

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

1. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The author emphasises how the ICJ's opinion transforms climate responsibilities into *legally relevant obligations* and discusses how India must reconcile this with developmental imperatives.

2. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The phrase means fulfilling legal obligations (duty) while upholding national self-respect (dignity), balancing compliance with independence.

3. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The passage explains India's dual task — development and compliance with strengthened legal expectations — unlike richer nations that developed using fossil fuels.

4. Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The author appreciates the ruling's intent but warns about its implications for India — a cautious optimism.

5. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: A "compass" guides direction — the ICJ opinion offers guidance, not a verdict.

6. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The author's argument assumes India's climate policy will need to respond to international legal expectations.

7. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: If the ICJ's opinions had no domestic influence, India's need for policy realignment would diminish, weakening the author's case.

8. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The passage assumes that advisory influence will push reform, but does not prove that implementation will follow.

9. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The passage anticipates heightened scrutiny and due diligence in environmental enforcement.

10. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The author concludes that India must balance duty (legal obligation) and dignity (developmental justice).

Legal Reasoning

11. A

Explanation- The Constitution provides for such a scenario in Article 65(1), which states that the Vice President shall act as the President if the President is unable to discharge his/her functions due to illness, absence, or any other cause. The Vice President should not declare a state of emergency and assume the role of the President indefinitely, as this would be a violation of the Constitution. The Vice President should not refer the matter to the Prime Minister and the Cabinet, as they have no constitutional authority to decide on the matter. The Vice President can refer the matter to the Supreme Court for guidance, but only after assuming the role of the President.

12.A

Explanation- The Constitution provides for such a scenario in Article 65(2), which states that the Vice President shall act as the President until a new President is elected. The Vice President should not wait for the Speaker of the Lok Sabha to act as the interim President, as this provision is not applicable in this scenario. The Vice President should not refer the matter to the Election Commission, as the Election Commission is responsible only for the conduct of elections and has no constitutional authority to decide on the matter. The Vice President can refer the matter to the Supreme Court for guidance, but only after assuming the role of the President.

13. A

Explanation- The Constitution provides for such a scenario in Article 65(2), which states that the Vice President shall act as the President until a new President is elected. The Vice President should not wait for the Speaker of the Lok Sabha to act as the interim President, as this provision is not applicable in this scenario. The Vice President should not refer the matter to the Election Commission, as the Constitution provides for the Vice President to assume the role of the President until a new President is elected. The Vice President should not request the Supreme Court to intervene and provide guidance on the matter, as the issue is a political one and the Supreme Court does not have the power to interfere in political matters.

14. B

Explanation- The Constitution provides for the Vice President to assume the role of the President only if the President is unable to discharge his/her functions due to illness, absence, or any other cause. The Vice President should not wait for the President to return and take over duties again, as this could result in a power vacuum and could be detrimental to the functioning of the government. The Vice President cannot request the Cabinet to remove the President from office for dereliction of duty, as this provision is not applicable in this scenario. The Vice President can refer the matter to the Supreme Court for guidance, but only after official communication is received from the President indicating his/her inability to discharge his/her functions.

15. A

Explanation- The Constitution provides for such a scenario in Article 65(2), which states that the Vice President shall act as the President until a new President is elected. The Vice President should not assume the role of the President until a new President is elected, as this provision is applicable only if the President is unable to discharge his/her functions due to illness, absence, or any other cause. The Vice President should not resign from the office of the Vice President, as the Constitution provides for him/her to take over as the interim President until a new President is elected. The Vice President can refer the matter to the Supreme Court for guidance, but only if there is a question regarding the constitutional provisions.

16. B

Explanation-In the single transferable vote system, the candidate with the least number of votes is eliminated, and their votes are transferred to the remaining candidates as per the voters' second choices. In this scenario, if 70% of candidate A's votes are transferred to candidate C, and 80% of candidate D's votes are transferred to candidate B, candidate B would have a higher number of votes than candidate A, and would thus win the election.

17. C

Explanation-As per Article 71 of the Indian Constitution, if there is a tie in the Vice-Presidential election, the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha has the casting vote. However, the Chairman is required to seek the opinion of the Chief Justice of India before casting the deciding vote.

18. A

Explanation-The total number of votes cast in the Electoral College is 1000, and candidate A received 451 first-choice votes. Therefore, candidate B received 420 first-choice votes, which is equal to 42% of the Electoral College.

19. B

Explanation-If candidate B's allegations of vote-buying by candidate A's campaign team are proved to be true, the appropriate course of action would be to order a recount of the votes and disqualify candidate A if the allegations are found to be true. However, a re-election with a new set of candidates is not necessary unless the entire election is deemed invalid.

20. D

Explanation-If candidate B's allegations of voter intimidation by candidate A's supporters are proved to be true, the appropriate course of action would be to dismiss candidate B's allegations as baseless (since voter intimidation cannot be definitively proven after the fact), but also strengthen laws against voter intimidation and increase security measures during future elections to prevent such incidents from happening again.

General Knowledge

Q	Ans	Explanation
21	C	MNRE implements PM-KUSUM for solar energy promotion.
22	C	Wind farms are not included; only solar-focused initiatives.
23	B	Aims to replace diesel irrigation systems to cut emissions.
24	A	Rajasthan leads PM-KUSUM installations as per MNRE data.
25	A	India's commitment is net-zero by 2070.
26	B	DISCOMs buy excess solar power from farmers.
27	B	Implementation monitored by MNRE and State Nodal Agencies.
28	C	PM-KUSUM aligns with SDG 7 (Clean and Affordable Energy).
29	A	20 lakh standalone solar pumps targeted nationwide.
30	B	IREDA acts as financial nodal agency under MNRE.

Q	Ans	Explanation
31	B	Punjab Reorganisation Act 1966 created Haryana, triggering the water-sharing debate.
32	C	Dispute concerns Ravi-Beas and Sutlej rivers linked by SYL Canal.
33	C	Supreme Court declared Punjab's 2004 Act unconstitutional in 2016.
34	D	1981 agreement was between Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and the Centre – not UP.
35	B	Inter-State River Water Disputes Act passed in 1956 under Article 262.
36	B	Central Water Commission monitors river flows and hydrological data.
37	B	2016 SC judgment affirmed binding nature of agreements and federal compliance.
38	B	Reflects "equitable and reasonable utilisation" under UN water law principles.
39	C	Krishna Tribunal concerns southern rivers, not Ravi-Beas system.
40	A	Dispute highlights federal tension and need for cooperative water governance.

Quantitative Technique

41. (d) Speed = $225/15 = 15\text{m/s}$, $15 \times 18/5 = 54\text{km/hr}$

42. (a) Speed = $(300+150)/45 = 10\text{m/s}$, $10 \times 18/5 = 36\text{km/hr}$

43. (b) Relative speed = $36-6 = 30\text{km/hr}$

$30 \times 5/18 = 150/18 \text{ m/s}$

Time = $300 \times 18/150 = 36 \text{ sec}$

44. (d) Total distance = 450km

Relative Speed = $36+54 = 90\text{km/hr}$

Time = $450/90 = 5 \text{ hr}$

7 am + 5 hr = 12 pm

45. (b) Distance from Patna Junction = $5\text{hr} \times 54 \text{ km/hr} = 270 \text{ km}$

46. (d) Total obtain marks = $86+126+108+56+42 = 418$

Total full marks = $100+150+125+75+50 = 500$

% obtain = $418 \times 100/500 = 83.6\%$

47. (a) Total marks in history = $42+36+22+44+38+41 = 223$

Average = $223/6 = 37.16, = 37$

48. (a) Required % = $90 \times 100/126 = 71.42\%$

49.(b) Ratio = $123 \times 100/125 : 63 \times 100/75, = 41:35$

50. (b) Rupesh