

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

For the Yamuna to Flow

By Shailaja Chandra | The Indian Express | January 31, 2025

The river Yamuna and Arvind Kejriwal's claim that Haryana was mixing poison in its waters released to Delhi has become a major election issue. Legal wrangling on the matter has started, and the Election Commission has questioned the statement. Kejriwal said it was his duty to warn the citizens of Delhi. With just few days to go before the Delhi election, it might be a moment to look at the health of the river, beyond politics.

There are three separate issues concerning the Yamuna and Delhi — drinking water, pollution and environmental flow.

First, the facts. The water coming from Haryana is the only source of drinking water in Delhi and anxieties about its potability affect citizens, particularly when accountability is opaque. The supply of drinking water becomes a crisis in Delhi every few months. The capital receives its drinking water from several key inlets that all originate in Haryana, chief among them the Wazirabad Barrage, where raw water from the Yamuna is received in Delhi. The flow at Wazirabad depends on the releases from Haryana's Hathnikund Barrage.

During the lean seasons, water levels go tendrop, leading to ammonia contamination and water shortages in Delhi. This, linked with inadequately treated sewage discharged at Delhi's Wazirabad, Chandrawal, Okhla, Haiderpur and Bawana plants, has a direct bearing on the availability of water from Haryana. When the water supply is depleted, ammonia, the treatment system becomes untraceable, leading to shutdowns, which have cascading effects on water supply. The inter-cry of receiving polluted water, water shortage, and shutting of supply is cyclical — to the detriment of Delhi's residents.

The release by Haryana is both in terms of quality and quantity. The sub-text is the inter-state dimension — both require a coordinated, institutionalised mechanism between states. The established method till now is periodic meetings, but there is no transparent and enforceable institutional structure. The pollution of the river is not limited to untreated drains and sewage; industrial effluents and solid waste enter the river from licensed industries, as well as illegal connections. These are further compounded by the lack of consistent accountability mechanisms between state pollution control boards.

The studies by the YMC and NIH underscore the critical importance of maintaining adequate *environmental flow* in the Yamuna to ensure its ecological health and the well-being of communities that depend on it. But it is unlikely that Haryana and other states will pay heed to this issue unless mandated by either the central government or after arriving at a consensus or a clear law. Given the size and complexity of the issues surrounding the Yamuna, it is time that people at the helm of affairs — politicians, bureaucrats and engineers — address major problems. The solutions are not in black and white.

The second issue is of pollutants, apart from ammonia. This is largely due to sewage flowing in the stormwater drains, discharge of industrial effluents from licensed as well as illegal industries, and solid waste dumping. During the period 2018 to 2021, the National Green Tribunal (NGT) set up the Yamuna Monitoring Committee (YMC) to monitor the abatement of pollution in the river. Five reports were given to the NGT, which pinpointed the roles and responsibilities of 16 stakeholders who contribute substantially to pollution. During the life of the committee, each of the stakeholders — including the Delhi Jal Board, Delhi Development Authority, and the governments of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh — committed to a slew of measures. These have not been undertaken.

The Najafgarh, Supplementary and Shahdara drains are significant contributors to the pollution in the Yamuna, as they carry substantial amounts of untreated sewage and industrial waste. The Supreme Court has ordered various agencies, including the DJB and UP, to mitigate this. The battle has continued despite timelines, with states hard-pressed to establish treatment plants, while industrial effluents continue to flow untreated into the river.

The third issue is environmental flow. The National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) under the Ministry of Jal Shakti had asked for a report from the National Institute of Hydrology (NIH) in Roorkee. The NIH study was aimed at assessing the flow of water necessary to maintain ecological balance and support essential riverine functions. The NIH concluded that the current water withdrawals upstream significantly reduce the river's flow through Delhi, exacerbating pollution levels and harming aquatic life. It recommended regulating water releases from upstream barrages, especially during lean seasons, to maintain environmental flow.

The YMC pointed out that Delhi suffers from very reduced flow, especially during the non-monsoon months. This has weighed heavily on restoration and cleaning efforts. It recommended re-regulating flows between the basin states of Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh to ensure equitable distribution of water.

The studies by the YMC and NIH underscore the critical importance of maintaining adequate environmental flow in the Yamuna to ensure its ecological health and the well-being of communities that depend on it. But it is unlikely that Haryana and other states will pay heed to this issue unless mandated by either the central government or after arriving at a consensus or a clear law. Given the size and complexity of the issues surrounding the Yamuna, it is time that people at the helm of affairs — politicians, bureaucrats and engineers — address major problems. The solutions are not in black and white.

1. What is the central argument advanced by the author in the passage?

- A. The Yamuna's ecological decline is solely due to untreated sewage in Delhi.
- B. The river's crisis demands cooperative governance among basin states and depoliticised, transparent institutional reform.
- C. Haryana should be held singularly accountable for the reduced flow and pollution in the Yamuna.
- D. The NGT's interventions have already resolved Delhi's water crisis.

2. The tone of the author throughout the passage is —

- A. Ironic and skeptical
- B. Objective and reformist
- C. Pessimistic and resigned
- D. Alarmist and accusatory

3. The expression "solutions are not in black and white" implies —

- A. The crisis has simple legal solutions awaiting implementation.
- B. The problem is multi-dimensional and requires nuanced, multi-agency action.
- C. There is no feasible way to revive the Yamuna.
- D. Judicial orders alone can fix the problem.

4. Which of the following best encapsulates the author's recommendation for the future?

- A. Create an inter-state regulatory body with enforcement powers for river governance.
- B. Prioritise election-time water issues to mobilise reform.
- C. Leave river governance to market-based allocation systems.
- D. Decentralise water management entirely to municipal authorities.

5. The tone of "The solutions are not in black and white" can be best classified as —

- A. Despairing
- B. Pragmatic
- C. Ironic
- D. Euphemistic

6. Which assumption underlies the author's argument?

- A. States can be compelled to cooperate only through judicial orders.
- B. Environmental crises require central intervention and state consensus.
- C. Delhi alone has the capacity to regulate water distribution.
- D. Political blame games improve public accountability.

7. Which inference can most reasonably be drawn from the passage?

- A. Implementation gaps, not absence of policy, have worsened Yamuna's condition.
- B. Environmental degradation is inevitable in federal democracies.
- C. Judicial activism is counterproductive for environmental governance.
- D. Pollution control should be privatised.

8. Which of the following, if true, would *most strengthen* the author's argument?

- A. States that established permanent river commissions achieved measurable water quality improvements.
- B. Court-monitored committees frequently delayed interventions.
- C. Central funding for inter-state projects was reduced after 2022.
- D. Citizens' participation in monitoring reduced transparency.

9. Which analogy best mirrors the reasoning in the passage?

- A. Multiple departments arguing over road repairs while traffic congestion worsens.
- B. A doctor blaming patients for non-recovery after prescribing wrong medicine.
- C. A company addressing worker grievances through external audits.
- D. A student studying only one subject and blaming others for poor grades.

10. Which statement best encapsulates the *logical conclusion* of the passage?

- A. Only a legal and institutional framework can restore the Yamuna's flow sustainably.
- B. River disputes will continue due to political inertia.
- C. The judiciary must permanently monitor all ecological issues.
- D. Centralised governance should replace federalism in water management.



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LEGAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

Article 36 of the Indian Constitution deals with the definition of the term "State" as used throughout the Constitution. This definition is important because it determines the scope and application of the fundamental rights guaranteed under Part III of the Constitution, which can be enforced against the State but not against private individuals or entities. Article 36 defines the State in a broad and inclusive manner, encompassing not only the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government at the central and state levels, but also local authorities, corporations, and other entities that perform public functions.

The first part of Article 36 defines the State as "the Government and Parliament of India and the Government and the Legislature of each of the States and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India". This includes all branches of the central and state governments, as well as any local authorities or other bodies that are under the control of the central or state governments. Examples of such bodies could include municipal corporations, development authorities, or state-owned enterprises that perform public functions.

The second part of Article 36 expands the definition of the State even further, to include "other public authorities" that may be specified by the Parliament from time to time. This gives the Parliament the power to extend the scope of the definition of the State to include any other entities that may perform public functions but are not explicitly included in the first part of Article 36. This provision allows the Parliament to keep pace with the changing nature of governance and public administration in India, and ensures that the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution are not circumvented by the actions of entities that perform public functions but are not explicitly part of the government.

The definition of the State under Article 36 is crucial to the enforcement of fundamental rights under Part III of the Constitution. Since these rights can only be enforced against the State, it is important to have a clear and comprehensive definition of what constitutes the State. Article 36 ensures that the scope of the definition is broad enough to encompass all entities that perform public functions and exercise governmental power, while also allowing for flexibility to include other entities as needed. This definition also serves to prevent the State from evading its constitutional responsibilities by delegating public functions to private entities that are not subject to the same level of constitutional scrutiny and accountability.

Overall, Article 36 is a crucial provision in the Indian Constitution that ensures that the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution are enforceable against all entities that exercise governmental power and perform public functions, not just the formal branches of government. The broad and inclusive definition of the State under Article 36 ensures that the Constitution remains relevant and effective in an ever-changing governance landscape, and protects the rights and freedoms of all individuals within India.

11. The Indian government has granted a private company exclusive rights to extract natural resources from a region inhabited by indigenous people. The company plans to use heavy machinery and chemicals that will have a severe impact on the environment and the health of the local population. If the indigenous people challenge the government's decision in court, which of the following statements is true?

- A) The government would be held responsible for violating the fundamental rights of the indigenous people to life and livelihood.
- B) The private company would be considered part of the State under Article 36 and could be sued for violating fundamental rights.
- C) The court would likely order the government to cancel the contract and ensure that the natural resources are extracted in a sustainable and environmentally-friendly manner.

D) The indigenous people would have no legal recourse since the government has the right to grant concessions to private companies.

12. A state government has passed a law that mandates the compulsory sterilization of women who have more than two children. The law has been challenged by a women's rights organization in court. If the court finds the law to be constitutional, which of the following statements is true?

- A) The women's rights organization would have the right to appeal the decision to a higher court.
- B) The state government would be held responsible for violating the fundamental rights of women to reproductive autonomy and bodily integrity.
- C) The court would likely strike down the law as unconstitutional since it violates the fundamental rights of women.
- D) The court would balance the competing interests of population control and reproductive autonomy, and decide in favor of the state government.

13. A private company has been granted a contract to build a new dam on a river that provides water to a large number of villages. The company plans to use the water for commercial purposes and sell it to nearby cities. The villagers are protesting the construction of the dam and have challenged the government's decision in court. If the court finds in favor of the government, which of the following statements is true?

- A) The villagers would have the right to appeal the decision to a higher court.
- B) The private company would be considered part of the State under Article 36 and could be sued for violating fundamental rights.
- C) The court would likely order the government to ensure that the water from the dam is distributed equitably among the villagers and nearby cities.
- D) The court would balance the competing interests of economic development and access to water, and decide in favor of the government.

14. A state government has passed a law that criminalizes same-sex relationships. The law has been challenged by a LGBTQ rights organization in court. If the court finds the law to be constitutional, which of the following statements is true?

- A) The LGBTQ rights organization would have the right to appeal the decision to a higher court.
- B) The state government would be held responsible for violating the fundamental rights of LGBTQ individuals to equality and non-discrimination.
- C) The court would likely strike down the law as unconstitutional since it violates the fundamental rights of LGBTQ individuals.
- D) The court would balance the competing interests of public morality and individual rights, and decide in favor of the state government.

15. A government agency has hired a private security company to maintain law and order in a conflict-prone area. The security company has been accused of using excessive force and violating the human rights of the local population. If the government agency is challenged in court for delegating its responsibilities to the private company, which of the following statements is true?

- A) The private security company would be considered part of the State under Article 36 and could be sued for violating fundamental rights.
- B) The government agency would be held responsible for the actions of the private security company since it has delegated its responsibilities to them.
- C) The court would likely order the government agency to take responsibility for the actions of the private security company and ensure that the human rights of the local population are protected.

D) The government agency would not be held responsible for the actions of the private security company since it has contracted out its responsibilities to them.

Passage-II

Article 37 of the Indian Constitution sets out the principles of state policy, which are guidelines for the government to follow while governing the country. These principles are not enforceable by any court of law, but they are fundamental to the governance of the country and are considered to be the cornerstone of the Constitution. The principles laid down in Article 37 are meant to guide the government in its policies and actions, and to ensure that it works towards the welfare of the people.

The principles of state policy outlined in Article 37 cover a wide range of areas, including social, economic, and political issues. They include promoting the welfare of the people, securing social justice, protecting the environment, providing adequate means of livelihood, and ensuring that there is no concentration of wealth and means of production in a few hands. The government is also expected to work towards the elimination of inequalities in status, facilities, and opportunities, and to promote the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of society.

One of the key principles of state policy outlined in Article 37 is the promotion of a socialist society. This principle emphasizes the need for the government to work towards the establishment of a society based on social, economic, and political equality. This requires the government to ensure that there is no concentration of wealth and means of production in a few hands, and that the benefits of economic growth are shared by all sections of society. The government is also expected to take measures to eliminate exploitation and to ensure that workers are given fair wages and working conditions.

Another important principle of state policy outlined in Article 37 is the promotion of international peace and security. This principle requires the government to work towards the establishment of a world order based on justice, equality, and international law. It also requires the government to promote friendly relations with other countries and to cooperate with other nations to achieve common goals. The government is expected to work towards the promotion of international peace and security by supporting the United Nations and other international organizations that work towards this goal.

In conclusion, Article 37 of the Indian Constitution lays down the principles of state policy that guide the government in its policies and actions. These principles are meant to ensure that the government works towards the welfare of the people and the establishment of a just and equitable society. The principles of state policy cover a wide range of areas, including social, economic, and political issues, and emphasize the need for the government to promote social justice, protect the environment, and work towards the elimination of inequalities in status, facilities, and opportunities. The principles of state policy also require the government to promote international peace and security by cooperating with other nations and supporting international organizations that work towards this goal. While these principles are not enforceable by any court of law, they are fundamental to the governance of the country and are considered to be the cornerstone of the Indian Constitution.

16. You are the CEO of a multinational corporation that operates in a country where labor laws are lax and workers are often exploited. You have the opportunity to establish a new factory in this country, but you are aware of the potential ethical concerns that may arise. On one hand, building the factory would provide much-needed jobs and boost the local economy. On the other hand, it may perpetuate the exploitation of workers and damage the company's reputation. What do you do?

- A) Build the factory and implement strict labor standards to ensure fair treatment of workers.
- B) Decline the opportunity and seek alternative ways to support the local economy.

- C) Build the factory and prioritize profits over ethical considerations.
- D) Lobby the government to enact stronger labor laws to protect workers.

17. You are a judge presiding over a highly publicized criminal case involving a wealthy defendant who has been accused of a serious crime. The defendant's lawyers have offered you a substantial bribe to rule in their favor. If you decline the bribe, there is a chance that the defendant may be acquitted due to their wealth and influence. If you accept the bribe, you would be compromising the integrity of the justice system. What do you do?

- A) Accept the bribe and rule in favor of the defendant.
- B) Decline the bribe and rule in favor of the defendant to avoid backlash.
- C) Report the bribe to authorities and recuse yourself from the case.
- D) Decline the bribe and rule based on the evidence presented in court, regardless of the outcome.

18. You are a scientist working on a groundbreaking technology that could revolutionize the energy industry. However, the technology also has the potential to cause harm to the environment and society if not regulated properly. You are faced with the decision of whether to patent the technology and profit from it or make it open source for the greater good. What do you do?

- A) Patent the technology and collaborate with environmental organizations to ensure safe use.
- B) Make the technology open source to promote its widespread use and avoid potential harm.
- C) Patent the technology and sell it to the highest bidder, regardless of their intentions.
- D) Keep the technology under wraps to avoid any ethical dilemmas.

19. You are a military commander leading a mission in a war-torn country. Your troops have been ambushed and are now surrounded by enemy forces. You have the option of calling in an airstrike that would neutralize the enemy but may also result in civilian casualties. If you do not take action, your troops may be killed or captured. What do you do?

- A) Call in the airstrike and accept the potential civilian casualties as collateral damage.
- B) Refrain from calling in the airstrike and risk losing your troops.
- C) Try to negotiate a ceasefire with the enemy forces to avoid any further conflict.
- D) Surrender to the enemy forces to spare both your troops and civilians.

20. You are a CEO of a large company that has been accused of environmental violations and polluting the surrounding area. The local community is calling for your resignation and a boycott of your products. If you resign, the company may suffer significant financial losses and put thousands of employees out of work. If you do not resign, you may be seen as complicit in the company's wrongdoing. What do you do?

- A) Resign from your position and take responsibility for the company's actions.
- B) Stay in your position and work to rectify the environmental violations.
- C) Ignore the calls for your resignation and continue business as usual.
- D) Resign from your position and launch a new company that prioritizes environmental sustainability.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Passage-I

The 6th BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation) Summit was held in Bangkok, Thailand on 4 April 2025 under the theme “PRO BIMSTEC: Prosperous, Resilient, and Open by 2030”. All seven member states — Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand — participated. The summit adopted the “BIMSTEC Bangkok Vision 2030”, the bloc’s first comprehensive strategic vision document which outlines a roadmap for deeper regional integration in trade & investment, connectivity, people-to-people contact, science & technology, environment & disaster management, and security.

Several landmark agreements were announced. These included the Agreement on Maritime Transport Cooperation, intended to boost port-led connectivity and shipping among member states. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between BIMSTEC and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to combat transnational crime, and another MoU established institutional cooperation with the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA). The summit also underscored the need for enhanced disaster-management cooperation in the Bay of Bengal region — particularly in the wake of a powerful earthquake in Myanmar and Thailand in March 2025 which prompted humanitarian concerns.

On the economic front, the summit launched a feasibility study on local-currency trade among BIMSTEC members and the establishment of a BIMSTEC Chamber of Commerce to increase intra-regional trade and investment flows. India announced addition of a Centre of Excellence for Disaster Management in India under a BIMSTEC mandate and pushed for digital-public-infrastructure sharing among member states. The summit endorsed the idea of linking digital payment systems and encouraged member states to pilot connectivity between national systems such as India’s UPI and others in the region.

Connectivity was a prominent theme as well: the BIMSTEC Master Plan for Transport Connectivity (MPTC), adopted earlier, had its mid-term review referenced, and the summit urged acceleration of implementation of coastal shipping, rail/road links, and cross-border logistics in the Bay of Bengal sub-region. Crucially, by aligning security, trade, connectivity and innovation agendas, BIMSTEC sought to raise its profile from a loose grouping to a meaningful regional framework bridging South Asia and Southeast Asia. Experts hailed the 2025 summit as a turning-point — signalling that BIMSTEC intends to bypass stalemates that have plagued other regional organisations and deliver tangible results.

Nevertheless, the summit acknowledged continuing structural challenges: varied levels of economic development among members, duplicative connectivity plans, overlapping regional institutions, non-tariff trade barriers and the need for stable funding for institutional mechanisms. Critics note that without stronger institutionalisation, BIMSTEC risks remaining a talk-shop rather than an action-oriented body. In sum, the 2025 Bangkok Summit reaffirmed BIMSTEC’s renewed ambition to realise a “Prosperous, Resilient and Open” Bay of Bengal region by 2030.

21. What theme was adopted for the 2025 BIMSTEC Summit?

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. Inclusive Connectivity for All | B. Prosperous, Resilient, and Open by 2030 |
| C. Digital Transformation in the Bay of Bengal | D. Sustainable Marine Economy for South Asia |

22. Which of the following initiatives was **not** mentioned as a deliverable of the summit?

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. Agreement on Maritime Transport Cooperation | B. MoU with UNODC |
| C. Trade-in-local currency feasibility study | D. Full BIMSTEC Free Trade Area (BFTA) ratification |

23. Which two regional organisations signed MoUs with BIMSTEC during the summit?

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| A. ASEAN and SAARC | B. IORA and UNODC | C. SCO and APEC | D. EU and Mercosur |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|

24. Which of the following was a new institution announced for intra-regional business facilitation?

- A. BIMSTEC Investment Bank
- B. BIMSTEC Chamber of Commerce
- C. BIMSTEC Pension Fund
- D. BIMSTEC Intellectual Property Agency

25. Which member state did *not* attend the 6th BIMSTEC Summit in 2025?

- A. Bhutan
- B. Sri Lanka
- C. Philippines
- D. Nepal

26. Which of these cooperation sectors was listed as one of the seven major sectors for discussion?

- A. Marine biotechnology
- B. People-to-people contact
- C. Space defence systems
- D. Cryptocurrency regulation

27. Which of the following is an inferred benefit of local-currency trade among BIMSTEC members?

- A. Complete elimination of customs duties
- B. Reduced dependence on external foreign-exchange volatility
- C. A single unified BIMSTEC marketplace
- D. National currencies replaced by the BIMSTEC coin

28. Which of the following statements about BIMSTEC membership is correct?

- A. It currently includes eight member states.
- B. It bridged South Asia and Southeast Asia with seven members around the Bay of Bengal.
- C. It consists only of Southeast Asian nations.
- D. It is limited to island-states in the Bay of Bengal.

29. The adoption of the “Bangkok Vision 2030” contributes primarily to:

- A. A military alliance treaty among member states
- B. A strategic roadmap for regional integration and cooperation by 2030
- C. A plan to exit the Bay of Bengal region
- D. A unified BIMSTEC cryptocurrency launch

30. Which of the following was *not* mentioned explicitly in the summit outcomes?

- A. Digital-public-infrastructure sharing among member states
- B. Establishment of a BIMSTEC Pension Scheme
- C. Local-currency trade feasibility study
- D. Linkage of national digital payment systems

Passage – II

The Indian Navy recently inducted a uniquely crafted sailing vessel named INSV Kaundinya, marking a revival of India’s ancient maritime heritage. The ship is based on a 5th-century CE merchant vessel depicted in the murals of the Ajanta Caves, using the “stitched-ship” technique – wooden planks bound by coir ropes and coconut-fibre stitching, without modern welding or nails. The project was launched through a tripartite agreement in July 2023 between the Ministry of Culture, the Indian Navy and the Goa-based ship-builder M/s Hodi Innovations (OPC) Pvt Ltd. The keel was laid in September 2023, and the vessel was formally commissioned at Karwar Naval Base on 21 May 2025.

Named after the legendary Indian mariner Kaundinya I, who is said to have sailed to Southeast Asia and founded the Funan kingdom, the ship carries symbolic motifs such as the Gandabherunda (a two-headed eagle) on its sails, a Simha Yali on the bow, and a Harappan-style stone anchor on its deck, reflecting India’s rich seafaring tradition. The ship incorporates rigging, square sails and steering oars rather than modern propellers and rudders. The design underwent hydrodynamic validation in collaboration with the Department of Ocean Engineering at IIT Madras because there were no surviving blueprints of such ancient ships. A 15-member crew is to take the vessel on a trans-ocean voyage tracing ancient trade routes—from Gujarat to Oman—scheduled for late 2025. The vessel’s base is Karwar Naval Base.

The construction emphasises heritage revival as much as utility: built using coir-rope stitching, coconut-fibre binding, natural resin sealing and wood joinery, the ship harks back to pre-modern ship-building traditions. The project reflects broader goals: cultural diplomacy, rediscovery of India's maritime history, and the Indian Navy's desire to symbolically anchor oceanic traditions. Although it lacks advanced weaponry or modern propulsion, its significance lies in reviving indigenised craftsmanship, symbolising ocean-going capability centuries before modern engines, and promoting maritime legacy.

INSV Kaundinya thus stands at the crossroads of tradition and modernity: a functioning vessel under the Indian Navy, built with ancient techniques, intended to sail along historic routes, and designed to remind both the nation and the world of India's long-standing presence in oceanic trade and exploration.

31. Which of the following design features is *not* mentioned as part of INSV Kaundinya?

- A. Square sails and steering oars instead of rudders.
- B. Harappan-style stone anchor on deck.
- C. Gandabherunda two-headed eagle motif on sails.
- D. Nuclear reactor-powered electric drive system.

32. Which of the following statements is **inferred** rather than explicitly in the passage?

- A. The vessel symbolizes India's revived maritime heritage.
- B. The ship will replace India's entire sailing fleet.
- C. It is intended for combat operations in the Indian Ocean.
- D. The ship will never leave Indian territorial waters.

33. Which of the following is true about the vessel's first planned voyage?

- A. It is scheduled from Gujarat to Oman tracing ancient trade routes.
- B. It will sail from Karwar to New Zealand via Antarctica.
- C. It will only operate in lake waters.
- D. It will be transported by road to Europe for display.

34. Which statements are true?

- a. The vessel's design was validated at IIT Madras.
- b. It uses modern GPS-aided autopilot for docking.
- c. The hull geometry was taken directly from preserved 5th-century ship blueprints.

- A. Only 1 is true
- B. Only 2 is true
- C. 1 and 3 are true
- D. All 1, 2 and 3 are true

35. Which of the following past mariner does INSV Kaundinya honour?

- A. Vasco da Gama
- B. Marco Polo
- C. Kaundinya I – ancient Indian mariner linked to Southeast Asia
- D. Zheng He

36. Which of the following best characterises the strategic significance of INSV Kaundinya?

- A. Demonstrates reviving ancient ship-building skills and India's maritime legacy.
- B. Enables launch of ballistic missiles from a sailing vessel.
- C. Serves as India's first nuclear-powered aircraft carrier.
- D. Replaces the entire Indian Navy fleet in the Arabian Sea.

37. Which of the following statements is **false**, based on the passage?

- A. The hull was stitched without nails or modern welding.
- B. The vessel includes symbolic motifs like the Gandabherunda and Simha Yali.
- C. The ship is built using coir-rope stitching with traditional resin sealing.
- D. The vessel was built using fully metal-based sheet-construction techniques.

38. Which of these statements about the vessel's funding and building team is correct?

- A. The project was funded by the Ministry of Culture and built by artisans from Kerala under a Goa based ship-builder.
- B. The ship was funded by a foreign donor and built entirely in Germany.
- C. The Indian Army built it as its first amphibious assault craft.
- D. It was commissioned by the private yachting industry for recreational use only.

39. Which of the following is **not** mentioned as a design or technical challenge for INSV Kaundinya?

- A. Lack of preserved blueprints of ancient ships.
- B. Validation of hydrodynamics at IIT Madras.
- C. Use of carbon-composite materials in hull.
- D. Implementation of square sails and steering oars instead of modern rudders.

40. Which of the following statements is **not** given in the passage but can be reasonably inferred?

- A. The project helps preserve traditional maritime crafts and ship-wright skills.
- B. The vessel will serve as India's primary aircraft carrier by 2030.
- C. The initiative enhances cultural diplomacy through maritime heritage.
- D. It encourages tourism around heritage seafaring.

Quantitative Technique

Passage-I

41. Residents of Alakhnanda is approximately what per cent of the total residents of that Alakhanada and Bhagirathi together?

- (a) 34%
- (b) 67%
- (c) 12%
- (d) 39%

42. Find out the ratio between no. of educated man of Bhagirathi and no. of uneducated women of Alkhnanda?

- (a) 6:5
- (b) 5:21
- (c) 21:5
- (d) NOT

43. If no of educated male from Alakhnada 45 and no. of educated women from Bhagirathi is 40 then find the total no. of uneducated people from Alakhnanda and Bhagirathi together ?

- (a) 280
- (b) 300
- (c) 281
- (d) 156

44. In building Alakhnanda, only $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ educated women are post graduate, how many educated women are non post graduate ?

- (a) 45
- (b) 35
- (c) 65
- (d) 25

45. No. of women from Bhagirathi is how much % less then no. of male from Alakhnanda?

- (a) 35.5%
- (b) 40.8%
- (c) 23.5%
- (d) 37.5%

Q. Pie chart shows the percentage of money spent by family on various item during 2009. Study the graph and answer the question.

46.If the total amount spent during the year 2009 was Rs 25,000, then the amount spent on food was?

- (a) 5750 (b) 5675
(c) 4579 (d) 4560

47.If the total amount spent was Rs 40000, how much money was it spent on clothing and housing together?

- (a) 5500 (b) 12000
(c) 10000 (d) 14560

48.The ratio of the total amount spent on housing to that spent on transport was?

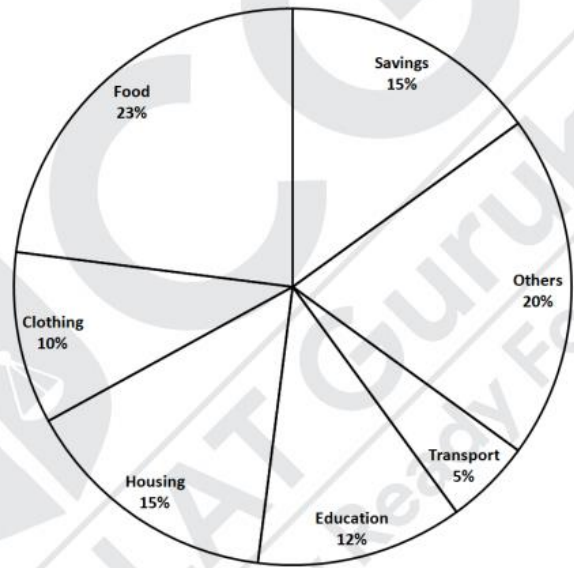
- (a) 1:3 (b) 3:1
(c) 4:5 (d) 5:6

49.Find the central angle of the money spent on other expense in terms of degree?

- (a) 57 (b) 75
(c) 80 (d) 72

50.If total amount spent during 2009 was Rs. 44500 , Family deposited all amount of saving in two bank SBI and PNB in the ratio 2:3. The amount deposited in SBI was what % to the amount deposited in PNB?

- (a) 33.33% (b) 150% (c) 66.67% (d) 45.60%



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