

MOCK COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST 2025

MOCK CLAT #05

ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS

SECTION-A : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1. (d) D is the correct answer because the teacher's suggestion to Wilkes was that she should become a computer programmer. The passage mentions that computer programming involves writing software code.
A is incorrect because the teacher didn't suggest the 'computer programmer' profession as an alternative to pursue. The teacher didn't ask her to not become a lawyer or to not pursue litigation.
B is incorrect because it is in total contradiction to what the teacher suggested.
C is incorrect because the teacher wasn't specific about her choosing a job at M.I.T.
2. (a) A is the correct answer because the word 'whiz' in the given sentence means a person who is extremely astute or razor-sharp or clever at something, particularly in programming in this context.
B stands eliminated because a whiz is not necessarily the best performer in the market.
C is incorrect because the passage doesn't suggest that Wilkes was experienced or had worked in programming for a long time. It only suggests that she became skilled quickly.
D is incorrect because, Wilkes, as per the passage wasn't an employer and whiz doesn't anyway mean anything alike.
3. (d) D is the correct answer. The passage says 'even getting the program into the IBM 704 was a laborious affair.' A laborious affair is not an elementary affair, in fact quite the opposite. So, the passage suggests precisely the inverse as to what's mentioned in option D.

A is incorrect because as per the last para, 'There were no keyboards or screens'.

B is incorrect because the last line of the passage clearly suggests how computers could execute and present results.

C is incorrect because the second line of the last para, 'which required her to write in an abstruse "assembly language" clearly suggests the use of assembly language

4. (c) The correct answer is C as the passage details her journey from discovering computer programming as a career option to becoming skilled in it.
A cannot be the right answer because it is not the main idea of the passage and can only be found in the beginning of the passage. A only happens to be a supporting idea.
B is incorrect because IBM 704 finds a mention only in the last paragraph of the passage and doesn't reflect the main idea.
D is incorrect because Mary Allen being told about not pursuing litigation sets the base for the passage isn't the main idea since it doesn't reflect throughout the passage.
5. (d) D is the correct answer because an analogy is a simpler model for a more sophisticated one, typically for the purpose of explanation or clarification and here we're told how symbolic logic and coding share similar attributes.
A is incorrect because metaphor presents something to be of something else by drawing a comparison but that is not the case here- we're told symbolic logic resembles coding, but not that it is coding in itself.
B is incorrect because simile compares two different things using 'like' or 'as', which is not present in the given sentence.

C is incorrect because personification attributes human qualities to inanimate things or ideas, which is not the case in the sentence in reference.

6. (c) Going through the passage, we come across the issues PSU banks are facing. In Paragraph 2, it has been mentioned that appointment of top officials has not been done since long time, which signifies the poor supervision of the activities of banks. In paragraph 3, the inability of banks to resolve the bad assets has been discussed for which asset Reconstruction Company has been decided to form. In paragraph 4. The need for governance reforms has been discussed. Whereas, Sentence (II) is irrelevant with respect to the passage. Hence option (c) is the most appropriate choice.
7. (a) We can assert from paragraph 3 that formation of a government owned asset reconstruction company is detrimental since, that the government is not in the position to provide significant amount of capital to resolve the bad assets.
This proves the fidelity of option (a). Refer to the lines of 3rd paragraph "The basic problem will be one of valuation of stressed assets. For instance, if they are transferred at par and the resolution is left to a government owned ARC, it could end up creating more complications in the system. Also, the ARC will need a significant amount of capital, which the government is not in a position to provide."
8. (c) Here (paragraph 4 and paragraph 5) the emphasis has been laid on the governance reforms needed by the banks. By initiating broad reforms, government can bring transformation in the current situation of banks. Thus, we can easily point out that sentence (c) forms a connection with paragraph 4 and hence is the correct answer choice.
9. (d) All the three objectives of the government have been mentioned in the passage. For expression (1) refer to the 1st paragraph "though the government is in the process of recapitalizing state-run banks, it is likely that the current Rs 2.11 trillion PSU bank recapitalization plan will not be sufficient to put the PSU banks back on track." For the 2nd objective, refer to the 2nd paragraph, "A number of present and former senior executives are under investigation for past transactions. The government must ensure that investigations don't become a witch-hunt, and that the issue is handled with utmost care." While the 3rd objective to be focused by banks is mentioned in 2nd paragraph "However, it is also likely that the government will find it difficult to attract talent due to the fear of investigative agencies among bankers." Since, all three areas of government that requires focus have been illustrated in the passage, option (f) becomes the right choice.
10. (c) 'Mulling' is a verb which means think about (something) carefully, especially before making a decision or reaching a conclusion. It has been used in paragraph 3 indicating the deep thought given on

the formation of an asset reconstruction committee for resolving the bad loan. This suggests that sentence (c) is the most appropriate choice. Other sentences are not related to the word 'mulling'. Refer the lines "The government is now mulling the formation of an asset reconstruction company (ARC) for faster resolution of bad loans and has constituted a committee to make recommendations in this regard."

11. (b) B is the correct answer. The author tells us how even though presence of minute details can be plodding/unexciting, Greta is still right in doing so. A cannot be the right answer because despite the author finding it monotonous, they don't discourage the same.
C is incorrect because the author doesn't express nostalgia so to speak and is reminiscent.
D cannot be true because the author doesn't have any hatred or denial towards Greta's attention to details in her book.
12. (a) A is the right answer. The idiom 'something is telling' means that it shows the true nature of a person or a situation. Hence 'disclosing' fits perfectly.
B & D are incorrect along the same line, that is they suggest that the book motivated the reader to take action or adopt a certain perspective, whereas the sentence simply describes it as providing information.
C, 'Insightful' implies that the book offered a deep understanding or perception, which may or may not be true in this case.
13. (b) The correct answer is B. The passage states that "Greta Thunberg, barely out of her teens, offers that blueprint." This implies that the book focuses on outlining a blueprint for individual and collective action to address the challenges of climate change. A cannot be the right answer because the passage doesn't shed much light on the content of the book and that anyway isn't the main focus.
Option C isn't the correct answer because arguing against the efficacy of current policies addressing climate change isn't the main focus of the book.
Option D isn't the best answer because while the passage mentions Greta's criticism of world leaders and their lack of action on climate change, it does not suggest that this is the main focus of her book.
14. (a) A is the correct answer. An anthology can be described as a collection of selected writings by various authors, of the same period, or on the same subject. The passage states that "The Climate Book is not the least of these endeavors. At 464 pages, the edited volume includes contributions from an impressive list of experts."
Option B cannot be correct because extensive coverage of topics does not necessarily make a book an anthology. It could simply be a comprehensive book on the subject.

Option C is incorrect because while the book does provide a blueprint for action to address climate change, this is not a defining characteristic of an anthology.

Option D is incorrect because while the book may include Greta's personal experiences and perspectives, this is again not a defining characteristic of an anthology.

15. (a) A is the correct answer because Spiral-bound basically means to be bound with a wire or plastic spiral threaded through a row of holes.
B is incorrect because the phrasal doesn't refer to a type of book cover made of spiral metal.
C is incorrect because the phrase doesn't indicate a spiral design on the cover.
D is also incorrect because the phrase doesn't refer to graphics inside the pages.
16. (d) The correct answer is D. Ominous is the most appropriate choice for the mood of the passage as the passage creates a sense of mystery and foreboding in readers, as if something bad is about to happen.
A is incorrect because the passage doesn't instill some sense of sadness in readers. Instead, it presents the situation in a more matter-of-fact manner and focuses on the search efforts and the setting of Yosemite National Park.
B is incorrect because even though there are references to a murder case and the search for a missing person throughout the passage, the passage does not focus on describing any graphic or horrific details.
C is incorrect since while there is some tragedy expected due to the seriousness of the situation towards the end of the passage, the overall tone isn't tragic.
17. (b) The correct answer is B as the option that cannot be inferred from the passage is B. While the passage mentions that it is the height of the summer tourist season and that the park's clinic is busy with visitors, it does not hint towards Yosemite National Park being a popular tourist destination for kids.
Option A is not correct because the passage mentions Dr. Kidd as Yosemite National Park's medical director, implying that he is a physician who works at the park's clinic.
Option C is not correct because the passage clearly mentions that "Armstrong had lived with her boyfriend, another Yosemite Institute naturalist, along with a second roommate, in a green cabin set by itself at the edge of a golden meadow."
Option D cannot be the correct answer because the passage clearly states that "After only a few minutes, they spotted footprints, broken saplings, trampled ferns and grass—all evidence of a recent run."
18. (b) The correct answer is B. The passage states that Kidd is the medical director of Yosemite National Park's clinic and was asked to join the search as a member of the park's medical staff.

Option A is outright stupid and there's no such hint in the passage and can be eliminated right away.
Option C is not right either because there's no reference of Kidd being a naturalist in the passage.
Option D is not correct because the passage nowhere mentions that Kidd is a member of the police department.

19. (a) The correct answer is A, Called in. In this context, 'called in' means that Kidd contacted the park dispatcher by phone or radio. The other options do not fit in the context. Option B, 'Called after' usually means to name a child or person after someone else, which doesn't make any sense in this context. Option C, 'Called out' typically means to announce something publicly or to challenge or confront someone, which doesn't again fit here. Option D, 'Called off' means to cancel something, Kidd didn't do anything like that here.
20. (b) The correct answer is B. In the passage, it is mentioned that Foresta is a 'wooded glen' which has been described as '30 cabins, inhabited mostly by park employees, scattered across the bottom of a wooded glen'. Therefore, the word 'glen' here refers to a narrow valley, which is typically surrounded by steep sides or cliffs.
Option A is incorrect because 'glen' does not refer to a large flat area covered with grass.
Option C is also incorrect because 'glen' is not necessarily a 'thickly wooded area', although it can be wooded.
Option D is incorrect because 'glen' does not refer to a small stream of water flowing through rocks, but rather the valley itself.
21. (a) The correct answer is A. Primitivism can be described as a 'recurrent theory or belief, as in philosophy or art, that the qualities of primitive or chronologically early cultures are superior to those of contemporary' and the definition thus most closely align with that of option A which also presents past, unsophisticated life in a positive way. Option B doesn't perfectly address primitivism and is irrelevant because primitivism as a philosophy is more about living and less about the hunter-gatherers specifically.
Option C and D can be eliminated outright because primitivism isn't about material wealth.
22. (c) The correct answer is C as Anthropologists are social scientists who study human societies and cultures across time and space. C is the broadest, most suitable option and is eligible to be the correct answer.
A is incorrect because an anthropologist's job isn't necessarily criticizing the ancient way of living.
B is incorrect because their job isn't necessarily thinking about overall societal improvement either, that can only be said to be a part of their job and fails to cover the broader aspect.
D is incorrect because again, comparing the way of living in ancient times to that of now is too specific

even though anthropologists can sometimes be found engaging in the same.

23. (c) The correct answer is C. The essay 'The Original Affluent Society' by Marshall Sahlins, which is talked about in the passage, redefined the realm of anthropological study of hunter-gatherers. The essay challenged the commonly held belief that hunter-gatherers were unable to move forward technologically and were constantly struggling for existence. Sahlins argued that hunter-gatherers were truly prosperous members of society, getting affluence not via material goods but instead by their capacity to meet their most basic needs with a minimum amount of work. The main focus of the text is on how Sahlins' essay questioned conventional conceptions about hunter-gatherers. A is incorrect because it happens to be only a sub-topic. B is incorrect since it doesn't fully encompass the main idea of the passage. D is also incorrect as it is too general and doesn't best work as the main idea of the passage.
24. (d) The correct answer is D. The passage presents a scholarly discussion of anthropological theories and debates, and examines the work of Marshall Sahlins in a serious manner. A is a close option, while the author may appreciate the contributions of Sahlins, the overall tone of the passage is intellectual inquiry and analysis, rather than personal admiration towards specific someone-so it stands incorrect. B is incorrect because humanistic tone means supporting the principles of humanism, which is not the case here. C is incorrect too. The language of the passage is in fact formal and academic, with references to specific works and ideas, and there is no indication of sarcasm, humour, or anything remotely alike.

SECTION -B : CURRENT AFFAIRS, INCLUDING GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

25. (b) India is now placed 127 out of 146 nations in terms of gender parity, up from 135 last year, according to the annual Global Gender Gap Report, 2023. The gender gap has closed by 64.3% in India.
26. (b) The World Economic Forum (WEF) is planning to establish a 'Skills and Gender Parity Accelerator' in India. This initiative is aimed at bolstering public-private partnerships to prepare the Indian workforce for future work trends, develop the digital and green economy, and ensure that women have the necessary skills for the new economy. Additionally, Smriti Irani, the Union Minister for Women and Child Development in India, has persuaded the WEF to include women's participation in panchayats and local governance, as well as India's gender budget, in the Global Gender Gap Report. These modifications to the report's parameters are

expected to improve India's ranking in the WEF's Global Gender Gap Report.

27. (b) The report identifies major global risks for the next 2 years and the next 10 years. In the next 2 years, the major risks include the cost of living, natural disasters and extreme weather events, and geoeconomic confrontation. In the next 10 years, the major risks include failure to mitigate climate change and biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse.
28. (d) The report examines four areas of inequality between men and women in economies around the globe: economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, political empowerment, and health and survival. For women's political participation, the WEF looks at the number of women in the Union Cabinet and members in both houses of Parliament. The inclusion of women's participation at the panchayat level is a significant change.
29. (d) The World Economic Forum (WEF) will consider the participation of women at the panchayat level in its future Global Gender Gap reports, which will improve India's global standing. The WEF is re-examining and changing the indices for the ranking according to a written assurance given to Union Women and Child Development Minister Smriti Irani.
30. (b) The key focus of the 'Saptarishi' priority in the Union Budget 2023-24 is **Inclusive Development**. The 'Saptarishi' priority is a seven-point strategy that includes various sectors such as agriculture, education, health, reaching the last mile, infrastructure and investment, unleashing potential, and green growth. The focus on Inclusive Development under this priority includes initiatives like building digital public infrastructure for agriculture, funding for agri-startups, increasing agriculture credit target, launching a new sub-scheme of PM Matsya Sampada Yojana for fishermen, fish vendors and MSMEs, and more. National - Economy - Budget
31. (c) The new scheme for the promotion of green growth is called Harit Pragati Yojana. This scheme is aimed at promoting sustainable practices and green growth. It is part of the government's broader initiative to combat climate change and promote sustainable development. The new scheme for the promotion of agri-startups is called Krishi Startup Yojana. This scheme is aimed at providing financial assistance and support to startups in the agriculture sector. It is part of the government's broader initiative to boost the agriculture sector and promote innovation in it.
32. (c) The estimated fiscal deficit for the financial year 2023-24, according to the Union Budget 2023-24, is 5.9% of GDP. Fiscal deficit is the difference between the total income of the government (total taxes and non-debt capital receipts) and its total

expenditure. A fiscal deficit situation occurs when the government's expenditure exceeds its income. This 5.9% fiscal deficit indicates that the government is spending beyond its means.

The proposed capital outlay for the Railways in the Union Budget 2023-24 is Rs 2.40 lakh crore. Capital outlay is the amount of money allocated for long-term physical assets like infrastructure, buildings, and equipment. This is the highest ever outlay for the Railways, indicating a significant investment in this sector.

33. (a) The vision for the Amrit Kaal, as stated in the Union Budget 2023-24, is an empowered and inclusive economy that is technology-driven and knowledge-based with a robust financial sector. The term 'Amrit Kaal' refers to a period of rejuvenation and prosperity. The vision includes leveraging transformative opportunities such as economic empowerment of women through Self-Help Groups (SHGs), skill development through PM Vishwakarma KAushal Samman (PM VIKAS), tourism promotion in mission mode, and green growth.

34. (a) Then hence correct answer option(a)

35. (b) The scheme will widen Prasar Bharati's reach, including in the Left-Wing Extremism (LWE), border, and strategic areas, and provide high-quality content to the viewers.

It will increase coverage of AIR FM (frequency modulation) transmitters in the country to 66% by geographical area and 80% by population, up from 59% and 68% respectively.

The scheme also envisages free distribution of over 8 lakh DD Free Dish STBs (Set Top Box) to people living in remote, tribal, LWE, and border areas.

In addition to enhancing the scope of public broadcasting, the project has the potential to generate indirect employment by way of manufacturing and services related to supply and installation of broadcast equipment.

36. (b) The Central government has approved the Broadcasting Infrastructure and Network Development (BIND) Scheme with an outlay of Rs.2,539.61 crore up to 2025-26.

The scheme is for providing financial support to Prasar Bharati for expenses related to expansion and upgradation of its broadcasting infrastructure, content development, and civil work related to the organization.

Prasar Bharati, as the public broadcaster of the country, is the most important vehicle of information, education, entertainment, and engagement for the people, especially in the remote areas of the country through Doordarshan (DD) and All India Radio (AIR).

37. (d) The scheme will widen Prasar Bharati's reach, including in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE), border, and strategic areas, and provide high-quality content to the viewers.

It will increase coverage of AIR FM (frequency modulation) transmitters in the country to 66% by geographical area and 80% by population, up from 59% and 68% respectively.

38. (c) Radio signals are a form of electromagnetic radiation. Electromagnetic waves consist of oscillating electric and magnetic fields that travel through space. These waves can travel through a vacuum, such as outer space, as well as through various media, including the Earth's atmosphere. Radio signals, like other forms of electromagnetic waves, are characterized by their frequency and wavelength. They are generated by an antenna, which produces an oscillating electric current. This current creates an oscillating electromagnetic field that radiates away from the antenna as radio waves. These waves can then be received and detected by an appropriate receiver, allowing for the transmission of radio signals.

39. (d) KDKA, situated in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is universally acknowledged as the pioneering commercial radio station that initiated consistent broadcasting. On November 2, 1920, KDKA achieved a momentous milestone by transmitting the results of the presidential election between Warren G. Harding and James M. Cox. This historic event signifies the commencement of modern radio broadcasting.

40. (b) The Special Window for Affordable and Mid-Income Housing (SWAMIH) Investment Fund I is a social impact fund specifically formed for completing stressed and stalled residential projects. The Fund is sponsored by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, and is managed by SBICAP Ventures Ltd., a State Bank Group company.

41. (a) Net-worth positive projects are those projects for which the value of their receivables (debts owed to them by buyers), plus the value of their unsold inventories, is greater than their completion costs and outstanding liabilities.

42. (b) Statement 1 states that Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) are investment vehicles that pool money from investors to invest exclusively in traditional stocks and bonds. However, this statement is incorrect. AIFs are investment vehicles that pool money from a variety of investors to invest in assets beyond traditional stocks, bonds, and cash. These assets may include private equity, hedge funds, real estate, commodities, or other non-traditional investments. AIFs are specifically designed to provide investors access to alternative asset classes and strategies that are not readily available through traditional investment avenues.

In India, the regulatory body for AIFs is indeed the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). SEBI regulates and supervises AIFs through its regulations, namely Securities and Exchange Board of India (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012. These regulations provide

- guidelines for the establishment, operation, and conduct of AIFs in India.
43. (b) Open-ended funds are characterized by their ability to issue and redeem shares on demand, at the net asset value. This means that investors can buy or sell shares in the fund at any time.
 44. (b) The SEBI is the regulatory authority in India that provides guidelines and regulations for mutual funds and monitors them for the protection of investors.
 45. (c) This was the 9th edition of the International Day of Yoga.
 46. (c) In his address, the Prime Minister highlighted the theme of the International Day of Yoga in 2023, which is "Yoga for Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam." He mentioned that crores of people all over the world are doing yoga together on this theme. "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" means the world is one family, and it signifies the spirit of global unity and inclusivity. The Prime Minister emphasized that the propagation of Yoga is the propagation of the spirit of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" and underlined its significance in connecting people and fostering a sense of oneness. Therefore, the correct answer is (c) Yoga for Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, as it aligns with the theme mentioned in the report.
 47. (d) Though Yoga was being practiced in the pre-Vedic period, the great Sage Maharshi Patanjali systematized and codified the then existing practices of Yoga, its meaning and its related knowledge through his Yoga Sutras. After Patanjali, many Sages and Yoga Masters contributed greatly for the preservation and development of the field through their well-documented practices and literature.
 48. (c) Pranayama is an integral part of yoga that focuses on the regulation and control of breath. It involves various breathing exercises and techniques that aim to enhance the flow of prana (life force energy) within the body. While all the options may have relevance in yoga, the correct statement that specifically describes pranayama is option (c)
 49. (c) The big difference between Android and BharOS is that the latter does not come with any Google services or apps. BharOS just does not have any pre-installed apps. This gives users the flexibility to download any app of their choice. BharOS users can download APK files that can be found on the internet of the apps they want to use. But yes, APK files can be potentially dangerous and Google on its part asks users not to download APK files.
 50. (a) The idea is to allow users to have more control over the permissions that apps have on their device, as they can choose to only download apps that they trust to access certain features or data on their devices. The OS provides access to trusted apps from organisation-specific Private App Store Services (PASS). A PASS provides access to a curated list of apps that is said to be thoroughly vetted and meet certain security and privacy standards.

51. (d) Android and Apple iOS/BharOS is based on the Android Open Source Project (AOSP). This makes it somewhat similar to Google's Android operating system. iOS is Apple's proprietary OS and BharOS has no similarity with it per se.
52. (b) BharOS just does not have any pre-installed apps. This gives users the flexibility to download any app of their choice. BharOS users can download APK files that can be found on the internet of the apps they want to use. But yes, APK files can be potentially dangerous and Google on its part asks users not to download APK files.

SECTION – C: LEGAL REASONING

53. (b) Option (B) is the correct answer because as per the passage, for liability under the MP Freedom of Religion Act, 2021, it is required that there be an actual conversion or attempt to convert, which was not the case here. Option (A) is incorrect because there will be no liability as per the passage as long as there is no actual conversion or attempt to convert. Option (C) is incorrect because despite the fact that Rizwan's mother could file an FIR, Ajay will not be liable because there was no actual conversion or attempt to convert. Option (D) will be wrong because the same is not mentioned in the facts or the passage.
54. (a) Option (A) is the correct answer because Ajay made an attempt to convert Rizwan to Hinduism. Moreover, since the complaint was filed by Ajay's adopted brother, the same can be investigated by the police under the MP Freedom of Religion Act, 2021. By implication option (D) is incorrect. Option (B) is incorrect as the reasoning given provides for the conversion in good faith which is vague and irrelevant in the present situation. Option (C) is wrong because as per the passage, even an attempt to convert will attract liability if the FIR is filed by a relative of the victim.
55. (a) Option (A) will be the correct answer because as per the passage, for liability under the MP Freedom of Religion Act, 2021, it is required that there be an actual conversion or attempt to convert, which was not the case here. Option (B) is wrong because the same will not be actual or attempted conversion as per the passage. Option (C) is factually wrong. Option (D) is incorrect because all requirements for liability under the MP Freedom of religion Act, 2021 have not been satisfied.
56. (b) Option (B) is the correct answer because the school administration will be liable as there has been an actual conversion in accordance with the passage. Option (A) is incorrect because as per the passage, the MP Freedom of Religion Act, 2021 punishes actual conversion. Option (C) is wrong because the same is not sufficient to attract liability under the MP Freedom of Religion Act, 2021, in accordance with the passage. Option (D) is wrong because as per

the passage, for liability under the MP Freedom of Religion Act, 2021, it is required that there be an actual conversion or attempt to convert and only these will attract liability.

57. (d) Option (D) is the correct answer because as per the passage, it is required that the couple in a live in relationship hold themselves out to society as being akin to spouses so as to be considered to be in a relationship in the nature of marriage, which is not the case here. Option (A) is wrong because of the same reason. Option (B) is wrong because as per the passage, Esha and Chirag will not be considered to be in a relationship in the nature of marriage as they did not hold themselves out to society as being akin to spouses. Option (C) is wrong because of the abovementioned reason.
58. (b) Option (B) is the correct answer because as per the passage, for a relationship in the nature of marriage, the couple should be of legal age to marry. However, since Abhishek was still not 21 years of age, he is not of the legal age to marry and hence Pranjali cannot file an FIR for domestic violence. Option (A) is wrong because even though they had been living together, Abhishek and Pranjali's relationship does not qualify as relationship in the nature of marriage as per the passage. Option (C) is wrong because despite the fact that Pranjali was a victim of physical violence in a relationship, Abhishek and Pranjali's relationship does not qualify as relationship in the nature of marriage according to the passage. Option (D) is wrong because as mentioned in the passage, the domestic violence act can also be used for couples in live in relationships.
59. (c) Option (C) is the correct answer because as per the passage, for a relationship in the nature of marriage, it is required that the couple be unmarried. Since Abhishek was already married to Pranjali, he cannot be in a relationship in the nature of marriage with Mahira. Option (A) is wrong because of the same reason. Option (B) is wrong because as per the passage, Mahira and Abhishek cannot be in a relationship in the nature of marriage because he is already married to Pranjali. Option (D) is wrong because aid under the domestic Violence act is not merely limited to married women and extends to live in partners as well according to the passage.
60. (a) Option (A) is the correct answer because Khushi and Alok had not been living together for a considerable period (atleast 3 years) as per the passage. Thus, their relationship was not in the nature of marriage. Option (B) & (C) are wrong because of the same reason.. Option (D) is wrong because the same is not a criterion for maintenance as per the passage.
61. (b) Option (B) is the correct answer because as per the passage, women in a relationship in the nature of marriage can seek protection against verbal abuse. Since Nikhil and Manya's relationship fulfilled all criterions, their relationship was in the nature of marriage. Option (A) is wrong because the domestic

violence act provides protection against verbal abuse in addition to physical abuse, as per the passage. Option (C) is wrong because Nikhil and Manya's relationship fulfilled all criterions and their relationship was in the nature of marriage. Option (D) is wrong because the same is not mentioned as a requirement in the passage.

62. (a) A is the correct option, in this scenario, Sarah's expressed acceptance of the offer through email represents a valid acceptance. She clearly and unconditionally communicates her acceptance of all the terms of John's offer. This fulfills the requirement of absolute and unconditional acceptance.
Option B) represents implied acceptance through conduct, where Sarah starts performing project management tasks without explicitly communicating her acceptance. While her actions indicate a positive response, without an explicit acceptance, it is not a valid acceptance.
Option C) represents a conditional acceptance, as Sarah expresses her interest in the position but seeks to negotiate the salary and request changes to the project's budget. A conditional acceptance is not considered a valid acceptance since it introduces changes to the original offer.
Option D) does not represent a valid acceptance as Sarah asks questions and expresses her willingness to consider the offer but does not provide a clear and definite acceptance. Mere willingness or inquiries do not constitute an acceptance.
63. (d) D is the correct answer, in this scenario, Mark's expressed acceptance of Lisa's offer through a text message represents a valid acceptance. He explicitly accepts the offer of Rs.1000,000 for the car without any conditions or modifications. This fulfills the requirement of absolute and unconditional acceptance.
Option A represents a counteroffer where Mark proposes a lower price of Rs.9,00,000. A counteroffer does not constitute a valid acceptance as it introduces changes to the original offer.
Option B represents an act of partial performance, where Mark visits Lisa's house, inspects the car, and provides her with 100,000 in cash as a token of his intention to buy the car. However, he states that he will arrange to transfer the remaining amount through a bank transfer. While this action shows an intention to buy, it does not clearly communicate acceptance of all the terms of Lisa's offer.
Option C does not represent a valid acceptance as Mark asks questions and expresses his interest but does not provide a clear and definite acceptance. Mere inquiries or expressions of interest do not constitute an acceptance.
64. (c) C is the correct answer, in this scenario, Julia's acceptance through an email fulfills the requirement of expressing acceptance in a reasonable and usual manner. As the proposal specifically states that the

acceptance must be made in writing via email, Julia's acceptance complies with this requirement. She clearly and unconditionally accepts Alex's proposal, providing additional details about the preferred color scheme and delivery address. This type of acceptance is considered valid.

Option A) represents an acceptance through a text message, which does not adhere to the specified manner of acceptance outlined in the proposal.

Option B) represents a verbal acceptance over the phone, indicating Julia's intention to accept the proposal. However, it does not meet the requirement of accepting the proposal in the prescribed manner.

Option D) involves Julia making a payment without any written communication, which does not constitute a valid acceptance. Acceptance should be communicated explicitly and in the specified manner as prescribed in the proposal.

65. (a) A is the correct answer, in this scenario, option A represents a valid acceptance of Michael's proposal. Sophie's acceptance is made in writing, as specified in the proposal, by sending an email. She clearly expresses her acceptance of the proposal, attaches a scanned copy of the acceptance letter, and informs Michael about sending the original signed acceptance letter via registered post. This demonstrates Sophie's intent to accept the proposal and fulfill the requirement of expressing acceptance in the prescribed manner.

Option B) involves a verbal acceptance over the phone, which does not meet the requirement of acceptance through written communication via registered mail.

Option C) represents conduct that indicates interest and intent but does not fulfill the requirement of responding within the specified timeframe with a written acceptance as stated in the proposal.

Option D) involves sending the acceptance letter via regular mail instead of registered mail, which does not adhere to the prescribed manner of acceptance. While Sophie follows up with an email to explain the situation, the initial acceptance was not made in the manner required by the proposal.

66. (d) D is the correct option, In this scenario, option D represents the most appropriate response by Jane. The principle states that acceptance of an offer encompasses the acceptance of all its terms. Since the terms of payment and intellectual property rights are not explicitly mentioned in Mike's offer, Jane correctly acknowledges the offer but emphasizes the need for a written agreement that clearly defines these missing terms before proceeding with the project. This ensures that Jane is aware of and agrees to the specific conditions and avoids potential conflicts or misunderstandings. Also, she sought the information after accepting the offer, which is allowed as per the passage. Hence her acceptance is valid.

Option A) shows Jane expressing excitement about the project but neglecting to address the absence of specific terms, which may lead to ambiguity and potential disputes in the future.

Option B) depicts Jane meeting with Mike but failing to inquire about the missing terms or propose any contractual agreement, leaving room for uncertainty and potential disagreements.

Option C) indicates that Jane ignores Mike's offer, assuming that the missing terms will be resolved later. This approach neglects the importance of clarifying the terms from the outset and may lead to difficulties in the future.

67. (c) Option C is the correct answer because as per the passage a debt is in default when it is not paid in full or in instalments by the debtor or the corporate debtor, as applicable, after it has become due and payable. The threshold limit for the same is Rs. 1 crore and higher, meaning that any default that is equal to or greater than the threshold limit can trigger CIRP (for any default prior to 24th March 2020, threshold limit is 1 lakh). Thus, in the instant case the debt is of the amount over and above the threshold limit and further the debt is in default since all the instalment starting from March 2019 have not been paid. For the argument that for any default made from 24th March till one year after that, no insolvency proceedings can be initiated it is to be kept in mind that the default occurred in 2019 itself, there was no renewal of the terms as such. The RIM management only said that it will cover for the defaults occurred previously from March 2020 onwards. Therefore, the default already occurred and hence the defence of the amendment cannot be taken in the instant case. Thus, Option C is correct and Option D is not. Option A is wrong because as per the passage debt is in default when it is not paid in full or in instalments by the debtor or the corporate debtor, as applicable, after it has become due and payable. Therefore, even a default of instalment makes the individual subject to CIRP. In any case in the instant case the entire principal amount was defaulted as no money at all was paid till one year from the day amount was to be returned in instalments. Option B is not correct because as per the facts itself the agreement provided for no repayment in the first twelve months, therefore non-payment of money since then does not amount to any default as per the code.

68. (d) Option D is the correct answer because as per the passage According to the code, a debt is in default when it is not paid in full or in instalments by the debtor or the corporate debtor, as applicable, after it has become due and payable. The threshold limit for the same is Rs. 1 crore and higher, meaning that any default that is equal to or greater than the threshold limit can trigger CIRP (for any default prior to 24th March 2020, threshold limit is 1 lakh). Thus, it has to be kept in mind that the defaults occurring before

24th March have a threshold limit of 1 Lakh, not the contracts entered in which default occur have to be seen. Thus, the date of default is the deciding factor and not the date of entry of the contract in which the default occurred. Hence, Option D is correct as the default occurred after March 2021, and hence the threshold limit for triggering CIRP is Rs. 1 crore and in the instant case the money defaulted was only in some lakhs. Thus, Option D is correct and Option A is not. Option B is incorrect because debt is in default when it is not paid in full or in instalments by the debtor or the corporate debtor, as applicable, after it has become due and payable. Therefore, even a default of instalment makes the individual subject to CIRP. Option C is incorrect because herein the threshold limit has not been breached and that's why CIRP cannot be initiated.

69. (d) Option D is the correct answer because as per the passage, a person who owes an operational debt, including anybody to whom it has been legally assigned or transferred, is referred to as an operational creditor under section 5 (20). Any claim relating to (a) the provision of commodities, (b) the provision of services, including employment, or (c) any dues owed to the government is referred to as operational debt. Thus, as per Section 5(20) Kamal is an operation creditor since Mama had legally assigned his rights under the contract with Charlie & Chocolates to him. And as Mama was an operational creditor since he had provided supply of goods to it therefore his right as a operational creditor is transferred to Kamal and hence he has a right to initiate CIRP against Charlie & Chocolates. That is also the reason why Option A is incorrect as by virtue of the mechanism of assigning/transferring Kamal is not in real required to provide anygood or service to the debtor. Option B is incorrect because as per the passage in CIRP which is the restructuring mechanism under the code, the operational creditor may initiate or file its claim against any defaulting corporate debtor. Hence, the right of the creditor is not merely limited to initiating the CIRP but even subsequent to those other creditors who can also file their claims. Option C is incorrect because the passage that does not at all speaks about the co-extensive right of the assignor and the assignee and hence it cannot be the correct option.
70. (d) Correct answer is D because as per the passage any individual who has financial debt is a financial creditor, according to Section 5(7) of the Code. The financial debt in essence means money borrowed keeping in mind that the value of money depreciates with time thus, Bank loan with interest qualifies as financial debt. Hence, for ICCI bank to qualify as a financial debtor it must have charged interest from Yash then only the essentials of Section 5(7) would be fulfilled. In the instant case since that was not done therefore, ICCI's request for initiating CIRP cannot be fulfilled as it is neither a financial debtor

and nor a operational creditor (does not provide any goods or services). And as per the passage any defaulting corporate debtor may be the subject of the corporate insolvency resolution process (CIRP), which is the restructuring mechanism outlined in the code. A claim for this may be made against the debtor by (a) a financial creditor, such as an individual money lender, banks, NBFCs, etc (Section 7) (b) Operational creditor, for example, a provider of products or services (Section 9) (c) A corporation or LLP that owes money to anyone is a corporate debtor (Section 10). Hence D is correct and Option A is not. Option B is incorrect because factually Yash again default in April 2021 i.e. after the moratorium period ended. Further, in the instant case since ICCI is not even a financial creditor hence the primary reason for not granting CIRP should be that and not the moratorium bar. Option C is incorrect because it is beyond whatever has been provided for in the passage.

71. (d) The definition of ostensible is stated or appearing to be true but not necessarily being so. Option C or A are accurate if we go by meaning, but the factual inquiry asks for the meaning in the context of the passage, thus Option D is correct. Option B has the same interpretation as options A and B, but the factual inquiry asks about the meaning of the phrase in respect to the context of the passage. As a result, option D is right.
72. (d) statement I is correct as the Para 1 provides that The Transfer of Property Act, 1882 governs the concept of ostensible owner under Section 41. Hence, correct. StatementII is also correct as the passage in Para 3 provides that the intention of this section is to safeguard the purchaser from a situation where the real owner of the property tries to avoid the transfer on the ground that the transferor was not authorized to do so. Statement III is not correct the passage suggests that it is not voidable (refer Para 3). Thus, not correct as the passage do not states anything onto the validity of such transfer. Statement IV is not correct as the passage does not state anything on the subject of the principle of holding out. Thus, incorrect.
73. (b) Assertion is correct as the maxim Nemo dat quod non habet, meaning "no one gives what they do not have". It can be inferred from the Para 3 of the passage that the general rule for transfer of property is that a person cannot transfer a property if he himself doesn't have a good title over it. Reason states is also correct as "No one has the right or authority to impart or offer a higher right over property than what he himself lacks", meaning no one can transfer a title which he does not possess. Thus, both the statements are correct and hence, option B is correct.

74. (d) Option A is incorrect since the text makes no mention of the owner reclaiming the title or suing the individual who served as an ostensible owner in the absence of the true owner. As a result, incorrect. Option B is erroneous since the factual matrix is silent on the facts that Simran did/did not entrust her parents with the ostensible ownership of the property. As a result, cannot be determined. Option C is partially accurate since the rationale is true, but the entire assertion is erroneous because the paragraph only mentions a transaction being voidable if it is not made with the consent of the real owner or if the genuine owner is not aware of the transaction. As a result, option D is right.
75. (b) The correct answer is B because according to the passage, IPC Section 494 penalizes bigamy or polygamy, which refers to marrying again during the lifetime of a husband or wife. However, the provision does not apply to a marriage that has been declared void by a court. For example, if a marriage is declared void due to being a child marriage, IPC Section 494 would not be applicable in such a case. The passage specifically mentions this exception. Option A is incorrect because it contains information contrary to the passage.. Option C is incorrect because it refers to the filing of a complaint by the first wife against her husband, which is unrelated to the circumstances where IPC Section 494 does not apply. Option D is incorrect because it mentions the performance of the second marriage according to prescribed customs, which is not mentioned as an exception in the passage.
76. (a) The correct answer is A because, according to the passage, IPC Section 494 ("Marrying again during the lifetime of husband or wife") penalizes bigamy or polygamy. "Whoever, having a living husband or wife, marries in any case in which such marriage is void by reason of taking place during the life of such husband or wife, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine," the section states. We rule out options B and C since they are clearly barred under the IPC. Option D is improper since it lacks any legal reasoning.
77. (d) The correct answer is D because, according to the passage, IPC Section 494 ("Marrying again during the lifetime of husband or wife") penalizes bigamy or polygamy. This rule, however, does not apply to a marriage that has been declared void by a court, such as a child marriage. Because the child marriage between V and T was already pronounced null and void, V's marriage to H is lawful. As a result, we rule out options A and C. B is not the proper answer since it lacks legal justification.
78. (c) The correct answer is C because, according to the passage, the prohibition of bigamy does not apply if a spouse has been continuously away for seven years. This means that a spouse who has abandoned the marriage or whose whereabouts are unknown for seven years will not prevent the other spouse from remarrying. Because Q returned before the seven-year period expired and Z married the other lady within five years of Q's disappearance, the second marriage is null and void. As a result, options A and B are excluded. D is not the right answer because it presents irrational and absurd reasoning.
79. (d) The correct answer is D because, according to the passage, even if bigamy is illegal, a child born from a bigamous union would legally have the same rights as a child from a first marriage. We therefore rule out options B and C. Since A does not offer any legal justification that is in tune with the passage, it is not the right answer.
80. (b) The correct answer is option B. The passage states that the Delhi High Court rejected the plea challenging the method of empanelment of advocates to represent the Central government. The Court upheld the freedom of the Government of India to appoint its own lawyers, considering it as one of the largest litigants in the country. Option A is incorrect because the Court did not order a fixed panel size or a written examination for the appointment of government counsel. Option C is incorrect because the Court did not direct the payment of a fixed salary or retainer fee to the empanelled lawyers. Option D is incorrect as the passage mentions that the Court dismissed the PIL, noting that it was filed without any public interest and with ulterior motives.
81. (c) The correct answer is C because, according to the passage, a litigant is always free to select a lawyer to defend him, and the Government of India, one of the biggest litigants in the nation, is free to select its own attorneys. Options A and B are ruled out since there is no set protocol that must be followed for the Government to hire a lawyer. D is not the right answer because it offers no legal justification.
82. (a) The correct response is A since it was argued, using a passage example that the size of the panel appointed to represent the Central government is not fixed and that the government does not accept applications for its appointment or renewal. According to Nischal, the Supreme Court's ruling in State of Punjab v. Brijeshwar Singh Chahal violates the law by appointing attorneys as government counsel. The Court began by pointing out that the petitioner was an empanelled government counsel and that, at the time of his empanelment, neither a fixed panel to represent the government nor any written examination had been conducted before his appointment. Option B and Option C are erroneous based on the Court's argument. Option D is improper since it is devoid of legal justification.
83. (b) The correct answer is B because, in accordance with the passage, a division bench composed of Chief Justice Satish Chandra Sharma and Justice Subramanian Prasad remarked that the salaries of attorneys appointed by the Central government are

not fixed. These attorneys are compensated on a case-by-case basis and are not even given a retainer fee. We rule out options A and C since they are not a Central Government policy. D is not the right answer because it lacks logic and is irrational and absurd.

84. (a) The correct answer is A because, according to the passage, a litigant is always free to select a lawyer to defend him or her, and the Government of India, one of the country's largest litigants, is free to select its own attorneys. Further, the government does not accept applications for appointment to or renewal of the panel and the panel's size to represent the Central government is not fixed. We therefore rule out options B and C. Option D is unnecessary because option A already offers the right answer.

SECTION - D : LOGICAL REASONING

85. (a) The author's argument is based on the premise that India lacks a climate change or disaster- resilient healthcare system, which makes it more vulnerable to the health effects of climate change. If this premise is false, then the argument is weakened. Therefore, a statement that shows that India has a robust public health system that can cope with the increased burden of diseases and disasters due to climate change would most weaken the author's argument.

Additional points:

- A) This option contradicts the author's claim that there is little progress towards developing a climate change or disaster-resilient healthcare system in India.
- It also implies that India can handle the health impacts of climate change without needing additional measures or initiatives.
- It also challenges the author's assumption that a robust public health system is necessary for building a climate change-resilient healthcare system in India.
- B) This option does not directly address the author's argument, which is focused on the health effects of climate change, not the environmental or social effects.
- It also does not provide any evidence or explanation for how India's population can adapt to changing environmental and social conditions due to climate change.
- It also does not account for the existing health inequalities and vulnerabilities among different segments of India's population.
- C) This option does not directly challenge the author's argument, which is based on the current situation of India's healthcare system, not its future potential.
- It also does not provide any specific examples or details of how India's political leadership can implement effective policies and

programs to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

- It also does not address the historical and political commitments towards research funding and actions for building a sustainable climate-resilient healthcare system in India, which the author mentions as inadequate.
- D) This option does not directly relate to the author's argument, which is concerned with the health effects of climate change, not the cultural effects.
- It also does not provide any evidence or explanation for how India's culture can foster social cohesion and solidarity in the face of climate change challenges.
- It also does not account for the possible conflicts and tensions that may arise due to climate change among different cultural groups in India.

86. (c) An inference is a logical conclusion or deduction that can be drawn from the passage, based on the information and evidence provided by the author. An inference is not explicitly stated in the passage, but can be reasonably derived from it. The author suggests that climate change and its health effects are interrelated and complex phenomena that require multidisciplinary approaches, by showing how they affect various aspects of human life, such as health, agriculture, economy, environment, and society. The author also mentions the need for developing and implementing climate change resilient health initiatives and technological innovations, which imply the use of scientific, technical, and practical solutions to address the challenges posed by climate change and its health effects. The other options are either too strong, too weak, or too specific to be inferred from the passage.

Additional points:

- A) This option is too strong and cannot be inferred from the passage. The author does not explicitly state or imply that climate change is the most pressing issue facing humanity today, but rather focuses on its health effects in India.
- This option also does not account for the possibility that there may be other issues or challenges that the author considers important or urgent, but does not mention in the passage.
- This option also does not reflect the analytical tone of the author, who does not make value judgments or personal opinions, but rather provides a strong view to support his or her analysis.
- B) This option is too weak and cannot be inferred from the passage. The author does not explicitly state or imply that India should collaborate with other countries to tackle climate change and its health effects, but

rather analyzes the factors and challenges that make India vulnerable to them.

- o This option also does not provide any evidence or explanation for how or why India should collaborate with other countries to tackle climate change and its health effects.
- o This option also does not account for the possibility that there may be other ways or strategies for India to tackle climate change and its health effects, besides collaborating with other countries.
- C) An inference is a logical deduction that can be made based on the information and evidence provided by the author in a passage.
- o The author indicates that climate change and its health effects are interconnected and complex, requiring multidisciplinary approaches to address their impacts on various aspects of human life.
- o The passage suggests the importance of developing and implementing climate change resilient health initiatives and technological innovations, implying the use of scientific, technical, and practical solutions to tackle the challenges posed by climate change and its health effects.
- D) This option is too specific and cannot be inferred from the passage. The author does not explicitly state or imply that climate change and its health effects are not given enough attention or priority by the Indian government and society, but rather highlights the urgent need for developing a climate change-resilient healthcare system in India.
- o This option also does not provide any evidence or explanation for how or why climate change and its health effects are not given enough attention or priority by the Indian government and society.
- o This option also does not account for the possibility that there may be other factors or reasons that prevent or hinder the development of a climate change-resilient healthcare system in India, besides lack of attention or priority.

87. (d) An assumption is a belief or premise that is not explicitly stated in the passage, but is necessary for the author's argument or analysis to be valid. An assumption is something that the author takes for granted or does not question. The author assumes that the development of a climate change-resilient healthcare system in India requires adequate research funding and actions from the government and other stakeholders, by implying that the lack of these factors is one of the reasons for the little progress towards developing such a system. The author also implies that these factors are essential for building a sustainable climate-resilient healthcare system in India, which is the ultimate goal of the

passage. The other options are either too strong, too weak, or too irrelevant to be assumptions that the author makes in the passage.

Additional points:

- A) This option is too strong and cannot be assumed from the passage. The author does not explicitly state or imply that climate change is caused by human activities and can be reversed or slowed down by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, but rather focuses on the health effects of climate change in India.
- o This option also does not account for the possibility that there may be other causes or factors that contribute to climate change, besides human activities.
- o This option also does not account for the possibility that there may be other ways or strategies to deal with climate change and its health effects, besides reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- B) This option is too weak and cannot be assumed from the passage. The author does not explicitly state or imply that the poor and vulnerable populations in India are aware of the health effects of climate change and are willing to take preventive measures, but rather analyzes how they are affected by them.
- o The passage does not provide any evidence or explanation for how or why the poor and vulnerable populations in India are aware of the health effects of climate change and are willing to take preventive measures.
- o This option also does not account for the possibility that there may be other factors or barriers that prevent or hinder the poor and vulnerable populations in India from being aware of or taking preventive measures against the health effects of climate change, such as lack of access to information, education, or resources.
- C) This option is too irrelevant and cannot be assumed from the passage. The author does not explicitly state or imply that the health effects of climate change in India are similar to those in other countries or regions that face similar climatic conditions, but rather compares India with other countries or regions to highlight its vulnerability.
- o The passage does not provide any evidence or explanation for how or why the health effects of climate change in India are similar to those in other countries or regions that face similar climatic conditions.
- o This option also does not account for the possibility that there may be differences or variations in the health effects of climate change in India and other countries or regions

that face similar climatic conditions, due to different socioeconomic, cultural, or environmental factors.

- o D) An assumption is an unstated belief or premise necessary for the author's argument to be valid.
- o The author assumes that adequate research funding and government actions are needed for the development of a climate change-resilient healthcare system in India.
- o The author implies that the lack of these factors has hindered progress in building such a system.
- o The author considers these factors essential for achieving a sustainable climate-resilient healthcare system in India.

88. (b) The central idea of the passage is the main point or message that the author wants to convey to the readers. The central idea of this passage is that India is particularly vulnerable to the health effects of climate change due to its socioeconomic disadvantages, geographical location, and dependence on climate-sensitive sectors. The author supports this idea by providing various examples and evidence throughout the passage, such as the lack of access to essential services, the exposure to extreme weather events, the impact of air pollution on agricultural production, and the projected rise in temperatures, changes in rainfall patterns, and the melting of Himalayan glaciers. The author also compares India with other countries or regions to highlight its vulnerability. The other options are either too broad, too narrow, or too specific to capture the central idea of the passage.

Additional points:

- A) This option is too broad and does not reflect the specific focus of the passage. The author does not discuss the consequences of climate change for everyone, but rather for the poor and vulnerable populations in India.
- o This option also does not mention the health effects of climate change, which is a key aspect of the passage.
- o This option also does not capture the analytical tone of the author, who does not merely state the facts, but also explains why they are important and relevant.
- B) The passage argues that India is highly susceptible to the health consequences of climate change due to its socioeconomic disadvantages, geographical location, and reliance on climate-sensitive sectors.
- o Examples and evidence are provided to support this idea, including limited access to vital services, exposure to extreme weather events, and the adverse effects of air pollution on agriculture.
- o Comparisons with other regions are made to emphasize India's vulnerability, while

alternative options are deemed insufficient to convey the main point of the passage.

- C) This option is contrary to what is stated in - the passage. The author talks about the urgent need for climate change resilient health initiatives and technological innovations, and also about the factors and challenges that make India vulnerable to the health effects of climate change.
- o This option also does not mention India's specific context or situation, which is a crucial part of the passage.
- D) This option is too specific and does not represent the main point or message of the passage. The author does not only talk about the lack of progress towards developing a climate change or disaster-resilient healthcare system in India, but also about the causes and consequences of climate change and its health effects in India.
- o This option also does not mention India's socioeconomic disadvantages, geographical location, or dependence on climate-sensitive sectors, which are key factors that make it vulnerable to the health effects of climate change.
- o This option also does not capture the analytical tone of the author, who does not only criticize or complain, but also provides evidence and reasons for his or her claims.

89. (d) The author is most likely to agree with the statement that climate change is a multifaceted challenge that demands comprehensive and integrated solutions from various disciplines and sectors, based on the tone and content of the passage. The author shows how climate change affects various aspects of human life, such as health, agriculture, economy, environment, and society, and how these effects are interrelated and complex. The author also mentions the need for developing and implementing climate change resilient health initiatives and technological innovations, which imply the use of scientific, technical, and practical solutions to address the challenges posed by climate change and its health effects. The other options are either too strong, too weak, or too irrelevant to reflect the author's perspective on climate change.

Additional points:

- A) This option is too strong and cannot be inferred from the passage. The author does not explicitly state or imply that climate change is a global crisis that requires collective action and cooperation from all countries and stakeholders, but rather focuses on the health effects of climate change in India.
- o This option also does not account for the possibility that there may be other ways or strategies to deal with climate change and its

health effects, besides collective action and cooperation.

- B) This option is too weak and cannot be inferred from the passage. The author does not explicitly state or imply that climate change is a local problem that can be solved by individual actions and initiatives from the affected communities and regions, but rather analyzes the factors and challenges that make India vulnerable to the health effects of climate change.
- The passage does not provide any evidence or explanation for how or why individual actions and initiatives can solve climate change and its health effects.
- This option also does not account for the possibility that there may be other factors or barriers that prevent or hinder individual actions and initiatives from solving climate change and its health effects, such as lack of resources, information, or coordination.
- C) This option is too irrelevant and cannot be inferred from the passage. The author does not explicitly state or imply that climate change is an inevitable phenomenon that cannot be prevented or controlled by human interventions or technologies, but rather highlights the urgent need for developing a climate change-resilient healthcare system in India.
- This option also does not provide any evidence or explanation for how or why climate change is an inevitable phenomenon that cannot be prevented or controlled by human interventions or technologies.
- This option also does not account for the possibility that there may be some evidence or arguments that suggest otherwise, such as scientific studies, historical trends, or alternative scenarios.
- D) The author agrees that climate change is a complex challenge requiring comprehensive solutions from multiple fields.
- The passage illustrates how climate change impacts different areas of human life, including health, agriculture, economy, environment, and society, highlighting their interconnectedness.
- The author emphasizes the importance of developing resilient health initiatives and technological innovations to tackle climate change and its health consequences.
- The other options do not accurately represent the author's viewpoint on climate change.

90. (d) The conclusion of the argument above is that no greater favour was ever done to the Hindutva lobby than by the vast majority of Muslim Indians who chose not to leave their beloved Hindustan. This conclusion cannot be true unless it is assumed that

the author is logical and consistent in his or her analysis of the hypothetical scenario of the absence of a Muslim population in India, by showing how it would have changed the political dynamics in India, such that Hindutva politics would have lost all locus and electoral purchase among Hindus, and the realities of caste and class would have come to the fore. This assumption is necessary for the author's argument to be valid, because it provides a basis for comparing and contrasting the hypothetical scenario with the actual situation, and for making a counterfactual claim. The other options are not necessary for the author's argument to be valid, because they are either too strong, too weak, or too irrelevant to support or justify the conclusion.

The additional points for all options:

- A) This option is not necessary for the author's argument to be valid, because it is too strong and does not follow from the premise or evidence provided by the author. The author does not explicitly state or imply that he or she is biased against Hindutva politics and its instruments of Hindu victimisation and Muslim appeasement, but rather provides facts and logic to support his or her analysis.
- The author does not use any emotive or derogatory language or tone to express his or her criticism of Hindutva politics, but rather uses an analytical and objective style.
- The author does not ignore or dismiss any positive or beneficial aspects of Hindutva politics, but rather acknowledges its success and popularity among some Hindus.
- The author does not make any personal attacks or accusations against the Hindutva lobby or its supporters, but rather focuses on their political actions and strategies.
- B) This option is not necessary for the author's argument to be valid, because it is too weak and does not support or justify the conclusion. The author does not explicitly state or imply that he or she is knowledgeable about the history and culture of the Muslim population in India and their role in Hindutva politics, but rather assumes some prior knowledge on the topic.
- The author does not provide any specific examples or details of the history and culture of the Muslim population in India and their role in Hindutva politics, but rather makes general references to them.
- The author does not cite any sources or authorities to support his or her claims or assertions about the history and culture of the Muslim population in India and their role in Hindutva politics, but rather relies on his or her own opinion or interpretation.

- o The author does not demonstrate any deep or nuanced understanding of the history and culture of the Muslim population in India and their role in Hindutva politics, but rather simplifies them.
- C) This option is not necessary for the author's argument to be valid, because it is too irrelevant and does not relate to the conclusion. The author does not explicitly state or imply that he or she is aware of the factors and challenges that make India vulnerable to the health effects of climate change, but rather mentions them as a separate topic or theme in the passage.
- o The author does not provide any connection or link between the factors and challenges that make India vulnerable to the health effects of climate change and the conclusion that no greater favour was ever done to the Hindutva lobby by the vast majority of Muslim Indians who chose not to leave their beloved Hindustan.
- o The author does not address or acknowledge any possible objections or counterarguments that may challenge his or her awareness of the factors and challenges that make India vulnerable to the health effects of climate change, such as alternative explanations, evidence, or perspectives.
- D) This option is necessary for the author's argument to be valid, because it is based on an assumption that supports and justifies the conclusion.
- o The author is logical and consistent in his or her analysis of the hypothetical scenario of the absence of a Muslim population in India, by showing how it would have changed the political dynamics in India, such that Hindutva politics would have lost all locus and electoral purchase among Hindus, and the realities of caste and class would have come to.

91. (c) An inference is a logical conclusion or deduction that can be drawn from the passage, based on the information and evidence provided by the author. An inference is not explicitly stated in the passage, but can be reasonably derived from it. The author is supportive of the partition of India and Pakistan and the migration of Muslims to the new dominion cannot be inferred from the passage, because it contradicts or goes against the tone and content of the passage. The author does not express any support or approval for the partition of India and Pakistan or the migration of Muslims to the new dominion, but rather presents a hypothetical scenario of what would have happened if all Indian Muslims had opted to go join the new dominion. The author also implies that the Muslim population in India belongs to Hindustan as much as Hindu

Indians, and that their ancestors had contributed richly in countless ways. The other options can be inferred from the passage, because they are consistent or compatible with the tone and content of the passage. The author is critical of Hindutva politics and its instruments of Hindu victimisation and Muslim appeasement, by showing how they have exploited or manipulated the Muslim presence in India for their own political gains. The author is sympathetic to the Muslim population in India and their rich contributions and complex history, by highlighting their loyalty and diversity. The author is analytical of the factors and challenges that make India vulnerable to the health effects of climate change, by providing various examples and evidence throughout the passage.

Additional points:

- A) This option can be inferred from the passage, as explained above.
- o The author does not use any emotive or derogatory language or tone to express his or her criticism of Hindutva politics, but rather uses an analytical and objective style.
- o The author does not ignore or dismiss any positive or beneficial aspects of Hindutva politics, but rather acknowledges its success and popularity among some Hindus.
- o The author does not make any personal attacks or accusations against the Hindutva lobby or its supporters, but rather focuses on their political actions and strategies.
- B) This option can be inferred from the passage, as explained above.
- o The author does not provide any specific examples or details of the history and culture of the Muslim population in India and their role in Hindutva politics, but rather makes general and vague references to them.
- o The author does not cite any sources or authorities to support his or her claims or assertions about the history and culture of the Muslim population in India and their role in Hindutva politics, but rather relies on his or her own opinion or interpretation.
- o The author does not demonstrate any deep or nuanced understanding of the history and culture of the Muslim population in India and their role in Hindutva politics, but rather simplifies them.
- C) This option cannot be inferred from the passage, as explained above.
- o This option also contradicts or goes against the sympathetic tone of the author, who does not support or approve the partition of India and Pakistan or the migration of Muslims to the new dominion, but rather presents a hypothetical scenario of what would have happened if all Indian Muslims had opted to go join

- o This option also does not provide any evidence or explanation for how or why the author would support or approve the partition of India and Pakistan or the migration of Muslims to the new dominion, given his or her perspective on Hindutva politics and its implications for India.
- o This option also does not account for the possibility that there may be other reasons or motives for the partition of India and Pakistan or the migration of Muslims to the new dominion, besides political or religious ones, such as economic, social, or personal ones.
- D) This option can be inferred from the passage, as explained above.
- o This option also reflects the analytical tone of the author, who does not make value judgments or personal opinions, but rather provides facts and logic to support his or her analysis.
- o This option also covers one of the main themes or topics of the passage, which is the existential reality of the right wings by pointing out the fact that the political dynamics would have changed had the Indian Muslims opted to go join the new Dominion of Pakistan in 1947.

92. (a) Flaw reasoning happens when premise fails to properly justify conclusion. In this passage, the author took a hypothetical situation in account and based his argument on it. His assumption is based on religious ground and no other parameter. Since, the political fabric has multiple aspects of governing and putting an allegation on the ground of one aspect would fail the very purpose of politics. He suggests that the Muslim population in India did a great favour to the Hindutva lobby by staying in India, despite their rich contributions and complex history. This seems contradictory or absurd, because one would expect that the Muslim population in India would be a hindrance or a challenge to the Hindutva lobby, not a favour or an advantage. The best way to address the flaw is to look for other factors or aspects. Therefore, a statement that shows that the author overlooks the other sources and strategies of Hindutva politics in India, such as its nationalist and cultural ideology, its use of external enemies or internal dissenters, or its manipulation of media and education systems, and Hindutva politics can thrive in India regardless of or despite the Muslim presence.

Additional points:

- A) This option is correct and does address the core flaw in the reasoning out of given options. It is unreasonable to assume only Muslims as a way to milk the political agenda and no other aspect is needed and required as discussed in the explanation part of the solution.

- o This option is also opposite to the mentioning of why the Muslim population in India did a great favour to the Hindutva lobby by staying in India, or why their rich contributions and complex history are irrelevant or insignificant for Hindutva politics.
 - o This option also accounts for the possibility that there may be other factors or aspects that influence or affect Hindutva politics in India, besides the Muslim presence or absence.
 - B) This option is incorrect. The author of the passage has nothing to do with some political parties in India but the overall fabric of politics. Refer to these lines, **“Imagine that all Indian Muslims had opted to go join the new Dominion of Pakistan in 1947. What then might have been the shape of Hindutva politics? Would Hindutva politics been either possible at all, or fruitful if tried as a standard electoral gimmick. CLEARLY, THE RIGHT-WING WOULD HAVE BEEN OBLIGED TO VIE FOR STATE POWER WITHIN AN EXCLUSIVELY HINDU SOCIETY, WITH NO “OTHER” TO POLARISE HINDUS AGAINST.** Calls to the spectre of Hindu victimisation and ‘Muslim appeasement’ – two conjoint tried and tested instruments of Hindutva politics – **WOULD HAVE LOST ALL LOCUS AND ELECTORAL PURCHASE among HINDUS.**” These highlighted part clearly shows that it is about the locus and electoral purchase among Hindus. That means, Hindus are only interested in Hindutva and not any other aspect. So either if we talk about some or all political parties it would still be erroneous to justify the option to address the flaw.
 - This option also does not provide any evidence or explanation for why Hindutva politics can thrive in the absence of a Muslim population in India, or why their presence is irrelevant or insignificant for Hindutva politics.
 - C) and D) both of these options are incorrect. In option C) it talks about that people of India want Indian political parties to be Hindutva oriented where as in passage it is about Hindus and NOT INCLUDING MUSLIMS IN IT. Option D) is irrelevant because the author has not mentioned anything related to Muslims interest in Hindutva Rashtra.
93. (d) The author’s argument is that no greater favour was ever done to the Hindutva lobby than by the vast majority of Muslim Indians who chose not to leave their beloved Hindustan, because they provided an “other” to polarise Hindus against, and a pretext for invoking Hindu victimisation and Muslim

appeasement. If this argument is true, then any statement that provides additional evidence or explanation for how Hindutva politics has benefited from the Muslim presence in India would strengthen the argument. Therefore, a statement that shows that

Hindutva politics has been able to mobilise the Hindu vote bank by creating a sense of insecurity and resentment among Hindus against the Muslim presence in India would most strengthen the author's argument, by showing how Hindutva politics has used the Muslim presence in India as a political tool or weapon.

Additional points:

- A) This option does not directly address the author's argument, which is based on the hypothetical scenario of the absence of a Muslim population in India, not on the actual situation of communal riots and conflicts.
 - This option also does not provide any evidence or explanation for how or why Hindutva politics has exploited the communal riots and conflicts that have occurred between Hindus and Muslims in India since independence.
- This option also does not account for the possibility that there may be other causes or factors that contribute to communal riots and conflicts, besides Hindutva politics or Muslim presence.
- B) This option does not directly challenge the author's argument, which is focused on the internal dynamics of Hindutva politics within India, not on its external relations with other countries.
 - This option also does not provide any specific examples or details of how or why Hindutva politics uses the perceived threat of external enemies such as Pakistan or China to mobilise Hindus.
 - This option also does not address the hypothetical scenario of the absence of a Muslim population in India, which may affect the perception or relevance of external enemies such as Pakistan or China for Hindutva politics.
- C) This option does not directly relate to the author's argument, which is concerned with the communal aspect of Hindutva politics, not with its social or economic aspect.
 - This option also does not provide any evidence or explanation for how or why urbanisation, globalisation, and consumerism create new aspirations and anxieties among Hindus that can be exploited by Hindutva politics.
- This option also does not account for the possibility that urbanisation, globalisation, and consumerism may also create new

opportunities and challenges for Hindus that may undermine or counteract Hindutva politics.

- D) This option is correct as explained above.
 - The author argues that Hindutva politics owes its success to the Muslim presence in India, which provides an "other" to polarise Hindus against.
 - The author's argument can be strengthened by showing how Hindutva politics has benefited from the Muslim presence in India.
 - One way to strengthen the argument is to show that Hindutva politics has created a sense of insecurity and resentment among Hindus against the Muslim presence in India.

94. (d) The author's argument is that Hindutva politics would have lost all locus and electoral purchase among Hindus in the absence of a Muslim population in India, because there would be no "other" to polarise Hindus against, and the realities of caste and class would have come to the fore. If this argument is true, then any statement that shows that Hindutva politics has other sources or strategies of gaining locus and electoral purchase among Hindus would weaken the argument. Therefore, a statement that shows that Hindutva politics is not only aimed at creating a Hindu majority, but also at homogenising and assimilating the diverse and pluralistic expressions of Hinduism into a monolithic and hegemonic identity would most weaken the author's argument, by showing how Hindutva politics can create an "other" within Hinduism itself, and suppress or marginalise the differences and dissent among Hindus.

Additional points:

- A) This option does not directly address the author's argument, which is based on the hypothetical scenario of the absence of a Muslim population in India, not on the actual situation of Hindutva politics.
 - This option also does not provide any evidence or explanation for how or why Hindutva politics has a nationalist and cultural ideology that appeals to many Hindus regardless of their caste or class.
 - This option also does not account for the possibility that there may be other nationalist and cultural ideologies that appeal to many Hindus besides Hindutva politics, such as secularism, socialism, or regionalism.
- B) This option does not directly challenge the author's argument, which is focused on the internal dynamics of Hindutva politics within India, not on its external relations with other countries.
 - This option also does not provide any specific examples or details of how or why Hindutva politics uses the perceived threat of external

enemies such as Pakistan or China to mobilise Hindus.

- o This option also does not address the hypothetical scenario of the absence of a Muslim population in India, which may affect the perception or relevance of external enemies such as Pakistan or China for Hindutva politics.
- C) This option does not directly relate to the author's argument, which is concerned with the communal aspect of Hindutva politics, not with its social or economic aspect.
- o This option also does not provide any evidence or explanation for how or why urbanisation, globalisation, and consumerism create new aspirations and anxieties among Hindus that can be exploited by Hindutva politics.
- o This option also does not account for the possibility that urbanisation, globalisation, and consumerism may also create new opportunities and challenges for Hindus that may undermine or counteract Hindutva politics.
- D) This option is correct as explained above.
- o The author claims that Hindutva politics depends on Muslims as the "other" to unite Hindus and win votes.
- o The author's argument can be weakened by showing that Hindutva politics has other ways of gaining support among Hindus.
- o One way to weaken the argument is to show that Hindutva politics tries to make Hinduism uniform and dominant, and creates an "other" within Hinduism itself.

95. (b) The central idea of the passage is the main point or argument that the author wants to convey to the reader. It is usually stated or implied in the introduction or conclusion of the passage, or throughout the passage. The Law Commission of India has submitted a report on the constitutionality of section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, which is a flawed and biased document that ignores the Supreme Court's free speech jurisprudence and the principle of proportionality captures the central idea of the passage, because it summarizes the author's criticism and disappointment with the report for its lack of rigour, analysis, and coherence in assessing.

Additional points:

- A) This option does not capture the central idea of the passage, because it is too general and incomplete. The Law Commission of India has submitted a report on the constitutionality of section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, which is a measure that limits citizens' free speech rights does not convey the author's criticism and disappointment with the report, which is the main point or argument of the passage.

- o This option also does not reflect the tone and content of the passage, which is critical and negative towards the report, not neutral or descriptive.
- o This option also does not reflect the author's perspective and position on the issue, which is opposed to retaining section 124A on the books, not indifferent or unconcerned about it.
- B) This option captures the central idea of the passage, as explained above.
- o This option also reflects the tone and content of the passage, which is critical and negative towards the report, especially for ignoring the Supreme Court's free speech jurisprudence and the principle of proportionality.
- o This option also reflects the author's perspective and position on the issue, which is opposed to retaining section 124A on the books, not in favour of it.
- C) This option does not capture the central idea of the passage, because it contradicts or goes against what the author has stated or implied in the passage. The Law Commission of India has submitted a report on the constitutionality of section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, which is a comprehensive and balanced document that considers the history, purpose, and comparative analysis of the provision and its impact on free speech does not convey the author's criticism and disappointment with the report, which is the main point or argument of the passage.
- o This option also does not reflect the tone and content of the passage, which is critical and negative towards the report, not positive and appreciative.
- o This option also does not reflect the author's perspective and position on the issue, which is opposed to retaining section 124A on the books, not in favour of it.
- D) This option does not capture the central idea of the passage, because it contradicts or goes against what the author has stated or implied in the passage. The Law Commission of India has submitted a report on the constitutionality of section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, which is a vague and irrelevant document that focuses on the colonial origins, Constituent Assembly debates, and public-order jurisprudence of the provision does not convey the author's criticism and disappointment with the report, which is the main point or argument of the passage.
- o This option also does not reflect the tone and content of the passage, which is critical and negative towards the report, not indifferent or dismissive.

- o This option also does not reflect the author's perspective and position on the issue, which is opposed to retaining section 124A on the books, not unconcerned about it.
 - o This option also does not account for the possibility that there may be some relevance or significance of the colonial origins, Constituent Assembly debates, and public-order jurisprudence of the provision, despite their limitations or shortcomings.
96. (c) An inference is a logical conclusion or deduction that can be drawn from the passage, based on the information and evidence provided by the author. An inference is not explicitly stated in the passage, but can be reasonably derived from it. The author believes that the principle of proportionality is a crucial and effective standard of review for assessing the constitutionality of rights-infringing sections can be inferred from the passage, because it follows from the author's criticism and disappointment with the Law Commission's report for ignoring this principle. The author also implies that this principle is more suitable and desirable than other standards of review, such as Wednesbury unreasonableness analysis, and that this principle can reveal the logic and consistency of any constitutional assessment.

Additional points:

- A) This option cannot be inferred from the passage, because it is too strong and goes beyond what the author has stated or implied in the passage. The author does not explicitly state or imply that he or she believes that section 124A of the Indian Penal Code is unconstitutional and should be repealed or struck down, but rather criticises the Law Commission's report for its lack of rigour, analysis, and coherence in assessing its constitutionality.
- o This option also does not account for the possibility that there may be other reasons or motives for the author's criticism of the Law Commission's report, besides his or her belief that section 124A is unconstitutional and should be repealed or struck down, such as academic, professional, or personal ones.
- o This option also does not account for the possibility that there may be some validity or merit in section 124A or the Law Commission's report, despite their flaws or drawbacks, such as security, stability, or public interest ones.
- B) This option cannot be inferred from the passage, because it contradicts or goes against what the author has stated or implied in the passage. The author does not believe that the Law Commission of India is an independent and impartial body that provides objective and reliable reports on legal issues,

but rather implies that it is a flawed and biased one, according to his or her perspective.

- o This option also does not reflect the tone and content of the passage, which is critical and negative towards the Law Commission of India and its report, not positive and appreciative.
 - o This option also does not reflect the author's perspective and position on the issue, which is opposed to retaining section 124A on the books, not in favour of it.
 - C) This option can be inferred from the passage, as explained above.
 - o This option also reflects the tone and content of the passage, which is critical and negative towards the Law Commission of India and its report, especially for ignoring this principle.
 - o This option also reflects the author's perspective and position on the issue, which is in favour of using this principle as a standard of review for assessing the constitutionality of rights-infringing sections, such as section 124A.
 - D) This option cannot be inferred from the passage, because it contradicts or goes against what the author has stated or implied in the passage.
 - The author stated that "As a measure that limits citizens' free speech rights, proportionality should be the primary standard of review any court – in our "age of proportionality" – deploys." This sentence has clarified the stand of the author in regards to the constitutionality and rights of the citizens in the eye of the reforms.
97. (b) An assumption is a premise or belief that is not explicitly stated or supported by evidence, but is taken for granted or implied by the author in order to make his or her argument valid or coherent. An assumption is usually necessary for the author's argument to be valid, because it provides a basis or link between the premise and the conclusion. The Supreme Court's free speech jurisprudence and the principle of proportionality are crucial and effective standards of review for assessing the constitutionality of rights-infringing sections is an assumption that the author makes in the passage, because it is not explicitly stated or supported by evidence.

Additional points:

- A) This option is not an assumption that the author makes in the passage, because it is too strong and does not follow from the premise or evidence provided by the author. The author does not explicitly state or imply that the Law Commission of India is a flawed and biased body that does not provide objective and reliable reports on legal issues, but rather

- criticises its report on the constitutionality of section 124A of the Indian Penal Code for its lack of rigour, analysis, and coherence.
- o This option also does not account for the possibility that there may be other reasons or motives for the author's criticism of the Law Commission's report, besides his or her assumption that it is a flawed and biased body, such as academic, professional, or personal ones.
 - o This option also does not account for the possibility that there may be some validity or merit in the Law Commission of India or its report, despite their flaws or drawbacks, such as expertise, experience, or authority.
 - B) This option is an assumption that the author makes in the passage, as explained above.
 - o This option also reflects the tone and content of the passage, which is critical and negative towards the Law Commission of India and its report, especially for ignoring this assumption.
 - o This option also reflects the author's perspective and position on the issue, which is in favour of using this assumption as a standard of review for assessing the constitutionality of rights-infringing sections, such as section 124A.
 - C) This option is not an assumption that the author makes in the passage, because it is partially true. The author does not explicitly state or imply that the authorities were unable to understand the role and relevance and significant factors that should be considered in any constitutional assessment.
 - o This option also does not provide any connection or link between this assumption and the argument of the author.
 - D) This option is not an assumption that the author makes in the passage, because it is too irrelevant and does not relate to the conclusion. The author does not explicitly state or imply that he or she assumes that the constitutionality of section 124A of the Indian Penal Code is a matter of public interest and concern that affects the citizens' free speech rights, but rather takes this as a given or a fact in the passage.
 - o This option also does not reflect the tone and content of the passage, which is critical and negative towards the Law Commission of India and its report, not neutral or descriptive.
 - o This option also does not reflect the author's perspective and position on the issue, which is opposed to retaining section 124A on the books, not indifferent or unconcerned about it.

98. (b) An Objection is similar to a flaw or a weakness or an error in reasoning, logic, or evidence that undermines or invalidates an argument or claim. A flaw can be identified by pointing out how it affects or influences the validity or coherence of an argument or claim, or by showing how it can be challenged or refuted by an alternative explanation, evidence, or perspective. The report does not use the principle of proportionality as a standard of review for assessing the constitutionality of rights-infringing sections is a flaw in the Law Commission of India's report on the constitutionality of section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, according to the author, because it undermines or invalidates its argument or claim that section 124A is constitutional and should be retained on the books. The author implies that this principle is more suitable and desirable than other standards of review, such as Wednesbury unreasonableness analysis.

Additional points:

- A) This option is not a flaw. This option is wrong in the eye of the information provided in the passage. The author has not mentioned that the understanding of the proportionality was crystal clear.
- On the other hand, the report must have used the principle of proportionality to assess the constitutionality of rights infringing sections; that was the missing part in the eye of the author.
- B) This option is a flaw in the Law Commission of India's report on the constitutionality of section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, according to the author, as explained above.
- o This option also reflects the tone and content of the passage, which is critical and negative towards the report, especially for ignoring this principle.
- o This option also reflects the author's perspective and position on the issue, which is in favour of using this principle as a standard of review for assessing the constitutionality of rights-infringing sections, such as section 124A.
- C) This option is not a flaw in the Law Commission of India's report on the constitutionality of section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, according to the author, because it is not true or accurate. The report does provide some evidence or explanation for why section 124A should be retained on the books, such as its history, purpose, and comparative analysis with other jurisdictions. The author may disagree or dispute with this evidence or explanation, but he or she does not deny or disregard its existence.

- o This option also does not account for the possibility that the report may have provided sufficient or convincing evidence or explanation for why section 124A should be retained on the books, according to its own perspective or criteria.
 - o This option also does not account for the possibility that there may be other reasons or motives for retaining section 124.
 - D) This option is not a flaw in the Law Commission of India's report on the constitutionality of section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, according to the author, because it is not relevant or significant for the issue at hand. The author does not explicitly state or imply that the report should address or acknowledge any possible objections or counterarguments that may challenge its constitutionality, but rather criticises its report for its lack of rigour, analysis, and coherence in assessing its constitutionality.
 - o This option also does not account for the possibility that the report may have addressed or acknowledged some possible objections or counterarguments that may challenge its constitutionality, but did not find them relevant or significant for its constitutionality assessment.
 - o This option also does not account for the possibility that there may be other factors or aspects that are more relevant or significant for the issue at hand, such as the Supreme Court's free speech jurisprudence and the principle of proportionality.
99. (b) The author criticizes the Law Commission report for concluding that sedition law should be retained, despite its colonial origins and its misuse by the political class. The author also points out that the report disregards the Supreme Court's jurisprudence on free speech and public order, which has narrowed down the scope of sedition law. The author also finds fault with the report's recommendations, which are vague, arbitrary, and harsh.
- Additional points:**
- A) This option is incorrect because the author clearly disagrees with the Law Commission report and its conclusions. The author does not find the report comprehensive or balanced, but rather flawed and biased.
 - o The author questions the purpose of the report's history of sedition law, which does not address the issue of proportionality, which is the primary standard of review for rights-infringing measures.
 - o The author challenges the report's assumption that sedition law is necessary for India's security, which is not backed by any evidence or analysis.
 - o The author accuses the report of passing the buck onto the police for the misuse of sedition law, instead of holding the political class accountable.
 - o The author implies that the report's comparative survey of sedition law in other jurisdictions is irrelevant or misleading, as it does not reflect India's constitutional values or context.
 - B) This option is correct because it captures the author's main argument and tone. The author strongly disagrees with the Law Commission report and its conclusions. The author finds the report flawed and biased, as it ignores or contradicts the constitutional values of India.
 - o The report wants to keep sedition law, but ignores the Supreme Court's rulings, gives unclear rules, and raises the penalty.
 - o The author disagrees with the report's conclusion, and criticizes its recommendations for being vague, arbitrary, and harsh.
 - o The author also notes that the report does not consider the colonial origin and the political misuse of sedition law.
 - C) This option is incorrect because it gives a positive evaluation of the Law Commission report, which is contrary to the author's view. The author does not find the report useful or informative, but rather redundant or deceptive. The author does not appreciate the report's historical and comparative perspective on sedition law, but rather questions its relevance and accuracy.
 - o The author states that he will not examine the report's history of sedition law, as it serves no purpose beyond establishing the provision's origin.
 - o The author argues that highlighting the colonial origins of sedition law is only relevant insofar as it displaces any presumption of constitutionality; it has no bearing on its constitutionality itself.
 - o The author criticizes the report for undertaking a wide-ranging comparative survey of sedition law in diverse jurisdictions, without explaining how they are relevant or applicable to India's situation.
 - o The author suggests that the report's comparative survey may be misleading, as it may omit or distort important differences or similarities between different legal systems.
 - D) This option is incorrect because it exaggerates the author's criticism of the Law Commission report. The author does not claim that the report is irrelevant or outdated, but rather that it is flawed and biased. The author does acknowledge that the report will

likely form an important part of any future judgement on sedition law, which implies that it has some bearing on its constitutionality.

- o The author states that “it is important to closely read a document that will likely form an important part of any future judgement on [sedition law].”
- o The author does not dismiss the report’s history of sedition law as irrelevant or outdated, but rather as having no bearing on its constitutionality.
- o The author does not ignore or deny the report’s comparative survey of sedition law in other jurisdictions, but rather criticizes it for being irrelevant or misleading.

100. (c) The author’s conclusion is that there is no need for the government to maintain the health data anymore, and that the citizens should be allowed to demand data deletions. This conclusion depends on the assumption that the government has a secondary interest in creating a data economy by selling the data, which is the reason why it does not delete the data.

Additional points:

- A) This option is incorrect because it is not an assumption on which the conclusion depends, but rather a possible objection or counterargument to the conclusion. The author does not assume that the government has no legal obligation to protect the data, but rather argues that it has a moral and constitutional obligation to do so under the Right to Privacy judgement.
- o The author states that “Ideally, under the Right to Privacy judgement, we should be allowed to demand data deletions.”
- o The author implies that the government has violated the Right to Privacy judgement by storing and potentially selling the data without consent or protection.
- o The author suggests that the government has failed to fulfil its legal obligation to protect the data by not conducting forensic analysis, cybersecurity audits, or basic security measures.
- B) This option is incorrect because it is not an assumption on which the conclusion depends, but rather a possible premise or evidence for the conclusion. The author does not assume that the data breach of CoWIN has caused irreparable harm to the privacy and security of the citizens, but rather presents it as a fact or an argument to support his conclusion.
- o The author states that “The scale of this data breach is much higher than any other data breach so far given that almost every adult Indian citizen who took the COVID vaccine was forced to do it through CO-WIN.”

- o The author shows that “all of this data has been stored in un-encrypted databases and has clearly been breached.”
- o The author claims that “The screenshots of the data breach show us that the extent of this breach is so wide that mitigating this can be so challenging.”
- C) This option is correct because it is an assumption on which the conclusion depends. See reference line and explanation above.
- o The government wants to make money from the data by storing and selling it.
- o The author wants the government to delete the data and let the citizens request it. He assumes that the government does not delete the data because of its money-making motive.
- D) This option is incorrect because it is not an assumption on which the conclusion depends, but rather a possible implication or consequence of the conclusion. The author does not assume that the future data protection law will not apply to the government databases, but rather predicts that it may be so based on his conclusion.
- o The author states that “A future data protection law may allow data deletions, but again only with the private sector and not from government databases.”
- o The author implies that his conclusion may have an impact on how the future data protection law will be framed or implemented.
- o The author suggests that his conclusion may challenge or change the status quo of how the government handles its databases.

101. (c) This option weakens the arguments given in the passage as it is depicting the benevolent nature of the intention of the government in storing the data collected by it through the portal.

This option negates or weakens the point of the author when he states that the government wants to create a data economy by utilising the portal data. This option makes author’s argument weak that the government has shady ulterior monetary motives in storing the data of persons in the portal.

Incorrect option A) This option strengthens the argument of the author in stating that the personal information or identity numbers of persons are not stored in the portal negating any possibility of data breach.

This option

Incorrect Option B) This option strengthens the point of the author that under the right to privacy judgment citizens should have the right to ask for erasing the history of their data from the portal.

Incorrect Option D) This option strengthens the point of the author that the authority managing the app had to come up with a privacy policy after

pressure and protests. Most government apps lacking the privacy policy must be mandated to have such a policy as the author states that data breaches from such apps or portals are very common.

102. (c) The author expresses his dissatisfaction and distrust of the government and the bureaucracy throughout the passage. He accuses them of denying, ignoring, or mishandling the data breach of CoWIN, and of having no interest or obligation to protect the citizens' data or privacy.

- A) This option is incorrect because it cannot be inferred from the passage, but rather stated explicitly by the author. The author does not imply or suggest that he is in favour of data deletion and data protection laws, but rather asserts it directly in his conclusion.
- o The author states that "Ideally, under the Right to Privacy judgement, we should be allowed to demand data deletions." and "A future data protection law may allow data deletions..."
- o The author also implies that he is in favour of data protection laws by criticizing the government for not having any interest to protect the data or complying with the Right to Privacy judgement.
- o This option is also too narrow, as it does not capture the author's main point, which is about the government's secondary interest in creating a data economy.
- B) This option is incorrect because it cannot be inferred from the passage, but rather assumed or speculated by the reader. The author does not state or imply that he is against data collection and data economy, but rather questions or challenges the government's motives and methods of doing so.
- o The author does not oppose data collection or data economy per se, but rather criticizes the government for maximising data collection without protecting the data, and for having a secondary interest in creating a data economy by selling the data.
- o The author does not suggest any alternative or preferable way of handling data collection or data economy, but rather focuses on demanding data deletion or protection.
- o This option is also too broad, as it does not reflect the author's specific concern, which is about the government's misuse or abuse of CoWIN data.
- C) This option is correct because it can be inferred from the passage. See reference line and explanation above.
- o The author is unhappy and distrustful of the government and the bureaucracy.
- o The author blames them for lying, neglecting, or botching the CoWIN data breach, and for

not caring or being responsible for the citizens' data or privacy.

- D) This option is incorrect because it is contradictory. The author does not imply or suggest that he is unsupportive of the Right to Privacy judgement and the Internet Freedom foundation, but rather mentions them directly in his argument.
- o The author states that "Ideally, under the Right to Privacy judgement, we should be allowed to demand data deletions." and "In fact, the CoWin website had no privacy policy, to begin with, and it was the common public and Internet Freedom foundation which forced the National Health Authority to get one two years ago."
- o The author also implies that he is supportive of the Right to Privacy judgement by criticizing the government for violating or ignoring it by storing and potentially selling the data without consent or protection.
- o The author also implies that he is supportive of the Internet Freedom foundation by acknowledging their role in forcing the National Health Authority to get a privacy policy for CoWIN.

103. (a) This option is most similar to the author's arguments in the given passage, as it also criticises the government for collecting and storing the personal data of the citizens without their consent or protection, and for violating their right to privacy and exposing them to the risk of data breaches and identity theft.

Additional points:

- A) This option is most similar to the author's arguments in the given passage. See explanation above.
- o The option and the passage both criticise the government's data collection and storage.
- o The option and the passage both claim that the government does not have consent or protection for the data.
- o The option and the passage both argue that the government violates the right to privacy of the citizens.
- o The option and the passage both warn that the government exposes the citizens to data breaches and identity theft.
- B) This option is not similar to the author's arguments in the given passage, as it does not deal with the issue of data collection or data protection, but rather with the issue of taxation. It also does not criticise the government for violating any constitutional right or exposing any security risk, but rather for being unjust or inequitable.
- o This option is about a different topic (taxation) than the passage (data).

- o This option is based on a different value (justice or equity) than the passage (privacy or security).
- o This option does not mention any data breach or data economy, which are central to the passage.
- C) This option is not similar to the author's arguments in the given passage, as it does not deal with the issue of data collection or data protection, but rather with the issue of infrastructure development. It also does not criticise the government for violating any constitutional right or exposing any security risk, but rather for being wasteful or unnecessary.
- o This option is about a different topic (infrastructure) than the passage (data).
- o This option is based on a different value (efficiency or necessity) than the passage (privacy or security).
- o This option does not mention any data breach or data economy, which are central to the passage.
- D) This option is not similar to the author's arguments in the given passage, as it does not deal with the extreme view that the govt. should never collect and store data under any circumstance. The author is not agreeing with govt. on not deleting the data along with not providing security to the collected data.
- o This option is about an extreme view that is not in coherence with author's.
- o This option is based on a different value that suggest that the govt. has no power in any case to collect data and store data.

104. (c) Option C captures the main point that the author is trying to make in the passage, which is to criticize Boris Johnson's lack of accountability and its impact on his political career. It also summarizes the main theme that runs throughout the passage.

Additional points:

- Option A partially agrees with the main point that the author is trying to make in the passage, which is to criticize Boris Johnson's misconduct and dishonesty. However, it does not mention his lack of accountability, which is the main focus of the author. It also does not cover his entire political career, but only his resignation as an MP.
- o This option supports the information given in the passage that Boris Johnson violated lockdown rules and lied to Parliament, and that he lost popularity and support.
- o This option does not address Boris Johnson's other allegations of corruption and cronyism, or his attack on an imagined racket of Remainers.
- o This option could be seen as an appeal to emotion, which is a logical fallacy.

- Option B partially agrees with the main point that the author is trying to make in the passage, which is to criticize Boris Johnson's hyperbole conservatism and hardline nationalism. However, it does not mention his lack of accountability, which is the main focus of the author. It also does not cover his entire political career, but only his resignation as an MP.

o This option supports the information given in the passage that Boris Johnson rose to the top of the Conservative Party during the chaotic Brexit years, and that he accused the committee of a witch hunt and revenge for Brexit.

o This option does not address Boris Johnson's violation of lockdown rules and lying to Parliament, or his continued attack on Prime Minister Rishi Sunak.

o This option could be seen as an ad hominem attack, which is a logical fallacy.

- Option D partially agrees with the main point that the author is trying to make in the passage, which is to criticize Boris Johnson's mishandling of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Brexit aftermath. However, it does not mention his lack of accountability, which is the main focus of the author. It also does not cover his entire political career, but only his resignation as an MP.

o This option supports the information given in the passage that Boris Johnson faced criticism from both sides of the Brexit debate and that he attended parties during the lockdown.

o This option does not address Boris Johnson's lying to Parliament or his other allegations of corruption and cronyism.

o This option could be seen as an appeal to popularity, which is a logical fallacy.

105. (b) Option B reflects the author's negative tone and critical evaluation of Boris Johnson's leadership, which is evident throughout the passage. It also captures the main points of his misconduct and lack of accountability, which are the reasons for his resignation.

Additional points:

- Option A contradicts the author's opinion and the information given in the passage, which portray Boris Johnson as a failed and unpopular leader who was rightly exposed by his opponents.

o This option is similar to Boris Johnson's own claim of being a victim of a witch hunt and revenge for Brexit, which the author dismisses as an attack on an imagined racket of Remainers.

o This option does not acknowledge Boris Johnson's violation of lockdown rules and

lying to Parliament, which are the main reasons for his resignation.

- o This option could be seen as an appeal to emotion, which is a logical fallacy.
- Option C partially agrees with the author's opinion and the information given in the passage, which acknowledge Boris Johnson's charisma and vision as factors that helped him rise to the top of the Conservative Party. However, it downplays the severity and frequency of his mistakes, which are not mere errors of judgment but deliberate acts of misconduct and dishonesty.
- o This option is similar to some of Boris Johnson's supporters' views, who admired his leadership and personality despite his flaws.
- o This option does not address Boris Johnson's lack of accountability and repentance, which are the main reasons for his resignation.
- o This option could be seen as an appeal to popularity, which is a logical fallacy.
- Option D partially agrees with the author's opinion and the information given in the passage, which recognize Boris Johnson's pragmatism and flexibility as qualities that enabled him to navigate the chaotic Brexit years. However, it implies that he adapted to the changing circumstances for the betterment of the country, rather than for his own political gain or survival.
- o This option is similar to some of Boris Johnson's defenders' arguments, who justified his policy shifts and compromises as necessary responses to the challenges he faced.
- o This option does not address Boris Johnson's violation of lockdown rules and lying to Parliament, which are the main reasons for his resignation.
- o This option could be seen as an appeal to authority, which is a logical fallacy.

106. (c) Option C the reason by showing how Boris Johnson's own actions alienated his core base of supporters, who were crucial for his electoral success in 2019. It also explains why he faced an inner-party revolt and a parliamentary inquiry, which led to his resignation.

Additional points:

- Option A partially provides the reason by showing how Boris Johnson's popularity had declined due to his mishandling of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Brexit aftermath, which were major issues for the public. However, it does not explain why he resigned as an MP or why he faced an inner-party revolt and a parliamentary inquiry.
- o This option supports the information given in the passage that Boris Johnson faced

criticism from both sides of the Brexit debate and that he attended parties during the lockdown.

- o This option does not address the specific charges of breaking the rules and lying to Parliament, which were the main reasons for his resignation.
- Option B partially provides the reason by showing how Boris Johnson's party had lost several seats in by-elections and local votes due to the public discontent with his policies and scandals, which reduced his political power and influence. However, it does not explain why he resigned as an MP or why he faced an inner-party revolt and a parliamentary inquiry.
- o This option supports the information given in the passage that Labour expects to win all three seats vacated by Tory MPs and that the Tories are under pressure due to their low public support.
- o This option does not address the specific charges of breaking the rules and lying to Parliament, which were the main reasons for his resignation.
- Option D partially provides the reason by showing how Boris Johnson's opponents had launched a campaign to expose his corruption and cronyism and to demand his resignation or suspension, which increased his scrutiny and accountability. However, it does not explain why he resigned as an MP or why he faced an inner-party revolt and a parliamentary inquiry.
- o This option supports the information given in the passage that Boris Johnson faced several allegations of corruption and cronyism and that he accused the committee of a witch hunt and revenge for Brexit.
- o This option does not address the specific charges of breaking the rules and lying to Parliament, which were the main reasons for his resignation.

107. (a) Option A weakens the argument by providing an alternative motive for Rishi Sunak's rebellion, namely his personal ambition and rivalry, which makes it less likely that he acted out of genuine concern for the government's performance. It also casts doubt on his credibility and integrity as a leader.

Additional points:

- Option B strengthens the argument by suggesting that Rishi Sunak had a positive and loyal relationship with Boris Johnson, which makes it more likely that he rebelled only when he saw serious flaws in the government's performance.

- o This option supports the information given in the passage that Rishi Sunak was a member of Boris Johnson's Cabinet.
- o This option does not explain why Rishi Sunak changed his stance on Boris Johnson's leadership or what specific issues he raised against him.
- o This option could be seen as an appeal to authority, which is a logical fallacy.
- Option C neither strengthens nor weakens the argument by providing irrelevant information about the policy differences between Rishi Sunak and Boris Johnson, which do not directly relate to the government's performance or their rebellion.
- o This option does not address the main issue of whether Rishi Sunak's rebellion was constructive or political.
- o This option does not indicate whether these policy differences were significant or minor, or how they affected the public opinion or the party unity.
- o This option could be seen as a red herring, which is a logical fallacy.
- Option D neither strengthens nor weakens the argument by providing neutral information about Rishi Sunak's consultation with other stakeholders before rebelling against Boris Johnson, which does not imply anything about his motive or assessment of the government's performance.
- o This option does not contradict or support the information given in the passage that Rishi Sunak's rebellion quickened Boris Johnson's fall as Prime Minister.
- o This option does not indicate whether these consultations were genuine or manipulative, or how they influenced the outcome of the rebellion.
- o This option could be seen as an appeal to consensus, which is a logical fallacy.

108. (a) Option A strengthens the argument by providing additional evidence of Mr. Johnson's misconduct and lack of accountability, which undermines his claim of being a victim of a witch hunt. It also weakens the alternative explanation that he resigned due to a revenge plot by his opponents.

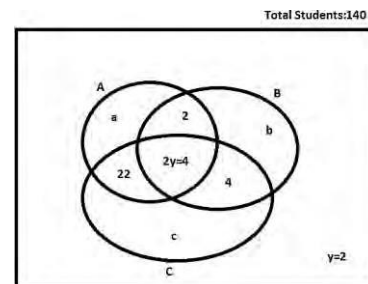
Additional points:

- Option B weakens the argument by suggesting that Mr. Johnson had a strong political position and popularity, which makes it less likely that he resigned due to external pressure or fear of losing support.
- o This option contradicts the information given in the passage that Mr. Johnson faced an inner-party revolt and lost public support.
- o This option does not address the main issue of Mr. Johnson's violation of lockdown rules and lying to Parliament.

- Option C weakens the argument by providing an alternative reason for Mr. Johnson's resignation, namely his poor performance on Brexit, which was a key issue for his party and the country.
- o This option shifts the focus away from Mr. Johnson's misconduct and dishonesty, which are the main points of the argument.
- o This option does not explain why Mr. Johnson would resign before the committee report was made public, which suggests that he was afraid of the consequences.
- o This option could be seen as an ad hominem attack, which is a logical fallacy.
- Option D weakens the argument by offering a partial admission and an excuse for Mr. Johnson's actions, which could reduce his culpability and elicit sympathy from some people.
- o This option contradicts the information given in the passage that Mr. Johnson told Parliament that he followed all guidance completely, which shows that he lied or was deliberately ignorant.
- o This option does not account for the multiple parties that Mr. Johnson attended, which shows a pattern of disregard for the rules and public health.
- o This option could be seen as an appeal to ignorance, which is a logical fallacy.

SECTION - E : QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Hint (Q.109-112)



According to the question the Venn diagram is drawn above. Y is the number of students studying no subjects and $2y$ is the students studying all the subjects. Now the number of students studying at least two subjects is region 2 + region 3 = $32 = 28 + 2y$. Hence $y = 2$ and the students studying all subjects is 4, studying no subject is 2.

109. (a) Hence the ratio of students studying all the subjects to studying B&C both is = $4 : 8 = 1 : 2$. Ans. (a)
110. (a) Students studying no subjects is 2 and studying A&B both is 6 hence their ratio becomes $1 : 3$. Ans.(a)
111. (d) Data is insufficient to find the number of students studying A only. Ans (d)

112. (a) Number of students studying at least two subjects is 32 which is 16 times the number of students studying no subjects that is 2. Ans.(a)

HINT [113-116]:

Total number of workers = 24000

Number of males = $\frac{7}{12} \times 24000 = 14000$

Number of females = $\frac{5}{12} \times 24000 = 10000$

Number of males from Bihar = $\frac{25}{100} \times 14000 = 3500$

Number of females from Jharkhand = $\frac{4}{7} \times 3500 = 2000$

Number of males from Jharkhand = $2000 \times \frac{110}{100} = 2200$

Number of females from Kerala = $\frac{18}{100} \times 10000 = 1800$

Total number of workers from Kerala = $\frac{25}{100} \times 24000 = 6000$

Number of males from Kerala = $6000 - 1800 = 4200$

Number of males from Punjab = $\frac{80}{100} \times 4200 = 3360$

Number of males from Karnataka = $14000 - 4200 - 2200 - 3500 - 3360 = 740$

Number of females from Karnataka = $740 \times \frac{120}{100} = 888$

Number of females from Bihar = $\frac{30}{100} \times 10000 = 3000$

Number of females from Punjab = $10000 - 1800 - 888 - 2000 - 3000 = 2312$

Total number of workers from Karnataka = $740 + 888 = 1628$

Total number of workers from Jharkhand = $2200 + 2000 = 4200$

Total number of workers from Bihar = $3500 + 3000 = 6500$

Total number of workers from Punjab = $3360 + 2312 = 5672$

States	Male	Female	Total
Kerala	4200	1800	6000
Karnataka	740	888	1628
Jharkhand	2200	2000	4200
Bihar	3500	3000	6500
Punjab	3360	2312	5672
Total	14000	10000	24000

113. (c) Required percentage = $\frac{14000}{24000} \times 100 = 58.33\%$
= 58% approx.

114. (b) Required ratio = 6000: 6500 = 12: 13

115. (d) Required average = $(4200 + 740 + 2200 + 3360)/4 = 10500/4 = 2625$

116. (d) Number of female workers is highest from Bihar which is 3000.

117. (b) Profit of Aditya in Industrial sector = $81000 - 30000 - 24000 = \text{Rs.}27000$

Let, the investment of Aditya in Industrial sector be Rs. x

$$\frac{24000}{8000} = \frac{27000}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 9000$$

Let, the investment of Aditya in finance sector be Rs. y

$$\frac{85000}{17000} = \frac{105000}{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 21000$$

118. (a) Desired Ratio = 21000:9000 = 7:3

Profit of Veer = $75000 \times 3 \times 5 = 125000$

Profit of Aditya = $75000 \times 3 \times 4 = 100000$

Let, the amount invested by Aditya and Veer be Rs. x and Rs. y respectively

According to the question, $\frac{x \times 8}{y \times 10} = 4$

$$x; y = 1: 1$$

And,

$$x + y = 14000 \Rightarrow x = 7000, y = 7000$$

Let, the time period for which Sushant invested his amount be z months

$$\therefore \frac{7000 \times 10}{16000 \times z} = \frac{5}{3} \Rightarrow z = 7 \text{ months}$$

119. (c) Profit of Aditya = $396000 - 132000 - 165000 = \text{Rs.}99000$

$$\text{Amount invested by Aditya} = \frac{15000 \times 99000}{165000} =$$

Rs. 9000

$$\text{Amount invested by Veer} = \frac{15000 \times 132000}{165000} =$$

Rs. 12000

$$\text{Desired Percentage} = \frac{9000}{12000+9000+15000} \times 100 = 25\%$$

120. (c) Investment of Aditya in Finance = $\frac{17000 \times 105000}{85000} =$

Rs. 21000

$$\text{Investment of Veer in Energy} = \frac{15000 \times 132000}{165000} =$$

Rs. 12000

$$\text{Desired Percentage} = \frac{21000-12000}{12000} \times 100 = 75\%$$

