

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

1. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The passage stresses that India's scientific issue lies in the absence of sustained systems, not human capital — the gap is in *ecosystem quality*.

2. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: It analyses structural gaps while recommending reforms — FROs, autonomy, and institutional continuity.

3. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: "Ease of doing science" parallels "ease of doing business" — implying freedom, support, and efficiency in research.

4. Correct Answer: D

Explanation: It is cited as a successful model of talent attraction and integration into long-term national goals — a benchmark India should emulate.

5. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The authors emphasize fragmented institutional efforts as the key bottleneck.

6. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The authors imply that concentrated, mission-oriented structures can solve fragmentation and accountability gaps.

7. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: If such empirical proof exists, it validates the need for India to adopt mission-based structures.

8. Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Critics could claim the argument focuses on funding rather than deeper issues like leadership, ethics, and long-term planning.

9. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: All proposals — FROs, funding, autonomy — are aimed at building such a self-reliant but global ecosystem.

10. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The analogy captures the structural flaw — *having talent but lacking support systems* — parallel to India's current scientific setup.

Legal Reasoning

11. Answer: C

Explanation- According to Article 100 of the Indian Constitution, the quorum for both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha is one-tenth of the total number of members of the House. Therefore, the quorum for the Lok Sabha is 54 (one-tenth of 543). As long as at least 55 members are present, the House can proceed with the vote, even if some members leave due to an emergency.

12. Answer: B

Explanation- According to Article 100 of the Indian Constitution, the quorum for both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha is one-tenth of the total number of members of the House. Therefore, the quorum for the Rajya Sabha is 25 (one-tenth of 245). If there are less than 25 members present, the House cannot proceed with the discussion, and the presiding officer should adjourn the House until the absent members return.

13. Answer: B

Explanation- According to Article 100 of the Indian Constitution, the quorum for both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha is one-tenth of the total number of members of the House. Therefore, the quorum for the Lok Sabha is 54 (one-tenth of 543). If there are less than 54 members present, the House cannot proceed with the vote, and the presiding officer should adjourn the House until the absent members return.

14. Answer: B

Explanation- In this scenario, the audio system malfunctioning means that the proceedings cannot continue properly. According to the rules of procedure, the presiding officer should adjourn the House until the technical issues are resolved.

15. Answer: A

Explanation- In this scenario, a member has fainted, and the proceedings cannot continue until the member is attended to. According to the rules of procedure, the presiding officer should adjourn the House until the member is attended to.

16. Answer: C

Explanation- In a parliamentary system of government like India, the Council of Ministers holds office as long as they enjoy the confidence of the Lok Sabha. In case they lose the confidence of the Lok Sabha, the President can ask them to seek a vote of confidence. If they fail to win the vote of confidence, they are expected to resign, and the President can appoint a new Council of Ministers. Asking the Council of Ministers to seek a vote of confidence ensures that the government is given an opportunity to prove its majority and demonstrate its commitment to implementing key reforms.

17. Answer: B

Explanation- The appointment of judges to the Supreme Court is a critical function of the President. The candidate's legal experience, expertise, and knowledge of constitutional law are essential factors to consider when making this decision. The appointment of judges to the Supreme Court should be based on merit, and the candidate should have a proven track record of upholding the rule of law and the Constitution.

18. Answer: B

Explanation- Allegations of corruption are a serious matter that requires immediate action. The Prime Minister should conduct an internal inquiry to determine the veracity of the allegations and take appropriate action based on the findings. This approach ensures that the reputation of the government is not affected by the allegations and that the truth is brought to light. Additionally, it also demonstrates the government's commitment to accountability and transparency.

19. Answer: B

Explanation- Inflammatory remarks by a Cabinet Minister can have serious repercussions on the government's reputation and image. The Prime Minister should condemn the remarks and ask for an apology to demonstrate that the government values diversity and inclusivity. This approach ensures that the government is seen as non-discriminatory and inclusive, which is critical to maintaining a stable and cohesive society.

20. Answer: A

Explanation- The power to grant pardons is a crucial responsibility of the President. When making this decision, it is important for the President to consider various factors to ensure that his decision is fair and just. One such factor is the severity of the crime committed and the impact it has had on the victim and their family. The President should also consider the offender's past record, the circumstances under which the crime was committed, and whether the offender has shown remorse for their actions.

General Knowledge

21. A

Explanation- Criticisms listed: unilateral, discriminatory.

22. A

Explanation- Passage refers to "common but differentiated responsibilities"

23. A

Explanation- Steel and cement mentioned; pharmaceuticals not.

24. B

Explanation- Only B is not supported.

25. D

Explanation- All elements included.

26. A

Explanation- Passage warns of undermining clean transition investment.

27. B

Explanation- Full implementation 2026 referenced.

28. B

Explanation- Strategy described.

29. A

Explanation- WTO and UNFCCC referenced; World Bank not.

30. A

Explanation- Inferred consequence of export cost burden.

31. B

Explanation- World Bank mentioned as mediator.

32. A

Explanation- Western rivers (Indus, Jhelum, Chenab) for Pakistan.

33. A

Explanation- Eastern rivers allocated to India.

34. C

Explanation- PIC described as first-level mechanism.

35. A

Explanation- Baglihar & Kishanganga mentioned; Sardar Sarovar not.

36. A

Explanation- Hydroelectric generation as non-consumptive use.

37. B

Explanation- Permanent Indus Commission explicitly stated.

38. A

Explanation- IWT embodies "equitable and reasonable utilisation."

39. C

Explanation- All three challenges (climate, hydro, data).

40. A

Explanation- Conflicts listed in passage; inference of durability.

Quantitative Technique

41. Answer: B. ₹125,000

Explanation:

Sales amount for Product B = 25% of ₹500,000 = $0.25 * ₹500,000 = ₹125,000$

42. Answer: B. ₹30,000

Explanation:

Sales amount for Product C = 20% of ₹500,000 = $0.20 * ₹500,000 = ₹100,000$

Profit margin = 25%

Profit earned = 25% of ₹100,000 = $0.25 * ₹100,000 = ₹25,000$

43. Answer: C. ₹125,000

Explanation:

Sales amount for Product A = 30% of ₹500,000 = $0.30 * ₹500,000 = ₹150,000$

Sales amount for Product D = 15% of ₹500,000 = $0.15 * ₹500,000 = ₹75,000$

Difference in sales amounts = ₹150,000 - ₹75,000 = ₹75,000

44. Answer: C. ₹60,000

Explanation:

Sales amount for Product E = 10% of ₹500,000 = $0.10 * ₹500,000 = ₹50,000$

New price increase = 20%

New sales amount = ₹50,000 + 20% of ₹50,000 = ₹50,000 + ₹10,000 = ₹60,000

45. Answer: A. 40%

Explanation:

Sales amount for Product A = 30% of ₹500,000 = $0.30 * ₹500,000 = ₹150,000$

Sales amount for Product C = 20% of ₹500,000 = $0.20 * ₹500,000 = ₹100,000$

Total sales for Products A and C = ₹150,000 + ₹100,000 = ₹250,000

Percentage of Product B's sales out of A and C combined = $(₹125,000 / ₹250,000) * 100 = 50\%$

46. a

47. d

48. b

49. a

50. b

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