

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

1. Answer: A. The passage says linguistic states “ensured that diverse language groups felt included, preventing alienation” . Here *alienation* means feeling isolated or left out. Options B, C, and D do not match this meaning: B (“excessive pride”) is unrelated, C (“spreading influence”) is opposite of isolation, and D (“intensifying conflict”) is not implied by “preventing alienation.”

2. Answer: C. The article notes that Guha and others view the reorganisation as a “*successful model*,” stating linguistic reorganisation “helped unify rather than divide India” . This directly supports option C. Options A and D contradict the cited claim, and B is incorrect because the passage explicitly credits the reorganisation with improving unity.

3. Answer: B. The passage quotes Governor Ravi saying that once Tamil Nadu became a linguistic state, “one-third of the population became second-class” . In other words, he criticized that some people felt like second-class citizens. Options A and C are not his complaints, and D is false since he argues it created exclusions, not erased culture.

4. Answer: D. The conclusion calls the 1956 reorganisation “a pragmatic response” that largely succeeded in reducing secessionism and ensuring representation, yet notes “interior exclusions and new grievances require renewed attention” . This balanced view (acknowledging achievements *and* problems) fits option D. It is neither wholly negative (A) nor wholly positive (B), and it is not detached or indifferent (C).

5. Answer: A. The passage explicitly lists “Demands for new states (e.g., Gorkhaland, Vidarbha) [that] still persist” as an ongoing challenge . This directly supports option A. Options B, C, and D are not mentioned and contradict the text (which discusses *respecting* linguistic identities rather than abolishing them or reverting boundaries).

6. Answer: C. The article notes that the Part A, B, C, D classifications were “*abolished*” and replaced by a “unified system” . Thus all states became part of one common category (option C). It was not four categories (A), nor three (B), and states were certainly not all abolished (D).

7. Answer: B. The passage cites Maharashtra and Gujarat: “despite being split, [they] remained stable politically and economically” . This shows a successful post-split stability, matching option B. Options A, C, and D are not discussed or are not examples used in this context.

8. Answer: D. It explicitly states that the Punjab-Haryana division “involved religious and regional considerations” as well as language . This means option D is correct. The other pairs are either separate examples or not mentioned in that context.

9. Answer: A. The conclusion notes that the reorganisation “*largely succeeded in reducing secessionist tendencies*” and “*ensuring regional representation*” . This supports option A. Options B, C, and D are not supported; in fact, C and D contradict the text, and B is an overstatement not made in the article.

10. Answer: C. The article’s “mixed legacy” conclusion suggests that while reorganisation helped unity and representation, it also created new grievances . Hence a future linguistic reorganisation could similarly offer benefits but also produce fresh exclusions (option C). This aligns with the article’s balanced view. Options A, B, and D are not implied and run counter to the cautious tone of the text.

Legal Reasoning

11. A

Explanation- The right to freedom of speech and expression is a fundamental right guaranteed by the Indian Constitution. While hate speech is not protected under this right, it can be difficult to determine where to draw the line between legitimate expression and hate speech. In this case, the individual may have crossed that line, but the President may feel that the punishment of imprisonment is too severe for the crime of hate speech, especially considering that the individual has no history of violence.

12. C

Explanation- This is a difficult case because the individual has been convicted and sentenced to death, which is a severe punishment. However, there are concerns about the fairness of the conviction, and the President may feel that it is important to ensure that the legal system is working properly and that the individual is not being punished unjustly. Respite of the sentence allows the opportunity for further investigation, which may reveal additional evidence or indicate that the conviction was not fair.

13. B

Explanation- While the individual committed a serious crime, they have also shown remorse and made efforts towards rehabilitation. The President may feel that a life sentence is too severe, especially considering the individual's efforts to change their ways. Commuting the sentence to a lesser punishment, such as a shorter prison term, would still hold the individual accountable for their actions but would also acknowledge their efforts to reform.

14. C

Explanation- Mental health issues can be complex and difficult to understand, and it is possible that the individual's mental illness played a role in their commission of the crime. The President may feel that it is important to ensure that the legal system is taking into account the individual's mental health and that they are not being punished unfairly. Respite of the sentence allows for further investigation and consideration of the mental health issues and the implications of the conviction.

15. B

Explanation- This is a difficult case because the convicted person is in a position of power and influence and has used that position to obstruct the legal process. However, the President may feel that it is important to ensure that the legal system is working properly and that the individual is not being punished unfairly. Commuting the sentence to a lesser punishment, such as a shorter prison term, would still hold the individual accountable for their actions but would also acknowledge the political complexities of the situation.

16. B

Explanation- The power of the Union Executive to intervene in the affairs of a state is limited and conditional. If a state law is in direct conflict with the Constitution of India, it is the duty of the central government to bring it to the attention of the Supreme Court and seek a ruling on its constitutionality. This is the correct and legal way to resolve disputes between the Union and the states.

17. B

Explanation- The Constitution of India divides legislative powers between the Union and the states. Matters that fall within the exclusive domain of the states cannot be legislated upon by the central government. If the central government passes a law on a matter that falls within the exclusive domain of the states, the Supreme Court should strike it down to preserve the federal structure of the Constitution.

18. C

Explanation- The use of the armed forces in aid of civil power is a delicate matter, and should be used only in extreme situations. If the situation is not improving despite the deployment of the armed forces, the central government should negotiate with the state government to find a political solution. This may involve providing more resources to the state government, or addressing the grievances of the people involved in the law and order situation.

19. B

Explanation- Matters that fall within the concurrent list are subject to concurrent jurisdiction, meaning that both the Union and the states can legislate upon them. If a law passed by the central government on a matter in the concurrent list is unpopular in some states, the central government should introduce amendments to address the concerns of the states. This will allow for greater harmony between the Union and the states.

20. C

Explanation- The power of the Union Executive to issue directions to the states is provided for in the Constitution of India. If a state government refuses to comply with a law passed by the central government, the central government should use the power of direction to force the state government to comply with the law. This is a legal and constitutional way to ensure compliance with laws passed by the Union.

General Knowledge

Q	Ans	Explanation
21	B	Sahel region is the primary target area for the GGWI.
22	B	Implementation coordinated by the Pan African Agency of the Great Green Wall (PAGGW).
23	D	Egypt lies north of Sahara; not a participating country.
24	B	GGWI aligns with Paris Agreement on climate and SDGs 13,15.
25	B	India proposed its "Green Wall of India" modeled after GGWI.
26	A	The Sahel lies between the Sahara Desert and the Congo Basin.
27	B	The UNCCD Secretariat manages the Global Mechanism supporting GGWI finance.
28	C	Great Green Wall Accelerator launched in 2021 to mobilise funding.
29	C	Ethiopia has restored over 15 million hectares—largest among GGWI nations.
30	A	India's "Green Wall" proposal runs from Porbandar to Panipat.

Q	Ans	Explanation
31	B	DST conducts the NSTS as India's main S&T survey.
32	B	NSTMIS is the specialised division of DST managing NSTS.
33	C	Public sector leads R&D spending (approx. 55%).
34	D	RBI is not an R&D organisation, though listed among major national bodies.
35	D	Odisha is not among the top five states in R&D spending.
36	C	GERD = Gross Expenditure on Research and Development.
37	C	WIPO publishes the Global Innovation Index annually.
38	A	Draft R&D Policy aligns with Atmanirbhar Bharat and Viksit Bharat @2047 vision.
39	C	Israel leads globally with ~5.6% of GDP on R&D (OECD 2024).
40	B	NSTMIS provides statistical and policy data for R&D in India.

Quantitative Technique

Question (41 - 45)

NAME	PHYSICS	CHEMISTRY	MATHS	TOTAL
RAM	150	175	175	500
ZISA	180	90	130	400
MOHIT	160	100	90	350

41. B $180:100 = 9:5$

42. D $260 \times 100 / 400 = 65\%$

43. C Total marks obtain by Mohit = $160+100+90 = 350$
 $\% = 350 \times 100 / 600 = 58.33\%$

44. C 500

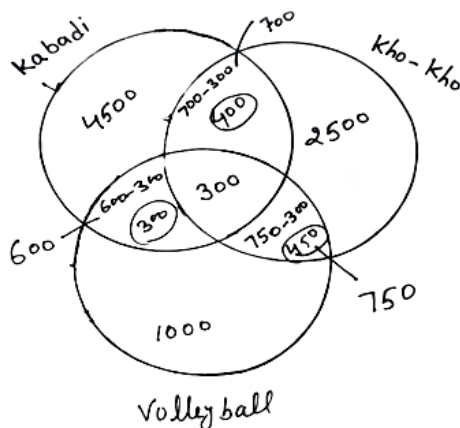
45. A $175+130+90 = 395$
 Average = $395 / 3 = 132$.

Question (46 - 50)

Number of players who play all the three games =

$(4500 + 2500 + 1000) \times 3.75\%$

$8000 \times 3.75\% = 300$



46. (D) Total number of players in stadium =

$4500 + 1000 + 2500 + 300 + 400 + 450 + 300 = 9450$

Players play only Kho - Kho = 2500

More = $9450 - 2500 = 6950$

47. (B) $300:450 = 2:3$

48. (B) $4500+300+300+400 = 5500$

49. (B) 300

50. (D) $1000 \times 100 / 2500 = 40\%$