ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

"Listen to Gen Z next door" — Amitabh Mattoo

(Indian Express, 10 September 2025)

Nepal is on the boil. A generation is in revolt at home, even as tens of thousands flee abroad every month. Together, the dynamics of street protest and silent exodus signal a crisis not just of governance but of survival. For India, the implications are immediate and profound. What happens in Nepal does not stay in Nepal — it reverberates across an open border, shared rivers and a deep cultural kinship. The question is whether New Delhi can respond with wisdom rather than reflex, learning from history to avoid missteps that could turn sympathy into resentment.

The Gen Z protest that erupted after the government banned 26 social media platforms is unlike anything Nepal has seen. Spread across all 77 district capitals, it has claimed at least 19 lives. Yet, this is not another cycle of palace intrigue or regime change. It is a generational cry for systemic transformation, for governance that is accountable, for constitutional reform that is credible and for institutions that inspire trust.

For young Nepalis, the blackout of Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp and X was not merely about apps. It was the last straw confirming what they already suspected — that a corrupt, stagnant system is unwilling to listen.

If the protests are the loud revolt, migration is the quiet rebellion. More than 4,00,000 departures annually — an average of more than 1,000 a day — hollow out the very demographic that should be building Nepal's future. Remittances sustain the economy; they are, indeed, the lifeline of the state. But they also embody a paradox: The absent are financing a system they no longer inhabit or believe in. Those who stay behind challenge the state in the streets. Both stem from the same erosion.

But the roots of this crisis lie even deeper. Nepal's domestic politics has become a source of instability. The resignation of Prime Minister K. P. Sharma Oli underscores the volatility of Kathmandu's coalition system and the exhaustion of a leadership style built on sharp rhetoric and nationalist posturing. His departure does not resolve Nepal's instability; rather, it deepens uncertainty about succession, shifting alliances and the credibility of political institutions.

The major parties — the Nepali Congress, CPN-UML and Maoist Centre — remain consumed by tactical manoeuvres and leadership rivalries rather than structural reform. Pushpa Kamal Dahal continues his balancing act, while Sher Bahadur Deuba searches for relevance. The constitution, hailed in 2015 as a landmark, has yet to deliver stability. Instead, frequent changes of government, blurred lines between governance and patronage, and the persistence of corruption have eroded public faith in institutions.

For Nepal's Gen Z, this political theatre has lost legitimacy. They see a system more invested in power games than in delivering jobs, justice or dignity. This erosion of credibility explains why the protests cut across geography and class, and why the exodus is accelerating.

When a country loses its youth — to martyrdom in protests or to migration abroad — it risks undermining its national security foundations. Economic growth falters, political legitimacy withers and social cohesion frays. For Nepal, this convergence of revolt and exodus is existential. For India, it is strategic.

An unstable Nepal risks exporting volatility across a porous border. Any collapse of state capacity will be felt in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, in Sikkim and Uttarakhand. The flows of people, ideas and anger are too intimate to be quarantined. India cannot afford complacency.

History offers a sobering reminder. In Bangladesh, student protests initially animated by local grievances were quickly refracted through an anti-India lens. Perceptions of overbearing interference by New Delhi turned sympathy into hostility. Nationalism thrives on the idea of the foreign bully, however benevolent its intent.

India must not repeat this mistake in Nepal. Heavy-handed diplomacy, overt political alignment or the temptation to lecture will be counterproductive. Respect for sovereignty, coupled with quiet but firm engagement, is the wiser path.

Bilateral irritants persist. Disputes over cartographic claims, energy cooperation and cross-border infrastructure demand deft handling. For New Delhi, the challenge is to engage without appearing to dictate, to reassure without being patronising.

First, India must listen to the youth. It must demonstrate that it hears Nepal's young voices through educational partnerships, cultural exchanges and digital initiatives that give them agency. The symbolism of scholarships and internships may matter as much as hydropower deals.

Second, it should support governance reform discreetly. Assistance in digital infrastructure, cyber regulation and institutional strengthening should be framed as partnership, not prescription.

Third, it must prepare for political uncertainty. Oli's resignation has left a vacuum that will be filled by shifting alliances. India must keep channels open to all parties, civil society and especially Nepal's restless youth.

Finally, India must demonstrate strategic patience, trusting Nepal's capacity for course correction while remaining a dependable neighbour.

The Gen Z protests and the youth exodus are two sides of the same coin. Both signal a generation unwilling to accept the status quo. Whether they remain in Nepal or depart, their message is unmistakable: Legitimacy must be earned, not inherited. If Nepal's leaders do not hear it, the state itself risks erosion.

For India, the lesson is equally clear. Strategic interests are best served not by tactical manoeuvres but by nurturing trust — among leaders, yes, but above all among the people. The border that unites is too open to allow suspicion to fester.

Nepal stands at an inflection point. The largest youth movement in its history and the largest exodus in its history are unfolding simultaneously. Both are protests against a state that has failed to deliver. Both threaten to hollow out the country's future.
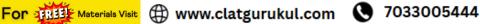
India cannot dictate Nepal's destiny, but it can choose how it responds. If it acts with wisdom, humility and foresight, it can help ensure that Nepal's transformation is peaceful, democratic and enduring. If it miscalculates, forgetting the lessons of Bangladesh, it risks turning goodwill into grievance.
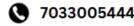
The stakes are stark: A neighbour either renewed or unravelled. The choice, in part, is India's.

1. Which of the following BEST captures the central idea of the passage?
A. India must engage Nepal with sensitivity, listening to youth and avoiding heavy-handed diplomacy.
B. Nepal's political crisis is temporary and will resolve once Oli's successor is chosen.
C. Migration is a bigger issue than street protests and must be India's priority.
D. India should intervene assertively to restore order along its borders.

2. The author suggests that Nepal's ongoing crisis is primarily rooted in:

A. Weak economic fundamentals due to lack of natural resources.
B. An overly centralised constitution and judiciary.
C. Governance failures, political instability, and erosion of public trust.
D. Excessive dependence on remittances from Gulf countries.

3. Which of the following statements BEST reflects the author's view on Nepal's Gen Z protests?

A. They are politically manipulated movements reflecting elite power struggles.

B. They are widespread, legitimate demands for systemic reform and accountable governance.
C. They are primarily about restoring access to banned social media applications.
D. They threaten Nepal's stability more than the ongoing youth exodus.

4. Which line from the passage MOST strongly reflects the warning drawn from Bangladesh's history?

A. "Remittances sustain the economy; they are the lifeline of the state."
B. "More than 4,00,000 departures annually hollow out Nepal's demographic base."
C. "India must prepare for political uncertainty."
D. "Perceptions of overbearing interference by New Delhi turned sympathy into hostility."

5. Which recommendation does the author make for India's approach to Nepal?

A. Increase military presence along the open border.
B. Prioritise hydropower and infrastructure deals over cultural ties.
C. Publicly endorse one political faction to stabilise Kathmandu.
D. Engage discreetly, listen to youth, and support reforms without appearing intrusive.

6. The author argues that India must avoid overt interference in Nepal. Which assumption MOST supports this?

A. Perceived foreign meddling can transform public sympathy into nationalist resentment.
B. Nepal's political leaders actively seek India's endorsement.
C. Young protesters prefer strict Indian involvement to resolve governance failures.
D. India's hard power is insufficient to influence events in Nepal.

7. If India follows the author's advice, which outcome is MOST likely?

A. Nepal's ruling party will fully align with Indian strategic interests.
B. Migration from Nepal to India will stop completely.
C. India will appear as a supportive neighbour rather than an interfering actor.
D. Nepal will rapidly resolve all corruption issues.

8. Which of the following, if true, MOST strengthens the author's claim that India should not act heavy-handedly?

A. Nepal's youth overwhelmingly distrust foreign intervention in domestic politics.
B. Countries that interfered in Nepal's internal affairs in the past lost long-term goodwill.
C. India's diplomatic missions face constant staffing shortages.
D. Nepal's economy is expected to grow steadily despite protests.

9. Which fact would MOST weaken the author's position that India must adopt a cautious and discreet role?

A. Surveys show Nepali citizens view India as a trustworthy mediator in crises.
B. Nepal's government formally invites India to assist with constitutional reform.
C. India and Nepal share an open border with heavy daily interaction.
D. A majority of Nepal's youth demand overt Indian support to protect democratic rights.

10. The passage endorses a principle: *Legitimacy in diplomacy arises from humility, respect for sovereignty, and listening to affected populations.*
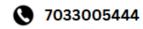
Which scenario BEST reflects this principle?

A. India publicly criticises Nepal's government and demands constitutional amendment.
B. India seals parts of the open border to pressure Kathmandu into reforms.
C. India funds a large political rally in Kathmandu to influence public sentiment.
D. India quietly expands scholarships and youth programmes while offering technical support only when requested.

LEGAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

On 22nd April 2020, the Central Government took the "Ordinance route" to amend the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 ("Act"). A series of advisories and orders have also been issued by the concerned ministries of the Government of India as well as the respective directorates functioning thereunder detailing the contours of the restrictive measures imposed for the prevention of COVID-19. Of late, these restrictions have unfortunately been witness to several stray acts of violence against frontline health care service personnel as well as destruction of property.

The Act had a total of 5 sections only and, in contrast, the amending Ordinance contains 7 sections. The primary purpose of this Act was to make attacks on doctors and healthcare workers working to contain the COVID-19 crisis a cognizable and non-bailable offence. The Ordinance inserts section 1A in the Act and seeks to protect such "healthcare service personnel" and damage or loss to any "property" against acts of violence by making such acts punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 3 months but which may extend to 5 years and fine which shall not be less than fifty thousand rupees but which may extend to two lakh rupees [Section 3(2)]. Further, if such acts of violence results in "grievous hurt" to such healthcare service personnel, the Ordinance prescribes punishment with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 6 months but which may extend to 7 years and fine which shall not be less than one lakh rupees but may extend to five lakh rupees [Section 3 (3)].

It is, however, the next two newly inserted sections (3C and 3D) which merit closer scrutiny. By bringing in the element of "presumption", the court appears to have been empowered under the newly inserted section 3C to presume that the person prosecuted for causing "grievous hurt" under Section 3(3) "has committed such offence, unless the contrary is proved" as opposed to the general principle in criminal law that requires the commission of an offence to be proved in the first place. Moreover, if the prosecution for this offence of causing grievous hurt "requires a culpable mental state on the part of the accused", the newly inserted Section 3D(1) mandates that "the Court shall presume the existence of such mental state".
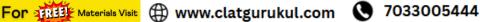
Article 123 of the Constitution empowers the President to promulgate ordinances when the Parliament is not in session, provided he is satisfied that such circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take action. However, any such ordinance needs to be laid before both the Houses of the Parliament and shall cease to have effect if both the Houses of the Parliament pass resolutions disapproving it within six weeks of their reassembly, upon the passing of the second of such resolutions. Thereafter, it assumes the character of a regular legislation. The President may also withdraw such an ordinance at any time before it assumes such character.
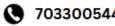
11. Which of the following statements, if true, would bring the validity of the Ordinance to the Act into question?
I. That the State Governments of those States which have been affected by COVID-19 the most were not consulted
II. That one of the Houses of the Parliament was convened in order to pass an important Bill III. That the Ordinance violates Part III of the Constitution
(a) Only III
(b) Both I and II
(c) Only II
(d) None of the above

12. Popat had an old rivalry with one of his neighbours. He is arrested by the police for causing 'grievous injury' to him, as defined in the Indian Penal Code, 1860, the punishment for which is also prescribed therein. On the other hand, Rakesh is arrested for causing grievous injury to a medical professional who was going from door to door collecting swab samples for COVID-19 testing. Both of them are prosecuted before the same judge. Which of the following statements best describes the legal procedure and/or outcome in both the cases?
I. While Popat can be acquitted, Rakesh would need to be compulsorily punished as per the terms in the Ordinance
II. While the prosecution will be required to prove that Popat committed the offence, it will be presumed that Rakesh committed the offence
III. While Rakesh will be granted the full sentence in the prescribed punishment, Popat will still be allowed some mitigation
(a) Only III
(b) Both I and II
(c) Only II

(d) Both II and III

13. Iyer, a doctor working at the Hridayam Memorial Hospital had just come out of the operation theatre where he could not successfully operate an accident victim. His patient had died and the relatives of the deceased person were waiting right outside the operation theatre. When he announced the death to the relatives, Drishyam, claiming to be the deceased's brother, struck the doctor with such force that the doctor fainted right there. The doctor's family filed a case against the Drishyam, prosecuting him for causing grievous hurt to Iyer. Which of the following statements best describes the legal situation?

(a) Drishyam will be liable to be imprisoned for 7 years
(b) Drishyam will be liable to pay a fine which may extend upto 5 lakh rupees
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of the above

14. Consider that Popat (described in question 3 above) was returning from a locality after having collected samples for COVID-19 testing. While he was on his way to the lab to deliver the samples, his car was struck by a motorbike which had two people on it. Popat was badly hurt, his head having banged against the windshield of the car. It was discovered that the two people belonged to the same locality from where Popat had collected the samples. In such a situation:

(a) It will be presumed that the two people on the motorbike intentionally caused grievous hurt to Popat.
(b) It will be presumed that the two people on the motorbike caused grievous hurt to Popat as he was working to contain the COVID-19 crisis
(c) The two people on the motorbike will be prosecuted as per the provisions of the Indian Penal Code
(d) None of the above

15. Assume that the Parliament is back in session, and the COVID-19 crisis has abated to quite an extent. The Ordinance is approved of by both the Houses of the Parliament in the stipulated time period. However, throughout the country there are reports of indiscriminate arrests of people under the amended Epidemic Act. There are various representations made to the government to consider withdrawing the changes made, as the crisis it was supposed to address has abated. What is the available method before the government?

(a) The government can advise the President to withdraw the ordinance he introduced in the first place
(b) The Houses of the Parliament can pass a resolution to that effect
(c) Both (a) and (b)
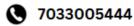(d) None of the above

Passage-II

Section 69: Power to issue directions for interception or monitoring or decryption of any information through any computer resource.–(1) Where the Central Government or a State Government or any of its officers specially authorised by the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, in this behalf may, if satisfied that it is necessary or expedient so to do, in the interest of the sovereignty or integrity of India, defence of India, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence relating to above or for investigation of any offence, it may subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), for reasons to be recorded in writing, by order, direct any agency of the appropriate Government to intercept, monitor or decrypt or cause to be intercepted or monitored or decrypted any information generated, transmitted, received or stored in any computer resource.

Section 69A: Power to issue directions for blocking for public access of any information through any computer resource.–(1) Where the Central Government or any of its officers specially authorised by it in this behalf is satisfied that it is necessary or expedient so to do, in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, defence of India, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence relating to above, it may subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), for reasons to be recorded in writing, by order, direct any agency of the Government or intermediary to block for access by the public or cause to be blocked for access by the public any information generated, transmitted, received, stored or hosted in any computer resource.

Section 69B: Power to authorise to monitor and collect traffic data or information through any computer resource for cyber security.–(1) The Central Government may, to enhance cyber security and for identification, analysis and prevention of intrusion or spread of computer contaminant in the country, by notification in the Official Gazette, authorise any agency of the Government to monitor and collect traffic data or information generated, transmitted, received or stored in any computer resource.

16. BYJU's is an app that provides kids with interactive games to help them learn mathematical concepts. The app has become very popular with the kids so much so that the children have stopped focusing in classes and rely on the app for their daily lessons. The app has also distributed free tablets to children who cannot afford them so that they are not deprived of the app. Worried by the loss of school learning, the government imposed a ban on the app citing Sec 69 of the IT Act. Is the ban valid? Decide.
(a) Yes, schools are the place of learning and the app is jeopardizing that.
(b) No, popularity of an app is no threat to the sovereignty or integrity of India.
(c) Yes, the app is privately owned which will make education a commercial property.
(d) No, banning the app is the best measure to protect public schools.

17. BYJU's is a Chinese invested app that provides kids with interactive games to help them learn mathematical concepts. The app has become very popular with the kids so much so that the children have stopped focusing in classes and rely on the app for their daily lessons. The app has also distributed free tablets to children who cannot afford them so that they are not deprived of the app. Worried by the loss of school learning, the government imposed a ban on the app citing Sec 69 of the IT Act. Is the ban valid? Decide.
(a) Yes, Chinese investment is a threat to India
(b) No, the popularity of an app is no threat to the sovereignty or integrity of India.
(c) Yes, the app is privately owned which will make education a commercial property.
(d) No, banning the app is the best measure to protect public school.

18. TikTok is a video sharing platform owned by a Chinese company. The app has 200 million users in India and has led to commercial success of many talented Indians who did not have access to audiences before. The app has data storage within Malaysia and is not governed by Chinese laws. Recently Chinese intruded on Indian territory and during the fight 20 Indian soldiers lost their lives. As part of economic retaliation and guard for national security against future Chinese acts, India banned TikTok citing sec 69. Is the ban valid? Decide.
(a) Yes, Chinese apps are a threat to India through data surveillance.
(b) No, banning apps is a violation of Article 19 of the constitution.
(c) Yes, TikTok is a threat to Indian cultural values.
(d) No, banning apps will lead to other apps of similar type.

19. Pornhub is the biggest porn website in the world. The website pays uploaders who provide it with new content. Recently child pornographic content was found on the website of Pornhub. Child Pornography is banned in the world. Indian Government wants to prevent Indian viewers from watching and uploading such content on the website. Under what law can they do this? Decide.
(a) Under sec 69 of IT Act on the grounds of violation of national integrity.
(b) Under sec 69A of IT Act to limit access to information on ground of cognizable offence.
(c) Under sec 69B of IT Act to monitor and control traffic of a website.
(d) All of the above.

20. AADHAAR is the Indian Database to help create a uniform system for Indians to access basic services and financial services. Facebook is a social media website that uses AADHAAR data to verify users. However, RAW agents discovered that Facebook has been hacking into AADHAAR data and giving it to Ad companies for money in return. Unauthorized access to data is a violation of law. Indian Government wants to take action against Facebook. Under what law can they do this? Decide.
(a) Under sec 69 of IT Act on the grounds of violation of national integrity.
(b) Under sec 69A of IT Act to limit access to information on ground of cognizable offence.
(c) Under sec 69B of IT Act to monitor and control traffic of a website.
(d) All of the above.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Passage-I

The International Co-operative Alliance (ICA) is one of the world's oldest and most influential socio-economic organisations, representing more than one billion cooperative members across over 100 countries. Established in 1895 in London and currently headquartered in Brussels, Belgium, the ICA serves as a global voice for cooperatives. It aims to promote the cooperative model as a democratic, people-centred alternative to traditional capital-driven enterprises. Through its work, the ICA strengthens the principles, values, and governance standards that define cooperatives worldwide, ensuring that they remain inclusive, equitable, and sustainable.

The ICA recognises seven globally accepted cooperative principles: voluntary and open membership, democratic member control, economic participation of members, autonomy and independence, education and training, cooperation among cooperatives, and concern for community. These principles serve as a universal framework, guiding cooperative institutions in agriculture, finance, housing, fisheries, and social services.

Governance of the ICA is exercised through a General Assembly, the highest decision-making body comprising representatives from national and sectoral cooperative federations. Between General Assemblies, governance is managed by a President and a Board elected for four-year terms. The ICA also functions through four regional offices: Africa, Americas, Asia-Pacific, and Europe. In addition, there are eight sectoral organisations under the ICA dealing with agriculture, banking, consumer cooperatives, fisheries, health, housing, insurance, and worker cooperatives.

The ICA works closely with multilateral bodies, including the International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Its partnership with the ILO led to the adoption of ILO Recommendation 193 (2002) on the promotion of cooperatives, one of the most influential international frameworks for cooperative development. The ICA also contributes to the UN's International Year of Cooperatives (2012) legacy by supporting sustainable development initiatives that align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

India has played a prominent role within the ICA. The National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) and Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative (IFFCO) are major contributors to ICA's work. IFFCO has previously held leadership roles within ICA's Asia-Pacific board and has consistently advocated for global cooperative integration. With recent reforms under the Ministry of Cooperation, India's engagement with ICA has increased, especially in areas of digital cooperative governance, agricultural value-chain modernisation, and cooperative finance.

The ICA continues to address emerging global challenges such as climate change, supply-chain disruptions, inequalities, and digital transformation. Its global cooperative identity initiatives, standard-setting efforts, and regional development programmes aim to empower cooperatives as engines of social equity and resilience. In recent years, the ICA has emphasised youth cooperatives, gender diversity, and member-based financial accountability, recognising their importance for building robust, transparent, and future-ready cooperative ecosystems worldwide.

21. Consider the following statements regarding the International Co-operative Alliance (ICA):

1. It was founded in 1895.

2. Its headquarters is located in Brussels.

3. It is an agency of the United Nations.

4. It recognises seven cooperative principles.

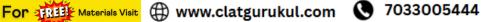Which of the above statements are correct?
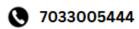
A. 1, 2 and 4 only   B. 1 and 3 only   C. 2, 3 and 4 only   D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

22. Which of the following bodies adopted Recommendation 193 (2002) on the promotion of cooperatives?

A. UN General Assembly
B. ILO Governing Body
C. ICA Executive Board
D. WTO Ministerial Conference

23. With reference to the governance structure of the ICA, consider the following statements:

1. The General Assembly is the highest decision-making body.
2. ICA's President is elected for a four-year term.
3. ICA has regional offices in four continents.
4. ICA's Board members are appointed by the UN ECOSOC.

Which of the statements are correct?
A. 1, 2 and 3 only   B. 1 and 4 only   C. 2, 3 and 4 only   D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

24. Which of the following is *NOT* one of the seven ICA cooperative principles?

A. Democratic member control   B. Member economic participation
C. Profit maximization for shareholders   D. Concern for community

25. Which among the following is *NOT* a sectoral organisation under the ICA?

A. Worker cooperatives   B. Housing cooperatives
C. Insurance cooperatives   D. Nuclear energy cooperatives

26. ICA collaborates most closely with which of the following UN agencies?

A. UNESCO   B. FAO   C. UN Women   D. UNFPA

27. Which Indian institution holds a major role in ICA's Asia-Pacific activities?

A. NABARD   B. IFFCO   C. NITI Aayog   D. FCI

28. Consider the following statements regarding ICA's global reach:

1. It represents more than one billion cooperative members.

2. It operates in more than 100 countries.

3. It functions only in agricultural cooperatives.

Which of the above statements are correct?
A. 1 and 2 only   B. 2 and 3 only   C. 1 and 3 only   D. 1, 2 and 3

29. ICA's Asia-Pacific Regional Office is headquartered in:

A. Tokyo   B. New Delhi   C. Kuala Lumpur   D. Jakarta

30. Which of the following statements about India's role in ICA is correct?

A. India has no representation in ICA's regional structures.
B. NCUI and IFFCO are major Indian bodies associated with ICA.
C. India hosts the ICA global headquarters.
D. India withdrew from ICA in 2020.

PASSAGE - II

The PM GatiShakti National Master Plan (NMP), launched in October 2021, is a transformative government initiative designed to revolutionise India's infrastructure planning, logistics efficiency, and multimodal connectivity. It integrates economic zones, transport networks, utilities, and social infrastructure into a unified digital platform supported by GIS-based mapping and real-time satellite imagery provided by ISRO, enabling ministries to plan projects collaboratively. The core goal is to overcome the longstanding issue of departmental silos that cause delays, cost overruns, and duplication of work.

The platform is anchored in six pillars: *comprehensiveness, prioritisation, optimisation, synchronisation, analytical capabilities,* and *dynamic monitoring*. These pillars enable ministries to visualise land, forests, transmission lines, road networks, railway corridors, waterways, and telecom infrastructure in a single interface. More than 1,700+ GIS layers are currently integrated. The system also supports Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Applications and Geo-informatics (BISAG-N) in technical implementation.

The NMP complements associated initiatives such as Unified Logistics Interface Platform (ULIP), which digitally integrates logistics services; Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) Index, measuring state-level logistics performance; and National Logistics Policy (NLP), targeting a reduction of India's logistics cost from 13–14% of GDP to the global benchmark of 8%. PM GatiShakti also aligns with the National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) and Sagarmala–Bharatmala Corridors, aiming to create seamless multimodal infrastructure.

A key feature is the integration of state-level master plans. Almost all Indian states and UTs have created State Master Plans under the GatiShakti framework, enabling coordination between central ministries and state departments. The platform supports infrastructure development across sectors including roads, railways, ports, civil aviation, power transmission, fibre optic connectivity, and urban development.

GatiShakti has significantly accelerated project execution. Railways now conduct "multi-modal connectivity assessments" before approving new terminals or freight sidings. Highway projects are designed after analysing land acquisition challenges through geospatial layers. Pipeline and power-grid routes are vetted for forest clearance optimisation. The platform has also supported the planning of Dedicated Freight Corridors, Economic Corridors, and border infrastructure projects in challenging terrains.

Additionally, GatiShakti is linked to Green Logistics initiatives such as electric mobility integration, renewable energy corridors, and modal shift to waterways and railways to reduce carbon emissions. It also supports private-sector participation through ULIP, enabling logistics startups to access real-time data through secured APIs.

PM GatiShakti is expected to generate long-term economic benefits by increasing India's logistics competitiveness, strengthening supply chains, reducing travel time, and enabling faster disaster response through improved infrastructure visibility. The initiative is thus pivotal for India's ambition to become a global manufacturing hub and achieve Viksit Bharat @ 2047.

31. Which of the following correctly describes the core objective of PM GatiShakti?

1. Integrating infrastructure planning across ministries

2. Promoting only rural employment

3. Reducing logistics cost and delays

4. Creating a GIS-enabled unified platform

A. 1, 3 and 4 only
B. 1 and 2 only
C. 2, 3 and 4 only
D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

32. The PM GatiShakti platform is technically supported by:

A. DRDO   B. BISAG-N   C. NTRO   D. NIC

33. Which initiative aims at reducing India's logistics cost to 8% of GDP?

A. LEADS Index   B. ULIP   C. National Logistics Policy   D. Bharatmala

34. Which ministry is responsible for overall coordination of GatiShakti?

A. Ministry of Commerce & Industry   B. Ministry of Railways
C. Ministry of Road Transport   D. NITI Aayog

35. Which of the following corridors is supported by GatiShakti planning?

A. Dedicated Freight Corridor   B. Delhi-Mumbai Metro Line
C. Golden Triangle Corridor   D. Silver Quadrilateral

36. Which is a key benefit of GatiShakti?

A. Increase in customs duty on imports   B. Real-time monitoring of infrastructure
C. Elimination of foreign investment   D. Removal of GST on logistics

37. GatiShakti contributes to which long-term national vision?

A. Make in India 1990   B. Viksit Bharat @ 2047
C. India Vision 2020   D. Bharat Nirman

38. Which of the following sectors are directly supported under the Master Plan?

1. Telecom infrastructure
2. Power transmission
3. Judicial reforms
4. Urban development

A. 1, 2 and 4 only   B. 1 and 3 only   C. 2 and 3 only   D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

39. Which agency provides satellite imagery to the platform?

A. ISRO   B. NSSO   C. Geological Survey of India   D. NIC

40. What does GatiShakti aim to eliminate?

A. Import of crude oil   B. Inter-ministerial silos
C. GST compensation   D. Urbanisation

Quantitative Technique

Passage-I

A group of 82 students were surveyed, and it was found that each of the students surveyed liked at least one of the following three fruits; Apple, Black mulberry and Coconut. 39 liked Apple, 50 liked Black mulberry and 39 liked Coconut.21 liked Apple and Black mulberry, 18 liked Black mulberry and Coconut, 19 like apple and Coconut. 22 liked exactly two of the following fruits apple, Black mulberry and Coconut.

41. How many Student liked all the three Fuits.
(A)12　　　(B)6　　　(C)5　　　(D)10

42. The number of student who like only apple is what % to the number of student who like exactly one type of fruits. (Approx)
(A)23%　　(B)29 %　　(C)34 %　　(D)14%

43. Find the ratio of the number of student who like at least one type of fruits to the number of student who like at least two type of fruits.
(A)3: 4　　(B)41:17　　(C)52: 61　　(D)11: 12

44. Find the number of Student who like apple and Coconut but not like Black mulberry.
(A)7　　　(B)8　　　(C)6　　　(D)12

45. How many Student like either Black mulberry, coconut or both the fruits.
(A)45　　　(B)81　　　(C)71　　　(D)NOT

Passage – II

Given data is related to marks obtain by 3 student Ram, Zisa and Mohit in 3 subject Physics, Chemistry and Maths. Marks obtained by Ram in Physics is 150 which is 30% of total marks obtained by him in all the subject togethe . And marks obtained by Zisa in Chemistry is 3/5th of marks obtained by Ram in Physics. Ratio of total marks obtained by Ram and Zisa in all the three Subject together is 5 : 4. Marks obtained by Mohit in Maths is equal to marks obtained by Zisa in Chemistry. And total marks obtained by Mohit in Physics and Chemistry together is half of total marks obtained by Ram in all subject together. Ram got equal marks in chemistry and maths. Zisa got 180 marks in physics which is 20 more than the marks obtain by Mohit in the same subject. Total marks get by all the three Student in chemistry is 365.

46. Find out the ratio of marks obtained by Zisa in Physics and marks obtain by Mohit in Chemistry.
(A)5:9　　(B)9:5　　(C)2:3　　　(D)5:6

47. Marks obtained by Mohit in Physics and Chemistry together is what percent of total marks obtained by Zisa in all the three Subject together?
(A)67%　　(B)89%　　(C)56%　　　(D)65%

48. If maximum marks in each subject is 200. Then find percent of marks obtained by Mohit in all the subject together?
(A)67.33%　　(B)78.67%　　(C)58.33%　　　(D)43.75%

49. Find out the total marks obtain by Ram in all the subject together.
(A)400　　(B)300　　(C)500　　　(D)NOT

50. Find out the average marks obtain by all the three Student in Maths. (approx)
(A)132　　(B)123　　(C)231　　　(D)213