

MOCK COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST 2025

MOCK CLAT #01

ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS

SECTION-A : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1. (b) Option B is the correct answer because the passage states about the third moon mission by ISRO to be groundbreaking in its proposed exploration of the South Pole and its changes in the landing techniques which was the most probable reason for failure of landing of rover in the second mission to Moon, Chandrayaan 2. Option A is incorrect because the mission is not stress-free or peaceful but there is much pressure riding on its success as it would be groundbreaking in its goal and regret of the previously failed lander. Option C is incorrect because the point about a geochemist appreciating the Chandrayaan is marginally mentioned about its importance not forming the main idea. Option D is incorrect because the third Chandrayaan would be the only rover in the world to explore the South Pole; there is no foreign rover.
2. (b) Option B is the correct answer because the second paragraph states about the possible implications of the proposed mission to Moon being successful. Option A is incorrect because it is not expressing extreme anger or dissatisfaction; it is just speculating on the success of the mission to Moon. Option C is incorrect because it is not advocating fight or war with someone or extremely aggressive on an issue. Option D is incorrect because there is no elaboration of something more than necessary making it seem fancy.
3. (a) Option A is the correct answer because the passage mentions Chandrayaan 1 to be an orbiter and the orbiter part of the second mission also to have been succeeded in its orbiting aspect despite the rover/lander's failure. Option B is incorrect because the second mission succeeded partially with the orbiter being successful and the rover failing in its landing. Option C is incorrect because the third mission will be the first in the world to make a landing on the South Pole region of Moon. Option D is incorrect because the passage mentions software reasons or engine thrusting reasons for failure.
4. (c) Option C is the correct answer because the passage mentions the word to mean nearness to the geographical feature i.e. proximity to South Pole. Option A is incorrect because remoteness indicates distance or being far away while the word indicates proximity or nearness. Option B is incorrect because it indicates comparison which is not meant by the word signifying nearness. Option D is incorrect because separation cannot be the meaning of the word indicating nearness.
5. (d) Option D is the correct answer because the passage states that Vietnam has banned the movie while Philippines is still deliberating on it (thinking about putting a ban); therefore, it cannot be inferred that there is a total ban from all Asian countries. Option A is incorrect because the passage states that the nine-dash line is a dubious maritime border that China has controversially used to lay claim to virtually all of the South China Sea. Option B is incorrect because the passage states that China's 1.4 billion person market is a major factor in

Hollywood's appeasement of it and also because the censor authority in China could put a stop to showcase of Hollywood movies. Option C is incorrect because the passage mentions that there have been requests to remove objectionable content from Netflix which is a streaming service.

6. (b) Option B is the correct answer because the word has been used to mean compliance or acceptance (despite mixed with reluctance) of the Chinese stringent censor demands or requirements by the movie makers so as not be shut down. Option A is incorrect because resistance is opposite in meaning to the word acquiescence. Option C is incorrect because sanction usually denotes granting permission or authorization which has not been implied through the word in the context of the passage; the movie makers are not an authority who would sanction requests from Chinese censors. Option D is incorrect because deference indicates respect which is not fitting the context of the passage; it is about acceptance of the requests or mandate of the Chinese censors.
7. (b) Option B is the correct answer because the passage states about the concerns of south East Asian as well as Chinese concerns on movies and shows and their depiction of geography; all other countries are south East Asian but China is an Asian country therefore this is the most apt title for the passage. Option A is incorrect because the passage is not merely concentrating on Barbie as a movie but other movies as well. Option C is incorrect because the passage also states about streaming shows which have been requested to be edited by the south East Asian countries, not just Hollywood. Option D is incorrect because the passage does not mention only about films but also about shows on streaming services.
8. (b) Option B is the correct answer because the passage states that the Hollywood movies and shows on streaming services depict nine-dash line and other Chinese claims to get past Chinese censors without having regard for other Asian countries but public backlash and authorities' ban makes them yield to their concerns on irregular geographical depiction. Option A is incorrect because this is just depicting the concern of the first paragraph of the passage while the rest of it discusses other movies and shows as well. Option C is incorrect because the passage states about irregular geographical depiction and objections based on it; not about appeasement to China. Option D is incorrect because the passage mentions that there are bans imposed and many requests have to be met by the movie makers due to varied reasons; there is no full focus on Chinese market.
9. (c) Option C is the correct answer because the statement implies that nomadic people who keep wandering about (originated from Eurasian Steppe) have played a part or influenced the life of sedentary (implying settled life, with no frequent wandering)

residents of surrounding or contiguous countries. Option A is incorrect because it denies any part of the nomadic people on sedentary life of surrounding countries while the statement mentions a role or part or influence of such people. Option B is incorrect because the nomadic people will keep wandering and visit other countries; the sedentary people who are settled in one place will not visit the nomadic people. Option D is incorrect because the life of people from surrounding countries is not deskbound but sedentary is mean to imply a settled life without frequent movements.

10. (d) Option D is the correct answer because the passage states that there has been unnecessary focus on sedentary civilisations alone and the Silk Road is put in focus for being an ancient route for trade between China and Rome (or Europe) while the nomadic influences of central Asian people on European trade has been a major phenomenon which united the history of Asia and Europe: two continents. These nomadic movements were much older than the Silk Road and these needs to be studied apart from a full focus on Silk Road alone. Option A is incorrect because the passage makes contrary claims about the Silk Road which is stated to be after movement of central Asian nomadic tribes and their influence on trade between Asia and Europe. Option B is incorrect because the passage mentions that the nomadic tribes and their movement were older than Silk Road in linking Europe and Asia and sedentary civilisations. Option C is incorrect because the passage mentions that silk was only one of the commodities traded on the Silk Road while there were other goods traded on the road; also the nomads influenced trade much prior to Silk Road.
11. (c) Option C is the correct answer because the passage analyses the different time periods and the veracity of the ancient nature of the Silk Road and presents arguments about the differing evidence and state of events much like an academic would do in a paper. Option A is incorrect because the passage is not about archaeology as it does not state about any monumental remains or anything unearthed from old artefacts; it states about the time periods of Silk Road and other nomadic people and the precedence of the latter in its influence of trade and history prior to the latter. Option B is incorrect because the passage mentions time period concerning actual historical events without any story arc or characters which is typical of a fictional work. Option D is incorrect because there is nothing supernatural about the passage or its tone; it is about historical relevance of the Silk Road as well as influence of nomadic people on sedentary civilisations.
12. (c) Option C is the correct answer because it indicates out-dated or obsolete through its meaning. Option A is incorrect because the passage mentions it with colonial to indicate origin or derivation. Option B is incorrect because predilection indicates preference

or penchant for something. Option D is incorrect because it means inactive or involving much sitting or settlement in relation to civilisations.

13. (c) Option C is the correct answer because as per the passage, the author is depicting his life as a joker or one who makes fun of famous and powerful people for people's or audience's amusement; but he was born a peasant and he also depicts his life as a peasant growing crops and trees etc. Option A is incorrect because it does not mention the part of the profession of the author of being a joker or jongleur. Being a peasant was his origin but he became a person making fun of others to amuse the audience later.

Option B is incorrect because the passage mentions the origin of the jongleur from a life of a peasant and his description of his family but the profession of the author as a joker is one of the most important aspects of the passage not being depicted by this title.

Option D is incorrect because the passage mentions the stage life of the jongleur along with his earlier life as a peasant; it does not focus exclusively on the stage life of the artist or jongleur.

14. (c) Option C is the correct answer because as per the passage, it is mentioned that he was not born a jongleur but a peasant with no land; he cultivated crops on a mountain unclaimed by other persons: **I was not born a jongleur; it also states: . I was happy, I was sad, I had no land. No! I worked as all of us work in these valleys wherever I could. And one day I came by a mountain, a mountain all of rock. It was nobody's. I found that out. I asked people. 'No! Nobody wants this mountain!'** Option A is incorrect because it is supported by the passage: the author grows many crops like chicory etc. on the terraces on the mountain. ; **I knew what had to be done, and there, sweet, fine, handsome crops grew. There was chicory, thistles, beans, turnips, there was everything.** It also mentions about terraces on the mountains created by the author.

Option B is incorrect because it is supported by the passage: **I make fun of those in power, and I show you how puffed up and conceited are the bigshots who go around making wars in which we are the ones who get slaughtered.**

Option D is incorrect because it is supported by the passage: **My wife is sweet, sweet and fair, with two round breasts, and a gentle way of walking that reminds you of a heifer as she moves.** The word "heifer" is used to denote a young cow with some overweight aspects.

15. (d) Option D is the correct answer because it indicates evincing a keen interest in human affairs, nature, welfare and values; the author makes fun of the powerful people whose decisions cause destruction and demise in the life of general populace. He depicts about his family; of his previous occupation

as a peasant and other aspects of his human existence.

Option A is incorrect because the passage does not depict emotionless existence which is indifferent and unresponsive. The author is full of emotions of love, happiness, disdain etc. which are specifically stated in the passage.

Option B is incorrect because the author or his writing is not aggressively hostile or prone to picking fights.

Option C is incorrect because the author or his writing is not expressing sorrow or empathizing or feeling pity for anyone.

16. (d) Option D is the correct answer because the bold text indicates that the author came upon a mountain which did not belong to anyone and he conducted an inquiry and confirmed it from the people who confirmed his assumption that the mountain was unclaimed by anyone.

Option A is incorrect because the bold text does not mention that the mountain was utilized by the author for growing crops; it just mentions about its unclaimed nature and the author's inquiry from the people for such confirmation.

Option B is incorrect because the bold text states that the people confirmed that the mountain was not claimed by anybody. There is no ownership by the powerful people.

Option C is incorrect because there is no mention of powerful people being involved in any activity related to the mountain; it was generally unclaimed.

17. (c) Option C is the correct answer because the passage states that solar alliance will work to reduce the use of fuels (energy sources) which emit gases contributing to global warming. The passage also mentions that solar energy is a clean energy with no gaseous emissions and carbon dioxide emissions are reduced by increased solar energy use. Option A is incorrect because the passage mentions reduction of carbon based fuels emitting gases to the main reason for reduction of global warming. Option B is incorrect because the passage does not specifically state petroleum fuels to be the main source of emission of carbon based gases. Option D is incorrect because the fuels have not been used in solar technology; solar technology produces clean energy with no gases.

18. (c) Option C is the correct answer because as per the passage, the ISA marks the transition and change from carbon-based fuels to sun based energy (clean energy) therefore it must be assumed by the author that the energy received from the Sun is capable of being stored and used during the time that Sun is not visible on the horizon i.e. non-Sun hours. If it can be stored during the non-Sun hours then it can replace carbon-based energy effectively. Option A is incorrect because it has been specifically stated in the passage which cannot make it an assumption. Option B is incorrect because this is an inference

from the passage as the passage states that extension of membership was done to other nations after 2020. Option D is incorrect because it is the goal of the ISA to provide such clean energy technologies or solutions to member countries to ease the transition from carbon-based solutions to clean energy solution.

19. (a) Option A is the correct answer because the passage is providing information about the International Solar Alliance and explaining or expanding about its working and its contribution in promoting clean energy and reducing emission of carbon based gases. There is no opinion expressed by the author who indicates that it is to make the reader knowledgeable about the International organization and explain about its working. Option B is incorrect because the author is not presenting any arguments or opinions about some facts or information from his side. There is information about the international organization stated in the passage. Option C is incorrect because there is no narration by the author since it would involve the use of first person language or involve some characters from a story. Option D is incorrect because there are no opinions stated in the passage for it to be argumentative.
20. (c) Option C is the correct answer because the passage states about purpose of ISA and its use of solar energy to reduce global warming by citing projected numbers of such reduction in carbon based gases like CO₂ and increasing capacity in solar installation. Option A is incorrect because initially the membership was confined to tropical countries while it was expanded to United Nations members in 2020 therefore, its goal cannot be related to United Nations' members. Option B is incorrect because the rationale for global warming is only stated in a marginal way in the passage while the whole passage explains and informs about the ISA's establishment for clean energy transition and reduction of global warming. Option D is incorrect because ISA does not aim to make the atmosphere clean only in tropical countries but it also aims to reduce global warming which is global or all-encompassing in its ambit.
21. (c) Option C is the correct answer because as per the passage, this word indicates a statement made with much repetition and unoriginality and is generally considered dull and commonplace like causes of the accident without looking into the possible measures for non-repetition of such accident. Option A is incorrect because it indicates a story which had become tedious through repetition but here, we are not concerned with stories but a discussion on the cause of the accident which is unoriginal and acquired a dull nature without going into new causes and their remedies. Option B is incorrect because it indicates a trite statement which is intended to soothe or placate someone or something in the general sense but not in the context of the passage

wherein such statements have become dull and irrelevant due to much repetition and because of their clichéd nature. Option D is incorrect because it indicates flatness in shape whereas the word in the context of the passage indicates flatness in tone.

22. (d) Option D is the correct answer because as per the passage, it mentions that there must be specific discussion and inquiry to reach the cause of the accident and there must be legal and technological measures like digital authorization for handling track equipment and other such changes to ensure that such accidents as happened in Odisha are never repeated in railways.
Option A is incorrect because the passage does not mention that accidents are a general result of travel but it mentions that knowing about the cause of the accident and curing the cause by effective technological and other interventions is the need of the hour.
Option B is incorrect because the elimination of unmanned crossing has already been achieved which had led to a drastic reduction in accidents (from 500 to 50) and the digital authorization is for restricting access to equipment for interlocking and track changes.
Option C is incorrect because the measures must to be stop such accidents from getting repeated; there is no mention of compensation to be effectively awarded in the passage.
23. (c) Option C is the correct answer because as per the first paragraph, the passage makes the point that despite a multiplicity of debates on television about the Odisha train accident, there is still a lack of discussion on measures to ensure that such accidents are not repeated.
Option A is incorrect because it mentions that effective measures must be taken to track injured passengers which is not supported by the passage.
Option B is incorrect because the first paragraph does not mention the criminal intent of a saboteur or a person who acted with malicious intent to manually override the interlocking of the railway tracks leading to the accident. It is mentioned in the second and third paragraph.
Option D is incorrect because the paragraph does not mention any "natural catastrophe" which led to the accident. The accident itself has been described as a catastrophe by the author.
24. (c) Option C is the correct answer because the passage mentions that: **was most likely done by a signal maintainer who has access to the equipment hut or relay room, who may have been cutting corners to expedite his maintenance work so that the running train is not affected.** The expression has been used in the context of expediting or increasing the speed of the work which indicates something wherein the person left out details to complete the work in less time leading to an unsatisfactory result of the accident happening.

Option A is incorrect because this expression has been used in the context of the passage to mean leaving of details for completing the work in less time leading to a less than desired result, not to indicate a literal cutting of corners of a cloth.

Option B is incorrect because the expression has been used in the negative sense in the passage indicating that the process of leaving out details to cut down time led to the accident (an unfortunate and unsatisfactory result). It did not save time in the positive sense.

Option D is incorrect because this cutting down of money and time does not lead to better results in the context of the passage. But it led to worse results like the accident.

SECTION -B : CURRENT AFFAIRS, INCLUDING GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

25. (b) The Bonn conference was seen as an opportunity for course correction and a massive and immediate *scale-up in climate action to keep alive any realistic chance of meeting the 1.5 or 2-degree Celsius targets*.
26. (b) The *Global Stocktake (GST)* is an exercise mandated by the 2015 Paris Agreement, aimed at assessing progress in the fight against climate change and deciding ways to enhance global action. It must be conducted every five years, starting in 2023.
27. (b) Australia stated that *historical emissions occurred at a time when there were no alternatives to fossil fuel-based energy sources*, and thus sought to downplay the historical responsibility of the developed countries.
28. (b) The Summit for a New Global Financial Pact is an attempt at *redirecting global financial flows and raising new money to fight climate change* and deal with associated problems like biodiversity loss and poverty.
29. (b) The Kyoto Protocol, which established legally binding emission reduction targets for developed countries, was adopted in 1997 at *COP 3* in Kyoto, Japan.
30. (c) The government of India banned **14** fixed dose combination (FDC) drugs on June 9, 2023, citing that there is "no therapeutic justification" for these medicines.
31. (c) *Paracetamol + Ibuprofen* is not among the 14 fixed-dose combination drugs banned by the government of India in June 2023. The other three options are part of the banned list, as reported by India Today. Paracetamol + Ibuprofen is a common combination used for pain relief and fever reduction, and it is not considered irrational or risky by the expert committee.
32. (b) A) Option A is correct. The Union Health Ministry issued a notification on June 3, 2023, banning 14 fixed-dose combination drugs in India, citing that there is "no therapeutic justification" for these medicines and that they may involve "risk" to people.
- B) Option B is correct. The ban was based on the recommendations of an expert committee headed by Prof. C.K. Kokate, which examined the applications of such FDCs and submitted various reports to the health ministry from time to time.
- C) Option C is incorrect. The ban was not challenged by the manufacturers of the drugs in the Supreme Court of India. However, a similar ban on 344 FDCs announced by the government in 2016 was challenged by the manufacturers in court.
- D) Option D is correct. The ban was effective immediately and prohibited the manufacture, sale, and distribution of the drugs in India. The notification stated that "in view of the above, any kind of regulation or restriction to allow for any use in patients is not justifiable".
33. (c) The Indian government banned 14 types of FDCs in 2023 *due to a lack of therapeutic justification and potential risks to humans*. Some of these FDCs contained antibiotics that *could contribute to the development of antimicrobial resistance*. The ban was also based on the reports of adverse drug reactions and interactions associated with some of these FDCs. However, infringement of intellectual property rights was not a reason for banning FDCs by the Indian government in 2023, as this is a legal issue rather than a public health issue.
34. (d) The emergence and widespread use of Fixed-Dose Combination (FDC) drugs were significantly influenced by the *global HIV/AIDS pandemic*. During the late 20th century, particularly in the 1980s and 1990s, the HIV/AIDS pandemic posed an unprecedented health crisis. The development of effective antiretroviral therapy (ART) became a critical focus to manage and treat HIV/AIDS. Fixed-Dose Combination drugs gained prominence in the treatment of HIV/AIDS due to their ability to combine multiple active ingredients (antiretrovirals) into a single pill, making treatment regimens more convenient, manageable, and effective. This approach not only simplified dosing for patients but also improved treatment adherence, which was crucial in combating the spread of HIV and preventing the progression to AIDS. The use of FDC drugs in the context of HIV/AIDS marked a pivotal moment in pharmaceutical development and paved the way for the broader application of FDCs in other therapeutic areas. The success of FDCs in HIV/AIDS treatment led to the exploration of combination therapies for various other diseases, enhancing treatment outcomes and patient compliance.
35. (a) The *textile industry* is the most associated with modern slavery in India according to the Global Slavery Index 2023. The textile industry employs

millions of workers in India, many of whom are subjected to conditions of forced and unpaid work, lack of benefits (maternity leave), excessive overtime, physical and verbal abuse, and restricted freedom of movement. One example of a poor government policy that promotes modern slavery in the textile industry is the “Sumangali” scheme in Tamil Nadu, which traps women and girls from marginalized locations to work in exploitative conditions in spinning mills.

36. (b) **Target 8.7** of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aims to end modern slavery by 2030 according to the Global Slavery Index 2023. Target 8.7 states: "Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms". Target 5.2 aims to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including trafficking and sexual exploitation. Target 16.2 aims to end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children. Target 10.7 aims to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people.
37. (a) A) Option A is correct. According to the Global Slavery Index 2023, India has an estimated 11 million people living in modern slavery, which is more than any other G20 nation. China is second with 9.8 million, followed by Russia with 4.4 million, Indonesia with 3.8 million, and Turkey with 2.9 million.
- B) Option B is incorrect. Prevalence of modern slavery is measured by the number of people living in modern slavery per 1,000 population. India has a prevalence of 8 per 1,000 population, which is lower than some other G20 nations such as Russia (30), Turkey (35), and Indonesia (14). Japan has the lowest prevalence among the G20 nations with 0.3 per 1,000 population.
- C) Option C is correct. Vulnerability to modern slavery is measured by a composite score based on factors such as political instability, inequality, poverty, conflict, violence, discrimination, and lack of basic needs. India has a vulnerability score of 76 out of 100, which is higher than any other G20 nation. China is second with 72, followed by Indonesia with 70, Turkey with 69, and South Africa with 68.3. Canada has the lowest vulnerability score among the G20 nations with 18 out of 100.
- D) Option D is incorrect. Government response to modern slavery is measured by a composite score based on factors such as policies, laws, enforcement, coordination, services, justice, and partnerships. India has a government response score of 49 out of 100, which is lower

than some other G20 nations such as France (81), Germany (80), UK (79), and Australia (78). Saudi Arabia has the lowest government response score among the G20 nations with 19 out of 100.

38. (b) **According to the Global Slavery Index 2023, COVID-19 has exacerbated the vulnerability of people to modern slavery by causing widespread economic and social disruption.** The pandemic has pushed millions of people into poverty and debt, reduced their access to education, health, and social protection, increased their exposure to violence and discrimination, and limited their mobility and access to justice¹. The pandemic has also disrupted the global supply chains and trade operations, creating more opportunities for exploitation and abuse of workers in sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, construction, domestic work, and sex work. Therefore, COVID-19 has increased the risk of modern slavery by disrupting the global economy and social protection systems.
39. (d) The Global Slavery Index underscores that the construction industry is particularly vulnerable to modern slavery due to its **intricate supply chains**. These chains often involve numerous subcontractors, making it difficult to monitor and regulate labor practices effectively. While factors like technological advancement (Option A) and demand for labor (Option B) can influence labor conditions, the complexity of supply chains remains a primary driver of modern slavery in this industry. Ineffective international policies (Option C) can exacerbate the issue, but it's the lack of transparency and oversight within supply chains that enables exploitative practices to persist.
- The construction industry's complex supply chains create opportunities for unscrupulous actors to exploit vulnerable workers, subjecting them to forced labor, debt bondage, and other forms of exploitation. Addressing this issue requires enhancing supply chain transparency, enforcing stricter regulations, and promoting ethical practices throughout the industry to ensure the protection of workers' rights and eradicate modern slavery.
40. (c) The term "double engine governance" often refers to the coordination and synergy between the central government and state government in a country. **This approach aims to achieve better governance, promote development, and streamline decision-making by aligning goals and strategies at both the central and state levels.**
41. (b) It states that the first Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal was set up in **1969**. This tribunal was established to address the water-sharing claims of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, and Karnataka regarding the Krishna River's waters.
42. (b) A) Option A is Correct. It mentions the Brijesh Kumar Tribunal being constituted to address the Krishna River water dispute.

- B) Option B is Correct. It states that the Telangana government has been demanding a 50% share in the river's waters, citing that the river predominantly flows through Telangana.
- C) **Option C is Incorrect.** It mentions that the Krishna River Management Board issued directions for a 66:34 water-sharing ratio for the 2022-23 water year, which continues the temporary water ratio agreed upon by Telangana and Andhra Pradesh governments in 2014.
- D) **Option D is Incorrect.** It implies that the Union government's delay in according approvals for irrigation projects is affecting the State government's interests adversely, especially with rising project costs.
43. (c) It states that the Union government's **delay in approving projects** on River Godavari in Telangana led to an escalation in project costs. The delay in granting permissions to these projects was highlighted as the primary reason for the increased cost. While factors like rise in labor costs and increase in materials' prices are commonly associated with cost escalation, they are not mentioned in the passage as contributors to the increased project costs. Similarly, technological advancements are not directly mentioned in the context of cost escalation. Therefore, the correct answer is "Delay in project approvals."
44. (d) The Mekong River is one of the longest and most important rivers in Asia, flowing through six countries: China, Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam. The river supports the livelihoods of millions of people who depend on its water and fish resources. However, the river is also a source of tension and conflict among these countries, especially between the upstream country China and the downstream countries Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and Thailand. China has built several dams on the Mekong's headwaters, potentially reducing the water flow and affecting the ecology and economy of the downstream countries. The downstream countries have also constructed or planned their own dams, which could further disrupt the natural balance of the river.
Brunei, is not part of the Mekong Basin and does not share the river with any other country. Therefore, it is not involved in any transboundary water conflict over the Mekong River.
45. (d) The term 'jallikattu' or 'sallikattu' is derived from *salli* ('coins') and *kattu* ('package'), which refers to a prize of coins that is tied to the bull's horns and that participants attempt to retrieve. *Manju virattu* literally means 'bull chasing'. *Eru thazhuvuthal* literally means 'bull embracing'. It is an ancient term for the practice of bull taming, which is found in Tamil Sangam literature.
46. (a) In 2014, the Supreme Court banned Jallikattu on the grounds that it violated the Prevention of Cruelty to

Animals Act, 1960. The ban was challenged by the Tamil Nadu government and various groups who claimed that Jallikattu was a part of Tamil culture and tradition. The Supreme Court lifted the ban in January 2016, but reimposed it in July 2016 after hearing petitions from animal rights activists. The bench that lifted the ban in 2016 was headed by Justice Dipak Misra and also included Justice N.V. Ramana. The bench that banned Jallikattu in 2014 was headed by **Justice K.S. Radhakrishnan** and also included Justice Pinaki Chandra Ghose. Justice A.K. Sikri and Justice R.M. Lodha were not involved in either of the judgments.

47. (d) A) Option A is incorrect. The Supreme Court upheld the constitutional validity of the amendments made by Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Karnataka to the **Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960**, which allowed cultural events such as Jallikattu, Kambala and bullock-cart racing in their respective regions.
- B) Option B is incorrect. The Supreme Court held that these amendments **were not a "colourable piece of legislation"**. A colourable piece of legislation is one that is enacted by a legislature with an ostensible purpose but with an ulterior motive. The Supreme Court said that the state legislatures had the legislative power to make these amendments in accordance with Entry 17 to List III of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.
- C) Option C is incorrect. The Supreme Court did not say that Jallikattu has a strong cultural component and deserves protection under Article 29 of the Constitution. Article 29 protects the interests of minorities by guaranteeing their right to conserve their language, script or culture. **The Supreme Court said that whether Jallikattu is a part of cultural heritage of Tamil Nadu is a debatable issue that has to be decided by the Parliament, not by the judiciary.**
- D) Statement D is correct. **The Supreme Court directed that authorities must ensure strict compliance with the laws to protect animals from physical and mental trauma.** It said that the rules made by the states provide adequate safeguards against inflicting cruelty to the animals and also prescribe punishments for breaching of norms.
48. (c) Kambala is a traditional sport celebrated in coastal Karnataka, primarily during the farming season. It involves buffalo racing on a slushy track, which symbolizes the importance of buffaloes in agricultural activities. **The festival is a way for farmers to express their gratitude to the gods for a bountiful harvest and to seek blessings for the upcoming agricultural season.** While it has gained attention for its sporting aspect, its primary significance lies in celebrating the region's

agricultural heritage and fostering a sense of community.

49. (b) During British colonial rule, the British administration viewed Jallikattu as a dangerous and uncivilized practice. *In the interest of public safety and to assert their authority, the British imposed a ban on Jallikattu in the late 19th century.* This ban led to resistance and protests from the local population, as the practice had deep cultural and traditional significance. The ban was a significant point of contention between the British colonial authorities and the indigenous population in Tamil Nadu.
50. (b) **Article II** of the GATT requires WTO members to not impose tariff rates in excess of their 'bound' or maximum tariff rates committed in their Goods Schedule. The WTO panels found that India's tariffs on certain ICT products breached its Goods Schedule and thus violated Article II.
51. (a) The **MPIA** or the **Multi-Party Interim Appeal Arbitration** Arrangement is an alternative appellate mechanism created by the EU and other WTO members under the WTO framework. The MPIA aims to preserve a binding dispute settlement system after the Appellate Body became dysfunctional due to the US blocking the appointment of its members.
52. (b) A) Option A is incorrect because India has the option to appeal against the panel rulings and not comply with them till its appeal is heard.
B) Option B is incorrect because India can appeal against the panel rulings even if it does not join the MPIA, which is an alternative appellate mechanism created by the EU and other countries under WTO. However, this mechanism does not have legal force and India is not a party to it.
C) Option C is correct because there is no functioning Appellate Body in the WTO due to the US blocking the appointment of its members since 2019. This means that any appeal filed by India will not be heard or decided by any authority.
D) Option D is correct because legally, India will not be required to comply with the panel rulings till its appeal is heard. Also, the EU cannot impose trade sanctions on India when an appeal is pending, because the WTO law does not allow trade sanctions in such cases.
53. (a) The correct answer is the **"Principle of Non-Discrimination."** This principle, as enshrined in Article I of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and later within the WTO framework, states that a WTO member must treat all other members equally. This means that any advantage, favor, privilege, or immunity granted by a member to a product of another member should be immediately and unconditionally granted to all WTO members. This forms the basis of the MFN treatment, where countries cannot discriminate

between their trading partners. India's Adherence and Impact: India's adherence to the MFN principle has influenced its trade policies significantly. By following this principle, India has opened its markets to a wide range of goods and services from WTO member countries on equal terms. This has facilitated increased trade and reduced discrimination, promoting fair competition in the global trade arena. India's decision to abide by the MFN principle has led to the elimination or reduction of discriminatory practices in trade, ultimately contributing to the growth of its international trade relationships.

54. (c) The **Uruguay Round** of trade negotiations took place from 1986 to 1994 and resulted in the establishment of the World Trade Organization (WTO) as a successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The round aimed to address a wide range of trade-related issues and barriers, including tariffs, non-tariff measures, agriculture, services, intellectual property, and dispute settlement mechanisms. The Uruguay Round negotiations laid the foundation for a more comprehensive and rules-based international trading system, leading to the birth of the WTO in 1995.

SECTION – C: LEGAL REASONING

55. (b) B is the correct answer because, the Chhaganlal Keshavalal Mehta v. Patel Narandas Haribhai decision lays down the conditions for applying the doctrine of promissory estoppel: (1) Clear and unambiguous promise, (2) Reasonable reliance by the plaintiff, and (3) Suffering a loss due to the reliance. In the Agnipath scheme case, Advocate Prashant Bhushan argued that the government's actions, like putting up a shortlist, constituted a "promise." Candidates refused other jobs based on this promise and seek compensation for their loss. Option A wrongly includes "relying unreasonably." Option C omits the requirement of reasonable reliance. Option D combines both "relying unreasonably" and "suffered a loss," which is incorrect.
56. (b) The correct answer is B because, according to the passage, the Supreme Court outlined a checklist for when the doctrine can be applied. First, a clear and unambiguous promise must be made. Second, the plaintiff must have acted reasonably based on the promise. Third, the plaintiff must have experienced some sort of loss. Due to the presence of an ambiguous promise, the principle of promissory estoppel cannot be applied because Q traded in a variety of oils and Z did not define the sort of oil that he wished to purchase from Q. As a result, we rule out option A. Option C would have been correct, since there is no valid promise in the first place, hence there is no risk of loss. Option D is erroneous since the reasoning is irrelevant in the context.

57. (c) The correct answer is C because, according to the passage, the Supreme Court outlined a checklist for when the doctrine can be applied. First, a clear and unequivocal promise must be made. Second, the plaintiff must have acted reasonably based on the promise. Third, the plaintiff must have experienced some sort of loss. Because Y did not follow through on W's promise and had already entered into a contract with his customer, the concept of promissory estoppel cannot be used in this situation. As a result, we rule out options B and D. Option A is erroneous because its logic is unnecessary in the context.
58. (a) The right answer is A because, according to the passage, the Supreme Court outlined a checklist for when the doctrine can be applied. First, a clear and unequivocal promise must be made. Second, the plaintiff must have acted reasonably based on the promise. Third, the plaintiff must have experienced some sort of loss. Because T made a profit rather than a loss, the concept of promissory estoppel cannot be used in this situation. As a result, we rule out options C and D. B is not the proper answer since its logic is incorrect.
59. (c) The correct answer is C because, according to the passage, the Supreme Court outlined a checklist for when the doctrine can be applied. First, a clear and unequivocal promise must be made. Second, the plaintiff must have acted reasonably based on the promise. Third, the plaintiff must have experienced some sort of loss. Because all of the requirements in the case have been met, we rule out options A and B, which assert that N has no recourse. Option D is inaccurate since the facts do not specify that N relocated to another state with his family. It merely says that he bought a flat.
60. (b) The correct answer is B because, the passage explains the essentials of vicarious liability for the government regarding disparaging remarks made by Ministers. These essentials are: (1) There must be a relation between the parties (2) wrongful act must be committed by another person. (3) The wrongful act must occur during the course of employment. in addition to these three conditions, the Minister's statement must align with the view of the government. Option A is incorrect as it does not talk about the additional condition in the context of the passage i.e act of the ministers must represent the view of the government. Option C & D is incorrect as it includes the phrase "the statement by the Minister must be consistent with the view of the government," but it does not include the other essential conditions of vicarious liability."
61. (c) The correct answer is C because, according to the passage, there must be a specific kind of relationship between the parties in order for vicarious liability to exist. employee must have committed the wrongdoing and the unlawful act must have taken place while the employee was in the course of employment. We rule out option B because the given situation satisfies all three requirements. Option A is incorrect since not all acts of vicarious liability must occur on the office premises. Option D is incorrect since not "all" of G's actions will subject the company to liability.
62. (b) The correct answer is B because, according to the passage, there must be a specific kind of relationship between the parties in order for vicarious liability to exist. employee must have committed the wrongdoing and his unlawful act must have taken place while the employee was on the job. Since V was going back to his house when the incident happened, it is not acceptable to claim that the incident occurred within the course of employment. Therefore, we rule out option D. Option A is erroneous since not "all" of V's actions will subject W to liability. since the passage is silent on authorisation, answer C is incorrect.
63. (d) The correct answer is D because, according to the passage, there must be a specific kind of relationship between the parties in order for vicarious liability to exist. employee must have committed the wrongdoing and the unlawful act must have taken place while the employee was on the job. The society administration has no responsibility in this matter and will not be held guilty because T worked independently after 5 p.m. and his shift had already finished by that time. Therefore, we rule out options A and B. Since C does not offer a legal justification that is consistent with the information in the passage, it is not the right answer.
64. (b) The correct answer is B because, according to the passage, a Minister's statement can be indirectly attributed to the government by invoking the principle of vicarious liability as long as it expressed the government's viewpoint as well if it can be linked to any State affairs or for the purpose of protecting the government. A statement like that can only be attributed to the Minister directly if it conflicts with the government's position. Since F was instructed to make these statements by the Chief Minister, the state government will be held vicariously accountable. Therefore, we rule out options A and C. Option D is unnecessary because option B already provides the right justification.
65. (b) The correct answer is option (b). Option (a) is incorrect because the denial of admission based solely on physical disability violates the principle of Right to Life with Dignity. The right to live with dignity encompasses the right to equal treatment and opportunities, irrespective of one's physical disabilities. Option (c) is incorrect because the Right to Life extends beyond mere survival or basic needs. It encompasses the right to live with dignity. Option (d) is incorrect because her right to life and dignity is violated. option (b) is a better answer in this context.

66. (c) The correct answer is option (c). Right to live with dignity can be curtailed if the procedure for the same is just, fair and reasonable. Here, there was a reason for subjecting Rahul to prison since he was the accused in a criminal trial. Even if his dignity has been violated, it was the outcome of a fair, just and reasonable procedure i.e., opportunity to defend himself in a fair trial. Hence, options (a) and (d) are incorrect. Option (b) is incorrect because if there was no proper or fair procedure, an acquittal would not change the fact that his rights have been violated.
67. (a) The correct answer is option (a). Right to life with dignity can be violated if there is not a just, fair and reasonable procedure. Here, there was no such procedure because Deepa was arbitrarily arrested, was not given the opportunity to defend herself and then convicted in an opaque manner. Hence, options (b), (c) and (d) are incorrect.
68. (c) The correct answer is option (c). The deprivation of the right to life has to be proportionate to the state aims. Here, it is disproportionate to arbitrarily to ask slum residents to evacuate without giving them time, adequate compensation or new shelter. Hence, options (a) and (b) are incorrect. Option (d) is incorrect because the question mentions that the compensation was inadequate.
69. (a) The correct answer is option (a). Encroachment of the right to life by the state has to be proportionate to the aim of the law. Here, the state's actions were proportionate because they did not do anything arbitrary or unfair. Hence, option (b) is incorrect because merely seizing plastic bags will not significantly affect the ability of Mr. Kumar to conduct his business. Options (c) and (d) are incorrect because while enforcing the law is necessary, the state's actions must still be proportionate to the aim of the law and rights cannot be arbitrarily restricted. In the instant case, the state actions were proportionate in nature.
70. (d) Option D is the correct answer because as per the passage, Section 87 lays down, any act which is performed with intent or knowledge that it may cause death or grievous hurt which is done with the consent will not be constituted as an offence provided that the person giving the consent (whether implied or expressed) is above the age of 18 years and has/have suffered the harm. The consent must be free and absolute. In this factual situation, the consent of Leena was obtained for the terrace but she was pushed to the private room. This implies that the consent was not free and absolute for the private room and the acts that were imposed therein. Option A is incorrect because the consent obtained was not free and absolute. It was obtained for visiting the terrace but she was forcibly taken to a private room not making it free consent. Option B is incorrect because the passage does not state about forceful sexual act and its essentials. It just states about role of consent in crime. Option C is incorrect because

section 87 states about consent while there was no free consent for acts done in private room.

71. (c) Option C is the correct answer because as per the passage, Section 87 lays down, any act which is performed with intent or knowledge that it may cause death or grievous hurt which is done with the consent will not be constituted as an offence provided that the person giving the consent (whether implied or expressed) is above the age of 18 years and has/have suffered the harm. The consent must be free and absolute. In this factual situation, their acts were done without the intention to cause grievous hurt; there was just a playful wrestling mock. Since intention was absent therefore the section will apply. Option A is incorrect because his consent was not obtained with intent to cause death or grievous hurt. Option B is incorrect because the requirement of section 87 is about "intention", not knowledge. Option D is incorrect because section 87 provides for consent with intent to cause death or grievous hurt; it was not present in this situation.
72. (a) Option A is the correct answer because as per the passage Section 92 lays down that any act performed which is done without the consent provided then the performance of that specific act is of good faith or for the benefit of the person and the person for whom such act is being done is either unable to understand or is incapable to give consent or it is not possible to take the consent from the guardian of such person in question. In the present case, the consent was not given by the guardians, and the act was performed in good faith. Hence defence taken by the medical team is valid. Option B is invalid as the statement is contradictory. Option C is incorrect because consent of guardian was not taken but since the act was done in good faith, the medical team is not liable. Option D is incorrect as it talks about age but section 92 does not say anything with respect to age.
- . In this factual situation, the age of the child was more than twelve years therefore the consent of the child needed to be obtained, not just the parents. Option A is incorrect because the requirements of section 89 are not met as the age of the child was above twelve years. Option B is incorrect because the criterion of child is met but that of her age is not met. Option C is incorrect because consent of guardian is required to be obtained for children below twelve years; here, Misha was thirteen years of age.
73. (d) Option D is the correct answer because as per the passage, Section 93 states that no communication made in good faith is an offence by reason of any harm to the person to whom it is made, if it is made for the benefit of that person. In this factual situation, the communication was made after reviewing a medical report by the doctor which makes it in good faith. Option A is incorrect because there is no requirement of consent in the

communication made in good faith under section 93. Option B is incorrect because malicious intention is not mentioned in the passage. Option C is incorrect because there is no mention of negligence or duty of care towards the patient.

74. (d) Option D is the correct answer because as per the passage, Section 88 states for any action which is been performed with good faith for a person's benefit with his consent (expresses or implied) which is not likely to cause death or grievous hurt then such performance of the act will not be construed as an offence if the act causes or is likely to cause harm to person. In this factual situation, Himesh did not intend to cause Lomesh's death though the procedure was likely to result in death. Therefore, it will not result in Himesh's liability. Option A is incorrect because the passage does not mention about intentional murder or its essentials. Option B is incorrect because Himesh was not intoxicated as per the facts. Option C is incorrect because the passage does not discuss about culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
75. (a) Option A is the correct answer. As per the Special Marriage Act, voluntary sexual intercourse with another person after the solemnization of the marriage constitutes adultery, and it is a valid ground for divorce.
Option B: This reasoning is incorrect. Rahul's continuous absence and emotional neglect, while unfortunate, does not validate Zoya's act of adultery according to the Special Marriage Act.
Option C: While Rahul's evidence supports his claim, it is the act of adultery itself, not the evidence, that makes Rahul likely to succeed in his divorce petition.
Option D: This reasoning is incorrect. Zoya's unmet emotional needs, while unfortunate, do not justify her act of adultery according to the Special Marriage Act.
76. (a) Option A is the correct answer. According to the Special Marriage Act, an exception to the rule that a divorce petition cannot be presented within the first year of marriage includes cases of extreme cruelty.
Option B: This option is incorrect. While the Act does state that a divorce petition cannot generally be presented within the first year of marriage, it provides exceptions in cases of extreme cruelty, among other conditions.
Option C: This reasoning is correct, but it is not the reason why Robert is likely to succeed in his divorce petition. It is the act of extreme cruelty, not Robert's emotional trauma, that makes his petition valid.
Option D: This option is incorrect. The Special Marriage Act does not necessarily require physical evidence to validate a claim of extreme cruelty.
77. (a) Option A is correct. Under the Special Marriage Act, desertion of the petitioner by the spouse for a continuous period of at least two years immediately

preceding the presentation of the petition is grounds for divorce.

Option B is incorrect. Even if Preeti might have a valid reason for not returning home or contacting Arjun, it does not change the fact that she has deserted him for over two years.

Option C is incorrect because moving to another city for work does not necessarily constitute desertion. It is the lack of contact and the continuous period of absence that defines desertion in this context.

Option D is incorrect. In legal terms, desertion is evaluated based on the actions (or lack thereof) of the deserting party, not necessarily their intent. The fact that Preeti has been absent for over two years and has made no attempt to contact Arjun can be considered desertion.

78. (b) Option B is the correct answer. As stipulated by Section 28 of the Special Marriage Act, if no appeal is made within the stipulated appeal period, the divorce decree becomes final. This rule applies irrespective of whether the party wishing to appeal was aware of the appeal period or not.
Option A: This is incorrect because the Special Marriage Act stipulates a specific period within which an appeal can be filed against a divorce decree. Once this period has lapsed without an appeal being made, the decree becomes final according to Section 28 of the Act. Linda does not have an inherent right to file an appeal beyond this period.
Option C: This option is incorrect. Linda's lack of awareness about the prescribed appeal period does not alter the provision of Section 28 of the Special Marriage Act. The law stipulates that the divorce decree becomes final if no appeal has been made within the specified period, irrespective of the parties' knowledge or circumstances.
Option D: This option is incorrect. The ignorance of Linda does not affect the provisions of Section 28 of the Special Marriage Act. The law is clear that the decree becomes final if no appeal is presented within the stipulated period.
79. (a) Option A is correct. The Supreme Court has recognized mental cruelty as a valid ground for divorce. In this scenario, Amit has been subjected to persistent false accusations by Priya, causing him significant mental distress, making it unreasonable for him to continue living with her.
Option B is incorrect. While it is true that mental cruelty is subjective and may vary from person to person, the law recognizes persistent false accusations causing distress to the extent that it's unreasonable for the spouse to continue living together as mental cruelty.
Option C is incorrect. While seeking professional help and family intervention may indicate the severity of the situation, the law does not state these as prerequisites for proving mental cruelty. The key

factor is the unreasonable nature of the situation for the petitioner to continue living with the respondent. Option D is incorrect. While physical evidence might strengthen the case, the law recognizes that mental cruelty might not always leave physical traces. In such scenarios, consistent patterns of behavior causing significant distress and making cohabitation unreasonable can suffice as evidence.

80. (c) The correct answer is C because, according to the passage, those who had left the organization and were not members at the time it was deemed unlawful are not accountable under Section 10(a) (i) of the UAPA. Because the organization was declared unlawful and prohibited in 2019, and T had already left the organization in 2018, previous to its ban, he shall not be held accountable under this act. A is not the right answer since it demonstrates irrational reasoning. B is not the correct answer because T did not choose to remain a member of the organization; hence his liability is null and void. For the same reason, D is not the right answer.
81. (a) The correct response is A because, according to the passage, the Centre publicly notifies the declaration of an organization or association as unlawful under Section 3 of the UAPA. This simply leads to the conclusion that the ban is known to all members of the organization. However, a person who continues to be a member despite knowing about the ban is violating the nation's sovereignty, and such a person cannot later claim that the law chills his fundamental right to association by placing criminal culpability on him. W has little recourse because he continued to be a member even after the organization was pronounced illegal. B is not the right answer because such a defence is irrelevant. For the same reason, D is not the right answer. Because this option presents irrelevant logic, C is not the right answer.
82. (b) B is the correct answer with respect to the question asked because, the passage states that the Supreme Court clarified that individuals who "are or continue to be" even "mere members" of a banned organization can be held criminally liable under the UAPA for acting against the sovereignty and integrity of India. This does not align with option A, making it the incorrect answer. The passage does not mention any exemption for former members (option A) or state that the UAPA does not impose criminal liability (option C). It also does not indicate that the Supreme Court has declared Section 10(a) (i) of the UAPA unconstitutional (option D). Therefore, B accurately represents the interpretation provided in the passage.
83. (b) The correct answer is B because, according to the passage, Article 19(4), which mandated citizens' right to form unions or associations, was subject to the state's power to make laws imposing reasonable restrictions in the interests of India's sovereignty

and integrity, public order, or morality. The court's judgment was invalid because V's organization posed no threat to the country's sovereignty or integrity. As a result, option A is inaccurate. Because this option presents irrelevant logic, C is not the right answer. D is not the right answer because the option presents a vague and unjustified argument.

84. (c) Correct answer is C because, according to the passage, the Centre officially notifies the declaration of an organization or association as unlawful under Section 3 of the UAPA. This inevitably leads to the conclusion that every member of the organization is aware of the ban, but continuing to be a member despite being aware of the ban is an act against the nation's sovereignty. As a result, we rule out options B and D. A is not the right answer because no such period for discontinuance was stated in the passage.

SECTION D: LOGICAL REASONING

85. (c) The correct answer is C. The passage emphasizes the importance of addressing anti-India elements and ensuring the security of the Indian High Commission in London. It also highlights ongoing cooperation and progress on various bilateral issues, particularly in trade and economic sectors. The main conclusion is that India and the UK must work together and focus on the future possibilities of bilateral cooperation for both nations' benefit. A. Incorrect because the passage specifically states that "India and the UK must look at the future and at the possibilities of bilateral cooperation" rather than focusing on historical events (last paragraph). B. Incorrect because the passage mentions the security of the Indian High Commission in London, along with the trade negotiations, as part of the discussions between the two leaders (first and second paragraph). D. Incorrect because the passage emphasizes the need for strong action against anti-India elements and the importance of ensuring the security of the Indian High Commission, suggesting that further action is necessary (first paragraph).
86. (c) The correct answer is C. The author's argument revolves around the importance of India and the UK working together to address anti-India elements, particularly Khalistani militancy. An analysis showing that this militancy has been gaining traction in the UK and Canada and poses a direct threat to India's national interests would strengthen the author's argument. A. Incorrect because the passage emphasizes the importance of focusing on the future rather than historical disputes (last paragraph). This option does not address the issue of tackling anti-India elements. B. Incorrect because, while the passage mentions trade between India and the UK,

it does not establish a direct link between increased trade and the reduction of anti-India sentiments (second and third paragraph). D. Incorrect because the awareness of UK citizens is not directly relevant to the author's argument, which focuses on the importance of India and the UK working together to tackle anti-India elements (first paragraph).

87. (d) The correct answer is D. The passage suggests that India and the UK should address the issue of anti-India elements, particularly Khalistani militancy, while also focusing on enhancing bilateral cooperation in various sectors, including trade and economics. This approach would allow both countries to address contemporary security concerns and benefit from mutual cooperation. A. Incorrect because the passage specifically recommends focusing on the future possibilities of bilateral cooperation rather than dwelling on historical events (last paragraph). B. Incorrect because the passage emphasizes the importance of addressing the threat of Khalistani militancy and ensuring the security of the Indian High Commission in London, along with trade negotiations (first and second paragraph). C. Incorrect because the passage advises both countries to focus on future cooperation and not solely on historical grievances and cultural differences (last paragraph).
88. (c) The correct answer is C. The passage suggests that the Indian government is highly concerned about the resurgence of Khalistani militancy and wants foreign governments, like the UK and Canada, to take strong action against these anti-India elements, particularly when they engage in violent activities. A. Incorrect because the passage states that the Indian government is extremely concerned about the attempted resurgence of Khalistani militancy (first paragraph). B. Incorrect because the passage argues that India should focus on the future possibilities of bilateral cooperation rather than dwelling on historical disputes (last paragraph). D. Incorrect because while the passage mentions trade and economic cooperation, it emphasizes the importance of addressing anti-India elements as well (first paragraph).
89. (b) The correct answer is B. The author of the passage would disagree with the statement that addressing historical grievances is a necessary prerequisite for India and the UK to effectively collaborate on contemporary issues, as they suggest focusing on the future possibilities of bilateral cooperation instead of dwelling on historical events. A. Incorrect because the passage supports the idea of focusing on bilateral cooperation in trade and economic sectors (last paragraph). C. Incorrect because the passage highlights the importance of strong action against

anti-India elements by foreign governments (first paragraph). D. Incorrect because the passage agrees that ensuring the security of the Indian High Commission in London is an important responsibility for the British government (second paragraph).

90. (a) The correct answer is A. The author's argument is based on the assumption that the resurgence of Khalistani militancy is a serious concern. It is also stated that Khalistanis have little support in India. If we have to weaken the author's argument, we need to show that these concerns are unfounded. Option A correctly highlights the weakness by stating why Indian government need not worry about the issue of militancy. Option B is incorrect because Khalistani militancy may still be a concern despite India sharing a long history of successful collaboration with the UK. Option C, although close, is incorrect because this option doesn't state whether this issue of militancy is insignificant or a serious one. If we consider this option on façade, this may look like an electoral issue that goes off every time after the elections culminate; however, if one were to read between the lines, one could conclude that this was a serious issue as it had happened on multiple occasions. So, for the sake of ambiguity this option is incorrect. Option D is incorrect because while this statement has no bearing on the question asked.
91. c) The correct answer is option C. The passage indicates that although the pace of price rise may slow down, prices are still rising at a fairly significant rate, and there is no medium-term reversal likely in amounts people shell out for most goods and services (second paragraph). Additionally, the passage highlights potential risks from global shocks and domestic factors, such as oil prices and crop losses, which could impact inflation (second paragraph). A: This option is incorrect because the passage states that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) hit a pause on interest rates this month after a streak of hikes (first paragraph). B: This option is incorrect because the passage does not suggest a substantial decrease in the cost of goods and services; rather, it highlights that there is no medium-term reversal likely in amounts people pay for most goods and services (second paragraph). D: This option is incorrect because the passage does not claim that the Indian government is unconcerned about inflation. Instead, it emphasizes that there is no room to let the guard down on inflation, even if propping up growth is the priority (second paragraph).
92. (a) The correct answer is option A. The author's argument is based on the premise that there is no

room to let the guard down on inflation, even if propping up growth is the priority (second paragraph). If the Indian government were to announce comprehensive policy measures to curb inflation, including subsidies and price controls, this would weaken the author's argument as it demonstrates a proactive approach to addressing inflation. B: This option is incorrect because even if the RBI forecasts a decrease in inflation, it does not necessarily mean that the guard can be let down, as forecasts can be inaccurate or subject to change. C: This option is incorrect because the author's argument is focused on the broader economic impact of inflation, not just the individual experiences of consumers. D: This option is incorrect because a global economic downturn does not necessarily weaken the author's argument about the importance of remaining vigilant against inflation. In fact, it could potentially exacerbate inflationary pressures in certain situations.

93. (d) The correct answer is option D. The author argues that there is no room to let the guard down on inflation, even if propping up growth is the priority (second paragraph). If a global shortage of key commodities were to exacerbate inflationary pressures and further impact India's economy, it would strengthen the author's argument that vigilance against inflation is necessary. A: This option is incorrect because it only shows what government has done to help people endure inflation; nothing is spoken about taming inflation which is the primary objective discussed in the argument. It could be seen as a measure to address the issue rather than a reason for continued vigilance. B: This option is incorrect because the author's argument is based on the premise that inflationary pressures are not just due to seasonal factors. If the pressures were mainly driven by short-term, seasonal factors, it would weaken the author's argument. C: This option is incorrect because unchanged inflation projections do not provide additional evidence to strengthen the author's argument. It simply maintains the current outlook, while the question asks for evidence that would strengthen the argument.

94. (a) The correct answer is option A. The author is most likely to disagree with the statement that inflationary pressures in India are primarily driven by seasonal factors and short-term fluctuations. In the second paragraph, the author states that "There is no medium-term reversal likely in amounts people shell out for most goods and services, barring seasonally triggered changes in items such as vegetables." This indicates that the author believes inflationary pressures are more persistent and not primarily

driven by short-term factors. B: This option is incorrect because the author explicitly states in the second paragraph that "There is no room to let the guard down on inflation." C: This option is incorrect because the author acknowledges the role of imported inflation in the second paragraph, stating that "Fresh global shocks from oil prices and other unknowns may cause imported inflation to spike again." D: This option is incorrect because the author implies a negative impact of high inflation on consumption and investment in the second paragraph, stating that "Squeezed consumption is hardly going to inspire investment."

95. (d) The correct answer is option D. The passage mentions in the first paragraph that "the central bank and the government may now be sanguine about headline inflation staying below 6%, but that is in no small measure due to the statistical effects of higher numbers from the previous year's base." This statement implies that the current inflation figures are significantly influenced by the statistical effects of higher numbers from the previous year's base. A: This option is incorrect because the passage does not provide enough information to conclude that the RBI has consistently underestimated inflation rates in the past year. B: This option is incorrect because the passage does not state that retail inflation has been steadily declining since December 2021. It only mentions that retail inflation in March was at the same level as in December 2021. C: This option is incorrect because the passage discusses the role of imported inflation and global shocks in affecting India's inflation rates. In the second paragraph, the author states, "Fresh global shocks from oil prices and other unknowns may cause imported inflation to spike again," which indicates that global events do impact India's inflation rates.

96. (b) The correct answer is option B. The passage primarily focuses on the inflation figures and the RBI's projections without discussing the potential positive impact of government policies on inflation. This could be considered a flaw in the author's arguments, as it presents a somewhat limited perspective on the factors influencing inflation. A: This option is incorrect because the passage does not imply that the author assumes the RBI's projections are always accurate. In fact, the passage highlights that the actual inflation figures deviated from the RBI's projections. C: This option is incorrect because the author acknowledges the significance of the statistical effects of higher numbers from the previous year's base, but does not rely solely on this factor to explain the inflation figures. D: This option is incorrect because the author does mention seasonal fluctuations in the context of vegetable

prices: "barring seasonally triggered changes in items such as vegetables."

97. (c) The correct answer is C. The correct answer is supported by the passage, which suggests that due to the uncertainties in the monsoon forecast, the government should prepare for a sub-normal monsoon by closely watching wheat procurement, allowing imports if required, and maintaining low import duties without export bans or restrictions. This approach can help mitigate the impact of a monsoon failure. A. The passage does not recommend increasing import duties on essential food items; instead, it advocates for low import duties (paragraph 3). B. Relying solely on the IMD's prediction and making no contingency plans is not advisable, as the passage emphasizes the need for contingency planning due to the uncertainties (paragraph 2). D. Although improving irrigation infrastructure is mentioned in the passage, it is only one aspect of the suggested approach and not the sole focus (paragraph 3).
98. (b) The correct answer is B. The correct answer is supported by the context of the sentence within the passage (paragraph 1). The sentence explains how a positive IOD could potentially neutralize the effects of a weak El Niño, thereby supporting the IMD's prediction of a normal monsoon. It provides a rationale for the IMD's forecast, despite the uncertainties surrounding El Niño and IOD conditions. A. The sentence does not provide a counterargument; it supports the IMD's prediction by explaining the potential neutralizing effect of a positive IOD. C. The sentence does not merely introduce the concept of the Indian Ocean Dipole but also relates it to the IMD's prediction and the potential neutralization of El Niño's impact. D. The sentence does not argue that the IMD's reliance on a positive IOD is misplaced; instead, it supports the IMD's prediction by explaining the potential neutralizing effect of a positive IOD on a weak El Niño.
99. (a) The correct answer is A. The correct answer strengthens the author's argument (paragraph 2) by adding an additional challenge that the government may face if they do not prepare for a sub-normal monsoon. Increasing global food and fertiliser prices would make it harder and more expensive to import these essential items in the event of a monsoon failure, further emphasizing the need for contingency planning. B. This option would weaken the author's argument, as it supports the IMD's prediction and downplays the need for contingency planning. C. This option would also weaken the author's argument, as it suggests that the IMD's predictions are usually accurate, thereby reducing

the need for contingency planning. D. This option would weaken the author's argument as well, as it implies that the impact of a sub-normal monsoon would not be significant and would not require additional planning or preparation.

100. (b) The correct answer is B. The correct answer can be inferred from the sentence in paragraph 1: "To the extent a positive IOD — warmer temperatures in the Arabian Sea waters relative to that in the eastern Indian Ocean — cancels a weak El Niño, as it happened in 2006, the monsoon could well turn out 'normal'." This sentence suggests that a positive IOD has the potential to neutralize a weak El Niño, which could contribute to a normal monsoon, but it does not guarantee the outcome. A. The passage does not claim that a positive IOD always cancels out the effects of El Niño; it only suggests a potential neutralizing effect in some cases. C. The passage does not state that the IOD and El Niño always act in tandem, either reinforcing or diminishing each other's effects on the monsoon. D. The passage does not claim that the IOD has no significant impact on the Indian monsoon; it actually suggests a potential neutralizing effect on a weak El Niño.
101. (b) The correct answer is B. If global food and fertiliser prices keep decreasing on monthly basis, the government may not need to take action immediately. In fact, it becomes easier and cheaper to import these essential items, reducing the urgency for contingency planning. A. This option does not weaken the author's argument but supports the IMD's prediction, which is not the focus of the author's argument. C. This option would strengthen the author's argument by suggesting that the IMD's predictions are not reliable, increasing the need for contingency planning. D. This option would also strengthen the author's argument, as it implies that the impact of a sub-normal monsoon would be significant and requires extensive planning and preparation.
102. (b) The correct answer is B. The correct answer is supported by paragraph 2, where the author argues that "the time between now and the start of the season should be used for contingency planning that factors in different scenarios — from the monsoon's delayed onset to its failure in the second half." By discussing different potential scenarios, the author strengthens their argument for contingency planning in anticipation of a sub-normal monsoon. A. This option is not used to strengthen the author's argument but rather explains the IMD's prediction, which the author questions. C. The passage does not mention the historical accuracy of the IMD's monsoon predictions as a factor in strengthening the author's argument. D. The Indian government's

confidence in the IMD's prediction is not mentioned in the passage and is not used to strengthen the author's argument.

103. (c) The correct answer is option C, as the passage clearly states that the leaks have discredited the war effort of Ukraine and its western allies, and potentially undermined their tactical plans and national security interests. This can be found in the first paragraph: "it is obvious that the dots join to paint a clear picture of Mr. Teixeira's intention to discredit the war effort of Ukraine and its western allies and show up the Biden administration in a bad light amongst its global partners." A: This option is incorrect because the passage explicitly states that Teixeira's leaks lack the moral clarity and ethical underpinning of Manning and Snowden's actions, and that they have not led to policy dialogue or reforms. B: This option is incorrect because the passage explains that the leaks have fueled insecurity between the U.S. and other global powers, rather than increasing cooperation and trust. D: This option is incorrect because the passage does not mention any increase in cyber-attacks as a direct consequence of the leaks.
104. (c) The correct answer is option C, as the passage emphasizes the negative consequences of Jack Teixeira's actions. It states that the leaks discredited the war effort of Ukraine and its western allies, potentially undermined their tactical plans, and fueled insecurity between the U.S. and other global powers. This can be seen in the first paragraph: "it is obvious that the dots join to paint a clear picture of Mr. Teixeira's intention to discredit the war effort of Ukraine and its western allies and show up the Biden administration in a bad light amongst its global partners." A: This option is incorrect because the passage specifically argues that Jack Teixeira's actions lack the moral clarity and ethical underpinning of Chelsea Manning and Edward Snowden's actions, as mentioned in the second paragraph. B: This option is incorrect because the passage asserts that the leaks have fueled insecurity between the U.S. and other global powers, rather than fostering collaboration. D: This option is incorrect because the passage does not mention any reduction in military conflicts or tensions as a result of the leaks; instead, it highlights the potential harm to Ukraine's war efforts and U.S. national security interests.
105. (a) The correct answer is option A, as it directly contradicts the author's argument that the leaks have discredited the war effort of Ukraine and its western allies, and potentially undermined their tactical plans. If the leaked information actually helped Ukraine and its allies devise new strategies leading

to more effective war efforts, the author's arguments would be weakened. The author's stance can be found in the first paragraph: "it is obvious that the dots join to paint a clear picture of Mr. Teixeira's intention to discredit the war effort of Ukraine and its western allies and show up the Biden administration in a bad light amongst its global partners." B: This option is incorrect because, even if Jack Teixeira had a personal grievance, the passage's main focus is on the consequences of his actions, which would not be significantly altered by his intentions. C: This option is incorrect because, even if the leaked information was outdated, the author's argument that the leaks have fueled insecurity between the U.S. and other global powers would still stand. D: This option is incorrect because even if the leaked information was regarded as fake, it would still alarm the world as it did contain information of the tactical information of Ukraine's position. Many would not buy this justification. Therefore, it does not weaken the author's argument. Also, the option expresses the reason (to salvage the situation).

106. (a) The correct answer is option A, as it would provide concrete evidence that the leaks have indeed undermined Ukraine's war efforts and tactical plans, which is one of the author's main arguments. The author's stance can be found in the first paragraph: "it is obvious that the dots join to paint a clear picture of Mr. Teixeira's intention to discredit the war effort of Ukraine and its western allies and show up the Biden administration in a bad light amongst its global partners." B: This option is incorrect because it would actually weaken the author's arguments by suggesting that the impact of the leaks was less significant than claimed. C: This option is incorrect because it does not directly relate to the author's arguments about the negative consequences of the leaks on Ukraine's war efforts and international relations. D: This option is incorrect because it does not provide additional evidence supporting the author's arguments about the leaks' damaging effects on the war efforts and national security interests.
107. (b) The correct answer is option B, as the author argues that the leaks discredited the war effort of Ukraine and its western allies, potentially undermined their tactical plans, and fueled insecurity between the U.S. and other global powers. This stance can be found in the first paragraph: "it is obvious that the dots join to paint a clear picture of Mr. Teixeira's intention to discredit the war effort of Ukraine and its western allies and show up the Biden administration in a bad light amongst its global partners." A: This option is incorrect because the

passage does not state that the U.S. government has already implemented significant security reforms; instead, it calls for the Biden White House to examine and secure the distribution of sensitive information in the future. C: This option is incorrect because the passage does not claim to fully understand Jack Teixeira's motivations, only that the consequences of his actions are clear. D: This option is incorrect because the passage does not assert that the leaked information revealed only negative aspects of U.S. foreign policy decisions; it focuses on the specific consequences of the leaks on international trust and Ukraine's war efforts.

108. (c) The correct answer is option C, as the author distinguishes the Pentagon leaks from those by Chelsea Manning and Edward Snowden, highlighting the differences in moral clarity, ethical underpinnings, and consequences. This distinction can be found in the second paragraph: "The latest

leak of U.S. federal government information lacks the moral clarity and ethical underpinning of the WikiLeaks files and the NSA global surveillance exposé that Ms. Manning and Mr. Snowden respectively shared with the world." A: This option is incorrect because the author argues that Mr. Teixeira's actions are not morally or ethically justified, unlike the actions of Chelsea Manning and Edward Snowden. B: This option is incorrect because the passage does not claim the U.S. government's handling of classified information is flawless; rather, it calls for the Biden White House to examine the issue and take steps to improve security. D: This option is incorrect because the passage states that the leaked information genuinely contained classified data and has had significant consequences on the war efforts and international trust.

SECTION - E : QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

109. (b) Sum of the number of employees in technology and senior management in company A
 $= 2000 - 1200 - 75 = 725$

Number of employees in senior management in company A $\equiv (4/29) \times 725 = 100$

Number of employees in technology in company A $= 725 - 100 = 625$

Number of employees in technology in company C $= 1075 - 625 - 200 = 250$

Number of employees in senior management in company C $= 250 - 100 - 50 = 100$

Number of employees in human resources in company C $= 1000 - 600 - 250 - 100 = 50$

(4/19) of total number of employees in all 3 companies work in company B

So, (15/19) of total number of employees in all 3 companies work in companies A and C

So, total number of employees in all 3 companies $= (19/15) \times (2000 + 1000) = 3800$

Number of employees in company B $= 3800 - 2000 - 1000 = 800$

Number of employees in human resources in company B $= 18.75\% \text{ of } 800 = 150$

Number of employees in marketing in company B $= 800 - 200 - 150 - 50 = 400$

Completing the table:

	Marketing	Technology	Human Resources	Senior Management	Total
Company A	1200	625	75	100	2000
Company B	400	200	150	50	800
Company C	600	250	50	100	1000
Total	2200	1075	275	250	3800

Difference between the number of employees in technology and human resources $= 1075 - 275 = 800$

Difference between the number of employees in marketing and senior management $= 2200 - 250 = 1950$

Required ratio $= 800:1950 = 16:39$

110. (c) Sum of the number of employees in technology and senior management in company A
 $= 2000 - 1200 - 75 = 725$

Number of employees in senior management in company A $\equiv (4/29) \times 725 = 100$

Number of employees in technology in company A $= 725 - 100 = 625$

Number of employees in technology in company C $= 1075 - 625 - 200 = 250$

Number of employees in senior management in company C $= 250 - 100 - 50 = 100$

Number of employees in human resources in company C $= 1000 - 600 - 250 - 100 = 50$

(4/19) of total number of employees in all 3 companies work in company B

So, (15/19) of total number of employees in all 3 companies work in companies A and C

So, total number of employees in all 3 companies $= (19/15) \times (2000 + 1000) = 3800$

Number of employees in company B = $3800 - 2000 - 1000 = 800$

Number of employees in human resources in company B = 18.75% of $800 = 150$

Number of employees in marketing in company B = $800 - 200 - 150 - 50 = 400$

Completing the table:

	Marketing	Technology	Human Resources	Senior Management	Total
Company A	1200	625	75	100	2000
Company B	400	200	150	50	800
Company C	600	250	50	100	1000
Total	2200	1075	275	250	3800

Total number of employees in all 3 companies combined = 3800

111. (d) Sum of the number of employees in technology and senior management in company A
= $2000 - 1200 - 75 = 725$

Number of employees in senior management in company A = $(4/29) \times 725 = 100$

Number of employees in technology in company A = $725 - 100 = 625$

Number of employees in technology in company C = $1075 - 625 - 200 = 250$

Number of employees in senior management in company C = $250 - 100 - 50 = 100$

Number of employees in human resources in company C = $1000 - 600 - 250 - 100 = 50$

$(4/19)$ of total number of employees in all 3 companies work in company B

So, $(15/19)$ of total number of employees in all 3 companies work in companies A and C

So, total number of employees in all 3 companies = $(19/15) \times (2000 + 1000) = 3800$

Number of employees in company B = $3800 - 2000 - 1000 = 800$

Number of employees in human resources in company B = 18.75% of $800 = 150$

Number of employees in marketing in company B = $800 - 200 - 150 - 50 = 400$

Completing the table:

	Marketing	Technology	Human Resources	Senior Management	Total
Company A	1200	625	75	100	2000
Company B	400	200	150	50	800
Company C	600	250	50	100	1000
Total	2200	1075	275	250	3800

Sum of the number of Technology and senior management employees in company C = $250 + 100 = 350$

Sum of the number of marketing employees in company B and Senior management employees in company A = $400 + 100 = 500$

Required percentage = $\left(\frac{350}{500}\right) \times 100\% = 70\%$

112. (c) Sum of the number of employees in technology and senior management in company A
= $2000 - 1200 - 75 = 725$

Number of employees in senior management in company A = $(4/29) \times 725 = 100$

Number of employees in technology in company A = $725 - 100 = 625$

Number of employees in technology in company C = $1075 - 625 - 200 = 250$

Number of employees in senior management in company C = $250 - 100 - 50 = 100$

Number of employees in human resources in company C = $1000 - 600 - 250 - 100 = 50$

$(4/19)$ of total number of employees in all 3 companies work in company B

So, $(15/19)$ of total number of employees in all 3 companies work in companies A and C

So, total number of employees in all 3 companies = $(19/15) \times (2000 + 1000) = 3800$

Number of employees in company B = $3800 - 2000 - 1000 = 800$

Number of employees in human resources in company B = 18.75% of $800 = 150$

Number of employees in marketing in company B = $800 - 200 - 150 - 50 = 400$

Completing the table:

	Marketing	Technology	Human Resources	Senior Management	Total
Company A	1200	625	75	100	2000
Company B	400	200	150	50	800
Company C	600	250	50	100	1000
Total	2200	1075	275	250	3800

The average number of employees in marketing in companies B and C

$$= \frac{400 + 600}{2} = 500$$

Average number of Technology and Human resources employees in company A

$$= \frac{625 + 75}{2} = 350$$

$$\text{Required difference} = 500 - 350 = 150$$

113. (d) Sum of the number of employees in technology and senior management in company A

$$= 2000 - 1200 - 75 = 725$$

$$\text{Number of employees in senior management in company A} = (4/29) \times 725 = 100$$

$$\text{Number of employees in technology in company A} = 725 - 100 = 625$$

$$\text{Number of employees in technology in company C} = 1075 - 625 - 200 = 250$$

$$\text{Number of employees in senior management in company C} = 250 - 100 - 50 = 100$$

$$\text{Number of employees in human resources in company C} = 1000 - 600 - 250 - 100 = 50$$

(4/19) of total number of employees in all 3 companies work in company B

So, (15/19) of total number of employees in all 3 companies work in companies A and C

$$\text{So, total number of employees in all 3 companies} = (19/15) \times (2000 + 1000) = 3800$$

$$\text{Number of employees in company B} = 3800 - 2000 - 1000 = 800$$

$$\text{Number of employees in human resources in company B} = 18.75\% \text{ of } 800 = 150$$

$$\text{Number of employees in marketing in company B} = 800 - 200 - 150 - 50 = 400$$

Completing the table:

	Marketing	Technology	Human Resources	Senior Management	Total
Company A	1200	625	75	100	2000
Company B	400	200	150	50	800
Company C	600	250	50	100	1000
Total	2200	1075	275	250	3800

Required ratio

$$= 150:100 = 3:2$$

114. (d) Let pre-budget price of TV be Rs. 100.

-	Pre-budget expenses	Post-budget expenses
Cost of raw material	50	55
Cost of labour	15	18
Selling expenses	10	15
Overhead cost	20	20
Total	95	108
Selling price	100	110

$$\text{Decrease in profit} = (100 - 95) - (110 - 108) = 3$$

When decrease in profit = 3, pre-budget price = 100

So, when decrease in profit = 3, pre-budget price = 600

Decrease in profit per television after the budget was Rs. 600.

Pre-budget price of TVs sold by TV Links Inc =

$$\frac{600}{3} \times 100 = \text{Rs. } 20,000.$$

115. (b) Post-budget price = Rs. 22,000

$$\text{Post-budget selling expenses} = \frac{22000}{110} \times 15 = 3000$$

$$\therefore \text{Dealer's margin} = \frac{3000 \times 75}{100} = \text{Rs. } 2,250.$$

116. (a)

Country	Percentage of statues	Total statues
America	10%	$\frac{10}{100} \times 40000$ $= 4000$
Brazil	20%	$\frac{20}{100} \times 40000$ $= 8000$
Canada	40%	$\frac{40}{100} \times 40000$ $= 16000$
Denmark	15%	$\frac{15}{100} \times 40000$ $= 6000$
Espaynol	15%	$\frac{15}{100} \times 40000$ $= 6000$

Number of statues in America = 4000

Number of statues in Brazil = 8000

Number of statues in Espaynol = 6000

$$\text{Required percentage} = \left(\frac{12000}{6000} \right) \times 100 = 200\%$$

$$117. (b) \text{ Required average} = \frac{4000 + 8000 + 16000 + 6000}{4} =$$

$$\frac{34000}{4} = 8500$$

118. (c) Number of statues in America = 4000

Number of statues in Brazil = 8000
Number of statues in Espaynol = 6000
Required percentage = $\frac{6000+4000-8000}{8000} \times 100 =$

25%

Alternate **solution:**
 $\frac{25 - 20}{20} \times 100 = 25$

119. (d) Number of statues in Brazil = 8000
Number of statues in Canada = 16000

Number of statues in Denmark = 6000

Required sum = 8000+16000+6000 = 30000

120. (d) Number of statues in Denmark = 6000

Number of statues in Espaynol = 6000

Number of statues in Brazil = 8000

Number of statues in America = 4000

Required ratio = (6000+6000): (4000+8000)

= 12000: 12000

= 1:1

Notes: