thus the sentence does not fit in.

II. This is incorrect. The previous sentence talks about the number of lies Mr Trump had told. Also, the war on Iraq was not started by Mr Trump but his predecessor. Hence, this is incorrect.

III. This is correct logically and grammatically.

IV. This is correct logically and grammatically.

Hence, option D is correct.

7. I. Statement I is an ideal starting point and the next statement elaborates the point made by this statement. Hence, it is correct.

II. This statement fits in well with the passage and is taken forward by the succeeding statement. It is correct.

III. This is absurd. The previous statement talks about *farm power subsidy bill* while the succeeding one shows how much power was consumed by the electric tube wells.

IV. This is out of context and does not fit in.

Hence, option B is correct.

8. I. This may look incorrect at first but the hint is in the next sentence which begins with 'usually these pumps'. This follows directly from the statement in question which talks about solar pumps in India and their growing numbers. Hence, it is correct.

II. This connects the preceding sentence with the succeeding one and is correct.

III. This is correct logically follows from the previous statement.

IV. This follows from the previous statement and is correct. Another way to check is via options. There is no option that states IV as incorrect alone. Hence, this is correct.

Hence, option E is correct.

9. I. The passage in general compares the results of two surveys on Gujarat elections and how things have changed only in a span of 2.5 months. Hence, this statement serves as an ideal starting line and is correct.

II. This appears disjointed and does not fit in with either the preceding or succeeding sentences. Elements like Saurashtra and Patidars have not been mentioned anywhere.

III. The preceding sentence talks about BJP going down but then the topic abruptly shifts to the Congress and a new element 'Adivasi' is introduced which is not mentioned anywhere in the passage. Hence, this is incorrect.

IV. This is correct grammatically and contextually.

Hence option B is correct.

10. I. This matches with the flow of the passage and fits in well with the preceding and succeeding statements. Hence, this is correct.

II. If we notice, the preceding statement's tense does not match with the one in question. Also, contextually the statements do not follow. This is incorrect.

III. The preceding statement talks about Aadhaar while the current one brings in the Food Ministry, Delhi and ration cards. All these are new elements and do not fit in.

IV. The preceding statement talks about *a perceptible improvement in programmes of social support*. However, this is not continued in the line in question, making it sound disjointed and absurd.

Hence, option D is correct.

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