

MOCK CLAT 10009 (BASIC)

ANSWER & EXPLANATIONS

English Language

1. **Answer: C**
Explanation: The passage mentions that clashes occurred at Jamia Millia Islamia due to protests against the Citizenship (Amendment) Act.
2. **Answer: C**
Explanation: The passage states that solidarity protests erupted at more than 30 campuses in response to police actions at Jamia.
3. **Answer: C**
Explanation: The passage emphasizes that students exercise their constitutional right to express themselves through protests.
4. **Answer: D**
Explanation: The passage suggests that the Supreme Court's stance is that protests should not involve breaking the law or damaging public property.
5. **Answer: C**
Explanation: The passage recommends independently assessing allegations of violence caused by 'outsiders' during student protests and prosecuting those responsible.
6. **Answer: B**
Explanation: The passage discusses the protests against the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, focusing on the incident at Jamia Millia Islamia in Delhi. It highlights the clashes between students and police, pointing out instances of violence, such as buses being set on fire and police entering the university campus. The passage emphasizes the need to allow peaceful protests and expresses concern about the violation of students' constitutional rights during the police crackdown. It touches upon issues like highhandedness, assaults on students, and the entry of police into the campus without permission. The central theme revolves around the tensions between student protests, their right to express opinions, and the actions taken by the police, focusing on constitutional rights.
(a) The need for students to express their opinions through protests against the Citizenship (Amendment) Act.
While the passage acknowledges the students' need to express themselves through protests, the central theme is more focused on the violation of constitutional rights and the police crackdown. The emphasis is on the incidents at Jamia Millia Islamia and the broader issue of constitutional rights during protests.
(c) The role of social media in amplifying student protests against the Citizenship (Amendment) Act.
Although the passage briefly mentions social media videos, it is not the central theme. The primary focus is on the clashes, police actions, and constitutional rights rather than the role of social media.
(d) The government's response to allegations of 'outsiders' infiltrating student protests and causing violence.
While the passage briefly touches upon allegations of 'outsiders,' it is not the central theme. The core issue is the violation of students' constitutional rights during protests and the police crackdown. The government's response is a subsidiary aspect rather than the primary focus.
In summary, option (b) aligns most closely with the central theme of the passage, emphasizing the violation of students' constitutional rights during protests and the subsequent police actions.
7. **Answer: B**
Explanation: The term "highhandedness" in the passage refers to authoritarian and overbearing behaviour. In the context of the sentence, it suggests that the police response during the crackdown on student protests was forceful, oppressive, and lacking in restraint. It indicates a display of power or

authority without considering the rights or sentiments of the students involved in the protests. The term is used to criticize the perceived heavy-handed approach of the police during the clashes with the students.

8. **Answer: B**

Explanation: The passage mentions that while the Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019 initially seeks to protect privacy, it grants wide powers to the government to dilute these provisions. This aligns with the concerns raised in the passage about the government having the authority to weaken privacy safeguards.

9. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Justice B.N. Srikrishna is cited in the passage as having raised a red flag about the bill's problematic clauses. He used terms such as "Orwellian" and "Big Brother" in reaction to the removal of safeguards for government agencies. This indicates his negative perception and concerns about certain aspects of the bill.

10. **Answer: C**

Explanation: The passage discusses concerns about the constitution of the Data Protection Authority of India, emphasizing that the panel responsible for selecting authority members is filled with government nominees. This raises concerns about the impartiality of the selection process, especially considering that government agencies are major collectors and processors of data themselves.

11. **Answer: C**

Explanation: (a) Objective and Neutral: This option is incorrect as the author does not maintain a neutral stance. The passage contains critical observations and disappointment regarding the shortcomings of the Personal Data Protection Bill, suggesting a lack of neutrality.

(b) Supportive and Optimistic: This option is incorrect. The author is not supportive or optimistic about the effectiveness of the Personal Data Protection Bill. Instead, the passage highlights the bill's shortcomings and expresses doubts about the government's commitment to privacy.

(c) Critical and Sceptical: This is the correct option. The passage reflects a critical and sceptical tone, expressing disappointment in the bill's ability to fulfill its promise of data protection. The author questions the government's seriousness about delivering on privacy promises and highlights concerns raised by experts.

(d) Enthusiastic and Positive: This option is incorrect. The author's tone is far from enthusiastic or positive. The passage discusses the unfulfilled promise of the bill and recent events that have cast doubts on the government's commitment to privacy.

12. **Answer: B**

Explanation: In the passage, the term used to describe the excessive concentration of powers in the hands of the government, particularly in relation to surveillance, is "Orwellian." This term is employed by Justice B.N. Srikrishna, who expressed concerns about the removal of safeguards for government agencies in the Personal Data Protection Bill. The use of "Orwellian" invokes the ideas from George Orwell's dystopian novel "1984," where a powerful, authoritarian government engages in pervasive surveillance and control of its citizens. This term suggests a negative and oppressive connotation associated with excessive governmental authority.

Incorrect Options: (a) Ambiguous: This term refers to something unclear or having multiple interpretations. It doesn't capture the negative and authoritative sense conveyed by "Orwellian." (c) Altruistic: This term relates to selfless concern for the well-being of others. It doesn't align with the critical tone regarding the government's concentration of powers. (d) Benevolent: This term denotes kindness and goodwill. It doesn't convey the concerns about potential misuse of power raised in the passage.

13. **Answer: C**

Explanation: In the provided passage, Justice B.N. Srikrishna raises concerns about the Personal Data Protection Bill, particularly highlighting the removal of safeguards for government agencies. The passage

mentions that Justice Srikrishna used terms such as "Orwellian" and "Big Brother" in reaction to the removal of safeguards for government agencies. The passage also notes that the committee led by Justice Srikrishna recommended exemptions and called for oversight of intelligence-gathering activities, which is how non-consensual processing of data often takes place. This implies that while the committee recognizes the need for certain exemptions, it expresses worry about the lack of safeguards for government agencies and recommends oversight to ensure responsible data handling. Therefore, option (c) accurately captures the essence of Justice Srikrishna's concerns and recommendations outlined in the passage.

14. **Answer: B**

Explanation: The passage suggests that several factors contributed to the Conservative Party's victory, including voter distrust in Labour leader Jeremy Corbyn, rejection of his policies such as nationalization, Boris Johnson's appeal to the working class, and exhaustion with the uncertainties surrounding Brexit. Option (b) accurately captures the key elements mentioned in the passage.

Incorrect options:

(a) Boris Johnson's charismatic leadership and voter trust in Labour leader Jeremy Corbyn: This is incorrect as the passage does not mention voter trust in Jeremy Corbyn, and the victory is attributed to factors other than Johnson's charisma.

(c) The overwhelming support for nationalization policies proposed by Jeremy Corbyn: The passage indicates a rejection of Corbyn's nationalization policies, making this option incorrect. (d) Indifference among voters toward Brexit-related issues and uncertainties: The passage suggests exhaustion with Brexit uncertainties, making this option incorrect.

15. **Answer: B**

Explanation: The passage mentions concerns about a possible customs barrier between the Republic and Northern Ireland, which could lead to a hardened separatist resolve in Scotland. Option (b) accurately reflects this information.

Incorrect options:

(a) The Brexit deal is expected to resolve all issues related to customs barriers and separatist movements: This is incorrect as the passage does not suggest a resolution of all issues related to customs barriers and separatist movements.

(c) The impact of Brexit on Scotland and Ireland is likely to be minimal, with no significant consequences: The passage indicates concerns and potential consequences, making this option incorrect.

(d) The passage does not provide any information on the consequences of Boris Johnson's Brexit deal: This is incorrect, as the passage does provide information on potential consequences.

16. **Answer: B**

Explanation: The passage suggests that India will need to work out a trade deal with the UK while dealing with the anti-immigrant undertone of Brexit on English streets and in British visa policies. Option (b) accurately captures the challenges mentioned in the passage.

Incorrect options:

(a) The anti-immigrant undertone of Brexit is unlikely to impact India's trade relations with the UK: This is incorrect, as the passage indicates concerns about the impact of the anti-immigrant undertone on trade relations.

(c) India is expected to benefit significantly from Brexit, with no major challenges in trade negotiations: The passage does not suggest an expectation of significant benefits for India, making this option incorrect.

(d) The passage suggests that India is not mentioned in the context of post-Brexit trade deals: This is incorrect, as the passage does mention India's need to work out a trade deal with the UK.

17. **Answer: B**

Explanation: (a) Neutral and informative: This option is incorrect because the author expresses opinions and provides commentary on the events, such as describing the rejection of Labour Party policies and the impact of Boris Johnson's deal.

(b) Critical and sceptical: This is the correct answer. The author presents a critical perspective on certain aspects, including Jeremy Corbyn's leadership, rejection of specific policies, and potential consequences of Brexit, suggesting a sceptical outlook.

(c) Optimistic and hopeful: This option is incorrect as the author does not convey optimism or hope in the passage. Instead, the tone is more critical and focused on potential challenges.

(d) Indifferent and disengaged: This option is incorrect because the author is actively engaged in discussing and analyzing the implications of the Conservative Party victory and Brexit. There is a discernible tone, and indifference is not reflected.

18. **Answer: B**

Explanation: (a) Fragile: This option suggests that "resilient" means fragile, which is incorrect. Resilience implies the ability to recover quickly from difficulties or setbacks, opposite to fragility.

(b) Capable of withstanding challenges: This is the correct interpretation of "resilient." In the passage, the resilience of the British economy depends on the terms of its reengagement with the EU, indicating its ability to withstand challenges.

(c) Unstable: This option suggests that "resilient" means unstable, which is not accurate. Resilience implies stability and the capacity to bounce back from difficulties.

(d) Inflexible: This option implies that "resilient" means inflexible, which is not correct. Resilience involves adaptability and flexibility, especially in the face of challenges.

Therefore, the correct answer is (b) Capable of withstanding challenges.

19. **Answer: B**

Explanation: The passage covers various aspects related to Australia's unique biodiversity and its significance in scientific research. Here's why the other options are incorrect:

(a) The movement of Australia across hemispheres and its separation from Antarctica is mentioned in the passage, but it's not the primary concern. The focus is broader, encompassing Australia's unique biological features and their exploitation.

(c) While the passage mentions the acceptance of Australia's rainforests as the most ancient land-based ecosystems and their role in giving rise to others, this is not the primary concern. The focus is on the broader exploitation of Australia's fauna and flora for scientific purposes.

(d) The discussion of Australian dinosaur faunas and their impact on existing beliefs is mentioned in the passage, but it is not the primary concern. It is one of the several aspects discussed in the passage.

20. **Answer: C**

Explanation: (C) correctly identifies the significance of the recent discoveries of Australian dinosaur faunas as mentioned in the passage. The passage notes that these discoveries are significant because they were made in one of only two deposits on the planet that were formed near the South Pole during the dinosaur era. This unique location adds to the importance of the findings.

Incorrect options:

(a) The passage doesn't provide information about the preferred habitat of dinosaurs. It focuses more on the location of the recent discoveries.

(b) While the passage mentions that an Australian dinosaur recently graced the cover of a major international magazine, this fact alone doesn't explain why the discoveries are significant. The key significance, as stated in the passage, is the location of the discoveries near the South Pole.

(d) The passage does not provide information about the size of Australian dinosaurs in comparison to dinosaurs in other parts of the world. Therefore, there is no evidence to support the claim that Australian dinosaurs were the largest in the world.

21. **Answer: B**

Explanation: The passage mentions the discovery of the southern pine (*Podocarpus* species) in Arnhem Land, which is highlighted as a surprising and unexpected location for this plant. This information is likely included to emphasize the unexpected distribution of certain plant species in Australia.

Incorrect options:

(a) While the passage discusses the rich biodiversity of Australian rainforests, the mention of the southern pine in Arnhem Land is more about the unexpected location than emphasizing overall biodiversity.

(c) The passage does not indicate any challenge to the prevailing notion about the geographical distribution of southern pine species. The focus is on the unexpected discovery in a specific location.

(d) While the passage mentions the ancient nature of Australian rainforests, the mention of the southern pine in Arnhem Land is not specifically aimed at providing evidence for this point.

22. **Answer: A**

Explanation: The last sentence of the passage states, "Co adaptation, a gentler force, is necessary here. This is because extreme conditions push people to collaborate in order to minimize nutrient loss and maintain nutrients cycling through the ecosystem as quickly as possible." This suggests that collaboration, or working together, is a form of coadaptation that is essential for addressing the challenges posed by extreme conditions in Australia.

Incorrect options:

(b) The reliance of Australians on the marsupial's back for transportation is mentioned in the passage, but it doesn't directly illustrate collaboration or coadaptation among individuals for evolutionary purposes.

(c) The discovery of an Australian dinosaur in a unique and extreme environment is significant, but it doesn't directly exemplify collaboration among individuals in response to extreme conditions, as mentioned in the last sentence.

(d) The exploitation of Australia's fauna and flora as a unique resource for scientific research is discussed in the passage, but it doesn't specifically highlight collaboration among individuals in the context of evolutionary forces.

23. **Answer: A**

Explanation: The passage discusses the significance of Australia's rainforests, stating that they are universally accepted as the most ancient of humanity's land-based ecosystems and that they produce botanical discoveries of global significance. The specific evidence supporting this claim is provided in the passage with the mention that botanists in Australia have just finished a catalogue of 18,000 species of Australian plants, resulting in a 50% rise in the number of species in the groupings studied. This recent cataloging of a large number of plant species highlights the biodiversity and richness of Australia's flora, supporting the claim about the significance of Australia's rainforests.

Incorrect options:

(b) The discovery of the southern pine (*Podocarpus* species) in Arnhem Land is relevant to the discussion of unique plant species but doesn't directly support the claim about the significance of Australia's rainforests.

(c) The belief that Australia roamed across the earth for billions of years is part of the historical background provided in the passage but is not directly related to the significance of Australia's rainforests.

(d) The movement of Australia northwards after cutting the umbilicus with Antarctica is part of Australia's geological history but is not cited as evidence supporting the claim about the significance of Australia's rainforests.

24. **Answer: C**

Explanation: The passage suggests that Australia has moved across the earth's surface over billions of years, sometimes in the northern hemisphere and sometimes in the southern. The term that accurately captures this movement is "migrated," as it implies a more purposeful or directional movement over an extended period. The other options may imply a more casual or aimless movement, which doesn't align with the context of Australia's historical geological shifts.

Current Affairs and General Knowledge

25. **Answer:** D

Explanation: Workers going to conflict zones or places without sufficient labour protections are required to register with the Ministry of External Affairs' 'e-migrate' portal.

Passports issued under the ECR (Emigration Check Required) scheme cover workers travelling to 18 countries, including Afghanistan, Bahrain, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Oman, Qatar, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, the UAE, and Yemen. Israel is not on this list.

The International practises for protection of migrant workers are governed by two conventions of the International Labour Organisation (ILO): the Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 and Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975.

While India has not ratified both conventions, Israel had ratified the 1949 convention in 1953.

The 1949 convention emphasized measures against misleading propaganda related to emigration and immigration.

26. **Answer:** D

Explanation: An unofficial method to work in foreign countries floated in the news recently, the Donkey Flight. It is an illegal immigration method used to enter countries like the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom.

It involves multiple stops and border crossings through various countries, often relying on human traffickers and agents.

27. **Answer:** A

Explanation: The governments of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana, in collaboration with the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), have initiated a large-scale recruitment drive to send approximately 10,000 workers to Israel, mainly for construction activities.

While this endeavour is hailed as a "passport to dreams abroad" by the NSDC, it has faced significant opposition, primarily from trade unions, citing concerns about the violation of emigration rules.

28. **Answer:** B

Explanation: The National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is a non-profit public limited company established on July 31, 2008, under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956.

The Ministry of Finance established NSDC as a Public Private Partnership (PPP) model.

The Government of India, through the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), owns 49% of NSDC, while the private sector owns the remaining 51%.

The organisation provides funding to develop scalable and successful initiatives for vocational training.

29. **Answer:** C

Explanation: For him, the ongoing violence in Israel-Palestine is not a deterrent; rather, it is a golden opportunity to find work and earn Rs 1.37 lakh per month as salary. Selected candidates from India are promised monthly salaries of around Rs.1.37 lakh (6,100 Israeli shekels).

As of February 2023, there were about 18,000 Indian citizens in Israel, engaged in various professions such as caregiving, diamond trading, IT, and education.

30. **Answer:** C

Explanation: The scheme will be implemented over the next three years (2023 onwards) to encourage optimal use of wetlands, and enhance biodiversity, carbon stock, eco-tourism opportunities and income generation for local communities.

31. **Answer:** D

Explanation: The 'Nature-tourism and Wetcomponent of this initiative is being implemented jointly by MoT and MoEFCC with an aim to enhance livelihood opportunities for local communities through harnessing the

nature-tourism potential of the Ramsar Sites across the country. Sultanpur is one of the five priority Ramsar Sites besides Bhitarkanika and Chilika in Odisha and Yashwant Sagar and Sirpur in Madhya Pradesh identified in first phase by MoT and MoEFCC for taking up training programmes for local communities under the Alternative Livelihood Programme (ALP).

Out of 16 identified Ramsar sites, five have been selected for pilot projects under the scheme.

These pilot sites include Sultanpur National Park (Haryana), Bhitarkanika Mangroves (Odisha), Chilika Lake (Odisha), Sirpur (Madhya Pradesh), and Yashwant Sagar (Madhya Pradesh).

Training programs for participants are carried under the Alternative Livelihood Programme (ALP) (a 30 hours/15 days training programme) and Paryatan Navik Certificate (boatman certification for tourism).

32. **Answer: C**

Explanation: India is a home to 80 Ramsar Sites, internationally recognized wetlands that safeguard biodiversity and support sustainable water management. Tamil Nadu leads with 14 sites, and the country added 28 new Ramsar Sites in 2022, expanding its commitment to wetland preservation

33. **Answer: D**

Explanation: The largest wetland in India is the Sunderbans. Sunderban Wetland is also a part of the largest mangrove forest in the world. It consists of hundreds of islands, a maze of rivers, creeks nestled in the delta of the Ganga river and Brahmaputra on the Bay of Bengal in India and Bangladesh.

Sundarban Wetland: Covers 4,230 square kilometers in West Bengal.

Vembanad-Kol Wetland: Encompasses 1,512.5 square kilometers in Kerala.

Chilika Lake: Spreads over 1,165 square kilometers in Odisha.

34. **Answer: B**

Explanation: The Central government is spearheading a significant transformation in the realm of wetland tourism with the 'Amrit Dharohar Capacity Building Scheme'.

This initiative, launched in June 2023, aims to revolutionize tourism practices at ecologically-sensitive wetlands, particularly Ramsar sites like Odisha's Chilika Lake and Haryana's Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary. Under this initiative, IITTM, an autonomous body under MoT, in collaboration with MoEFCC will build the capacity of local community members around different Ramsar sites in order to strengthen nature tourism at these sites and provide alternative livelihood to the local community. With the help of State Forest Deptt., a total of 30 participants have been identified from the local communities located around Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary to impart this training and subsequently certify them as nature-guides.

35. **Answer:** B

Explanation: The Vaishvik Bhartiya Vaigyanik (VAIBHAV) fellowships programme to be implemented by the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Ministry of Science and Technology, would be awarded to outstanding scientist/technologists of Indian origin (NRI/OCI/PIO) who are engaged in research activities in their respective countries. The 75 selected fellows would be invited to work in 18 identified knowledge verticals including quantum technology, health, pharma, electronics, agriculture, energy, computer sciences, and material sciences amongst others.

The VAIBHAV fellowships programme to be implemented by the DST, Ministry of Science and Technology, would be awarded to outstanding scientist/technologists of Indian origin [Non-resident Indians

(NRI) / Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) / Overseas Citizen of India (OCI)] who are engaged in research activities in their respective countries.

36. **Answer: B**

Explanation: The VAJRA Faculty will be provided an amount of USD 15000 in the first month of engagement in a year and USD 10000 per month in the other two months to cover their travel and honorarium.

While no separate support is provided for e.g. accommodation, medical/personal insurance etc., the host institute may consider providing additional support.

The payment to the faculty will be made in Indian Rupees.

37. **Answer: B**

Explanation: VAJRA Faculty Scheme is implemented by the Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB).

The SERB is a statutory body of the Department of Science and Technology. It was established in 2008 through an Act of Parliament (Science and Engineering Research Board Act, 2008).

The SERB's objectives include promoting basic research in science and engineering, and providing financial assistance to researchers, academic institutions, and other agencies.

VAJRA (Visiting Advanced Joint Research) Faculty Scheme is a dedicated program exclusively for overseas scientists and academicians with emphasis on NRI and PIO/OCI to work as adjunct / visiting faculty for a specific period of time in Indian Public funded academic and research institutions.

The Scheme recognizes the value of collaborative research as a crucial element for information sharing among researchers for updating and acquiring knowledge and skills, and also to draw different perspectives to solve a shared problem.

38. **Answer: C**

Explanation: The Government has launched VAIBHAV fellowships programme in 2023 to connect the Indian STEMM (Science, technology, engineering, mathematics, and medicine) diaspora with Indian academic and R&D institutions for collaborative research work leading to sharing of knowledge, wisdom, and best practices in the frontier areas of science & technology.

The VAIBHAV Fellow would identify an Indian Institution for collaboration and may spend up to two months there in a year for a maximum of 3 years.

The VAIBHAV fellows are expected to collaborate with their Indian counterparts and help initiate research activities in the host institution in the cutting-edge areas of Science and Technology.

39. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Fellowship would include fellowship grant (INR 4,00,000 per month), international and domestic travel, accommodation and contingencies.

Host institutions receive research grants to support the collaboration. The Department of Science and Technology (DST) recently unveiled the first cohort of fellows under the Vaishvik Bhartiya Vaigyanik (VAIBHAV) scheme, a strategic initiative aimed at fostering short-term collaborations with Indian-origin scientists based abroad.

Vaibhav scheme finds similarities with the Visiting Advanced Joint Research Faculty (Vajra) scheme initiated in 2018.

40. **Answer: D**

Explanation: The Criminal Tribes Inquiry Committee, 1947 constituted in the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh).

Ananthasayanam Ayyangar Committee, 1949.

Criminal Tribes Act, 1871 was repealed based on the recommendation of this committee.

Kaka Kalelkar Commission (also called first OBC Commission), 1953.

The B P Mandal Commission, 1980.

The commission also made some recommendations related to the issue of NTs, SNTs, and DNTs Communities.

The National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (NCRWC), 2002 held that DNTs have been wrongly stigmatised as crime prone and subjected to high handed treatment as well as exploitation by the representatives of law and order and general society.

41. **Answer: C**

Explanation: The Idate Commission report suggests several key measures for the protection and empowerment of NTs, SNTs, and DNTs:

Establishment of a Permanent Commission:

The Idate Commission proposes the creation of a permanent commission dedicated to addressing the unique needs and challenges faced by Nomadic, Semi-Nomadic, and De-Notified Tribes.

Repealing the Habitual Offenders Act, 1952:

The NHRC stresses the urgency of repealing this act, which has been a source of stigma and discrimination against these communities.

Alternatively, it recommends the appointment of a representative from the De-Notified Tribe community as stipulated in the Act.

Non-Inclusion under SC/ST/OBC:

The report advocates for the non-inclusion of DNTs/NTs/SNTs under the Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), and Other Backward Classes (OBC) categories.

It emphasized the need for specific policies tailored to their requirements.

42. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Recently, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) emphasised the importance of executing the recommendations of the Idate Commission report, to address the concerns of Nomadic, Semi-Nomadic, and De-Notified Tribes (NTs, SNTs, and DNTs) in India.

The NHRC urged the government to repeal the Habitual Offenders Act, 1952, or appoint a representative from the De-notified Tribe community along with nodal officers as mandated by the Act.

Additionally, it recommended excluding DNTs/NTs/SNTs from SC/ST/OBC categories and creating tailored policies for them.

43. **Answer: A**

Explanation: It was established in 2014 under the leadership of Bhiku Ramji Idate, to compile a statewide catalogue of Denotified, Nomadic, and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (DNTs).

Another mandate was to recognize those excluded from Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Other Backward Classes (OBC) categories and recommend welfare measures for their well-being.

44. **Answer: D**

Explanation: Recently, the 3rd South Summit was held in Kampala, Uganda, bringing together the members of the Group of 77 (G77) and China.

The Third South Summit brought together the 134 members of the Group of 77 and China to boost South-South cooperation on trade, investment, sustainable development, climate change, poverty eradication, and digital economy, among other areas. The theme of the summit was "Leaving No One Behind."

The Global South, often misconceived as a purely geographical concept, encompasses diverse countries, drawing upon geopolitical, historical, and developmental factors.

While it is not solely defined by location, it broadly represents nations facing developmental challenges.

45. **Answer: D**

Explanation: The Group of 77 (G-77) was established on 15th June 1964 by signatories of the "Joint Declaration of the Seventy-Seven Developing Countries" issued at the end of the first session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Geneva.

The G77 group has 134 members excluding China because the Chinese government does not consider itself a member, but rather a partner that provides political and financial support to the group. Although the group (G 77) mentions China as its member.

46. **Answer: B**

Explanation: The Chairmanship, which is the highest political body within the organizational structure of the Group of 77, rotates on a regional basis (between Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean) and is held for one year in all the Chapters.

Chapters refer to the regional divisions, currently, Uganda is the chairman, acts as the spokesperson and coordinates the actions of the G-77 on behalf of the member countries within the African Chapter.

Chapters in G77 are the offices of the group in different locations where they coordinate their activities and represent their interests in various UN agencies and international forums.

The chapters of the G77 are in Geneva (UN), Rome (FAO), Vienna (UNIDO), Paris (UNESCO), Nairobi (UNEP) and the Group of 24 in Washington, D.C. (IMF and World Bank).

47. **Answer: C**

Explanation: The line was proposed by former German Chancellor Willy Brandt in the 1980s as a visual depiction of the north-south divide based upon per-capita GDP.

This line symbolizes the global economic divide, zigzagging across continents, encompassing parts of Africa, the Middle East, India, and China, excluding Australia and New Zealand.

48. **Answer: D**

Explanation: The summit Called for meaningful contributions to climate finance, including the delivery of USD 100 billion per year and the doubling of adaptation finance by 2025, encouraging an ambitious new finance goal at the 2024 UN Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC COP 29).

Member countries urged Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) to meet the financing needs of all developing countries, including Low- and Middle-Income Countries, through concessional finance and grants.

Member countries reaffirmed poverty eradication as the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.

The Outcome Document reaffirmed the commitment to implementing various global agendas, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), the Paris Agreement on climate change, the New Urban Agenda (NUA), and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).

Member countries emphasised that “there can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development” and called for a “just and peaceful solution of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict.”

49. **Answer: D**

Explanation: The BSF was raised in 1965, after the India-Pakistan war.

It is one of the seven Central Armed Police Forces of the Union of India under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).

Other Central Armed Police Forces are: Assam Rifles (AR), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), National Security Guards (NSG) and Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB).

The 2.65-lakh force is deployed along the Pakistan and Bangladesh borders.

It is deployed on the Indo-Pakistan International Border, Indo-Bangladesh International Border, and Line of Control (LoC) along with the Indian Army and in Anti-Naxal Operations.

BSF has been defending Sir Creek in the Arabian Sea and the Sundarbans delta in the Bay of Bengal with its state of the art fleet of Water Crafts.

It contributes dedicated services to the UN peacekeeping Mission by sending a large contingent of its trained manpower every year.

50. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Prior to the notification issued in October 2021, the BSF could exercise its powers within 15 kilometres of the border in Punjab, West Bengal and Assam. The Centre expanded this to within 50 kilometres of the border.

The notification states that, within this larger 50-kilometre jurisdiction, the BSF can only exercise powers under the CrPC, the Passport (Entry into India) Act and the Passports Act.

For other central legislations, the 15-km limit remains.

In the states of Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh, it extends to the entire area of the state.

51. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Extension of BSF Jurisdiction in Punjab, West Bengal and Assam establishes uniformity in the jurisdiction of the BSF across states in India by standardising the 50-kilometer limit, which was already applicable in Rajasthan.

Additionally, the notification reduced the jurisdiction in Gujarat from 80 kilometres to 50 kilometres.

52. **Answer: B**

Explanation: The Supreme Court (SC) is set to hear the dispute over the expansion of the Border Security Force (BSF) jurisdiction in Punjab.

In 2021, the Ministry of Home Affairs issued a notification expanding the jurisdiction of the BSF in Punjab, West Bengal and Assam. This was challenged by the Punjab government. Prior to the notification issued in October 2021, the BSF could exercise its powers within 15 kilometres of the border in Punjab, West Bengal and Assam. The Centre expanded this to within 50 kilometres of the border.

Legal Reasoning

53. **Answer:** D

Explanation: The correct answer is D. In the given scenario, the conflicting narratives between Naina and Meena raise doubts about the veracity of the mistreatment claims. The recent judgment by the Calcutta High Court emphasizes the need for prima facie evidence of cruelty under Section 113A. Since conflicting accounts create uncertainty, the matter is not proven beyond reasonable doubt, leading to an invalid conviction. Option A is incorrect because relying solely on Naina's oral testimony, even if heartfelt, may not establish a clear case of cruelty. Option B is incorrect because the judgment passed by the Calcutta High Court does not talk about form of evidence (oral testimony or written letters) and their respective weightage. The crucial factor is the establishment of prima facie evidence, which must be proved beyond reasonable doubt. Option C is incorrect because that is contradicting the passage. It is clearly mentioned therein that the matter should be proved beyond reasonable doubt in order to attract conviction under Section 113A. Hence, conflicting narratives are not acceptable.

54. **Answer:** D

Explanation: The correct answer is D. The passage emphasizes the importance of a thorough examination of evidence and highlights the trial court's failure to assess the context and substance of Priyanka's letter. Option A is incorrect as it assumes the validity of the conviction as well as letter without addressing the lack of thorough assessment. Remember the passage also suggests that there should be no 'guesswork' and the evidence presented must be examined thoroughly beyond reasonable doubt. Option B is incorrect as it makes conviction valid instead of invalid focuses solely on the in-laws' argument, overlooking the overall reliability of the evidence. Option C is incorrect as it assumes justifiability based on urgency, neglecting the need for a meticulous examination of evidence.

55. **Answer:** B

Explanation: Option B is correct because, as per the given scenario, Section 113A of the Indian Evidence Act requires prima facie evidence of cruelty to invoke the presumption of abetment to suicide. In this case, Rahul's harsh words and the act of telling Ananya to go and die could be construed as cruel behaviour. However, the mere temporal proximity of the suicide (three years of marriage) is not enough to automatically apply Section 113A. The law demands evidence of cruelty, and Rahul's arrest would be unjustified without establishing such evidence. Options A, C, and D are incorrect because they misinterpret the conditions outlined in Section 113A.

56. **Answer:** B

Explanation: The correct answer is B. Tanvi's hostility weakens the prosecution's case, and the court should consider Rohit's consistent testimony for a valid conviction. Option A is incorrect, as Tanvi's initial testimony loses credibility due to her subsequent hostility. Option C is incorrect, as Tanvi's changing testimony creates doubt, but Rohit's consistent testimony is still crucial for a valid conviction. Option D is incorrect, as declaring a mistrial may not be necessary if the court can still rely on consistent testimony despite Tanvi's hostility.

57. **Answer:** A

Explanation: The correct answer is A. The court should convict Jay based on Neha's consistent testimony and Alok's eyewitness accounts, establishing prima facie evidence of cruelty. Option B is incorrect, as the defence's argument may raise doubt but does not necessarily invalidate the evidence presented. Option C is incorrect, as relying solely on the presumption without concrete evidence may not be sufficient for a valid conviction. Option D is incorrect, as text messages and eyewitness accounts can contribute to establishing a prima facie case of cruelty.

58. **Answer:** C

Explanation: Option C is correct as it aligns with the court's duty to consider specific factors, such as the extent of Aisha Malik's involvement in the alleged offenses and the nature of evidence. Option A is incorrect, as it suggests a blanket approval of bail based solely on Aisha Malik's success, regardless of the serious charges against her. Option B is incorrect, as the court's role is to judiciously weigh individual cases, and an automatic denial based on affluence contradicts the discretionary nature of Section 45. Option D is incorrect because it assumes an obligation to deny bail based on the high-profile nature of Aisha Malik's enterprises and potential economic impact. However, such considerations are not explicitly mandated under the first proviso to Section 45 and are outside the scope of the passage.

59. **Answer:** C

Explanation: Option C is correct as it aligns with the legal principles involved in anticipatory bail applications. The court must consider various factors, including the severity of charges and the likelihood of tampering with evidence, irrespective of the individual's reputation. Option A is incorrect as the court must not grant bail automatically; instead, it should exercise discretion and consider all relevant factors. Option B is incorrect as it takes an overly rigid stance. Automatic denial without considering these factors is not aligned with legal principle described in the passage. Option D incorrectly suggests that bail is obligatory. This is contradicting the passage itself.

60. **Answer:** B

Explanation: Option B is the correct choice to strengthen the case for bail under the first proviso to Section 45. Providing additional and authentic medical evidence can bolster the argument for the severity of Arjun Mehta's health condition, aligning with the legal considerations for bail. Option A is incorrect as it focuses on philanthropic contributions, which may not directly strengthen the argument for bail under first proviso of Section 45. Option C is incorrect because it highlights the lack of direct evidence, which, although relevant, does not directly strengthen the health-related aspect necessary for bail. Option D is incorrect as character references is not a factor to be considered while deciding applications for bail, as per the given passage.

61. **Answer:** A

Explanation: Option A is correct because it directly targets the defence's claim by presenting concrete evidence of Aditi Verma's involvement in offshore shell companies with questionable financial transactions. This directly challenges the transparency of his global business activities, weakening the argument for bail. Option B is incorrect as it is less direct. It relies on statements from former business associates expressing scepticism, which might not provide as strong evidence as direct financial transactions. Option C, while relevant, is incorrect as it focuses on legal and financial controversies surrounding Aditi Verma's international business ventures without directly addressing the core claim about his involvement in illicit financial activities. Option D is incorrect as it emphasizes Aditi Verma's philanthropic activities, which, while potentially positive, does not directly counter the defence's claim about his global business ventures being a facade for money laundering.

62. **Answer:** D

Explanation: Option D is the correct choice. Emphasizing her limited involvement can strengthen her case for bail under the first proviso to Section 45. Read last two lines of third paragraph of the passage, which says that limited involvement is a material factor to be considered. Option A, B and C depict elements of the provision that are discretionary in nature. That may or may not be material factors to be considered while deciding bail applications. Therefore, option D is the most appropriate choice.

63. **Answer:** D

Explanation: As per the principles discussed, communication of acceptance is crucial for a valid contract, and in this scenario, Tina's acceptance was not communicated to Khaitan & Co. as per the prescribed time limit. Therefore, option D is correct. Options A and B are incorrect because the promptness of drafting and

posting does not matter; what matters is the timely communication to the offeror. Option C is incorrect as the passage does not discuss the need for the offeror to acknowledge the acceptance promptly; instead, it emphasizes the completion of communication.

64. **Answer: D**

Explanation: The passage explains that for the person making the offer (offeror), they become bound by the acceptance when the acceptor sends the acceptance letter. However, for the person accepting the offer (offeree), they are bound only when the acceptance letter reaches the offeror. In this scenario, Sarah is the offeror, and she becomes bound by Daniel's acceptance only when she receives the letter. Since she received the acceptance letter on December 5, 2023, the acceptance is not deemed binding on Sarah according to the principles outlined. Therefore, option D is correct. Options A and B are incorrect as the timing of Daniel sending the acceptance letter is not the determining factor for Sarah's obligation. Option C is incorrect as it misinterprets the principles discussed in the passage.

65. **Answer: D**

Explanation: The passage specifies that an offer can be revoked at any time before the acceptance is communicated as against the offeror. In this case, Bhide's revocation would be valid if it reaches Brian before he receives the acceptance letter. The revocation must be expressed, not merely implied, and must reach the offeree before acceptance. Therefore, option D is correct. Option A is incorrect because revocation is valid only before the acceptance is communicated. Option B is incorrect because the timing of the revocation is crucial, and it must reach the offeree before acceptance. Option C is incorrect as it misinterprets the requirement for revocation to be expressed directly by the offeror.

66. **Answer: D**

Explanation: The passage establishes that acceptance can only be revoked before the letter of acceptance is communicated to the offeror. Once the acceptance letter is received by the offeror, revocation becomes invalid. Option D aligns with this principle, emphasizing the timing and communication aspects.

67. **Answer: C**

Explanation: The passage indicates that the communication of acceptance is completed for the offeror (Rahul) only when the letter reaches him and fulfils certain conditions. Option C aligns with this principle, emphasizing the importance of the acceptance reaching Rahul with correct addressing, proper stamping, and posting. Option A is incorrect, as the statement is not accurate based on the passage. The communication of an offer is considered complete when it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made and when the letter containing the offer is received. Priya's awareness alone does not complete the communication of the offer. Option B is incorrect as it misinterprets the passage. The passage indicates that the offeror (Rahul) becomes bound by the acceptance only when the letter of acceptance reaches him, not when it is drafted. Option D is incorrect as the statement is not consistent with the passage. The revocation of an offer is addressed separately in the passage and is dependent on the timing of the revocation notice reaching the offeree, not the timing of the acceptance letter.

68. **Answer: C**

Explanation: The passage specifies that contracts involving illegal elements, such as stolen property, are considered void. Therefore, option C is the correct answer. Option A is incorrect. The passage highlights that contract involving illegal or prohibited activities, such as dealing with stolen property, are not valid and considered as void. Option B is incorrect. The passage indicates that a void contract is fundamentally unenforceable from the moment of its creation, and the concept of voidability does not apply to contracts with illegal element involved. Option D is incorrect. The passage does not suggest that compensation can convert a void contract into an enforceable one, especially when it involves illegal activities.

69. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Option B is the correct answer. The passage defines a voidable contract as one where a party has the option to enforce or reject the contract if the terms are not appropriately represented. Ritu, in this case, can choose to cancel the deal or accept the contract as it is. Option A is incorrect, as the passage emphasizes that a voidable contract exists when one of the parties has the option to enforce or reject the contract if the agreement terms are not accurately represented or respected. Option C is incorrect, as the passage describes the contract as voidable, meaning it can be voided by the party who feels the terms were not accurately represented. It is not void. Option D is incorrect. The passage does not suggest that compensation can convert a voidable contract into an enforceable one.

70. **Answer: B**

Explanation: This is the correct answer. The passage emphasizes that contracts with minors are voidable, especially when misrepresentation is present. Option A is incorrect. The passage asserts that contracts with minors are voidable, giving them the right to cancel. Option C is incorrect. The passage indicates that contracts with minors are voidable, not void. They do have legal consequences unless cancelled. Option D is incorrect. While compensation may be a factor, the passage doesn't suggest that compensation alone can render a voidable contract enforceable. The contract remains voidable at the discretion of the minor.

71. **Answer: A**

Explanation: Option A weakens Riya's case for declaring the contract voidable because it introduces the concept that Riya was already a stamp collector and well-versed with assessing authenticity. If Riya had prior knowledge and experience in stamp collecting, it implies that she was capable of evaluating the condition of the stamp collection at the time of the agreement. This could undermine her argument that she was deceived due to a lack of understanding about the authenticity of the stamps. Option B is incorrect as it assumes Arjun's wrongdoing without establishing Riya's lack of knowledge or experience in stamp collecting. It focuses on Arjun's actions rather than addressing Riya's awareness, making it less relevant to weakening Riya's case. Option C is incorrect, as it does not challenge the core idea that Riya was unaware of the condition of stamps. Option D is incorrect as it focuses on the initiation of the contract rather than Riya's understanding of the subject matter, making it less pertinent to the argument about the contract being voidable due to lack of awareness.

72. **Answer: C**

Explanation: If Neha can prove she experienced financial loss because of Kunal's false information, it strengthens her case. Financial harm is often crucial in contract disputes. Thus, option C is the most appropriate choice. Option A is incorrect as it introduces the element of Neha's proactive assessment, which might weaken her case for voiding the contract. Option B is incorrect, due to its absurdity. If Kunal openly told Neha he planned to mislead her, Neha would certainly not buy the product. Option D is incorrect as the question is asking about misrepresentation done by Kunal which has nothing to do with acceptance of risk. Also, the elements mentioned are outside the scope of this passage.

73. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Reasonable Classification Test has two conditions, first is that classification should be done on intelligible differentia and second is that the classification must have a nexus with the object sought to be achieved. In this case, classification is based on intelligible differentia because the distinguished persons based on age are grouped together and this classification has a nexus with the object sought to be achieved, i.e., regulating contractual relationships between eligible citizens. Thus, this does not violate Article 14 and option C is correct. Option A is incorrect because it is kind of vague, even though it is somewhat correct but not a good answer, option C is more precise. Option B is incorrect because as explained above, this was based on reasonable classification and it can be made to ensure equality before law. Option D is incorrect because it is based on intelligible differentia as already explained above.

74. **Answer:** B

Explanation: In this case, the law is not based on reasonable classification because even though it distinguishes one group from another, but the classification does not have a nexus with the object sought to be achieved. The piercings of a person cannot be a factor to determine if that person is well-educated or competent enough. Thus, the law is not valid and option B is correct. Option A is incorrect because it is not a reasonable classification as the second condition is not satisfied. Option C is incorrect because the law is passed by the Parliament, it does not mean that it cannot be violative of Article 14. Option D is incorrect because it cannot be inferred.

75. **Answer:** D

Explanation: This Act satisfies the reasonable classification test because firstly, it is based on intelligible differentia as it separates the pregnant and new mothers from the all over female workforce. Secondly, this classification has a nexus with the objective that the Act seeks to achieve, i.e., welfare of pregnant women. Thus, it does not violate Article 14 and option D is correct. Option A is incorrect because the Act is not discriminatory, it makes a reasonable classification. Option B is incorrect because it is based on intelligible differentia as already explained. Option C is incorrect because absolute equality is not guaranteed under the Constitution, equality before law has its exceptions.

76. **Answer:** B

Explanation: Option B is the correct answer here because all individuals are different from one another. So, if the treatments provided to them are equal or similar, it would lead to unfairness and injustice. Therefore, when the State gives special treatment to a particular section of people, it is done to promote social welfare and justice. Option A is incorrect because Article 14 does not guarantee absolute equality, it provides that everyone is not equal, so everyone should not be treated equally. Absolute equality is when everyone gets equal treatment regardless of their status. Option C is incorrect because it is necessary that the classification made by the Parliament must be made on a reasonable basis.

77. **Answer:** A

Explanation: It is provided in the facts that the offence of defamation, which he was charged for, is a non-cognizable offence which means that Bunny could not have been arrested without a warrant in this case. The inspector did not have any authority of law to arrest Bunny which makes it an unlawful detention. Bunny can seek relief through a writ of Habeas Corpus and thus, option A is correct. Option B is incorrect because it cannot be inferred from the facts. Option C is incorrect because this was an unlawful detention as explained above. Option D is incorrect because Habeas Corpus is the relevant writ in this case.

78. **Answer:** B

Explanation: The writ of Mandamus is issued for the correct performance of mandatory and purely ministerial duties and is issued by a superior court to a lower court or government officer. However, this writ cannot be issued against the President and the Governor. In the present case, ram filed the writ against the President of India and for this reason only, the writ will not be maintainable. Thus, option B is correct. Just the fact that the writ is filed against the President, invalidates all the other options.

79. **Answer:** D

Explanation: Both Options A and B are correct. Option A is correct because the writ of Habeas Corpus is filed to seek relief from unlawful detention. If the established procedure of law as provided under the CrPC is followed while making an arrest, it cannot be said to be an unlawful detention. Thus, the accused in that case cannot file the writ of Habeas Corpus. Option B is correct because the existence and subsistence of a legal right on the date of filing the writ is a pre-condition for the writ of Mandamus to be maintainable. Option C is incorrect because the Parliament can do so provided that the Court must have the required jurisdiction.

80. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Option B is not a correct inference because Article 32 provides the right to an individual to directly approach the Supreme Court without following a lengthier process of moving to the lower courts first as the main purpose of Writ Jurisdiction under Article 32 is the enforcement of Fundamental Rights. Option A is a correct statement because Mandamus can only be invoked for the performance of public duties and not private duties, hence it is not the answer. Option C is not the answer because the accused can file Habeas Corpus if he believes that the treatment in detention did not meet the minimum legal requirements.

81. **Answer: C**

Explanation: This is a case of contributory negligence because both parties were ignorant in this case. The conductor was negligent because he ignored his duty to stop the bus at the destination and Bobby was negligent as he tried to board a running bus, hence, he did not observe due care and was injured because of his own negligence. Thus, he will not get the compensation, and option C is correct. Option A is incorrect because the bus conductor was negligent as explained above. Option B is incorrect because Bobby was negligent himself. Option D is incorrect because of vagueness and it does not take into account the negligence of both parties.

82. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Contributory Negligence is established when both parties are ignorant and they both breach the duty of care and display carelessness. In this case as well, both parties were negligent because Ishan was drunk while he was driving, which is an offence and Shubh was driving on the wrong side, which is also in violation of the traffic rules. Thus, it is contributory negligence and Option B is correct, Shubh will not be held liable. Options A and C are incorrect because they both were negligent and Shubh cannot be made liable alone. Option D is incorrect because intention is irrelevant in this case.

83. **Answer: C**

Explanation: To constitute negligence, it must be shown that the defendant had a legal duty that he was obligated to perform, he was ignorant in performing such duty and the plaintiff suffers injury as a result. In this case, Abhay was a lifeguard, so he had legal obligation to save Ronnie, he was ignorant in performing his duty and Ronnie suffered injuries because of Abhay's carelessness. Thus, option C is correct because Abhay was negligent. Option A is incorrect because Abhay had a legal duty because he was acting as a lifeguard. Option B is incorrect because this is not a case of contributory negligence, it cannot be inferred that both parties were negligent. Option D is incorrect because Abhay was careless, it does not mean that he had any intention to hurt Ronnie.

84. **Answer: C**

Explanation: In this case, Haar was clearly negligent because he was driving his bike while he was drunk and in a rash manner. He breached his duty to drive safely and killed Jeet's dog as a result. Thus, he will be held liable for negligence and Option C is correct. Option A is incorrect because voluntary intoxication is not a defence for negligence. Option B is incorrect because Haar did breach his duty to drive carefully. Option D is incorrect intention cannot be inferred and it is not relevant.

Logical Reasoning85. **Answer: C**

Explanation: A. Incorrect. This statement doesn't have any direct bearing on the argument regarding the impact of social and ecological factors on epidemics. The argument in the passage emphasizes how an increase in the deer population, coinciding with suburban growth and outdoor activities, contributed to the prevalence of Lyme disease. Thus, a new vaccine does not challenge this argument.

B. Incorrect. A reduction in the number of *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes wouldn't challenge the argument about the role of social and ecological factors in epidemics. This argument concerns diseases transmitted by deer ticks and other ecological changes, not mosquitoes.

C. Correct. This statement directly challenges the correlation between the rise in deer population and increased outdoor activities, which the passage connects to the prevalence of Lyme disease. It weakens the argument about the significant contribution of social and ecological factors to epidemics. Reference: "It occurred only sporadically during the late nineteenth century but has recently become prevalent in parts of the United States, largely due to an increase in the deer population that occurred simultaneously with the growth of the suburbs and increased outdoor recreational activities in the deer's habitat."

D. Incorrect. This statement doesn't challenge the argument presented in the passage regarding the role of social and ecological factors in epidemics. The passage doesn't link polio infections to social or ecological factors but rather discusses the delayed exposure leading to paralysis.

86. **Answer: A**

Explanation: A. Correct. This statement strengthens the argument about social and ecological factors contributing to epidemics. The passage attributes the prevalence of Lyme disease to an increase in the deer population linked to suburban growth and outdoor activities. This increase can come from deers coming from outside the US.

B. Incorrect. This option contradicts the argument presented in the passage, which emphasizes the role of ecological changes in the spread of diseases. It weakens rather than strengthens the argument.

C. Incorrect. This statement directly opposes the argument in the passage, which associates the increase in the deer population with suburban growth and outdoor activities, thus leading to the spread of Lyme disease. It weakens rather than strengthens the argument.

D. Incorrect. This statement supports the argument that genetic mutations can contribute to epidemics. But the passage is primarily about effect of social and ecological factors.

87. **Answer: C**

Explanation: A. Incorrect. While it highlights the impact of sanitation on infections, it doesn't specifically illustrate the indirect consequences as discussed in the passage.

B. Incorrect. This statement highlights the direct impact of modern sanitation but doesn't specifically focus on its indirect consequences on epidemics, as explained in the passage.

C. Correct. This statement provides a direct illustration of the unintended consequences of modern sanitation practices. It showcases how the hygiene practices that helped prevent typhoid epidemics indirectly led to the emergence of a paralytic polio epidemic. Reference: "Thus, the hygiene that helped prevent typhoid epidemics indirectly fostered a paralytic polio epidemic."

D. Incorrect. This statement suggests the opposite of what the passage discusses regarding the indirect consequences of modern sanitation practices on polio infections.

88. **Answer: D**

Explanation: A. Incorrect. The passage doesn't assert that the spread of diseases is solely dependent on genetic mutations. Instead, it acknowledges both genetic mutations and the role of social and ecological factors.

B. Incorrect. The argument in the passage connects the increase in deer population and suburban growth to the prevalence of Lyme disease. Negating this statement doesn't necessarily challenge the argument; it merely disputes one of the contributing factors mentioned in the passage.

C. Incorrect. The passage doesn't make such an extreme claim that ecological changes can never lead to the proliferation of disease-carrying vectors. It focuses on how certain changes in ecological factors have impacted disease spread.

D. Correct. This option represents the assumption upon which the argument is based. The passage discusses instances where social and ecological changes have led to increased disease prevalence, supporting the idea that these factors significantly contribute to epidemics. If this statement were negated (i.e., social and ecological factors do not contribute significantly to the spread of diseases), the argument in the passage would fall apart.

89. **Answer: A**

Explanation: A. Correct. The passage explicitly mentions that "ecological changes caused *Aedes aegypti* to proliferate," leading to the outbreak of dengue hemorrhagic fever in Asia in the 1950s. This inference is substantiated by the statement, "an outbreak of dengue hemorrhagic fever became an epidemic in Asia in the 1950s because of ecological changes that caused *Aedes aegypti*, the mosquito that transmits the dengue virus, to proliferate."

B. Incorrect. The passage does not link the introduction or dissemination of *Aedes albopictus* mosquitoes to the epidemic outbreak of dengue hemorrhagic fever during the 1950s. The focus remains on the proliferation of *Aedes aegypti* due to ecological changes.

C. Incorrect. The passage clearly attributes the epidemic outbreak of dengue hemorrhagic fever to ecological changes that led to the proliferation of *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes, thereby refuting the idea of reduced ecological changes as a cause for the epidemic.

D. Incorrect. The passage does not relate the epidemic outbreak to a decline in outdoor recreational activities. Instead, it highlights ecological changes that caused the proliferation of disease-carrying mosquitoes.

90. **Answer: B**

Explanation: A. Incorrect. The passage does not suggest that modern sanitation eradicated polio infection during infancy. Instead, it highlights the delayed exposure to polio until later stages of life due to modern sanitation.

B. Correct. The passage implies that modern sanitation delayed exposure to polio infection until adolescence or adulthood, causing paralysis upon infection during this later stage of life. It mentions, "modern sanitation was able to delay exposure to polio until adolescence or adulthood, at which time polio infection produced paralysis."

C. Incorrect. There is no indication in the passage that modern sanitation worsened the spread of polio infection in infancy; it rather delayed the exposure to infection.

D. Incorrect. The passage explicitly mentions the impact of modern sanitation on the timing of polio infection.

91. **Answer: C**

Explanation: A. Incorrect. The passage doesn't associate the prevalence of Lyme disease with urbanization in the late nineteenth century; it emphasizes the increase in the deer population alongside suburban growth.

B. Incorrect. Although outdoor recreational activities are mentioned, the passage focuses on the increase in the deer population as the primary reason for the disease's prevalence.

C. Correct. The passage indicates that the increase in the deer population alongside suburban growth led to the prevalence of Lyme disease in the late nineteenth century. It mentions, "It occurred only sporadically during the late nineteenth century but has recently become prevalent in parts of the United States, largely due to an increase in the deer population that occurred simultaneously with the growth of the suburbs."

D. Incorrect. The passage suggests that ecological changes led to an increase, not a decrease, in the occurrences of Lyme disease.

92. **Answer:** A

Explanation: A. Correct. The passage delves into the multifaceted influence of Franz Beckenbauer on football, spanning from his revolutionary playing style to his lasting impact as a coach. It explores the creation of the libero position, his role in Bayern Munich's transformation, and his legacy in German football.

B. Incorrect. While Gary Lineker's quote is referenced, it serves as an entry point to discuss the broader theme of Beckenbauer's influence on football, making it a part of the main idea but not the central focus.

C. Incorrect. The passage briefly touches on the fate of 1860 Munich and Bayern Munich, but this is not the core theme. The primary focus is on Beckenbauer's contributions to football.

D. Incorrect. Although the slap incident is mentioned as a pivotal moment, the central idea revolves around Beckenbauer's broader impact on football, not just this historical event.

93. **Answer:** B

Explanation: A. Incorrect. The passage suggests the opposite; Beckenbauer's move to Bayern Munich is linked with the club's rise, not its fall.

B. Correct. The passage implies that Beckenbauer's pivotal decision to join Bayern Munich, following the slap incident, played a crucial role in the club's transformation from a nondescript entity to a football powerhouse.

C. Incorrect. The passage establishes a connection between Beckenbauer's decision and the transformation of Bayern Munich, making this option incorrect.

D. Incorrect. The passage underscores Beckenbauer's significant impact on Bayern Munich, refuting the idea that his influence was insignificant.

94. **Answer:** D

Explanation: A. Incorrect. While acknowledging other contributions wouldn't deny Beckenbauer's specific impact, it doesn't directly weaken the claim of him redefining the game. This option is a red herring, tempting you to think quantity diminishes impact.

B. Incorrect. The libero position being replaced wouldn't negate its earlier impact or Beckenbauer's role in creating it. This option is a misdirection, shifting the focus from individual contribution to broader tactical trends.

C. Incorrect. While Beckenbauer's style might not be universally admired, his effectiveness in winning is precisely one way he redefined the sport. This option is a contradiction trap, tempting you to think disagreement weakens the claim.

D. Correct. Individual brilliance often thrives within a successful team structure. Attributing all credit to other players undermines the coach's role, making (D) the most likely option to weaken the author's argument.

95. **Answer:** C

Explanation: A. Incorrect. The passage focuses on Beckenbauer's leadership, strategy, and influence, not his individual playing skills. This option is a detail omission trap, tempting you to infer something not mentioned.

B. Incorrect. The passage focuses on his defiance in choosing Bayern and his strategic victories, not nostalgia or loyalty. This option is a faulty generalization trap, wrongly assuming specific actions reflect overarching personality traits.

C. Correct. Beckenbauer's reaction to the slap, choosing Bayern, and his competitive style all showcase defiance and a willingness to challenge expectations. This option is a logical inference based on specific actions and their context.

D. Incorrect. The passage mentions Beckenbauer's teams not being "pleasing to the eye," implying he prioritized effectiveness over aesthetics. This option directly contradicts the information given, making it an answer choice reversal trap, tempting you to choose the opposite of what's stated.

96. **Answer:** D

Explanation: A. Incorrect. While Beckenbauer is significant, the passage focuses on his individual contribution, not the broader evolution of football. This option is a topic shift trap, misaligning the focus with the passage's central idea.

B. Incorrect. While Bayern plays a role, the passage emphasizes his overall impact, not just his affiliation with one club. This option is a narrow scope trap, focusing on a specific element while missing the broader picture.

C. Incorrect. While the slap is mentioned, it serves as an anecdote, not the central theme. The passage focuses on his impact on the game, not just his personal journey. This option is an anecdote trap, mistaking a supporting detail for the main point.

D. Correct. This option directly captures the passage's focus on Beckenbauer's influence on football through his strategic approach and unwavering determination, making it the most comprehensive and accurate representation of the central idea.

97. **Answer:** C

Explanation: A. Incorrect. Statement 1 is not a conclusion based on Statement 2. While the libero position supports his impact, it doesn't directly prove he redefined the entire sport.

B. Incorrect. Statements 1 and 2 are not entirely independent. While they make separate points, they connect by highlighting different aspects of Beckenbauer's influence.

C. Correct. Statement 1 introduces the main claim (argument) about Beckenbauer redefining football. Statement 2 then provides specific evidence (the creation of the libero) to support that claim.

D. Incorrect. Statement 1 and 2 do not contradict each other. They both contribute to understanding Beckenbauer's impact. Therefore, the best description of the relationship between the boldfaced statements is that Statement 1 introduces an argument, and Statement 2 provides evidence to support it (Option C). This demonstrates the connection and purpose of the two statements within the author's argument.

98. **Answer:** B

Explanation: A. Incorrect. The passage clearly criticizes the remission granted by the Gujarat government, emphasizing procedural violations and political complicity. The lines, "the Gujarat government, which is usurping power that does not belong to it, 'acted in tandem and was complicit with the convicts'," highlight the disapproval.

B. Correct. The passage emphasizes the SC's criticism of the remission, pointing out procedural violations and political complicity. It mentions, "The Court's emphasis on the violation of due process in granting remission is, therefore, not merely procedural — the Gujarat government, which is usurping power that does not belong to it, 'acted in tandem and was complicit with the convicts'."

C. Incorrect. The passage does not suggest that the remission is a necessary step for the convicts' rehabilitation. Instead, it criticizes the remission based on procedural and political grounds.

D. Incorrect. The passage does not disregard the remission issue; it focuses on the procedural violations and political complicity associated with it.

99. **Answer:** B

Explanation: A. Incorrect: The passage strongly criticizes the Gujarat government's remission, highlighting procedural violations and potential political influence with the convicts. Publicly supporting this decision directly contradicts the author's arguments about these issues.

B. Correct: This option aligns with the author's perspective. The Supreme Court's verdict focuses heavily on the problematic aspects of the remission, including the lack of proper procedures and potential political influence ("The Court's emphasis on the violation of due process..."). This explanation directly reflects the author's concerns and thus, the next step that needs action.

C. Incorrect: The passage doesn't address the remission as a necessary step for rehabilitation. Its focus is on criticizing the decision itself due to procedural and political concerns, not advocating for prioritizing the convicts' reintegration.

D. Incorrect: While Bilkis Bano's safety is undoubtedly important, the passage doesn't suggest disregarding the remission controversy. The author actively critiques the decision, highlighting how it undermines justice and legal procedures.

100. **Answer: B**

Explanation: A. Incorrect. The passage criticizes the SC for not asking probing questions earlier, leading to the need to set aside its own verdict. It mentions, "the apex court erred too. It did not ask the probing questions that it should have when it was petitioned by one of the convicts in 2022."

B. Correct. The passage characterizes the SC as having erred by not asking probing questions earlier, resulting in the need to set aside its own verdict.

C. Incorrect. The passage does not portray the SC as majorly responsible for the remission but rather criticizes it for procedural lapses.

D. Incorrect. The passage provides information on the SC's role, characterizing it as having erred in not asking probing questions earlier.

101. **Answer: B**

Explanation: A. Incorrect. The passage does not explicitly state that the convicts were not eligible for any form of remission. The focus is on procedural violations and political complicity.

B. Correct. The implied assumption is that remission can only be granted by the "appropriate" government within the territorial jurisdiction where the crime took place. The SC's decision is based on this assumption. If we negate this then whole argument of Supreme Court falls flat.

C. Incorrect. The passage suggests that the Gujarat government's remission was influenced by political considerations, and the SC criticizes it for political complicity. Therefore Supreme Court did not assume this.

D. Incorrect. The passage does not provide information about the revision process for the Supreme Court's decision.

102. **Answer: C**

Explanation: A. Incorrect. This option may seem relevant initially, but it does not directly weaken the argument presented in the passage. The focus is on the violation of due process by the Gujarat government, not on its history of granting remissions.

B. Incorrect. The expression of remorse by the convicts does not directly impact the argument about due process and abuse of political power. It might have moral implications but does not address the core issue discussed in the passage.

C. Correct. The main argument of the passage revolves around the Supreme Court's decision to quash the remission granted by the Gujarat government in the Bilkis Bano case, emphasizing the importance of due process and the need to prevent abuse of political power. Option C weakens this argument by suggesting that even with the transfer of the trial to Maharashtra, fairness was not guaranteed. This undermines the Supreme Court's intervention and the subsequent verdict.

D. Incorrect. This option suggests a lack of faith in the Gujarat judiciary but does not directly challenge the argument regarding the Supreme Court's decision to quash the remission. It focuses on a different aspect of the legal system.

103. **Answer: D**

Explanation: A. Incorrect. The statement, "a convict is a convict," is a strong position, but it is not the main conclusion of the passage. This is not the main theme of the passage, although author emphasis on this this is just a part of what author wants to convey, this is not the conclusion.

B. Incorrect. The statement is not a counter-premise challenging the Supreme Court's decision but rather a counterargument against the hero's welcome given to the convicts.

C. Incorrect. The passage does not suggest that the statement supports the need for a fresh remission request.

D. Correct. The statement serves as a counterargument, opposing the hero's welcome given to the convicts and emphasizing that they should not be felicitated.

104. **Answer:** C

Explanation: A. Incorrect. The passage states the opposite, indicating that the US claimed the polls were not free or fair.

B. Incorrect. The passage explicitly mentions that the US claimed the polls were not free or fair, expressing concerns over the arrest of opposition members and reports of irregularities. However, this option uses the word "violence", although violence has been talked about in first paragraph as per passage, there is no mention of same by USA.

C. Correct. The passage mentions that the US claimed the polls were not free or fair, expressing concerns over the arrest of opposition members and reports of irregularities.

D. Incorrect. The passage mentions the US expressing concerns, not praising Bangladesh's electoral body.

105. **Answer:** A

Explanation: A. Correct. The passage primarily discusses the Awami League's landslide victory in the Bangladesh parliamentary election and then addresses concerns then goes on to say The voters' mandate needs to be respected by all, even as it is the government's responsibility to probe allegations of electoral malpractices and highhandedness. The BNP does not have the moral right to cry foul as it chose to stay away from the ballot" therefore this best represents main idea.

B. Incorrect. The passage does not focus on the challenges faced by the Awami League but rather the inevitability of their victory due to the BNP's decision to boycott.

C. Incorrect. Author has cited USA, to show concerns about it but author's own opinion on this has been very different- "The voters' mandate needs to be respected by all, even as it is the government's responsibility to probe allegations of electoral malpractices and highhandedness. The BNP does not have the moral right to cry foul as it chose to stay away from the ballot".

D. Incorrect. The historical context is mentioned, but the main idea is centered around the recent election and its implications.

106. **Answer:** D

Explanation: A. Incorrect. This weakens the argument rather than strengthening it.

B. Incorrect. The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights urged the newly elected government to renew the country's commitment to democracy and human rights, indicating a concern rather than endorsement. This weakens the argument rather than strengthening.

C. Incorrect. The government has done good work has no relevance with the main contention that whether election was held in free and fair manner or not.

D. Correct. The passage highlights that the Awami League's main rival, the BNP, decided to boycott the election, implying that the absence of opposition participation was a factor contributing to the perceived fairness.

107. **Answer:** D

Explanation: A. Incorrect. While the passage discusses Bangladesh's efforts to hold free and fair elections, the main argument focuses on the importance of respecting the voters' mandate and upholding democratic values, not just the success of the government in this regard.

B. Incorrect. The passage does mention international observers' positive remarks but the main argument revolves around the significance of respecting democratic principles and the voters' mandate, not the international community's reactions.

C. Incorrect. While the US State Department's criticism is mentioned, the main argument is broader and concerns the importance of democratic values and respecting the election results, rather than focusing solely on the US's stance.

D. Correct. The passage emphasizes the significance of respecting the voters' mandate and upholding democratic values for Bangladesh's political stability, making this the main argument. The road to democracy has been arduous for Bangladesh, with periods of military dictatorship overshadowing political and economic progress. The recent election victory of Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina's Awami League, despite the Bangladesh Nationalist Party's boycott, signifies a democratic mandate. While there were criticisms from the US regarding electoral irregularities and arrests of opposition members, the author emphasizes the importance of respecting this mandate for political stability. This aligns with democratic principles, where election outcomes should be honoured irrespective of the absence of some parties in the ballot. Therefore, option D best encapsulates the main argument of the passage.

108. **Answer: C**

Explanation: A. Incorrect. While the passage mentions the BNP's lack of moral right to cry foul, it doesn't explicitly state that the decision was solely based on moral considerations. The negation of this assumption doesn't necessarily challenge the author's claim.

B. Incorrect. The passage does not explicitly state that staying away from the ballot is a violation of the cornerstone of democracy. The author may not necessarily assume this. Passage just says "ballot, which is the cornerstone of democracy". Is it violation of cornerstone or not is not something author asserts.

C. Correct. The assumption here is that the BNP's decision to stay away was voluntary and not influenced or coerced by external factors. If we negate this assumption and consider that the BNP was forced to boycott the election, then the author's claim about the BNP's moral right that is "The BNP does not have the moral right to cry foul as it chose to stay away from the ballot, which is the cornerstone of democracy." becomes questionable.

D. Incorrect. The passage does not provide evidence that the BNP's absence significantly impacted the overall fairness and legitimacy of the electoral process. The negation of this assumption doesn't necessarily challenge the author's claim about the BNP's moral right.

Quantitative Techniques

109. **Answer:** C

Common Explanation (Q109 to Q113):

Department	Graduates	Post-Graduates	Total number
HR	585	715	1300
Marketing	312	312	624
Finance	234	702	936
IT	1014	546	1560
Legal	468	312	780
Total		2587	

110. **Answer:** D

111. **Answer:** A

Explanation: Required % = $\frac{234 \times 100}{5200} = 4.5$

112. **Answer:** C

Explanation: Required Ratio = 312 : 715 = 24: 55

113. **Answer:** D

Explanation: Required Number = 1300 + 936 + 780 = 3016

114. **Answer:** D

Explanation: The total time taken by Suman to cover 1240 km @ 60 km per hour = 62/3 hours
Suman beats Mohan by 124 km it means Mohan travels only (1240 – 124) = 1116 km in 62/3 hours

The speed of Mohan = $\frac{1116}{62/3} = 54$ km per hour

If Saurabh had travelled the entire journey on road by car with a uniform speed then the time he would have taken = 1240/80 = 15.5 hrs

The total distance travelled by Mohan in 15.5 hrs = 54 × 15.5 = 837 km

The remaining distance = 1240 – 837 = 403 km

The time Mohan would have taken to travel 403 km = $\frac{403}{54}$ hrs = 7 hrs 28 minutes (approx)

115. **Answer:** A

Explanation: If Saurabh's car has not been punctured then he would have travelled at the speed of 80 km/h

The time he would have taken = 1240/80 = 15.5 hour

The distance Suman would have covered in 15.5 hour = 15.5 × 60 = 930 km

The required distance = 1240 – 930 = 310 km

116. **Answer:** B

Explanation: 25% of 1240 = 310 km @ 60 km/h, time = 310 min = 5 hrs 10 min

The total distance travelled by him in the next 30 min @ 10 km/h = 5 km

Now, he will cover the remaining distance @ 125% of 60 = 75 km per hour

The remaining distance = 1240 – 315 = 925 km

The time he will take to cover 925 km @ 75 km/h = $925 \times \frac{60}{75} = 740$ minutes = 12 hrs 20 min

The total time taken by him = 5 hrs 10 mins + 30 min + 15 min + 12 hrs 20min = 18 hrs 15 mins

The distance covered by Saurabh in 18 hrs 15 min = The speed of Saurabh = 80 km/h

The total distance travelled by him in the first $7/2$ hours = 280 km

Now, speed becomes 50% of 80 km/h = 40 km/h,

The total distance travelled by his at this speed in $3/2$ hours = 60 km

After that he tried to change the tyre for 30 minutes but he was in vain so he left the car there and started waiting to get lift. After another half an hour he got lift in a truck

The total distance travelled by him in the truck = 450 km

The total distance travelled by him by another vehicle in 2 hrs at 100 km/h = 200 km

$\frac{7}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 10 + 2 = 18$ hrs, after 18 hrs, he started running at 35 km/h

Since we don't have any information about the shorter route and he would have travelled some distance in 15 mins therefore it is not possible to find how far we will when Suman reaches destination so we cannot determine the answer.

117. **Answer:** D

Explanation: In total 21 hrs, Saurabh complete the race, Suman would have travelled in 21 hrs at 45 km/h = 945 km

It means, Saurabh would be winner and he would have defeated Suman by $1240 - 945 = 295$ km

118. **Answer:** A

Explanation: The length of the hall = 18 m and the breadth of the hall = 14.5 m ; Required difference = $18 - 14.5 = 3.5$ m

Common Explanation (Q118 to Q120):

Let, the length and the breadth of the hall = x, and y, respectively.

So, area of the floor = $2349/9 = 261 \text{ m}^2$

And, perimeter of the floor = 65 m

Therefore, $x \times y = 261$

$\Rightarrow x = 261/y$

And, $2 \times (x + y) = 65$

$\Rightarrow \frac{261}{y} + y = 32.5$

$\Rightarrow 261 + y^2 = 32.5y$

$\Rightarrow y^2 - 14.5y - 18y + 261 = 0$

$\Rightarrow y(y - 14.5) - 18(y - 14.5) = 0$

$\Rightarrow (y - 18)(y - 14.5) = 0$

$\Rightarrow y = 18, 14.5$

When, $y = 18$

then $x = 261/18 = 14.5$

When, $y = 14.5$

then $x = 261/14.5 = 18$

119. **Answer:** B

Explanation: The length of the hall = 18 m and the breadth of the hall = 14.5 m

Area of the floor = $18 \times 14.5 = 261 \text{ m}^2$

Area of each marble = $90 \times 50 = 4500 \text{ cm}^2 = 0.45 \text{ m}^2$

Req. number of marbles = $\frac{261}{0.45} = 580$

120. **Answer:** D

Explanation: Let, the height of the hall and the height of the cylindrical box is $44x$ and $7x$, respectively.

$$\text{So, } \frac{18 \times 14.5 \times 44x - 64.35}{(22/7) \times 0.9 \times 0.9 \times 7x} = 630$$

$$\Rightarrow 11484x - 64.35 = 11226.6x$$

$$\Rightarrow 11484x - 11226.6x = 64.35$$

$$\Rightarrow 257.4x = 64.35$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0.25$$

Therefore, the height of the hall = $44 \times 0.25 = 11$ m

$$\text{Area to be paint} = 2 \times (18 + 14.5) \times 11 + 18 \times 14.5 = 65 \times 11 + 261 = 715 + 261 = 976 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Required cost} = 8 \times 976 = \text{Rs. } 7808$$