

MOCK COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST 2025

MOCK CLAT #04

ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS

SECTION-A : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1. (d) Option D is the correct answer because the passage states that there is depiction in textbooks about the oppressive and superstitious system prevailing in the Vedic civilization prior to the invasion whose ending was taken as a relief by the invasion. If the period is depicted as a pinnacle or high in the society then there would be statements about the past glory of the Vedic and other civilisations which is not present; the invasion is taken as an ending to an oppressive system. Option A is incorrect because the passage mentions that Vedic and Harappan civilisations are depicted as isolated. Option B is incorrect because the passage mentions that hierarchy later developed in the Vedic religion. Option C is incorrect because the passage states that Jainism and Buddhism were a result of protest against priest supremacy.
2. (d) Option D is the correct answer because the passage states about the ancient and very old nature of the Hindus and their history which has not been depicted with continuity and wholesomeness in the Indian history textbooks. Option A is incorrect because it indicates a negative connotation as regards being regressive in nature while the word is used in a positive sense in the passage to mean ancient or very old nature of the people and the civilization. Option B is incorrect because this word has not been used in the sense of chemical solutions or making some principles less valid but to denote ancient nature. Option C is incorrect because the word has not been meant in relation to the Christian faith despite it being one of the accepted meanings of the word apart from the passage.
3. (d) Option D is the correct answer because the author is showing disdainful or contemptuous tones with respect to the writing of history by previous authors of Indian history textbooks and patronizing an individual who has fought against this grave offence of reporting history of Hindus in a one-sided negative undertone and discontinuity. Option A is incorrect because the passage is not expressing sadness or sorrow over anything or any event. Option B is incorrect because the passage is not showing extreme anger or bitterness but is condescending of the way history has been written and patronizing an individual who has tried correcting the imbalance in writing. Option C is incorrect because sarcasm denotes mocking or sardonic undertones whereas the author is directly critical or contemptuous of the way history has been written.
4. (c) Option C is the correct answer because the passage in the first paragraph states that there has only been Mr. Mazumdar who has written history of Hindus without a tinge of aversion or dislike to it; rest all the textbooks written have been done in a lopsided or one-sided manner with presenting other religions like Jainism and Buddhism in a comparative attitude pitting them to be superior to the Vedic or Brahmanical tradition (anti-Vedic used in the passage signifies this). Option A is incorrect because the first paragraph mentions one historian

who has written balanced history named Mazumdar. Option B is incorrect because the first passage states that other religions and events have been pitted against Hindu civilization and traditions; its ancient nature is not disputed. Option D is incorrect because the use of these religions has been done in a marginal sense to depict comparative nature of history writing with praise for these religions not for their deep philosophy but particularly for their anti-Vedic stance/ origin.

5. (c) Option C is the correct answer because the underlined words state that French policemen use the gun (trigger friendly) with much ease than other policemen in European countries but it is still less as compared to United States with numbers in hundreds as compared to French number of 44. Option A is incorrect because the United States has fatalities from cop violence in hundreds which is much higher than 44 (the French number). Option B is incorrect because the passage does not mean these triggers to be pulled in cases of death sentences. Option D is incorrect because it is partially mentioning the gist of the underlined sentence; there have to be mention of European countries too.
6. (d) Option D is the correct answer because the passage states about the implications of a shootout by a policeman in France which has led to unrest there and it also compares the powers of weapon used by other counterparts in countries and the policy of nations to allow such gun use by policemen with less training. Option A is incorrect because a social essay will be fully focussed on the social aspects whereas here it is about social, political as well as other reasons involved. Option B is incorrect because the passage does not contain any mention of legal provisions or law sections to classify it within academic legal writing. Option C is incorrect because geopolitics focuses on the political implications due to the geography of the nations like a strategic partnership in an organization, defence treaties, trade deals etc. which influence or get influenced by the geography as well. Here, there is no influence of geography on the politics. It is comparing statistics of killings and policy and training of policemen in countries along with social issues of discrimination and racism prevalent in France.
7. (d) Option D is the correct answer because the passage states that there are social issues with French cops (racism and discrimination) and its comparison with European counterparts in policy and training. Option A is incorrect because the passage does not mention about legal powers of the cops but about policies of their recruitment and training. Option B is incorrect because the passage is not about United States being compared with France; it is just mentioned marginally in the passage. Option C is incorrect because France being an anomaly in Europe is mentioned as one of the points in the

passage for consideration but the socio-political aspects are also a major point in discussion.

8. (d) Option D is the correct answer because the passage is about discriminatory or racial attitudes of policemen or cops in France which resulted in unrest after a killing. Option A is incorrect because this trait of French policemen has been mentioned to demonstrate their use of guns frequently but the comparison with Europe is only marginal, not the main point of the passage. Option B is incorrect because the whole society is not affected by discriminatory attitude but the passage mentions the cops to have such an attitude. Option C is incorrect because the problem is not genuine but a form of discrimination as mentioned in the passage.
9. (d) Option D is the correct answer because the passage states that the most likely explanation of the background is that many pairs of supermassive black holes are orbiting each other in distant galaxies. It is the restatement of the same explanation or reason given by the passage. Option A is incorrect because the pairs are not single or solitary but there are many pairs mentioned in the passage. Option B is incorrect because the black holes are not trifling or small but supermassive in size and they are also not "high" or in near galaxies but in distant galaxies. Option C is incorrect because the passage does not mention it to be in the Milky Way galaxy which is where Earth is situated but in distant galaxies.
10. (c) Option C is the correct answer because the word swarming is supposed to mean where there are many particles or participants present which is depicted by the word "crowded" or congested. In the event of a merger there will be crowding or congestion of particles which has been depicted by the word "swarming". Option A is incorrect because the word is not used in the context of water or to indicate an activity of navigating through a space but in context of being extremely packed. Option B is incorrect because the word is used in the context of black holes and activity in space which cannot be stated to involve use of weapons. Option D is incorrect because chunter or murmuring indicates slow or almost inaudible speech for complaining which is not fitting the context of the passage.
11. (d) Option D is the correct answer because the passage states that most black holes will be confined to a distance of 1 parsec after orbiting each other; but there has to be a distance less than 1 parsec to be able to detect gravitational waves between them. Therefore, this option cannot be inferred from the passage because the distance has to be less than 1 parsec, not more than it. Option A is incorrect because the passage mentions two named observatories: LIGO in America and Virgo in Europe. Option B is incorrect because the passage mentions that momentum of the black holes can be transferred to stars during mergers. Option C is

incorrect because the passage mentions that for a PTA signal (or detection of gravitational waves) there has to be distance of less than 1 parsec.

12. (c) Option C is the correct answer because a simile is a direct comparison of two like or unlike things. A simile helps your reader or listener visualise, understand and have a better conception of the quality of the nouns being compared. It uses the words “like” etc. to compare things. Here, the statement is comparing the waves with sloshing of pond surface water from rain. Option A is incorrect because a metaphor is a figure of speech that is used to make a comparison, but in a way different from a simile. It is an implied comparison without use of words “like” etc. Option B is incorrect because hyperbole is a rhetorical device that is mainly used to make something look and sound a lot better than it actually is or exaggerates certain claims; here, there is no such exaggeration of claims. Option D is incorrect because it is a figure of speech in which a concept is referred to by the name of something closely associated with that thing or concept e.g. crown for king etc.
13. (c) Option C is the correct answer because the passage mentions the philosophical origins of the concept of aesthetics, their full development in the eighteenth century and then utility of the concept and its defence in the contemporary period. Option A is incorrect because the passage is not confined to the concept of utility of the concept of aesthetics in modern age but also states about its origin in the eighteenth century through Burke etc. Option B is incorrect because the passage mentions the defence of the utility of the concept of aesthetics in modern times as well. Option D is incorrect because the concept is mentioned to be in passing to be related to emotions of human beings but the whole passage is about the philosophical origins of the concept and its utility in the modern age.
14. (b) Option B is the correct answer because the passage mentions the word to be used to indicate that one is sequestered or shielded or protected from any real danger because the work is fictional. It is used to indicate a positive connotation to indicate protection from danger. Option A is incorrect because windswept or exposed would be the antonym of cloistered because it indicates insulation or protection. Option C is incorrect because making something discernible or visible would be exposing it to outside forces making its protection difficult. Option D is incorrect because Exiguous indicates very small in size or amount which is not meant by cloistered or protected.
15. (d) Option D is the correct answer because the passage mentions that “He mainly said that they were not rule- or condition-governed denying normative character, but required a heightened form of perception”. Here, perception has been replaced with observation and governed by directed and a

restatement of the statement from the passage. Option A is incorrect because Sibley fully negates rules and conditions from governance of aesthetics. Option B is incorrect because the observance is through taste or judgment, not normative character. Option C is incorrect because puny sense indicates weak sense while the passage mentions it to be heightened or increased sense of perception.

16. (b) Option B is the correct answer because the passage states that the eighteenth century seemed or appeared serene or calm but the classicism present in the time period was departed by wildness in romanticism and revolution in politics which indicates that the peacefulness was a false calm before a storm or tempest. Option A is incorrect because the passage states that the peacefulness was a false calm but there was wilderness and revolution departing from classicism. Option C is incorrect because the false calm or lull is stated to be before a storm, not after it. Option D is incorrect because the lull is calm which cannot be indicating to wildness or revolution.
17. (a) Option A is the correct answer because the passage states that it was only the complainant who stated about the statement defaming him, the Court’s conclusion about it being derogatory to a larger number of persons was not based on other parties or persons alleging such denigrating nature of the statement. Option B is incorrect because the Court used complaints made Savarkar’s grandson against Mr. Gandhi as a consideration in a legal case; it was a political remark. Option C is incorrect because the passage states that the Court stated that the graveness of the offence is made visible by the old nature of the political party of the convicted person. Option D is incorrect because the passage states that it is the third Court in Gujarat to have upheld the conviction of defamation.
18. (c) Option C is the correct answer because depravity denotes wickedness or dishonor which is stated in the passage to mean that the offence is of such a nature that it is extremely wicked. Option A is incorrect because probity or virtue indicates quality while the passage is stating it to be referring to a dishonourable moral act. Option B is incorrect because cachet or honour is opposite in meaning to the word turpitude which indicates a very low or depraved behaviour. Option D is incorrect because the word does not indicate inherited characteristics of the evil or vice but general evil or depravity in nature.
19. (a) Option A is the correct answer because the passage states that granting of conviction would have resulted in overcoming of the disqualification in the Lok Sabha. Option B is incorrect because the Court stated that almost 13 crore people with such surnames were aggrieved by the statement of the convicted person. Option C is incorrect because the Court termed the offence to be moral turpitude

which is moral depravity or evil. Option D is incorrect because the passage mentions that the High Court became the second appellate court to have confirmed the conviction on defamation.

20. (c) Option C is the correct answer because the passage is stating about the arguments given by the author in analysing the judgments and reasoning by the Court about how it had made the offence to be of such serious nature to be of moral turpitude. Option A is incorrect because political remarks are an additional point made by the author about the Court's use of such extra-legal considerations; it is not the main idea of the passage. Option B is incorrect because this is an argument used by the author to critique the Court's judgment but the whole passage is about the Court's reasoning being faulty. Option D is incorrect because the author does not mention that there was a grave mistake committed by the Court but that the Court's reasoning is unreasonable and bordering on imaginary.

21. (d) Option D is the correct answer because the passage talks about how a villager makes use of his imagination to use a seemingly useless invention by the gypsies to search for gold. The gypsy warns him about it not working for that purpose but he does not listen to him.

Option A is incorrect because the invention by the gypsy might have been useless but it was not told so by the gypsy: they told the villager that it will not work for the purpose of extracting gold. Quack indicates pretention which is not the case here.

Option B is incorrect because the passage states that the villager is imagining to use the magnet for gold extraction but there is no claim that the magnet converts anything into gold.

Option C is incorrect because the passage mentions the life of that villager and in combination mentions the gypsies as well. The title misses the villager portion of the passage focusing merely on gypsies.

22. (c) Option C is the correct answer because the passage mentions that things were so new that people had to point to refer to an object and there were lack of names. The passage states: **The world was so recent that many things lacked names, and in order to indicate them it was necessary to point.** Option A is incorrect because the gypsies warned the villager about it not work for his imagination of finding gold: **Melquíades, who was an honest man, warned him: 'It won't work for that.' But José Arcadio Buendía at that time did not believe in the honesty of gypsies;**

Option B is incorrect because the gypsy warns him that it will not work on gold but he does not listen to him.

Option D is incorrect because the villager mentions that discovery of gold by the gypsies' invention will lead to enough to "pave the floor of the house". The villagers do have houses; the gypsies do not.

23. (b) Option B is the correct answer because the word is suiting the context of the passage since the gypsies were found to be bringing their own or others' contrivances or inventions to the vicinity of the village.

Option A is incorrect because it indicates novelty which is already been stated by the word "latest" in the statement.

Option C is incorrect because penury or deprivation indicates loss or lack of something which is not fitting the context of the passage. They have brought a new thing.

Option D is incorrect because decrepitude or ruin indicates damage or destruction which is not fitting the context of the passage.

24. (c) Option C is the correct answer because the passage states that the wife of the villager wept because the mule and goats were sold off by him and their labour (strength) and products were used by them to increase their household income.

Option A is incorrect because their use of "labour" and "products" was the main purpose for increasing household income; their cutting and selling would be one time use which will not be a continuous or consistent increase in income.

Option B is incorrect because the animals were responsible for increased income not "whole" of the income.

Option D is incorrect because the family is described as "poor" in their household income and "rich" cannot be used to describe them.

SECTION -B : CURRENT AFFAIRS, INCLUDING GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

25. (b) The 'triple burden' is defined in the UNICEF "Triple Threat" report released in March 2023. This report focuses on water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) hazards faced by children. According to the report, the 'triple burden' encompasses three criteria:

- Less than 50% access to at least basic water or sanitation services.
- Ranking within the top 20 countries with the highest burden of deaths among children under 5 due to unsafe WASH conditions.
- Ranking within the top 25% of countries facing the highest risk of climate and environmental hazards according to UNICEF's Children's Climate Risk Index (CCRI).

26. (b) Globally, the inadequacy of safely managed drinking water affects 600 million children, while 1.1 billion lack access to safely managed sanitation, and 689 million lack basic hygiene services. Tragically, unsafe water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) conditions continue to claim the lives of approximately 1,000 children under the age of 5 each day.

Among the ten countries that bear the triple burden, all of which are located in sub-Saharan Africa, about

2 out of 5 deaths resulting from unsafe WASH are concentrated within their borders.

27. (b) In the "Triple Threat" report, UNICEF provides several key recommendations to address the challenges of water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) hazards. UNICEF is calling on governments and partners to:
- Scale up investment in the sector, including global climate financing.
 - **Strengthen** resilience in the WASH sector and communities.
 - Prioritize leaving no one behind.
 - Increase effective and accountable coordination and capacities to provide water and sanitation services.
 - Implement the UN-Water SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework and invest in the key accelerators.
28. (d) The ten countries that confront the triple burden, are all situated in **sub-Saharan Africa**. These countries face challenges related to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), which pose a substantial burden on their populations.
29. (c) The **Swachh Swasth Sarvatra** Initiative, launched by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, aims to improve sanitation facilities in healthcare institutions and raise awareness about the connection between sanitation and health.
30. (b) To elaborate, the Grammy Awards, as an evolution of the Hollywood Walk of Fame project, found its inception in the 1950s. Its maiden ceremony was concurrently hosted in two distinct locations on the **4th May, 1959**. Subsequent years have seen an expansion and occasional fluctuation in the quantity of awards bestowed upon the deserving recipients.
31. (b) Ricky Kej won his third Grammy Award in 2023 for the album **Divine Tides**, which he co-produced with Stewart Copeland. The album is a fusion of Indian classical music and electronica, and it is inspired by the beauty of the natural world. Earth Song is a song by Michael Jackson, Celestial Waves is a song by Enya, and Ocean Melodies is a song by The Moody Blues.
32. (d) The "General Field" encompasses four awards that aren't tethered to any particular musical genre: Album of the Year, Record of the Year, Song of the Year, and Best New Artist.
33. (a) The origins of the Grammy Awards can be traced back to the **Hollywood Walk** of Fame endeavor during the 1950s. In a novel approach, the inaugural award ceremony was conducted simultaneously at two separate venues on May 4, 1959. Subsequently, the quantity of bestowed awards has experienced expansion and fluctuations over the course of subsequent years.
34. (c) The responsibility of nominating recordings for consideration rests with the esteemed members of the **National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences (NARAS)**, while the final voting ballots

are exclusively dispatched to voting members of NARAS.

35. (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) decided to keep the policy rates unchanged at 6.5% for the second consecutive meeting. The main reason behind this decision is the **emphasis on bringing the retail inflation closer to the target of 4%**. Given the prevailing volatile global economic scenario and the persistent risks to domestic inflation, the RBI has opted for a cautious approach, adopting a wait-and-watch strategy.
36. (d) The Reserve Bank will persist to be agile in liquidity management. The RBI will ensure the orderly completion of the government's market borrowing program within the stipulated timeframe. The RBI has also permitted banks to issue Rupay prepaid forex cards. Along with this, the RBI announced an expansion of the scope of the e-rupee voucher. To facilitate this, non-bank entities would be able to issue such instruments independently.
37. (a) When the RBI raises the repo rate, it makes it more expensive for commercial banks to borrow money from the RBI. This, in turn, makes it more expensive for commercial banks to lend money to businesses and consumers. This can help to slow down the growth of the economy and control inflation. The money supply in the economy decreases when the repo rate is raised. Home buyers are typically borrowers, and so they would be less happy if the cost of borrowing money goes up.
38. (c) During the RBI's bi-monthly monetary policy meeting, Governor Shaktikanta Das appealed to citizens not to wait for the **September 30th** deadline for exchanging/ depositing ₹2,000 currency notes and added not to panic either. "Please avoid the last-minute rush in exchanging or depositing ₹2,000 notes. There is no shortfall in currency, we have ample notes for exchange.
39. (b) Until the early 1990s, India's space industry and space economy were defined by ISRO, with private sector involvement limited to building to ISRO designs and specifications. The first Satellite Communication Policy was introduced in 1997, with guidelines for foreign direct investment (FDI) in the satellite industry.
40. (b) Until the early 1990s, India's space industry and space economy were defined by ISRO, with private sector involvement limited to building to ISRO designs and specifications. The first Satellite Communication Policy was introduced in 1997, with guidelines for foreign direct investment (FDI) in the satellite industry. **A Remote Sensing Data Policy was introduced in 2001**, which was amended in 2011 and replaced by a National Geospatial Policy in 2016, further liberalised in 2022. A draft Space Activities Bill was brought out in 2017, which lapsed in 2019 with the outgoing Lok Sabha.

41. (d) The policy creates **four** distinct entities to facilitate greater private sector participation: Department of Space, ISRO, the Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre (IN-SPACe), and the New Space India Limited (NSIL).
ISRO will transition out of the existing practice of being present in the manufacturing of operational space systems and focus on R&D in advanced technology.
NSIL will be responsible for commercialising space technologies and platforms created through public expenditure.
IN-SPACe will be a single window clearance and authorisation agency for space launches, establishing launch pads, buying and selling satellites, and disseminating high-resolution data among other things.
42. (b) The policy sets out an ambitious role for IN-SPACe but provides no time frame for the necessary steps ahead.
The policy framework envisaged will need clear rules and regulations pertaining to FDI and licensing, government procurement to sustain the new space start-ups, **liability in case of violations** and an appellate framework for dispute settlement. IN-SPACe is a regulatory body but doesn't have legislative authority.
43. (c) The **1987** India-Sri Lanka Accord, also known as the Rajiv-Jayewardene Accord, was a significant agreement signed between India and Sri Lanka to address the Sri Lankan civil war and the ethnic conflict between the Sinhalese majority and the Tamil minority in Sri Lanka.
44. (a) The Indian government has launched its inaugural international cruise venture, known as MV Empress, which commenced its journey from Chennai to Sri Lanka. Carrying 750 passengers, this 5-day maritime excursion will traverse three ports within Sri Lanka. The central objective of this initiative is **to nurture Chennai as a thriving hub for cruise tourism**, thereby accentuating its significance in the industry.
45. (a) A credit line establishes a predetermined maximum credit limit that a borrower can access and borrow from on an as-needed basis. The borrower can withdraw funds up to the credit limit and is only charged interest on the borrowed amount. It provides flexibility as the borrower can access funds whenever necessary, repay the borrowed amount, and borrow again within the credit limit.
In contrast, a traditional loan typically involves receiving a lump sum upfront from the lender. The borrower is expected to repay the loan amount, along with interest, in fixed installments over a specific period. Unlike a credit line, the borrower does not have the flexibility to borrow additional funds once the loan is repaid.
Option (b) is incorrect because both a credit line and a traditional loan can be used for short-term or long-term purposes depending on the borrower's needs. Option (c) is incorrect because collateral requirements can vary for both credit lines and traditional loans and are not a defining difference between the two. Option (d) is incorrect because both credit lines and traditional loans can have either variable or fixed interest rates, depending on the terms agreed upon with the lender.
46. (c) The provincial councils established under the 13th Amendment faced several limitations. While they were given devolved powers in certain areas like agriculture, education, health, housing, police, and land, the central government retained control over critical areas such as defense, foreign affairs, and finance. The provincial councils also faced restrictions on their financial powers, which curtailed their autonomy. Moreover, the overriding powers enjoyed by the executive president resulted in limitations on the free functioning of the provincial councils, limiting their ability to exercise self-governance effectively.
47. (c) The World Happiness Report 2023, published by the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network, ranks countries based on happiness, which is further based on **three** preceding years' data of their average life evaluations.
48. (b) The report uses six key factors to measure happiness: social support, **income**, health, freedom, generosity, and absence of corruption. The report is released on the **International Day of Happiness**, observed on March 20.
49. (c) For the sixth year in a row, **Finland** has been crowned as the happiest nation.
Denmark is at number two, followed by Iceland at number three.
Many of the same Nordic countries appear in the top spots, with a new entrant this year — Lithuania (at the 20th spot).
India ranks at **126th position out of 136 countries**, making it one of the least happy countries in the world. It even lags behind its neighbouring nations like Nepal, China, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka.
Afghanistan is at the very bottom of the list.
50. (a) • The authors of the report noted that Nordic countries merit special attention in light of their generally high levels of both personal and institutional trust.
• They also had COVID-19 death rates only **one-third** as high as elsewhere in Western Europe during 2020 and 2021.
• The report also looks at the state of the world in 2023 and finds that various forms of everyday kindness, such as helping a stranger, donating to charity, and volunteering, are above pre-pandemic levels.
51. (c) is the correct answer.
52. (c) According to a study by ResumeBuilder, 91% of companies with job vacancies want to hire professionals with ChatGPT expertise. However,

despite its capabilities, one of the limitations of ChatGPT is that *it occasionally produces inaccurate information*. This is because while ChatGPT is trained on a diverse range of internet text, it doesn't know specifics about which documents were in its training set or have access to any proprietary databases, confidential information, or classified material. Therefore, it can sometimes generate responses that seem knowledgeable but are incorrect or nonsensical.

53. (a) AI encompasses the broader concept of developing computer systems that can perform tasks requiring human-like intelligence, such as learning, reasoning, problem-solving, and decision-making. Machine learning, on the other hand, is a subset of AI that focuses on algorithms and techniques enabling machines to learn from data, make predictions, and improve their performance without explicit programming. Machine learning is a fundamental component of AI, as it enables the training and adaptation of AI systems based on data analysis and pattern recognition.

Option (b) is incorrect because both AI and machine learning extend beyond the limited scope of robotics, with AI encompassing a wider range of applications. Option (c) is incorrect because AI has numerous real-world applications and is not purely theoretical. Option (d) is incorrect because while AI can involve the study of human-like consciousness, machine learning specifically refers to the process of enabling machines to learn from data, rather than focusing on natural language understanding.

54. (b) Roles such as Senior Machine Learning Engineer and Remote Machine Engineer require familiarity with AI tools and platforms like ChatGPT. A new profession, **Prompt Engineering**, is gaining popularity. This role involves working with AI tools like ChatGPT. A San Francisco-based AI startup named Anthropic made headlines for looking to hire a Prompt Engineer and a Librarian with a salary of up to USD 335,000 per year.

SECTION – C: LEGAL REASONING

55. (c) The correct answer is option C. In the Rev. Stanislaus vs. State of Madhya Pradesh case, the Supreme Court interpreted Article 25(1) of the Constitution and held that the term "propagate" does not grant the right to convert others to one's own religion. Instead, it allows for the transmission or spreading of one's religion by an exposition of its tenets. The Court emphasized that religious freedom includes the right to freely profess, practice, and propagate religion, but it does not encompass the right to convert others forcefully. Option A and B are incorrect as they suggest that the Article grants the right to convert others, which is not the interpretation provided in the passage. Option D is incorrect as it only mentions the right to practice and

follow one's religion privately and publicly, but it does not cover the aspect of propagating religion.

56. (b) The correct answer is B because, in accordance with the passage, the then Chief Justice of India, A.N. Ray, presided over a five-judge Bench and dissected Article 25 to hold that the Article does not grant the right to convert others to one's own religion but rather to transmit or spread one's religion by outlining its tenets. There can consequently be no such thing as a fundamental right to force anyone to adopt one's own faith because what is freedom for one is freedom for the other in equal proportion. As a result, we rule out options A and C. Since D's logic conflicts with the facts provided in the question, it is not the right answer.
57. (a) The correct answer is A since the passage states that the then Chief Justice of India, A.N. Ray, who presided over a five-judge bench, dissected Article 25 to hold that the Article does not grant the right to convert others to one's own religion but rather the right to transmit or spread one's religion by laying out its tenets. There can be no such thing as a fundamental right to convert someone to one's own religion because what is freedom for one is freedom for the other in equal proportion. We rule out options B and C because F simply attempted to preach his religion and raise awareness of it. Option D becomes unnecessary because option A already provided the proper justification.
58. (c) The correct answer is C because, according to the passage, what is freedom for one is freedom for the other in equal measure, and there can, therefore, be no such thing as a fundamental right to convert any person to one's own religion, the court had interpreted, upholding the validity of two regional anti-conversion laws of the 1960s — the Madhya Pradesh Dharma Swatantraya Adhiniyam (1968) and the Orissa Freedom of Religion Act (1967). As a result, we eliminate options A and B. D is not the correct answer because that option presents absurd reasoning.
59. (d) The correct answer is D because, according to the passage, Justice Nariman reminded the petitioner of the fundamental right to freely profess, practice, and spread religion, subject to public order, morality, and health. G cannot be claimed to have thought for public health because he forced people to consume cow flesh. As a result, we eliminate options B and C. A is not the right answer since it does not present any logical reasoning that is consistent with the facts supplied in the passage.
60. (d) Option D is the correct answer because as per the passage, deficiency means any fault, imperfection, shortcoming or inadequacy in the quality, nature and manner of performance which is required to be maintained by or under any law for the time being in force or has been undertaken to be performed by a person in pursuance of a contract or otherwise in relation to any service and must include any act of

negligence or omission or commission by such person which causes loss or injury to the consumer **or** deliberate withholding of relevant information by such person to the consumer. In this factual situation, there was inadequacy in the quality of performance of service under a contract along with negligence in redressal but there was no loss or injury caused to the consumer because he had requested for extension of his work deadline which was granted. Therefore, there was no deficiency in service. Option A is incorrect because it does not include the criteria of loss or injury to consumer. Option B is incorrect because there was imperfection in the performance of the service as the promised speed was not given. Option C is incorrect because the requirement of loss or injury to the consumer is not met.

61. (c) Option C is the correct answer because as per the passage, deficiency means any fault, imperfection, shortcoming or inadequacy in the quality, nature and manner of performance which is required to be maintained by or under any law for the time being in force or has been undertaken to be performed by a person in pursuance of a contract or otherwise in relation to any service and must include any act of negligence or omission or commission by such person which causes loss or injury to the consumer **or** deliberate withholding of relevant information by such person to the consumer. In this factual situation, the Vermas were given imperfect quality in nature of the performance of the service and there was negligence causing psychological injury to Mrs. Verma as she had to eat non-vegetarian item in her meal while her clear preference was a vegetarian meal. Option A is incorrect because they did not suffer any loss but there was psychological injury to Mrs. Verma. Option B is incorrect because there was psychological injury suffered by the couple especially Mrs. Verma. Option D is incorrect because an imperfection or negligence in service with loss or injury can be claimed by the consumer under the Act.

62. (d) Option D is the correct answer because as per the passage, deficiency means any fault, imperfection, shortcoming or inadequacy in the quality, nature and manner of performance which is required to be maintained by or under any law for the time being in force or has been undertaken to be performed by a person in pursuance of a contract or otherwise in relation to any service and must include any act of negligence or omission or commission by such person which causes loss or injury to the consumer **or** deliberate withholding of relevant information by such person to the consumer. In this factual situation, Priya's inability to charge her laptop only resulted in her not being able to be entertained(recreational activity) There was no loss or injury suffered by her. If she had sued for negligence in hygiene etc. then she would have

succeeded because she suffered loss in her health. Option A is incorrect because there was no loss which resulted from her not being able to use her laptop. Option B is incorrect because injury can be monetary or psychological but she did not suffer any injury or loss due to her inability to use the laptop. Option C is incorrect because all requirements under section 2 (11) are not satisfied as there was no loss or injury suffered by her for non-charging of laptop.

63. (c) Option C is the correct answer because as per the passage, deficiency means any fault, imperfection, shortcoming or inadequacy in the quality, nature and manner of performance which is required to be maintained by or under any law for the time being in force or has been undertaken to be performed by a person in pursuance of a contract or otherwise in relation to any service and must include any act of negligence or omission or commission by such person which causes loss or injury to the consumer **or** deliberate withholding of relevant information by such person to the consumer. In this factual situation, Rajesh did suffer due to the neglect and inadequacy of the quality of service of air conditioning requiring hospitalization which resulted in loss in monetary terms and health. Therefore, he will succeed partially for hospitalization; but not for luggage as the passage mentions that loss of luggage is not a deficiency in service. Option A is incorrect because loss of luggage is not a deficiency in service as per the passage. Option B is incorrect because Rajesh suffered loss due to hospitalization. Option D is incorrect because there can be psychological or monetary injury suffered; here, monetary injury was suffered for hospital expenses.

64. (c) Option C is the correct answer because as per the passage, deficiency means any fault, imperfection, shortcoming or inadequacy in the quality, nature and manner of performance which is required to be maintained by or under any law for the time being in force or has been undertaken to be performed by a person in pursuance of a contract or otherwise in relation to any service and must include any act of negligence or omission or commission by such person which causes loss or injury to the consumer **or** deliberate withholding of relevant information by such person to the consumer. In this factual situation, Neha suffered shortcoming and inadequacy in quality and nature of performance of service which was a neglect resulting in loss or injury to her. Therefore, there will be successful claim for deficiency in service. Option A is incorrect because there was monetary injury from her salary; no psychological injury. Option B is incorrect because all the essential requirements of section 2 (11) are met. Option D is incorrect because she suffered loss or reduction in her salary due to the imperfection in the service provided by the Railways.

65. (d) Option D is correct. Option (a) is incorrect as it is clear from the facts that the village she resides in is under the jurisdiction of City A, (b) is incorrect as she is criminally liable under section 138 for failing to make payment via cheque, (c) is incorrect as even though she has committed a crime under the section 138, as she lies beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the magistrate it is required that an inquiry must be made before proceedings begin. Hence option (d) is the correct option as per the passage which states that if the accuse under section 138 resides beyond the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, an inquiry must be conducted before the proceeding against the accused as per section 202 of Cr. P. C.
66. (a) Option A is correct. Option (b) is incorrect as it cannot be inferred and also an inquiry is needed when the “accused” resides beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the Magistrate, (c) is incorrect as the inquiry is not up to Magistrate’s desire, it depend on whether the accused resides within or beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the Magistrate, (d) is incorrect as an inquiry is only required when the ‘accused’ under section 138 resides beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the Magistrate. Hence (a) is the correct option as Mana is the resident of City A, she resides within the territorial jurisdiction of the Magistrate and therefore as per section 202 of Cr.P.C. an inquiry for her case is not required for proceeding.
67. (b) Option B is correct. Option (a) is partially correct as it is a violation of section 202 in a way as prescribed that during inquiry witness statements should be permitted on affidavit, (c) is incorrect as Kala is not a criminal but an accused and during her inquiry the Magistrate is to allow witness statements on affidavit as evidence, (d) is incorrect as permitting evidence of witness statements on affidavit is prescribed under section 202 and it not up to Magistrate’s discretion. Option (b) is correct as per the passage and Kala can raise an objection because during inquiry the Magistrate permit witness statements on affidavit as evidence.
68. (d) Option D is correct. Option (a) is incorrect as per the passage the appellant court should have encouraged out of court settlement between the parties as that would have allowed the parties to reach an amicable decision and the case would no longer be pending, (b) is incorrect as it contradicts the passage, as per which in appeal cases against pending complaint cases under section 138 the appellant court must encourage to the parties to settle the matter through mediation, (c) is partially correct as the parties were ready for out of court settlement the court must encourage it. Hence (d) is correct as per the passage which states *“the appellate court before which appeals against the judgments in complaint under section 138 of the N.I. Act are pending are directed to make an effort to settle the dispute through mediation.”*
69. (a) Option A is correct. Option (b) is incorrect as the Magistrate is required when the “accused” resides beyond the his/her jurisdiction, (c) is incorrect as it cannot be inferred from the passage, (d) is incorrect as it is a reason for the Magistrate to restrict an inquiry. Hence (a) is the only correct option as per the passage which states *“if the accused in a section 138 case resides beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the magistrate, an inquiry must be conducted before proceeding against the accused as prescribed under section 202 of Cr.P.C;”*
70. (a) The correct answer is A because as per the passage, Section 14 of the Act deals with punishment for false or malicious complaint and false evidence. It states that the ICC “may recommend” to the employer to take action against the woman or the person who has made the complaint in accordance with the provisions of the service rules. This implies that the ICC has the authority to recommend legal action against the person responsible for the false or malicious complaint. Option B is incorrect because it suggests that the ICC can issue a warning and provide a chance to rectify actions, which is not mentioned in the passage. Option C is incorrect because it implies that the ICC reports the complaint to the employer, leaving the employer solely responsible for deciding on disciplinary measures, which is not specified in the passage. Option D is incorrect because it suggests that the ICC provides counseling and support to the person who made the false or malicious complaint, which is not mentioned in the passage.
71. (b) The correct answer is B because, according to the passage, every employer is required to form an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) at each office or branch with 10 or more employees. Under the Act, an aggrieved victim might be a woman of any age, whether or not she is employed [at the workplace], who claims to have been subjected to sexual harassment. These terms imply that the gender of the employees is unimportant when it comes to the formation of the ICC. As a result, we rule out options A and C. Option D is incorrect since passage talks about forming a committee if the company has 10 or more employees.
72. (b) The correct answer is B since, according to the passage, the complaint must be filed within three months of the date of the incident. P made the correct decision because the incident of sexual harassment occurred on July 17th and was timely reported by the end of July. As a result, we rule out options A and C. D is not the proper answer because it lacks legal argumentation. Being a crime alone is insufficient to answer the question.
73. (d) The correct answer is D, because the passage says that the ICC may either pass on the victim's complaint to the police or initiate an investigation that must be concluded within 90 days. The ICC has the same powers as a civil court in terms of

summoning and questioning someone under oath, as well as ordering the discovery and production of documents. Because the Act grants the ICC such authority, we rule out options A and C. B is not the correct answer since it gives the ICC absolute power, which is not the case here.

74. (c) The correct answer is C because, according to the passage, Section 14 of the Act deals with penalty for false or malicious complaints and false evidence. In such a circumstance, the ICC may suggest to the employer that action be taken against the female employee or the person who filed the complaint in accordance with the provisions of the service regulations. However, the Act makes it clear that action cannot be taken simply because the allegation could not be substantiated. As a result, we rule out options A and D. Option B is inaccurate since it does not answer the question.
75. (b) B is the correct answer with respect to the question asked because as per the passage, Vicarious Liability deals with cases where one person is liable for the acts of others which also means that in a case of vicarious liability both the person at whose behest the act is done as well as the person who does the act are liable, which is contrary to what has been stated in option B, hence it becomes the apt choice. The rest of the options are true and can be directly concluded from the passage itself.
76. (a) The correct answer is A because, according to the passage, the wrong must be committed during the course of employment in order for a person to be held liable under vicarious liability. Options B and Option C are both eliminated for the same reason. D is the incorrect answer because it offers an unreasonable alternative.
77. (b) The correct answer is B because, according to the passage, the wrong must be done while on the job. Because F's child pushed Y's child while playing, resulting in an injury, the act does not fall within the scope of employment. In the first place, there was no employment. Option A and C are also eliminated for the same reason. D is incorrect because it provides irrelevant reasoning.
78. (c) The correct answer is C because, according to the passage, the Union of India may sue or be sued under the name of the Union of India, and a State may sue or be sued under the name of the State. Options A and B are also eliminated for the same reason. D is not the correct answer because voluntarily purchasing the tickets with a meal does not absolve the government of liability.
79. (d) The correct answer is D because it makes no difference where the papers were corrected as long as that work was within the scope of employment. A is also not the correct answer for the same reason. B is not the correct answer because the University cannot be held responsible for all acts of K. C is not the correct answer because such excuses are not acceptable.

80. (a) Option A is correct. Even if X was under an undercover mission, killing Y was not at all required for him to take his bike. Even if Y denied, there were other means available with which X could have chased those two men. Since X had committed an illegal act under the guise of exercise of lawful discharge of his official duties, he will not get protection under section 197. Which eliminates option B & D and leaves us with A & C. between A & C, A is the correct answer due to precise explanation.
81. (d) Option D is correct. even if X did not kill Y, X has committed an illegal act in the furtherance of his discharge of official duties. Shooting Y anywhere was not necessary, he still had other means to chase those men. Since our answer from the previous question is not changing, the options with 'yes' are straightaway eliminated leaving us with only B & D; between them D holds true due to correct explanation.
82. (d) Option D is correct. As per the passage, Section 197 of CrPC is applicable only for police officers. In the given fact scenario, Rajesh is clearly not covered under this section. Although he was helping a police officer, this section will not be applicable on Rajesh. This makes Option D correct. Option A, B, and C are negated prima facie.
83. (d) Explanation: Option D is correct. Even if Rajesh did not hit the member brutally, he will still not be covered under Section 197 of CrPC. This section only deals with the police officers who act in course of their duties. This makes Option D correct. Option A, B, and C are again negated, since the section is not at all applicable.
84. (d) Option D is correct. As per Section 197 of CrPC, the act done by a police officer shall be in the course of his duty, and it shall not be illegal as well. Option A will not attract the section, as shooting multiple bullets is not the best course of action to stop a thief. Option C is an illegal act, which won't be covered under Section 197. Option B will not be covered under this section, as it only deals with police officers. Option D is correct, as the act is justified under the police officer's duties.

SECTION D: LOGICAL REASONING

85. (c) Option C captures the central idea of the passage, which is to explore the need to evolve the traditional definition of marriage and recognise the rights and dignity of same-sex couples in India. It also summarises the main theme that runs throughout the passage.
- Additional points:
- Option A partially agrees with the central idea of the passage, but only to a limited extent. It focuses on the historical and legal background of Section 377, which is only one aspect of the passage. It also ignores the main issue of

marriage equality, which is the core of the passage.

- This option supports some of the information given in the passage, such as the introduction of Section 377 by the British, its decriminalisation in India and the UK, and its impact on the LGBTQIA+ community.
- This option addresses the arguments and counterarguments of the petitioners and respondents in the marriage equality case, or their constitutional basis only as a subset.
- This option could be seen as a red herring, which is a logical fallacy.
- Option B partially agrees with the central idea of the passage, but only to a limited extent. It focuses on the arguments and counterarguments of the petitioners and respondents in the marriage equality case, which is only one aspect of the passage. It also ignores the broader context and implications of the issue, which are important for understanding its significance.
- This option supports some of the information given in the passage, such as the petitions being heard at the Supreme Court, the arguments made by both sides, and their legal references.
- This option does not address the historical and legal background of Section 377, or its impact on the LGBTQIA+ community.
- This option could be seen as an appeal to authority, which is a logical fallacy.
- Option C captures the central idea of the passage, which is to explore the need to evolve the traditional definition of marriage and recognise the rights and dignity of same-sex couples in India. It also summarises the main theme that runs throughout the passage.
- This option supports all of the information given in the passage, such as the petitions being heard at the Supreme Court, the arguments made by both sides, their constitutional basis, their impact on LGBTQIA+ community, and their relation to recent and contemporary liberal interpretations of marriage and gender roles.
- This option addresses both aspects of marriage equality: legal and social. It also acknowledges that it is a public debate that requires evolution.
- This option reflects both facts and opinions given in or implied by the passage. It also shows an understanding of its significance and implications.
- Option D contradicts the central idea of the passage, which is not to compare and contrast different interpretations of marriage and gender roles in India and the UK. It also introduces irrelevant information that is not given or implied in the passage, such as how marriage and gender roles are understood or recognised in different cultures or countries.
- This option does not support or challenge any

information given in the passage, which mainly focuses on India's legal and social scenario regarding marriage equality.

- This option does not address any of the arguments or counterarguments made by either side in the marriage equality case, or their constitutional basis.
- This option could be seen as an appeal to emotion, which is a logical fallacy.

86. (d) Option A can be inferred from the passage, as the author shows a positive tone and supportive stance towards recent and contemporary liberal interpretations of marriage and gender roles that encompass same-sex people. The author also challenges the traditional definition of marriage as the legal union of a man and a woman, which is at the centre of public debate.

Additional points:

- Option A can be inferred from the passage, as the author shows a positive tone and supportive stance towards recent and contemporary liberal interpretations of marriage and gender roles that encompass same-sex people. The author also challenges the traditional definition of marriage as the legal union of a man and a woman, which is at the centre of public debate.
 - This option supports the information given in the passage, such as the need to evolve the traditional definition of marriage and recognise the rights and dignity of same-sex couples.
 - This option addresses the main issue of marriage equality, which is the core of the passage.
 - This option reflects the author's opinion and perspective on the issue, which are clearly in favor of marriage equality and the petitioners' arguments.
- Refer to the lines, 'This churn in society signals that there is a need to evolve. Marriage has generally been understood as the legal union of a man and a woman. But recent and contemporary liberal interpretations of marriage and gender roles encompass marital relations between same-sex people.'
- Option B can be inferred from the passage, as the author shows a positive tone and supportive stance towards the petitioners' arguments that same-sex couples deserve and require legal sanction. The author also quotes Senior Advocate Menaka Guruswamy, who said that marriage is not only a question of dignity, but also a bouquet of rights that the LGBTQIA+ people are being denied.
 - This option supports the information given in the passage, such as the petitions being heard at the Supreme Court, the arguments made by both sides, and their constitutional basis.
 - This option addresses the main issue of marriage equality, which is the core of the

passage.

- This option reflects the author's opinion and perspective on the issue, which are clearly in favor of marriage equality and the petitioners' arguments.
- Option C can be inferred from the passage, as the author cites the counterarguments of the respondents' arguments that marriage is a sacramental union between a biological man and a biological woman.
- This option supports the information given in the passage, such as the petitions being heard at the Supreme Court, the arguments made by both sides, and their legal references.
- This option addresses the main issue of marriage equality, which is the core of the passage.
- Option D cannot be inferred from the passage, as the author does not compare or contrast the legal and social scenario of marriage equality in India and the UK. The author only mentions the historical origin of Section 377 and its decriminalisation in both countries, but does not elaborate on how marriage and gender roles are understood or recognised in different cultures or countries.
- This option does not support or challenge any information given in the passage, which mainly focuses on India's legal and social scenario regarding marriage equality.
- This option does not address any of the arguments or counterarguments made by either side in the marriage equality case, or their constitutional basis.
- This option introduces irrelevant information that is not given or implied in the passage, such as how marriage and gender roles are understood or recognised in different cultures or countries.
- This option could be seen as an appeal to emotion, which is a logical fallacy.

87. (d) Option D is the correct answer as it can be inferred from the passage that sexual minorities who have demanded equal marriage status have been alienated by the conventional binary. It can be inferred that there was no assimilation of such sexual minorities in the societal construct of conventional two person relationship recognized by law between a male and a female.

Option A is incorrect because there is discussion in the passage about marriage being a bundle of rights which makes it being a singular right with no connection untenable as per the passage.

Option B is incorrect because there is discussion in the passage about marriage equality flowing from some parts of the Constitution. Therefore, this cannot be inferred from the passage.

Option C is incorrect because there is discussion in the passage about some specific terminology like

“wife” becoming redundant from some laws like Hindu Marriage Act 1955 if marriage equality is recognised.

88. (d) Option D is not similar to the author's arguments in the given passage, as it argues for a subjective opinion that is based on personal taste and preference, and criticises those who disagree or differ from that opinion. Option D focuses on a movie review, while the passage focuses on marriage equality, which are different and unrelated issues.

Additional points:

- Option A is somewhat similar to the author's arguments in the given passage, as both argue for equal rights and dignity for a marginalised group, and criticise the dominant norms and structures that alienate or harm that group. However, option A focuses on gender equality, while the passage focuses on marriage equality, which are different but related issues.
- This option supports some of the information given in the passage, such as the recent and contemporary liberal interpretations of marriage and gender roles that encompass same-sex people.
- This option does not address the specific legal and social challenges faced by same-sex couples, or their demand for legal sanction for their relationships.
- This option could be seen as an analogy, which is a rhetorical device.
- Option B is somewhat similar to the author's arguments in the given passage, as both argue for a cause that is based on scientific evidence and moral responsibility, and criticise those who deny or ignore the facts and the need for change. However, option B focuses on climate change, while the passage focuses on marriage equality, which are different but related issues.
- This option supports some of the information given in the passage, such as the need to evolve the traditional definition of marriage and recognise the rights and dignity of same-sex couples.
- This option does not address the specific legal and social challenges faced by same-sex couples, or their demand for legal sanction for their relationships.
- This option could be seen as an analogy, which is a rhetorical device.
- Option C is similar to the author's arguments in the given passage, as both argue for a right that is based on the constitutional promise of dignity, equality and fraternity, and criticise those who oppose or undermine that right. Both also address a legal and social issue that is at the centre of public debate.
- This option supports all of the information given in the passage, such as the petitions being

heard at the Supreme Court, the arguments made by both sides, their constitutional basis, and their impact on the LGBTQIA+ community.

- This option addresses the main issue of marriage equality, which is the core of the passage.
- This option reflects the author's opinion and perspective on the issue, which are clearly in favor of marriage equality and against the respondents' arguments.
- Option D is not similar to the author's arguments in the given passage, as it argues for a subjective opinion that is based on personal taste and preference, and criticises those who disagree or differ from that opinion. Option D focuses on a movie review, while the passage focuses on marriage equality, which are different and unrelated issues.
- This option does not support or challenge any information given in the passage, which mainly focuses on India's legal and social scenario regarding marriage equality.
- This option does not address any of the arguments or counterarguments made by either side in the marriage equality case, or their constitutional basis.
- This option could be seen as an appeal to emotion, which is a logical fallacy.

89. (c) Option C is the correct answer as reading down is a legal interpretative tool which is used by Courts to interpret the law in a manner which is narrow so as to make it in harmony with other laws like Constitutional articles. This was done in the case of section 377 of the IPC.

Option A is incorrect because the phrase "reading down" is not literally interpreted to mean reading the provisions in a descending order but it means interpretation of the section or provision is narrowed.

Option B is incorrect because making the inoperative would mean that there is no applicability of the law while reading down just confines the applicability to some specific portion while making the remaining portion to be applicable in its confined form.

Option D is incorrect because reading down does not indicate amendment but is an interpretative tool by the Court which confines the section or the provision in a manner so as to confine it.

90. (c) Option A is a correct inference, but not an assumption of the overall arguments of the passage. It is one of the points that the author would agree with. Option B is, again, true, in the given context, but is too narrow to be the assumption for the entire passage. Option C is the correct assumption, for it forms the basis of the author's main idea that in the contemporary world, a traditional approach to the concept of marriage marginalises the right to

marriage equality flows from the Constitution's promise of dignity, equality and fraternity of the LGBTQIA+. Option D is far-fetched, for the author does not make any arguments in the passage for which option D forms the basis.

91. (a) The correct answer can be derived from the given part of the passage, "By suspending the Bills, Mr. Netanyahu has only delayed, and not resolved, the impact of the crisis. He has promised to return the Bills to the Knesset after a month through consensus. But it remains unclear how there will be nationwide consensus on such a polarising issue that has seen even diplomats on strike. He should rather convince his allies of the crisis their government is in, abandon the plan to weaken the judiciary altogether, and focus on the more pressing challenges Israel faces." B) This option is incorrect because the author clearly suggests that Mr. Netanyahu should abandon the plan to weaken the judiciary, not continue to push for it, which has triggered widespread resistance. C) This option is incorrect because the author suggests that it is unclear how there will be nationwide consensus on such a polarising issue and that Mr. Netanyahu should abandon the plan altogether. D) This option is incorrect because the author does not suggest that Mr. Netanyahu should step down as Prime Minister. Instead, the author suggests that he should abandon the plan to weaken the judiciary and focus on the more pressing challenges Israel faces.
92. (c) The passage states that the current crisis is arguably the toughest for Benjamin Netanyahu, and it goes on to mention the rebellion by the Defence Minister Yoav Gallant against passing the judicial overhaul Bills as evidence of the crisis that had grown out of Mr. Netanyahu's hands. The other options are incorrect because option A talks about a survey that has not been mentioned in the passage, option B mentions the suspension of the Bills but does not provide evidence of the crisis being Netanyahu's toughest, and option D mentions a warning by the National Security Minister, but it is not evidence of the current crisis being Netanyahu's toughest.
93. (a) The answer strengthens the author's argument by providing external evidence of the negative impact of the judicial overhaul Bills on human rights in Israel, supporting the widespread resistance against them. Option B is incorrect because it only provides the stance of one political party and not a broader picture of public opinion. Option C is incorrect because it contradicts the widespread protests and general strike mentioned in the passage. Option D is incorrect because it does not address the specific issue of the judicial overhaul Bills and instead focuses on Jewish identity. The passage does not mention any religious leader praising Prime Minister Netanyahu for his efforts. The paragraph that justifies the correct answer is the third one, which states that "the extreme right has long argued

that the judicial checks and balances are preventing the country from realizing its true Jewish identity." The report by Amnesty International would provide evidence to support the idea that the judicial overhaul Bills are undermining human rights in Israel.

94. (c) It will further shift Israel's polity towards the extreme right. The passage states that the judicial overhaul Bills would give Parliament control over judicial appointments and the powers to override Supreme Court rulings, which is a push by the extreme right to realise Israel's true Jewish identity. Mr. Netanyahu's government, which comprises right-wing, religious, and far-right parties, has overseen a dramatic shift in Israel's polity towards the extreme right. Therefore, passing the Bills would further shift Israel's polity towards the extreme right. Options A, B, and D are incorrect because they are not supported by any evidence in the passage.
95. (d) The author argues that the political crisis in Israel is caused by the government's attempt to pass judicial overhaul Bills, which would give Parliament control over judicial appointments and the powers to override Supreme Court rulings. The author suggests that Mr. Netanyahu should abandon the plan to weaken the judiciary, focus on the more pressing challenges Israel faces, and convince his allies of the crisis their government is in. Therefore, option D is the correct answer. Option A is incorrect as the passage mentions that Mr. Netanyahu has overseen a dramatic shift towards the extreme right, not that he is the first Prime Minister to do so. Option B is incorrect as the passage mentions that the Bills were suspended, not passed. Option C is incorrect as the passage mentions that Mr. Netanyahu suspended the Bills, not that he should continue to push for them even if it triggers a civil war.
96. (c) The correct answer is evident from the concluding paragraph of the passage. The author suggests that Mr. Netanyahu should abandon the plan to weaken the judiciary, focus on the more pressing challenges Israel faces, and convince his allies of the crisis their government is in. Hence, option C is the correct answer. Option A is incorrect because the author does not agree with the government's plan to weaken the judiciary. The passage suggests that such a move has triggered widespread resistance from different sections. Option B is incorrect because the author describes the current crisis as arguably Mr. Netanyahu's toughest, and he argues that suspending the Bills only delayed, and not resolved, the impact of the crisis. Option D is incorrect because the passage does not suggest that Mr. Ben-Gvir is the cause of the crisis or that firing him would resolve it.
97. (c) The correct answer is C. Refer to, "*The Ministry of External Affairs statement, that "invented names"*

will not alter the reality that Arunachal Pradesh is an integral part of India, mirrors what India had said in 2021 when China "renamed" 15 places; in 2017, there were six names. IT WOULD BE A MISTAKE, GIVEN THE TIMING, to ASSUME that the CHINESE DECISION IS A REPETITION OF ITS PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS. The MOVE in 2017 was seen as RETALIATION after the Dalai Lama's visit to Tawang. In 2021, the MOVE FOLLOWED CHINA'S new "Land and State Border Law", THAT VIRTUALLY AUTHORISED THE GOVERNMENT to RECLAIM territories claimed by China, and was seen as a way to reassert its claim over the States as a whole." Option (a) is out of the context as there is no mention of the India China border dispute raised to UN. Hence, it is wrong. Option (b) talks about India and China have been engaged in scuffles and dialogue to exacerbate the border tension which is not correct in the eye of the passage. Option (d) is false as the CAPITALISED part in the explanation justifies that it is a retaliation and not any other motive.

98. (a) The correct answer is A. Option A would weaken the author's argument because if the China Ministry of Civil affairs has not made any official territorial claims on Arunachal Pradesh, it could be argued that the Chinese Ministry of Civil Affairs' attempt to rename areas in the region is not a deliberate affront to India's territorial sovereignty becomes false. Option (b) is wrong because it strengthens the claim. Option (c) is wrong because it strengthens the argument. Option (d) is also weakens the argument but it suggests in relation to other countries also. Where as the discussion in the passage is around India and China border dispute. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.
99. (d) The correct answer is D. The passage states that China's attempt to claim areas of Arunachal Pradesh could be seen as a deliberate affront to India's territorial sovereignty, and reflects the nadir in ties and the lack of meaningful dialogue between the two countries. The passage further notes that until the Indian government probes the reasons behind China's moves and the motivation for its persistent aggressions, it will be hard to prepare for a future course of action. Option A is incorrect because the passage does not suggest any indication of India severing diplomatic ties with China. It is an extreme and unreasonable option. Option B is incorrect because the passage does not suggest any indication of India occupying Chinese territories along the Line of Actual Control. It appears far-fetched. Option C is incorrect because the passage does not suggest any indication of the global community intervening to resolve the territorial dispute.
100. (a) The correct answer is A. The author argues that until the government probes the reasons behind China's moves and the motivation for its persistent

aggressions, it will be hard to prepare for a future course of action. Option A supports the author's argument by providing external evidence of China's aggressive behavior towards its neighboring countries, which validates the need for the Indian government to take the issue seriously and probe the reasons behind China's moves. Option B is incorrect as it talks about the Indian public's sentiment, which does not necessarily have a direct impact on the government's actions. Option C is incorrect because an expert's statement alone does not necessarily prove the author's argument. Option D is incorrect as it only confirms the movement of Chinese troops, without providing any context or evidence to support the author's argument.

101. (d) The correct answer is D. The author's argument revolves around China's attempt to claim areas of Arunachal Pradesh and India's rejection of this claim. To hold this argument, it is necessary to assume that China's attempt to rename areas in Arunachal Pradesh is a deliberate affront to India's territorial sovereignty, which is mentioned in the passage: "The names... leave little doubt that China's list... is a deliberate affront to India's territorial sovereignty." Option A is incorrect because the passage mentions that there have been ongoing territorial disputes between India and China: "political relations have not been resumed... and transgressions that have led to scuffles." Option B is incorrect because the passage does not suggest that the Indian government plans to take military action against China: "it will be hard to prepare for a future course of action." Option C is incorrect because the passage mentions the lack of meaningful political dialogue between India and China: "political relations have not been resumed... although there have been some meetings between Foreign and Defence Ministers."

102. (d) The correct answer is D. The main conclusion of the passage is that the Indian government needs to investigate the reasons behind China's recent aggressive actions and lack of meaningful dialogue in order to prepare for future course of action. This is evident from the final sentence of the passage, "Until the government probes the reasons behind China's moves and the motivation for its persistent aggressions, it will be hard to prepare for a future course of action, even as it counters China's false narrative and a renaming of areas that are firmly within India's boundaries." Option A is incorrect because the passage does not suggest immediate military action. Option B is partly correct but does not encompass the overall main idea of the passage. Option C is incorrect as it talks about lack of discussion is the result of tussle where as in the passage the author says India has to investigate the motives of China to advance any future course of action.

103. (d) The correct answer is D. The passage argues that the

revisions made to the social science textbooks in India have been done without adequate consultation with experts and are aimed at papering over important social and political realities and preventing students from engaging with them critically. The revisions betray an anxiety to escape unpalatable facts and maintain a particular ideological stance, rather than fostering critical thinking and a nuanced understanding of the complexities of social and political structures. The correct answer is option D, which correctly summarizes this main conclusion of the passage. Option A is incorrect because the passage notes that the revisions did not address important gaps and deficits in the textbooks. Option B is incorrect because the passage explicitly states that the revisions were conducted without adequate consultation with experts. Option C is incorrect because while the passage advocates for promoting critical thinking, it notes that the revisions made to the textbooks do the opposite.

104. (d) The correct answer is D. Option D is correct because the second paragraph talks about how the revisions in the social science textbooks do not address gaps and deficits, but instead excise content related to chapters in history that have acquired political overtones under the current regime, and how the pruning exercise was conducted without adequate consultation with experts. This paragraph highlights the flaws in the revisions and justifies the claim made in the main conclusion of the passage. A) The paragraph does mention periodic "rationalisation" endeavours, but it does not highlight the need for it. Moreover, it is not the main idea of the paragraph. B) The paragraph does mention empowering teachers and developing critical faculties, but the option contradicts it (irrelevance) C) The paragraph does not justify the government's decision to delete content related to chapters in history that have acquired political overtones. On the contrary, it suggests that the revisions do not address gaps and deficits in the curriculum.

105. (c) The correct answer is C. The passage clearly states that the recent revisions to the social science textbooks in India have removed important content related to chapters in history that have acquired political overtones under the current regime. The passage also argues that these changes have been made without adequate consultation with experts and have the effect of preventing students from engaging with important social and political realities critically. Therefore, option C is the correct answer. Option A is incorrect because the passage states that the pruning exercise was conducted without adequate consultation with experts. Option B is incorrect because the passage mentions that the NEP underlines the importance of developing the student's critical faculties. Option D is incorrect because the passage does not suggest that the

revisions have made knowledge more attractive and accessible.

106. (b) The correct answer is B. The passage argues that the revisions in social science textbooks have been made without adequate consultation with experts. This lack of consultation is a marked contrast to the wide-ranging conversations that the same government had before framing the National Education Policy 2020. Option B correctly identifies this point and strengthens the author's argument by stating that the government should have consulted with experts before implementing the revisions. Instead it was done on the basis of cherry picking. Option A is incorrect because the passage does not mention maintaining the uniformity of content across the country as a reason for the revisions. Option C is incorrect because while the passage does mention reducing the curriculum load on students as a justification for the revisions, it argues that the deletions have been made without proper consultation with experts. Option D is incorrect because the passage argues that the revisions are aimed at removing content related to chapters in history that have acquired political overtones under the current regime, and that they could come in the way of the student engaging with important questions of caste, class, and religion and their relationship to power. This option is stating opposite of it.
107. (a) The correct answer is A. Option A weakens the author's argument by suggesting that the revisions were made with the intention of providing a more streamlined and relevant curriculum for students, rather than with the intention of avoiding uncomfortable facts and promoting a particular ideological stance. This option is correct because it contradicts the author's assertion that the revisions were made without adequate consultation with experts and were meant to paper over important social and political realities. Option B is incorrect because it suggests that the revisions were necessary to include new findings and perspectives in the disciplines, which the author acknowledges as a necessary aspect of curriculum reform. It also does not negate the political propaganda. Option C is incorrect because the passage explicitly states that the revisions were made without adequate consultation with experts. Option D is incorrect because the author argues that the revisions threaten to undo one of the most progressive aspects of the NEP approach, which emphasizes the importance of promoting critical thinking and a nuanced understanding of social and political structures. It strengthens the author's contention.
108. (b) The correct answer is B. The author argues that the revisions made to the social science textbooks are not beneficial to the students' education, as they remove important historical events and social realities that students should engage with critically.

The argument depends on the assumption that the changes made to the textbooks are not in the best interest of the students, and are instead motivated by political considerations. This assumption is supported by several points made in the passage, such as the lack of consultation with experts and the removal of content related to chapters with political overtones under the current regime. Option A is not the correct answer as it is a fact stated in the passage. Option C is a valid point made in the passage, but it is not the assumption on which the author's argument depends. Option D is incorrect as it is a claim made by the author, not an assumption on which their argument depends.

SECTION - E : QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Hint [109-112]: Given:

In the beginning, the company has 40% male employees and the remaining female employees.

Current number of total employees = 600

Male employees: $40\% \text{ of } 600 = 0.4 \times 600 = 240$

Female employees: $60\% \text{ of } 600 = 0.6 \times 600 = 360$

Each year, the company hires 5% of male employees and 8% of female employees, 3% of male employees, and 10% of female employees resign.

Common Calculation:

Male employees hired 1st year: $5\% \text{ of } 600 = 0.05 \times 600 = 30$

Female employees hired 1st year: $8\% \text{ of } 600 = 0.08 \times 600 = 48$

Male employees resigned 1st year: $3\% \text{ of } 600 = 0.03 \times 600 = 18$

Female employees resigned 1st year: $10\% \text{ of } 600 = 0.1 \times 600 = 60$

After 3 years,
the total number of male employees can be calculated as follows:

Total male employees = Initial male employees + (Male employees hired - Male employees resigned) $\times 3$
 $= 240 + (30 - 18) \times 3 = 240 + 12 \times 3 = 240 + 36 = 276$

the total number of female employees can be calculated as follows:

Total female employees = Initial female employees + (Female employees hired - Female employees resigned) $\times 3$
 $= 360 + (48 - 60) \times 3 = 360 + (-12) \times 3 = 360 - 36 = 324$

109. (c) Total number of managerial employees = 60% of total male employees + 30% of total female employees
 $= (0.6 \times 276) + (0.3 \times 324) = 165.6 + 97.2 = 262.8 \approx 262$
 So, the Percentage of total managerial employees = $\frac{262}{600} \times 100 = 43.67\% \approx 44\%$

Hence, Option C is correct

110. (a) Total number of non-managerial employees = Total employees - Total managerial employee
 $= 600 - 262 = 338$

Hence, Option A is correct.

111. (d) The initial number of female employees = 60% of 600 = 360
After 3 years the total number of female employees = 324

So, Percentage of female employees resign

$$= \frac{360-324}{360} \times 100 = \frac{36}{360} \times 100 = 10\%$$

Hence, Option D is correct.

112. (b) $\frac{276 - 240}{240} \times 100 = 15\%$

Hint [113-116]:

Since, Tanu and Manu invested same amount Rs. P in scheme A and B.

Difference simple and compound interest after 2 years at same rate = $P(R/100)^2 = 3500$

$$P * (25/100)^2 = 3500$$

$$P = \text{Rs.} 56000$$

$$\text{Total interest received by Manu} = (56000 * 25 * 2)/100 = \text{Rs.} 28000$$

Total amount spent by Manu on food and rent together = $(35 + 25)\%$ of 28000 = Rs.16800

Total amount spent by Manu on shopping = $Q\%$ of 28000 = $28000 - (16800 + 7000) = 4200$

$$Q = (4200 * 100)/28000$$

$$Q = 15$$

Total amount spent by Manu on shopping = 15% of 28000 = Rs.4200

Total amount spent by Manu on shoes = 80% of 3000 = Rs.2400

Total amount spent by Manu on dress = $R = 4200 - 2400 = \text{Rs.} 1800$

113. (c) Value of P = 56000.

114. (d) Value of Q = 15.

115. (b) Value of R = 1800.

116. (b) $56000 \left(1 + \frac{25}{100}\right)^2 - 56000 = 31500$

Hint [117-118]: Common Solution:

The ratio of the number of people who stayed in hotels managed by ABC in the years 1996, 2000, 2004, and 2008 is in the ratio 3 : 11 : 12 : 15 respectively.

Let the number of people who stayed in these hotels in 1996, 2000, 2004 and 2008 be 3k, 11k, 12k and 15k respectively.

So, the number of people in 2012 = $15k + 13.33\%$ of $15k = 17k$

Also, the ratio for the number of people who stayed in hotels managed by ABC company in 2008, 2016, 2017 and 2018 is 12 : 14 : 15 : 18

So, the number of people who stayed in these hotels in 2016, 2017 and 2018 are $15k \times \frac{14}{12}$, $15k \times \frac{15}{12}$

and $15k \times \frac{18}{12}$ respectively or $\frac{35k}{2}$, $\frac{75k}{4}$ and $\frac{45k}{2}$ respectively.

Similarly, the number of people who stayed in these hotels in the year 2020 are $\frac{45k}{2} \times \frac{15k}{12}$ or $\frac{225k}{8}$.

So, the ratio of the number of people who stayed in the hotels managed by ABC company in 1996, 2000, 2004, 2008, 2012, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2020 are 3

: 11 : 12 : 15 : 17 : $\frac{35}{2}$: $\frac{75}{4}$: $\frac{45}{2}$: $\frac{225k}{8}$ respectively or

24 : 88 : 96 : 120 : 136 : 140 : 150 : 180 : 225.

117. (b) Number of females who stayed in the hotels managed by ABC company in 2017 = $\frac{2}{5} \times 150x = 60x$

According to the question,

$$180x - 60x = 240000$$

$$\text{So, } x = 2000$$

$$\text{Required answer} = 90x = 180000$$

Hence, option B is the correct answer.

118. (b) Required answer = $\frac{140}{96} \times 48000 = 70000$

Hence, option B is the correct answer.

Hint [119-120]: Dorms 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 – either need moderate repair

Or

Extensive repair

Dorms 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 – either need light repair or extensive repair Since 3/6, 3/9, dorm 6, light repair dorm 9 – moderate repair.

Since, dorm 8 needing the minimum repair = 1 crore. We gather following information from the data given.

Dorms	Estimated repair cost (crore)
1	3/4/5/6
2	1/2/5/6
3	3/4
4	5
5	3/4
6	2
7	6
8	1
9	3/4
10	1/2/5/6

119. (d) Dorm 10 estimated repair cost is 6 crore

120. (a) 9 Odd number dorms are 1, 2, 5, 7, 9

Since there are 3 dorms whose repair cost is 3 crore and 1 dorm with repair cost of 4 crore

$$\rightarrow \text{total cost for odd-numbered dorms} = 3 \times 3 + 4 + 6 = 19 \text{ crore}$$

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