

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

Explanation: The author's tone combines *disillusionment* (frustration at propaganda-driven complacency) with *diagnostic precision* (a systematic critique of false measures of success). His argument neither mocks nor derides, but dissects the gap between self-perception and actual global relevance.

2. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The passage's thesis is that *India's supposed rise — as amplified by propaganda and numbers — is not matched by genuine indispensability in global systems.*

3. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: "Slide into irrelevance" refers to *India's growing disconnection between its internal narrative of progress and the world's objective indifference.*

4. Correct Answer: D

Explanation: DeepSeek is used as a *case study of India's aspiration contrasted with limited outcomes* — revealing the gap between ambition and frontier innovation.

5. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The author concludes that India's task is "not to be loud but to be necessary," encapsulating the idea that *relevance stems from indispensability, not rhetoric.*

6. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Declining R&D output supports the argument that India's prominence is exaggerated, reinforcing the claim of limited indispensability.

7. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The argument presumes *relevance derives from indispensability*, not statistics — implying metrics alone are insufficient.

8. Correct Answer: D

Explanation: A surge in tech exports and AI innovation would *counter* the claim that India is dispensable in global innovation networks.

9. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The author relies on certain metrics (trade, FDI) to claim overall irrelevance — an instance of *overgeneralisation*, since other parameters (military, cultural soft power) aren't discussed.

10. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: If India diversifies into key global systems and becomes *structurally indispensable*, the conclusion that necessity trumps loudness holds empirically.

Legal Reasoning

11. B

Explanation - While increasing taxation rates on high-income earners (Option A) and implementing tax incentives for socially responsible initiatives (Option C) are both noble objectives, they may not be sufficient to address the concerns of businesses about the flight of capital from the country. Moreover, increasing taxation rates may also discourage entrepreneurship and innovation. On the other hand, lowering taxation rates on businesses (Option B) may attract more investments and retain capital within the country, which can stimulate economic growth and create job opportunities.

12. A

Explanation - While increasing defense spending may be necessary to strengthen border defenses, it may also escalate tensions with neighboring countries and harm India's diplomatic relations. Decreasing defense spending (Option B) may be counterproductive in addressing security threats, while increasing spending on intelligence gathering and counter-terrorism measures (Option C) may not be sufficient to address the root causes of instability. Instead, increasing diplomatic efforts to reduce tensions and promote cooperation and peace through multilateral forums and negotiations (Option A) may be a more effective and sustainable approach to ensure India's security and stability.

13. D

Explanation - While increasing funding for teacher training and professional development (Option A) and implementing a uniform curriculum (Option B) are both important initiatives, they may not be sufficient to address the gaps in quality of education across different states in the country. Similarly, increasing funding for research and development of educational technologies (Option C) may not address the systemic challenges faced by different states. Instead, implementing a state-specific approach to education reform (Option D) based on the unique needs and challenges of each state, and promoting decentralized decision-making and local participation, may be a more effective and sustainable approach to improve the quality of education in the country.

14. A

Explanation - While increasing spending on building more hospitals and medical facilities (Option B) and increasing funding for research and development of new treatments and medicines (Option C) are important initiatives, they may not address the root causes of poor health outcomes in the country. Similarly, implementing a state-specific approach to healthcare reform (Option B) may not be sufficient to address the systemic challenges faced by different states. Instead, increasing funding for preventive healthcare measures such as vaccination programs and public health campaigns (Option A), and promoting healthy lifestyles and behaviors, may be a more effective and sustainable approach to improve the overall health of the population.

15. A

Explanation - While increasing infrastructure spending may be necessary to improve the country's transportation network and boost economic growth, it should not come at the cost of the environment. Allocating funds for environmental conservation and restoration initiatives (Option D) is important, but it may not be sufficient to address the negative impacts of infrastructure development on the environment. Instead, implementing an environmental impact assessment for all infrastructure projects and ensuring that they meet strict environmental standards (Option A), and prioritizing sustainable and green infrastructure solutions, may be a more effective and sustainable approach to balance the need for infrastructure development with environmental conservation.

16. B

Explanation - In this situation, the member of the committee should not ignore the allegations and must report them to the committee. By sharing the allegations with the rest of the committee and asking for their support, the member can protect themselves from retaliation and ensure that the allegations are investigated in a transparent and responsible manner.

17. A

Explanation - In this situation, the committee should resubmit the report with stronger recommendations and a detailed explanation of why they are necessary. By doing so, the committee can demonstrate the importance of the recommendations and provide evidence to support their position. If the ruling party continues to refuse to accept the recommendations, the committee can consider other options, such as publicly releasing the report to pressure the government or lobbying individual MPs to support the recommendations.

18. C

Explanation - In this situation, the Rajya Sabha cannot vote on the amendment and pass it directly. The Rajya Sabha can only suggest amendments to the estimates, and these amendments must be approved by both Houses of Parliament before they can become law. If the Lok Sabha rejects the amendment, the Rajya Sabha can send the amendment back to the Lok Sabha for further consideration and request a joint session of both Houses of Parliament if necessary.

19. C

Explanation - In this situation, the Lok Sabha can refer the provision for the project to a select committee for further study, allowing for a more detailed examination of its pros and cons. This will provide an opportunity for all stakeholders to present their arguments and for the committee to weigh the evidence and make a reasoned judgment. By taking this approach, the Lok Sabha can ensure that the project is thoroughly evaluated before a decision is made.

20. D

Explanation - In this situation, the Lok Sabha can address the concerns of the committee by amending the provision for the new ministry. By doing so, the Lok Sabha can ensure that the functions of the new ministry do not overlap with those of existing ministries and that the proposed funding is necessary and justified. This will allow the Lok Sabha to approve the estimates while also addressing the concerns of the committee and promoting responsible governance. If the ruling party refuses to accept the amendment, the Lok Sabha can consider other options, such as referring the matter back to the committee for further study or rejecting the provision altogether.

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General Knowledge

Q	Answer	Explanation
21	A	MYGS is by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Edu & Tribal Affairs; not for colleges.
22	A	Aim: civic-democratic experience via mock Gram Sabha.
23	A	JNV/EMRS pilot + mock Sabha process; digital curriculum not yet integrated.
24	A	Leadership & consensus-building listed as life-skills.
25	C	Cross-border partnerships not mentioned in aims.
26	D	Home Affairs not a collaborating ministry.
27	A	Awards & NEP linkage confirmed; discouraging local language false.
28	B	Agenda, roles & resolutions form participatory process.
29	A	NEP 2020 promotes experiential, locally contextual learning.
30	A	73rd Amendment gave constitutional backing to PRIs.

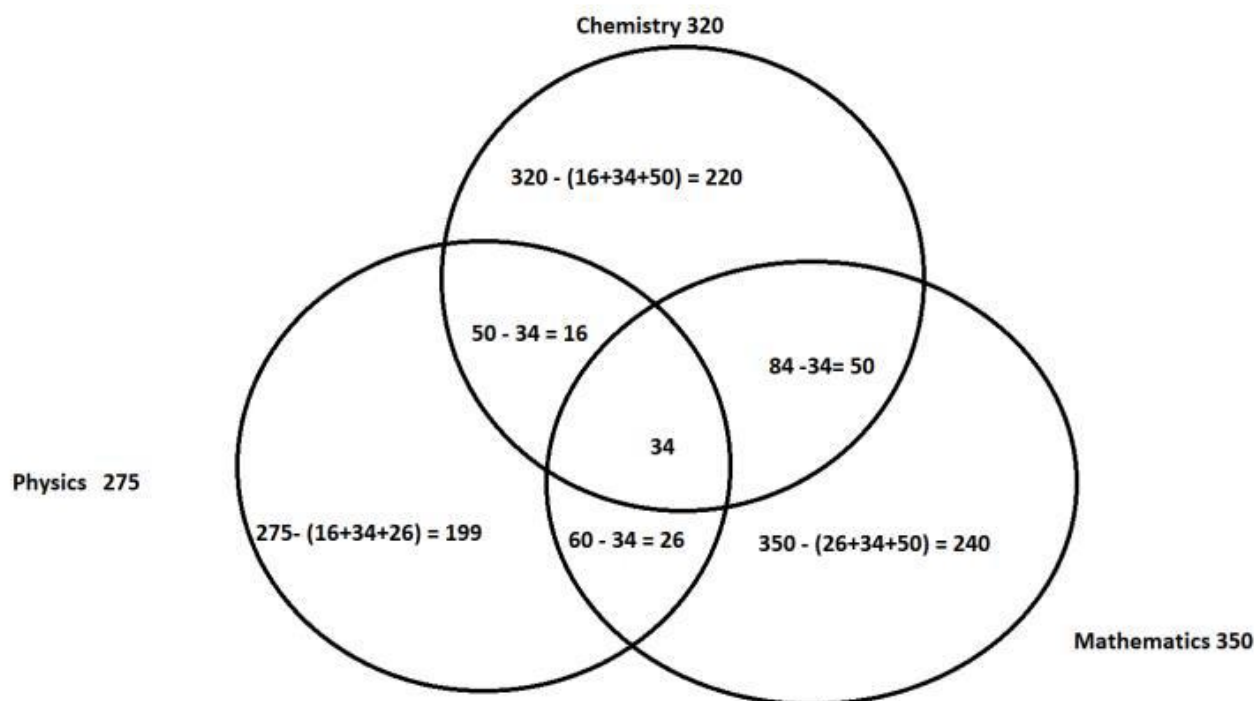
Q	Correct Answer	Explanation
31	A	The 2025 summit was hosted by Canada at Kananaskis; India joined as guest.
32	C	Expanding nuclear deterrence was not part of the stated priorities.
33	B	Responsible sourcing and recycling mentioned; coal expansion wasn't.
34	A	AI and quantum innovation were central to digital discussions.
35	B	The Summit was criticised for lack of climate ambition and unity.
36	A	Supply-chain disruptions discussed; food security wasn't central.
37	C	Australia is a <i>guest partner</i> , not a formal G7 member.
38	A	OECD originally convened major economies leading to G7 formation.
39	C	Verified from IMF & Eurostat: G7 $\approx$ 29% of global GDP; G20 > 75%.
40	A	France will host the 2026 G7 Summit.

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Quantitative Technique



Explanation :

41. (b) Failed = $1000 - (199 + 220 + 240 + 16 + 50 + 26 + 34) = 215$

% = $215 \times 100 / 1000 = 21.5\%$

42. (a) $199 + 220 + 240 = 659$

43. (b) 26

44. (b) $199 + 220 + 240 + 16 + 50 + 26 + 34 = 785$

45. (d) $16 + 50 + 26 + 34 = 126$

	Baseball	Cricket	Hockey	Basketball
B	90	110	75	120
G	70	130	65	90
Total	160	240	140	210

Baseball, B:G = 9:7, boys 20 more than girls, 2 unit = 20, 1 unit = 10

Boys = $9 \times 10 = 90$, Girls = $7 \times 10 = 70$,

Total = $90 + 70 = 160$

Cricket

B:G = 11:13

Difference = 20, 2 unit = 20, 1 unit = 10

Boys = $11 \times 10 = 110$

Girls = $13 \times 10 = 130$

Total = $110 + 130 = 240$

Hockey

B:G= 15:13, Boys = $110 - 35 = 75$

Girls= $75/15 \times 13 = 65$

Total = $75 + 65 = 140$

Basketball

Total student = $750 - 160 - 240 - 140 = 210$

B:G= 4:3

Boys= $210 \times 4/7 = 120$

Girls = $210 \times 3/7 = 90$

46. (b) $110 \times 100/65 = 169.23\%$, 169%

47. (b) 90

48. (b) $240:160 = 3:2$

49. (a) 355

50. (d) $395:355 = 79:71$



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