

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

1. Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

The entire passage develops the idea that the SCO must act as a *bridge* of values and cooperation — not a power bloc — combining moral, developmental, and cultural dimensions.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- **A:** Too narrow — India's approach is cooperative, not confrontational.
- **B:** The author does not present it as a vehicle for Indian dominance.
- **C:** Overly reductionist; the SCO's scope is broader than economics.

2. Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

The three pillars form an integrated doctrine — moral clarity on terrorism, balanced connectivity, and inclusive opportunity — not isolated categories.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- **A:** India's role is participatory, not hegemonic.
- **C:** The pillars represent principles, not administrative divisions.
- **D:** They expand possibilities rather than critique limitations.

3. Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

The author explicitly links morality and global responsibility — terrorism cannot be selectively condemned.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- **B:** Contradicts emphasis on collective action.
- **C:** The author integrates, not separates, moral reasoning.

D: He calls it a global, not domestic, issue.

4. Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

Connectivity here is defined not by control but **ethical inclusivity** — projects must enhance cooperation, not subordination.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- **A:** Too broad — though partly true, it misses the sovereignty aspect.
- **B:** The author cautions all nations equally, not specific rivals.

D: Unrealistic; the SCO operates through consensus.

5. Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

The passage uses **visionary persuasion** — it is aspirational, not defensive — arguing for moral leadership in multilateralism.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- **A:** Tone is global, not nationalist.
- **B:** While persuasive, the dominant tone is moral-visionary, not rhetorical.
- **C:** It engages values, not statistics.

D: Not commemorative — focused on reform, not celebration.

6. Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

The statement presumes that ethical standards must be **universally applied**, not manipulated for convenience.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- **A:** The principle is not about moral relativism but universality.
- **C:** Contradicts author's moral absolutism.
- **D:** He bases legitimacy on conscience, not institutional approval.

7. Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

It empirically supports the moral claim that *fair connectivity fosters mutual prosperity*.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- **B:** Reinforces imbalance, weakening the argument.

C/D: Irrelevant or contrary to moral emphasis.

8. Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

The “bridge” metaphor rests on the belief that the Global South needs equitable representation within multilateral frameworks.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- **B:** India is a contributor, not the centre.
- **C:** Unsupported assumption.
- **D:** The author treats economics and culture as complementary, not identical.

9. Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

The author’s condemnation of “double standards” indicates rejection of *any moral justification* for terrorism.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- **A:** Partially valid, but lacks explicit moral rejection.
- **B:** Narrowly categorical.
- **C:** Contradicts ethical framework.
- **D:** Represents his absolute stance.

10. Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

Just as borrowed frameworks distort local realities, applying external standards without context undermines fairness — mirroring his argument on contextualised cooperation.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- **A:** Too limited — the analogy is narrower than the multilateral theme.
- **C/D:** Advocate universality, not contextualism.

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LEGAL REASONING

11 → (D) Principle Reference: “Any online activity causing damage, violating privacy, or spreading harmful content may invite liability.”

Explanation: Even AI-generated likenesses that harm dignity or privacy breach the Act’s digital accountability principle. The absence of real photos doesn’t negate violation.

Why Others Wrong: A–C wrongly assume only realism or profit creates liability; intent isn’t required for privacy breach.

12 → (B) Principle Reference: “Safe harbour is conditional—intermediaries lose protection if they fail to act promptly on unlawful content.”

Explanation: Since the platform delayed takedown after official notice, its protection is revoked.

Why Others Wrong: A misstates law; C–D ignore intermediary accountability.

13 → (A) Principle Reference: “Even without malicious intent, reckless compromise of data security may attract liability.”

Explanation: Negligent digital conduct leading to damage is actionable, even without intent.

Why Others Wrong: B–D incorrectly exempt negligence; C wrongly shifts sole blame to company.

14 → (C) Principle Reference: “Lawful ethical hacking is protected when carried out in good faith and within boundaries.”

Explanation: Though the research was consented, public naming breached confidentiality norms. Hence, it constitutes an unlawful disclosure, not cyber terrorism.

Why Others Wrong: A exaggerates; B overlooks disclosure; D misreads consent’s limit.

15 → (D) Principle Reference: “Digital accountability extends to every entity disseminating harmful or false content.”

Explanation: Republishing harmful content negligently is punishable; media freedom doesn’t protect negligence causing violence.

Why Others Wrong: A–C overlook duty of care in digital dissemination.

16 → (B) Principle Reference: “Failure to remove illegal content upon notification voids safe harbour protection.”

Explanation: The intermediary lost its protection by failing to act despite lawful notice.

Why Others Wrong: A, C, D ignore conditional nature of safe harbour.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

17. **Correct Answer: C. 1 and 2 only**

Explanation:

Statements 1 and 2 are accurate as per the partnership documents. It was indeed launched at the G20-linked 2024 Summit and replaced the 2022 LoI.

Statement 3 is incorrect — the partnership is **non-legally binding** and not registered as a treaty.

18. **Correct Answer: A. 1 and 3 only**

Explanation:

The “1.5 Track Dialogue” is a **consultative** mechanism bringing together academia, industry, and government. It is exploratory (not binding). Hence 1 and 3 are correct.

19. **Correct Answer: B. 3 only**

Explanation:

The partnership covers solar, hydrogen, energy storage, circular economy, investment, and capacity building — *nuclear fusion* is absent.

20. **Correct Answer: D. 1, 2 and 3**

Explanation:

The mechanism includes ministerial coordination, annual review, and integration within the broader Comprehensive Strategic Partnership.

No legal enforcement provisions exist (it's non-binding).

21. **Correct Answer: A. 1, 2 and 3 only**

Explanation:

Statements 1-3 align with India's clean-energy strategic goals; statement 4 is partially related but not a direct motive of this partnership.

22. **Correct Answer: C. 1 and 2 only**

Explanation:

Statements 1 and 2 are true — the 2023 partnership targeted lithium, cobalt, and rare earth supply chains. Statement 3 is incorrect; it complements the clean-energy cooperation.

23. **Correct Answer: A. 1, 2 and 3 only**

Explanation:

India and Australia cooperate in Quad (climate working group), ISA, and IPEF clean-tech supply chains; BRICS Clean Energy Forum is unrelated to Australia.

24. **Correct Answer: B. 1 and 2 only**

Explanation:

Coking coal is used in steel production, not in solar manufacturing. Lithium and REEs are vital for batteries and turbines.

25. Correct Answer: B. 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

IPOI was launched by **India** in 2019; Australia leads one pillar (maritime ecology and resource sharing). So 2 is wrong.

26. Correct Answer: A. 1, 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

Statements 1-3 are consistent with the partnership's strategic objectives; statement 4 is incorrect — no binding carbon-tax harmonization exists.

Detailed Answers & Explanations with Corrections and Sources

Q. No	Correct Option	Explanation & Source Notes
27.	A. 1, 2 and 4 only	Verified: The MoU's signatories include the European Union (1), United States (2), and Saudi Arabia (4). Japan is not a signatory.
28	A. 1, 2 and 3 only	The MoU explicitly mentions ship-to-rail transit, cables for electricity/digital, and pipelines for hydrogen. It does <i>not</i> commit to full high-speed passenger rail across all capitals.
29	A. 1, 2 and 3 only	Projections from Atlantic Council: ~46 trains daily, ~1.5 million TEUs (expandable to 3 million), ~40% transit time reduction. But a 5% guaranteed annual GDP growth is not a credible binding projection.
30	A. 1, 2 and 3 only	The geopolitical rationale includes offering an alternative to China's BRI (1), reducing reliance on Suez Canal (2), and bypassing nations resisting inclusion (3). But it is not about forming a binding trade union (4).
31	A. 1, 2 and 4 only	IMEC is based on a non-binding MoU (1). It explicitly contemplates electric and digital infrastructure from the start (2). It was launched on a G20 summit (4). But "BRI projects always publicly funded vs IMEC only privately" is false (3).
32	A. 1 only	Option 1 (rapid dominance) is the least likely, given geopolitical and logistical challenges. Options 2, 3, 4 are realistic (Turkey objections, regulatory/geopolitical delays, and integration of energy/digital).
33	A. 1 and 2 only	Turkey has publicly objected to its exclusion (1). Multiple European states (France, Italy, Greece) are competing to host the European terminal (2). Statement 3 is false (Egypt does have stake via Suez dynamics), and 4 is incorrect (no such binding clause exists).
34	A. 1, 2 and 3 only	Medium-term plausible implications include stronger India-Europe trade (1), making Israel/Jordan strategic transit nodes (2), and reducing influence of excluded countries like Turkey (3). Uniform tariff regime (4) is implausible and not supported.
35	A. 1, 2 and 3 only	For success, the corridor requires harmonised trade rules (1), political stability/security (2), and adequate financing (3). A single parliamentary union (4) is unrealistic.
36	B. 1, 2 and 3 only	Research indicates a financing gap of ~\$5 billion (1) for minimal buildout. Estimated export increases of 5–8% (2) appear in Atlantic Council modeling. The route length ~4,800 km (3) is mentioned in some planning narratives. Option 4 (Turkey eventually joining) is speculative, not confirmed.

QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUE

Explanation : (37-41)

No of boys = $800 \times \frac{9}{16} = 450$

No of girls = $800 \times \frac{7}{16} = 350$

	Mango	Litchi	Guava	Banana
Boys	215	120	25	90
Girls	105	70	75	100
Total	320	190	100	190

37. (B)

38. (A)

39. (C)

40. (B)

41. (C)

EXPLANATION (42 - 46)

42. (C) average marks in English $544/6 = 90.6$, 90 marks

$$72 \times 100 / 90 = 80\%$$

43. (D)

44. (B) $130 \times 100 / 321 = 40.49\%$

45. (D)

46. (A)



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