

MOCK CLAT 10007 (BASIC)

ANSWER & EXPLANATIONS

English Language

1. **Answer: B**
Explanation: The passage focuses on PM Modi's commitment and leadership in reinstating Lord Ram at the temple in Ayodhya, emphasizing the significance of the event (lines 1-2, 24-26).
Incorrect Options:
a) While Diwali is mentioned, it is not the central theme of the passage.
c) The construction of the Ram Mandir is mentioned, but the primary focus is on PM Modi's role.
d) The artistic depiction and festive atmosphere are mentioned, but they are not the central theme.
2. **Answer: B**
Explanation: The passage mentions the attention to detail, especially the artistic depiction of Lord Ram as a five-year-old standing on a lotus, which resonated deeply with observers (lines 12-13).
Incorrect Options:
a) The passage does not mention Lord Ram's appearance as a grand ruler.
c) The passage contradicts the idea that Lord Ram is depicted with an aggressive posture.
d) The passage does not mention cultural diversity in relation to Lord Ram's depiction.
3. **Answer: A**
Explanation: The passage mentions that devotees from around the world had waited for 500 years for this day, marking the end of a journey for both the god and his devotees (lines 8-9).
Incorrect Options:
b) While Diwali is mentioned, it is not the primary significance as per the passage.
c) While the Supreme Court's 2019 verdict is acknowledged, it is not the central significance.
d) Inclusivity is mentioned, but it is not the primary significance as per the passage.
4. **Answer: B**
Explanation: The passage mentions that PM Modi's leadership ensured meticulous planning and execution, and he constantly emphasized inclusivity (lines 22-23, 26-27).
Incorrect Options:
a) The passage contradicts the idea that PM Modi followed traditional rituals without emphasizing cultural aspects.
c) The passage mentions cultural, religious, and spiritual aspects, not just religious and spiritual.
d) The passage contradicts the idea that PM Modi's leadership was passive.
5. **Answer: A**
Explanation: The passage mentions that PM Modi has established Ram Rajya by taking everyone into consideration, similar to Prabhu Shri Ram (lines 28-29).
Incorrect Options:
b) The passage contradicts the idea that the author criticizes PM Modi for not considering everyone.
c) The passage does not contradict PM Modi's establishment of Ram Rajya.
d) The author does express a clear opinion by commending PM Modi.
6. **Answer: A**
Explanation: The passage mentions that Swami Govind Giri Devji advised PM Modi to keep a fast for three days, but PM Modi observed the longer fast (lines 23-24).
Incorrect Options:
b) The passage does not mention Swami Govind Giri Devji's role in the construction of the temple.
c) The passage contradicts the idea that Swami Govind Giri Devji broke his fast by receiving charanamrit from PM Modi.
d) The passage does not mention Swami Govind Giri Devji leading the procession during the consecration.

7. **Answer: B**
Explanation: The passage states that after Jem's arm healed, he was seldom self-conscious about his injury, and he didn't care about the length difference as long as he could play football (lines 3-7).
Incorrect Options:
a) The passage explicitly mentions that Jem was seldom self-conscious about his injury, so he did not become extremely self-conscious.
c) There is no evidence in the passage that Jem avoided physical activities after his injury.
d) The passage does not mention Jem being ashamed of his shorter left arm.
8. **Answer: C**
Explanation: The passage mentions, "I maintain that the Ewells started it all" (lines 9-10).
Incorrect Options:
a) While Dill is mentioned in connection with the events, the narrator does not claim that Dill started them.
b) Atticus is consulted later in the passage but is not implicated as the one who started the events.
d) Andrew Jackson is mentioned in a broader context but is not stated to have started the events.
9. **Answer: B**
Explanation: The passage states, "He said it began the summer Dill came to us when Dill first gave us the idea of making Boo Radley come out" (lines 11-12).
Incorrect Options:
a) The idea of making Boo Radley come out did not directly correlate with Jem's arm being broken.
c) The narrator explicitly mentions that it started when Dill first came.
d) The narrator was nearly thirteen when Jem's arm got broken, but that event is not directly related to the idea of making Boo Radley come out.
10. **Answer: A**
Explanation: The passage mentions Simon Finch as a "fur-trapping apothecary from Cornwall" (lines 31-32).
Incorrect Options:
b) While the Finch family later became involved in cotton farming, Simon Finch's initial occupation was a fur trapper and apothecary.
c) There is no evidence in the passage that Simon Finch was a lawyer.
d) There is no evidence in the passage that Simon Finch was a sailor.
11. **Answer: C**
Explanation: The passage states, "The place was self-sufficient: modest in comparison with the empires around it, the Landing nevertheless produced everything required to sustain life except ice, wheat flour, and articles of clothing" (lines 38-41).
Incorrect Options:
a) The passage does not describe Finch's Landing as a large cotton empire.
b) There is no mention of Finch's Landing being Simon Finch's birthplace.
d) The passage does not suggest that Finch's Landing was a major trading hub.
12. **Answer: A**
13. **Answer: C**
Explanation: The passage mentions, "his visit to India last week was always going to be more about symbolism and ceremony than about substance" (lines 1-2).
Incorrect Options:
a) The passage highlights that many of the agreements were essentially built on the existing road map, indicating a focus on continuity rather than groundbreaking agreements.
b) The passage does not mention any focus on strengthening diplomatic ties with the U.S. during Macron's visit.

d) The passage does not suggest that the visit was about exploring new partnerships in the South Asian neighbourhood.

14. **Answer: B**

Explanation: The passage states, "Mr. Macron, the sixth French President to grace the Republic Day celebrations, stepped into the breach when U.S. President Joseph Biden declined the invitation" (lines 3-4).

Incorrect Options:

a) The passage does not suggest that India wanted to showcase ties with France to its South Asian neighbours.

c) There is no indication in the passage that France expressed a keen interest in attending Republic Day celebrations.

d) The passage does not mention India's aim to diversify its diplomatic partnerships in this context.

15. **Answer: C**

Explanation: The passage notes, "These included the 'Defence industrial' road map, meant to expand on plans for the two countries to co-design, co-develop and co-produce defence hardware in the air, on land and sea" (lines 15-17).

Incorrect Options:

a) The passage mentions assembly-line manufacture of civilian helicopters but does not suggest it as the focus of the "Defence industrial" road map.

b) There is no mention of coordinating space exploration initiatives in relation to the "Defence industrial" road map.

d) The passage does not discuss the promotion of bilateral cultural exchanges in the context of the "Defence industrial" road map.

16. **Answer: B**

Explanation: The passage mentions, "India has been unable to find such common ground with other partners including the U.S. and Russia on these issues but was able to take shared positions with France on the condemnation of terror attacks in Israel" (lines 27-29).

Incorrect Options:

a) The passage does not specifically mention a unified position on nuclear cooperation.

c) The passage states that big ticket defence hardware deals are a work in progress, not a point of agreement.

d) Cooperation on the Jaitapur power project is mentioned as a work in progress, not a point of agreement.

17. **Answer: C**

Explanation: The passage implies this by stating, "his visit to India last week was always going to be more about symbolism and ceremony than about substance" (lines 1-2).

Incorrect Options:

a) There is no mention of criticism by India's partners regarding the focus on symbolism.

b) The passage suggests that the visit did not result in groundbreaking agreements.

d) The passage mentions that nuclear cooperation is a work in progress, not a significant progress point during the visit.

18. **Answer: C**

Explanation: The passage mentions, "India and France had in 2023 already sealed a number of agreements as they marked 25 years of their strategic partnership" (lines 5-6).

Incorrect Options:

a) The passage doesn't claim that Macron was the first French President to attend Republic Day celebrations.

b) Macron stepped in when Joseph Biden declined the invitation; there's no indication of replacement.

d) Macron did not decline but accepted the invitation to Republic Day celebrations.

19. **Answer: C**

Explanation: The author attributes the abuse of astrology to "those gross impostors, who set up to be the artists" (lines 2-3). The blame is placed on illiterate traders misrepresenting themselves as experts.

Incorrect Options:

- a) While the lack of interest among the learned is mentioned, it's not the primary reason for the abuse of astrology.
- b) The absurdity of stars influencing human actions is mentioned, but it's not the main reason for the abuse.
- d) While the author acknowledges that some consider astrology a cheat, this is not the primary focus of blame.

20. **Answer: B**

Explanation: The author mentions Socrates as "undoubtedly the wisest of uninspir'd mortals" who defended astrology (lines 7-8).

Incorrect Options:

- a) The mention of Socrates is to emphasize his support, not opposition to astrology.
- c) There is no indication that Socrates misunderstood astrology.
- d) The passage praises Socrates for defending astrology; there's no questioning of his relevance.

21. **Answer: D**

Explanation: The author mentions being "not at all offended" when observing gentlemen using astrology but expresses wonder at their behavior (lines 13-14).

Incorrect Options:

- a) The author is not offended by the common dealers but observes them with wonder.
- b) There is no indication of surprise at their success.
- c) While wonder is expressed, it's about their actions, not their interest.

22. **Answer: B**

Explanation: The author mentions, "I intend in a short time to publish a large and rational defence of this art" (lines 1-2).

Incorrect Options:

- a) There is no indication that the author plans to denounce and condemn astrology.
- c) The passage does not suggest advocating for stricter regulations.
- d) The author praises Socrates' defense of astrology; there's no intent to discredit it.

23. **Answer: C**

Explanation: The author blames the abuse of astrology on "those gross impostors, who set up to be the artists" (lines 2-3).

Incorrect Options:

- a) While the lack of interest among the learned is mentioned, it's not the primary reason for the abuse of astrology.
- b) The absurdity of stars influencing human actions is mentioned, but it's not the main reason for the abuse.
- d) The annual import of nonsense is mentioned as a consequence, not the primary problem with astrology.

24. **Answer: C**

Explanation: The author mentions, "Nor am I at all offended, or think it an injury to the art, when I see the common dealers in it, the students in astrology, the philomaths, and the rest of that tribe, treated by wise men with the utmost scorn and contempt" (lines 13-15).

Incorrect Options:

- a) The author does not think the common perception is entirely justified; rather, he observes it with wonder.
- b) While the author defends astrology, there is no explicit statement that wise men respect and value it.
- d) The passage does not suggest that wise men are indifferent to the practice of astrology; it indicates scorn and contempt.

Current Affairs and General Knowledge

25. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Option C is the correct answer.

Issues Faced by Elementary Education in India-

- School Infrastructure and Amenities:
- **Despite improvements in retention rates, there are concerns about the availability of basic amenities in schools. While 95% of schools have drinking water and toilets, over 10% lack electricity.**
- Additionally, there is a lack of digitization, with more than 60% of schools lacking computers, and 90% not having access to internet facilities.
- Shift Towards Private Schools:
- Over the years, there has been a shift in momentum towards private schools. Government data indicates a decrease in the share of government schools in the elementary category from 87% in 2006 to 62% in March 2020.
- Teacher Shortage and Quality:
- There is a shortage of teachers in schools, and the student-teacher ratio is high. The reliance on contractual teachers is noted, and there is widespread teacher absenteeism.
- The quality of education varies, with a visible divide between well-funded, formal schools and under-resourced, informal schools.
- Social Divides:
- There is the existence of social divides, including caste-class, rural-urban, religious, and gender divides, impacting the quality of education provided.

26. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Option B is the correct answer.

National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning-

The NPTEL is a project of MHRD initiated by seven Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT), along with the Indian Institute of Science Bangalore.

It was created in 2003 to provide online education.

The aim was to have web and video courses in engineering, sciences, and management.

27. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Option B is the correct answer.

Increased Funding and Resource Allocation:

The government should allocate more funds to education, moving towards the recommended 6% of GDP, as outlined in the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020.

Prioritise funding for infrastructure development, teacher training, and the provision of necessary amenities in schools.

28. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Option C is the correct answer.

One in every four persons between the ages of 14 and 18 in rural India cannot fluently read a Class 2 level text in their own language, and at least 42.7% cannot read sentences in English, according to the latest Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) survey released on Wednesday which shows an improvement in enrolment since this cohort was last surveyed in 2017, a marginal dip in language skills, and a slight improvement in arithmetic abilities.

29. **Answer: D**

Explanation: Option D is the correct answer.

Recently, the 18th Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2023 titled 'Beyond Basics' was released by NGO Pratham, discussing the activities students are engaged in, their basic and applied reading and maths abilities and digital awareness and skills.

Basic Abilities:

About 25% of the youth cannot read a Class II level text fluently in their regional language.

Over half struggle with division problems (3-digit by 1-digit), with only 43.3% of 14-18-year-olds able to solve such problems correctly.

Language and Arithmetic Skills:

While females (76%) outperform males (70.9%) in reading a Standard II level text in their regional language, males excel in arithmetic and English reading.

Only 57.3% can read sentences in English, and of those, almost three-quarters understand their meanings.

Digital Awareness and Skills:

Close to 90% of all youth have a smartphone in the household, and 43.7% of males have their own smartphone compared to 19.8% of females.

Males generally outperform females in digital tasks, and performance on digital tasks improves with education level and basic reading proficiency.

Foundational Numeracy Skills:

Over 50% of students in the 14-18 age group face difficulties with elementary division problems, and around 45% struggle with tasks such as calculating the number of hours a child slept based on bedtime and wake-up time.

30. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Option C is the correct answer.

Argentina's annual inflation rate ended 2023 at 211.4%, the highest since the early 1990s, official data showed on Thursday, propelling the embattled South American country's year rise in prices above Venezuela for the first time in decades. Argentina's annual inflation rate sped past 211% in December, official data showed on Thursday, hitting the highest level since the early 1990s as new libertarian President Javier Milei seeks to head off hyperinflation with tough austerity measures.

Argentina's monthly inflation rate also hit 25.5% in the month, slightly below forecasts, after a sharp devaluation of the peso currency last month after Milei's government took office on Dec. 10, pledging to get inflation under control.

31. **Answer: D**

Explanation: Option D is the correct answer.

The exploration and development agreement for five lithium blocks will aid India's objective to attain net-zero emissions by 2070 and establish itself as a manufacturing hub for electric vehicles.

Lithium finds extensive use in various applications, particularly in the manufacturing of lithium-ion batteries. These batteries power a wide array of devices such as smartphones, laptops, electric vehicles (EVs) and energy storage systems for renewable energy sources like solar and wind power. Also, lithium is employed in certain medical treatments, ceramics, and as a component in aerospace technology.

India's efforts in Argentina to secure lithium blocks will propel its quest for self-reliance in meeting clean energy demands. In a move toward securing the supply chain, India also initiated its inaugural critical minerals auction drive on November 29. Two lithium blocks in Jammu and Kashmir and Chhattisgarh were made available for bidding.

32. **Answer: D**

Explanation: Option D is the correct answer.

Recently, India through Khanij Bidesh India Limited (KABIL) has signed an agreement with Argentina's State-owned CAMYEN for exploration and development of five lithium brine blocks in Argentina. The agreement will allow KABIL to evaluate, prospect, explore. Upon subsequent discovery of lithium minerals, exploitation rights for commercial production have also been granted.

33. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Option B is the correct answer.

The deal will not only boost India's quest for sourcing lithium but will also help in bringing in technical and operational experience for brine type lithium exploration, exploitation and extraction.

Argentina holds 20 per cent of the world's 98 million tonnes of lithium resources, second only to Bolivia, according to the United States Geological Survey's (USGS) Lithium Statistics and Information 2023 report.

Argentina is part of the world's "Lithium Triangle", along with Chile and Bolivia.

The three nations together have more than half of the world's total lithium resources.

Argentina also has the distinction of having the 2nd-largest lithium resources, 3rd-largest lithium reserves and 4th-largest lithium production in the world.

34. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Option C is the correct answer.

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Argentina has second largest lithium resources, third largest lithium reserves and fourth largest production in the world.

35. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Option C is the correct answer.

C is contradictory to what has been suggested, the Vijay Raghavan Committee has said to not manufacture weapons and focus more on research.

Major Recommendations of Vijay Raghavan Committee:

Refocusing on Research and Development (R&D): Suggested that DRDO should return to its original goal of focusing on research and development for defense.

Advised against involving itself in productization, production cycles, and product management, tasks deemed more suitable for the private sector.

Narrowing Focus and Expertise: Emphasized that DRDO should identify specific areas of expertise rather than engaging in diverse technologies.

Questioned the necessity for DRDO's involvement in drone development, proposing a need to recognize expertise both domestically and internationally.

Role of Defence Technology Council (DTC): Advocated a pivotal role of the Defence Technology Council, chaired by the Prime Minister, in identifying suitable players for specific defense technologies.

DTC should be instrumental in steering the direction of defense technology development.

Creation of a Dedicated Department: Proposed the establishment of the Department of Defence Science, Technology, and Innovation under the Ministry of Defence.

Recommended that the proposed department should act as the secretariat for the Defence Technology Council.

36. **Answer: D**

Explanation: Option D is the correct answer.

According to a study released by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), India ranks 4th among 12 Indo-Pacific nations in self-reliant arms production capabilities. But the concern is, India is also ranked as the 2nd largest importer of arms for its armed forces in 2016-20.

1983 is marked a significant milestone in defence indigenization as the government approved the Integrated Guided Missile Development Program to develop 5 missile systems:

Prithvi (surface-to-surface)

Akash (surface-to-air)

Trishul (the naval version of Prithvi)

Nag (anti-tank)

Agni Ballistic Missiles

37. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Option B is the correct answer.

The defence sector in India relies heavily on imports, and changing geopolitical circumstances cause it to be delayed. For instance, amid the Russia-Ukraine war, India is awaiting the delivery of the S-400 Air Defence Systems under a deal signed in 2018.

In addition, several new deals are in line including 12 Sukhoi-30MKI aircraft and 21 MiG-29 fighter jets for the Indian Air Force.

38. **Answer: D**

Explanation: Option D is the correct answer.

The nine-member Vijay Raghavan panel, established by the government, has recently submitted a comprehensive report addressing concerns about the functioning of the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO).

A top body chaired by the Prime Minister, with the Defence Minister and the National Security Advisor as its Vice Presidents, should determine the country's defence technology roadmap and decide on major projects and their execution, an expert committee spearheaded by the former principal scientific advisor, Prof K Vijay Raghavan, is learned to have told the government.

This top body, called the Defence Technology Council by the VijayRaghavan committee, is proposed to have an executive committee chaired by the Chief of Defence Staff. The Principal Scientific Advisor, along with the three service chiefs and their vice chiefs, will also be its members.

39. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Option B is the correct answer.

A year before, in December 2022, the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), in its report tabled in Parliament, had flagged that 119 (or 67%) of the 178 projects scrutinised by it had failed to adhere to their initially proposed timelines.

"The practice of seeking multiple extensions defeats the very purpose of projects taken under Mission Mode category," the CAG report had stated, adding these extensions were primarily sought due to factors like persistent alterations in design specifications, delays in completing user trials, and in placing supply orders.

40. **Answer: D**

Explanation: Option D is the correct answer.

The airline must refer the complaint of unruly behaviour to an internal committee, including a retired district and sessions judge, a representative of a different airline, and a representative of a passengers' association.

The internal committee must decide on the matter within 30 days, categorize the incident into one of three defined levels, and determine the duration of the ban on the unruly passenger.

The airline can impose an immediate ban of up to 30 days.

A No-Fly List is maintained by the DGCA based on data shared by airlines.

Other carriers can also ban passengers based on the offence level, with varying durations.

41. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Option C is the correct answer.

Recently, the government has launched the fifth round of the Regional Connectivity Scheme – UDAN (UDAN 5.0).

The scheme was launched by the Ministry of Civil Aviation for regional airport development and regional connectivity enhancement.

It is a part of the National Civil Aviation Policy 2016.

The scheme is applicable for a period of 10 years.

Key Features:

Under the scheme, airlines have to cap airfares for 50% of the total seats at Rs. 2,500 per hour of flight.

This would be achieved through:

A financial stimulus in the form of concessions from Central and State governments and airport operators and

Viability Gap Funding (VGF) – A government grant provided to the airlines to bridge the gap between the cost of operations and expected revenue.

Regional Connectivity Fund (RCF) was created to meet the viability gap funding requirements under the scheme.

The partner State Governments (other than UTs and NER states where contribution will be 10%) would contribute a 20% share to this fund.

Phase 1 was launched in 2017, with the objective of connecting underserved and unserved airports in the country.

Phase 2 was launched in 2018, with the aim of expanding air connectivity to more remote and inaccessible parts of the country.

Phase 3 was launched in November 2018, with the focus on enhancing air connectivity to hilly and remote regions of the country.

Phase 4 of the UDAN scheme was launched in December 2019, with a focus on connecting islands and other remote areas of the country.

42. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Option B is the correct answer.

Montreal Protocol, 2014:

The Montreal Protocol of 2014 is an amendment to the Tokyo Convention of 1963. It specifically addresses the issue of unruly behaviour on board aircraft.

The protocol enhances the legal framework for dealing with offenses and other acts committed on board aircraft.

It provides for the jurisdiction of the state in which the aircraft is registered and gives that state the authority to take legal action against the offenders.

Tokyo Convention:

The Tokyo Convention (Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft) was adopted in 1963.

It is an international treaty that addresses unlawful acts on board civil aircraft.

The convention grants certain powers to the aircraft commander and other relevant authorities to deal with offenses committed on board, especially during flight.

Montreal Protocol, 2014, and Tokyo Convention:

Prioritize the ratification of international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol of 2014, which amends the Tokyo Convention of 1963.

Ratification establishes a clear legal framework for dealing with offenses and unruly behavior on board aircraft, ensuring uniformity in legal responses.

43. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Option C is the correct answer.

Levels of Disruptive/Unruly Behavior:

Level 1: Verbal harassment, Physical gestures, Unruly inebriation.

Level 2: Physically abusive behaviour, including pushing, kicking, hitting, inappropriate touching, or sexual harassment.

Level 3: Life-threatening behavior, such as damaging aircraft systems, physical violence, or attempting to breach the flight crew compartment.

44. **Answer: D**

Explanation: Option D is the correct answer.

Later in 1996, the United Nations General Assembly declared December 7 to be observed as International Civil Aviation Day. The date marks the establishment of ICAO on December 7, 1944.

In 1996 the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed that 7 December was to be the International Civil Aviation Day. The day has been celebrated by the International Civil Aviation Organization since 7 December 1994, the 50th anniversary of the signing the Convention on International Civil Aviation. This year's theme, "Advancing Innovation for Global Aviation Development," emphasizes the crucial role of innovation in shaping the future of civil aviation worldwide.

45. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Option B is the correct answer.

India has been involved in the planning and building of the Chabahar port, intended to allow it to bypass the overland route through Pakistan for trade with Afghanistan and Central Asia. Chabahar directly competes with Pakistan's China-funded Gwadar port. Pakistan has always viewed India's relationship with Iran with concern. The Gwadar Port is situated on the Arabian Sea at Gwadar in Balochistan province of Pakistan and is under the administrative control of the Maritime Secretary of Pakistan and operational control of the China Overseas Port Holding Company. The port features prominently in the China–Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) plan, and is considered to be a link between the Belt and Road Initiative and the Maritime Silk Road projects. It is about 120 kilometres (75 mi) southwest of Turbat, and 170 kilometres (110 mi) to the east of Chabahar Port (Sistan and Balochistan Province in Iran)

46. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Option B is the correct answer.

Before the 1979 Islamic Revolution in Iran, both countries were firmly allied to the United States and had, in 1955, joined the Baghdad Pact, later known as the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO), a military alliance modelled on NATO. Iran provided material and weapons support to Pakistan during its 1965 and 1971 wars against India. After the liberation of Bangladesh, the Shah of Iran famously said that he would not tolerate "further disintegration" of Pakistan.

47. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Option C is the correct answer.

The relationship between Iran and Pakistan has taken serious hits over the last two days. On Tuesday night, Iranian missiles and drones struck two alleged bases of the Jaish al-Adl, an anti-Iran Baloch militant group, in Pakistan's Balochistan province.

Jaish al-Adl, or the Army of Justice, is a Sunni Militant group that emerged in 2012. It is primarily composed of members from the ethnic Baluch community, residing on both sides of the Iran-Pakistan border. The group is considered an offshoot of the Jundullah organisation, which saw its strength diminish after Iran arrested many of its members.

Jaish al-Adl's main objectives include seeking independence for Iran's eastern Sistan province and Pakistan's southwestern Baluchistan province. These goals, advocating for the rights of the Baluch people, make the group a common target for both the Iranian and Pakistani governments.

The ethnic Baluch community faces discrimination in both Iran and Pakistan, with concerns about a lack of fair distribution of resources and wealth in their respective provinces. Baluch separatists and nationalists demand a more equitable share and often resort to insurgency as a means of expressing their grievances.

The group's presence in Balochistan, particularly in the border regions, has been a source of tension between Iran and Pakistan.

Both countries have a history of suspicion and accusations regarding each other's involvement in supporting militant activities.

Pakistan is alleged to be a safe haven for terrorist groups including:

Al-Qaeda

Lashkar-e-Omar

Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT)

Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM)

Sipah-e-Sahaba

Jaish al-Adl

Al Badr Mujahideen
Harkat ul Mujahideen
ISIS-KP

48. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Option B is the correct answer.

The 909-km Iran-Pakistan border, known as the Goldsmith Line, stretches from a tripoint with Afghanistan to the northern Arabian Sea. Roughly 9 million ethnic Baloch live on either side of the line, in the Pakistani province of Balochistan, and the Iranian province of Sistan and Baluchestan. Another 500,000 live in the neighbouring areas of Afghanistan in the north.

The Baloch share cultural, ethnic, linguistic, and religious links that transcend modern borders. They also nurse deeply rooted grievances against both the Pakistani and Iranian states.

In Pakistan, the Baloch are an ethnic minority physically and politically distant from the Punjabi-dominated regime; in Iran, in addition to being an ethnic minority, the majority-Sunni Baloch are also a religious minority who have been persecuted by the state.

49. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Option B is the correct answer.

There are three types of temple architecture- Dravida, Nagara, and Vesara styles.

On 22nd January 2024, the Ram temple in Ayodhya was inaugurated, marking the completion of a 200-year-old saga that profoundly impacted India's socio-political landscape.

The Ram temple has been designed in the Nagara Style of Temple Architecture.

The story of Ram is popular from Laos, Cambodia and Thailand in Asia to Guyana in South America to Mauritius in Africa, making Ramayana Popular outside India.

Nagara Style or Nagara architectural style is a style of temple architecture, which is popular in Northern, Western and Eastern India (except the Bengal region especially in the regions around Malwa, Rajputana and Kalinga. Temples classified as Nagara Style are found in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Odisha, Jharkhand, Bihar, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh (areas bordering Odisha) and West Bengal (southwest and Sundarbans areas

50. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Option C is the correct answer.

On 6th December 1992, a mob demolished the Babri Masjid, leading to political repercussions and legal proceedings.

In 1993, Parliament passed the Acquisition of Certain Area at Ayodhya Act, allowing the government to acquire the disputed Ram Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid land.

The Liberhan Commission, in 2009, highlighted the premeditated nature of the events in 1992.

51. **Answer: D**

Explanation: Option D is the correct answer

The boom in real estate began after India's apex court in its verdict on November 9, 2019, ruled in favour of the construction of a temple to the Hindu god Ram at the 2.77-acre (1.12-hectare) disputed site in Ayodhya.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced in Lok Sabha on Wednesday that a trust named Shri Ram Janmabhoomi Tirtha Kshetra will be handed over the whole of the 67.703 acres acquired "to maintain the sanctity of Ayodhya and for the construction of the temple, keeping in mind the needs of crores of devotees". The trust will take independent decisions on the construction of the Ram temple and related matters, Modi said.

In its final order on the Ayodhya matter on November 9 last year, a five-judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court gave the 2.77 acres of disputed land to a trust that would construct the temple. These 2.77 acres included the 1,480 sq yards that the Babri Masjid compound occupied until the demolition of December 6, 1992. The 67 acres that have been handed to the trust are adjoining the (formerly) disputed 2.77 acres.

52. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Option C is the correct answer.

Days after the idol of Lord Ram Lalla for 'Pran Pratishtha' (consecration) was finalized by the temple trust in Ayodhya, Union minister Pralhad Joshi on Monday said the idol carved by Karnataka's renowned sculptor Arun Yogiraj will adore the grand Ram temple.

In a social media post on X, Joshi said, "The selection of the idol for the Prana Pratishtapana of Lord Rama in Ayodhya has been finalized. The idol of Lord Rama, carved by renowned sculptor of our country Yogiraj Arun, will be installed in Ayodhya." "The idol of Lord Rama sculpted by the sculptor Arun Yogiraj of Mysuru has been selected for installation in the magnificent Sri Rama Mandir of Ayodhya, which has doubled the pride and happiness of the entire Rama devotees of the state. Heartfelt congratulations to 'Shilpi @yogiraj_arun'."

The three sculptors working on the idol designs were Ganesh Bhatt and Arun Yogiraj from Karnataka and Satyanarayan Pandey from Jaipur

Legal Reasoning

53. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Option B is correct since the recent SC ruling emphasizes section 377 and affirms the right to privacy as a fundamental right, providing a basis for individuals like Rahul to challenge workplace discrimination based on sexual orientation. Option A is incorrect Supreme Court's acknowledgment of the right to privacy and the protection against discrimination for the LGBT community extends beyond the decriminalization aspect. Option C is incorrect since SC acknowledges the rights of the LGBT community as a whole and does not remove workplace discrimination from being a part of it. Option D is incorrect since Rahul identifies himself as a gay man and falls under the LGBT community.

54. **Answer: D**

Explanation: Option D is correct since the passage clearly states that certain activities under Section 377 are still criminalized, and thus, Priya should be conscious. Option A is incorrect since it is inconsistent with the facts mentioned in the passage, which clearly lays down certain aspects of Section 377 that have still not been abolished. Option B is incorrect since the protection against discrimination extends to all groups falling under LGBT and not just the transgenders community. Option C is incorrect since it goes against the facets of crimes as given in the passage, which clearly states certain provisions to remain under section 377.

55. **Answer: A**

Explanation: Meena has the absolute right to file a suit against her employer since he acted as a homophobic person and, thus, discriminated against her based-on identity and gender. Option B is incorrect since it mentions that there are no legal grounds to challenge the discrimination, which contradicts the recent SC judgement. Option C is incorrect as Meena can take legal actions even in case of discrimination on her gender and not just on criminalized provisions of Section 377. Option D is incorrect since it completely disregards the information given in the passage, which clearly focuses on gender-based discrimination.

56. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Option B is the correct answer as he clause unambiguously affirms that Section 377, which criminalizes sexual conduct involving minors, bestiality, and non-consensual activities, remains in force. Roshan should possess knowledge about this matter and respond in a suitable manner. Option A is incorrect and inaccurate since it presents erroneous information regarding the decriminalization of all facets of Section 377. Option C is erroneously incorrect as it excessively simplifies the matter and has the potential to misguide Ramu regarding the ongoing criminality of particular actions as per Section 377. Option D strays away from the message of the passage entirely and, hence, is incorrect.

57. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Option C is correct, as the passage clearly states that the Delhi High Court invalidated certain provisions of Section 377 that were related to homosexual activity and in turn, reversed the Naz Foundation case. So, it can be inferred that the Naz Foundation case essentially was reversed because approval of the parliament was required and if so, then the reasoning for it would most probably have been the fact that they were not responsible for making constitutional changes. In common understanding, the other three options are incorrect simply because they all are in favour of homosexuality being accepted by the SC case, contrary to what happened.

58. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Option B is correct as it accurately reflects the significance of the Golden Triangle, emphasizing the interrelation between Articles 14, 19, and 21. It describes the important role played by Justice Bhagwati in this case. Option A is incorrect because the Golden Triangle does not emphasize the separation of the mentioned articles; instead, it underscores their interrelation. Option C is incorrect because the Golden Triangle does not signify the supremacy of Article 21 over other articles. It stresses the interrelation between the articles. Option D is incorrect as it misrepresents the Golden Triangle, suggesting a hierarchical importance that goes against the concept of interrelation among Articles 14, 19, and 21.

59. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Option C is correct because Mr. Sharma may use the Golden Triangle to argue that Articles 14, 19, and 21 demand a fair and just detention procedure. The Golden Triangle emphasises constitutional rights' interconnectivity. Mr. Sharma could claim that his right to personal freedom (Article 21) must be weighed with his rights to equality (Article 14) and freedom of speech and expression (Article 19), demanding a fair and just detention procedure. Option A misinterprets the Golden Triangle by stating that it emphasizes strict and direct interpretation, whereas it is based on liberal understanding. Option B ignores the concept of the Golden triangle in itself and thus is incorrect. Option D is incorrect as it tries to oversimplify Mr. Sharma's legal strategy by stating that he should not even use the constitutional principles.

60. **Answer: A**

Explanation: Option A is correct as it is directly in line with the passage as the concept of the golden triangle as it connects all three articles and their principles together, that is, Articles 14, 19 and 21. Option B is incorrect as this answer misinterprets the Golden Triangle concept by implying an absolute prioritization of public order over individual rights, which is not accurate. The Golden Triangle suggests a balanced approach, considering the interrelation between various constitutional rights. Option C is incorrect as the court would acknowledge that the principle of the Golden triangle is important for constitutional cases like these. Option D is incorrect as it narrows the scope by just looking at Article 19 and ignoring the other two important pillars of Indian constitution being article 14 and 21. Moreover there is no fundamental right to strike.

61. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Option B is correct since the Golden Triangle supports Mrs. Rao's argument that a fair and just procedure, as outlined in Article 21, should be followed in her eviction, considering the interrelation between the right to equality (Article 14) and the right to freedom (Article 19). Option A is incorrect as it misinterprets the Golden Triangle by suggesting a hierarchical relationship among the rights. In reality, the Golden Triangle emphasizes their interdependence. Option C is incorrect as the Golden Triangle is relevant to cases involving constitutional rights, stressing their interconnectedness. Option D is incorrect as it dismisses the importance of constitutional principles, such as those highlighted by the Golden Triangle, in legal challenges like Mrs. Rao's eviction.

62. **Answer: D**

Explanation: Option D is correct as the procedure mandated by Articles 14, 19 and 21 must adhere to principles of fairness, justice, and reasonableness. The case was mentioned by the author in order to illustrate the shift in judicial perspective over time, which ultimately culminated into transformative judgement on Golden Triangle; he wanted to give effect to the historical context. Option A is incorrect as the passage clearly states that in fact this case took a different approach than the golden triangle's sacrosanct principles and deviated from it. Option B is incorrect as the case established the rigid nature of these articles, especially Article 21 and did not give any regards to its interconnectedness. Option C is incorrect as the case did truly highlight the narrow scope of personal freedom but the author's intention of mentioning this case was not this factor but instead to highlight the journey leading us to golden triangle principle.

63. **Answer: A**

Explanation: Option A is correct as the scenario does not involve deliberate or malicious intentions to outrage religious feelings. Instead, Rahul is expressing his opinions during a debate on cultural practices, and his comments are not targeted at any specific religion or religious beliefs. Option B is incorrect as the scenario described doesn't provide evidence of deliberate and malicious intent from Rahul's end. Option C is incorrect as it implies that Rahul's comments are restricted by laws governing freedom of speech and expression for public speakers. Option D is incorrect as this option recognizes Rahul's right to hold personal beliefs and express them within the legal framework, it doesn't directly address whether his comments unintentionally or carelessly insulted religious feelings.

64. **Answer: A**

Explanation: Option A is correct as it correctly identifies the key factor in determining liability under Section 295A—deliberate and malicious intent. In this case, the artist unknowingly offended religious sentiments, and there is no evidence of intentional insult. Option B is incorrect assumes deliberate and malicious intent, which contradicts the scenario described. Option C is incorrect as implies that the artist's unintentional portrayal automatically violates the law, which is not the case. Option D is incorrect as it inaccurately represents the law.

65. **Answer: D**

Explanation: Option D is correct because if Aarav's writing was unintentional and lacked the deliberate intention to insult or outrage religious feelings, Section 295A may not be applicable. Option A is incorrect as it portrays incorrect law. Option B is incorrect as his writings were not deliberate and intentional. Option C is incorrect as it states that questioning the authenticity of religious texts always violates the law.

66. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Option B is correct as the verdict meant to explain how the Section 295A does not penalize any and every act of insult or an attempt to insult the religion or the religious beliefs but it penalizes only those acts of insults or attempts which have been perpetrated with the deliberate and malicious intention of outraging the religious feelings of a particular class. Option A is incorrect as it says that 295A penalizes the act of insult of religion which is against the prescribed law. Option C is incorrect as the court did not rule that the petitioner has the right to maintain his personal opinions and is also allowed to express them within the boundaries of the law, as long as he does not violate any of the legal limitations on freedom of speech and expression. Option D is incorrect simply because there is a correct option, that is Option B.

67. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Option B is correct since the facts suggest that she has deliberate and malicious intent behind writing such texts and thus, it aligns with the conditions specified in Section 295A. Option A is incorrect as the absence of intentional insult or malice is not applicable in this context. Option C is incorrect as it overlooks the crucial aspect of intentional insult present in this situation. Option D is incorrect as in this case, legal consequences are inevitable due to presence of malicious intents.

68. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Option B is correct as Prerna may have the option to void the contract due to misrepresentation by Komolika regarding the mileage. Misrepresentation is a factor that can invalidate consent, providing the aggrieved party the option to void the contract. Option A is incorrect as the contract being binding is not a hard as-fast rule if misrepresentation can be proved. Option C is incorrect as it means that they have accepted the terms of the contract done previously and want to renegotiate the terms. Option D is incorrect since Karan is not the one who misrepresented; he just mentioned that the mileage was incorrectly stated by Komolika.

69. **Answer: A**

Explanation: Option A is correct since Kumar was a victim of misrepresentation, which led to a mistake about the subject of the agreement, and it provides the aggrieved party with the option to void the contract. Option B is incorrect as Kumar should not bear the consequences as he was the victim of the whole fiasco, and he deserves justice. Option C is incorrect as it does not matter if Anikait wanted to misrepresent or not as long as he did commit misrepresentation. Option D is incorrect, it goes against the ICA, 1872 and its principles since simply disregarding the old contract and draft a new one undermines the legal contract principle.

70. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Option C is correct because herein, Rehan had prior knowledge about the defect in the car and consciously chose to sell the car to Mohan and deceive him. Option A is incorrect since Rehan is liable for fraud and not misrepresentation as he had the knowledge of the defect. Option B is incorrect as Meera is not liable, but Rehan is. Option D is incorrect as his intention was to deceive Mohan and he did not do it with any innocence.

71. **Answer: D**

Explanation: Option D is the correct choice because it accurately reflects the legal reasoning behind Siya's silence being considered as a form of speech and, consequently, a fraudulent act. In legal terms, Siya's conscious decision not to speak up is interpreted as a deliberate omission, akin to making a false statement. This omission, or silence, is deemed equivalent to speech and is therefore characterized as a fraudulent act. Option A is incorrect as Siya was fully aware of the defect, and her silence under such circumstances is pivotal in establishing the fraudulent nature of her actions. Option B is considered incorrect since the identification of the person providing the statement is irrelevant to the core issue, which is Siya's deliberate omission and its fraudulent implications. Option C is also deemed incorrect because Siya's silence is construed as a form of speech in itself, constituting the fraudulent act.

72. **Answer: D**

Explanation: All three options A, B and C, are correct statements when it comes to categories of misrepresentations. All these three options individually are all correct. Option A states that misrepresentation is result of not saying something true, Option B states that it is a reason of breach of duty and Option C states that it is caused by an innocent mistake. Thus, the incorrect statement is none among the three making Option D to be the correct answer.

73. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Option B is correct. It aligns with the information provided in the scenario, where Guyana reserved the provision related to a leader's visit, making it a requirement for the leader to provide notice before visiting another country in the treaty. Thus, it modifies the provision for itself too. Option A is incorrect as the same reasoning as in Option B i.e., the clause is reserved and modified between them and not like that in the passage. Option C is incorrect. The scenario states that Guyana ratified the treaty, indicating its intention to be a party to it. The reservation reflects a specific condition attached to its acceptance of the treaty. Option D is incorrect. Reservations are generally allowed in treaties unless they are explicitly prohibited by the treaty itself or defy the very purpose of the treaty. In this case, the

reservation made by Guyana, specifying a notice requirement, is a valid condition accepted by the other parties to the treaty.

74. **Answer: D**

Explanation: Answer D is correct as both options A and C are correct. Option A is correct as where a state objects to a reservation, but not to the entry into force of the treaty between itself and the reserving state, then 'the provisions to which the reservation relates do not apply as between the two states to the extent of the reservation'. So, the provision will not be applied between the state and the principles of the original treaty will apply. Option C is correct on the same reasoning as Option A. Option B is incorrect as the reservation was opposed by the Bahamas. Thus, the relations between both these countries will not be modified.

75. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Option C is correct as reservations to treaties must be compatible with the object and purpose of the treaty. The Convention on Genocide, which prohibits all forms of genocide based on various factors, is aimed at preventing and punishing acts of genocide. If Bavaria's reservation excludes a specific group (people of Altistan), it may be considered incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty. Option A is incorrect as the acceptability of a reservation is not solely determined by the majority; it also needs to be consistent with the object and purpose of the treaty. If the reservation goes against the fundamental principles of the treaty, it may not be accepted. Option B is incorrect as it will go against the convention. Option D is incorrect as While more information could provide a more nuanced understanding of the situation, the fundamental principle remains that reservations should not undermine the core objectives of the treaty.

76. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Option B is correct as reservations made by a particular country in a convention or agreement are typically binding only on that country, and other nations are not obligated to follow the same reservation. In this scenario, England's reservation not to allow "Mankading" in their games would apply to England's matches, but it does not automatically impose the same restriction on other countries, including Australia and India. Option A is incorrect as nothing is given in the passage about the laws of the sport being different from normal laws. Option D is incorrect as the relationship between Australia and India regarding "Mankading" is determined by their own decisions and reservations, not England's participation.

77. **Answer: A**

Explanation: Option A is correct as the matter was different from the former case because this time the matter was not of getting the remuneration rather it was of the complaint that the payment was not being given by the defendant even though the court ordered him to do so. Option B is incorrect as this is not only the factor upon which the principle of Res Judicata applies, other things are also to be considered. Option C is incorrect as changing the court does not only decide on the question of barring the case. Option D is incorrect on the same reasoning as given in Option A.

78. **Answer: D**

Explanation: Option D is correct as if the matter has already been decided in a lower court, moving to a higher court does not automatically lead to an appeal. Option A is incorrect because if the judicial magistrate court decision is appealed to a higher court, it does not automatically mean that the matter has been decided at the higher court. The higher court may review and make its own decision. Option B is incorrect because even if the question of law is different, the principle of res judicata may still apply if the core issue or cause of action remains the same. Option C is incorrect because the dismissal based on res judicata is not solely determined by the facts but by whether the core issues or causes of action are substantially the same.

79. **Answer: D**

Explanation: Option D is correct. If the previous suit in the High Court was dismissed on its merits, it may be a bar to filing a similar suit in the Supreme Court. Res judicata applies when there is a final judgment on the merits of the case by a competent court. The appeal is different from the filing of similar suit. Option A is incorrect because while Article 32 allows individuals to move the Supreme Court for the enforcement of fundamental rights, it doesn't make it an exception to the principle of res judicata. Res judicata generally applies when a matter has already been finally decided by a competent court. Option B is incorrect because the validity of the suit is not solely determined by the actions of the local authorities. The dismissal of the previous petition in the High Court is a relevant factor. Option C is incorrect because the appeal process is generally distinct from the principle of res judicata. The applicability of res judicata depends on whether the core issues or causes of action are substantially the same.

80. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Option B is correct. The matter is being heard for the first time, the principle of res judicata does not apply. Each case should be considered on its own merits. The president, director, and manager are not a competent court. Option A is incorrect because res judicata generally applies when the matter has already been finally decided by a competent court. If the matter has not been heard and decided before, res judicata does not apply. Option C is incorrect. While the question of law may remain the same, if it has not been previously decided in a court, res judicata does not apply. Option D is not entirely relevant to the concept of res judicata. Res judicata is about whether a matter has been finally decided, not about whether appeals are allowed. Appeals are a separate legal process.

81. **Answer: C**

Explanation: To commit the tort of battery, the wrongdoer must be aware that their actions can cause harm to another person. Body-to-body contact is not necessary to constitute battery, it means there can also be a delay between the actions of the accused and the injury to the plaintiff. In this case, as well, Rashi was aware that her actions would harm Gopi and thus she has committed the tort of battery, Option C is correct. Option A is incorrect because physical contact is not necessary. Options B and D are incorrect because the intention of Rashi is clear from the facts.

82. **Answer: D**

Explanation: This is a condition that damage should result from the actions of the defendant to constitute the tort of battery. In this case, Sonu hurled the stone towards Mohit, but it did not hit Mohit and he was unharmed. No damage resulted from the actions of Sonu; thus, he cannot be made liable for the tort of battery, and Option D is correct. Option A is incorrect because even though he had the intention, his actions did not cause any damage. Option B is incorrect because again, the use of force did not cause any damage. Damage is necessary. Option C is incorrect because his intention can be inferred from the given facts.

83. **Answer: A**

Explanation: Battery is purposely and intentionally touching and applying force on a person to cause harm to that person. The intention is a requirement to constitute a battery, the wrongdoer must have purposely used force against the plaintiff. In this case, the conductor "accidentally" pushed Komal and he cannot be said to have used force intentionally or purposely. Thus, Option A is correct. Option B is incorrect because the damage is necessary, but the severity of the damage is irrelevant to constitute battery. Option C is incorrect because the force used was not intentional. Option D is incorrect because it was an accident and the intention for the same cannot be inferred.

84. **Answer: B**

Explanation: In order to prove that the tort of battery has been committed, it must be proved that the use of force and the damage caused thereby did not have any legal justification. In this case, Mr Huda had a legal justification to use force against Sahib and thus, he cannot be made liable for battery, and option B is correct. Option A is incorrect because the force used was not unlawful. Option C is incorrect because he had legal justification to cause damage. Option D is incorrect because the damage was caused to Sahib.

Logical Reasoning

85. **Answer:** A

Explanation: A. Correct. The passage extensively discusses the deterioration of the Indian Science Congress due to the decline in participation from respected scientists and controversies overshadowing scientific debates. It also proposes measures for its revival, like careful scrutiny of papers and engagement with leading scientists.

B. Incorrect. The passage doesn't advocate for the cancellation of the India International Science Festival this can be inferred from "But one need not be cancelled for the other to thrive."

C. Incorrect. While funding issues are mentioned, they're not the primary focus of the passage its just one of the issue mentioned in the passage.

D. Incorrect. The passage does not suggest disbanding the Indian Science Congress; rather, it emphasizes the role it can play if reformed.

86. **Answer:** B

Explanation: A. Incorrect. There's no explicit mention of rigorous scrutiny by the Congress.

B. Correct. The passage implies that leading research institutions avoid active participation in the Congress, contributing to its decline. This can be inferred from ". Most of the country's respected scientists now avoid the event. Leading research institutions and laboratories have only a token presence, if at all."

C. Incorrect. While funding issues are mentioned, they're not the sole reason for the Congress's decline.

D. Incorrect. While controversies are discussed, they aren't the only reason for the Congress's decline; other factors, such as a lack of scientific debates, are also highlighted.

87. **Answer:** A

Explanation: A. Correct. The passage seems to assume that leading scientists and institutions might reconsider their stance on participating in the Congress for its revival. This inference is derived from the passage's suggestion that reengagement with respected scientific bodies could be a step towards rebuilding trust and rejuvenating the Congress, although it's not explicitly stated as a guarantee.

B. Incorrect. The passage doesn't directly suggest that the National Research Foundation will prioritize the revival of the Indian Science Congress.

C. Incorrect. While funding is discussed, the passage implies multiple factors contribute to the decline, not just government funding.

D. Incorrect. The passage doesn't guarantee the Congress's restoration solely through engagement with leading scientists and institutions. It suggests it could be a step towards it, but it's not presented as a guarantee for revival.

88. **Answer:** D

Explanation: A. Incorrect. This statement doesn't relate to the current trend of research institutions avoiding the Science Congress.

B. Incorrect. This statement doesn't strengthen the proposal for the revival; it merely suggests a decline in the IISF.

C. Incorrect. While increased interest is positive, it doesn't directly relate to the proposal for the Congress's revival.

D. Correct. This statement, if true, supports the proposal by showing the Congress has produced groundbreaking research, potentially attracting more participants and reviving interest. This strengthens the argument that "It can play an important role in expanding the research base, and build capacities within universities and colleges"

89. **Answer:** D

Explanation: A. Incorrect. The passage doesn't explicitly state the irrelevance of the India International Science Festival to the revival of the Indian Science Congress. Instead, it implies that both events can coexist and contribute differently to the scientific community.

- B. Incorrect. The passage mentions that the Science Congress is essential in bringing multi-disciplinary science to small towns and cities. However, it doesn't assert the overwhelming belief of the residents.
- C. Incorrect. While government funding withdrawal is highlighted, the passage also implies that the decline resulted from multiple issues, not solely from the lack of funds. It's only one of the reasons.
- D. Correct. The passage implies that the Indian Science Congress had a prominent status in the scientific community earlier but has faced a significant decline in recent years. It used to attract the country's respected scientists, host meaningful debates, and engage various scientific communities, indicating its once-distinguished status.

90. **Answer: B**

Explanation: A. Incorrect. The second paragraph doesn't primarily focus on criticizing the government but rather details the decline in the reputation of the Indian Science Congress due to various factors including controversies and lack of meaningful scientific debates.

B. Correct. The second paragraph discusses the decline in the reputation of the Indian Science Congress, citing reasons such as the absence of respected scientists, controversies overshadowing scientific discussions, and the event being hijacked by individuals lacking credentials in science.

C. Incorrect. While the passage briefly mentions the importance of the Congress in smaller towns and cities, this is not the primary objective of the second paragraph. The paragraph mainly concentrates on the decline in the Congress's reputation.

D. Incorrect. The paragraph suggests steps to rebuild trust and reform the Indian Science Congress rather than proposing complete restructuring.

91. **Answer: B**

Explanation: A. Incorrect. The phrase "bad advertisement for Indian science" does not primarily suggest a failure in marketing or international attraction. Instead, it implies negative publicity affecting the reputation of Indian science.

B. Correct. The phrase implies that the event's controversies overshadowed its primary purpose of fostering scientific discussions, thereby undermining its reputation and credibility.

C. Incorrect. While funding is mentioned as a factor contributing to the Congress's predicament, it's not the primary implication of the phrase "bad advertisement for Indian science."

D. Incorrect. The statement doesn't relate to the event's inability to engage smaller towns and cities in scientific discourse but rather focuses on the negative perception created due to controversies and lack of meaningful discussions.

92. **Answer: A**

Explanation: A. Correct. This option directly supports the author's argument by providing evidence of decreased investor confidence in the Adani Group companies. The decrease in confidence indicates the potential harm caused by the ongoing uncertainty surrounding the allegations, emphasizing the urgent need for SEBI to conclude its investigation to restore market stability.

B. Incorrect. While confirmation of related-party transactions is relevant to the broader context of corporate governance within the Adani Group, it does not directly address the need for SEBI to conclude its investigation into the specific allegations of market manipulation raised in the Adani-Hindenburg saga.

C. Incorrect. Criticism from the expert committee appointed by the Supreme Court may highlight concerns about SEBI's progress in the investigation, but it does not necessarily strengthen the argument for the urgent conclusion of the investigation. It merely suggests that SEBI's efforts may have been slow or inadequate.

D. Incorrect. Commendation from international regulatory bodies for SEBI's efforts in investigating market manipulation cases is positive but does not directly address the urgency of concluding SEBI's investigation into the Adani-Hindenburg saga. While commendation may reflect positively on SEBI's overall performance, it does not provide evidence of the specific need to conclude the investigation promptly to address market concerns.

93. **Answer: A**

Explanation: A. Correct. The argument assumes that the challenge of entities in tax haven jurisdictions is common for regulatory bodies, as implied in the passage. This can be inferred from “as many of the entities linked to these foreign investors are located in tax haven jurisdictions, establishing the economic interest shareholders of the 12 FPIs remains a challenge” this assumes the difficulty in obtaining information from them otherwise it would not have been a challenge in establishing the economic interest shareholders of the 12 FPIs.

B. Incorrect. The passage does not discuss SEBI's authority to impose regulations on foreign portfolio investors.

C. Incorrect. The passage doesn't affirm the credibility of the Hindenburg report but rather questions some allegations made in it.

D. Incorrect. While this may seem true from our own knowledge, passage is not about imposing punishment but about gathering information to carry out investigation.

94. **Answer: D**

Explanation: A. Incorrect. The Supreme Court's decision to decline a CBI or SIT probe does not necessarily indicate a lack of concern for investor protection. It could be interpreted as a vote of confidence in SEBI's capabilities, as mentioned in the passage.

B. Incorrect. The Supreme Court's decision to trust SEBI's investigation process aligns with the author's argument, as it emphasizes the importance of SEBI completing its probe effectively.

C. Incorrect. The Supreme Court's directive to investigate short sellers does not necessarily prioritize market stability over investor rights. It addresses concerns about market manipulation, which could ultimately protect investors.

D. Correct. The author's argument centers on the need for SEBI's investigations to conclude satisfactorily to restore market confidence. The acknowledgement of SEBI's challenges by the Supreme Court regarding investigating foreign portfolio investors casts doubt on the efficacy of SEBI's probe. This weakens the author's argument as it suggests inherent obstacles in achieving a thorough investigation.

95. **Answer: C**

Explanation: A. Incorrect. The passage discusses concerns about market volatility due to SEBI's ongoing investigations, suggesting an adverse impact.

B. Incorrect. The passage mentions the Supreme Court's directive for completion "preferably" within three months, but confidence is not explicitly stated.

C. Correct. The passage highlights SEBI's challenges in establishing the economic interest of shareholders of foreign portfolio investors due to their locations in tax haven jurisdictions.

D. Incorrect. While the Supreme Court directs SEBI to complete pending inquiries within three months, it doesn't imply that the directive has effectively expedited the investigations.

96. **Answer: D**

Explanation: A. Incorrect. This option instead shows effectiveness of Hindenburg report and not SEBI investigation.

B. Incorrect. This option is beyond the scope of evaluating the effectiveness of SEBI's investigations.

C. Incorrect. This option doesn't provide information on ongoing investigations whereas the question stem asks to assess the effectiveness of SEBI's investigation.

D. Correct. If independent financial analysts praise SEBI's investigation strategy and progress, it would indicate the effectiveness of the investigations.

97. **Answer: D**

Explanation: A. Incorrect. This option suggests prioritizing increasing excise duty collections to counterbalance the shortfall in indirect tax revenue. However, the passage highlights that indirect tax collections have been subdued due to lower excise duty collections, indicating a pre-existing issue rather than an immediate solution.

B. Incorrect. This option recommends SEBI intensify its investigation into indirect tax collections to ensure steady growth over the next quarter. However, SEBI's role and mandate primarily involve market regulation and investor protection, not tax collections, as mentioned in the passage. ('SEBI...conducting a comprehensive investigation' - this refers to SEBI's investigation into the Adani Group allegations, not tax collections.)

C. Incorrect. This option suggests focusing on enhancing disinvestment proceeds to compensate for the lagging capex expenditure. However, the passage doesn't correlate disinvestment proceeds directly with compensating for capex expenditure, making this option an extrapolation rather than a strategy mentioned in the passage. ('disinvestment proceeds continue to disappoint' - passage mentions disappointment in disinvestment proceeds, but not a correlation to capex.)

D. Correct. The passage highlights the growth in direct tax collections and their potential to offset the lower-than-expected excise duty collections. The author notes a healthy growth in direct tax collections, making this a feasible course of action to address the revenue shortfall. ('direct tax collections continue to grow at a fairly brisk pace.')

98. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Reference: The weakening argument should challenge the premise that the government will meet its fiscal deficit target despite challenges in tax revenue and expenditure, which option C does by suggesting a broader economic slowdown impacting GST collections.

A. Incorrect. This statement talks about consumer spending declining but doesn't directly impact the government's tax revenue or its ability to manage fiscal deficit. It doesn't directly address the government's revenue collection or fiscal deficit management as the main argument does.

B. Incorrect. This statement introduces a new argument about overspending on welfare programs, which, although may contribute to fiscal deficit, is not directly related to the author's main argument about tax revenue growth and fiscal deficit management.

C. Correct. The main argument in the passage is that despite some challenges, the Union government's tax collections have been robust overall, and it is expected to manage its fiscal deficit within the budgeted target for the year. Option C weakens this argument by suggesting that the decrease in GST collections in several states indicates a broader economic slowdown, which could affect the government's ability to meet its revenue targets.

D. Incorrect This statement suggests a revision in tax revenue figures due to a miscalculation, which could potentially affect the reported growth rate. However, it doesn't directly weaken the argument about the government's ability to manage its fiscal deficit within the budgeted target.

99. **Answer: D**

Explanation: A. Incorrect. While the passage briefly touches upon concerns about indirect tax collections, the primary focus is not solely on revenue generation failures or fiscal deficit concerns. It covers various aspects of revenue and expenditure trends without emphasizing a fiscal deficit concern.

B. Incorrect. The passage discusses both direct and indirect tax collections, government spending, and fiscal implications. However, it doesn't primarily focus on the decline in indirect tax collections or the government's efforts to mitigate the shortfall.

C. Incorrect. Although the passage mentions the discrepancies between direct and indirect tax collections, it doesn't emphasize an immediate need for corrective measures to address this discrepancy.

D. Correct. The passage delves into various aspects, including tax revenue growth, government spending, and potential fiscal implications for the ongoing financial year. It covers both direct and indirect tax collections, fiscal trends, and expenditure patterns.

100. **Answer: D**

Explanation: A. Incorrect. The passage suggests that while indirect tax collections have been subdued, there are expectations that direct tax collections might offset concerns about a fiscal deficit breach. It doesn't assert an inevitable fiscal deficit surpassing due to indirect tax shortfalls. ('most analysts do not expect the government to breach its fiscal deficit target for the year.')

B. Incorrect. While the passage mentions that disinvestment proceeds are disappointing, it doesn't explicitly comment on the sufficiency or insufficiency of the government's efforts to control fiscal deficit. ('disinvestment proceeds continue to disappoint.')

C. Incorrect. The passage acknowledges concerns about subdued indirect tax collections, which contradicts the notion that the author sees revenue generation strategies as commendable. ('indirect tax collections have been subdued.')

D. Correct. The passage mentions that most analysts do not expect a breach of the fiscal deficit target due to expectations of healthy direct tax collections offsetting other concerns. ('there are expectations that direct tax collections will comfortably surpass the budget targets.')

101. **Answer: A**

Explanation: A. Correct. This statement aligns with the passage as it strengthens the argument that healthy direct tax collections might enable the government to meet its fiscal deficit target, offsetting concerns about other revenue sources. The passage mentions the robust growth of direct tax collections, anticipating they will surpass the budget targets. ('At the end of November, collections were up almost 25 per cent, with healthy growth in both corporate and personal income tax collections. Based on these trends, there are expectations that direct tax collections will comfortably surpass the budget targets.')

B. Incorrect. Even if the government introduces policies to enhance revenue generation, the passage doesn't establish a direct link between these policies and meeting the fiscal deficit target. It's assumed that these measures would be beneficial, but the passage doesn't validate this assumption.

C. Incorrect. Although an increase in nominal GDP might positively impact fiscal revenue, the passage doesn't establish a direct correlation between GDP growth forecasts and the government meeting its fiscal deficit target.

D. Incorrect. While reallocating resources might theoretically increase revenue, the passage doesn't provide any information regarding the government's resource reallocation strategy to boost revenue-generating sectors, making this choice speculative.

102. **Answer: D**

Explanation: A. Incorrect. The passage doesn't provide information regarding the government's reliance on GST collections in the past. It focuses more on the recent trends and projections without referencing historical trends related to the fiscal deficit.

B. Incorrect. Although the passage mentions slower nominal GDP growth and its potential implication on the fiscal deficit ratio, it doesn't establish a direct correlation or assert causality between these two variables.

C. Incorrect. While the passage mentions the upcoming elections and the probable imposition of the model code of conduct affecting capex, it doesn't explicitly state that the failure to meet the capex target is solely due to this factor.

D. Correct. The passage indicates disappointment in disinvestment proceeds, stating that they have not met the target. The phrase "disinvestment proceeds continue to disappoint" suggests an ongoing trend, implying that significant improvement in disinvestment is not expected in the remaining period of the financial year.

103. **Answer: C**

Explanation: A. Incorrect. While the passage mentions "no quantity limitations" for the proposed MSP procurement, it doesn't express specific concern about farmers abusing the system.

B. Incorrect. Financial losses due to over-procurement are mentioned as a potential downside, but not the primary concern. The focus is on incentivizing diversification without excessive burden.

C. Correct. The passage explicitly states that the government wants to encourage farmers to grow pulses, maize, and cotton but also mentions the potential losses from selling procured produce and the burden of open-ended procurement. This option accurately reflects the government's desire to balance both goals.

D. Incorrect. The passage acknowledges the PDS requirement for paddy and wheat but emphasizes the need for MSP procurement in other crops for reasons beyond PDS.

Therefore, based on the information about open-ended procurement, potential losses, and the specific crops targeted, option (C) is the most accurate inference about the government's main concern regarding the current MSP system.

104. **Answer: C**

Explanation: A. Incorrect. While the passage criticizes the existing MSP system, it doesn't propose replacing it entirely with MIS. It suggests using MIS as a complementary tool.

B. Incorrect. The passage opposes open-ended procurement and doesn't support expanding MSP to all crops. Instead, it suggests specific use cases for MSP.

C. Correct. The passage acknowledges the positive potential of linking MSP to crop diversification but argues for limiting open-ended procurement and eventually transitioning to MIS. This aligns with the main argument presented. Therefore, option (C) most accurately reflects the main argument about the limitations of the current MSP system and its impact on farmers, advocating for specific changes and a shift towards MIS.

D. Incorrect. The passage acknowledges the unions' demands but doesn't dismiss them as unreasonable. It argues for negotiation and a different approach to farmer welfare.

105. **Answer: D**

Explanation: (A): Offering a legal guarantee for MSP on all crops contradicts the author's argument about its limitations and financial burden.

(B): Abolishing the diversification plan entirely goes against the author's support for this initiative.

(C): Appeasing the unions with higher MSP for major crops ignores the need for diversification and undermines the central argument.

(D): Resuming negotiations, emphasizing diversification's benefits, and offering flexibility on procurement aligns with the author's proposed solution for balancing farmers' concerns with long-term goals. Therefore, option (D) best reflects the author's suggested course of action for resolving the impasse, considering their perspective on the existing system and the proposed reforms.

106. **Answer: A**

Explanation: A. Correct. Offering farmers the choice between MSP and open market sales directly addresses their complaint about lack of incentive for diversifying beyond crops with guaranteed procurement. This weakens their argument for guaranteed MSP on all crops. It most significantly weakens the farmers' argument by providing an alternative system that addresses their concerns about incentives for diversification, weakening their need for guaranteed MSP on all crops

B. Incorrect. Phasing out open-ended procurement doesn't directly relate to the demand for guaranteed MSP on all crops and might even be seen as positive by some farmers concerned about overreliance on specific crops.

C. Incorrect. This information supports the farmers' argument by highlighting the benefits of diversification they are demanding through guaranteed MSP.

D. Incorrect. While market intervention might alleviate concerns about price fluctuations, it doesn't address the core demand for guaranteed MSP on all crops and weakens the argument to a lesser extent than offering a direct choice.

107. **Answer: A**

Explanation: A. Correct. The author's argument hinges on the assumption that promoting crop diversification, linked to MSP and procurement, will work uniformly across regions like Punjab and Haryana. However, this overlooks the economic realities and disparities between regions, such as varying agro-climatic conditions, infrastructure, and market demand, which can significantly impact the success of such policies.

Reference line of the correct **Answer:** "Either way, the idea — linking MSP to crop diversification and procurement with no quantity limitations — is welcome. But it hasn't helped break the ice between the government and the unions, which are seeking a "legal guarantee" for MSP in all crops."

- B. Incorrect. While environmental consequences are indeed a concern, the passage primarily focuses on economic and policy aspects of crop diversification and MSP, rather than environmental considerations.
- C. Incorrect. Socio-political implications of reducing subsidies and transitioning to a minimum income support system are relevant but not directly addressed in the passage. The author primarily discusses the efficacy of MSP and crop diversification.
- D. Incorrect. The passage does not provide sufficient evidence to dismiss farmer unions' demands for a legal guarantee of MSP as unreasonable. Instead, it focuses on the practical challenges and implications of such demands, particularly given the timing of national elections.

108. **Answer: C**

- Explanation:** A. Incorrect While the author supports diversification, it's not the core foundation of their argument. It emerges as a proposed solution, not the starting point.
- B. Incorrect. The critique of subsidies is mentioned but not presented as the fundamental issue. "...along with a phase-out of water, electricity and fertiliser subsidies" points to it being a contributing factor, not the core foundation.
- C. Correct. The passage explicitly mentions this as a major concern: "...This newspaper has consistently advocated a minimum income support — MIS, not MSP — for farmers. As a general tool of farmer welfare, it would be a fiscal disaster." Therefore, it serves as a foundational concern. Therefore, option (C) is the most relevant foundational basis for the author's argument as it directly links to the financial burden and resource allocation concerns highlighted throughout the passage and serves as a key reason for advocating for changes to the MSP system.
- D. Incorrect. The author doesn't delve into equity concerns within the existing system as deeply as they do into the financial burden and resource allocation issues.

Quantitative Techniques

109. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Required Ratio = $\frac{1}{24} : \frac{1}{40} = 5 : 3$

Common Explanation (Q109 to 114):

Mohan $20\% = \frac{1}{5} = 8 \text{ Days} = 40 \text{ Days}$

Ram $\frac{1}{4} = 6 \text{ Days} = 24 \text{ Days}$

Sohan $\frac{1}{10} = 3 \text{ Days} = 30 \text{ Days}$

Kunal $\frac{3}{10} = 15 \text{ Days} = 50 \text{ Days}$

Vikash $\frac{3}{20} = 6 \text{ Days} = 40 \text{ Days}$

110. **Answer: A**

Explanation: Garima = $30 \times \frac{100}{120} = 25 \text{ Days}$

Mohan & Garima = $\frac{1}{25} + \frac{1}{40} = \frac{200}{13} \text{ Days}$

111. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Sohan & Vikash = $\frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{40} = \frac{120}{7} \text{ Days}$

Kamal & Mohan = $\frac{1}{50} + \frac{1}{40} = \frac{200}{9} \text{ Days}$

Difference = $\frac{200}{9} - \frac{120}{7} = \frac{320}{63} \text{ Days}$

112. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Parul alone = $50 - 10 = 40 \text{ Days}$

Anu alone = $24 + 6 = 30 \text{ Days}$

Total = $\frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{40} = 12 \text{ Days}$

113. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Ashok = 20 + 40 = 60 Days

$$\text{Pratima} = \frac{100}{80} \times 40 = 50 \text{ Days}$$

$$\% = \frac{60}{50} \times 100 = 120\%$$

114. **Answer: A**

Explanation: Mohan can complete the work in = 40 days

Sohan can complete the work in = 30 days

Vikas can complete the work in = 40 days

Total work is LCM of (40,30,40) = 120 unit

$$\text{Efficiency of Mohan} = \frac{120}{40} = 3 \text{ unit per day}$$

$$\text{Efficiency of Sohan} = \frac{120}{30} = 4 \text{ unit per day}$$

$$\text{Efficiency of Vikas} = \frac{120}{40} = 3 \text{ unit per day}$$

$$T = \frac{W}{E} = \frac{120}{(3+4+3)}$$

$$= 12 \times 3 \text{ days} = 36 \text{ days}$$

115. **Answer: A**

Explanation: Passengers boarded at Surat : Passengers de-boarded at Kota Jn = 135 : 48 = 45 : 16

Common Explanation (Q115 to Q120):

In Mumbai, total seats available in Mumbai = x

$$\% \text{ of Quota of seat in Mumbai} = 100 - (30 + 18 + 15 + 25) = 100 - 88 = 12\%$$

$$\text{Quota of seats in Mumbai} = 0.12x$$

$$\text{Seat booked in Mumbai} = 0.12x \times 0.75 = 0.09x$$

$$\text{Vacant seats in Mumbai} = x - 0.09x = 546$$

$$0.91x = 546x = 600$$

$$\text{Passengers boarded in Mumbai} = 600 \times 0.09 = 54$$

$$\text{Passenger boarded in Surat} = 600 \times 0.3 \times 0.75 = 135, \text{ Onboard passengers} = 600 - 450 = 150$$

$$\text{Passenger de-boarded in Surat} = 54 + 135 - 150 = 39$$

$$\text{Passenger boarded in Vadodara Jn} = 600 \times 0.18 \times 0.5 = 54, \text{ Onboard passengers} = 600 - 396 = 204$$

$$\text{Passenger de-boarded in Vadodara Jn} = 150 + 54 = 204 = 0$$

$$\text{Passenger boarded at Ratlam Jn} = 600 \times 0.15 \times 0.9 = 81, \text{ Onboard passengers} = 600 - 412 = 188$$

$$\text{Passengers de-boarded in Ratlam Jn} = 204 + 81 - 188 = 97$$

$$\text{Passenger boarded at Kota Jn} = 600 \times 0.25 \times 0.6 = 90, \text{ Onboard passengers} = 600 - 370 = 230$$

$$\text{Passengers de-boarded in Kota Jn} = 188 + 90 - 230 = 48$$

116. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Males Onboard from Vadodara Jn = 204 × 0.5 = 102,

$$\text{Onboard Males from Vadodara Jn} - \text{Passengers de-boarded at Surat} = 102 - 39 = 63$$

117. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Average of passengers de-boarded at Kota Jn & New Delhi = $\frac{48 + 230}{2} = 139$

118. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Number of Bags in Train after leaving Ratlam Jn = 188 × 4 = 752

119. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Number of Females who boarded at train in all stations

$$= 0.5 \times (54 + 135 + 54 + 81 + 90) = 0.5 \times 414 = 207$$

120. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Vacant seat in Surat = 450

Vacant seat in Kota Jn = 370

Required difference = $450 - 370 = 80$