

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

1. Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The author portrays Axiom-4 as both a *practical and symbolic* step — bridging global cooperation and indigenous innovation. The phrase “*powerful impetus for India’s space aspirations*” clearly indicates a forward-looking argument.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- **A:** The mission is described as technical and operational, not merely diplomatic.
- **B:** India is learning, not dependent; it’s a partnership model.

C: The passage emphasizes future readiness, not conclusion.

2. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The author explicitly connects *reshaping* with the entry of **private players**, new technologies, and international collaborations — all redefining traditional state-led missions.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- **A:** There’s expansion, not decline.
- **C:** India is advancing, but not overshadowing others.
- **D:** Scientific research remains integral; commercialisation complements it.

3. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The tone blends pride with foresight — factual yet aspirational. Phrases like “*a powerful impetus*” and “*a firm foundation for the future*” show optimism grounded in scientific detail.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- **B:** No skepticism is expressed.
- **C:** The piece contains evaluative commentary.

D: It’s explanatory, not reactive.

4. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The passage calls Axiom-4 an “*invaluable lesson*” and “*powerful impetus*” for future Indian missions, clearly establishing continuity and learning transfer.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- **A:** The missions are linked.
- **B:** Axiom-4 supplements, not substitutes.
- **D:** The author views collaboration as enabling, not undermining.

5. Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The article directly contrasts *symbolic participation* (Rakesh Sharma era) with today’s *strategic engagement*. The inference aligns perfectly with the author’s central theme.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- **A:** Public-private synergy, not replacement, is discussed.
- **B:** While mentioned, it's one dimension among many.

C: Russia is not discussed at all.

6. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The assumption is that **international learning is transferable** — that India can meaningfully adopt and refine these practices within its own system.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- **A:** This is the *explicit statement*, not an assumption.
- **C:** Parity hasn't been claimed.
- **D:** The author never sets collaboration as temporary.

7. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: This directly reinforces the author's prediction of a *thriving ecosystem* of private participation supporting human spaceflight and infrastructure.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- **B:** Overgeneralisation; not suggested.
- **C/D:** Both weaken the argument.

8. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The refutation rests on the **functional, not ceremonial**, nature of India's role — the article details concrete training, logistics, and technological lessons.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- **A:** Supports the refutation but doesn't directly disprove "symbolic diplomacy."
- **B:** Historical context, not counterargument.
- **C:** Wrong logic; media coverage $\neq$ operational proof.
- **D:** Sponsorship doesn't indicate substantive contribution.

9. Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The author's optimism occasionally borders on overconfidence — especially in assuming seamless applicability of lessons to India's future space station.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- **A:** The author acknowledges differences between short and long missions.
- **B:** Complexity is fully addressed.

C: Duplication is irrelevant to his thesis.

10. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The analogy mirrors **learning through collaboration** — using participation in a global venture to build future independent capability.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- **A:** Too general; lacks technological context.
- **C:** Implies imitation, not adaptation.
- **D:** Opposite of collaborative learning.

Legal Reasoning

11 → D

Principle Reference: “Recommendations of the Selection Committee will be valid even when there is a vacancy.”

Explanation: The Bill authorises functioning despite vacancies to prevent disruption. The Supreme Court’s direction was interim, not permanent.

Why Others Wrong: A–C ignore statutory override after parliamentary enactment.

12 → B

Principle Reference: “Eligibility requires holding or having held a post equivalent to Secretary to the Government.”

Explanation: Restriction is intentional to ensure administrative experience.

Why Others Wrong: A, C, D misstate or invent provisions.

13 → A

Principle Reference: “CEC’s removal mirrors that of a Supreme Court Judge.”

Explanation: The Bill preserves independence through a constitutional removal mechanism, not executive discretion.

Why Others Wrong: B–D conflict with Article 324(5).

14 → C

Principle Reference: “Search Committee proposes names; Selection Committee recommends final candidates.”

Explanation: The Selection Committee can consider beyond suggested names.

Why Others Wrong: A & D misread advisory nature; C incorrectly adds judicial review.

15 → D

Principle Reference: “Bill grants protection for acts done in discharge of official duties.”

Explanation: Immunity applies only to bona fide official actions.

Why Others Wrong: A & C overextend immunity; D removes it contrary to text.

16 → B

Principle Reference: “Recommendations valid even if a member is absent or seat vacant.”

Explanation: Absence (boycott) still qualifies as valid under statutory language.

Why Others Wrong: A–D contradict explicit clause.

17 → A

Principle Reference: "Security of tenure ensures independence."

Explanation: Reducing tenure undermines institutional autonomy; executive cannot amend core conditions through rules.

Why Others Wrong: B–D contradict independence principle.

18 → C

Principle Reference: "Bill silent on post-tenure employment."

Explanation: Silence cannot imply restrictions unless explicitly stated; Parliament must legislate separately.

Why Others Wrong: B & D import non-existent provisions.

19 → D

Principle Reference: "Article 324 vests superintendence of elections in the Commission."

Explanation: Constitutional power prevails; statutory law cannot restrict it.

Why Others Wrong: A, C, D distort Article 324's supremacy.

20 → B

Principle Reference: "Bill promotes transparency but permits procedural confidentiality."

Explanation: Non-disclosure of deliberations does not violate transparency if due process followed.

Why Others Wrong: A–D impose broader obligations than law provides.



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General Knowledge

Q	Correct	Explanation & citation(s)	P / O
21	A. 1 and 3 only	(1) The Act's definition of "civil defence" expressly covers measures <i>before, during or after</i> hostile attack. (2) The Act excludes "actual combat" (so 2 is false). (3) The 2009 amendment bill/PRS note proposed expanding definition to include disaster management — so extension is possible (inferential).	P + O
22	B. 1 and 2 only	Defence is a Union subject (Seventh Schedule Entry 1). Parliament enacted the Civil Defence Act, 1968 under its Union powers; but States do have implementation roles (notification, state orders under Rules), so statement 3 is false.	O
23	B. 1 and 2 only	The Act allows constitution of Civil Defence Corps in specified areas; members are public servants (statutory recognition). The Corps are not an armed wing of the Army (3 false).	P
24	A. 1 and 2 only	Civil Defence Rules include control of light/sound (blackouts) and powers for evacuation & billeting; they do not authorize wholesale nationalization of industry. See Rules re: control of light/sounds and billeting; cost recovery provisions.	P
25	A. China-India conflict (1962) & Indo-Pak war (1965)	The 1960s strategic environment (1962 and 1965 conflicts) prompted civil-defence preparedness and the enactment of the 1968 law. (Historical context widely noted in legislative history).	O
26	A. 1 and 2 only	The Act extends to whole India but comes into force in States/parts via notification (s.1). The Act excludes measures taken for protection of the Armed Forces. It does not automatically suspend civil liberties — no blanket automatic suspension.	P
27	A. 1 only	Directorate General of Civil Defence / MHA is the nodal administrative authority for civil-defence matters; NDMA coordinates disaster response but is not the statutory controller of civil defence; MoD does not administratively run DGCD.	O
28	A. 1 and 3 only	Civil defence is largely organized with volunteers (backbone) and volunteers are trained in rescue/first aid/etc.; the statute/rules allow payment of allowances in practice, so it doesn't forbid allowances (2 false).	P
29	A. 1 and 3 only	In May 2025 MHA asked States/UTs to invoke emergency powers under Civil Defence Rules (e.g., Section 11 emergency procurement) amid heightened India-Pakistan tensions — so 1 and 3 are correct; 2 is false.	O
30	A. 1 and 2 only	PRS/2009 Bill and policy practice indicate the logical reform track: incorporate disasters (climate etc.) and strengthen local implementation/district cells — both consistent; removing civilian oversight / militarisation would contradict the Act's civilian character.	O

31 — A. 1 and 2 only (P)

Why: Official PIB and Navy releases confirm commissioning on **26 Aug 2025** at Visakhapatnam and that both ships are **Project-17A (P-17A)** Nilgiri-class stealth frigates. They were *not* built at the same yard (Udaygiri — MDL; Himgiri — GRSE).

32 — A. 1 and 2 only (O)

Why: The twin commissioning is explicitly reported as a first (two yards). Reports also emphasise high indigenous content (circa 70–75%) and MSME participation — but India has not eliminated all foreign suppliers for critical systems: some components (sensors/missile elements/engines) involve foreign tech or imported sub-systems. So 1 & 2 are correct; 3 is false.

33 — D. 1, 2 and 3 (P)

Why: MDL built **Udaygiri**; GRSE built **Himgiri**; the **Warship Design Bureau (WDB)** is the design authority for P-17A ships (WDB oversight cited in delivery notes). All three statements are correct.

34 — A. 1 and 2 only (O)

Why: P-17A frigates are described with stealth measures (reduced RCS/IR) and multi-mission capabilities; modular construction is also highlighted in technical briefs. They are, however, built for blue-water endurance — not restricted to shallow waters — so statement 3 is false.

35 — A. 1 and 3 only (P)

Why: Ministry statements say these ships strengthen the Eastern Fleet and IOR posture and enhance India's role as **First Responder / Preferred Security Partner**. The hyperbolic claim about becoming a nuclear hegemon is false.

36 — A. 1 and 2 only (O)

Why: The passage and press notes record that earlier vessels bore these names (1970s–2000s); name reuse signals continuity/heritage. Option 3 (completely novel names) is false.

37 — A. 1 and 2 only (P)

Why: PIB and related reports highlight the commissioning as the first simultaneous twin-yard commissioning and highlight Aatmanirbhar/self-reliance — showing industrial significance. Additional note: MDL/GRSE synergy and WDB milestone (Udaygiri as 100th WDB design) are reported.

38 — A. 1 and 3 only (O)

Why: Integrating advanced sensors with legacy C2 and sustaining logistics for missiles/consumables are realistic operational challenges. Automation reduces but does not eliminate crew training requirements — so statement 2 is false. (Operational logic + reporting on fleet integration challenges.)

39 — A. 1 and 3 only (O)

Why: Commissioning supports SAGAR-type objectives and strengthens India's capability to respond to extra-regional activity; it is not a unilateral maritime boundary claim. Thus 1 & 3 are reasonable inferences.

40 — A. 1 and 2 only (P/O)

Why: Reports mention >200 MSME contributors and indigenous content around ~75% — supporting 1 & 2. However, not all major weapons/sensors are entirely indigenous; e.g., BrahMos involves joint development and some systems incorporate foreign inputs — so 3 is false.

Quantitative Technique

41. (b) $110 \times 100/65 = 169.23\%, 169\%$

42. (b) 90

43. (b) $240:160 = 3:2$

44. (a) 355

45. (d) $395:355 = 79:71$

Common Explanation :

Total student = 4000

Ratio of boys to girls = 3:2

No of boys = $4000 \times 3/5 = 2400$

No of girls = $4000 \times 2/5 = 1600$

	Gardening	Debate	Extempore	Quiz	Dance
Boys	432	744	384	360	480
Girls	448	256	256	352	288
Total	1000				

46. D

47. A

48. B $480 \times 100/288 = 166.67\%$

49. B $352 \times 100/ 4000 = 8.8\%$

50. C $744 + 384 = 1128$



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