

MOCK CLAT 10005 (BASIC)
ANSWER & EXPLANATIONS**English Language**

1. **Answer:** B

Reference: "So far, my list of Bosch birds includes spiralling flocks of starlings amid posing peacocks and pheasants. Closer to the water are storks, egrets and two kinds of herons. A jackdaw and a jay can be identified near a giant 'strawberry tree', below which are two spoonbills. And lurking in the trees are three kinds of owls, serving as signs of heresy."

Explanation:

A. Incorrect. The paragraph doesn't mention birding as a group activity; this aspect is introduced later in the passage. The focus of the third paragraph is to detail the variety of birds observed in Bosch's painting.

B. Correct. The paragraph outlines various types of birds that the author has found in Bosch's painting. It does not offer any additional commentary or delve into any other topics; hence, the primary purpose of the paragraph is to present these detailed observations.

C. Incorrect. The paragraph does not introduce birding; rather, it extends the author's existing narrative about her fascination with birding. Her first encounter with birding is mentioned earlier in the passage.

D. Incorrect. While the author does touch on one theme from Bosch's work (owls as symbols of heresy), the primary focus of the paragraph is not an analysis of themes but rather an inventory of birds.

2. **Answer:** B

Reference: "My birding hobby grew out of this predilection. Specifically, out of my penchant for writing down the birds I found in the paintings by the Old Masters."

Explanation:

A. Incorrect. The author does discuss identifying and categorising birds, but this is not how she describes the origin of her hobby. Instead, it grew out of her love for making lists.

B. Correct. The author explicitly states that her hobby of birding grew accidentally from her habit of making lists.

C. Incorrect. The author does not mention any childhood passion for birding; in fact, she mentions being somewhat afraid of birds as a child.

D. Incorrect. The author does not indicate that birding was a means to overcome her fear of birds.

3. **Answer:** C

Reference: "My birding hobby grew out of this predilection."

A. Incorrect. 'Predilection' does not mean a strong dislike or aversion. On the contrary, it refers to a strong liking or preference.

B. Incorrect. The term does not refer to a particular way of doing something, rather it indicates a preference or fondness for a certain activity or subject.

C. Correct. 'Predilection' refers to a natural inclination or preference towards something. In the context of this passage, the author's predilection is for making lists, which indirectly led to her birding hobby.

D. Incorrect. 'Predilection' doesn't pertain to a distinctive behavioural characteristic, but to an inclination or preference.

4. **Answer:** C

Reference: "And lurking in the trees are three kinds of owls, serving as signs of heresy."

Explanation:

A. Incorrect. Although the spiralling flocks of starlings are mentioned in the passage, they are not described as signs of heresy.

B. Incorrect. The posing peacocks and pheasants are mentioned, but they are not identified as signs of heresy in Bosch's painting.

C. Correct. The author explicitly mentions that the different kinds of owls lurking in the trees in Bosch's painting serve as signs of heresy.

D. Incorrect. Herons are mentioned in the text, but they are not indicated as symbols of heresy.

5. **Answer:** B

Reference: Entire passage.

Explanation:

- A. Incorrect. The term 'accident' might be in the title because birding was an accident for the author. However, the suggested title "The Accident of Birding: A Reflection on Life's Transitions" does not capture the connection between art and birding that is central to the passage.
- B. Correct. "In Pursuit of the Feathered: From Canvas to Real Life" sums up the author's journey from observing birds in paintings to actively seeking them out in real life, thus effectively encapsulating the main themes of the passage.
- C. Incorrect. While "Art and Birding: An Unlikely Connection" indicates the connection between art and birding, it doesn't capture the essence of the author's personal journey that forms a significant part of the passage.
- D. Incorrect. "The Story of the Accidental Birder: From Fear to Fascination" overemphasizes the fear element, which is not central to the passage, and fails to encapsulate the connection between birding and art.

6. **Answer: B**

Reference: "The first time I saw the Madonna del Cardellino (c1505-06) was more than 30 years ago. I was 19."

Explanation:

- A. Incorrect. The author mentions she was 19 years old when she first saw the Madonna del Cardellino, not 21.
- B. Correct. The author explicitly states that she was 19 years old when she first saw the Madonna del Cardellino.
- C. Incorrect. The author does not mention being 30 when she first saw the painting.
- D. Incorrect. The author does mention her age at the time she first saw the Madonna del Cardellino, she was 19.

7. **Answer: B**

Reference: "Birding alone and then later in groups, we have savoured those moments when a bird is spotted, and we all grow instantly quiet. Frantically training our binoculars on the object, it seems we are all frozen in a great hush. With laser focus, we attune ourselves to the bird, on a hair's breadth of losing it, aware of the tiniest flitter, flutter and peep. It is enchantment."

Explanation:

- A. Incorrect. The author does not associate the moment of spotting a bird with fear and apprehension. Instead, she describes it as a moment of quiet focus and enchantment.
- B. Correct. The author vividly describes the experience of spotting a bird as a moment of quiet focus, hushed excitement, and enchantment.
- C. Incorrect. Although alertness is a part of the experience, the author does not emphasize quick action as a defining aspect of bird spotting.
- D. Incorrect. The author does not mention any sense of competition or victory associated with bird spotting.

8. **Answer: A**

Reference: "Nothing appeared disrupted. In Pickett's office, I saw stacks of papers that seemed to have been left for an evening, not for a lifetime... The carpets were so clean I could see a single set of footprints leading to Pickett's desk, and a single set leading away from them. The closets were full of suits, dozens of them perfectly aligned from lightest gray to darkest black."

Explanation:

- A. Correct. The details in the report suggest that the missing person was very organized and meticulous. His office had neatly stacked papers, his carpets were so clean that individual footprints were noticeable, and his suits were neatly lined up in the closet from lightest to darkest.
- B. Incorrect. There is no mention in the report of the missing person being messy or lacking cleanliness. In fact, the details provided suggest quite the opposite.
- C. Incorrect. While the report suggests an air of mystery, there is no clear indication of a secret life based on the details of his home. Any assumption of a secret life would be speculative.
- D. Incorrect. The report provides no information on the person's social behavior, so it cannot be inferred that he was introverted or that he preferred solitude.

9. **Answer:** C
Reference: Entire Passage
Explanation:
A. Incorrect. While the passage does hint at the mystery of Pickett's disappearance and some unseen clues, it encompasses more than just this aspect. The title thus may not capture the full essence of the passage.
B. Incorrect. The night-vision photograph and its significance are indeed a key part of the narrative, but the title suggested focuses only on this aspect and doesn't sufficiently capture the broader theme of the man's disappearance.
C. Correct. The title "Lost in the Night: The Disappearance of a Man" captures the essence of the passage, including the mysterious disappearance of the man, the context of night-time, and the overall uncertainty.
D. Incorrect. While the cleanliness of the carpets is mentioned, it is just one detail in the passage and not the primary focus. Hence, this title does not adequately capture the essence of the passage.
10. **Answer:** C
Reference: "Maybe Davis would hate me, if he ever found out, but why should I care what some kid from Sad Camp thought of me?"
Explanation:
A. Incorrect. The narrator does not show concern for Davis's opinion of their actions. In fact, the narrator explicitly states that they don't care what Davis thinks of them.
B. Incorrect. There is no indication that the narrator values their friendship with Davis. The narrator's disregard for Davis's opinion suggests a lack of respect.
C. Correct. The narrator is indifferent to Davis's perspective of them. This is evidenced by the statement "why should I care what some kid from Sad Camp thought of me?"
D. Incorrect. The narrator does not express any fear of Davis's potential retaliation. Instead, the narrator seems dismissive of Davis's opinion.
11. **Answer:** C
Reference: "The report did not, however, contain any mention of the night-vision photograph, meaning we had something the cops didn't: a timeline."
Explanation:
A. Incorrect. While the night-vision photograph may contribute to understanding the situation, it does not directly provide a lead to the missing person's potential whereabouts.
B. Incorrect. There's no evidence in the passage to suggest that the night-vision photograph serves as proof that the missing person was kidnapped.
C. Correct. The narrator specifically mentions that the night-vision photograph provides a timeline that the police were not aware of, making it a significant piece of evidence.
D. Incorrect. The passage does not indicate that the night-vision photograph reveals more people involved in the disappearance. The mention of the night-vision photograph is primarily associated with providing a timeline, not expanding the number of involved parties.
12. **Answer:** C
Reference: Entire passage
Explanation:
A. Incorrect. While the propulsion system used in the Chandrayaan-3 mission is mentioned in the passage, it isn't the main focus. The passage only provides a brief explanation about how the propulsion module will guide the lander to the moon, without going into the details of its workings.
B. Incorrect. While the passage does mention the failures of the Chandrayaan-2 mission, it does not critically analyze these failures. The reference to Chandrayaan-2 is merely to provide a context for Chandrayaan-3, not to engage in an in-depth exploration of the reasons behind its failure.
C. Correct. The passage primarily describes the procedural steps that will be followed in the Chandrayaan-3 lunar mission, starting with the launch and ending with the landing. It also discusses the potential global implications of the mission, such as India's potential to lead in lunar research and exploration, and the geopolitical significance of a successful lunar landing.

D. Incorrect. Although the passage discusses the Chandrayaan-3 mission and refers to the preceding Chandrayaan-2 mission, it does not present a comprehensive history of India's space exploration efforts. The focus is more on a specific mission than on a historical overview.

13. **Answer: B**

Reference: "This will mark India's second endeavour to achieve a soft landing of a lander and rover on the moon."

Explanation:

A. Incorrect. While a successful soft-landing would involve no technical glitches, the term does not necessarily imply a fault-free operation. The definition of a soft landing in the context of space missions focuses more on the impact of landing than on the presence or absence of technical problems.

B. Correct. In the context of space missions, "soft-landing" usually refers to landing a spacecraft on a celestial body in such a way that it remains intact and operational. This is implied in the passage, where a soft landing would mean the rover is able to carry out its mission on the moon's surface.

C. Incorrect. "Soft-landing" refers specifically to the landing of the spacecraft, not to its take-off or journey to the celestial body.

D. Incorrect. The "soft-landing" term refers to the actual landing of the spacecraft on the lunar surface, not to any in-mission docking procedures.

14. **Answer: C**

Reference: Entire passage

Explanation:

A. Incorrect. Although the passage mentions India's lunar mission, it does not provide a broad historical context or delve into the nation's history. A high school textbook about India's history would cover a much wider range of topics and would not likely include such detailed information about a specific space mission.

B. Incorrect. While the passage does mention the geological features of the moon, this is not the main focus of the passage. A scientific report on the moon's geological features would provide more detailed and technical information on this topic.

C. Correct. The passage provides a detailed overview of the upcoming Chandrayaan-3 mission, including its launch, journey, landing procedures, and potential implications. This is the kind of information typically found in a news article or report.

D. Incorrect. The passage does not focus on any particular individual involved in the Indian Space Research Organisation, so it would not fit within the context of a biography.

15. **Answer: C**

Reference: "To enhance the chances of success during this stage, ISRO has made improvements to the lander's legs, thrust capability, power availability, and landing sequence."

Explanation:

A. Incorrect. The passage does not mention any improvements or modifications to the rover model's navigation capabilities.

B. Incorrect. The passage does not mention a new launch vehicle; instead, it mentions the use of a Launch Vehicle Mark 3, without specifying whether this is a new addition or an improvement.

C. Correct. The passage mentions that improvements have been made to the lander's legs, thrust capability, power availability, and landing sequence to enhance the chances of successful landing. These changes are direct responses to the challenges faced during the Chandrayaan-2 mission.

D. Incorrect. The passage does not mention any changes to the landing site on the moon.

16. **Answer: C**

Reference: "If successful, India would become only the second country to soft-land a rover on the moon within this alliance."

Explanation:

A. Incorrect. While a successful Chandrayaan-3 mission would indeed demonstrate significant technological advancements, the passage does not specify that India will pioneer these advancements for future lunar missions.

- B. Incorrect. The passage does not suggest that India would be the only country in the Artemis Accords to have a successful lunar mission. It instead mentions that India would be the second country within the alliance to achieve a soft landing of a rover on the moon.
- C. Correct. The passage explicitly states that if the Chandrayaan-3 mission is successful, India would become the second country within the Artemis Accords to achieve a soft landing of a rover on the moon.
- D. Incorrect. The passage does not suggest that a successful Chandrayaan-3 mission would outperform China and Russia's collaborative efforts to establish an 'International Lunar Research Station'.

17. **Answer:** D

Reference: "According to these legal economists, law consists and ought to consist of those rules that maximize a society's material wealth and that abet the efficient operation of markets designed to generate wealth."

Explanation:

- A. Incorrect. The passage doesn't state that the Law and Economics school views law as a means to maintain the power of society's elites. This belief is attributed to the Critical Legal Studies movement.
- B. Incorrect. The notion of law as an expression of a society's moral order is associated with proponents of natural law, not the Law and Economics school.
- C. Incorrect. The view that law is an artistic performance promoting values is associated with James Boyd White and the Law and Literature movement, not the Law and Economics school.
- D. Correct. The Law and Economics school believes that law should consist of rules that maximize societal wealth and facilitate the efficient operation of markets, as stated in the passage.

18. **Answer:** D

Reference: "More controversial have been the various answers provided by members of the Critical Legal Studies movement, according to whom law is one among several cultural mechanisms by which holders of power seek to legitimate their domination."

Explanation:

- A. Incorrect. Legal positivists see law as embodying the commands of a society's ruling authority, not necessarily as a means by which power holders legitimize their dominance.
- B. Incorrect. Proponents of natural law see law as intertwined with a moral order independent of society's rules and mores, not as a means of legitimizing the dominance of power holders.
- C. Incorrect. The Law and Economics school views law as consisting of rules that maximize a society's material wealth, not as a means for power holders to legitimize their dominance.
- D. Correct. The Critical Legal Studies movement sees law as a cultural mechanism by which power holders legitimize their dominance.

19. **Answer:** B

Reference: "Rather, it is an expression of the power of elites who may have no legitimate authority but who are intent on preserving the privileges of their race, class, or gender."

Explanation:

- A. Incorrect. The term "legitimate" as used in the passage doesn't mean "legal".
- B. Correct. The term "legitimate", as used in the passage, most closely means "accepted". It refers to an authority that is recognized or sanctioned by the society.
- C. Incorrect. The term "legitimate" doesn't specifically imply "traditional" in this context.
- D. Incorrect. While "valid" could be a synonym of "legitimate" in some contexts, the passage implies that "legitimate" refers to acceptance or recognition rather than validity.

20. **Answer:** C

Reference: "In the recent Justice as Translation, White argues that opinion-writing should be regarded as an act of 'translation,' and judges as 'translators.'"

Explanation:

- A. Incorrect. While judicial opinions may have political implications, the passage does not present White's view as treating them primarily as political acts.
- B. Incorrect. The passage does not suggest that White views judicial opinions as analogous to economic policy.

- C. Correct. According to the passage, White views judicial opinion-writing as an act of translation, with judges serving as translators.
- D. Incorrect. The passage does not suggest that White views judicial opinions as power assertions. Rather, he sees them as translations of authoritative legal texts into resolutions for legal problems.

21. **Answer:** D

Reference: "In recent years, there has been a growing belief that the way society determines what is considered true is influenced by discursive practices that often go unnoticed."

Explanation:

A. Incorrect. "Discursive practices" in the context of the passage do not relate to ritualistic legal procedures. The passage suggests that discursive practices refer to the ways in which societal truths are constructed, not legal rituals.

B. Incorrect. The passage doesn't suggest that "discursive practices" relate to active lobbying efforts by legal reformers. It's instead linked to societal practices that impact how truth is determined.

C. Incorrect. Although "discursive practices" can involve methods of communication, the passage does not confine this term solely to legal discourses. It's used in a broader context relating to societal truth construction.

D. Correct. Refer to the line, "In recent years, there has been a growing belief that the way society determines what is considered true is influenced by discursive practices that often go unnoticed." Here, "discursive practices" refers to the often-unacknowledged societal influences that shape our understanding of what's considered true.

22. **Answer:** C

Reference: "The persuasive force of personal narrative can create a sense of empathy between legal insiders and individuals traditionally marginalized in legal discourse, thus challenging the complacency of the legal establishment and disrupting its status quo."

Explanation:

A. Incorrect. The passage does not suggest that personal narratives can lead to misuse of legal proceedings due to their emotional appeal. Instead, it argues that these narratives can facilitate empathy and challenge established complacency in legal discourse.

B. Incorrect. While the passage acknowledges that personal narratives contrast with the cognitive focus of traditional legal discourse, it does not claim that they disrupt legal proceedings by undermining cognitive aspects. Rather, it views personal narratives as a means of bridging differences and fostering empathy.

C. Correct. Refer to the lines, "The persuasive force of personal narrative can create a sense of empathy between legal insiders and individuals traditionally marginalized in legal discourse, thus challenging the complacency of the legal establishment and disrupting its status quo." This describes how personal narratives can instill empathy in legal insiders, thus challenging established norms and bridging differences in understanding.

D. Incorrect. The passage does not suggest that personal narratives manipulate legal insiders. Instead, it presents personal narratives as a way of engendering empathy and challenging the status quo, without suggesting manipulation.

23. **Answer:** A

Reference: Whole passage

A. Correct. The passage as a whole discusses the power of personal narratives and how they challenge the traditional objectivist principles in legal discourse. Therefore, the title "The Power of Personal Narratives: A Challenge to Traditional Legal Discourse" encapsulates the central theme of the passage best.

B. Incorrect. While the concept of objectivism is discussed in the passage, it is not the central theme. The dominant theme is about personal narratives and their transformative power in legal discourse.

C. Incorrect. Although the passage mentions psychological research, it is not the central theme of the passage. It merely supports the argument against objectivism.

D. Incorrect. The title "Legal Reformers and Their Fight Against Legal Jargon" does not adequately represent the main theme of the passage. While legal reformers are mentioned, the focus of the passage is more on the power of personal narratives, not solely the fight against legal jargon.

24. **Answer:** B

Reference: Complete first paragraph

A. Incorrect. The first paragraph does not seek to debunk the principle of objectivism, but rather presents it as a common underpinning of western legal systems and points out its flaws.

B. Correct. The first paragraph provides an introduction and background to the issues that are further elaborated in the subsequent paragraphs. It introduces the concepts of objectivism and discursive practices, and how they affect legal discourse and truth determination.

C. Incorrect. The first paragraph does mention psychological research, but it is not the primary purpose of the paragraph. Psychological research is brought in to highlight the shortcomings of objectivism, not as the main focus of the paragraph.

D. Incorrect. The first paragraph does not critique the exclusionary nature of legal language. That critique is brought up later in the passage. The primary purpose of the first paragraph is to lay the foundation for the issues discussed in the rest of the passage.

Current Affairs and General Knowledge

25. **Answer: C**
Explanation: The Women's Reservation Act, 2023 also known as the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, was passed to reserve one-third of seats in legislative assemblies and Lok Sabha for women.
26. **Answer: B**
Explanation: India ranked 127 out of 146 countries in the Global Gender Gap Report 2023 released by the World Economic Forum showing an improvement of 1.4% points and eight positions from 135 in 2022. According to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) reports Crimes against women rose by 4% in 2022 compared to 2021, with over 4.45 lakh crimes registered. Majority of crimes were related to cruelty by husbands or relatives, kidnapping, assault, and rape. 12 States and Union territories recorded crime rates higher than the national average.
27. **Answer: D**
Explanation: According to the World Bank the youth unemployment rate in India was at 23.2%, higher than its neighbors Pakistan (11.3%), Bangladesh (12.9%), and Bhutan (14.4%), in 2022. The youth unemployment rate refers to those in the workforce who are aged 15 to 24 years and without a job, but actively seeking one. The State of Working India 2023 study found that unemployment among graduates under the age of 25 was at 42.3% in 2021-2022, while the overall joblessness rate was 8.7%.
28. **Answer: B**
Explanation: Under the scheme, the Centre transfers an amount of Rs 6,000 per year, in three equal instalments, directly into the bank accounts of all landholding farmers irrespective of the size of their land holdings. It was launched in February 2019. It is a Central Sector Scheme with 100% funding from the Government of India. It is being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. The PM-KISAN Mobile App developed and designed by the National Informatics Centre in collaboration with the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology has been launched. The farmers can view the status of their application, update or carry out corrections of their Aadhaar cards and also check the history of credits to their bank accounts.
29. **Answer: C**
Explanation: In the Budget 2022-23, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana has received a 4.2-times (year-on-year) larger allocation of Rs 10,433 crore, which will earmark funds for the on-ground implementation of chemical-free farming. In India, Natural farming is promoted as Bhartiya Prakritik Krishi Paddhati Programme (BPKP) under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY). BPKP is aimed at promoting traditional indigenous practices which reduce externally purchased inputs. Sikkim (India's first organic state), has seen some decline in yields following conversion to organic farming.
30. **Answer: B**
Explanation: The Minimum donation for PMNRF is Rs 100 and for PM CARES is Rs 10.
31. **Answer: C**
Explanation: Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is empowered to audit All Expenses from the Combined Fund of the Union or State Governments.

32. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Both funds are not audited by CAG.

PMNRF (Prime Minister National Relief Fund)	PM CARES Fund [Prime Minister's Citizen Assistance and Relief in Emergency Situations Fund]
PMNRF (Prime Minister National Relief Fund) was established in January 1948.	PM CARES Fund was established on 27th March 2020.
PMNRF was established by the first Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru.	The PM CARES Fund was established by the current Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi.
The initial purpose of establishing PMNRF (Prime Minister National Relief Fund) was to help the people displaced due to partition of India and Pakistan.	The PM CARES fund was established with the objective of helping people affected by COVID-19 pandemic.
Chairman of the Prime Minister National Relief Fund (PMNRF) is the Prime Minister of India. Other members are from Tata Trusts, representatives of FICCI, Congress President.	Chairman of the PM CARES fund is the Prime Minister of India. The Prime Minister has the power to nominate members. The other members of the PM CARES Fund are the Defence Minister, Home Minister and Finance Minister.
The minimum amount one can donate in the Prime Minister National Relief Fund (PMNRF) is Rs 100.	PM CARES Fund allows option for Micro donation, one can donate as low as Rs 10 in the PM CARES Fund.
PMNRF focuses on all kinds of natural disasters and calamities like Cyclones, Earthquakes, Floods, Tsunamis etc. The PMNRF funds are also utilized for acid attack victims, cancer treatments, kidney transplants etc.	PM CARES fund is exclusively used for COVID-19 purposes.
The Prime Minister's National Relief Fund (PMNRF), which was set up in 1948, is not audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG)	CARES Fund is not being audited by the CAG, and is being audited by a private party appointed directly by the Government of India instead.

33. **Answer: A**

Explanation: The Centre for Public Interest Litigation (CPIL) had filed a public interest petition before the Supreme Court on the Union Government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic and PM CARES Fund. This week, on August 18th, the court delivered its judgment. A three-judge bench comprising of Bhushan, Reddy, and Shah JJ dismissed CPIL's petition. The petitioners argued that any grants or contributions by individuals or organisations towards the COVID-19 crisis should be held in the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) constituted through S. 46 of the Disaster Management Act 2005, ('Act'). They contended that crediting these contributions into the PM CARES fund circumvented the Act. The petitioners emphasized that the NDRF is subject to audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India ('CAG'), unlike the PM CARES fund. They stressed that they do not doubt the government's intention; however, they cast doubt on the lack of transparency involved in bypassing a specially constituted pre-existing fund, and asked for the PM CARES fund to be subject to CAG audit.

The Court was faced with three broad questions:

- (1) whether the Union government was under any obligation to utilise the NDRF for tackling COVID-19;
- (2) whether all donations should be to the NDRF instead of the PM CARES fund; and
- (3) whether the amount already in the PM CARES fund should be transferred to the NDRF. These questions are closely linked and were treated as such by the bench.

The Court responded in the negative to all these questions, and the petitioners' prayers were dismissed. Its reasoning was based on two broad points: first, the two funds have different stated objectives; second, their form and structure are also different.

34. **Answer: A**

Explanation: PMNRF was instituted in 1948 by then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, to assist displaced persons from Pakistan. The fund is currently used to provide support to people affected by natural and man-made disasters.

This includes natural disasters like floods, cyclones, and earthquakes, and man-made disasters like major accidents, acid attacks, and riots.

35. **Answer: D**

Explanation: There are six key features of the programme:

- Economic Corridors: Integrating the economic corridors facilitates larger connectedness between economically important production and consumption centers.
- Inter-corridor and Feeder routes: This would ensure first mile and last mile connectivity.
- National Corridor Efficiency Improvement: Through this, the greater actionable goal is to undertake lane expansion and decongestion of existing National Corridors.
- Border and International Connectivity roads: Better border road infrastructure would ensure greater maneuverability, while also boosting trade with neighboring countries.
- Coastal and Port connectivity roads: Port-led economic development is further boosted through connectivity to coastal areas, encouraging both tourism and industrial development.
- Green-field Expressways: Expressways have higher traffic configuration and choke points would benefit from green-field expressways.

36. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Bharatmala Pariyojana is an umbrella program for the highways sector envisaged by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

Under Phase-I of Bharatmala Pariyojana, implementation of 34,800 km of national highways in 5 years (from 2017 to 2022) has been approved at an estimated outlay of Rs. 5,35,000 crore.

National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has mandated the development of about 27,500 km of national highways under Phase-I.

However, as per ICRA Limited, Phase-I is likely to be delayed by four years due to the prevailing uncertainty due to Covid-19 and consequent impact on valuations.

ICRA Limited is an Indian independent and professional investment information and credit rating agency.

Phase-II envisages around 48,000 km of road network across India by 2024.

37. **Answer: A**

Explanation: The government has extended the deadline for completion of the flagship highway development project Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I to 2027-28, a six years from the original schedule. Till November-end of 2023, about 15,045 km (42 percent) of the project work has been completed.

38. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Till November 2023, 15,045 km or 42% of the project has been completed.

39. **Answer: C**

Explanation: The move follows an over 100 percent increase in the estimate cost of the project to nearly Rs 11 trillion, and reflects the slowing of implementation, and financial constraints. The Cabinet Committee had approved the first phase of Bharatmala Pariyojana in 2017, with completion scheduled for 2022, was expected to cost Rs 5.35 trillion.

Already the sanctioned cost of projects that have been awarded are reaching Rs 8.5 trillion. The Public Investment Board (PIB) has appraised the revised cost of Bharatmala Phase-I at Rs 10.95 trillion. Actual spending under the project has been Rs 4.10 trillion till October-end. According to the Ministry, the difference in actual project cost and normative cost under Bharatmala Pariyojana is due to increase in cost of raw material, increased land acquisition cost, construction of high speed corridors, etc.

40. **Answer: C**

Explanation: The Sukanya Samriddhi Account Scheme (SSAS) is a small deposit scheme by the Ministry of Finance exclusively for a girl child and is launched as a part of the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Campaign.

The scheme is meant to meet the education and marriage expenses of a girl child.

Eligibility:

Any girl child who is a resident Indian from the time of opening the account till the time of maturity/closure.

The account may be opened by one of the guardians in the name of a girl child, who has not attained the age of ten years as of the date of opening of the account.

A family can open a maximum of two accounts under this scheme for girl children. However, exceptions allow opening more than two accounts for twins or triplets born in the first or second order, supported by an affidavit and birth certificates.

41. **Answer:** C

Explanation: Sukanya Samriddhi Scheme: The Centre on Friday hiked the interest rates of some of the small savings schemes, such as Sukanya Samriddhi Scheme, 3-year Time Deposit, for the January-March 2024 quarter. In a notification, the Union finance ministry said that the interest rates of most schemes were at the same level, with minor tweaks for the Sukanya Samriddhi Scheme and 3-year time deposit.

42. **Answer:** B

Explanation: Recently, the Union government decided to raise the returns on the Sukanya Samriddhi Account Scheme (SSAS) from 8% to 8.2%, and on the 3-year Post Office Time Deposit Scheme (POTDS) from 7% to 7.1%, for the first quarter of 2024, while keeping the interest rates unchanged for all other small savings schemes.

43. **Answer:** D

Explanation: Small savings schemes have three categories — savings deposits, social security schemes and monthly income plan. The interest rates offered by the Government on most of the small savings' schemes, including Post Office Fixed Deposit, are already at par with term deposits offered by banks. Interest rates in the October-December 2023 quarter:

- Savings Deposit: 4 per cent
- 1-Year Post Office Time Deposits: 6.9 per cent
- 2-Year Post Office Time Deposits: 7.0 per cent
- 3-Year Post Office Time Deposits: 7 per cent
- 5-Year Post Office Time Deposits: 7.5 per cent
- 5-Year Recurring Deposits: 6.7 per cent (6.5 per cent earlier)
- National Saving Certificates (NSC): 7.7 per cent
- Kisan Vikas Patra: 7.5 per cent (will mature in 115 months)
- Public Provident Fund: 7.1 per cent
- Sukanya Samriddhi Account: 8.0 per cent
- Senior Citizens Savings Scheme: 8.2 per cent
- Monthly Income Account: 7.4 per cent.

44. **Answer:** B

Explanation: The small savings schemes are great instruments to save individual income tax. Under Section 80C of the Income Tax Act, individuals can claim deductions of up to Rs 1.5 lakh per year from their taxable income by investing in PPF, SCSS, NSC, SSY, and the 5-Year Post Office Time Deposit Scheme.

45. **Answer:** D

Explanation: The Aditya-L1 spacecraft was launched by PLSV-C57 on September 2, 2023 from SDSC SHAR, into an elliptical parking orbit (EPO) of 235.6 km by 19502.7 km. From here, Aditya-L1 embarked on an extraordinary journey towards the Sun-Earth-L1 Lagrange point, with the help of the onboard propulsion system, increased its orbital size progressively and moved toward L1 point. Five liquid engine burns (LEB) were executed during Earth orbit phase; gradually raised the apogee of the EPO in order to attain the desired trajectory with the fifth burn, known as the trans-L1 injection (TL1) maneuver.

Aditya-L1 carries seven payloads to observe the photosphere (the visible surface of the Sun), chromosphere (the second layer between the photosphere and the corona) and the corona (outermost layers of the Sun).

Lagrange points are positions in space where the gravitational forces of two large masses balance the centripetal force for a smaller object to stay in place.

46. **Answer:** D

Explanation: Aditya-L1 was designed and realised at UR Rao Satellite Centre (URSC) with participation from various ISRO centres. The payloads onboard Aditya-L1 were developed by Indian scientific laboratories, IIA, IUCAA and ISRO. The Aditya-L1 spacecraft was launched by PLSV-C57 on September 2, 2023 from SDSC SHAR, into an elliptical parking orbit (EPO) of 235.6 km by 19502.7 km. From here,

Aditya-L1 embarked on an extraordinary journey towards the Sun-Earth-L1 Lagrange point, with the help of the onboard propulsion system, increased its orbital size progressively and moved toward L1 point. Five liquid engine burns (LEB) were executed during Earth orbit phase; gradually raised the apogee of the EPO in order to attain the desired trajectory with the fifth burn, known as the trans-L1 injection (TL1I) maneuver. The maneuver strategy is carefully devised to minimize incremental velocity addition (ΔV) for reaching the target L1 halo orbit while restricting the number of perigee passes to minimize the spacecraft's exposure to the high radiation Van Allen radiation belts. To address errors during, TL1I phase, a short burn of the engines, called TCM-1 was conducted on October 5, 2023, and another TCM-2 on December 14, 2023 to ensure compliance with Halo orbit insertion condition parameters. The spacecraft underwent a cruise phase lasting approximately 110 days to achieve the present condition prior to HOI targeted on January 6, 2024.

47. **Answer:** A

Explanation: A halo is an optical phenomenon produced by light interacting with ice crystals suspended in the atmosphere. Halos can have many forms, ranging from colored or white rings to arcs and spots in the sky. Many of these appear near the Sun or Moon, but others occur elsewhere or even in the opposite part of the sky.

48. **Answer:** C

Explanation: The orbit of Aditya-L1 spacecraft is a periodic Halo orbit which is located roughly 1.5 million km from earth on the continuously moving Sun – Earth line with an orbital period of about 177.86 earth days. This Halo orbit is a periodic, three-dimensional orbit at L1 involving Sun, Earth and a spacecraft. This specific halo orbit is selected to ensure a mission lifetime of 5 years, minimising station-keeping manoeuvres and thus fuel consumption and ensuring a continuous, unobstructed view of sun. Placing the Aditya-L1 in a halo orbit around L1 point has advantages as compared to placing in a Low Earth Orbit (LEO):

It provides a smooth Sun-spacecraft velocity change throughout the orbit, appropriate for helioseismology. It is outside of the magnetosphere of Earth, thus suitable for the "in situ" sampling of the solar wind and particles.

It allows unobstructed, continuous observation of the Sun, and view of earth for enabling continuous communication to ground stations.

49. **Answer:** A

Explanation: The petition argues that a person does not lose fundamental rights or the equality code merely for being a prisoner, citing the Supreme Court's judgment in the Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration (1978) case on the fundamental rights of prisoners.

The petition emphasises the need to repeal discriminatory provisions in state prison manuals, advocating for the protection of prisoners' fundamental rights and equality within the prison system.

50. **Answer:** C

Explanation: Three-judge Bench, headed by the Chief Justice of India, finds that prison manuals in over 10 states support caste-based discrimination and forced labour.

States include Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Kerala, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Telangana, Punjab, and Tamil Nadu.

Caste-based discrimination, segregation, and treatment of denotified tribes as "habitual offenders" within prisons are deemed a "very important issue" by the SC.

SC emphasized the need for prompt and comprehensive addressing of alleged discriminatory practices.

The SC sent a notice and asked for a response from the States and the Union within four weeks on the petition.

51. **Answer:** A

Explanation: The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013):

Despite the outlawing of manual scavenging by the 2013 Act, it does not explicitly cover prison administration, and hence, the prison manuals that allow caste discrimination and manual scavenging in jails are not in violation of the Act.

Manual scavenging refers to the practice of manually cleaning, handling and disposing of human excreta and other waste materials from dry latrines, open drains, and sewers.

52. **Answer:** D

Explanation: The petition filed by journalist Sukanya Shantha, was based on a report compiled by the petitioner in 2020 alleging caste-based discrimination being perpetrated through jail manuals. SG Mehta told the Court that he had heard about segregation in jails based on convicts and undertrials. "...But if this (caste-based segregation) is there, this cannot be accepted."

The bench, also comprising Justice JB Pardiwala and Justice Manoj Mishra after hearing the case, issued notice to 11 states— UP, Odisha, Jharkhand, Kerala, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Telangana, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, besides the Centre in this regard and also sought response.

Legal Reasoning

53. **Answer:** C

Explanation: Option C strengthens Meera's case by indicating discriminatory treatment despite having similar qualifications and experience. It depicts the principle of 'like being treated alike under similar circumstances.' Option A is incorrect because having a policy of promoting employees based on technical assessments, which Meera excelled in, does not necessarily show the presence of discriminatory practice adopted by the firm. Option B merely states that Meera's supervisor had personal grudges against her. This might suggest a conflict of interest between the two, but it does not directly strengthen Meera's case as the crucial aspect that whether she was actually treated unfairly or not, is missing. Option D weakens Meera's case and hence, incorrect.

54. **Answer:** A

Explanation: The passage explicitly states that Article 14 extends to 'any person' which includes both citizens and non-citizens. Option B is incorrect, it puts emphasis on 'collective petition' but that criterion is nowhere described in the passage. Hence, the option is eliminated. Option C is also incorrect as it introduces additional condition not mentioned in the passage. It is advisable to correctly identify and eliminate such options. Moreover, Option D is incorrect because although private universities are free to frame their own regulations but that regulations should justify the principle of equality. It cannot be arbitrary or discriminatory without any reasonable cause.

55. **Answer:** D

Explanation: The passage clearly states that the right to equality is not an absolute right but subject to reasonable classification. If Mr. Rambani can provide evidence that the policy disproportionately favours foreign investors without a valid justification, it would amount to unreasonable classification and thus, in violation of Article 14. Option A is incorrect because while the government has the authority to formulate policies, those policies must adhere to the principles of equality. Option B is incorrect as personal financial losses do not directly relate to the constitutional violation of equality. Option C talks about malicious intent which is not an ingredient to challenge a policy under Article 14.

56. **Answer:** B

Explanation: Option B is correct as Article 14 is subject to reasonable classification. Option A is incorrect as it talks about mental element i.e., intention which is not an ingredient to prove violation of right to equality. Option C is incorrect because while making decisions government are mandated to adhere constitutional provisions. Option D puts forth an additional condition which is not being discussed in the passage and thus, eliminated. It is advisable to read the passage and question carefully to be able to identify such options.

57. **Answer:** B

Explanation: Option B is correct because Article 14 explicitly bars discrimination on the factors such as nationality. Option A is incorrect because the passage does not limit the application of Article 14 to specific areas such as constitutional provisions. Rather, it is a broad concept which extends to various aspects, including workplace policies. Option C is incorrect as it clearly goes against the wordings of the passage. Option D is incorrect because it puts an additional condition which is nowhere mentioned in the passage and thus, eliminated.

58. **Answer:** D

Explanation: Option D is correct as the judgment only talks about the Directors and does not mention about the liability of majority shareholder . Option A is incorrect as it mentions 'directors' whereas the question is regarding the liability of majority shareholder . Option B is incorrect because information regarding personal capacity of 'majority shareholder ' is not provided in the passage. Option C is also incorrect as responsibility of majority shareholder is not discussed in the passage. The passage solely states the liability of Managing Director. No assumptions can be made with reference to majority shareholder while answering the question or eliminating the options.

59. **Answer:** B

Explanation: Option B is correct as per the legal principle stated in the passage. The acquittal of the company in the cheque-bouncing case absolves its MD from vicarious liability. Options A is incorrect because the case of 'individual officers' is nowhere mentioned in the passage. It only talks about 'Managing Director.' Option C is incorrect because what will be the 'consequence' if cheque is issued by MD in his personal capacity is not described in the passage and the same cannot be decided based on assumptions. Option D is incorrect as it stands in contradiction with the information provided. The judgment does not absolve liability for "all individuals" of company associated with it. Rather, it specifically talks about the liability of MD. It is advisable to focus on key words.

60. **Answer:** D

Explanation: Option D is correct. The passage emphasizes that the MD is not vicariously liable solely based on their position. Option A is incorrect as mere encouragement does not establish personal liability. Option C is incorrect as the nature of consent, is not described as a factor while deciding the case. Option B is also incorrect because malicious intention is not an ingredient being mentioned in the passage.

61. **Answer:** C

Explanation: Option C is correct. Proving that she was solely acting on the directions of MD and had no personal discretion while approving the issuance will clearly strengthen her case by absolving her liability. Option A is incorrect as it only addresses the impact of financial restructuring and does not talk about Riya's liability. Option B is incorrect as it focuses on the nature of the transactions which is irrelevant to decide the matter. Option D is incorrect as the passage does not explicitly exempt Finance Managers from personal liability based on their role.

62. **Answer:** B

Explanation: Option B is correct as it weakens Sundar's defence by creating scope for holding him vicariously liable given that he had the discretion to approve/reject the issuance. When sundar knows that there is shortage of funds, he cannot blame it on company and hence can be held vicariously liable for cheque bounce. Option A is incorrect because the 'consequence' if involvement of MD in his personal capacity is proved, being nowhere mentioned in the passage. Option C is irrelevant, as personal benefit is not discussed in relation to weakening Sundar's case. Option D is incorrect as the company's history of financial misconduct is not yet established or relevant to Sundar's current case.

63. **Answer:** C

Explanation: Option C is correct. It lists out the essential elements required to form valid consideration, as mentioned in the passage. Option A is incorrect as it lacks 'legal' reasoning to justify the answer. Option B is incorrect because it is clearly stated in the passage that the consideration does not have to benefit the promisor personally. It suffices if the act or forbearance that constitutes consideration was performed at the promisor's request. Here, the act was done at the request of promisor i.e., Niyati and hence, constituted valid consideration. Option D is incorrect because according to the definition provided in Section 2(d), the consideration can be any act or omission done at the request of promisor. Therefore, the act of securing highest marks is a valid consideration.

64. **Answer:** C

Explanation: Option C is correct. According to Section 24 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, the consideration must be lawful. The agreement for smuggling goods does not constitute valid contract and hence, it is unenforceable. Option A and B are vague and hence, eliminated. Also, they lack 'legal reasoning' to justify the answer. It is advisable to eliminate such options. Option D is also incorrect as it talks about the additional condition which is not mentioned in the passage.

65. **Answer:** A

Explanation: Option A is correct. The passage emphasizes that consideration must be of some legal value. However, adequacy of it is not a decisive factor. Option B is incorrect because the mere difference between the market value and agreed-upon price does not render consideration invalid. Option C is incorrect because the nature of the transaction, involving personal property, does not change the

requirement for valid consideration. Option D is incorrect as it states something completely opposite to what is mentioned in the passage.

66. **Answer:** B

Explanation: B is correct since the passage indicates that when the promisee abstains from doing something at the desire of the promisor, it constitutes valid consideration, especially when there is a reciprocal benefit. Option A is incorrect because it is outside the scope of passage. C is incorrect as there is no inherent prohibition on promises related to culinary competitions; their enforceability depends on legal criteria. D is incorrect because the enforceability of consideration is not solely determined by a notarized affidavit; it must fulfil the legal requirements outlined in the paragraph.

67. **Answer:** B

Explanation: The paragraph highlights an exception under Section 25, stating that a pledge to pay for something done voluntarily for the promisor in the past is legally binding. Option A is incorrect because the pledge is explicitly mentioned as an exception to the requirement of consideration. Option C is incorrect because the additional services are not necessary when the pledge is based on past voluntary acts. Option D is also incorrect because legal notices are not a prerequisite for the enforceability of such pledges.

68. **Answer:** C

Explanation: Option C is correct as Viraj is liable for the POCSO and Rape laws as Antragini was 17 years old at the time of the physical intimacy. It is immaterial whether the female has given consent, the consent becomes immaterial as Antragini was minor at that time. Moreover, the age of the male is immaterial. Option B is incorrect because there is no relation between the ages of the victim and the accused. Option A is incorrect of the same reasoning given in Option C, where the consent is immaterial where the person is minor. Option D is incorrect as there was no mention of wedding in the passage.

69. **Answer:** A

Explanation: The correct answer is option A because This conclusion is drawn from the description that Ramya complained to the police, stating that Raj "raped" her. If the complaint involves an accusation of sexual assault or rape, and if medical reports confirm sexual activity, it potentially leads to a legal assessment of rape. If use of force is shown Option B is incorrect as there is no mention of whether rape needs to be 'forceful' or not, consent can be gained through other fraudulent means which seem 'non-forceful.' Option C is incorrect as there was no evidence provided to the court regarding the planning. Option D is incorrect as there is no mention of fraud in the passage and not required.

70. **Answer:** D

Explanation: Option D is correct as in the present case, Raj is a minor and sexual intercourse with a minor is punishable offence. Option B is incorrect as it focuses solely on medical evidence, where the passage is upon that the female complains to police that she had been raped. Option C is incorrect as there was no evidence provided to the court regarding the planning which is mentioned in the fact of the last case. Option A, the statement is correct but not the most appropriate one out of the available four. Though it talks about rape it does not talk about rape of a minor and application of POCSO. Hence, Ramya would be liable.

71. **Answer:** B

Explanation: The correct option is B because The POCSO Act is gender-neutral and regards the best interests and welfare of the child as a matter of paramount importance at every stage so as to ensure the healthy physical, emotional, intellectual, and social development of the child. Option A is incorrect as in rape the victim needs to be female. Option C is incorrect as being fired from school is not a criminal proceeding against Ms. Sanya and not a double jeopardy. Option D is incorrect in the same reasoning as Option B i.e., the POCSO Act being gender neutral in an absolute sense where both men and women can be offenders under POCSO.

72. **Answer:** D

Explanation: Option D is correct as both Option B and Option C is correct as here in rape laws, the victim needs to be female and the offender needs to be a male. The POCSO Act only protects minors from sexual offenses and not majors. Option A is incorrect on the same reasoning as option A although there is a non-consensual sexual relationship still Sanya is not liable for rape according to laws. Option B is correct as rape can happen only to a female. Option C is correct as Sanya might be liable under the POCSO act if Bunty was a minor, which was not the case.

73. **Answer:** B

Explanation: Option B is correct as section 13B specifically allows for divorce by mutual consent. If both parties agree to end the marriage and have been living separately for at least one year, they can approach the court for divorce. Option A is incorrect. While living separately is a requirement, the option overlooks the mutual agreement aspect, which is a crucial element for divorce under Section 13B. Option C is incorrect. While the sentiment about the sacred nature of marriage is acknowledged, the Hindu Marriage Act recognizes situations where couples mutually agree to end their marriage through divorce under certain conditions. Option D is incorrect as it overlooks even if the circumstances can compel, they can still choose to remain married.

74. **Answer:** A

Explanation: Option A is correct. The answer is consistent with the requirement under Section 13B of the Hindu Marriage Act, which mandates living separately for at least one year before filing a divorce petition. Option B is incorrect as while the place of solemnization can be a factor, the Hindu Marriage Act allows filing for divorce in the jurisdiction where either spouse resides. In this case, filing in the Hon'ble High Court of Rajasthan at Jodhpur is acceptable. Option C is incorrect because while mutual consent is a crucial aspect, the living separately requirement for at least one year is also essential, which is not fulfilled in this scenario. Option D is incorrect as Option A is correct.

75. **Answer:** B

Explanation: Option B is correct as their marriage was registered under SMA and not HMA, even if they both are Hindus. Option A is incorrect. While mutual consent is an essential factor, the Special Marriage Act governs their marriage. Section 13B of the Hindu Marriage Act may not be applicable. Option B is incorrect as Section 13B of the Hindu Marriage Act specifically applies to marriages solemnized under the Hindu Marriage Act. It will not be directly applicable to marriages under the Special Marriage Act. Option D is incorrect as while the Hindu Marriage Act may govern Hindu marriages, the Special Marriage Act is a separate legislation.

76. **Answer:** C

Explanation: Option C is correct. Article 142 of the Constitution grants special powers to the Supreme Court to do complete justice. It can be invoked to waive waiting periods or take other measures in exceptional circumstances i.e., poisoning. Option A is incorrect as the power to decide on family and personal laws is solely and exclusively exercised by the Hon'ble Supreme Court Option B is incorrect. While the cooling-off period is a statutory requirement in some cases, there may be circumstances where it can be waived or shortened based on legal provisions or court decisions. Option D is incorrect. While Aarti may have a case for mental and physical harassment, filing a divorce petition is a separate legal remedy and given in passage.

77. **Answer:** A

Explanation: Option A is correct because the passage explicitly mentions that Raavan, Indrajit, and Kumbh Karan decided to protest outside their houses, on the same street. It is a public road or street, protesting without proper authorization will lead to legal consequences. Option B is incorrect even if the street is primarily used by them, it is still a public road where restrictions on protests will apply. Option C is incorrect as the passage does not provide information about whether they took permission from the magistrate. Option D is incorrect. While individuals have the right to peaceful assembly and protest, these rights are subject to reasonable restrictions.

78. **Answer:** B

Explanation: Option B is correct. The passage specifies that the students started protesting in the classroom, indicating that they were within the college premises. In this context, the area is not a public road, and the rights of the students within the college premises may be different from those in a public space. Option A is incorrect. The passage does not mention the students protesting on a public road. Instead, it states that they started protesting in the classroom itself. Therefore, the assumption of protesting on a public road is not supported by the passage. Option C is incorrect as the passage does not provide information about whether the students obtained permission from the magistrate. Option D is incorrect. While individuals have the right to peaceful assembly and protest, these rights are subject to reasonable restrictions.

79. **Answer:** C

Explanation: Option C is correct. Based on the information in the passage, the protesters received an informal communication (via WhatsApp) but did not obtain formal permission from the magistrate. Without proper permission, the police may have grounds to remove them. Option A is incorrect. The passage does not provide information about the Prime Minister's character or whether the slogans were accurate. The question is primarily about the police's action based on permission. Option B is incorrect. The passage does not indicate that they obtained permission. On the contrary, it mentions that the clerk informed them via WhatsApp, which is not a formal approval. Option D is incorrect. The passage does not mention whether the protest was violent. The primary issue is the lack of formal permission.

80. **Answer:** B

Explanation: Option B is correct because, in many jurisdictions, organizers need to obtain formal permission to hold public gatherings. This is a legal requirement designed to ensure public safety and orderly conduct during such events. The police were right in enforcing this requirement. Option A is incorrect. While informing local authorities is a positive step, the legal requirement for public gatherings often includes obtaining formal permission. Acknowledgment may not be sufficient, as it might not represent an official grant of permission. Option C is incorrect. While the cause may be noble, legal procedures and requirements still need to be followed. Without formal permission, the police may have been acting within their authority to disperse the crowd. Option D is incorrect because trouble in the park is not the sole contention although an important one.

81. **Answer:** C

Explanation: Article 16 provides equality of opportunity to all citizens in matters of public employment or employment under the offices held by the state. But the government is free to lay down the required qualifications or eligibility criteria for recruitment of suitable employees. Thus, in this case as well, Sameer was only denied the job because he did not meet the qualifications for the job. Hence, Article 16 has not been violated and option C is correct. Option A is incorrect because he was only denied on the basis of qualifications. Option B is incorrect because the state has a duty to provide only equality of opportunity. Option D is incorrect because the job was a government job, it did come under state.

82. **Answer:** C

Explanation: Article 16(4) of the Indian constitution provides for the reservation of services under the State in favor of the backward class of citizens. It is upto the state to decide if a particular class is backward or not. In this case, it is provided that Gautam belonged to a class that was recognised as backward by the state. Thus, the fundamental right of Aashu was not violated because the reservation was made in accordance with constitutional provisions, option C is correct. Options A and B are incorrect because there was no discrimination in this case, the reservation upheld the right of backward classes as guaranteed under Article 16 itself. Option D is incorrect because it cannot be inferred and may be a false statement.

83. **Answer:** D

Explanation: The Article 18 of the Constitution forbids the State from conferring any titles on the citizens of India and also, they are prohibited from accepting any title given by a foreign State. However, Military and academic distinctions can be conferred upon. In this case, an academic distinction was awarded by

way of conferring the title. This is not in violation of Article 18 and thus, option D is correct. Option A is incorrect because academic and military titles are excluded from the purview of this article. Option B is incorrect because it is not discriminating, it is merely a reward for Alia's achievements. Option C is incorrect because it is clearly mentioned that it was a government school, thus it comes under the state.

84. **Answer:** B

Explanation: Clause 3 of Article 16 empowers the Parliament to make a law that prescribes such a requirement of residence for the people holding state offices. In this case, the state legislature was justified in prescribing this requirement as it was in consonance with clause 3 of Article 16. Hence, the law did not violate Article 16 and option B is correct. Option A is incorrect because this law is a part of equality of opportunity only. Option C is incorrect because clause 3 provides that requirement of residence within the state can be a valid criterion. Option D cannot be the answer because ample information is provided to show that the law was not in violation of Article 16.

Logical Reasoning85. **Answer:** C**Topic:** Main Idea

Explanation: A. This option captures one aspect of the passage, focusing on the Houthi attacks and their impact on global shipping. However, it doesn't encompass the broader geopolitical nuances and the linkage with the U.S. stance in Gaza, which are central to the passage. The passage presents the attacks as part of a larger context of regional instability and U.S. foreign policy.

B. While the passage does touch upon U.S. military actions, it does not primarily argue that these actions are the main factor escalating regional conflicts. The focus is more on the multifaceted nature of the conflict and the need for a broader, more diplomatic approach, rather than solely on U.S. military involvement.

C. This option effectively summarizes the passage's main theme. It encompasses the broader context of the Gaza war's expansion, its implications for global shipping and regional stability, and the need for a holistic approach to addressing these conflicts. The passage connects regional conflicts with global consequences and critiques the limitations of current U.S. strategies.

D. This option, while an important aspect of the passage, is not its central theme. The passage does discuss Arab nations' reluctance as part of the broader narrative, but it focuses more on the interconnectedness of regional conflicts and the necessity of addressing underlying issues like the situation in Gaza.

Difficulty Level: M

86. **Answer:** A**Topic:** Strengthening

Explanation: A. This option strongly supports the author's argument. If there is a demonstrable link between the escalation in Gaza and the rise in Houthi activities, it substantiates the author's contention that addressing the root causes of the Gaza conflict could be pivotal in mitigating the broader regional instability, including the Houthi threat.

B. While this option appears to support the author's argument by showing the effectiveness of addressing the Gaza conflict, it specifies that the reduction in hostilities is only temporary. This might imply that while ceasefires in Gaza impact regional hostilities, they do not lead to a long-term solution, making it slightly less impactful in fortifying the author's call for a comprehensive solution.

C. This option would actually weaken the author's argument. The passage suggests that a solely military-focused approach might be limited and emphasizes the need for a broader strategy, including diplomatic efforts in Gaza. Support from Red Sea countries for a military-centric approach contradicts this view.

D. This option, if true, could be seen as supporting the author's argument that military actions may not be sufficient to deter the Houthis. However, it doesn't directly address the author's broader point about the need to tackle the underlying issues in Gaza, making it less directly relevant than options A or B.

Difficulty Level: M

87. **Answer:** B**Topic:** Weaken

Explanation: A. While this option highlights the effectiveness of U.S. military intervention, it does not necessarily weaken the author's argument about the impact of Houthi activities on shipping. The passage focuses on the consequences of these activities, independent of the success or failure of U.S. interventions.

B. This option directly counters the author's argument. The passage posits that Houthi activities have significantly disrupted maritime traffic, compelling a shift to alternative routes. Confirmation of an actual increase in shipping traffic in the Red Sea despite Houthi activities would critically invalidate this premise, suggesting that the Houthi threat has not had the detrimental impact on maritime operations as claimed.

C. This option actually strengthens rather than weakens the author's argument. An increase in insurance premiums would corroborate the author's assertion regarding the escalated risk and cost associated with Houthi activities in the Red Sea.

D. This option, though acknowledging the presence of risk, suggests effective mitigation through alternative routes. However, it does not directly weaken the author's main argument about the impact of

Houthi activities, as the necessity for alternate routes itself implies significant disruption caused by these activities.

Difficulty Level: M

88. **Answer:** A

Topic: Inference

Explanation: A. This option suggests that the multifaceted nature of regional politics in the Middle East reduces the effectiveness of a purely military approach. It aligns with the statement's implication that addressing Houthi threats requires more than just a security-based strategy, considering the intricate geopolitical landscape.

B. While this option introduces the idea of international cooperation, it extrapolates beyond the statement's scope. The statement hints at the limitations of a solo security approach but does not explicitly advocate for an international coalition, making this inference somewhat speculative.

C. This option infers a mismatch between U.S. military strategies and the Houthis' tactics. While the statement alludes to limitations in the U.S.'s approach, it doesn't specifically mention asymmetric warfare or the nature of military tactics, making this a presumptive leap from the given information.

D. This option delves into the broader implications of a military-centric approach, suggesting that such a focus might neglect other critical aspects like political and economic consequences. It aligns with the statement's hint at the limitations of a stand-alone security approach, subtly indicating the need for a more holistic strategy that considers various facets of the issue.

Difficulty Level: M

89. **Answer:** B

Topic: Inference

Explanation: A. This option posits a direct dependency of maritime security success on the resolution of the Gaza conflict. While the statement implies that addressing Gaza is important, it does not explicitly state that the effectiveness of Red Sea security measures is entirely contingent upon Gaza's situation. This option, therefore, might overstate the connection.

B. This option aligns well with the statement's inference. It acknowledges the need for increased security in the Red Sea and Arabian Sea but prioritizes diplomatic efforts in Gaza, suggesting that resolving the root cause is more critical. This interpretation encapsulates the essence of the statement, recognizing the importance of both aspects while placing a higher immediate emphasis on diplomatic resolution.

C. While this option identifies the Gaza conflict as a significant factor, it might oversimplify the statement by implying it is the sole catalyst for maritime threats. The statement suggests a link but does not unequivocally attribute all maritime threats to the Gaza conflict, making this option somewhat reductive.

D. This option extrapolates a broader critique of U.S. foreign policy from the statement, which primarily focuses on a specific scenario in the Red Sea and Gaza. While insightful, this option broadens the scope beyond the immediate context of the statement and introduces a generalization that is not directly supported by the provided text.

Difficulty Level: M

90. **Answer:** C

Topic: Title

Explanation: A. This title encapsulates a part of passage's discussion. It highlights the escalation of maritime conflict in the Red Sea only but does not talk about the main issue that is effect of crisis on global shipping.

B. While this option astutely addresses specific elements of the passage, namely U.S. naval actions and Houthi activities, it narrowly focuses on these aspects. The passage, however, extends beyond these elements to incorporate broader geopolitical consequences and strategic implications, making this title somewhat limited in scope.

C. This title intelligently recognizes the wider implications of the Gaza conflict as delineated in the passage. It implies the interconnectedness of regional security issues and their impact on global maritime operations, aligning well with the passage's emphasis on the far-reaching consequences of the Gaza war.

D. This title accurately reflects a significant portion of the passage's content, focusing on the U.S.'s security strategy against the Houthis. However, it does not fully capture the broader thematic elements related to the Gaza conflict and its regional and global repercussions, which are central to the passage.

91. **Answer:** B

Topic: Inference

Explanation: A. While this option addresses one aspect mentioned in the passage – reducing wear and tear on originals – it does not encapsulate the broader implications of digitization. The passage suggests that the benefits of digitization extend beyond mere physical preservation to include aspects like accessibility and collaboration, making this inference somewhat narrow.

B. This option accurately captures a key inference from the passage. It reflects the passage's emphasis on the multifaceted advantages of digitization, particularly highlighting the enhanced accessibility and the facilitation of international collaboration, as evidenced by the International Dunhuang Project. It synthesizes the passage's points into a comprehensive inference.

C. While protection against physical damage is mentioned, the passage does not suggest that this is the primary objective of digitization. Instead, it presents a range of benefits, including global accessibility and scholarly collaboration, indicating that risk mitigation is one of several objectives.

D. This option, focusing on administrative efficiency, overlooks the broader scope of the passage. The passage does not explicitly discuss administrative aspects but rather emphasizes accessibility, preservation, and collaboration. Therefore, this inference is overly restrictive and not fully aligned with the passage's content.

Difficulty Level: M

92. **Answer:** D

Topic: Strengthening

Explanation: A. A recent study reveals that advanced digital restoration techniques can accurately reproduce historical documents, including the minutiae of ink and paper characteristics.

Explanation: While this option suggests an improvement in digital replication techniques, it does not directly strengthen the author's argument about the limitations of digitization. The passage emphasizes the unique value of physical records and the risks of digital vulnerability, which this option does not address.

B. Historical researchers have expressed a strong preference for working with physical records over digital copies for interpretative accuracy.

Explanation: While this option aligns with the passage's emphasis on the unique value of physical records, it is more about researchers' preferences than a direct commentary on the limitations of digitization. It doesn't specifically strengthen the argument about digitization errors or digital vulnerabilities.

C. Technological advancements have led to the development of digital formats that are impervious to cyber-attacks and data degradation.

Explanation: This option, if true, would actually weaken the author's argument. The passage discusses the vulnerability of digital copies to cyber-attacks and data loss. Evidence of foolproof digital formats would counter the passage's assertions about digital vulnerability.

D. An archival survey shows that scanning errors in digitized historical documents are significantly more common than previously estimated.

Explanation: This option directly supports the author's argument. It provides evidence for the point made in the passage about the propensity for errors in the digitization process. By highlighting the frequency of scanning errors, this finding reinforces the argument about inherent limitations in digitizing archives.

Difficulty Level: M

93. **Answer:** B

Topic: Assumption

Explanation: A. While this option relates to the variability in historical assessment, it doesn't directly align with the core assumption of the statement. The statement focuses on the arrogance of assuming knowledge about the future's judgment, rather than explicitly stating that future criteria for valuing historical figures will differ.

B. This option encapsulates the central assumption of the statement. It suggests that assuming knowledge of who will matter to posterity is arrogant because the judgment of future generations is unpredictable and

subject to change. This aligns with the statement's emphasis on the uncertainty and variability in how posterity evaluates historical figures.

C. This option actually contradicts the underlying assumption of the statement. The statement implies that predicting who will be significant to posterity is arrogant, which assumes that historical significance is not fixed but subject to changing perspectives.

D. While this option touches upon the subjectivity of historical assessment, it doesn't precisely capture the statement's assumption about the presumptuousness of predicting future judgments. It discusses the influence of societal norms on historical assessment but does not directly address the assumption about the future's unpredictability.

Difficulty Level: M

94. **Answer:** D

Topic: Conclusion

Explanation: A. This option correctly infers a key aspect of the statement, emphasizing the transformative impact of digitization on both accessibility and preservation. However, it subtly generalizes the benefits to all digital archives while the statement specifically accentuates the increased benefits for public archives, making this option slightly broader than the precise inference required.

B. This option has put public and private archives on the same level that means there is no difference in keeping a record public or private

C. While focusing on an aspect of digitization, this option introduces the idea of enhanced security, which is not explicitly mentioned in the statement. The statement's emphasis is on the general benefits of digitization, particularly for public archives, rather than specifically on security enhancements.

D. This option insightfully captures a crucial inference from the statement. It highlights the democratization of access as a significant benefit of digitizing public archives, aligning closely with the statement's implication that the advantages of digitization are particularly notable in the public domain.

Difficulty Level: M

95. **Answer:** A

Topic: Inference

Explanation: A. This option directly aligns with the inference of the statement. It captures the nuanced idea that while digitization for easier access is understandable, this reasoning does not extend to or provide a justification for the destruction of the original paper copies. It precisely reflects the distinction made in the statement between the purposes of digitization and the implications of destroying originals.

B. This option infers a potential unintentional consequence of digitization efforts. However, the original statement specifically addresses the rationale behind digitization versus destruction, rather than suggesting that digitization inadvertently leads to neglect. This option, therefore, introduces an inference that extends beyond the scope of the statement.

C. While this option offers a broader commentary on archival trends, it is not the most direct inference from the statement. The statement focuses on the specific rationale behind digitization and the destruction of originals, rather than commenting on broader trends in archival practices.

D. This option suggests that the consultation might have overlooked aspects of archival preservation in its strategy. While this could be a plausible implication, the statement is more explicitly focused on the different rationales for digitization and destruction, rather than implying an oversight in preservation strategy.

Difficulty Level: M

96. **Answer:** B

Explanation: A. This option synthesizes various elements of the passage, addressing both the transition to digital archives and its associated challenges. However, it somewhat generalizes the focus of the passage, which more specifically critiques the decision to digitize and potentially destroy original documents, not just the transition to digital formats.

B. This option closely aligns with the central theme of the passage. It encapsulates the author's nuanced argument that digitization, despite its benefits in terms of accessibility, carries substantial risks and costs, especially when it leads to the destruction of original historical documents. It reflects the specific concerns raised about the Ministry of Justice's proposal.

C. While addressing the technological transition mentioned in the passage, this option does not fully capture the author's primary focus on the implications of digitizing and potentially destroying original archives. It emphasizes the technological evolution rather than the specific historical and preservationist concerns central to the passage.

D. This option introduces a broader societal critique, suggesting an undervaluation of historical artifacts. Although this idea is touched upon in the passage, particularly in the context of determining which will be preserved, it is not the passage's primary thesis. The main focus is more on the practical and historical implications of digitizing and destroying original documents.

97. **Answer:** C

Topic: Main Idea

Explanation: A. This option, while highlighting the technological aspect, does not adequately capture the critical perspective of the author on the challenges and problems associated with the Aadhaar-based payment system. The focus of the passage is more on the issues and implications of the system rather than a broad evaluation of its efficacy.

B. The 'Aadhaar Conundrum' implies a focus on a broader debate surrounding Aadhaar, which is not the sole focus of the passage. The passage specifically addresses the impact of the Aadhaar-based payment system on MGNREGS beneficiaries, with a critical stance on the problems it poses, rather than discussing a balance of technology and rights in general.

C. This is the correct interpretation. The passage critically examines the challenges and implications of implementing the Aadhaar-based payment system in the context of MGNREGS. It discusses specific issues such as discrepancies, payment failures, and the mandatory nature of the system, making it a critical examination of the subject.

D. While this option touches upon the potential setback for beneficiaries, it frames the issue as a binary choice between technological progress and beneficiary impact. The passage, however, delves deeper into the specific problems and challenges of the Aadhaar-based system in MGNREGS, rather than presenting it as a simple choice between progress and setback.

Difficulty Level: M

98. **Answer:** C

Topic: Weakening

Explanation: A. While reducing fraudulent claims is beneficial, this option does not directly address the concerns about implementation issues such as technical glitches and erroneous deletions of workers' names, which are central to the author's argument. The focus on fraud prevention does not directly counter the critique of operational problems with ABPS.

B. A decrease in administrative costs could be seen as a positive aspect of the ABPS implementation. However, it does not directly contradict the author's argument about issues like technical problems and erroneous deletions, which are more related to the effectiveness and accuracy of the system rather than cost efficiency.

C. This is the correct option. If a longitudinal study shows consistent improvement in the timeliness of wage payments and a reduction in delays since the implementation of ABPS, it directly challenges the author's argument about the problematic nature of the system. This evidence would suggest that ABPS is functioning effectively in achieving its primary goal of timely wage disbursement.

D. Beneficiaries' preference for ABPS due to its convenience and reliability counters the author's argument to some extent but does not directly address the specific issues raised about technical glitches and inaccuracies. While preference is important, it does not necessarily negate the operational problems highlighted by the author.

Difficulty Level: M

99. **Answer:** B

Topic: Inference

Explanation: A. This inference is contrary to the statement's implication. The statement suggests a negative impact on a substantial portion of job card holders, indicating potential difficulties rather than enhancements in efficiency and inclusivity. Therefore, this option misinterprets the effect of the Aadhaar-based payment system as portrayed in the statement.

B. This option aligns with the statement, which highlights that a significant percentage of workers will be impacted by the new payment system. The use of the word "alarmingly" suggests that these effects are likely to be negative, leading to challenges that could dampen participation in the scheme. It accurately reflects the concerns raised in the statement about the potential downsides of the mandatory system for a large number of workers.

C. This inference is not supported by the statement. While the statement discusses the impact of the Aadhaar-based payment system, it does not indicate that this would lead to an increase in the number of active workers. Instead, it suggests potential challenges and negative impacts, which would more likely decrease worker participation rather than increase it.

D. This option contradicts the specific data presented in the statement. The statement mentions that 12.7% of 'active' workers will be affected, indicating that the impact is not minimal and does not exclusively concern new or infrequent workers. The inclusion of 'active' workers in the statistics suggests that the impact is broad and significant, affecting a range of workers within the scheme.

Difficulty Level: M

100. **Answer: B**

Topic: Inference

Explanation: A. This option overstates the scope of the required changes. The statement does not suggest that the ABPS is fundamentally incompatible or that a radical restructuring of the entire system is necessary. It focuses on addressing specific issues (seeding and mapping) rather than proposing a complete overhaul of the payment system.

B. This is the correct inference. The statement indicates that while there are identifiable problems with the ABPS, namely faulty seeding and mapping, these issues can potentially be resolved. It implies that the ABPS could be feasible and effective if these specific operational flaws are corrected, suggesting a belief in the system's potential viability with appropriate modifications.

C. The statement does not provide any indication that the decision to implement ABPS is driven by external pressures. It focuses on the internal technical issues of the system and the need for corrections, rather than suggesting external influences on the government's decision-making process.

D. The statement suggests the need for corrective measures but does not imply a complete lack of confidence in the government's capability to address these issues. It does not advocate for abandoning the ABPS in favour of an alternative system. Instead, it points towards the possibility of making the existing system work effectively by resolving specific problems.

Difficulty Level: M

101. **Answer: D**

Topic: Assumption

Explanation: A. While this option introduces a complex scenario involving multiple variables that could affect Aadhaar's efficiency, it doesn't directly address the gap between the government's claims and the actual outcomes as stated in the given statement. The focus here is more on potential reasons for inefficiency rather than on the discrepancy between claim and reality.

B. This option suggests a divergence between theory and practice, which is a plausible assumption based on the statement. However, it doesn't directly infer that the government's claims are unsubstantiated, rather that there might be a gap in implementation. While complex, it doesn't fully capture the essence of the underlying assumption about the lack of evidence supporting government claims.

C. This option posits an inherent flaw within the Aadhaar system itself. While this is a detailed and complex inference, the statement doesn't necessarily imply that the issue lies within the Aadhaar system's structure. It's about the claims not being supported by outcomes, not necessarily about where the fault lies.

D. This is the correct option. It directly addresses the underlying assumption in the statement that the government's claims about Aadhaar's effectiveness in reducing wage delays are not supported by actual results or empirical evidence. It captures the essence of the statement, which is about the discrepancy between the government's assertions and the observed outcomes.

Difficulty Level: M

102. **Answer:** B

Topic: Title

Explanation: A. This title implies a contradiction inherent in the use of technology for wage disbursement in MGNREGS. While the passage does discuss technological advancements, the primary focus is on the specific issues related to Aadhaar implementation rather than a general paradox of technology in the system. This option does not fully encapsulate the depth and focus of the passage.

B. This is the correct title. It accurately reflects the content and tone of the passage, which critically analyzes the challenges and issues arising from the implementation of Aadhaar (ABPS) in the MGNREGS. It covers the systemic problems, including technical glitches, mapping errors, and the broader impact of these challenges on the scheme's effectiveness.

C. This title, while addressing the efficacy of ABPS, leans more towards an evaluative approach of the system's performance. The passage, however, delves deeper into analyzing the systemic challenges and shortcomings of the Aadhaar implementation, which is more critical than a mere evaluation of efficacy.

D. "The Dichotomy of Aadhaar Integration in MGNREGS" suggests a contrast between intentions and realities. While this is a sophisticated title, it frames the issue more as a contradiction between goals and outcomes. The passage, however, is more focused on critically analyzing the specific challenges and problems with the Aadhaar implementation, rather than discussing the intentions behind the integration.

103. **Answer:** B

Topic: Inference

Explanation: A. This option contradicts the passage, which emphasizes the enduring significance of the Ayodhya shrine to Hindus over centuries. The passage suggests that the case holds considerable historical and cultural importance, not that it is peripheral or overstated.

B. This is the correct inference. The passage highlights the persistent devotion of Hindus to the Ayodhya shrine despite its destruction, evidenced over 500 years. This long-standing attachment challenges the idea of a fragmented Hindu faith and underscores a profound cultural and religious significance.

C. The passage does not imply that the importance of the Ayodhya shrine is a recent phenomenon. On the contrary, it points to a historical continuity of devotion, as recounted by various foreign travelers and British administrators, suggesting that its significance is longstanding.

D. While the passage discusses the devotion to the Ayodhya shrine, it does not suggest a shift from individualistic practices to congregation-centric practices in Hinduism. The focus is on the historical resilience and devotion to a specific site, not on a general change in the nature of Hindu worship.

Difficulty Level: M

104. **Answer:** A

Topic: Inference

Explanation: A. This option accurately captures the essence of the passage. The passage describes a significant change in the way Hindu identity is perceived and expressed. It contrasts the earlier apologetic stance of Hindus regarding their identity with a current sense of assertiveness and pride. This suggests a departure from the view of Hindu civilization as rootless, aligning well with the inference required.

B. While the passage mentions expressions of Hindu identity, it does not specifically discuss a synthesis between religious practices and modern laws. This option introduces an element (synthesis with codified laws) that is not explicitly addressed in the passage, making it less relevant.

C. The passage does not imply that there is uniform acceptance across all communities in India regarding the public expressions of Hindu identity. It focuses on the change within the Hindu community itself, without delving into the reactions or acceptance levels of other communities.

D. This option inaccurately attributes the revival of Hindu identity and customs to legal reforms. The passage discusses a cultural and perceptual change within the Hindu community, not a change driven by legal reforms. It emphasizes a shift in self-perception and expression of identity, rather than changes in law.

Difficulty Level: M

105. **Answer:** A

Topic: Main Idea

Explanation: A. This title aptly encapsulates the essence of the passage. It highlights the key themes discussed by the author: the resilient faith of Hindus, the historical struggle to reclaim the Ayodhya site, and the broader implications for cultural identity in modern India. The title reflects the passage's focus on the Ayodhya consecration as a significant, epochal event marking a pivotal moment in the expression of Hindu identity.

B. While the passage briefly mentions politics, it does not primarily focus on the political dynamics or electoral implications of the Ram Mandir inauguration. The central theme is more about the cultural and religious significance of the event, making this title less representative of the passage's core message.

C. The passage does provide some historical and legal context regarding the Ayodhya case, but it is not a detailed account spanning from ancient times to the present. The focus is more on the cultural and symbolic significance of the Ayodhya consecration rather than a comprehensive historical and legal analysis.

D. This option introduces a broader theme of the transformation of Indian secularism and the shift from Nehruvian ideals. While the passage touches upon changes in the perception and expression of Hindu identity, it is specifically centered around the Ayodhya consecration and its implications. The title overgeneralizes the passage's content, extending beyond its specific focus on the Ayodhya event.

Difficulty Level: M

106. **Answer:** C

Topic: Assumption

Explanation: A. The statement suggests that the perception of Hindu civilization as rootless was an imposed one, rather than a societal consensus or an internally generated belief. This option incorrectly frames the critique as a broadly accepted viewpoint rather than one imposed on the Hindu community.

B. The statement does not imply that Hindus have traditionally prioritized legal frameworks over their cultural practices. Instead, it speaks to an externally imposed perception of rootlessness and a focus on laws, rather than an internally driven prioritization. This option misinterprets the direction of influence described in the statement.

C. This option accurately captures the essence of the statement. It suggests that the Hindu community was subjected to a narrative that detached them from their cultural and spiritual heritage, leading to a perception of being a civilization without deep roots. This aligns with the notion of being made to view themselves apologetically and as rootless, as mentioned in the statement.

D. The statement implies that the portrayal of Hindu civilization as rootless has been a long-standing issue, not a recent development. It mentions "for the longest time," indicating that this perception has been historically persistent, contrary to what is suggested in this option.

Difficulty Level: M

107. **Answer:** A

Topic: Strengthening

Explanation: A. This option directly supports the author's argument by providing concrete evidence that aligns with the historical claims about Ayodhya's significance in Hindu culture and scriptures. It reinforces the notion that the desire to consecrate the Ram temple is deeply rooted in historical and cultural facts, strengthening the author's viewpoint against the alleged Nehruvian idea of disconnecting from the ancient past.

B. This option would actually weaken the author's argument. If a majority view the Ayodhya consecration as a political move without cultural significance, it contradicts the author's assertion of the event's profound historical and cultural importance.

C. While this option discusses the Nehruvian model of secularism, it does not directly relate to the specific argument about the Ayodhya consecration and its historical and cultural implications. The author criticizes the Nehruvian idea for allegedly disconnecting India from its ancient past, so an appreciation of Nehruvian secularism does not specifically strengthen the author's viewpoint on Ayodhya.

D. Recognition by British administrators of Ayodhya's importance to Hindus supports the author's argument to some extent by acknowledging the site's historical significance. However, it does not specifically address

the Nehruvian aspect of the argument or the claimed disconnect from the past. This makes it less directly relevant than Option A in reinforcing the author's main argument.

Difficulty Level: M

108. **Answer:** A

Topic: Inference

Explanation: A. This option correctly interprets the statement. The statement suggests that Hindus have been unfairly criticized for having a faith that does not believe in congregation. However, this criticism is contradicted by the existence of congregational practices such as teerth yatras (pilgrimages) and shahi snaans (royal baths), which are traditional and collective in nature. This option aligns with the inference that the criticism is a misconception.

B. This option is contrary to the inference in the statement. The statement implies that the criticism of Hinduism as lacking congregational practices is unfounded, whereas this option incorrectly suggests that Hinduism discourages such activities, which is not supported by the given statement.

C. The statement does not support the view that teerth yatras and shahi snaans emphasize individual spirituality over collective worship. Instead, it mentions these practices as examples of congregation, indicating that the criticism of Hinduism for not believing in congregation is not accurate.

D. The statement does not indicate that teerth yatras and shahi snaans are recent developments. Instead, it presents them as longstanding practices that contradict the claim of Hinduism being a disaggregated faith. This option incorrectly suggests a historical shift that is not implied in the statement.

Quantitative Techniques

109. **Answer: B**

Explanation: ATQ profit ratio of Ram, Shyam, Hari and Monu is
(40000 x 12 + 8000 x 8): (60000 x 12): (20000 x 12 + 8000 x 8): (80000 x 12 - 16000 x 8)
= 544000: 720000: 304000: 832000
= 34:45:19:52
Total Profit = 180000
So Profit of Ram = 40800
So Profit of Shyam = 54000
So Profit of Hari = 22800
So Profit of Monu = 62400
Principal for Deepak = 40800
So interest paid = $(40800 \times 8 \times 4)/100 = 13,056$

110. **Answer: B**

Explanation: ATQ profit ratio of Ram, Shyam, Hari and Monu is
= 34:45:19:52
Required % = $(54000/62400) \times 100 = 86.5 = 87$ (approx)

111. **Answer: C**

Explanation: ATQ profit ratio of Ram, Shyam, Hari and Monu is
(40000 x 12 + 8000 x 8): (60000 x 12): (20000 x 12 + 8000 x 8): (80000 x 12 - 16000 x 8)
= 544000: 720000: 304000: 832000
= 34:45:19:52
Total Profit = 180000
So Profit of Ram = 40800
So Profit of Shyam = 54000
So Profit of Hari = 22800
So Profit of Monu = 62400
Interest paid by Deepak = $(40800 \times 8 \times 4)/100 = 13,056$
Interest paid by Paras = $(22800 \times 8 \times 4)/100 = 7296$
Required sum = $13056 + 7296 = 20,352$

112. **Answer: D**

Explanation: ATQ profit ratio of Ram, Shyam, Hari and Monu is
(40000 x 12 + 8000 x 8): (60000 x 12): (20000 x 12 + 8000 x 8): (80000 x 12 - 16000 x 8)
= 544000: 720000: 304000: 832000
= 34:45:19:52
Total Profit = 180000
So Profit of Ram = 40800
So Profit of Shyam = 54000
So Profit of Hari = 22800
So Profit of Monu = 62400
Lalit borrowed 54000 at 10% for 2 years compounded annually
So Amount becomes
 $54000[1 + (10/100)]^2 = 54000 \times 1.21 = 65340$
So compound interest = $65340 - 54000 = 11340$

113. **Answer: D**

Explanation: ATQ profit ratio of Ram, Shyam, Hari and Monu is
(40000 x 12 + 8000 x 8): (60000 x 12): (20000 x 12 + 8000 x 8): (80000 x 12 - 16000 x 8)
= 544000: 720000: 304000: 832000
= 34:45:19:52
Total Profit = 180000

So Profit of Ram = 40800
 So Profit of Shyam = 54000
 So Profit of Hari = 22800
 So Profit of Monu = 62400
 Required average = $(40800 + 62400)/2 = 51,600$

114. **Answer:** B

Common Explanation: The number of house-wives, students and government officials were in the ratio 9:7: 4, every year.

Total number of people surveyed = 2000. So $9x + 7x + 4x = 2000$. Hence $x = 100$

So number of House wives = 700

Number of students = 900

Number of government officials = 400

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Students	160	240	320	240	160
House-wives	120	180	240	180	120
Government Officials	120	180	240	180	120
Total	400	600	800	600	400

115. **Answer:** C

Explanation: Number of government officials = 400

Hence, the number of government officials who were not affected by malaria in the year 2023 = $400 - 120 = 280$

116. **Answer:** D

Explanation: Total population of students for each year = 900

In the year 2020, the numbers of students affected by malaria = 240

The number of students not affected by malaria = $900 - 240 = 660$

Required difference = $660 - 240 = 420$

117. **Answer:** C

Explanation: The number of house-wives affected by malaria in the year 2019 = 120

The number of house-wives affected by malaria in the year 2022 = 180

The required ratio = $120 : 180 = 2 : 3$

118. **Answer:** C

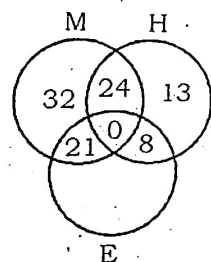
119. **Answer:** C

Explanation: $32 + 24 + 13 + 8 + 21 + 0 + E = 120$

$E + 98 = 120$

Students read only English = $120 - 98 = 22$

Students read English = $22 + 21 + 8 = 51$



120. **Answer:** D

Explanation: Total number of students read History = $24 + 9 + 8 + 13 = 54$

Required% = $(54/120) \times 100 = 45\%$