

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING**1. Correct Answer: A**

Explanation: The authors argue that India must ensure its international mineral engagements serve its long-term sustainability, domestic innovation, and economic independence — not replicate extractive dependencies.

2. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The tone balances analysis with pragmatic caution — the authors present factual insights about partnerships while warning against structural dependency.

3. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The authors warn India could become a *processing and storage hub* while developed nations retain refining and component manufacturing — i.e., remaining at the low end of the value chain.

4. Correct Answer: D

Explanation: “Green minerals clubs” are shown as double-edged — they appear inclusive but risk perpetuating Northern control unless India negotiates for tech access and R&D.

5. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: They emphasize that India’s foreign partnerships must be tied to domestic innovation, ESG standards, and coherent industrial policy.

6. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The passage acknowledges that the Quad’s minerals platform helps diversification but warns its gains depend on domestic strengthening.

7. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The authors assume that sustainability and ethical compliance are prerequisites for future trade partnerships — making ESG indispensable.

8. Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Without genuine technology transfer, India’s industrial role may stagnate at low-value processing — a key caution in the passage.

9. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: They advocate harmonizing foreign and industrial strategy to build a feedback loop between diplomacy, exploration, and production.

10. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The crux: India must balance sustainability and sovereignty, avoiding dependency traps — making collaboration a means, not a vulnerability.

Legal Reasoning

11. C

Explanation- Yes, but only if the provision related to the new welfare scheme is removed from the bill, as it is not exclusively a financial matter. This is because a Money Bill must exclusively contain provisions related to financial matters, and any provision that falls outside this ambit cannot be included in a Money Bill. In this case, while the bill does contain provisions related to the regulation of borrowing by the government, the provision related to the new welfare scheme is not exclusively a financial matter and must be removed in order for the bill to be considered a Money Bill.

12. A

Explanation- The bill is deemed to have been passed by both houses in the form in which it was originally introduced in the Lok Sabha, as the Lok Sabha is the originating house for Money Bills. This is because the Constitution of India gives the Lok Sabha the power to originate and pass Money Bills, and the Rajya Sabha can only make recommendations or propose amendments to such bills. However, the Lok Sabha is not bound to accept these recommendations or amendments, and can choose to pass the bill in the form in which it was originally introduced.

13. B

Explanation- The bill is sent back to the Rajya Sabha for reconsideration, and the Lok Sabha's decision is final, as the Lok Sabha has the power to override the Rajya Sabha's recommendations in the case of Money Bills. This is because the Constitution of India gives the Lok Sabha the power to pass Money Bills, and the Rajya Sabha can only make recommendations or propose amendments to such bills. However, the Lok Sabha has the power to override these recommendations or amendments and pass the bill in the form in which it was passed by the Lok Sabha.

14. B

Explanation- The bill is deemed to have been passed by both houses in the form in which it was originally introduced in the Lok Sabha, as the Rajya Sabha has no power to amend Financial Bills. This is because Financial Bills can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha and are not subject to the recommendations or amendments of the Rajya Sabha. If the Rajya Sabha does propose any amendments to a Financial Bill, the Lok Sabha is not bound to accept them, and can choose to pass the bill in the form in which it was originally introduced.

15. D

Explanation- The bill is not considered a Money Bill and must be passed by both houses separately in order to become law. This is because a Money Bill must exclusively contain provisions related to financial matters, and any provision that falls outside this ambit cannot be included in a Money Bill. If a bill is introduced as a Money Bill but is found to contain provisions that are not exclusively financial in nature, it cannot be passed as a Money Bill and must be passed by both houses separately in order to become law.

16. B

Explanation- Make recommendations on the portions of the bill that do not relate to taxation. As per Article 110, a bill can be classified as a Money Bill if it contains provisions for the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration, or regulation of any tax. In this case, the bill seeks to regulate the sale of tobacco products and includes a new tax on tobacco products. However, it may also include provisions that do not relate to taxation, which the Rajya Sabha can make recommendations on.

17. D

Explanation- Seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on whether the bill is a Money Bill or not. As per Article 110, a bill can be classified as a Money Bill if it contains provisions for the appropriation of funds from the Consolidated Fund of India. In this case, the bill seeks to set up a new university and includes provisions for the appropriation of funds from the Consolidated Fund of India. However, it may also include provisions that do not relate to appropriation of funds, which the Rajya Sabha can make recommendations on. If the Rajya Sabha is unsure whether the bill is a Money Bill or not, they can seek the opinion of the Supreme Court.

18. A

Explanation- Reject the bill as it does not meet the criteria laid out in Article 110. As per Article 110, a bill can be classified as a Money Bill if it contains provisions for the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration, or regulation of any tax. In this case, the bill seeks to reduce the tax rate on income from agriculture. However, income from agriculture is not taxable under the Income Tax Act, 1961 and hence, the bill does not meet the criteria laid out in Article 110.

19. B

Explanation- Make recommendations on the portions of the bill that do not relate to appropriation of funds. As per Article 110, a bill can be classified as a Money Bill if it contains provisions for the appropriation of funds from the Consolidated Fund of India. In this case, the bill seeks to increase the number of judges in the Supreme Court and includes provisions for the appropriation of funds from the Consolidated Fund of India. However, it may also include provisions that do not relate to appropriation of funds, which the Rajya Sabha can make recommendations on.

20. D

Explanation- Seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on whether the bill is a Money Bill or not. As per Article 110, a bill can be classified as a Money Bill if it contains provisions for the appropriation of funds from the Consolidated Fund of India. In this case, the bill seeks to increase the number of ministers in the cabinet and includes provisions for the appropriation of funds from the Consolidated Fund of India. However, it may also include provisions that do not relate to appropriation of funds, which the Rajya Sabha can make recommendations on. If the Rajya Sabha is unsure whether the bill is a Money Bill or not, they can seek the opinion of the Supreme Court.

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General Knowledge

21 — D

Explanation : Repository lists four sectors (Agriculture, Healthcare, Education, National Security); Transport excluded.

22 — A

Explanation : Repository is a knowledge-sharing platform for replicable tech use-cases.

23 — D

Explanation : Frontier 50 Initiative covers 50 aspirational districts deploying frontier tech for better governance.

24 — D

Explanation : Roadmap flags talent deficit, fragmented data ecosystem and regulatory uncertainty.

25 — A

Explanation : AI for Viksit Bharat is a public-private inclusive collaboration model.

26 — A

Explanation : Finance Minister stressed keeping regulation at par with innovation to manage AI ethics.

27 — D

Explanation : All three pairs (a, b, c) correctly match initiative with purpose.

28 — A

Explanation : Frontier technologies include AI, ML, blockchain, quantum computing — not limited to space.

29 — D

Explanation : Roadmap focuses on inclusive growth and governance; no ban on private AI research.

30 — B

Explanation : External acknowledgements list McKinsey & Company as knowledge partner.

Q	Answer	Key Concept / Explanation
31	A	Summit by MeitY; 3 Sutras = People, Planet, Progress
32	A	Human Capital, Safe AI, Social Good included
33	D	All three Sutras correct
34	A	34 000 GPUs & subsidy verified
35	D	All three initiatives match
36	B	Agriculture explicitly mentioned
37	B	Balanced framework for AI
38	C	IndiaAI Mission (NegD) partner
39	B	Participating countries
40	A	Viksit Bharat 2047 vision

Quantitative Technique

EXPLANATION :

Building	No. of men	No. of women	Educated man	Educated women	Total
Alakhnanda	120	180	---	54	300
Bhagirathi	75	75	30	----	150

41. b, $300 \times 100/450 = 66.67\%$, 67%

42. b, 30: 126, 5:21

43. c, $75+126+45+35 = 281$

44. a, $54 \times 5/6 = 45$

45. d. $(120-75) \times 100/120 = 37.5\%$

46. (b) Distance = 600 km

Time ₁ = $300/60 = 5\text{hr}$

Time ₂ = $300/75 = 4\text{hr}$

Average speed = $600/9\text{hr} = 66.67\text{km/hr}$

47. (a) Distance = 600 km

Time ₁ = $200/50 = 4\text{hr}$

Time ₂ = $200/40 = 5\text{hr}$

Time₃ = $200/20 = 10\text{hr}$

Average speed = $600/19\text{hr} = 31.58\text{km/hr}$

48. (b) More % = $10 \times 100/9 = 111.11\%$, 111%

49. (b) Ratio = $600/19 : 600/9$, 9:19

50. (c) Speed = $600/9 \times 150\% = 100\text{km/hr}$

Time taken = $400/100 = 4\text{hrs}$.