ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

1. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The passage repeatedly argues for an India-led "T20 — Twenty Against Terrorism" as a **new institutional platform** that fills a serious gap in the global counter-terror system.

2. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The passage repeatedly says these institutions "either lack teeth, are entangled in geopolitical rivalries, or remain anchored in a Western security paradigm."

3. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The passage says Global South countries face "continuous, multi-generational" terror threats and require "permanent institutional architecture."

4. Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The passage explicitly notes India's "experience, digital capacity, and diplomatic network" and moral legitimacy.

5. Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The passage explicitly states that T20 should operate as a "conscience-keeper and action-accelerator," not a replacement organisation.

6. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The passage's reasoning depends on the idea that Global South nations facing *continuous* terror possess credibility and legitimacy.

7. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The passage emphasises giving overlooked Global South nations visibility, voice, and agency.

8. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Delays in existing systems support the need for a faster, more responsive Global South-led platform.

9. Correct Answer: D

Explanation: If member states disagree on the definition itself, agility and coordination collapse — striking at the core claim.

10. Correct Answer: D

Explanation: This directly mirrors the "Global South-first, lived experience–based legitimacy" principle.

Legal Reasoning

11. Ans. (d) The Places of Worship Act considers all religious places as status quo on 15 August 1947 and limits any future adjudication on historical wrongs by court. The case here was filed in 2019, which is barred under the act.

12. Ans. (b) The Places of Worship Act considers all religious places as status quo on 15 August 1947 and limits any future adjudication on historical wrongs by court. The case here was filed in 1884, which is permissible under the act.

13. Ans. (b) The Places of Worship Act considers all religious places as status quo on 15 August 1947 and limits any future adjudication on historical wrongs by court. The case here was filed in 1965, which is impermissible under the act.

14. Ans. (d) The Places of Worship Act bars from changing the nature of religious shrines from one religion to another. It does not bar the government from undertaking relocation of shrines for development work.

15. Ans. (b) The people cannot take law into their own hands even for religious issues. The Places of Worship act also acts as a protection against such actions of the mob. The action of the people was wrong even if the court would have decided in their favour on the dispute eventually.

16. Ans. (b) They have not been married for 5 years. Moreover, the couple is not infertile. They can definitely conceive and have conceived in the past as well. The problem is only with the pregnancy not being able to reach its full term. The passage only says 'Indian citizens', does not go into the merits of citizenship.

17. Ans. (b) Shardul is sterile. It can be inferred from the passage that the infertility provision of the bill is gender neutral. All the other options are out of scope. Therefore, option (b) is the correct choice.

18. Ans. (a) Vidhi is not a close relative. The couple is eligible, it is Vidhi who cannot be the surrogate mother. All the other options are out of scope. Therefore, option (a) is the most appropriate answer.

19. Ans. (c) The mandatory provisions of the bill require the couple to be a 'husband' and a 'wife'. Therefore, excluding all gay and lesbian couples from the purview of the bill. Hence, the right answer is option (c).

20. Ans. (a) The mandatory provisions of the bill require the couple to be a 'husband' and a 'wife'. Therefore, excluding all gay and lesbian couples from the purview of the bill. Thus, option (a) is the right choice.

General Knowledge

21. A

22. A

23. A

24. A

25. A

26. A

27. A

28. A

29. A

30. A

31. A

32. A

33. A

34. A

35. A

36. A

37. A

38. A

39. A

40. A

Quantitative Technique

Passage-I

Explanation :
Cricket = 2754
Total person =
18% = 2754
1% = 2754/18
1% = 153
Total (100%) = 153 x 100 = 15300
Hockey = 15300 x 2/9 = 3400
Kabaddi = 3400 – 3400 x 15%
3400 – 510 = 2890
Rest = 15300 – (2754 + 3400 + 2890)
15300 – 9044 = 6256
Football : Chess = 9:7
Football = 9x
Chess = 7x
9x + 7x = 6256
16 x = 6256
x = 6256/16 = 391
Football = 9x = 9 X 391 = 3519
Chess = 7x = 7 X 391 = 2737

CRICKET	FOOTBALL	CHESS	HOCKEY	KABADDI
2754	3519	2737	3400	2890

D 15 %

A, 2890 x 100 / 15300 = 18.88% = 19 %

B, (2737 + 3400 + 2890) = 9027
Average = 9027 / 3 = 3009
C
Cricket (B) = 2754 x 1/9 = 306
2754 + 306 = 3060
Hockey (B) = 3400 x 12.5% = 425
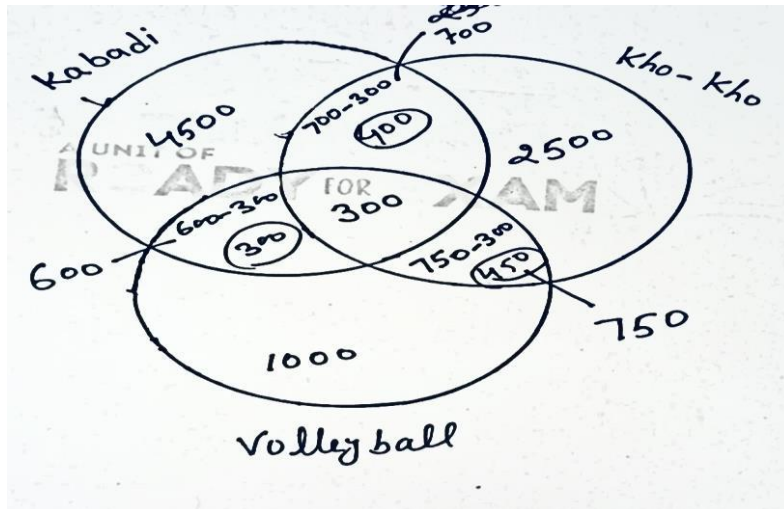3400+ 425 = 3825
Total = 3060 + 3825= 6885
C, 3400 : 2890 = 20:17

Passage-II

Explanation

Number of players who play all the three games =

(4500 + 2500+1000) x 3.75%

8000 x 3.75 % = 300

(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

(B) 300: 450 = 2:3

(B) 4500+300+300+400 = 5500

(B) 300

(D)1000 x 100/ 2500 = 40%