

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

1. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The passage mentions the 3–4% “Hindu rate of growth” to show how decades of Soviet-style central planning produced **low, structurally constrained growth**, contrasting sharply with post-1991 performance.

2. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The passage explicitly states that because India is the **world’s most populous country**, per-capita income will **always appear low**, making the metric unsuitable. Therefore, per-capita comparisons inherently favour countries with smaller populations.

3. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The passage moves historically from liberalisation (1991) → services boom → Modi-era growth → **future dependence on AI, quantum tech, robotics, etc.**

Thus, the central argument is: *past growth came from reforms; future growth requires deep-tech.*

4. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The passage states that as **automation and digitisation progressed**, China **moved ahead of the curve** and became the second-largest economy by 2008. The purpose is to show how technological adoption catalysed rapid ascent.

5. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The author praises India’s rapid growth (optimistic) but repeatedly warns about the need for **calibration, deep-tech R&D, and moving ahead of the curve** (cautionary).

6. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The author’s argument: India’s per-capita will *always* appear low due to its population, making the benchmark **structurally unfair and misleading** about real economic progress.

7. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The concluding reasoning explicitly states India must **move ahead of the curve**, not simply catch up.

8. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The argument that MPCE rose 2.5x supports claims of **middle-class consumption → tourism → economic health**.

If MPCE stagnated, this chain weakens.

9. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: This directly supports the author’s thesis: **consumption-led growth is insufficient**, and **deep-tech investment is required** to avoid stagnation.

10. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The author emphasises India missing earlier revolutions → other countries pulled ahead → India must not repeat this mistake.

This reasoning assumes that **early adoption of technology confers enduring advantages**.

Legal Reasoning

11. **Correct Answer:** D

Explanation: Government prohibition beyond control makes performance impossible, discharging parties under Section 56.

12. **Correct Answer:** B

Explanation: Destruction of subject matter due to unforeseeable event frustrates contract, discharging both parties.

13. **Correct Answer:** A

Explanation: Legal prohibition making performance impossible frustrates contract, releasing obligations.

14. **Correct Answer:** C

Explanation: Physical impossibility due to external event frustrates employment contracts; both discharged without breach.

15. **Correct Answer:** D

Explanation: Personal incapacity due to illness is a frustrating event if not self-induced.

16. **Correct Answer:** B

Explanation: Government restriction unforeseeably preventing event constitutes frustration under Section 56.

17. **Correct Answer:** A

Explanation: Frustration applies when the fundamental mode of performance is destroyed, even if alternative exists at excessive cost.

18. **Correct Answer:** C

Explanation: Financial difficulty is not frustration; only external, uncontrollable events qualify.

19. **Correct Answer:** D

Explanation: Frustration discharges both parties; rent paid must be refunded on quantum meruit basis.

20. **Correct Answer:** B

Explanation: When the specific location becomes unavailable due to supervening event, contract is frustrated and both parties are discharged.

21. **Correct Answer:** D

Explanation: Forward contracts fix future price to remove uncertainty; market changes do not discharge obligations.

22. **Correct Answer:** B

Explanation: Futures are standardized, regulated, and settled daily through exchanges irrespective of delivery.

23. **Correct Answer:** A

Explanation: Forward contracts are binding private agreements; market decline is not frustration.

24. **Correct Answer:** B

Explanation: Futures are regulated by exchanges; unilateral cancellation violates standard contractual procedure.

25. **Correct Answer:** D

Explanation: Supervening legal prohibition frustrates contract; no fault of either party.

26. **Correct Answer:** B

Explanation: Forward contracts are valid private arrangements even if unregulated, unless expressly prohibited.

27. **Correct Answer:** A

Explanation: Futures involve daily mark-to-market adjustments; defaulting on margin permits liquidation.

28. **Correct Answer:** C

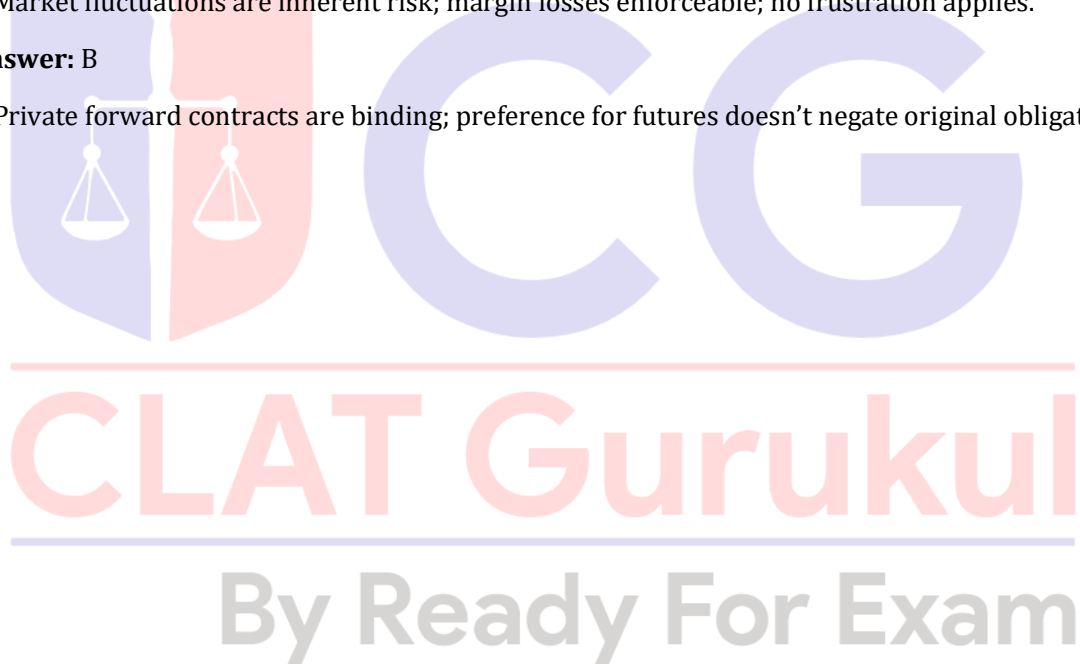
Explanation: Frustration applies; legal prohibition beyond control discharges both parties.

29. **Correct Answer:** D

Explanation: Market fluctuations are inherent risk; margin losses enforceable; no frustration applies.

30. **Correct Answer:** B

Explanation: Private forward contracts are binding; preference for futures doesn't negate original obligation.



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General Knowledge

31. Answer: B (Only two)

Statements 1 and 2 are correct.

Statement 3 is incorrect — PMKVY includes both classroom + practical + on-the-job elements.

32. Answer: B — 1 and 2 only

PMKVY 3.0 introduced Skill Hubs and COVID warrior training.

RPL was NOT removed.

33. Answer: D — Petrochemical Engineering

Not an identified emerging-tech priority for PMKVY.

34. Answer: B — 2 only

PMKVY is a **Central Sector Scheme**, so statement 1 is incorrect.

STT & RPL funded by Central Govt → statement 2 correct.

35. Answer: A — NSQF alignment

PMKVY strictly follows NSQF levels.

36. Answer: B — National Skill Development Agency (NSDA)

NSDA (now merged under MSDE) sets NSQF.

37. Answer: A — PM-NAPS

National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme is industry-linked.

38. Answer: A — UNESCO TVET

It aligns closely with global Technical & Vocational Education & Training objectives.

39. Answer: B — 1 and 2 only

SSCs develop National Occupational Standards and monitor centres.

They do **not** conduct UPSC exams.

40. Answer: A — Uttar Pradesh

UP consistently has the highest PMKVY centre numbers.

41. Answer: B (Only two)

1 → Correct (passage)

2 → Correct (passage)

3 → Incorrect (passage states it is NOT commercially deployed)

42. Answer: C

Passage clearly states “conceptual + prototype-simulation phase.”

43. Answer: D

Automobile robotics is not part of the described ecosystem. (Not given)

44. Answer: D (1,2,3)

All three are explicitly stated as challenges in quantum systems. (Given)

45. Answer: B

Cryptography and optimisation are directly included as applications.

46. Answer: A (Outside Passage)

Quantum sensing & metrology is a priority under NQM.

47. Answer: C (Outside Passage)

Superconducting qubits (IBM, Google) are the most advanced globally.

48. Answer: A (Outside Passage)

1 → True: topological qubits naturally resist decoherence

2 → False: not commercially deployed anywhere

49 . Answer: B (Outside Passage)

USA currently leads globally.

50. Answer: B (Outside Passage)

Superconducting qubits require dilution refrigerators at millikelvin temperatures.

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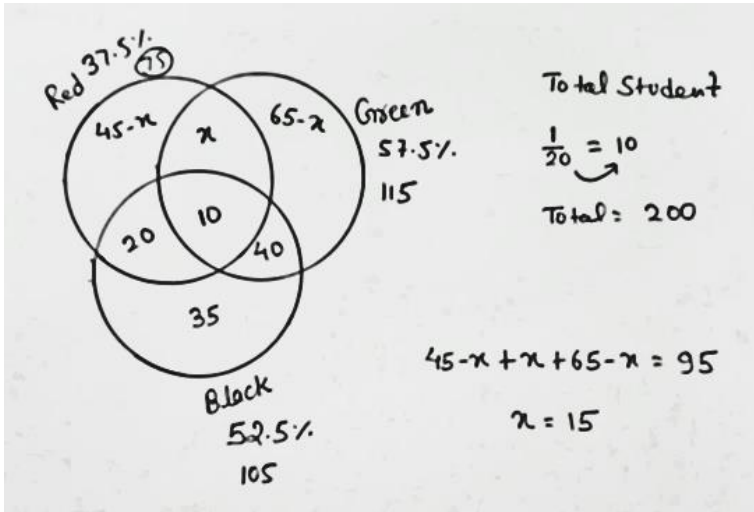
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Quantitative Technique

Explanation :

Mobile company	10th april	11th april	12th april	13th april
Redmi	440	550	770	960
Nokia	560	770	798	480
Total	1000	1320	1568	1440



51---D

52----C

53----B

54 -----A

55 -----C

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Explanation :

56. D

57. B

58. C

59. B

60.D