

VMTC-2502

Answer & Solutions Section A-English

1. Ans: (a)

Sol: Option (a) is correct. The passage mentions that the ANC criticizes the ICC for having an unfair attitude towards “certain countries” especially considering the atrocities committed during apartheid. This aligns with option (a).

2. Ans: (c)

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage does not explicitly state India’s disagreement with the ICC statute, instead emphasizes on India’s non-ratification of the ICC covenant, thus (a) is incorrect. The passage refers to India’s opposition to selective arraignments by international tribunals, not a broad historical opposition to all international tribunals, thus option (b) is incorrect. The passage does not provide information suggesting that India’s stance on the Ukraine conflict is directly linked to its potential argument against ICC pre-trial warrants for Putin’s visit, thus option (d) is incorrect. Hence (c).

3. Ans: (c)

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage mentions instances where South Africa considered walking out of the ICC, indicating its reservations and potential dissatisfaction with the international criminal tribunal. This aligns with option (c) making it correct.

4. Ans: (b)

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The passage indicates that the South Africa considered walking out of the ICC due to concerns about the potential misuse of ICC warrants. This implies a broader understanding about the ICC’s application and the possibility of warrants being exploited. Thus option (b) aligns with this explanation and is correct.

5. Ans: (d)

Sol: Option (d) is correct. The passage suggests that the author has shown selectivity with a perceived bias, particularly criticizing its alleged unfair attitude towards “certain countries”. This view is in line with the idea that the ICC’s actions have not been universally impartial but rather influenced by a perceived bias. Thus option (d) is correct as it best shows the author’s perspective. Hence (d).

6. Ans: c

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The word ‘scrupulously’ means carefully. As given in the first two lines of the

last paragraph, ‘it can well argue that its pre-trial warrants against Putin are not applicable if he arrives here. India has scrupulously stayed away from signing the ICC statute.’ It means India acted well in not signing the statute of the ICC, so it was a well thought, far-sighted decision that India had taken. The word fundamentally, as used in the last line of the passage means, ‘basically’ at the root or base level. ‘He was a late addition to lend balance to what was fundamentally a white man’s tribunal’, closely argued 1,200-page dissent, the word ‘squarely’ means ‘exactly’, ‘clearly’, ‘directly’. The word ‘barbarous’ means savage and wild, inhuman, vicious, Hence (c).

7Ans: b

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The main idea of the passage revolves around the concept of souls and its impact on the treatment of living beings. It highlights the continuity of living things, sharing commonalities in DNA and biological aspects with other species. This challenges the dichotomous distinction between soulful humans and soul-less animals. Hence (b).

8. Ans: c

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The statement in the passage reflects the concept of using the threat of eternal punishment, to influence follower’s behaviour. This represents the malign allure of instilling fear through the threat of consequences in the afterlife. Hence (c).

9. Ans: b

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The term “half-hearted” is used to describe the enforcement of law against animal abuse. It suggests a lack of enthusiasm or commitment in implementing these laws. Therefore, option (b) accurately reflects the meaning conveyed by the term in the passage. It is also implied that the measures in place to address the animal abuse are not much emphasized as much as it should be. Hence (b).

10. Ans: c

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage expresses a critical view of the treatment of animals, specifically mentioning that laws against animal abuse are “half-hearted” and not zealously enforced. This suggests dissatisfaction with the existing legal framework for protecting animals. The passage implies a need for measures to address the issue of animal maltreatment. Hence (c).

VMTC-2502

11. Ans: c

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The second paragraph of the passage emphasizes the shared biological aspects among different species, suggesting a commonality in the living world. The notion of unique human possession of souls contradicts this continuity, leading to the criticism. It can be understood from the first few lines of the second paragraph, 'The most fundamental take-home message from evolution is the continuity of living things. We share more than 98 per cent of our DNA with other apes, and around 90 per cent with cats. And yet one of the most consistent messages of monotheistic religion, and one that relies heavily on the concept of the soul, is *discontinuity*: there are human beings, and then there is everything else, never mind that we share basic patterns...' Hence (c).

12. Ans: d

Sol: Option (d) is correct. It can be understood from the following lines in the last paragraph, 'A long tradition, especially in Christian and Islamic theology, anticipates that evil-doers will get it in the end, if not in this life, then in the next. The Hindu and to a lesser extent Buddhist concepts of karma apply here as well, although with somewhat less terrifying resonance: be good, and your soul will end up in a happy, admirable body, or perhaps even achieve nirvana.' Hence (d).

13. Ans: (b)

Sol: Option (b) is correct. Consider the lines from the passage, "the best predictor of Spaniards' willingness to sacrifice for Ukraine is identity fusion with Ukraine, causally tied to perception of the strong spiritual formidability of Ukraine and of Zelensky, and trust in both." This implies that the perception of spiritual strength, particularly in relation to Ukraine and its leaders like Zelensky, is a crucial factor influencing the readiness of Spaniards to make sacrifices for Ukraine. Hence (b).

14. Ans: (b).

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The passage follows the statement about Zelensky stressing freedom with a discussion on the values underpinning Europe's open society. It mentions the values supporting Europe's open society, previously taken for granted, were imperilled, made salient, and seemingly scared again. Hence (b).

15. Ans: (b)

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The last sentence of the passage states, "We have a chance to leverage this lesson, by honouring and supporting people with the

will to fight in defence of the democratic freedoms that we, too, hold dear." This conveys the main message that there is an opportunity to apply the lesson learned by honouring and supporting the people who possess the will to fight in defense of democratic freedoms. Hence (b).

16. Ans: (c)

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage mentions that in eastern Ukraine, fusion with Russia diminished significantly, while fusion with Ukraine and the European Union increased. The first few lines of the passage establish this, "The one major post-invasion change concerns eastern Ukraine (21 per cent of sample, including Donbas). There, fusion with Russia diminished significantly, while fusion with Ukraine and the European Union increased – although both remain stronger in the rest of Ukraine, as does readiness to sacrifice for freedom. Across Ukraine, fusion with freedom also strongly predicts sacrifice for Ukraine when tied to fusion with democracy. Option (c) accurately draws the inspiration from the passage regarding the change in eastern Ukraine. Hence (c).

17. Ans: (c)

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage suggests assessing the spiritual and moral force before a war to channel hard power to groups with strong spiritual and moral force. This can be explained as, by identifying populations with robust spiritual and moral convictions, efforts can be focussed on supporting and empowering these groups during conflict. Hence (c).

18. Ans: c

Sol: Option (c) is correct. It is not true as the statement in the 4th paragraph states that, '.... , and for which its adherents pledged 'our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honour' in battle whatever the odds. That commitment is in sharp contrast to political and military decision-makers who ignore their own country's founding lessons by emphasising material over moral might in executing national security and intelligence strategy.'. Option (a) is true as it is given in the last line of the first paragraph. Option (b) is also true as per the passage, and hence not the answer. It is stated in the third paragraph, 'In the past, we found relatively few Western Europeans expressing willingness to sacrifice for freedom and democracy, but now we find readiness to sacrifice even for a foreign country's freedom.' Hence (c).

19. Ans: (c)

VMTC-2502

Sol: Option (c) is correct. Justice Pal as given in the third paragraph of the passage, held the view that each and every accused in the Tokyo Trials must be found not guilty of each and everyone of the charges in the indictment, and they should be acquitted of all those charges. Hence (c).

20. Ans: (c)

Sol: Option (c) is correct. According to the passage, Justice Pal questioned the legitimacy of the Tokyo Trials and criticized them. In his dissenting opinion, he argued that trials were conducted by demagogues of wartime propaganda with the purpose of implicating Japan as responsible for wrongdoings. His dissenting views were later used by Japanese nationalists to argue that the Tokyo Trials were meaningless and held no value. Hence (c).

21. Ans: (b)

Sol: Option (b) is correct. This is evident in his strong objections to the Tokyo Trials, characterizing them as “victor’s justice” and expressing disapproval of the deceitful purpose behind the trial. The language used by Justice Pal conveys a sense of condemnation and disagreement with the trial proceedings. Hence (b).

22. Ans: (c)

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage highlights how Justice Radhabinod Pal disagreed with the trial’s purpose, especially in implicating Japan for all the wrongdoings. His dissenting opinion later published in 1952, was later used by Japanese nationalists to argue against the significance of the Tokyo Trials. It explores Justice Pal’s views on war, the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and how the dissent influenced the perception of trial in Japan. Hence (c).

23. Ans: (d)

Sol: Option (d) is correct. This is mentioned in the last paragraph of the passage, that Justice Radhabinod Pal argued that war, in itself, is not illegal under international law, and individuals involved in government actions bear no criminal responsibility. Option (a) is contradicted in the last paragraph, ‘Since war is not illegal under the framework of international law, “individuals comprising the government and functioning as agents of that government incur no criminal responsibility in international law for the acts alleged.” Option (b) is ruled out on the basis of the sentence in the third paragraph,’ Justice Pal wrote in his verdict, “I would hold that each and every accused must be found not guilty of each and every one of the charges in the indictment and should be acquitted of all those charges.” In his view, the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were the worst crimes committed during the war, comparable with the Holocaust.’ Option (c) is ruled out on the basis of the following sentence in the second last paragraph, ‘was then used by Japanese nationalists to argue that the Tokyo Trials were meaningless and holds no value. In his dissent, Justice Pal writes on ‘war’, that, “war is a contention between two or more states through their armed forces, for the purpose of overpowering each other.’ Hence (d).

24. Ans: b

Sol: Option (b) is correct. Option (a) is incorrect as the contradiction is given in the last line of the passage. Option (c) cannot be definitely inferred from the statement. Option (c) can be logically understood from the phrase, ‘, contextualizing Pal’s dissenting opinion can disinter third world approaches to’. Hence (b).

Section B-Current Affairs with GK

25. Ans. c

Exp. The SIPRI is an independent international institute dedicated to research into conflict, armaments, arms control and disarmament. Established in 1966 at Stockholm, SIPRI provides data, analysis and recommendations, based on open sources, to policymakers, researchers, media and the interested public.

26. Ans. c

Exp: India, which has sharpened its focus on building its defence capabilities and strengthening military infrastructure along the China border, was the fourth

biggest military spender in the world in 2022, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (Sipri) said in a report. India’s military spending of \$81.4 billion was the fourth highest in the world. It was 6% more than in 2021 and up by 47% from 2013.

27. Ans. a

Exp. SIPRI Top 100 listing includes the 100 companies with the largest arms revenue during the year covered. For the 1st time, three Indian Public Sector Units (PSUs): Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) and

VMTC-2502

Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited (MDL) are listed in the Top 100 arms producing companies.

28. Ans. b

Exp. The Top 100 list is still mostly made up of 42 companies from the United States. Interestingly, even though these U.S. companies have the highest representation, their total earnings dropped by 7.9% to reach USD 302 billion in 2022. Following the U.S., China has the second-highest number of companies listed in the report.

29. Ans. d

Exp: Navratna companies have the authority to make investments of up to Rs 1,000 crore without requiring explicit approval from the government. In total, there are 16 Central Public Sector Enterprises that have been designated as Navratna Companies, based on specific criteria established by the Government of India.

30. Ans. b

Exp: The Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet (GEAPP) was launched in 2021 at COP26 in Glasgow to accelerate investment in green energy transitions and renewable power solutions in developing and emerging economies worldwide.

31. Ans. a

Exp. The Alliance aims to unlock USD100 billion in public and private capital and tackle three profound human problems simultaneously: (1) POWER – reaching one billion people with reliable, renewable energy; (2) CLIMATE – avoiding and averting four billion tons of carbon emissions; and (3) JOBS – building an on-ramp to opportunity by creating, enabling, or improving 150 million jobs.

32. Ans. c

Exp. Through the BESS Consortium, India is among the first-mover countries, as a part of the collaborative effort to secure 5 gigawatts (GW) of BESS commitments by the end of 2024.

33. Ans. a

Exp. The Global Leadership Council was established in 2022 to effect collective action on a more ambitious and inclusive global renewable energy agenda. Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) Consortium is an initiative of The Global Leadership Council (GLC) of the Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet (GEAPP).

34. Ans. c

Exp. India became a member of the Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) Consortium in 2023 by joining the initiative led by The Global Leadership Council (GLC). In September, the government had endorsed viability gap funding (VGF) for BESS development. The scheme envisions establishing 4,000 MWh of BESS projects by 2030-31, with financial support of up to 40 percent of the capital cost through VGF.

35. Ans: B

Exp: After much anticipation and a bit of delay, Google has officially launched its latest AI system, named Gemini. Google's parent company, Alphabet launched Gemini, its most advanced AI model yet.

36. Ans. c

Exp. Google's big company, Alphabet, just introduced Gemini, which is their newest and smartest AI model. They made it by combining two famous AI research teams, DeepMind and Google Brain.

37. Ans. b

Exp. Gemini AI introduces three distinct modes: Ultra, Pro, and Nano. In the Ultra mode, the system employs the largest LLM (large language model) for intensive AI tasks. The Pro mode utilizes a smaller LLM, while the Nano mode uses the smallest LLM, suggesting potential local availability for computers and phones.

38. Ans. a

Exp. INDIAai is the National artificial intelligence Portal of India which was launched on 28th May 2020. It is a knowledge portal, research organisation, and an ecosystem-building initiative. It stands to unite and promote collaborations with various entities in India's AI ecosystem.

39. Ans. a

Exp. Centre for Artificial Intelligence and Robotics (CAIR), is the primary laboratory of DRDO for research and development in different areas of defense, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and is located in Bangalore. It is involved in the Research & Development of high-quality Secure Communication, Command, and Control, and Intelligent Systems.

40. Ans. c

Exp. UNESCO was founded in 1945 as the successor to the League of Nations' International Committee on

VMTC-2502

Intellectual Cooperation. Headquartered at the World Heritage Centre in Paris.

41. Ans. c

Exp. India has 42 World Heritage Sites that include 30 Cultural properties, 7 Natural properties and 1 mixed site. Of the 42 Indian sites, 34 are cultural, 7 are natural, and 1 is mixed (both cultural and natural).

42. Ans. b

Exp. Gujarat's traditional dance form 'Garba' was on included in the list of Intangible Cultural Heritage by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The popular dance form is the 15th cultural item from India to make it to the UNESCO list.

43. Ans. c

Exp. UNESCO's Convention for Safeguarding the Intangible Heritage the Convention of the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage was adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 2003 and entered into force in 2006.

44. Ans. b

Exp. The Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage inscribed 'Garba of Gujarat' on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity during its 18th session, taking place in Kasane, Botswana from 5 to 9 December 2023," the UNESCO.

45. Ans. a

Exp. The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2023, aims to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019, and the Jammu & Kashmir Reservation (Amendment) Bill, 2023, aimed at amending the Jammu and Kashmir Reservation Act, 2004.

46. Ans. b

Exp. The Reorganisation Bill increases the total number of seats in J&K Assembly from 107 to 114, the increase is based on the report of the Delimitation Commission.

47. Ans. a

Exp. The Reorganisation Bill empowers the Lieutenant-Governor to nominate three members in the Assembly - two members from the Kashmiri migrant community including one woman, and the third member being a representative of people from PoK who took refuge in India following the wars with Pakistan in 1947, 1965 and 1971.

48. Ans: C

Exp: The Pahadias have been given Scheduled Tribe status, and nine seats under the new Act have been reserved for Scheduled Tribes. Significantly, the Pahadias will get 4% quota in jobs under their new status.

49. Ans. b

Exp. According to 'Global Credit Outlook 2024: New Risks, New Playbook' released by S&P Global Market Intelligence, India is set to become the third-largest economy in the world by 2030 and it is projected to be the fastest-growing major economy in the next 3 years.

50. Ans. a

Exp. At present, India is the fifth largest economy in the world. The top five economy are as follows (according to the ranking): USA, China, Germany, Japan, India.

51. Ans. b

Exp. India has a scope of becoming next major global manufacturing hub. The report also pointed out that India is in need of a strong logistics framework to transform into a manufacturing-dominant economy from the current services-dominated economy.

52. Ans. b

Exp. As per S&P, India is expected to grow at 6.4 per cent in 2023-24 compared with 7.2 per cent in the previous financial year. The rating agency said the growth rate will remain at 6.4 per cent in 2024-25 before rising to 6.9 per cent next year and 7 per cent in 2026-27.

Section C-Legal Reasoning

53. Ans: (c)

Sol: Option (c) is correct. As per principle 'g' laid down by the Supreme Court in the passage, the statements of an accused in the course of

examination under Section 313, though not on oath, are relevant for finding the truth and examining the veracity of the prosecution case. Option (a) is incorrect because, as per the principle 'f', no conviction can be premised solely on the basis of the

VMTC-2502

Section 313 statement(s). Option (b) is incorrect because, as per principle 'g' while the statement under Section 313 is not on oath and doesn't constitute evidence under Section 3 of the Evidence Act, it is still relevant for finding the truth. Option (d) is incorrect because as per principle 'h', the statement(s) of the accused cannot be dissected to rely on the inculpatory part and ignore the exculpatory part. They have to be read as a whole.

54. Ans: (b)

Sol: Option (b) is correct because as per principle 'f' laid down by Supreme Court in the passage, the explanations given by the accused under Section 313 should be considered in conjunction with the evidence presented by the prosecution. Option (a) is incorrect because as per principle 'h', the statement(s) of the accused cannot be dissected to rely on the inculpatory part and ignore the exculpatory part. They have to be read as a whole. Option (c) is incorrect because Vidhan's explanation about the sketch being an homage and the receipts he produced are relevant in determining the veracity of the prosecution's case. Option (d) is incorrect because while the CCTV footage shows Vidhan's presence at the gallery, it doesn't conclusively prove his involvement in the theft. His statement under Section 313 provides an explanation for his presence and cannot be deemed redundant.

55. Ans: (a)

Sol: Option (a) is correct because the court is obligated to consider Vidur's explanation, even if it's not under oath, to ensure a fair trial. If Vidur's explanation about his meeting with the curator and the email correspondence is not carefully analyzed in conjunction with the other evidence, the trial may be vitiated. Option (b) is incorrect because while the CCTV footage and witness testimony are pieces of evidence against Vidur, his explanation and the email correspondence must be given due consideration. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage does not talk about the trial being void. It talks about trial being vitiated on grounds of failure to consider the accused's explanation of incriminating circumstances. Also the reasoning used is not in line with the passage. The passage is not using phrases such as "miscarriage of justice". Thus this option would not be the most appropriate option. Option (d) is incorrect because the trial's validity doesn't hinge solely on the authenticity of the email correspondence but on the court's comprehensive

consideration of all evidence and explanations. Therefore, it will not be vitiated only if email correspondent is not proved to be fabricated.

56. Ans. (d)

Sol: Option (d) is the correct answer. It is clearly provided in principle 'j' of the passage that "*any failure to consider the accused's explanation of incriminating circumstances, in a given case, may vitiate the trial and/or endanger the conviction.*" Hence, a conviction can only be endangered in case where the due consideration is not given to the explanation given by accused on examination under section 313. Therefore option (a), (b) and (c) are incorrect. All these options are incorrect because they clearly show that the court has convicted the accused by referring to other relevant material as well. The conviction is not solely based on accused statements under Section 313.

57. Ans: (b)

Sol: Option (b) contains an incorrect statement and hence is the correct option. The passage mentions, "an accused can make a statement without fear of being cross-examined by the prosecution or the latter having any right to cross-examine him." **Thus, accused cannot be cross examined by the prosecution with regards to his statements under Section 313.** Option (a) is true as per the passage which states, "Section 313, which is intended to ensure a direct dialogue between the court and the accused, casts a mandatory duty on the court to question the accused generally on the case for the purpose of enabling him to personally explain any circumstances appearing in the evidence against him." Option (c) is true as per the passage which states, "the explanations that an accused may furnish cannot be considered in isolation but has to be considered in conjunction with the evidence adduced by the prosecution." Option (d) is true as the passage mentions, "statements of the accused in course of examination under section 313, since not on oath, do not constitute evidence under section 3 of the Evidence Act."

58. Ans. (a)

Sol. As per the principles laid down by the Supreme Court, an accused can make a statement without fear of being cross-examined by the prosecution or **the latter having any right to cross-examine him.** Thus from this principle, it is clear that the prosecution cannot cross examine accused on the basis of the

VMTC-2502

statements made under Section 313 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Both Assertion and Reasoning are true and R is the correct explanation for A's truthfulness. Option (a) is correct. Option (b) is not correct. As per the passage, R is correct and is the reason behind the assertion. Option (c) & (d) are not correct because they make either assertion or reason incorrect. This is not the case as both the Assertion and reason are correct.

59. Ans: (b)

Sol: Option (b) is correct. According to Section 295A of the IPC, the act must be done with a "deliberate and malicious intention of outraging the religious feelings" of a class of citizens. The question clearly states that Vidhan blog has shown that practice is outdated and required reform. He has also made concrete arguments to show how practice can be reformed. Furthermore, Vidhan argues that his intention was not to insult the religion but to encourage reform. From all these facts it can be concluded that Vidhan's act is not done with "deliberate and malicious intention." Therefore option (c) is incorrect. Option (a) is incorrect because mere criticism of a religious practice does not automatically amount to a "deliberate and malicious intention to outrage religious feelings," as required by Section 295A. Option (d) is incorrect because the question is specifically with regards to Section 295A. Section 66A is not relevant here. Besides, Section 66A has been struck down by the Supreme Court.

60. Ans: (d)

Sol: Option (d) is correct because Section 153A of the IPC penalizes promoting enmity between different groups on grounds of religion and doing acts prejudicial to the maintenance of harmony. Vidhan's article, which criticizes the religious practices of a particular community, falls under this category as it exaggerated religious differences and led to protests between Community X and Y. Also, his article was drafted with the aim of showing the community in a negative light. Thus, it can be concluded that his article has led to enmity between different communities on religious grounds. Option (a) is incorrect because the present question deals with Section 153A. With regards to this section, there is no exception on grounds of article being reformatory in nature. Option (b) is incorrect because the requirement of "deliberate and malicious intention" is necessary for the application of Section 295A, not Section 153A. Option (c) is incorrect because it is a

factual response and not a proper legal reasoning. In this question, Vidhan will be punished because the essential conditions of Section 153A are fulfilled. Thus, the appropriate reasoning is one given under Option (d).

61. Ans: (c)

Sol: Option (c) is correct because as per the passage, section 505 of the IPC punishes statements conducing to public mischief. Vidhyut's article, which was not verified and turned out to be false, led to public mischief by causing panic and leading to increased police presence at religious sites. Option (b) is incorrect. As per the passage, liability under Section 505 is imposed if anyone publishes or circulates any information **with intent to cause, or which is likely to cause**, fear or panic. Thus, liability can be imposed even in the absence of intention. Therefore, it would be wrong to say that no liability be imposed if intention is missing. Option (a) is incorrect because outraging the feelings of the community and wide reach on social media are not enough to prove liability under section 505. The liability arises if statements leads to fear or panic. Therefore, appropriate reasoning is one given in Option (c). Option (d) is incorrect because Section 505 does not require the promotion of enmity between groups; it focuses on statements that lead to public mischief.

62. Ans: (d)

Sol: Option (d) is correct. As per the passage, Section 66A of the Information Technology Act that punishes sending offensive messages through communication services is added when such speech is made online. In the present case, the tweets made by Vidhan contain offensive and derogatory comments about a religious leader. Thus the essential ingredient of Section 66A is fulfilled. Since, the tweets in question are from 2013, they would incur liability under Section 66A. This section was struck down in 2015. Option (a) is incorrect because Section 66A of the Information Technology Act was struck down by the Supreme Court in the Shreya Singhal v. Union of India case in 2015, while the present case occurred in 2013. Option (b) is incorrect because, liability under section 66A of the Information Technology Act arises when the statements/messages sent online are found to be offensive, not when they are prejudicial to maintenance of harmony. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage does not mention about right to freedom of free speech and expression.

VMTC-2502

63. Ans: (d)

Sol: As per the latest Supreme Court directions, all States/UTs have to register suo motu FIRs in offences such as Section 153A, 153B, 295A and 506 of IPC etc, even if no complaint is forthcoming. From this two essential conditions can be inferred: (i) Offence as provided under the relevant section must be committed; and (ii) After commission of such offence FIR can be registered suo-moto. In the present case, the options are dealing with offences under Section 295 and 505 of IPC. None of these offences are committed as Vidur had no intention to outrage the religious feelings of any class. His article has not caused any fear or alarm to the public. Only effect of his article is that people are offended. Thus, no offence is committed and accordingly an FIR need not be filed. Option (d) is the most appropriate. All other options are incorrect as they are stating that Vidur has committed an offence.

64. Ans: (c)

Sol: The passage states that Section 66A of the Information Technology Act is added when such speech is made online, not in physical public gatherings. Therefore option (c) cannot be concluded and should be the answer. Option (a) can be concluded as the passage mentions that Section 295A was introduced to penalize deliberate and malicious acts intended to outrage religious feelings. Option (b) can be concluded as the passage states that Section 153A penalizes promoting enmity between different groups on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, etc. Option (d) can be concluded because the passage specifically states any hesitation to act in accordance with this direction will be viewed as contempt of court."

65. Ans: (b)

Sol: Option (b) is correct because, as per the passage and the established legal principles, only a person claiming a right to appear before the Court can lodge a caveat. Vidhan has a direct interest in the matter since he is expecting an interim order that may affect him, making his caveat valid. On the other hand, Virat, being a complete stranger to the commercial dispute, has no right or interest, and therefore, his caveat is not valid. Option (a) is incorrect because while Vidhan's caveat would be considered, Virat's caveat would be disregarded as he has no stake in the primary dispute. Option (c) is incorrect. The passage nowhere mentions that the court disregards a caveats simply because multiple ones are filed. It would

evaluate each based on the conditions provided under Section 148A and the caveator's interest in the matter. Option (d) is incorrect as the court will not consider a caveat lodged by someone with no interest in the matter, as emphasized in the case of *Kattil Vayalil Parkkum Koiloth v. Mannil Paadikayil Kadeesa Umma*.

66. Ans: (c)

Sol: Option (c) is correct because the very purpose of lodging a caveat is to ensure that the person who lodged it is given an opportunity to be heard before any interim order (like an injunction) is passed. In this scenario, Vidhan's caveat will serve as a notice to the court, and he will be informed of any move by Vishesh seeking an injunction. Option (a) is incorrect as the court, upon receiving a caveat, won't take an action that affects the caveator without informing him. Option (b) is incorrect. The act of lodging a caveat doesn't lead to automatic dismissal of applications. It only ensures that the caveator gets a chance to present their side before any decision. Option (d) is incorrect. The court wouldn't direct the return of machinery as a precondition to lodging a caveat. The caveat mechanism exists to ensure parties get a chance to be informed, independent of the specifics of their dispute.

67. Ans: (d)

Sol: Option (d) is correct because a caveat lodged for one specific suit or proceeding (in this case, the potential injunction related to the leasing dispute) doesn't automatically cover any other suits or proceedings filed against the caveator. If Vidhyut wants to be informed before any action is taken in the defamation suit, he would need to file a fresh caveat specifically for that matter. Option (a) is incorrect. The caveat filed by Vidhyut pertains to the leasing dispute and not the defamation suit. Therefore, the caveat won't provide him protection in the latter matter. Option (b) is incorrect. The purpose behind filing a caveat is- person filing the caveat should be informed before any action is taken against him. The purpose is not to protect the caveator from any proceeding filed after the caveat. Option (c) is incorrect. Lodging a caveat doesn't result in the automatic dismissal of any suits or proceedings. The caveat's purpose is to ensure the caveator is informed before any interim order is passed.

VMTC-2502

68. Ans: (a)

Sol: As mentioned in the passage, caveat is filed in respect of anticipation of an application from a particular suit or proceeding. After filing such caveat, the Court is bound to issue notice to the caveator before taking any action in that particular suit or proceeding. Thus, it can be inferred that the protection/right is available to the caveator with regards to that particular proceeding. It cannot be for any other case filed. In the present case, the additional fact states that Vidhan's caveat explicitly stated that this applies for any suit filed against him. This is not allowed in light of information mentioned in the passage. Therefore, his caveat would not have any effect on the court hearing the defamation suit. Option (a) is the correct answer. Option (b) is incorrect as caveat is only with regards to suit regarding the leasing issue. The caveat does not deal with defamation suit. Option (c) is incorrect as it states that law does not recognise any form of caveat. This is in direct contravention of the principles laid down in the passage. The passages clearly deals with legal principles regarding caveat. Thus, caveats are recognised. Option (d) is incorrect as caveat are only valid with respect to a particular suit or proceeding.

69. Ans. (d)

Solution: Option (d) is correct. As per the passage, while explaining the consequence of a situation in which notice was not served by the court, the Supreme Court decided that an order issued by the court without giving notice to the caveator is illegal, but not null and void. Option (b) is therefore incorrect. Option (a) is incorrect as it is vague and cannot be derived from the passage. Option (c) is incorrect because as per the decision of the court in *C Seethaiah v. Government of A.P.*, it was decided that an order issued by the court without giving notice to the caveator is illegal, but not null and void.

70. Ans. (b)

Sol. The passage specifically states that "caveat" is not expressly defined anywhere except in the Calcutta High Court's ruling. Thus Option (b) cannot be concluded because it is saying that Section 148A of CPC **explicitly** defines a caveat. Option (a) can be concluded as this is specifically mentioned in the passage. "The caveator or the person lodging is also required to serve a notice of the caveat by "registered post" to the person on whose plea they are lodging the application". Option (c) can be concluded as passages states "Section 148A states that a person

who claims to have a right to appear in court may file a caveat petition in the following circumstances". Thus right to appear before the court is relevant in determining whether a person is eligible to file a caveat. Option (d) can be concluded as the passage states that caveat can be filed when there is an **apprehension of application**; or application has already been submitted.

71. Ans: (b)

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The Supreme Court has emphasized the immediacy of the claim for compassionate appointments. Since Vidhi approached the Municipal Corporation eight years after Vidhan's death and managed to sustain her family during that period, her claim is likely to be rejected. Option (a) is incorrect because lack of awareness regarding the provisions does not exempt the fact that compassionate appointments should be sought immediately after the death of the employee. Option (c) is incorrect. While the primary objective of compassionate appointments is to provide relief to families facing financial hardships, the claim should be made immediately after the death of the employee. Option (d) is incorrect as there is no obligation mentioned in the passage that mandates the employer to inform the family about the provisions for compassionate appointments.

72. Ans: (b)

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The primary objective of compassionate appointments is to provide immediate relief to families facing financial hardships. Since Vidhi secured a job after Vidur 's death and a significant amount of time has passed, compassionate appointment is not required in this case. Option (a) is incorrect because the length of service of the deceased employee does not automatically grant a right to compassionate appointment to the kin. Option (c) is incorrect. Reaching legal age or being eligible for employment does not guarantee a compassionate appointment. Option (d) is incorrect as it assumes that the claim of compassionate appointment will be rejected on the sole ground that the person is educated. This is beyond the scope of the passage as no such criteria is provided under Supreme Court's ruling in the passage.

73. Ans: (c)

Sol: Option (c) is the correct option. As per the factors laid down in the passage, verbal assurance is not a relevant consideration. The relevant criteria are time

VMTC-2502

taken in applying for the appointment, family financial condition, need for compassionate appointment. Hence, the introduction of the additional fact would have no effect on Vishal's case. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage nowhere states that a verbal assurance from the government regarding claim for a compassionate appointment is a relevant factor. Therefore, it would not strengthen Vishal's claim for appointment on compassionate basis. Option (b) is incorrect as the introduced fact is not relevant. The passage does not consider this as a relevant information. Thus it would be wrong to say that the additional fact would weaken the case. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage does not provide any condition with regards to the verbal assurance from the government.

74. Ans: (b)

Sol: As per the passage, in determining as to whether the family is in financial crisis, following relevant aspects must be borne in mind- the income of the family, its liabilities, the terminal benefits if any, received by the family, the age, dependency and marital status of its members, together with the income from any other source and accumulated assets. Thus, educational qualification of the family member is not a relevant factor to be considered for determining the financial condition of the family. Therefore option (b) is correct. Option (a), (c) and (d) are relevant factors for determining the financial condition of the family.

75. Ans. (c)

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage provides that appointment on compassionate grounds is not a source of recruitment. The reason for making such a benevolent scheme by the State or the public sector undertaking is to see that the dependents of the deceased are not deprived of the means of livelihood. Option (a) is incorrect as the reasoning provided is not based on principles laid down in the passage. Option (b) is incorrect. It contains a contradiction. It is saying that petition should be allowed. However, the reasoning given is against the petition. The reasoning is in favour of the compassionate appointment policy. Option (d) is incorrect. The passage specifically states that recruitment on compassionate grounds is a form of exception and is done to help the family of the deceased. Therefore, such recruitment is done keeping in mind the immediate crisis the family of the deceased employee is facing. Thus, this process is not discriminatory.

76. Ans. (d)

Sol: The present question is with regards to the principle laid down in the passage:-“That compassionate appointment should be provided immediately to redeem the family in distress. It is improper to keep such a case pending for years. The authorities must consider and decide such applications, at the earliest, but not beyond a period of six months from the date of submission of such completed application.” The key idea here is that application should be decided at the earliest. Decision on application should be taken within 6 months of submission of **completed application**. In the present question, the application was filed on 19th January. The six month time period ends on 19th July. However, a condition precedent to this time period is the fact that application must be **complete**. In the present case, the application is not complete as it is missing certain documents. Therefore, the six month time period will not be calculated from 19th January but will be actually calculated from 17th April (date of submission of revised application). Thus, the authorities are not at fault merely because no response is given before 19th July. Now coming to the options- (a), (b) & (c) are not appropriate as they all put blame on authorities or Vidhita. From the explanation above, it is clear that authorities are not at fault. Option (b) is not appropriate as the passage does not provide anything with regards to fault in submitting a complete application. Passage do state that application should be filed in time. This Vidhita has complied with. Therefore, her application cannot be rejected due to the sole fact that the application was incomplete. In this light, option (d) is the most appropriate option.

77. Ans. (d)

Sol. As mentioned in the passage, Compassionate employment is permissible **only to one of the dependents** of the deceased/incapacitated employee viz. parents, spouse, son or daughter and not to all relatives. Option (d) is incorrect as it states that both the parents can be appointed. As per the passage only one dependant can be appointed. Thus, both the parents cannot be appointed at the same time. All other options are true as wife, father or son or daughter are eligible for compassionate appointment.

78. Ans: (b)

Sol: Option (b) is correct. As mentioned in the passage, according to the 2018 Supreme Court guidelines, in the absence of a living will, the family

VMTC-2502

members can make a plea before the High Court to seek permission for passive euthanasia. Option (a) is incorrect because the District Collector is not the initial authority to grant such permission. Option (c) is incorrect because the medical board is part of a later process that comes after obtaining legal approval. Option (d) is incorrect because a living will cannot be created on behalf of someone else. As mentioned in the passage, the Supreme Court declared that an adult human being having mental capacity to take an informed decision has right to refuse medical treatment including withdrawal from life-saving devices. In the present scenario, Vidhan was not in the right mental state to take informed decision.

79. Ans: (d)

Sol: Option (d) is correct. As per the passage, In case the medical boards set up by the hospital refuses permission, it will now be open to the kin to approach the High Court which will form a fresh medical team. Therefore option (b) and option (a) are incorrect. Option (c) is incorrect as it is vague and cannot be derived from the passage.

80. Ans: (b)

Sol: Option (b) is correct. As per the passage, the revised guidelines shall exclusively apply to living wills created after the Supreme Court's judgement in 2023. Thus, the revised guidelines will be applicable on the living wills created after the revised guidelines come into force. Vidhyut's living will is old and is made by fulfilling the requirements of the guidelines in place at that time, which included countersigning by a JMFC. Thus, the will was valid at the time it was made. Therefore option (a) is incorrect. The updated guidelines do not invalidate previously valid living wills. Option (c) is incorrect because revalidation is not necessary for a living will that was valid under the guidelines at the time it was drafted. The new guidelines are applicable only on guidelines formed after the Supreme Court judgement. Option (d) is incorrect. From the facts of the case it is clear that the will was made in 2016 when he had the relevant mental capacity. He was in a semi-conscious state in 2017. Thus, he had the relevant mental capacity at the time of making the will.

81. Ans: (a)

Sol: Option (a) is correct because as per the passage, the updated guidelines specifically state that the medical board must communicate its decision within 48 hours. Therefore option (b) is incorrect. Option (c)

is incorrect because the question of Vidhit's condition worsening is separate from the legal requirement of the time frame. Hence it could not be derived from the passage. Option (d) is incorrect because it makes a wrong assumption. The timing specified in the guidelines is a legal requirement, not just a suggestion.

82. Ans: (c)

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The new law, apart from incorporating the already cumbersome guidelines of 2018 judgement, also adds a condition that after the decision of JMFC, District Judge will be required to take the final decision. The will further add complexity of the process. Therefore option (b) is incorrect. Option (a) is incorrect. Merely putting a time frame within which an authority has to take certain action will not simplify the process. Option (d) is incorrect as JMFC is still required to fulfil the responsibilities as mentioned in the 2018 guidelines. The new law only adds another authority over the decision of JMFC to take final decision.

83. Ans: (d)

Sol. Assertion is false as passive euthanasia is legalised by Supreme Court in 2018. Therefore, it would be wrong to say that it has always been legal. Reasoning is correct as it is mentioned in the very beginning of the passage.

84. Ans: (d)

Explanation: Option (d) is correct as the passage specifically states that the Constitution Bench said that the guidelines would be in force until Parliament passed legislation on this. However, this has not happened, and the absence of a law on this subject has rendered the 2018 judgment the last conclusive set of directions on euthanasia. Option (a) is incorrect. The Supreme Court ruling also provide that in case a person does not have a living will, members of their family can make a plea before the High Court to seek permission for passive euthanasia. Option (b) is incorrect. The Supreme Court has specifically stated that an adult human being **having mental capacity** to take an informed decision has right to refuse medical treatment including withdrawal from life-saving devices. Thus it would be wrong to include that everyone irrespective of mental capacity is eligible to refuse medical treatment. Option (c) is incorrect as after the revised guidelines the process has become easier and not burdensome.

VMTC-2502

Section D-Logical Reasoning

85. Ans: (c)

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The author criticizes Bidyut Chakrabarty for actions that seem to erase Rabindranath Tagore's legacy from Visva-Bharati University. The author mentions that Chakrabarty has made plaques that omit Tagore's name and suggests that these actions are destroying the institution. Option (a) is incorrect because the author implies that Chakrabarty's actions are harming the university's reputation. Option (b) is incorrect because the author clearly states that Chakrabarty's actions are not in line with Tagore's vision, as evidenced by the omission of Tagore's name from the plaques. Option (d) is incorrect because the author questions Chakrabarty's logic and does not suggest that he has a deep understanding of the university's history. Hence (c).

86. Ans: (b)

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The author states that commemorating a UNESCO heritage site requires a descriptive plaque about the special qualities of the place and its history and impact. This implies that the plaques should ideally contain this information. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage states that the Archaeological Survey of India has objected to the whimsical placing of the plaques, suggesting they were not consulted. Option (c) is incorrect because, while the plaques do contain the names of the current prime minister and vice-chancellor, the author criticizes this as inappropriate, not as the sole purpose of the plaques. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage does not mention any approval from UNESCO regarding the plaques. Hence (b).

87. Ans: (d)

Sol: Option (d) is correct. If UNESCO explicitly requested that the plaques feature the names of the current chancellor and vice-chancellor, it would undermine the author's criticism of Bidyut Chakrabarty for doing so. The author argues that the plaques should honour Rabindranath Tagore and not the current administrators. Option (a) is incorrect because the author's main point of contention is the omission of Tagore's name from the plaques, not the control of the university. Option (b) is incorrect because the author's argument is specifically about the plaques and how they undermine Tagore's legacy, not Chakrabarty's overall impact on the university. Option (c) is

incorrect because the author questions whether the prime minister was ignorant of the vice-chancellor's intentions, but this does not directly weaken the author's arguments against Chakrabarty's actions. Hence (d).

88. Ans: (b)

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The author speculates that Bidyut Chakrabarty might be attempting to please the prime minister and make his own name indelible in the process. This is suggested as a possible motive for his decision to include his and the prime minister's names on the plaques. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage does not mention that UNESCO's guidelines required the inclusion of these names. Option (c) is incorrect because the author argues that Chakrabarty's actions are undermining Tagore's legacy, not honouring it. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage states that the Archaeological Survey of India has objected to the placement of the plaques, indicating that Chakrabarty did not comply with their recommendations. Hence (b).

89. Ans: (c)

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The author mentions that the Archaeological Survey of India has objected to the "whimsical placing of the concrete-based plaques." This implies that the author believes the plaques should have been made in collaboration with the Archaeological Survey of India for suitable placement. Option (a) is incorrect because the author criticizes the inclusion of current administrators' names and does not suggest including all past and present administrators. Option (b) is incorrect because, while the author emphasizes the importance of Tagore's legacy, they do not explicitly state that only Tagore's name should be on the plaques. Option (d) is incorrect because the author does not mention that a detailed history of political transactions should be included on the plaques; rather, they emphasize the special qualities of the place and its history and impact. Hence (c).

90. Ans: (c)

Sol: Option (c) is correct. As per the passage, the plaques do not exhibit 'Tagore's inimitable creation' neither were they placed at suitable points, according to the ASI. Hence the statement in option

VMTC-2502

(c) is contradicting the author's point of views. Options (a), (b) and (d) are definitely agreed upon by the author. Hence (c).

91. Ans: (d)

Sol: Option (d) is correct. Option (a) might seem tempting because the passage does discuss a desire to diversify away from China. However, the Trade and Technology Council isn't specifically framed as a move away from China; it's about the deepening of the India-EU relationship. Thus, (a) is incorrect. Option (b) focuses on technological advancements, especially in AI. The passage does mention the "great thrust and focus on understanding and partnering in the ongoing rapid technological developments, particularly in Artificial Intelligence between India and EU." So, this is an alluring option. However, it doesn't encompass the full significance of the Council as it pertains to the overall relationship between India and the EU. Option (c) suggests the Council is directly related to the Free Trade Agreement. The passage does mention both, but it doesn't directly link the establishment of the Council as a precursor or stepping stone to the FTA. So, while it's related, it's not the best answer. Option (d) is correct. The passage mentions the Trade and Technology Council as a "sign of the growing importance of the India-EU relationship." This option captures the essence of the Council's role in the context of deepening ties between the two entities. The use of "initial engagement" subtly implies the intention for further collaborations and agreements. Hence (d).

92. Ans: (d)

Sol: Option (d) is correct. Option (a) might seem appealing because resolving disputes could be seen as a positive step. However, the passage does not provide any context that there were ongoing trade disputes, making this a weaker linkage to the strengthening of the relationship. Option (b) suggests that media attention is a metric of importance. While media attention might indicate public interest, it does not necessarily underscore the strategic or geopolitical importance of such a meeting. Therefore, it's not the strongest indicator. Option (c), with the notion that leaders of other global superpowers attending as observers, creates a tempting option. The presence of such high-profile observers would indeed suggest that the meeting has geopolitical significance. Still, the passage focuses on the bilateral relationship between India and the EU, making this choice less directly relevant. The passage mentions the Trade and Technology Council as a "sign of the growing importance of the India-EU relationship." If key issues from prior

bilateral talks (which might have been pending or unresolved for some time) were expedited for this meeting, it underscores the meeting's significance and the momentum in the relationship. Hence (d).

93. Ans: (b)

Sol: Option (b) is correct. Option (a) focuses on the global economic system. While diversification might indeed be beneficial for the global economy, the passage specifically highlights the mutual interests of India and the EU in their bilateral relationship, making this option less directly relevant. Option (c) brings in the idea of self-reliance. While reducing reliance on China could be a step toward self-reliance, the passage does not suggest that India and the EU are aiming for complete self-sufficiency. Thus, it is not the most suitable underlying assumption. Option (d) focuses on the sustainability of China's economic growth. The passage, however, does not critique or question China's growth trajectory but rather addresses the mutual interests of India and the EU. Option (b) is correct. The very notion of diversifying supply chains suggests a desire to mitigate risks associated with over-dependence. The passage implies this when it mentions, "Both are looking to reduce their reliance on China for goods and services," reinforcing the idea that such dependence could be risky, both economically and strategically. Hence (b).

94. Ans: (c)

Sol: Option (c) is correct. Option (a) is enticing as it draws a connection between mutual investments and the renewable energy sector. However, while the initiatives might have commercial benefits, the passage does not primarily frame these initiatives in a commercial context. Option (b) focuses on geopolitical implications. The passage does touch on geopolitics, especially with reference to China, but when mentioning the International Solar Alliance and the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure, it does not directly link them to geopolitical strategy or implications. Option (d) is about the competitive advantage over other nations. While engaging in sustainable initiatives might confer a competitive advantage, the passage doesn't pit India and the EU against other nations in this context. Option (c) is correct because the passage mentions that India and the EU "have also agreed to cooperate on issues such as climate change and sustainable development." By referring to the International Solar Alliance and the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure, the author emphasizes the two entities' mutual and concrete commitment to environmental and sustainable development causes. Hence (c).

VMTC-2502

95. Ans: (b)

Sol: Option (b) is correct. Option (a) draws attention to the rapid technological advancements. While the passage mentions the emphasis on technological developments, it does not suggest that this is a cause for delay in the Free Trade Agreement (FTA). Option (c) emphasizes the EU's provision of technology and investment to India. This is mentioned as a potential area of collaboration, but it is not presented as a stumbling block to the FTA. Option (d) points to geopolitical tensions. Although the geopolitical tensions between China and the West are addressed, they are not directly associated with the delay in the FTA. Option (b) is correct because the passage explicitly states, "One major impediment stems from their varied priorities. While India seeks broader market access for its products and services, the EU emphasizes safeguarding its intellectual property rights alongside ensuring adherence to labour and environmental standards." This clearly highlights the diverse priorities as a significant factor in the delay of the FTA. Hence (b).

96. Ans: (b)

Sol: Option (b) is correct. As the sentence mentions that they can reduce their reliance on China that means, when India and the EU start working together they will be successful in their joint ventures and will thus move toward building a strong and sustainable economy. Option (a) is a right statement and it is stated in the passage quite clearly but in a different context. It is not derived from the given sentence in the question. Option (c) is a correct conclusion but it does not form the base of the given sentence, hence can be ruled out. Option (d) cannot be inferred from the given sentence in the question asked. Hence (b).

97. Ans: (d)

Sol: Option (d) is correct. The passage states that "War crimes such as these are usually met by international outrage but there is little by way of penalty or accountability." This strengthens the author's argument that modern conflicts are not adhering to international protocols, as there is little accountability for such actions. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage states that Israel and Russia have been accused of killing civilians, which contradicts the notion of precision airstrikes minimizing civilian casualties. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage specifically mentions the United States' 2015 airstrike on a trauma care centre in Afghanistan as an example of not adhering to international protocols. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage argues that the principles of the

International Humanitarian Law should be followed, not that they are outdated or irrelevant. Hence (d).

98. Ans: (b)

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The passage explicitly states, "The United States of America, which claims to be the protector of global conventions, has been a party to this transgression: the 2015 airstrike on a trauma care centre in Afghanistan is but one example of the US's complicity." Option (a) is incorrect because the passage does not claim that all modern conflicts result in civilian casualties; it focuses on specific examples like Israel-Palestine and Russia-Ukraine. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage argues that despite the existence of International Humanitarian Law, war crimes continue to occur, suggesting that the law is not entirely effective. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage indicates that there is "little by way of penalty or accountability," suggesting that global bodies are not effective in holding combatants accountable. Hence (b).

99. Ans: (c)

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage states, "Protecting the lives of civilians as well as doctors and humanitarian aid workers should ideally be a part of this code." This aligns with the author's viewpoint that such protections should be integral to any code of conduct during conflicts. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage clearly states, "There can be no moral justification for war," which contradicts the idea that conflicts can have a moral justification if they adhere to specific codes. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage describes the issue as a "global malaise," indicating that the author believes it is a widespread problem, not a localized one. Option (d) is incorrect because the author argues that despite the existence of statutes like the International Humanitarian Law, war crimes continue to occur, suggesting that these laws are not sufficient. Hence (c).

100. Ans: (a)

Sol: Option (a) is correct. The passage argues that modern conflicts often do not honour internationally acknowledged protocols like the International Humanitarian Law. If the majority of modern conflicts strictly adhere to this law, it would weaken the author's argument. Option (b) is incorrect because even if the United States has taken steps to minimize civilian casualties, it doesn't negate the author's broader argument about the general erosion of morality in modern conflicts. Option (c) is incorrect because the argument is not based on the effectiveness or current status of the International

VMTC-2502

Humanitarian Law, but rather on the actions of the combatants. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage cites these accusations as examples to support the argument, not as the sole basis for it. Even if Israel and Russia were falsely accused, it wouldn't necessarily weaken the overall argument about the erosion of morality in modern conflicts. Hence (a).

101. Ans: (b)

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The passage states, "Perhaps it is time for global bodies to recalibrate their responses to the crisis and come up with a new framework that would make it difficult for such transgressions to take place." This directly aligns with the author's suggestion for how global bodies should respond. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage does not mention praising nations as a solution to the problem. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage does not specifically advocate for economic sanctions as a means to enforce international protocols. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage does not suggest disbanding current international bodies in favour of new ones as a solution. Hence (b).

102. Ans: (b)

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The author stated in the passage that, "The United States of America, which claims to be the protector of global conventions, has been a party to this transgression: the 2015 airstrike on a trauma care centre in Afghanistan is but one example of the US's complicity." That means if the US had raised objection to these transgressions, other countries would not be committing it, as mentioned in so many instances. So, if US claims to be the leaders the others become the followers. If the leader adheres to the postulates the other countries would also do so and vice versa would also be applicable. Option (a) is not inferred and option (c) can be a contradictory conclusion based on the actions of the US. Hence (b).

103. Ans: (c)

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage states that Sir Keir Starmer found himself in hot water for a poorly handled interview, and that the delay in clarification has led to some of the most tumultuous days of his leadership. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage states that Starmer's call for "humanitarian pauses" does little to address the root causes of the conflict. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage highlights that the unity within the Labour party has fractured, indicating that Starmer has not successfully navigated the internal divisions. Option (d) is incorrect because although it mentions that

Starmer's call for "humanitarian pauses" aligns him with Rishi Sunak and Joe Biden, it does not suggest that this aligns him more closely with right-leaning parties. Hence (c).

104. Ans: (c)

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage states that the internal divisions are not just ideological but also electoral; MPs representing Muslim-majority constituencies are under intense pressure. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage does not indicate that the initial united stance on supporting Israel is a significant electoral concern for Labour MPs. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage does not link Starmer's call for "humanitarian pauses" to electoral concerns. Option (d) is incorrect because, although it mentions that the party's stance may have zero influence on the ground, it does not tie this to electoral concerns for MPs. Hence (c).

105. Ans: (b)

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The passage states that the internal divisions over the party's stance on the Israel-Gaza conflict could have a lasting impact on Labour's future. Option (a) is incorrect because the initial united stance is not presented as something that could have a lasting impact; rather, the focus is on the subsequent divisions. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage does not suggest that Starmer's alignment with Rishi Sunak and Joe Biden will have a lasting impact on the party. Option (d) is incorrect because, although it mentions growing calls for an immediate ceasefire, it does not tie this to a lasting impact on the party. Hence (b).

106. Ans: (c)

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage explicitly states that the Israel-Gaza conflict is not just a problem for Labour; it's causing divisions in left-leaning parties across the Western world. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage states that even Starmer's closest allies have privately warned him, indicating they do not fully support his stance. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage presents the potential loss of 30 seats as speculation, not as a necessary truth. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage mentions that Starmer's allies see these calls as virtue signalling, indicating that the calls are not universally supported. Hence (c).

107. Ans: (a)

Sol: Option (a) is correct. The passage argues that the Israel-Gaza conflict has led to deep-seated tensions and could have a lasting impact on Labour's future. If the Labour party regains unity quickly, this would weaken the author's argument about the

VMTC-2502

lasting impact. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage focuses on the internal divisions within the Labour party, not the resolution of the Israel-Gaza conflict itself. Option (c) is incorrect because gaining public support for "humanitarian pauses" does not necessarily address the internal divisions within the party. Option (d) is incorrect because even if MPs from Muslim-majority constituencies support the party's stance, it doesn't negate the author's point about existing internal divisions. Hence (a).

108.Ans: (c)

Sol: Option (c) is correct. Options (a) and (b) can be understood from the phrases used in the given sentence; 'Initially, the party stood united....' means earlier it was united, but now it is not so. That indicates the existence of some fissures and fractures in the party, hence not all members support the Labour Party's stance on Israel, thus indicating the presence of tensions. Option (c) cannot be inferred as it does not go with the aspect of deep rooted tensions between the members of the Labour Party that is depicted in their stance over Israel conflict. Hence (c).

VMTC-2502

Section E-Quantitative Techniques

109. Ans. a

Sol. COMMON EXPLANATION,

| | DELL | HP | LENOVO | ACER | APPLE |
|---------------|------|-----|--------|------|-------|
| Vidhi | 10% | 18% | 12% | 25% | 35% |
| Vidhan | 13% | 15% | 17% | 33% | 22% |
| Vidyut | 19% | 23% | 24% | 16% | 18% |

APPLE laptops sold by the shopkeeper 'Vidhi' = 35% of 1500 = 525

Hence, option (a) is correct.

110. Ans. c

Sol. following the COMMON EXPLANATION

No. of DELL laptops sold by the shopkeeper 'Vidhan' = 13% of 1700 = 221

Hence, option (c) is correct.

111. Ans. b

Sol. following the COMMON EXPLANATION

No. of HP laptops sold by the shopkeeper 'Vidyut' = 23% of 1900 = 437

Hence, option (b) is correct.

112. Ans. c

Sol. following the COMMON EXPLANATION

LENOVO laptops sold by 'Vidhi' = 12% of 2100

LENOVO laptops sold by 'Vidyut' = 24% of 2200

Required ratio = $(2100 \times 12\%) / (2200 \times 24\%) = 21/44$

Hence, option (c) is correct.

113. Ans. b

Sol. Following the COMMON EXPLANATION

As the total no. of laptops sold by the shopkeeper Vidhi, Vidhan and Vidyut are same, hence shopkeeper Vidhan sold maximum number of ACER laptops.

Hence, option (b) is correct.

114. Ans. d

Sol. Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

As the total no. of laptops sold by the shopkeeper Vidhi and Vidhan are same,

Hence,

Required % = $(18\% - 15\%) / 15\% = 3\% / 15\% = 1/5 = 20\%$ more

Hence, option (d) is correct.

Directions (115 -120): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

115. Ans. c

Sol. COMMON EXPLANATION,

| | AMW | M416 | M762 | AKM | TOTAL |
|----------------|-----|------|------|-----|-------|
| Alpha | 5 | 3 | 12 | 6 | 26 |
| Bravo | 7 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 22 |
| Charlie | 6 | 4 | 13 | 5 | 28 |

Thus, the no. of kills by Team Charlie with AKM Rifle is = 5

Hence, option (c) is correct.

VMTC-2502

116.Ans. a

Sol. Following the COMMON EXPLANATION

The total no. of kills by team Bravo is = 22

Hence, option (a) is correct.

117.Ans. a

Sol. Following the COMMON EXPLANATION

The total kills by team Alpha by M416 and AKM gun = $3 + 6 = 9$

Hence, option (a) is correct.

118.Ans. b

Sol. Following the COMMON EXPLANATION

The ratio of AMWs by Alpha and Bravo together to Charlie is = $(5+7):6 = 12:6 = 2:1$

Hence, option (b) is correct.

119.Ans. a

Sol. Following the COMMON EXPLANATION

Required % difference = $(13 - 5)/13 = 8/13 = 61.53\%$ less

Hence, option (a) is correct.

120.Ans. a

Sol. Following the COMMON EXPLANATION

Required Average = $(26+22+28)/3 = 25.33 = 25$ (round off)

Hence, option (a) is correct.