

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The author repeatedly describes Shukla's mission as "the beginning of a process" that *accelerates Gaganyaan* and deepens *international cooperation*. The dual emphasis—**indigenous readiness** and **global integration**—defines the main argument.

2. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The author calls it "the beginning of a process," indicating continuity and long-term commitment — not an isolated success.

3. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The tone blends *scientific analysis* and *forward-looking optimism*—he acknowledges dependency (training in Russia, NASA facilities) but sees it as a stepping-stone to autonomy.

4. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: By using the phrase "advantage," the author implies that *not having its own station* allows India to pursue partnerships without heavy maintenance costs—a mark of pragmatic restraint.

5. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The article envisions India "soon participating in international collaborations" while *developing indigenous astronaut training and mission design*.

6. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The passage explicitly claims Shukla's training "can now be utilised to set up an advanced astronaut training facility in India." That assumes such experiential transfer is possible and valuable.

7. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Domestic training signifies capacity-building and aligns with the author's emphasis on "setting up an advanced astronaut facility in India."

8. Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

The author consistently highlights a *dual-track vision*—self-reliance through global engagement. That balance is the key takeaway.

9. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Loss of private collaboration would hinder the cooperative momentum that underpins India's strategic progress.

10. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The author's reasoning mirrors knowledge transfer through collaboration — Shukla's training abroad becomes the foundation for domestic growth.

Legal Reasoning

11 — Correct Answer: D

Explanation: While the Gram Sabha plays a central role under the FRA and PESA, the final legal recognition of *Community Forest Resource (CFR)* rights requires government approval. The State government retains supervisory control where overlapping conservation laws—like the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972—apply. Thus, the final decision lies with the State, though it must be exercised reasonably and transparently. The case illustrates *federal balance between decentralisation and conservation*.

12 — Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The FRA is designed to correct historical injustices against tribal and traditional forest dwellers, recognising oral, traditional, and community evidence as legitimate proof of residence and dependence. Gram Sabha certification and oral testimonies thus suffice. The law's spirit favours *substantive justice* over rigid evidentiary formalism.

13 — Correct Answer: A

Explanation: When eviction stems from a Supreme Court direction, administrative authorities must comply immediately, even if local procedural irregularities exist. Judicial hierarchy and *Article 141* mandate obedience. However, individuals can still seek review or clarification, not defiance. Hence, the district's compliance aligns with constitutional duty — though post-facto hearings may be ordered.

14 — Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Both FRA and PESA recognise Gram Sabha consultation as *substantive*, not symbolic. Supreme Court rulings (e.g., *Samatha v. State of Andhra Pradesh*, 1997; *Orissa Mining Corporation v. MoEF*, 2013*) affirm that Gram Sabha consent is legally enforceable when projects impact Scheduled Areas or community resources. Therefore, meaningful consultation is mandatory before mining approvals.

15 — Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Once a claim is rejected, the applicant loses interim rights. The FRA provides appeal opportunities but not automatic stays. Unless a stay is granted, the State can restore forest possession. Courts may intervene only if procedural abuse is shown. Administrative action, thus, remains valid pending appeal.

16 — Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Relief and development rights under the FRA impose enforceable obligations. Rehabilitation and livelihood restoration form part of the *right to life under Article 21*. Conservation can't justify deprivation without resettlement. The State must honour these duties even if delayed; failure amounts to violation of statutory and constitutional mandates.

17 — Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Section 5 of the FRA explicitly empowers Gram Sabhas to protect, regenerate, and conserve forests and biodiversity, including regulating access to forest produce. The women-led committee's actions are consistent with decentralised forest governance. Forest officials must respect Gram Sabha autonomy within CFRs.

18 — Correct Answer: C

Explanation: While PESA mandates consultation, courts have recognised "urgency" in national infrastructure projects as a valid ground for limited procedural flexibility — provided compensatory mechanisms exist. Development urgency can coexist with retrospective consultation or rehabilitation. Hence, consultation remains important but not absolute.

19 — Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Gram Sabha must validate or approve digital mapping before its use becomes legally binding. Interim maps without community participation cannot justify rejections. However, retrospective validation or correction by Gram Sabha can regularise administrative lapses — balancing efficiency and participation.

20 — Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The Constitution envisages harmony between environmental protection (Article 48A) and socio-economic justice (Articles 38 & 46). The FRA embodies *sustainable development* — integrating ecological protection with livelihood rights. Courts must interpret it purposively to uphold participatory conservation rather than abolish it.

General Knowledge

21. Correct answer: A. 1 and 3 only.

Why: ISRO describes NavIC as India's regional system and documents SPS (civilian) and RS (restricted) services; NavIC is regional (India + ~1,500 km), not global like GPS.

22. Correct answer: D. All of the above.

Why: ISRO documents and GNSS technical notes confirm the 3 GEO + 4 IGSO design, L5 & S-band operation and sub-~10-m accuracy in the service area.

23. Correct answer: A. 1 and 2 only. — (0)

Why: Atomic-clock failures on some IRNSS/NavIC satellites are documented historically and recent reporting confirms clock problems and the need for replacement satellites; complete smartphone incompatibility is false — many phones already support NavIC and adoption is increasing.

24. Correct answer: D. Both A and B only.

Why: The passage emphasises defence/critical infrastructure and IoT/smart-city uses; it does not claim full global smartphone navigation parity with GPS today. ISRO and industry sources show smartphone support is growing but NavIC remains regional.

25. Correct answer: B. NavIC is completely unaffected by atmospheric delays...

Why: The passage and ISRO note dual-frequency reduces atmospheric errors but does **not** make NavIC "completely unaffected" — that absolute claim is unsupported.

26. Correct answer: B. RS for authorised users & SPS for all.

Why: ISRO documentation defines SPS (open) and RS (encrypted, authorised).

27. Correct answer: B. NavIC underpins India's technological sovereignty...

Why: The passage explicitly frames NavIC as a sovereign PNT capability; replacing GPS globally soon is unrealistic.

28. Correct answer: A. 1 and 2 only.

Why: ISRO states NavIC uses 3 GEO + 4 IGSO; they are not MEO satellites.

29. Correct answer: A. A regional sat-nav system ensuring independent positioning capability...

Why: That summarises the passage and ISRO's official framing.

30. Correct answer: D. Merger of NavIC and commercial satellite-internet constellations.

Why: A–C are obvious scaling issues (and are directly relevant though not all discussed in the passage); D (a full merger with satellite-internet constellations) is least covered and is not a mainstream policy proposal.

Q	Correct Answer	Explanation & P/O Label
31	A. 1 and 3 only	The passage states target ~1 crore households (1) and subsidy up to ~40% (3). It does <i>not</i> guarantee unlimited free electricity (2 is false).
32	D. A and B only	Empowering households as prosumers (A) and reducing grid peak demand/net-zero support (B) are explicitly stated.
33	A. 1 and 2 only	The passage mentions rooftop ownership and not having availed a similar subsidy (1 & 2). Income criteria (3) is not mentioned.
34	D. A and B only	The passage lists both standardising state subsidies/avoid duplication and vendor quality/after-sales maintenance (B). Export of surplus panels (C) is not in the passage.
35	B. The scheme includes publicly-listed companies' mandatory takeover...	A, C, D are supported; B is not.
36	D. A and B only	Outcomes like employment generation (A) and households as prosumers (B) are inferred. Immediate replacement of all conventional power (C) is exaggerated and false.
37	A. The scheme offers up to 300 units of free electricity per month...	The passage states this benefits many households. Options B-D are false. (P)
38	A. Timely disbursement of subsidy to beneficiary bank accounts.	This is inferred as an operational requirement from the passage's mention of direct bank transfers and implementation challenge.
39	A. It is a major step in India's push for distributed generation...	This summary matches the passage's overall significance.
40	C. Achieving export of Indian-manufactured solar modules to Europe.	Among options the export theme (C) is least emphasised; others are mentioned or inferred as needing attention.

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Quantitative Technique

Explanation (41 - 45)

Person	2001	2002	2003	2004
A	32000	48000	44000	8000
B	40000	30000	36000	9000
C	22000	22000	40000	7000

41. B

42. D

43. A

44. B

45. C

Explanation: (46- 50)

46. (a) P's PF = 21800 x 10% = 2180

Total deduction = 2180 + 4720 = 6900

Net salary = 21800 + 28600 - 6900 = 43500

47. (d) basic = a

$a + (a+3000) - 4350 = 25850$

$a = 13600$

total allowance = 13600 + 3000 = 16600

48. (c) S's PF = 11200 x 10% = 1120

7unit = 1120

13 unit = ?

= 2080

49. (d) T's PF = 5700 - 4000 = 1700

So Basic salary = 17000

Net salary = 17000 + 21600 - 5700 = 32900

50. More = 11200 - 10400 = 800

More % = $800 \times 100 / 10400 = 7.69\% = 8\%$

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