

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

The Thali Index*(Reproduced verbatim, formatting for readability only)*

The publication of the survey of household consumption expenditure for 2023–24 by the National Statistics Office in January 2025 has been followed by a flurry of estimates of poverty in India. Of these, two have received the most attention. The first off the block was a report from SBI in January, which was followed by one from the World Bank. They report more or less similar findings. The former flags “a remarkable decline in rural poverty, estimated at 4.86 per cent in FY24, urban poverty estimated at 4.09 per cent.” The World Bank’s report is far more optimistic, pegging “extreme poverty” at 2.8 per cent in rural India and 1.1 per cent in urban India (2022–23).

If poverty in India is at these estimates, it would be a matter for rejoicing. It would have meant a record reduction in poverty by historical standards. These assessments have brought forth many responses. The Narendra Modi government’s supporters have claimed this as a vindication of its policies. Critics have focused on the methodology underlying the estimates, arguing that differences in the underlying data can lead to anything at all being said on the matter. Finally, more detached observers have brought up the question of what the “historic low” in poverty implies for the subsidy regime.

Officially approved poverty measurement in India has involved estimating the level of consumption expenditure sufficient to enable the minimum caloric intake necessary for living and working. As calories measure the energy ingested through food and drink, the methodology represents a physiological approach. Arguably, though, there can be another approach. This is to recognise that humans view food in terms of the energy, nutritional value and satisfaction that it provides. Societies have over time arrived at a geographical and culturally mediated norm for food consumption. In India, arguably, this would be represented by a thali, a serving of food comprising the elements of a balanced meal.

The question to be asked then is: How many thalis does the daily consumption expenditure on food translate into? We use the price of a vegetarian thali to measure the level of food consumption across the population as it is the most basic meal. The price of a thali at Rs 30 was taken from the rating agency Crisil, which calculates the cost of a home-cooked thali using data on the cost of its ingredients from across India. The value of food consumed per capita was then compared with the thali cost.

Now, expenditure on food ends up as the residual. Therefore, when appraising the standard of living in terms of food consumption, basing it on the actual expenditure on food would be realistic. Poverty estimation needs a food standard that is based on goods. The thali index serves this purpose while being compatible with accounting for the calorific value of food intake.

We may now address the issue of subsidies. Basing their argument on the much-publicised new estimates of poverty, some observers have queried whether subsidies on food should be given at all. To this we respond that subsidies on food cannot be withdrawn unless income levels rise enough to ensure livelihood. Now, expenditure on food ends up as the residual. Therefore, if the value of consumption is low, it indicates that households have little left for food after essential non-food expenditure. In this context, rationalising subsidies—rather than eliminating them—should be the policy direction.

1. In the passage, the authors use the term “thali index” primarily to:

- A. Provide a culturally contextual, realistic indicator of food consumption linked to poverty measurement.
- B. Replace calorie-based poverty estimates with international food price standards.
- C. Criticize existing physiological models of calorie measurement as unscientific.
- D. Advocate a complete overhaul of subsidy mechanisms based on new expenditure data.

2. The authors’ stance towards India’s recent poverty statistics can best be described as:

- A. Cynically dismissive of both government and independent assessments.
- B. Analytical yet cautious, questioning the methodological implications of “historic lows.”
- C. Supportive of the government’s narrative of economic transformation.
- D. Indifferent, since they focus only on cultural aspects of food consumption.

3. By invoking the thali as a metaphor, the authors aim to:

- A. Critically highlight inefficiency in India’s statistical system.
- B. Translate the abstract concept of caloric consumption into an accessible, everyday standard.
- C. Promote vegetarianism as an economic and cultural solution.
- D. Reinforce nationalist sentiment through culinary imagery.

4. Which of the following best captures the tone of the passage?

- A. Alarmist and skeptical
- B. Empirical and reflective
- C. Persuasive and moralizing
- D. Satirical and ironic

5. According to the passage, removing food subsidies outright would be:

- A. Economically unwise and socially regressive.
- B. A necessary step toward fiscal consolidation.
- C. Justifiable if accompanied by rural employment expansion.
- D. Aligned with the new poverty estimates.

6. The authors’ introduction of the thali index assumes that:

- A. Economic indicators should always reflect cultural contexts.
- B. Statistical methods lose legitimacy if they don’t incorporate indigenous concepts.
- C. Data should be interpreted through lenses that are both empirically valid and socially intuitive.
- D. Only consumption-based metrics can assess poverty accurately.

7. If another economist argues that “poverty estimates should exclude food subsidies to ensure fiscal neutrality,” how would the authors most likely respond?

- A. Agree, since subsidies distort genuine consumption behaviour.
- B. Disagree, as excluding subsidies ignores the real-life dependence of poor households on them.
- C. Accept partially, suggesting subsidies be monetised instead.
- D. Avoid the issue as outside the scope of the thali index.

8. Which of the following reasoning patterns best mirrors the authors’ argument?

- A. Because calorie intake defines living standards, subsidies tied to nutrition are unnecessary.
- B. Since cultural context enhances economic meaning, indicators must blend local relevance with measurable outcomes.
- C. If data appears optimistic, it must necessarily be politically motivated.
- D. When subsidies are misused, abolish them immediately to protect fiscal discipline.

9. What logical fallacy are the authors pre-empting by cautioning against “historic low” poverty triumphalism?

- A. Post hoc fallacy
- B. Hasty generalisation
- C. Ad hominem reasoning
- D. Slippery slope argument

10. From the reasoning developed, which policy principle best aligns with the authors’ position?

- A. Reform should proceed through rationalisation that protects welfare while enhancing efficiency.
- B. Market efficiency must override welfare concerns to sustain growth.
- C. Poverty is a subjective construct and cannot inform fiscal policy.
- D. Food subsidies should be replaced by direct cash transfers unconditionally.

LEGAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

Article 145 of the Indian Constitution lays down the rules for the procedure to be followed by the Supreme Court of India in the exercise of its jurisdiction. The article grants the Supreme Court the power to make rules regarding the practice and procedure of the court, including the manner in which appeals may be made to the court and the form in which documents may be filed. This power allows the Supreme Court to maintain the efficiency and efficacy of its functioning.

The Supreme Court of India has formulated a set of rules known as the Supreme Court Rules, 2013, which govern the practice and procedure of the court. These rules cover a wide range of aspects, such as the admission of cases, the filing of petitions, the service of notices, the conduct of hearings, and the enforcement of judgments. The Supreme Court Rules, 2013 are framed under the authority of Article 145 of the Constitution and have the force of law.

One of the key features of the Supreme Court Rules, 2013 is the provision for the filing of petitions. The rules lay down specific requirements regarding the format and content of petitions, including the grounds for filing the petition and the relief sought. The rules also specify the manner in which the petition is to be served on the opposing party, and the time limits for filing a response. These provisions are designed to ensure that the parties have a fair and equal opportunity to present their case before the court.

Another important aspect of the Supreme Court Rules, 2013 is the provision for the conduct of hearings. The rules provide for the appointment of a registrar to assist the court in the conduct of its business, and for the appointment of a court officer to keep a record of the proceedings. The rules also lay down the procedures for the examination of witnesses, the submission of evidence, and the making of arguments. These provisions are designed to ensure that the proceedings before the court are fair, transparent, and efficient.

In addition to the Supreme Court Rules, 2013, the Supreme Court of India has also issued several guidelines and directions on specific issues. For example, the court has issued guidelines on the appointment of senior advocates, the procedure for the appointment of judges, and the conduct of contempt proceedings. These guidelines and directions are intended to supplement the Supreme Court Rules, 2013, and to ensure that the court operates in a manner that is consistent with the principles of justice and fairness.

In conclusion, Article 145 of the Indian Constitution grants the Supreme Court the power to make rules regarding the practice and procedure of the court. The Supreme Court Rules, 2013, are the primary set of rules that govern the functioning of the court. These rules cover a wide range of aspects and are designed to ensure that the proceedings before the court are fair, transparent, and efficient. The court has also issued several guidelines and directions on specific issues to supplement the rules and to ensure that the court operates in a manner that is consistent with the principles of justice and fairness.

11. The Supreme Court of India is hearing a case in which the petitioner has submitted evidence obtained through illegal means, which the respondent objects to the admissibility of the evidence. The petitioner argues that it is necessary for the case as it is the only way to prove their claims. What should the Supreme Court do in this situation? Should the court allow the evidence to be considered, imposing sanctions on the petitioner for obtaining it illegally? Or should the evidence be dismissed, with the petitioner asked to obtain admissible evidence instead? Or should the court dismiss the case without considering the evidence? Or should the matter be referred to a lower court for resolution?

- A) Dismiss the evidence and ask the petitioner to obtain admissible evidence
- B) Allow the evidence to be considered and impose sanctions on the petitioner for obtaining it illegally
- C) Dismiss the case without considering the evidence
- D) Refer the matter to a lower court for resolution

12. During a hearing before the Supreme Court of India, one of the judges expresses a strong opinion on the case before all the evidence has been presented. This puts pressure on the other judges who may feel compelled to agree with the opinion of the judge, even if they disagree with it. What should the other judges of the court do in this situation? Should they ask the judge to recuse themselves from the case? Or should they agree with the opinion of the judge and make a decision based on it? Or should they continue with the hearing and ignore the judge's opinion? Or should the matter be referred to a lower court for resolution?

- A) Agree with the opinion of the judge and make a decision based on it
- B) Ask the judge to recuse themselves from the case
- C) Continue with the hearing and ignore the judge's opinion
- D) Refer the matter to a lower court for resolution

13. A petitioner has filed a case before the Supreme Court of India, but the respondent is unable to attend the hearing due to an emergency. The petitioner insists that the hearing should proceed, while the respondent has requested an adjournment. What should the Supreme Court do in this situation? Should they proceed with the hearing in the absence of the respondent? Or should they adjourn the hearing and reschedule it at a later date? Or should the case be dismissed without hearing it? Or should the matter be referred to a lower court for resolution?

- A) Proceed with the hearing in the absence of the respondent
- B) Adjourn the hearing and reschedule it at a later date
- C) Dismiss the case without hearing it
- D) Refer the matter to a lower court for resolution

14. During a hearing before the Supreme Court of India, the petitioner makes an argument that is based on a precedent that has been overruled by the court in a subsequent case. The petitioner argues that the precedent is still valid and should be followed. What should the Supreme Court do in this situation? Should they dismiss the argument and ask the petitioner to make a new argument? Or should they consider the argument and make a decision based on it? Or should they inform the petitioner of the change in precedent and allow them to modify their argument? Or should the matter be referred to a lower court for resolution?

- A) Dismiss the argument and ask the petitioner to make a new argument
- B) Consider the argument and make a decision based on it
- C) Inform the petitioner of the change in precedent and allow them to modify their argument
- D) Refer the matter to a lower court for resolution

15. A judge in the Supreme Court of India is accused of bias towards one of the parties in a case, and it is creating a sense of unease and doubt in the minds of the other parties. What should the Supreme Court do in this situation? Should they dismiss the accusation without conducting an investigation? Or should they refer the matter to a lower court for investigation? Or should they conduct an internal investigation and take appropriate action if bias is found? Or should they ask the accused judge to resign immediately? Or should the matter be referred to the higher authorities for resolution?

- A) Dismiss the accusation without conducting an investigation
- B) Refer the matter to a lower court for investigation
- C) Conduct an internal investigation and take appropriate action if bias is found
- D) Ask the accused judge to resign immediately

Passage-II

Article 189 of the Indian Constitution deals with the voting in Houses of Parliament and state legislatures. According to this article, every member present in the House during the time of voting is entitled to one vote. This means that each member's vote carries equal weightage, regardless of their seniority, political affiliation, or any other factor. This provision ensures that every member has an equal say in the decision-making process and prevents any individual or group from dominating the proceedings.

Furthermore, Article 189 grants powers to the Houses to act notwithstanding any vacancies or quorum requirements. This means that the House can continue to conduct its business and make decisions even if there are vacancies in certain seats or if the required quorum is not present. In such cases, the decisions made by the House are considered valid and binding. This provision is important as it ensures that the House can function even in situations where there are not enough members present or certain seats are vacant, thereby avoiding any delay or obstruction in the legislative process.

However, it is important to note that this provision does not mean that the House can function without any members present or without meeting the required quorum. In such situations, the House cannot make any decisions, and any decisions made in such circumstances would be considered null and void. The provision of Article 189 only allows the House to continue its proceedings if there are a sufficient number of members present, and the quorum requirement is not met due to unavoidable circumstances such as sudden illness or emergencies.

In conclusion, Article 189 of the Indian Constitution plays a crucial role in ensuring the smooth functioning of the Houses of Parliament and state legislatures. It ensures that every member's vote carries equal weightage and allows the House to continue its proceedings even in situations where there are vacancies or a quorum requirement is not met due to unavoidable circumstances. However, it is important to note that this provision does not allow the House to function without any members present or without meeting the required quorum, as this would undermine the democratic principles on which the Indian Constitution is based.

16. In a state legislature, a controversial bill has been introduced that has been met with strong opposition from the public. However, the ruling party has a large majority and is pushing for its passage. During the vote, a member is found to have accepted a bribe to vote in favor of the bill. The bribe was offered by a prominent businessperson who stands to benefit from the bill's passage. The member has admitted to accepting the bribe and has publicly apologized. What should the legislature do?

- A) Accept the bribe and pass the bill, as the member has already apologized
- B) Revoke the bill and hold fresh elections to ensure that no further corruption takes place
- C) Allow the member to abstain from voting on the bill, to ensure that their vote is not influenced by the bribe
- D) Refer the matter to an independent ethics committee for investigation, to ensure that the member is held accountable for their actions

17. In the Parliament, a bill has been introduced that is critical for the economic development of the country. However, a large section of the opposition is strongly against the bill and is disrupting proceedings. The opposition members are shouting slogans and preventing the speaker from conducting the proceedings in a calm and orderly manner. The speaker has repeatedly requested the opposition members to calm down, but they have refused to listen. What should the speaker do?

- A) Allow the opposition to continue disrupting proceedings until they agree to vote in favor of the bill, as the bill is critical for the country's economic development
- B) Use force to remove the disruptive members from the House, as they are preventing the House from conducting its business
- C) Allow the opposition to express their dissent but proceed with the vote as scheduled, as the bill is critical for the country's economic development
- D) Suspend the opposition members from the House for the duration of the session, as they are disrupting the proceedings

18. During a state legislature session, a member is found to have violated the code of conduct by using derogatory language against another member. The member has used sexist and racist slurs against the other member, causing widespread outrage among other members of the legislature. The member has refused to apologize for their actions. What should the legislature do?

- A) Suspend the member for the remainder of the session, as their actions are unacceptable in a legislative setting
- B) Ask the member to apologize and continue with the session, to ensure that the session is not disrupted
- C) Expel the member from the legislature, as their actions are a violation of the code of conduct
- D) Refer the matter to the police for investigation, as the member's actions could be considered a hate crime

19. The Chief Minister of a state has proposed a bill that will benefit a particular section of the population but will have a negative impact on another section. During the debate, several members of the opposition party stage a walkout, leaving the House short of the required quorum. The Chief Minister has publicly stated that the bill is critical for the development of the state and that the opposition is trying to sabotage the legislative process. What should the speaker do?

- A) Proceed with the vote despite the walkout, as the bill is critical for the development of the state
- B) Delay the vote until the opposition members return, to ensure that the vote is conducted with the required quorum
- C) Ask the Chief Minister to withdraw the bill and propose a new one that benefits all sections of the population, to ensure that the bill is fair and equitable
- D) Refer the matter to the Governor for further review

20. A bill has been introduced in the Parliament that aims to increase the penalties for hate crimes. However, a large section of the opposition is opposed to the bill, arguing that it curtails freedom of expression. The government argues that the bill is critical to safeguard the rights of marginalized communities. The debate has become heated, with both sides accusing the other of acting against the interests of the country. What should the speaker do?

- A) Allow both sides to continue the debate until a consensus is reached, even if it takes longer than scheduled
- B) Suspend the debate and refer the matter to a select committee for further review
- C) Ask the government to withdraw the bill and propose a new one that takes into account the concerns of the opposition
- D) Proceed with the vote as scheduled, as the bill is critical to safeguard the rights of marginalized communities and the opposition's concerns have been addressed in the current draft

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Passage-I

The 2025 meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum is being hosted by the Republic of Korea in the historic city of Gyeongju in North Gyeongsang Province, with the APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting scheduled for 31 October – 1 November 2025. The theme for the year's host economy is "Building a Sustainable Tomorrow: Connect, Innovate, Prosper".

Under its 2025 chairmanship, Korea has prioritized digital transformation, sustainability, inclusivity and resilient supply-chains. For instance, official APEC materials highlight that the region's 21 member-economies account for about 61 % of global GDP and half of world trade, emphasising APEC's central role in the regional economic architecture.

Key agenda items for APEC 2025 include the digital economy and artificial intelligence, demographic change and ageing societies, sustainable energy transition, and structural reforms to promote inclusive trade and investment. The host city Gyeongju will host not only the Leaders' Meeting but several ministerial and senior-official meetings throughout the year to implement the Connect-Innovate-Prosper agenda.

On the diplomatic front, APEC 2025 comes at a moment of increased geopolitical tension in the Asia-Pacific region—particularly between the United States and China, as well as concerns over supply-chain fragility, regional trade rules and digital governance. Press coverage ahead of the summit emphasises both opportunity—via collaboration on AI, data, climate and trade—and risk—via interpretative divides between major powers.

Preparations for B2B engagement and business community involvement are also underway: the APEC 2025 CEO Summit is scheduled in advance of the Leaders' meeting and will emphasise SMEs, innovation, industry-academia linkages, and cross-border digital architecture.

In summary, APEC 2025 builds on the long-standing multilateral architecture of the Asia-Pacific region, and seeks to leverage the inter-connectedness of trade, technology, climate, demographics and innovation—under the chairmanship of South Korea and hosted in Gyeongju. The outcomes of this summit will shape the trajectory of trade, investment and economic governance in the Asia-Pacific for the coming decade.

21. Which of the following pillars best captures the APEC 2025 theme?

- A. Connect — Innovate — Prosper
- B. Trade — Peace — Progress
- C. Sustainability — Growth — Inclusion
- D. Energy — Digital — Demography

22. With reference to the agenda at APEC 2025, consider the following statements:

1. It includes cooperation on energy transition and sustainable supply-chains.
2. It seeks to develop an Asia-wide free-trade agreement through APEC.
3. It aims to deepen regional cooperation on climate and technology.

Select the correct answer using the code below:

- A. 1 and 3 only B. 2 and 3 only C. 1 only D. 1, 2 and 3

23. The APEC 2025 CEO Summit aims to:

1. Encourage public-private partnerships for innovation.
2. Integrate SMEs into regional digital architecture.
3. Create a formal regional trade bloc under WTO rules.

A. 1 and 2 only B. 2 and 3 only C. 1 only D. 1, 2 and 3

24. Which of the following statements regarding APEC's geopolitical relevance is correct?

- A. It helps manage tensions between the US and China over trade and technology.
- B. It primarily focuses on military and defence alignment in the Pacific.
- C. It excludes all ASEAN countries.
- D. It is headquartered in Geneva.

25. Which of the following statements is correct regarding APEC's institutional framework?

1. APEC has a permanent secretariat.
2. It is located in Singapore.
3. Decisions are legally binding on member economies.

A. 1 and 2 only B. 2 and 3 only C. 1 only D. 1, 2 and 3

26. Which of the following economies is not a member of APEC?

- A. India
- B. Vietnam
- C. Canada
- D. Japan

27. Which statement correctly describes the origin of APEC?

- A. It was established in 1989 to promote free and open trade in the Asia-Pacific region.
- B. It was created under the ASEAN Charter of 1997.
- C. It emerged after the Bretton Woods conference.
- D. It was founded in 1945 as a UN regional commission.

28. Which of the following APEC initiatives aims to promote gender equality and inclusion?

- A. La Serena Roadmap for Women and Inclusive Growth
- B. Busan Consensus for Economic Empowerment
- C. Bali Pact on Human Capital
- D. Seoul Charter for Gender Parity

29. Which of the following correctly matches APEC Leaders' Declarations with host years?

1. Osaka Action Agenda – 1995
 2. Bogor Goals – 1994
 3. Putrajaya Vision 2040 – 2020
- Select the correct code:
- A. 1 and 2 only
 - B. 2 and 3 only
 - C. 1, 2 and 3
 - D. 1 and 3 only

30. Which of the following statements correctly differentiates APEC from ASEAN?

- A. APEC is an economic forum; ASEAN is a regional organisation with legal personality.
- B. Both have identical memberships.
- C. APEC excludes non-Asian economies, while ASEAN includes the US and Australia.
- D. ASEAN is older than APEC by only one year.

Passage - II

India achieved another milestone in strategic space capability with the successful launch of GSAT-7R, the country's heaviest and most advanced naval communication satellite, on 13 June 2025. It was launched from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota, aboard a GSLV Mk III (LVM3) rocket, marking the 100th launch mission of ISRO. The satellite was placed in a geostationary orbit at 74° East longitude, designed to provide secure, real-time communication links among India's naval assets across the Indian Ocean Region (IOR).

GSAT-7R is the successor to GSAT-7 (Rukmini) and GSAT-7A, expanding India's Network-Centric Warfare (NCW) capability by interlinking aircraft, ships, submarines and ground stations into an integrated information grid. Built by the U R Rao Satellite Centre (URSC) in Bengaluru, the satellite weighs approximately 5,860 kg, making it the heaviest satellite ever built and launched by India. It carries multiband transponders (UHF, S, C and Ku bands) providing wide coverage over the Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal.

A notable feature of GSAT-7R is its secure indigenous software-defined radio (SDR) architecture, which enables encrypted, anti-jam communications — critical for naval operations and for interoperability with the Indian Air Force and Army. It is fully compatible with the Defence Communication Network (DCN), allowing seamless tri-service data exchange. The satellite is also designed with dual-use potential, supporting disaster management and maritime domain awareness for civilian agencies under controlled access.

The satellite's onboard power system delivers over 10 kW, supported by large deployable solar arrays, while its propulsion and attitude control systems use xenon-based electric propulsion for station-keeping. These innovations contribute to a planned mission life of 15 years.

Strategically, GSAT-7R strengthens India's deterrence posture and enhances surveillance across the Indo-Pacific region, aligning with the objectives of the Integrated Theatre Command structure and India's Information Warfare Doctrine 2023. Analysts note that it enhances India's autonomy in space-based command-and-control infrastructure, reducing dependence on leased bandwidths or foreign networks.

GSAT-7R also positions India among the select few nations with independent, dedicated military communication satellites, joining the US, Russia, China, France and Japan. The satellite will serve as a critical enabler for Maritime Theatre Command, ensuring that data, imagery and telemetry between naval platforms are transmitted securely even under electronic warfare conditions.

In essence, GSAT-7R exemplifies India's march towards strategic self-reliance under "Aatmanirbhar Defence-Space", integrating ISRO's technological prowess with the Indian Navy's operational doctrine — reinforcing India's readiness for future network-centric warfare in a contested maritime domain.

31. Which of the following statements about the technical features of GSAT-7R is correct?

- 1. It uses xenon-based electric propulsion.
 - 2. It generates over 10 kW of onboard power.
 - 3. It carries a synthetic aperture radar for imaging.
- A. 1 and 2 only B. 2 and 3 only C. 1 only D. 1, 2 and 3

32. Which of the following facilities is responsible for satellite tracking and control of GSAT-7R after launch?

- A. Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Thiruvananthapuram
- B. ISRO Telemetry, Tracking and Command Network (ISTRAC)
- C. Master Control Facility, Hassan and Bhopal
- D. UR Rao Satellite Centre, Bengaluru

33. Which of the following statements about GSAT-7R's strategic importance is correct?

- A. It enhances India's deterrence capability in the Indo-Pacific.
- B. It functions under the civilian Department of Telecommunications.
- C. It primarily focuses on agricultural data relay.
- D. It operates as part of India's public broadcasting infrastructure.

34. With reference to GSAT-7R, which of the following statements is/are true?

- 1. It has a planned operational life of 15 years.
 - 2. It was launched in India's 100th space mission.
 - 3. It is compatible with tri-service network integration.
- A. 1 and 2 only
 - B. 1 and 3 only
 - C. 2 and 3 only
 - D. 1, 2 and 3

35. Which organisation built the GSAT-7R satellite?

- A. Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre (LPSC)
- B. Indian Navy's Directorate of Communications
- C. U R Rao Satellite Centre (URSC)
- D. Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC)

36. Which of the following correctly matches previous defence communication satellites with their users?

- 1. GSAT-7 – Indian Navy
 - 2. GSAT-7A – Indian Air Force and Army
 - 3. GSAT-7B – Under development for tri-services
- A. 1 only
 - B. 1 and 2 only
 - C. 1, 2 and 3
 - D. 2 and 3 only

37. Which of the following countries operates a system similar to GSAT-7R for its Navy?

- A. Japan — WINDS Satellite System
- B. United States — MUOS System
- C. Russia — GLONASS Network
- D. France — Syracuse-4 Satellite System

38. Which of the following statements about India's defence space infrastructure is correct?

- A. Defence Space Agency (DSA) is headquartered in Bengaluru.
- B. DSA functions under the Indian Space Research Organisation.
- C. Defence Space Research Organisation (DSRO) is located in Hyderabad.
- D. Both A and C are correct.

39. Which of the following correctly explains the difference between GSAT-7 and GSAT-7R?

1. GSAT-7R uses SDR-based anti-jamming capability.
 2. GSAT-7 used only C-band transponders.
 3. GSAT-7R employs electric propulsion for station-keeping.
- A. 1 and 3 only B. 2 only C. 1 and 2 only D. 1, 2 and 3

40. Which of the following statements about India's Aatmanirbhar Defence-Space Initiative is correct?

- A. It aims to indigenise satellite, radar, and secure communication systems.
- B. It is implemented under the Ministry of Electronics and IT.
- C. It focuses only on civilian satellite applications.
- D. It excludes private industry participation.

Quantitative Technique

Passage-I

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Total number of people in the Colony is 4000 and each of them live four different colours of flats – Red, Blue, Green and Pink. Total number of people live Green flat is 1100. Number of males who live in Red flat is 55% of the total number of people in the Colony who live in Red flat. The ratio of the number of males to females live in Pink flat on the colony is 4:5. The ratio of the number of males who live in Blue flat to Pink flat is 3:2. Number of males who live Green flat is 20% more than the number of females who live Pink flat. The ratio of number of people who live Red and Blue colour flat in the ratio of 2:3 and the ratio of the number of people live Blue to Pink colour flat is 4:3.

41. What is the difference between the number of females who live in Green flat and the number of males who live in Red flat?

- (A)50 (B)40 (C)60 (D)80

42. What is the total number of females who live in the colony?

- (A)1700 (B)1560 (C)1890 (D)1960

43. The number of males who lives in Pink flat is approximately what percent of the total number of people who live in Blue flat?

- (A)25% (B)33% (C)60% (D)15%

44. The total number of males who live in the colony is approximately what percent of the total number of people who live in the colony?

- (A)65% (B)50% (C)51% (D)69%

45. What is the ratio of the number of females who live in Red flat to the number of females who live in Blue flat?

- (A)2:3 (B)4:5 (C)1:7 (D)NOT

Passage-II

Study the following information carefully to answer the question given below:

A survey was conducted on 1000 train passengers. They are travelling with AC first class, AC second class and AC third class. Among them 120 Passenger are travelling with none AC class. 15% of the total passengers are travelling with all the three class. 33% passenger are travelling with ac first class and ac second class both, 12% passenger are travelling with AC second class and 3rd class only. 13% passenger are travelling with ac first class and ac third class both but not travelling in AC second class. The ratio of passengers who are travelling with only AC first class, only AC second class, and only AC third class is 4:5:6.

46. How many passengers are travelling in AC first class?

- (A) 540 (B) 560 (C) 760 (D) 500

47. How many passengers are travelling with only in AC third class?

- (A) 140 (B) 160 (C) 260 (D) 120

48. How many passengers are travelling with at least in two class?

- (A) 550 (B) 580 (C) 560 (D) 500

49. Total passenger travelling with AC 3rd class, is what % to the total passengers travelling with AC 2nd class? (approx)

- (A) 95% (B) 84% (C) 76% (D) 50%

50. The ratio of male to female passengers who are travelling with AC 2nd class is 3:2. Then how many female Passenger are travelling with AC 2nd class?

- (A) 550 (B) 220 (C) 330 (D) 480



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