

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE &amp; LOGICAL REASONING

## 1. Correct Answer: A

**Explanation:** The passage repeatedly stresses that India must act with *wisdom, humility, and strategic patience*, listen to Nepal's youth, avoid interventionist missteps, and support governance reform discreetly.

## 2. Correct Answer: C

**Explanation:** The passage identifies corruption, stalled reforms, coalition volatility, and institutional mistrust as the *core* sources of Nepal's crisis.

## 3. Correct Answer: B

**Explanation:** The author calls the movement a "generational cry for systemic transformation" and "legitimate".

## 4. Correct Answer: D

**Explanation:** This line explicitly states the historical lesson: Indian overreach led to anti-India sentiment.

## 5. Correct Answer: D

**Explanation:** The passage repeatedly advocates "quiet but firm engagement", "listening to the youth" and avoiding "overbearing interference".

## 6. Correct Answer: A

**Explanation:** The Bangladesh example shows how perceived interference breeds hostility—this underpins the recommendation.

## 7. Correct Answer: C

**Explanation:** Discreet engagement + listening = improved perception of India as respectful and reassuring.

## 8. Correct Answer: B

**Explanation:** This supports the argument by providing historical evidence that interference breeds lasting damage.

## 9. Correct Answer: D

**Explanation:** If Nepal's *youth themselves* want overt Indian involvement, the author's warning loses force.

## 10. Correct Answer: D

**Explanation:** This aligns exactly with the passage's principle—non-intrusive, respectful, youth-focused, partnership-oriented.

**Legal Reasoning**

**11. Ans. (d)** Option I is obviously incorrect as there is no mention of consultation with states as being necessary for promulgation of Ordinances in the passage. Regarding Option III, although it is believable that anything that violates Part III of the Constitution should be struck down as invalid, the passage above does not inform us about whether ordinances passed in situations of such crises are also subject to such a standard. Legally speaking, ordinances are also 'laws' and need to stand the test of validity as other laws do. However, we do not know whether that is true in the context of what has been stated in the passage. There is no mention in the passage as to how an ordinance's validity can be challenged, or whether its violation of Part III of the Constitution is grounds enough for it to be held invalid. Further option II is also not correct because, first, only one House of the Parliament was convened; and second, in any case we don't know if, at the time of writing of the passage, six weeks had elapsed from the date of convening of such House of the Parliament.

**12. Ans. (c)** The passage mentions that as per the Ordinance, it will be presumed that the person prosecuted for causing "grievous hurt" under Section 3(3) of the Act "has committed such offence, unless the contrary is proved". Therefore, only Statement II can be derived from the information provided in the passage. Hence, (c).

**13. Ans. (d)** The punishment of up to 7 years and/or fine of up to 5 lakh rupees is for grievous hurt caused to a health care provider as per the provisions of the Ordinance amending the Epidemic Act. The purpose of the amendment, as described in the passage, is to make attacks on doctors and healthcare workers working to contain the COVID-19 crisis a cognizable and non-bailable offence. In the factual situation described above, Popat cannot be said to be a healthcare worker working to contain the COVID-19 crisis, and hence none of the measures stated in the options (a) or (b) correctly describe the punishment and/or fine applicable to Drishyam.

**14. Ans. (c)** The presumption required to be made as per the terms of the ordinance is to the commission of the offence, especially in the context of those healthcare providers who experience violence while working to contain the COVID-19 crisis. In the given factual situation, it cannot be said that Popat's injury was caused due to violence he faced because of his work. The fact that the people who were on the motorbike which struck Popat's car were from the same locality from where Popat was returning serves us to show nothing as to the presumption of the commission of the offence.

**15. Ans. (d)** The passage mentions that the President can withdraw the ordinance at any time. However, once the ordinance is passed/approved by both the Houses of the Parliament, it gains the force of law and therefore does not remain an ordinance any longer. Therefore, the power of 'withdrawing' an ordinance 'at any time' is no longer present once it has become a law. Option (b) has no force from the contents of the passage. Therefore, none of the options describe a method available with the government.

**16. Ans. (b)** Sec 69 is to be used to protect national security matters not to control popularity of a commercial app. All the other options are out of scope. Therefore, option (b) is the most appropriate answer.

**17. Ans. (b)** Sec 69 is to be used to protect national security matters not to control popularity of a commercial app. Until it is established that the investment is causing a threat to Indian data or users the invocation of the article is wrong in law.

**18. Ans. (a)** Banning apps of Chinese origin during border tensions is a valid invocation of national security threat. Hence, options (b), (c) and (d) are incorrect and option (a) is the right answer.

**19. Ans. (b)** Under 69A of IT Act can the government block/ limit access to any information online on grounds of such information forming part of an offence in India. Child Pornography being a cognizable offence, Pornhub can be blocked for providing such content to users, hence liable to be blocked.

**20. Ans. (b)** Under 69A of IT Act can the government block/ limit access to any information online on grounds of such information forming part of an offence in India. Wrongful and Non-consensual use of data is a cognizable offence and hence Facebook is liable to be blocked.

### General Knowledge

**21. A**

**Explanation:**

- Statement 1 is **correct** — ICA was founded in **1895**.
- Statement 2 is **correct** — ICA is headquartered in **Brussels, Belgium**.
- Statement 3 is **incorrect** — ICA is **not a UN agency**; it is an independent international NGO.
- Statement 4 is **correct** — ICA explicitly recognises **seven cooperative principles**.

**22. B**

**Explanation:**

- **ILO Recommendation 193 (2002)** on promoting cooperatives was adopted by the **International Labour Organization (ILO)**.
- ICA was a contributor but **did not adopt it**.
- This is a factual, outside-the-passage knowledge point.

**23. A**

**Explanation:**

- Statement 1 is **correct** — The General Assembly is the highest decision-making body.
- Statement 2 is **correct** — ICA President and Board serve **four-year terms**.
- Statement 3 is **correct** — ICA has **four regional offices**: Africa, Americas, Asia-Pacific, Europe.
- Statement 4 is **incorrect** — Board members are **not appointed by UN ECOSOC**; they are elected internally.

**24. C**

**Explanation:**

- ICA principles include democracy, community, autonomy, education, etc.
- **Profit maximization for shareholders** is **NOT** a cooperative principle; it contradicts cooperative ideology.

25. D

**Explanation:**

ICA sectoral organisations include agriculture, banking, insurance, health, worker cooperatives, etc.

- **Nuclear energy cooperatives** do not exist as an ICA sector.

26. B

**Explanation:**

- ICA works closely with **FAO, ILO, and UN DESA**.
- Membership with UNESCO / UN Women / UNFPA is not highlighted.

27. B

**Explanation:**

- IFFCO plays a major leadership role in ICA Asia-Pacific.
- NCUI is also involved but IFFCO has leadership positions.

28. A

**Explanation:**

- Statement 1 is **correct** — ICA represents **1 billion+ members**.
- Statement 2 is **correct** — ICA presence is in **100+ countries**.
- Statement 3 is **incorrect** — ICA covers multiple sectors, not just agriculture.

29. C

**Explanation:**

- ICA Asia-Pacific Regional Office is based in **Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia**.
- This is a factual recall outside the passage.

30. B

**Explanation:**

- India engages with ICA through **NCUI and IFFCO**, both mentioned in the passage.
- India has not withdrawn and does not host ICA HQ.

**31. Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

- Statements 1, 3, and 4 were given in the passage.
- Statement 2 is not part of the scheme.

**32. Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:** BISAG-N is explicitly mentioned in the passage.

**33. Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:** NLP targets reduction of logistics cost.

**34. Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

- GatiShakti is coordinated by the **Logistics Division of DPIIT**, under Commerce & Industry.  
**Not given in Passage (outside knowledge).**

**35. Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:** DFC mentioned directly.

**36. Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Dynamic monitoring is a core pillar

**37. Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Passage mentions Viksit Bharat 2047.

**38. Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Judicial reforms are not part of GatiShakti.

**39. Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Satellite imagery support from ISRO was mentioned.

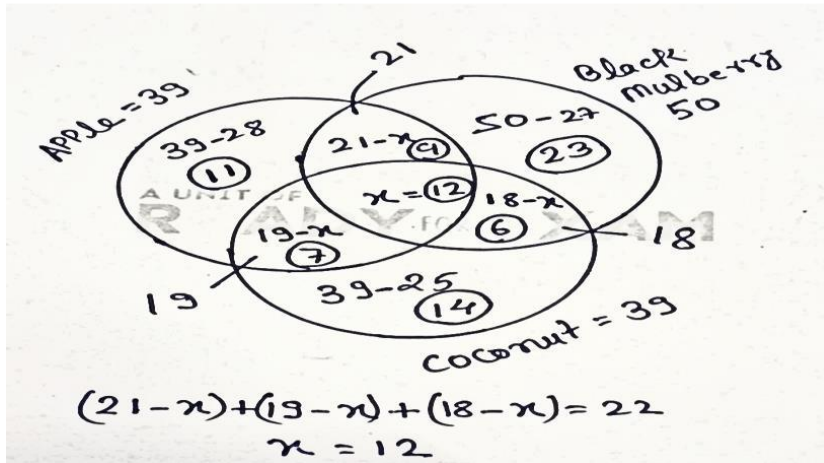
**40. Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Major aim: remove silo-based functioning

## Quantitative Technique

### Passage-I

Explanation :



41. A, 12

42. A  $11 \times 100/48 = 22.91\% = 23\%$

43. B, 82: 34 = 41:17

44. A, 7

45. C,  $9+12+7+23+6+14 = 71$

### Passage-II

NAME	PHYSICS	CHEMISTRY	MATHS	TOTAL
RAM	150	175	175	500
ZISA	180	90	130	400
MOHIT	160	100	90	350

46. B  $180: 100 = 9:5$

47. D  $260 \times 100 / 400 = 65\%$

48. C Total marks obtain by Mohit =  $160+100+90 = 350$   
 $\% = 350 \times 100/600 = 58.33\%$

49. C 500

50. A  $175+130+90 = 395$   
 Average =  $395 / 3 = 132$ .