

MOCK CLAT 10012 (BASIC)

ANSWER & EXPLANATIONS

English Language

1. **Answer:** C

Silence's role in enhancing self-awareness and happiness.

Reference Line: "In surrendering to this inner symphony, one can experience a gentle, yet assured, influx of positivity and happiness..."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: a) This option misrepresents the essence of the passage. The emphasis on silence as a pathway to inner peace suggests that constant noise might actually be counterproductive to achieving tranquility and self-awareness. Noise, in its persistent and overwhelming forms, is often depicted as a barrier to finding inner quietude and harmony. The passage underscores the significance of turning away from external noise to uncover a serene state of mind, thereby indicating that constant noise distracts from, rather than contributes to, the quest for inner peace. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) This choice overlooks the passage's deeper message that true happiness and contentment stem from internal sources rather than external validations or achievements. It simplifies the complex journey of finding joy and satisfaction within oneself, disregarding the introspective and meditative aspects highlighted in the text. The passage suggests that external achievements might offer temporary pleasure, but lasting happiness is discovered through self-reflection and embracing silence, which facilitates a connection with one's inner self. Therefore, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

c) The passage evidently centers on the profound impact of silence on personal growth, introspection, and the attainment of happiness. It illustrates how silence, far from being a mere absence of sound, acts as a gateway to deeper self-awareness and a more fulfilling existence. By engaging with silence, individuals embark on a journey of self-discovery, encountering their thoughts and emotions more directly and profoundly. This engagement fosters a sense of peace, contentment, and a deeper understanding of one's place in the universe, thereby underscoring the essential role of silence in achieving a happier, more insightful state of being. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

d) This option contradicts the passage's emphasis on the value of quietude and introspection. Loud activities, characterized by their external focus and potential for distraction, are depicted as less conducive to the deep, reflective processes required for understanding one's life purpose. The text suggests that it is through silence and the minimization of external distractions that one can more effectively engage with their inner thoughts and feelings, leading to profound insights and revelations about their purpose and direction in life. Thus, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

2. **Answer:** A

Reference Line: "In this silence, one can find a sense of peace, clarity, and a deeper connection to the world around them."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: a) This option directly aligns with the passage's description of silence as a powerful tool for enhancing one's connection with both the self and the broader universe. By fostering an environment where internal chatter is minimized, silence allows individuals to experience a sense of peace and clarity that is often obscured by the constant noise of everyday life. This deeper connection facilitates a greater understanding of one's existence and place within the world, promoting a holistic sense of well-being and enlightenment. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

b) While silence can indeed offer a form of escape, this option fails to capture the full depth of its benefits as described in the passage. The text suggests that silence is much more than a temporary refuge; it is a conduit for lasting change and self-discovery. By reducing external noise, one is not merely escaping life's challenges but confronting them with a heightened sense of awareness and clarity. The passage implies that the value of silence lies in its ability to transform one's approach to life's challenges, not just in providing a temporary respite. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

c) This interpretation, though recognizing one aspect of silence's value, overlooks the passage's emphasis on silence as a means for introspection and personal enlightenment. The text delves into the benefits of silence on an individual level, focusing on the inner journey and self-discovery rather than external

communication. While meaningful conversations are important, the passage points to a more profound engagement with silence that facilitates a deeper understanding of oneself, rather than its role in facilitating dialogue with others. Therefore, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

d) This option misinterprets the passage's focus, which is not on the enhancement of external sounds but on the internal clarity and peace that silence brings. While a quieter environment might indeed make external sounds more noticeable, the passage's core message is about the introspective silence that allows for a deeper engagement with one's thoughts and emotions. It highlights how silence enriches the inner life, leading to a heightened sense of self-awareness and connection with the world, rather than simply amplifying the physical sounds within it. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

3. **Answer: C**

Reference Line: "This journey towards self-discovery and awareness is why seekers and sages throughout history have periodically practiced maun vrat, or the vow of silence."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: a) As a challenging endeavour that only a few can truly appreciate and understand.

This option incorrectly suggests exclusivity and difficulty in appreciating silence, contradicting the passage's inclusive and universal portrayal of silence as beneficial. The text emphasizes that the experience of silence, while profound, is accessible to all who seek it, rather than being a rarified state comprehensible only to a select few. It portrays engaging with silence as a natural and enriching practice that, while it may require effort and mindfulness, is ultimately rewarding and transformative for anyone willing to embark on the journey. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) While the passage acknowledges the stress-relieving aspects of silence, this option narrows its scope to temporary relief and self-hypnosis, overlooking the broader and more profound impacts highlighted. Silence is depicted not just as a tool for momentary respite but as a gateway to lasting personal growth, self-discovery, and enlightenment. The experience of engaging with silence is framed as a deep, meditative practice that transcends simple stress relief, offering insights into the self and the nature of existence. Thus, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

c) This option accurately reflects the passage's depiction of silence as a meditative and transformative experience. It highlights how silence serves as a profound journey of self-exploration, allowing individuals to confront their innermost thoughts, emotions, and beliefs. This process is likened to meditation, emphasizing the introspective and contemplative nature of silence, which facilitates a deeper understanding of oneself and one's place in the universe. The passage suggests that through silence, one can achieve a state of heightened awareness and self-discovery, making this option the correct answer. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

d) This option mischaracterizes the passage's message, which portrays the engagement with silence as an active, intentional, and deeply beneficial practice. The text underscores that listening to the sound of silence is far from a passive or superficial activity; rather, it is a dynamic process of introspection and self-exploration that demands mindfulness and openness to change. The benefits of such engagement are described as significant and multifaceted, contributing to personal growth, enhanced self-awareness, and a profound sense of peace. Therefore, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

4. **Answer: D**

Reference Line: "Others interpret this experience as hearing the voice of one's soul in communion with the Absolute..."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: a) This option is antithetical to the meaning of "communion" as presented in the passage. "Communion" implies a harmonious and intimate connection, whereas "disagreement" suggests conflict and dissonance. The passage uses "communion" to describe a deep, spiritual union with the Absolute or the ultimate reality, emphasizing a state of oneness and harmony that contradicts the notion of disagreement. The context calls for a synonym that captures the essence of a profound and peaceful connection, making this option incorrect. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) While "conversation" might imply a form of communication, it does not fully encompass the depth and spiritual significance of "communion" as used in the passage. "Communion" suggests a more profound, non-verbal, and soulful engagement with the highest truth or the Absolute, going beyond mere dialogue to denote a deep, intrinsic connection. The term evokes a sense of unity and spiritual intimacy that "conversation" alone fails to capture, as it lacks the element of a deeper, soul-level engagement implied by "communion." Therefore, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

c) This option directly contradicts the meaning of "communion." Instead of implying separation, "communion" indicates a close and harmonious connection with the fundamental essence or the Absolute. The passage describes a spiritual union that brings one closer to the ultimate reality, not further away. "Communion" is about bridging gaps and fostering a deep, intimate bond with the spiritual or existential ground of being, making the notion of separation entirely inappropriate for capturing its essence. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

d) This option accurately captures the essence of "communion" as described in the passage. "Communion" refers to a profound, spiritual connection or union with the Absolute or the supreme being, characterized by deep understanding, harmony, and oneness. The term conveys a sense of intimate engagement with the ultimate reality, transcending mere physical or intellectual interaction to encompass a holistic and spiritual union. This interpretation aligns with the passage's portrayal of communion as a deeply meaningful and transformative experience, making it the correct synonym. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

5. **Answer:** C

Reference Line: "This silence is not merely a lack of sound but a canvas for the inner symphony of thoughts, emotions, and revelations..."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: a) This option stands in stark contrast to the passage's message, which elevates the role of silence in fostering personal growth and enlightenment. The text suggests that silence is not merely a neutral or unnecessary aspect of life but a fundamental component of self-discovery and inner peace. It argues that through silence, individuals can engage more deeply with their thoughts, feelings, and the essence of their being, leading to significant insights and transformations. Silence is portrayed as a vital tool for introspection and the cultivation of a richer, more meaningful existence. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) This interpretation undermines the profound impact of silence as conveyed in the passage. Rather than serving as a passive backdrop, silence is depicted as an active and essential medium for personal exploration and growth. The passage highlights how silence creates a space for the inner voice to emerge more clearly, facilitating a deeper understanding of oneself and fostering a connection with the universal truths. Silence is presented as a dynamic force that propels individuals forward on their path to self-discovery and enlightenment, not as a mere background element. Therefore, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

c) This option encapsulates the central theme of the passage, which posits silence as an indispensable tool for personal development. The text elaborates on how silence, far from being empty or void, is filled with the potential for profound introspection and revelation. It serves as a canvas upon which the inner symphony of thoughts, emotions, and insights can play out, leading to a deeper understanding of oneself and a more enlightened perspective on life. Silence is portrayed as the key to unlocking the inner realms of consciousness, facilitating a journey of self-discovery that is both enriching and transformative. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

d) This option misinterprets the passage's perspective on silence, which, rather than advocating for avoidance, celebrates its value in personal growth. The text suggests that engaging with silence does not lead to isolation but instead fosters a deeper connection with oneself and, by extension, with the world. Silence is shown to enhance one's capacity for empathy, understanding, and presence, contrary to causing disconnection. It is through silence that individuals can reach a higher level of awareness and connectedness, both internally and externally, making this option a misrepresentation of the passage's message. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

6. **Answer: B**

Reference Line: "In embracing the sound of silence, we open ourselves to a world of introspection and enlightenment."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: a) This option contradicts the passage's affirmation of silence as a viable and enriching path to happiness. The text posits that happiness derived from silence and introspection is not only realistic but foundational for a deeply satisfying and meaningful life. It challenges the notion that tangible success is the sole or superior route to happiness, suggesting instead that true contentment arises from within, through the practice of silence and self-reflection. The pursuit of happiness through silence is presented as a legitimate and profound journey, not a distraction from other forms of success. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) This option perfectly aligns with the passage's depiction of the pursuit of happiness through silence. It highlights how silence facilitates a deep, introspective journey that leads to greater peace, understanding, and fulfillment. The text suggests that this path allows individuals to connect with their innermost selves and the essence of existence, uncovering sources of joy and contentment that are independent of external circumstances. The pursuit of happiness through silence is framed as a deeply rewarding and enlightening process, offering insights and experiences that enrich one's life in profound ways. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

c) This option misrepresents the passage's message, which emphasizes the enduring impact of silence on achieving happiness. The text argues that the benefits derived from silence are not fleeting or superficial but deeply transformative and lasting. By fostering a connection with one's inner self and the broader universe, silence leads to insights and changes that contribute to a sustained sense of fulfillment and joy. The passage suggests that happiness found through silence is rooted in a deep understanding and acceptance of oneself, leading to a lasting contentment that transcends temporary states. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

d) This interpretation overlooks the passage's portrayal of silence as an active and profound engagement with the self, including the complexities of human emotions. Far from being passive, the text describes the pursuit of happiness through silence as an introspective and dynamic process that involves confronting and understanding one's emotions and thoughts. This approach is shown to be deeply effective in navigating the intricacies of the human experience, offering a pathway to reconcile and integrate various aspects of oneself. The passage underscores that silence is a tool for actively exploring and addressing the full spectrum of human emotions, leading to a more harmonious and fulfilled life. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

7. **Answer: C**

Reference Lines: "This new legislation, which supersedes the Forest (Conservation) Rules of 2022, raised concerns among environmentalists and conservationists that it could potentially weaken the safeguards provided by the Forest Conservation Act of 1980 and the pivotal Godavarman judgment."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: a) An optimistic approach would imply a focus on the positive outcomes and potential benefits of the legislation, presenting it as a forward step in forest conservation efforts. The text, however, delves into the complexities and challenges posed by the new law, indicating a more critical and evaluative stance rather than a purely positive outlook. The emphasis on potential drawbacks and the concerns of environmentalists shows a depth of analysis rather than a simplistic positive spin. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) An indifferent stance would suggest a lack of engagement with the implications of the legislation, possibly presenting facts without delving into their significance or impact. Contrary to this, the author engages deeply with the concerns raised by the environmental community, reflecting on how the legislation compares with previous laws and its potential to alter conservation practices. This demonstrates a committed and concerned approach to the subject matter, rather than an indifferent one. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

c) The analytical approach is confirmed through the author's methodical examination of the legislation's implications, comparing it with prior laws and considering its potential impacts on forest conservation. The discussion goes beyond mere reporting, incorporating an analysis of concerns raised by the environmental and conservationist communities, and evaluating the broader implications of these legislative changes. This thorough and reasoned examination aligns with an analytical approach. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

d) An alarmist approach would be characterized by a focus on the most extreme potential negative outcomes, possibly exaggerating the dangers and employing a sensational tone to provoke fear or immediate action. The author's treatment of the subject, while cautious and concerned, remains grounded in reasoned argumentation and the perspectives of experts, avoiding sensationalism or undue exaggeration. The tone is more informative and cautionary than alarmist. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

8. **Answer: B**

Reference Line: "The Supreme Court's insistence on compliance with the 1996 order by the states and Union Territories, setting a deadline for the submission of review reports, highlights the ongoing tension between development interests and environmental conservation."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: a) Suggesting that the Court prioritizes economic benefits over established forest definitions misrepresents the Court's actual stance as described in the passage. The emphasis is on the legal framework for forest conservation, particularly adherence to the Godavarman judgment, which is focused on maintaining and enforcing established definitions of forests for their protection, rather than facilitating economic benefits at the expense of environmental considerations. This misinterpretation of the Court's priorities is not supported by the passage. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) The directive for strict compliance with the 1996 Godavarman judgment's forest definition is a clear reflection of the Court's stance, emphasizing the importance of adhering to established legal precedents for forest conservation. The passage outlines the Court's active role in ensuring that the legal definition of forests, as established in the Godavarman judgment, is upheld, highlighting a proactive approach towards environmental conservation. This direct action reinforces the Court's commitment to protecting forest areas through legal means. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

c) Suggesting that the Court favours reclassifying forests for development projects misrepresents the stance outlined in the passage. The Court's emphasis on adherence to the Godavarman judgment and the protection of forests indicates a commitment to conservation efforts, not a reclassification of forest lands for development purposes. This option inaccurately portrays the Court's priorities and actions concerning forest conservation. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

d) The suggestion that the Court leaves forest definition decisions to states and Union Territories is incorrect, as the passage clearly outlines the Supreme Court's directive for compliance with the Godavarman judgment. This indicates a centralized legal standard for forest definition and protection, rather than delegating these critical decisions to local jurisdictions. The Court's proactive stance demonstrates a national-level commitment to forest conservation, countering the implication of this option. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

9. **Answer: C**

Reference Line: "The reduction in forest areas not only exacerbates environmental degradation but also increases the frequency and intensity of human-animal conflicts."

Difficulty Level: Easy

Explanation: a) The establishment of zoos and safaris as a potential benefit from reduced forest areas is not supported by the passage. Instead, the focus is on the negative consequences of such reductions, specifically environmental degradation and human-animal conflicts. This option overlooks the critical concerns raised by the author about the impact of diminishing forest cover on biodiversity and human-wildlife interactions. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) While economic development from non-forest activities might be seen as a potential benefit, the passage underscores the environmental costs associated with reducing forest areas. The focus on the negative impacts, such as environmental degradation and increased human-animal conflicts, highlights a concern for the sustainability and health of ecosystems, rather than an endorsement of economic development at the expense of environmental integrity. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

c) The exacerbation of environmental degradation and the increase in human-animal conflicts as a result of reduced forest areas is directly addressed in the passage. This reflects a deep concern for the consequences of diminishing forest cover, including the loss of biodiversity, ecosystem services, and the increasing frequency and intensity of conflicts between humans and wildlife. The author highlights these issues as critical concerns, underscoring the importance of maintaining forest areas for environmental and societal well-being. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

d) The improvement of defense and public utility infrastructure in specific regions is not the focus of the passage. While such developments might occur, the passage centers on the broader environmental implications of reduced forest areas, particularly the negative impacts on ecosystems and human-wildlife interactions. This option diverts attention from the environmental concerns emphasized by the author, failing to address the core issue of forest conservation. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

10. **Answer: D**

Reference Line: "The backdrop to this legal and environmental discourse is the alarming rate at which India's forest cover has been diminishing."

Difficulty Level: Easy

Explanation: a) Describing the rate as "slightly concerning but generally manageable" underplays the severity implied by "alarming rate." The passage suggests a level of decline that is beyond mere concern and challenges the adequacy of current conservation efforts, highlighting the need for urgent and effective action to address the rapid loss of forest cover. This minimization does not capture the gravity of the situation as conveyed in the passage. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) Suggesting a "slow and unlikely to have significant immediate effects" pace of decline contradicts the urgency implied by "alarming rate." The passage indicates a rapid and significant reduction in forest cover, posing immediate and serious environmental threats. This option fails to acknowledge the critical nature of the situation, as described by the author. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

c) Although "alarming rate" indicates a high level of concern, suggesting "widespread panic and immediate action from all sectors of society" may exaggerate the response to the situation. The passage implies a critical need for action but does not necessarily indicate a state of panic. The focus is on the urgency for conservation efforts, not on a panic-driven response. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

d) Describing the pace of decline as "very concerning and necessitates urgent action" accurately captures the essence of "alarming rate." The passage conveys a situation where the rapid loss of forest cover is of significant environmental concern, requiring immediate and effective measures to mitigate its impacts. This reflects the serious nature of the decline and the critical need for conservation efforts. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

11. **Answer: C**

Reference Line: "The Supreme Court's insistence on compliance with the 1996 order by the states and Union Territories, setting a deadline for the submission of review reports, highlights the ongoing tension between development interests and environmental conservation."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: a) The endorsement of the new legislation as a positive step by the Supreme Court is not supported by the passage. The focus is rather on the Court's insistence on adherence to the Godavarman judgment and the established legal framework for forest conservation. This misrepresentation suggests a level of approval not indicated in the text, overlooking the Court's actual emphasis on legal compliance and conservation. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) Suggesting that the Supreme Court has remained neutral or offered no opinion misinterprets the Court's active directive for compliance with the Godavarman judgment. The passage indicates a clear stance by

the Court, demanding adherence to established definitions of forests and emphasizing the importance of conservation efforts, rather than a neutral or passive position. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

c) The demand for strict compliance with the previous judgment to protect forest areas is explicitly stated in the passage, reflecting the Supreme Court's directive. This action underscores the Court's commitment to upholding legal precedents for forest conservation, highlighting the ongoing tension between development interests and environmental protection. The Court's directive is a clear indication of its proactive stance on maintaining forest conservation standards. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

d) The request for states to prioritize economic development over forest conservation is not indicated in the passage. The Supreme Court's actions, as described, emphasize the protection of forest areas and adherence to legal precedents for conservation, contradicting the notion of prioritizing economic development at the expense of environmental integrity. This misrepresents the Court's focus and directive concerning forest conservation. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

12. **Answer: A**

Reference Line: "The backdrop to this legal and environmental discourse is the alarming rate at which India's forest cover has been diminishing."

Difficulty Level: Easy

Explanation: a) Employing a metaphor, the phrase likens the situation or context of the legal and environmental discussions to a physical backdrop, suggesting that the diminishing forest cover sets the stage for the discourse. This use of metaphor does not compare two things using "like" or "as" but rather describes one thing as being the contextual foundation for another, effectively employing a figurative language to deepen the understanding of the situation's significance. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

b) A simile, which requires the use of "like" or "as" to compare two different things, is not used in this phrase. The direct likening of the context to a backdrop without the use of comparative words does not meet the criteria for a simile, making this option incorrect. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

c) Personification involves giving human characteristics to non-human objects or concepts, which is not the technique used in this phrase. The context of the discourse is not described with human qualities; rather, it is set as a foundational background, making the option incorrect. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

d) Metonymy, which involves substituting the name of one thing with the name of another closely associated with it, does not accurately describe the use of language in this phrase. The description of the situation as a "backdrop" does not substitute but rather conceptualizes the context, thus not fitting the definition of metonymy. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

13. **Answer: B**

Reference Line: "Despite India's particularly continuous civilization, the formal practice of conservation is said to have emerged with the establishment of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) by the British in 1902."

Difficulty Level: Easy

Explanation: a) This option suggests that formal conservation practices in India began in 1857, during the early British colonial period. However, this date predates the actual establishment of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), which was set up in 1902. The mention of 1857 might confuse readers by implying an earlier start to these practices than historically accurate, which could lead to misunderstandings about the evolution of conservation efforts in India. Despite the significance of the year 1857 in Indian history, notably for the Sepoy Mutiny or the First War of Independence, it does not mark the beginning of formal conservation practices. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) This is the correct answer because it aligns directly with the historical fact that the ASI was established by the British in 1902 to oversee archaeological excavations and conservation efforts in India. This marked the formal beginning of organized conservation practices in the country, introducing a systematic approach to preserving India's rich cultural heritage. The establishment of the ASI was a significant step towards

recognizing and protecting historical sites and artifacts, reflecting a growing awareness and appreciation of India's ancient civilizations and architectural wonders. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

c) Linking the establishment of the ASI to India's independence in 1947 is misleading and incorrect. The ASI was actually established much earlier, and its founding is unrelated to the political changes occurring at the time of India's independence from British rule. Suggesting a connection might confuse readers into thinking that the initiation of formal conservation practices was a direct result of India gaining independence, which overlooks the historical context and the precedents set by the British in the field of archaeology and heritage conservation. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

d) Suggesting that the ASI was established in 1980 as part of India's modernization efforts in heritage conservation significantly misrepresents the timeline and development of conservation practices in the country. By 1980, the ASI had already been in operation for nearly eight decades, playing a crucial role in the preservation and study of India's archaeological sites and historical monuments. This option inaccurately portrays the evolution of conservation efforts in India, suggesting a much later start than is historically accurate and ignoring the contributions made by the ASI throughout the 20th century. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

14. **Answer:** A

Reference Line: "Unlike the widely prevalent architect-mason-contractor model, traditional conservation efforts involved a varied ensemble of professionals such as craftspeople, astrologers, priests and local heads, ecologists, and more."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: a) Reflecting the passage's emphasis on a dynamic and inclusive approach to heritage site conservation in India, this option is the most aligned with the author's perspective. It highlights the integration of cultural practices, rituals, and community engagement in the conservation process, underscoring the belief that preserving heritage sites is not merely about maintaining physical structures but also about honouring and perpetuating the cultural and spiritual traditions associated with these places. This approach is indicative of a broader understanding of conservation that values the lived and symbolic aspects of heritage, making it a participatory and culturally resonant endeavour. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

b) This option misinterprets the passage by suggesting that conservation in India rigidly follows the architect-mason-contractor model, ignoring traditional practices. Contrary to this assertion, the passage clearly indicates that traditional conservation efforts in India are far more encompassing and integrated, involving a diverse group of stakeholders including craftspeople, religious figures, and local communities. This inclusive approach signifies a departure from the conventional model mentioned, emphasizing the importance of incorporating traditional knowledge and practices in conservation efforts, thereby enriching the process with cultural depth and community relevance. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

c) Claiming that modern conservation efforts in India completely disregard the involvement of local communities and traditional practices directly contradicts the passage's content. The passage underscores the significance of integrating rituals, cultural traditions, and community participation in the conservation process, highlighting how these elements are intrinsic to the effective preservation of heritage sites. This misrepresentation overlooks the nuanced and holistic approach adopted in India, where conservation is seen as a culturally embedded practice that respects and revitalizes traditional knowledge and community engagement. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

d) Suggesting that Indian conservation projects are less complex and easier to manage than those in other parts of the world oversimplifies the unique challenges and complexities inherent in India's conservation efforts. The passage points out the intricate balance between preserving cultural heritage, accommodating diverse traditions, and navigating modernization pressures, which collectively contribute to the complexity of conservation projects in India. This option fails to recognize the nuanced interplay between various stakeholders, the depth of cultural considerations, and the logistical challenges involved in conservation, thereby misrepresenting the passage's depiction of the situation. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

15. **Answer:** C

Reference Line: "The conservation of temples, residences, and other heritage sites involves rituals that go beyond the tangible elements."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: a) This statement is accurate as it reflects the passage's information regarding the establishment of the ASI by the British in 1902 as the starting point of formal conservation practices in India. It acknowledges the historical context within which the ASI was founded and its role in institutionalizing the preservation and study of India's archaeological sites and cultural heritage. This recognition of the ASI's founding is crucial to understanding the evolution of conservation practices in India, highlighting a significant shift towards a more systematic and organized approach to heritage conservation. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer because it is true.

b) Aligning with the passage's description, this option correctly captures the essence of conservation efforts in India, which are characterized by a deep integration of cultural and spiritual practices. The mention of rituals and seeking approvals from deities and trees underscores the holistic and culturally rich approach to conservation in India, where physical preservation is intertwined with spiritual and community practices. This approach reflects a deep-rooted belief in the interconnectedness of the physical and spiritual realms, emphasizing the importance of cultural continuity and respect for traditional knowledge in the conservation process. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer because it is true.

c) This is the correct answer because it inaccurately characterizes traditional Indian conservation projects as focusing solely on physical restoration, ignoring the cultural essence. The passage, however, highlights the significance of rituals, cultural traditions, and community involvement in the conservation process, indicating that these efforts go beyond mere physical restoration. It emphasizes that conservation in India is deeply embedded in cultural and spiritual practices, underscoring the importance of preserving the intangible aspects of heritage alongside the tangible. This misrepresentation of the passage's content overlooks the holistic approach to conservation in India, which values the cultural significance and rituals as integral components of preservation efforts. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

d) This statement accurately reflects the passage's discussion on the challenges faced by conservation efforts in India, particularly highlighting the difficulty of maintaining the relevance of heritage sites amidst societal changes. It recognizes the dynamic nature of society and the need for conservation practices to adapt and respond to evolving cultural, social, and environmental contexts. This acknowledgment of the challenges involved in keeping heritage sites relevant underscores the complexity of conservation work, which requires balancing historical preservation with contemporary relevance. The passage suggests that addressing these challenges is crucial for the effective and meaningful conservation of heritage sites, indicating an awareness of the nuanced and multifaceted nature of conservation efforts. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer because it is true.

16. **Answer:** B

Reference Line: "The Indian built environment constantly negotiates ancient traditions, diverse population, and globalised ambitions."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: a) This option limits the meaning of "negotiates" to a specific context of formal business discussions aimed at reaching agreements, which does not accurately capture the usage of the term in the passage. The passage employs "negotiates" in a broader, more metaphorical sense to describe how the Indian built environment deals with the complexities and challenges posed by its rich cultural heritage, diverse population, and aspirations for global integration. This interpretation requires understanding "negotiates" as navigating or managing through these complexities rather than engaging in formal negotiations. The passage suggests a process of continuous adaptation and reconciliation of various factors, which is not confined to the narrow scope of business agreements. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) This is the correct answer because it encapsulates the nuanced meaning of "negotiates" as used in the passage, referring to the process of managing or navigating through complex situations or obstacles. In the context of the passage, "negotiates" conveys the idea of the Indian built environment engaging in a

dynamic process of balancing ancient traditions with contemporary demands and global influences. This interpretation acknowledges the multifaceted challenges involved in preserving cultural heritage while accommodating modern development and changing societal needs. It reflects an understanding of negotiation as a metaphor for the delicate and ongoing effort to harmonize diverse and sometimes conflicting elements within the built environment. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

c) Suggesting that "negotiates" means legally binding agreements between two parties restricts the term to a legal context, which is not applicable to the passage's use of the word. The passage uses "negotiates" in a broader sense to describe the adaptive and integrative processes the Indian built environment undergoes in reconciling traditional and modern elements. This interpretation goes beyond the legal connotations of forming binding agreements and encompasses a more abstract process of adjustment and accommodation. The passage implies a continuous engagement with the complexities of cultural heritage, population diversity, and globalization, which cannot be adequately described by the legalistic interpretation of negotiation. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

d) Framing "negotiates" as competing for dominance in a challenging environment simplifies the term's usage in the passage to imply a struggle for supremacy, which misses the nuanced meaning intended. The passage describes the Indian built environment's efforts to navigate the complexities of preserving tradition while embracing modernity as a process of negotiation, rather than competition. This understanding of "negotiates" emphasizes cooperation, adaptation, and balance, rather than a confrontational battle for dominance. It suggests a more harmonious and constructive approach to dealing with the challenges posed by integrating diverse cultural, historical, and contemporary influences. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

17. **Answer:** A

Reference Line: Entire passage

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: a) An optimistic tone is characterized by a positive outlook, hopefulness, and a focus on the potential for positive outcomes. The passage exudes this tone through its appreciation of the unique and innovative approaches to conservation in India, highlighting the successful integration of traditional practices, community engagement, and international collaboration. It portrays the conservation efforts as not only preserving physical structures but also revitalizing cultural traditions and fostering a sense of community ownership and participation. This optimism is rooted in a belief in the potential for conservation practices to enrich societal values, enhance cultural understanding, and contribute to sustainable development. The passage's focus on the strengths and innovative aspects of India's conservation practices, rather than dwelling on challenges or limitations, reinforces its optimistic tone, suggesting confidence in the future of heritage conservation in India. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

b) A sceptical tone implies doubt, questioning, and often a critical examination of the subject matter, which is not reflected in the passage. The passage, instead of casting doubt on the effectiveness or value of conservation efforts in India, celebrates the incorporation of diverse professionals, community involvement, and the blending of traditional and modern practices. It acknowledges challenges but does so in a way that emphasizes ongoing efforts to address them, rather than questioning the feasibility or validity of these efforts. The passage's approach is more affirmational than interrogative, aiming to highlight the positive aspects and potential of conservation practices rather than to undermine or question them. This alignment with an appreciative and hopeful perspective contrasts with a sceptical tone, which would prioritize scrutiny and doubt over celebration and optimism. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

c) While the passage provides information and discusses various aspects of conservation efforts in India, its tone goes beyond mere neutrality. Neutrality implies an impartial or unbiased presentation of facts without any indication of the author's attitudes or opinions. However, the passage conveys a clear appreciation for the holistic and community-centered approach to conservation in India, suggesting a positive evaluation of these practices. It articulates a perspective that values cultural heritage, community participation, and the integration of traditional knowledge in conservation efforts. This evaluative stance, characterized by an acknowledgment of the unique contributions and potential of Indian conservation

practices, indicates a tone that is more optimistic and positive than strictly neutral. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

d) A critical tone would involve highlighting flaws, shortcomings, or areas of concern in a manner that emphasizes criticism or negative evaluation. The passage, however, does not focus on criticizing the conservation practices in India. Instead, it presents an optimistic view of the unique approaches to conservation, recognizing the challenges but also highlighting the innovative solutions and the importance of community and cultural engagement. The discussion of challenges is framed within a context of overcoming them and advancing conservation efforts, rather than as a basis for critique. This approach, which looks at potential and positive aspects rather than dwelling on negatives, distinguishes the tone from being critical. The passage aims to illuminate the strengths and opportunities in India's conservation practices, not to critique or diminish them. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

18. **Answer:** D

Reference Line: "Unlike the widely prevalent architect-mason-contractor model, traditional conservation efforts involved a varied ensemble of professionals such as craftspeople, astrologers, priests and local heads, ecologists, and more."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: a) This option simplifies the complex landscape of conservation efforts in India to a singular historical event—the founding of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in 1902. While the ASI's establishment marked a significant institutional effort towards preservation and conservation of historical monuments and archaeological sites across India, conservation practices in the country have a rich and varied history that extends both before and after the ASI's establishment. These practices encompass traditional methods, community involvement, and the integration of various cultural and religious considerations into the conservation process. The passage's emphasis on a diverse mix of professionals and community involvement in conservation efforts suggests a more nuanced and collaborative approach than what this option implies. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) This statement mischaracterizes the essence of traditional conservation practices in India as described in the passage. Rather than prioritizing expert advice over community input, traditional conservation in India is portrayed as a collaborative and inclusive process. It involves not just experts in architecture or conservation, but also a wide range of community stakeholders including craftspeople, religious figures, and local leaders. This approach underscores the importance of integrating local knowledge, traditions, and cultural practices into conservation efforts, ensuring that these projects are respectful of and relevant to the communities they serve. By highlighting the involvement of a diverse group of participants, the passage clearly values community input as much as, if not more than, expert advice in the conservation process. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

c) This option directly contradicts the information presented in the passage. Far from excluding rituals and cultural traditions, the passage suggests that contemporary conservation projects in India actively incorporate these elements. The inclusion of astrologers, priests, and other cultural figures in the conservation process is indicative of a holistic approach that respects and preserves the cultural and spiritual significance of the sites being conserved. This approach not only ensures the physical restoration of historical sites but also maintains their cultural vitality and relevance to the communities for whom these sites hold significance. The passage underlines the importance of such inclusivity, debunking the notion that contemporary conservation efforts disregard cultural traditions. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

d) This option accurately captures the essence of conservation efforts in India as described in the passage. It highlights the inclusive and multidisciplinary nature of conservation practices, which extend beyond the conventional architect-mason-contractor model to include a wide array of professionals such as craftspeople, astrologers, priests, local heads, ecologists, and more. This approach not only ensures a more comprehensive understanding and addressing of the conservation needs of historical sites but also fosters a sense of community ownership and involvement in the preservation process. By valuing the contributions of various stakeholders, conservation efforts in India are portrayed as being enriched by a

blend of professional expertise and community wisdom. This option reflects the passage's depiction of a collaborative and inclusive conservation culture. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

19. **Answer:** C

Reference Line: "Appearances do affect the demand for employment, interpersonal relationships, social relationships, etc."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: a) This option suggests a dismissive view of the importance of appearances, implying that they are merely surface-level attributes without significant influence on societal functions or individual lives. However, the passage contradicts this perspective by highlighting how appearances significantly affect employment opportunities, interpersonal relationships, and social dynamics. By pointing out the tangible effects of appearances in these critical areas, the passage asserts their value beyond mere superficiality. Therefore, this dismissal fails to capture the nuanced discussion presented. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) This choice downplays the role of appearances, suggesting that any emphasis on their importance is exaggerated. However, the passage directly counters this by detailing the substantial role appearances play in shaping opportunities and interactions in both personal and professional contexts. The assertion that appearances have minimal impact overlooks the evidence and examples provided that demonstrate their critical influence across various facets of life. Thus, this option oversimplifies the passage's content and misinterprets the author's stance. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

c) This option aligns with the passage's central argument that appearances significantly influence how individuals are perceived and interact within society. The reference line explicitly supports this viewpoint by illustrating the broad spectrum of life aspects—such as employment, interpersonal relationships, and social relationships—that are affected by appearances. This choice encapsulates the author's perspective on the pervasive impact of appearances, acknowledging their power to shape perceptions and interactions. Therefore, it accurately reflects the passage's message. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

d) While social media has amplified focus on appearances, suggesting that it is solely a recent phenomenon neglects the historical context in which appearances have always played a significant role in human society. The passage suggests a broader, more enduring impact of appearances, transcending the advent of social media. This option inaccurately narrows the scope of the discussion to a modern context, overlooking the longstanding human concern with appearances and their effects. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

20. **Answer:** A

Reference Line: "Social media has a multifaceted face that offers so many things either positively or negatively."

Difficulty Level: Easy

Explanation: a) This idiom perfectly encapsulates the dual nature of social media, as described in the passage. It conveys the idea that social media, while offering numerous benefits and opportunities for positive engagement, simultaneously harbors potential harms such as fostering unrealistic expectations, self-doubt, and jealousy. The passage's reference to social media's "multifaceted face" aligns with this idiom, highlighting its capability to impact individuals both positively and negatively. This choice adeptly reflects the nuanced view of social media presented in the passage. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

b) This idiom refers to avoiding the main topic or issue, not directly addressing the point at hand. It does not relate to the passage's discussion on social media, which directly confronts the complex effects of social media on individuals' perceptions and interactions. The passage explicitly addresses the positive and negative aspects of social media, making this idiom inappropriate for summarizing the passage's content on social media's impact. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

c) This idiom implies that something is very easy to understand or accomplish, which contradicts the passage's portrayal of social media's impact as complex and multifaceted. The passage suggests that navigating the benefits and drawbacks of social media is a nuanced challenge, rather than a simple task.

Therefore, this idiom fails to capture the essence of the passage's discussion on social media. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

d) This idiom is used to describe something happening unexpectedly or without warning, which does not align with the passage's examination of social media's well-documented and multifaceted effects on society. The passage presents a deliberate analysis of social media's impacts, both positive and negative, which are recognized and not sudden or surprising. Thus, this idiom does not accurately represent the passage's content regarding social media. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

21. **Answer: B**

Reference Line: "Appearances do affect the demand for employment, interpersonal relationships, social relationships, etc."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: a) While the passage acknowledges the influence of appearances on personal relationships, it also underscores their significant impact on a broader spectrum, including employment and social interactions. By suggesting that appearances primarily affect personal relationships, this option narrowly focuses on one aspect, failing to capture the comprehensive impact outlined in the passage. The passage indicates that appearances affect various dimensions of life, not just personal relationships. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) This option directly reflects the passage's assertion that appearances profoundly affect not only employment opportunities but also the quality and nature of social interactions. The reference line explicitly mentions the impact of appearances on "the demand for employment, interpersonal relationships, social relationships, etc.," thereby validating this option as the most accurate representation of the passage's viewpoint. It acknowledges the multifaceted influence of appearances, aligning with the passage's comprehensive discussion. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

c) This option inaccurately represents the passage's content by suggesting that appearances impact happiness but downplays their influence on professional success. The passage, however, explicitly states that appearances significantly affect employment opportunities, contradicting the notion of minimal effect on professional success. By providing a partial view that overlooks the established link between appearances and professional opportunities, this option misinterprets the passage's comprehensive perspective. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

d) This choice understates the role of appearances by depicting them as minor factors with limited consequences beyond first impressions. However, the passage outlines a broader and more substantial impact of appearances on various life aspects, including employment, interpersonal relationships, and social dynamics. This option fails to acknowledge the depth of influence attributed to appearances in the passage, thereby misrepresenting the author's argument. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

22. **Answer: C**

Reference Line: "Research has also stated that appearance or looks can even affect human happiness."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: a) This option narrows the impact of appearance on happiness to its influence through social media, which the passage suggests is only one of many factors. While social media's role in shaping perceptions of appearance is acknowledged, the passage asserts a direct and broader impact of appearance on happiness, encompassing aspects such as employment and social relationships. By focusing solely on social media, this option overlooks the comprehensive influence of appearance on happiness as discussed in the passage. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) This choice contradicts the passage, which explicitly states that appearance affects human happiness, indicating a significant rather than negligible impact. The passage provides evidence of the profound effects that appearances can have on various aspects of life, directly linking these effects to overall happiness. This option dismisses the documented influence of appearance on happiness, misrepresenting the passage's findings and conclusions. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

c) This option accurately captures the passage's assertion by recognizing the broad impact of appearance on human happiness. It reflects the passage's discussion on how appearance influences employment, social interactions, and personal perceptions, thereby affecting overall happiness. This comprehensive view acknowledges the multifaceted role of appearance in shaping life experiences and happiness, in line with the passage's content. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

d) This choice overlooks the passage's discussion on the importance of appearance, incorrectly suggesting that it has no impact on happiness. The passage explicitly links appearance to happiness, detailing how perceptions of appearance influence not only personal satisfaction but also social and professional interactions. By asserting that happiness is exclusively a result of personal achievements, this option disregards the nuanced relationship between appearance and happiness presented in the passage. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

23. **Answer:** B

Reference Line: "This would tend to create a distorted image perception."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: a) The option suggests that social media serves as a platform for positive self-expression, potentially boosting users' self-esteem. It implies a beneficial impact, focusing on the positive aspects of social interactions online. However, the passage explicitly addresses the negative repercussions of social media, emphasizing how it fosters a distorted view of reality. This distortion is not conducive to self-esteem but rather exacerbates self-doubt and jealousy among users by presenting an unrealistic standard of beauty and lifestyle that is difficult, if not impossible, to achieve. The emphasis on the detrimental effects contradicts this option's suggestion of a positive influence. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) This option accurately reflects the passage's discussion concerning the impact of social media on individual perceptions. It highlights how social media contributes to creating an unrealistic benchmark for beauty, success, and lifestyle, leading individuals to compare themselves unfavourably with others. This comparison often results in increased feelings of inadequacy, self-doubt, and jealousy, as users are exposed to curated and often edited portrayals of others' lives. This distorted perception of reality can significantly affect mental health, promoting dissatisfaction and a distorted self-image. The passage underscores these negative dynamics, making this option the most accurate representation of its content. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

c) Suggesting that social media has no significant impact on individuals' perceptions of their appearance overlooks the substantial evidence to the contrary presented in the passage. The text clearly outlines how social media platforms play a pivotal role in shaping users' self-perception, primarily in negative ways. By ignoring the documented effects of social media on body image issues, self-esteem, and the constant comparison with unrealistic standards, this option fails to recognize the depth of influence these platforms wield over individual self-perception. The passage's focus on the negative consequences directly contradicts the notion of a negligible impact. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

d) Proposing that social media provides a realistic and healthy platform for comparison simplifies and misrepresents the passage's argument. The text details how social media often exacerbates harmful comparisons rather than fostering healthy or realistic ones. Users are bombarded with idealized images that may not accurately reflect real life, leading to unrealistic expectations and pressures. This environment can hardly be considered healthy, as it promotes dissatisfaction and a distorted sense of self rather than encouraging acceptance and realism. The passage critiques the very nature of comparison fostered by social media, making this option a misinterpretation of its content. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

24. **Answer:** B

Reference Line: "The psychology of appearance can simply be stated as what, how, and why aspects of an individual's looks and appearance impact the way they think, feel, and behave."

Difficulty Level: Easy

Explanation: a) The Superficiality of Social Media: This option suggests a focus on the shallow aspects of appearance as portrayed through social media platforms. While social media significantly influences how individuals perceive and present themselves, the passage evidently explores the broader implications of

appearance on one's life, beyond the digital representation. The passage delves into the psychological aspects of appearance, including its effects on personal and professional relationships, self-perception, and behaviour in various social contexts. Therefore, this choice narrowly confines the discussion to the realm of social media, overlooking the extensive impact of appearance in real-world interactions and self-concept. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) **The Complex Influence of Appearance on Life:** This option broadens the scope to encompass the multifaceted ways in which appearance affects various aspects of life. It aligns with the passage's exploration of the psychological dynamics of appearance, including the interplay between looks and personal identity, social interactions, and emotional well-being. By addressing the "what, how, and why" of appearance's impact, this title accurately reflects the passage's comprehensive examination of the topic. It acknowledges the depth and complexity of appearance's role in shaping thoughts, feelings, and behaviours, and its influence on personal and professional spheres. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

c) **Dressing for Success: The Power of First Impressions:** This title emphasizes the importance of appearance in creating positive first impressions, which can be crucial for success in various domains, such as job interviews or social engagements. However, by focusing solely on the concept of "dressing for success," it limits the discussion to the initial impact of appearance, overlooking the sustained psychological and emotional effects explored in the passage. The passage's content goes beyond the immediate effects of appearance on opportunities and success, delving into deeper psychological implications and the continuous influence of appearance on one's life experience. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

d) **The Psychology of Fashion and Personal Style:** This option suggests a focus on the individual choices and expressions through fashion and personal style, potentially exploring the psychological reasons behind these choices and their impact on self-perception and identity. While personal style is a component of appearance, this title narrows the scope to the aesthetic and expressive dimensions, omitting the broader psychological and social implications of appearance addressed in the passage. The passage provides a more comprehensive analysis of appearance's role in psychological processes and social interactions, rather than limiting the discussion to fashion and style. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

Current Affairs and General Knowledge

25. **Answer: B**

Explanation: The theme for World Leprosy Day 2024 is "Beat Leprosy". This theme encapsulates the dual objectives of the day: to eradicate the stigma associated with leprosy and to promote the dignity of people affected by the disease.

The primary objective of the day is to raise awareness among the general public about the stigma associated with leprosy.

Educating people that leprosy is caused by a specific bacteria and is easily treatable forms a crucial part of the awareness campaign.

Leprosy, also known as Hansen's disease, is a chronic infectious disease caused by a type of bacteria called "Mycobacterium leprae".

The disease affects the skin, the peripheral nerves, mucosal surfaces of the upper respiratory tract and the eyes.

Leprosy is known to occur at all ages ranging from early childhood to old age.

Leprosy is not inherited, but it is transmitted via droplets, from the nose and mouth, during close and frequent contact with untreated cases.

26. **Answer: C**

Explanation: It is launched to achieve zero transmission of leprosy by 2027 i.e. three years before the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.3.

SDG 3.3 is by 2030, to end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

27. **Answer: B**

Explanation: National Strategic Plan (NSP) & Roadmap for Leprosy (2023-27):

It is launched to achieve zero transmission of leprosy by 2027 i.e. three years before the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.3.

SDG 3.3 is by 2030, to end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP):

The NLEP is a Centrally Sponsored Health Scheme introduced in 1983 and it has been implemented with the major objective of reducing the disease burden, prevention of disability and improving awareness among the masses about Leprosy and its curability.

28. **Answer: D**

Explanation: Leprosy is curable and treatment during early stages can prevent disability.

The currently recommended treatment regimen consists of three drugs: dapsone, rifampicin and clofazimine. The combination is referred to as multi-drug therapy (MDT).

MDT has been made available through the World Health Organization (WHO) free of cost to all patients worldwide since 1995.

29. **Answer: C**

Explanation: India has achieved the elimination of leprosy as a public health problem as per WHO criteria of less than 1 case per 10,000 population at the National level in 2005.

Leprosy is endemic in several states and union territories of India.

The prevalence rate of leprosy is 0.4 per 10,000 population in the country. Leprosy is a neglected tropical disease (NTD) that still occurs in more than 120 countries, with more than 200,000 new cases reported every year.

In 2022, 182 countries reported over 1.65 lakh cases of leprosy, including 174,087 new cases.

According to the WHO, most countries with high rates of new leprosy cases are in the WHO African and South-East Asia Regions.

30. **Answer:** C

Explanation: Despite India's net-zero target by 2070, coal is expected to dominate, meeting 68% of demand. India is set to achieve its short term and long term targets under the Panchamrit action plan, like Reaching a non-fossil fuel energy capacity of 500 GW by 2030.

Fulfilling at least half of its energy requirements via renewable energy by 2030

Reducing CO2 emissions by 1 billion tons by 2030; reducing carbon intensity below 45 percent by 2030.

Net-Zero emission target by 2070.

31. **Answer:** B

Explanation: India announced plans in 2022 to triple its nuclear capacity by 2032, aiming to add 13 GW, with 6 GW currently under construction.

India currently has 23 operable nuclear reactors providing about 2% of the country's electricity.

Report highlighted that the largest domestically built nuclear power plant, the 700 MWe Kakrapar Unit 3 reactor, commenced operations in Gujarat in June 2023 and reached full capacity in August 2023.

Based on the country's project timeline, Nuclear power generation is expected to increase rapidly during 2024-2026, with new plants totalling an estimated 4 GW of capacity entering commercial operation".

32. **Answer:** B

Explanation: The report highlighted that momentum is growing behind small modular reactor (SMR) technology.

SMRs are advanced nuclear reactors that have a power capacity of up to 300 MW(e) per unit, which is about one-third of the generating capacity of traditional nuclear power reactors.

SMRs, which can produce a large amount of low-carbon electricity, are:

Small: physically a fraction of the size of a conventional nuclear power reactor.

Modular: making it possible for systems and components to be factory-assembled and transported as a unit to a location for installation.

Reactors: harnessing nuclear fission to generate heat to produce energy.

The SMR Technology development and deployment are progressing, but not without challenges. R&D is starting to accelerate.

33. **Answer:** B

Explanation: Under the Paris agreement, countries must explain how they will transition their economies beyond achieving near-term Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) targets and work towards the larger climate objective of cutting emissions by 45% by 2030 and achieve net zero around 2050.

34. **Answer:** D

Explanation: The IEA was created in 1974 by member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to help industrialized countries respond to major 1973-1974 oil crisis.

Since then, its work has expanded to cover energy security, economic development, and clean energy.

The IEA is an autonomous forum that provides analysis, data, and policy recommendations to help countries provide secure and sustainable energy.

The IEA has four main areas of focus: energy security, economic development, environmental awareness and engagement worldwide.

Headquartered in Paris, France.

The IEA family is made up of 31 member countries, 13 association countries including India, and 4 accession countries.

3. In the semi-arid region of Gujarat, the historic site of a)_____ has unveiled a resilient agricultural economy that thrived despite the fluctuation of monsoon rains over centuries.

35. **Answer:** C

Explanation: Launched in 2008 to address climate change challenges in India. Aim to achieve low-carbon and climate-resilient development for India. National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change (NAFCC): Established in 2015 to provide financial assistance to state governments for implementing adaptation projects in various sectors.

State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC):

Encourages all states and union territories to prepare their own SAPCCs based on their specific needs and priorities.

SAPCCs outline strategies and actions for addressing climate change at the sub-national level.

Aligned with the objectives of the NAPCC and the NDC.

36. **Answer:** B

Explanation: There are 8 national missions forming the core of the NAPCC which represent multi-pronged, long term and integrated strategies for achieving key goals in climate change. These are-

- National Solar Mission
- National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency
- National Mission on Sustainable Habitat
- National Water Mission
- National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem
- National Mission for A Green India
- National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture
- National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change

37. **Answer:** B

Explanation: India, at the 26th session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 26) in November, 2021, announced its target to achieve net zero by 2070. In recognition of the Para 19 of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, India's long-term low-carbon development strategy, has been submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and it reaffirms the goal of reaching net-zero by 2070. India's long-term low-carbon development strategy is based on the principles of equity and climate justice and the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities.

India's long-term low-carbon development strategy rests on seven key transitions to low-carbon development pathways. These include i) low-carbon development of electricity systems consistent with development, ii) develop an integrated, efficient and inclusive transport system, iii) promote adaptation in urban design, energy and material efficiency in buildings, and sustainable urbanisation, iv) promoting economy-wide decoupling of growth from emissions and development of an efficient, innovative low emission industrial system, v) development of carbon dioxide removal and related engineering solutions, vi) enhancing forest and vegetation cover consistent with socioeconomic and ecological considerations and vii) economic and financial needs of low-carbon development. With respect to each of these transitions, India's low-carbon development strategy document has elaborated the international and national context as relevant, the current policies and programmes already being implemented as well as the key elements for each transition, potential benefits and challenges.

38. **Answer:** B

Explanation: Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC):

India's commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change.

Pledged to reduce the emissions intensity of GDP by 45% by 2030 from 2005 levels and generate 50% of electricity from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030.

Pledged to create additional carbon sink and achieve net zero emissions by 2070.

Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeosciences-

Establishment and Vision: Founded in 1946 by Professor Birbal Sahni, with the vision to establish palaeobotany as a distinct science. The institute aimed to address issues related to the origin and evolution of plant life, geological concerns, and exploration of fossil fuels.

39. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Option C is the correct answer.

In the semi-arid region of Gujarat, the historic site of Vadnagar has unveiled a resilient agricultural economy that thrived despite the fluctuation of monsoon rains over centuries. The study from Vadnagar not only enriches our knowledge of the past but also equips us with historical precedents to inform future strategies for sustainable living in the face of climate uncertainty.

40. **Answer: D**

Explanation: Avian influenza, often referred to as bird flu, is a highly contagious viral infection that primarily affects birds, particularly wild birds and domestic poultry.

In 1996, highly pathogenic avian influenza H5N1 virus was first identified in domestic waterfowl in Southern China. The virus is named A/goose/Guangdong/1/1996.

41. **Answer: D**

Explanation: The initial outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) H5N1 in India occurred in 2006 in Navapur, Nandurbar district, Maharashtra, and was followed by annual outbreaks.

H5N8 was first observed in India in November 2016, mainly affecting wild birds across five states, with Kerala reporting the most cases.

The disease has been reported in 24 states and union territories, resulting in the culling of over 9 million birds to control its spread. India's approach to controlling Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) follows a "detect and cull" policy as outlined in the National Action Plan for Prevention, Control, and Containment of Avian Influenza (revised - 2021). Antivirals have demonstrated effectiveness in the treatment of avian influenza virus infections in humans, lowering severity and the risk of death.

42. **Answer: A**

Explanation: H5N8 was first observed in India in November 2016, mainly affecting wild birds across five states, with Kerala reporting the most cases.

The disease has been reported in 24 states and union territories, resulting in the culling of over 9 million birds to control its spread. India's approach to controlling Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) follows a "detect and cull" policy as outlined in the National Action Plan for Prevention, Control, and Containment of Avian Influenza (revised - 2021).

43. **Answer: D**

Explanation: IUCN Red List: Least Concern. It divides species into nine categories: Not Evaluated, Data Deficient, Least Concern, Near Threatened, Vulnerable, Endangered, Critically Endangered, Extinct in the Wild and Extinct.

44. **Answer: A**

Explanation: Recently, over 200 Gentoo penguins have been found dead in the Falkland Islands, Antarctica due to the spread of the H5N1 Avian Influenza Virus. Falkland Islands is an archipelago in the South Atlantic Ocean.

Low pathogenic H5N1

Low pathogenic avian influenza H5N1 (LPAI H5N1), also called "North American" H5N1, commonly occurs in wild birds. In most cases, it causes minor sickness or no noticeable signs of disease in birds. It is not known to affect humans at all.

Types	A Subtypes	HPAI vs LPAI
Influenza A (Infects a wide range of animals including birds)	Avian (Can infect humans) H5N1 H7N3 H7N7 H7N9 H9N2 H10N8	HPAI H5N1 LPAI H5N1 HPAI H5N8 LPAI H5N8
Influenza B (Mainly infects humans)	Swine (Can infect humans) H1N1 H1N2 H3N2	Subtypes can be classified as high path or low path based on the ability of the specific virus strain to kill chickens in the lab setting.
Influenza C (Infects humans and pigs but more rare than types A and B)	Most common human H1N1 H3N2	
Influenza D (Infects cattle)		

45. **Answer:** A

Explanation: The IUCN Red List Status of White Rhino is Near Threatened. The IUCN status of its subspecies is as follows:

Northern White Rhino: Critically Endangered.

Southern White Rhino: Near Threatened.

The NWR population has declined dramatically due to poaching, habitat loss, civil war, and disease.

In the 1960s, there were about 2,000 NWRs in the wild. By 2008, only four remained.

The last male NWR, named Sudan, died in 2018, leaving only two females, Najin and Fatu, who live in a conservancy in Kenya.

The majority (98.8%) of the southern white rhinos occur in just four countries: South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe, and Kenya.

46. **Answer:** B

Explanation: The death of the last male northern white rhino in 2018 made surrogacy the only viable option for species regeneration.

The remaining two females, Najin and Fatu, were found incapable of reproduction for pathological reasons.

The only hope for the NWR is to use frozen sperm from deceased males and eggs from the females to create embryos in the laboratory, and then implant them into surrogate mothers from the southern white rhino (SWR) subspecies, which is more abundant and genetically similar.

The NWR is a subspecies of the white rhino (*Ceratotherium simum*), which is native to central and eastern Africa.

White rhinos are the second largest land mammal after the elephant. They are known as the square-lipped rhinoceros, white rhinos have a square upper lip with almost no hair.

The northern and southern white rhino are two genetically distinct subspecies of the white rhino

47. **Answer:** D

Explanation: The rhinos' names are Najin and Fatu (see main image above), and they are mother and daughter. Neither can reproduce naturally, and even if they could, there are no males left for them to mate with.

This makes the northern white rhino as good as gone, or, as scientists would call it, 'functionally extinct.' Najin and Fatu are 'dead rhinos walking.'

In decades gone by, this would have been the end of the line for the northern white rhino, but not anymore. For the last seven years, an international group of scientists have been working to bring this charismatic giant back from the brink.

48. **Answer:** C

Explanation: The northern white rhino (NWR) is one of the most endangered animals on the planet, with only two females left alive. In a bid to rescue this species, scientists embarked on an ambitious project

named BioRescue in 2015, employing reproductive technologies like in-vitro fertilization (IVF) and stem cell techniques.

Recently, the international consortium, BioRescue, announced the first-ever rhino pregnancy through a lab-made embryo transferred to a southern white rhino.

This endeavour represents a beacon of hope for the survival of the northern white rhino.

49. **Answer: B**

Explanation: The UCC is mentioned in Article 44 of the Constitution as part of the Directive Principles of State Policy, that the state should work to establish a uniform civil code for all citizens across India.

However, the Constitution's framers left it to the government's discretion to implement the UCC.

Goa is the only state in India with a UCC, following the Portuguese Civil Code of 1867.

50. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Supreme Court of India Stance on UCC:

Mohd. Ahmed Khan vs Shah Bano Begum Case, 1985:

The Court observed that "it is a matter of regret that Article 44 has remained a dead letter" and called for its implementation.

Such a demand was reiterated in subsequent cases such as Sarla Mudgal v. Union of India, 1995, and John Vallamattom v. Union of India, 2003.

Jose Paulo Coutinho v. Maria Luiza Valentina Pereira Case, 2019:

The Court hailed Goa as a "shining example" where "the uniform civil code is applicable to all, regardless of religion except while protecting certain limited rights" and accordingly urged for its pan-India implementation.

51. **Answer: D**

Explanation: Pointing out that Goa was the first state to follow a uniform civil code, Chief Minister Pramod Sawant on Saturday said that despite having a significant minority population, there had been no problems or complaints regarding the UCC in Goa.

"I am proud that in Goa, UCC has been followed since the time of liberation...Minorities comprise more than 27 per cent of the population in Goa, and in the last 60 years, there has not been any problem or complaint. No one has faced any problem here or raised an issue on this," Sawant told the media.

"I am grateful to the Prime Minister for explaining the need for a uniform civil code and how it is important for gender equality. If the Central government wants to bring this Bill, I welcome it...It should be implemented across the country as soon as possible," he said.

52. **Answer: D**

Explanation: Recently, the Uniform Civil Code (UCC) draft report was approved by the Uttarakhand Cabinet and is likely to be tabled in the state assembly on 6th February 2024, as a bill for enactment.

The UCC drafting committee was led by retired Supreme Court judge Ranjana Prakash Desai.

The UCC is a proposed set of common laws for all residents of Uttarakhand, regardless of their religion, caste, or gender.

Legal Reasoning

53. **Answer:** C

Reference line: "Dishonest intention to take property."

Difficulty level: Moderate

Explanation: a) The fact that Bala was given the painting for safekeeping under specific conditions that excluded displaying or using it without Aman's consent is crucial. The breach of this trust, with the intent to claim ownership and sell the painting, directly contravenes the legal definition of theft. The initial permission for safekeeping does not extend to actions taken beyond the agreed terms, especially when such actions are aimed at depriving the rightful owner of their property. The dishonest intention, coupled with the unauthorized movement of the painting, satisfies the criteria for theft under the IPC. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) The intention behind Bala's action to showcase the painting in an exhibition under his name, without Aman's consent, is a clear indication of dishonesty. The act of moving the painting for personal gain, especially under the guise of ownership, directly falls under the definition of theft as outlined in the IPC. The purpose of the exhibition does not mitigate the dishonesty of the act or the violation of Aman's ownership rights. Therefore, the context of showcasing does not absolve Bala of theft. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

c) Bala's decision to move the painting to an art gallery for exhibition and sale, especially under his name and without Aman's consent, is a textbook example of theft. This action not only involves the unauthorized movement of movable property but also the clear intent to deprive the rightful owner of their possession. The act is dishonest by nature, as Bala intended to claim ownership and profit from the painting, disregarding the agreed terms of safekeeping. This directly aligns with the legal principles defining theft, making Bala's actions punishable under the IPC. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

d) The assertion that the painting cannot be considered movable property is incorrect. According to Section 22 of the IPC, movable property encompasses any property that is not attached to the earth or permanently fixed to anything attached to the earth. A painting, by its nature, is movable property as it can be physically moved from one location to another. This misunderstanding of the legal definition of movable property misinterprets the scope of theft, which explicitly includes movable property like artworks. Therefore, Bala's actions do involve the theft of movable property. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

54. **Answer:** C

Reference Lines: "The movement of the property, with the intent to take it dishonestly and without the owner's consent, completes the act of theft.."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: a) Theft does not require the permanent removal of the property from its original location. The act of moving the painting with the intent to take it later, without the owner's consent, already fulfills the criteria for theft.

b) The intent behind taking the painting (whether for sale or personal keeping) does not negate the act of theft. Theft is defined by the unauthorized taking or moving of property, which is what Arjun did.

c) Arjun's actions constitute theft as he moved the painting without the owner's consent, fulfilling the legal definition of theft. The intention to take the painting later and the actual removal from its original place without permission are key factors in this determination.

d) The liability for theft does not depend on the successful removal of the property from the premises. The act of hiding the painting with the intention to take it away later itself constitutes theft, regardless of whether Arjun succeeds in removing it from the studio.

55. **Answer:** D

Reference line: "The taking must be without the consent of that person."

Difficulty level: Moderate

Explanation: a) The absence of an explicit prohibition from Varun against taking the watch does not exempt Nikhil's actions from being classified as theft. Theft, as defined, involves the dishonest taking or moving of movable property without the owner's consent. Nikhil's decision to take the watch without Varun's knowledge or consent, especially with the intent to sell it, clearly constitutes theft. The lack of explicit instructions not to take the watch does not negate the dishonesty inherent in Nikhil's actions or the unauthorized movement of the property. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) The act of selling the watch further evidences Nikhil's dishonest intention and the permanent deprivation of Varun's property. This action does not transform the nature of the offense from theft to unauthorized selling; rather, it is a continuation of the theft, fulfilling its ultimate objective. The sale of the watch, facilitated by its initial taking without consent, is a direct extension of the theft, making Nikhil's actions punishable under the legal definition of theft. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

c) The context in which the watch was taken—during a party at a friend's house—does not alter the legal assessment of Nikhil's actions as theft. The principles of theft focus on the dishonest intention and unauthorized movement of property without the owner's consent, both of which are present in Nikhil's actions. The setting of the party does not provide legal justification or exemption for theft, underscoring that theft is defined by the nature of the actions and the intent behind them, not the location or circumstances in which they occur. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

d) Nikhil's actions—taking the watch without Varun's consent and selling it—meet all the criteria for theft as outlined in the principles provided. The watch, being movable property, and the act of taking it with the intention of selling it without the owner's consent, directly constitute theft. This scenario exemplifies the legal definition of theft, where the unauthorized movement of property, coupled with a dishonest intention, results in the deprivation of the rightful owner's possession. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

56. **Answer: B**

Reference line: "Dishonest intention is a critical factor in theft, indicating the perpetrator's intent to deprive the rightful owner of their property."

Difficulty level: Moderate

Explanation: (a) This option is incorrect because awareness of the watch being used for a performance does not negate the fact that Aman had a dishonest intention to actually take the watch for himself without the assistant's consent. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option is correct. The key element in this scenario is Aman's dishonest intention to permanently deprive the assistant of his watch. The act of taking the watch under the guise of a magic trick, without intending to return it, fulfills the criteria for theft as defined under Section 378 of the IPC. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) This option is incorrect because the public nature of the performance does not justify the dishonest appropriation of the watch. The intention and action of taking the watch without consent, with the aim of keeping it, constitutes theft regardless of the context. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option is incorrect because the question of whether the watch was made to disappear or physically moved is irrelevant to the fact that Aman intended to keep the watch from the beginning, which fulfills the requirement for theft. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

57. **Answer: A**

Reference line: "It must be taken out of another person's possession."

Difficulty level: Moderate

Explanation: (a) This option is correct. The essential factor here is that Viraj took the cricket ball without the consent of its current possessors, fulfilling a key ingredient of theft regardless of his intention to return it later. His action deprived the opposing team of their right to use their property temporarily, aligning with the definition of theft. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) This option is incorrect because the temporary intention to return the property after achieving a personal objective does not negate the act of taking it without consent. The law does not differentiate between temporary and permanent deprivation in defining theft. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option is incorrect as it focuses on the wrong aspect of the scenario. While the ball being movable property is a requirement for theft, the critical issue in this case is Viraj's action of taking it without consent, not merely the nature of the property. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option is incorrect because, in the context of theft, the law primarily looks at the act of taking without consent, not the permanency of the intention behind it. Viraj's intention disrupts the game by taking the ball still constitutes theft under the IPC. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

58. **Answer:** C

Reference line: "Fundamental rights are a group of rights guaranteed to all citizens of India by the Constitution under Part III."

Difficulty level: Moderate

Explanation: (a) Arguing that the university has the authority to implement a dress code overlooks the core issue of Ananya's claim, which concerns the violation of her fundamental rights. While public institutions have certain regulatory powers, these powers are not absolute and must be exercised in compliance with the Constitution. The imposition of a dress code requiring specific religious symbols directly impinges upon the freedom of religion and expression. It's crucial to understand that the authority of public institutions is limited by the fundamental rights guaranteed to all citizens, ensuring that such regulations do not infringe upon individual freedoms and beliefs. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option attempts to justify the policy by emphasizing its universal application. However, the essence of discrimination and violation of fundamental rights does not lie in the uniformity of the application but in the impact it has on individual freedoms. The fact that the policy applies to all students does not negate its potentially discriminatory effect on those who do not subscribe to the religious beliefs symbolized by the mandated attire. The principle of equality under the law and the right to freedom of religion and expression are fundamental rights intended to protect individuals from such blanket impositions, which can alienate or marginalize those with differing beliefs. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option directly addresses the protection of fundamental rights against actions by the state, which includes public universities. The Constitution of India guarantees the right to freedom of religion and expression, protecting individuals from state actions that would infringe upon these rights. Ananya's argument is rooted in this constitutional protection, asserting that the dress code policy of a public university constitutes an action by the state that violates her fundamental rights. This argument aligns with the understanding that fundamental rights serve as a shield against the state's intrusion into the protected liberties of its citizens. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) Suggesting that private institutions have the liberty to enforce dress codes reflecting their cultural values is irrelevant to Ananya's case, as the question pertains to a public university, which is considered an extension of the state. The distinction between public and private entities is crucial in the context of fundamental rights, as these rights are primarily enforceable against the state and its instrumentalities. While private entities may have more leeway in setting policies reflective of their ethos, public institutions are bound by the constitutional mandates that protect individual freedoms, including the right to freedom of religion and expression. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

59. **Answer:** C

Reference line: "These rights apply universally to all citizens, irrespective of race, place of birth, religion, caste, or gender, and are recognized by law as requiring a high degree of protection from the government."

Difficulty level: Moderate

Explanation: (a) While national security is indeed a significant concern for any government, the argument that it automatically outweighs individual privacy concerns does not take into account the nuanced balance that must be struck between the two. The Indian Constitution, while allowing for reasonable restrictions on rights for reasons such as national security, also mandates that such restrictions be just, fair, and not arbitrary. The key issue in Veer's challenge is whether the blanket installation of surveillance cameras constitutes a disproportionate invasion of privacy, failing to balance the need for security with the

fundamental right to privacy. Thus, this option, by suggesting that security concerns inherently override privacy rights, does not adequately support Veer's position. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This statement is factually correct in that the Constitution does allow for the imposition of reasonable restrictions on fundamental rights, including the right to privacy, in the interest of public order and national security. However, the crux of Veer's argument lies in whether the policy in question applies these restrictions in a manner that is reasonable and proportional. The challenge is not to the notion that restrictions can exist but to the manner in which they are applied under this specific policy. Therefore, while this option highlights a constitutional provision, it does not directly support Veer's argument that the policy violates the right to privacy by failing to adhere to the principles of necessity and proportionality. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option directly aligns with Veer's argument by emphasizing the constitutionally mandated high degree of protection that privacy rights are entitled to from the government. It underscores the principle that, while the government may have legitimate interests in public safety and national security, these interests must be pursued in a manner that respects the fundamental rights of individuals, including the right to privacy. This principle supports Veer's contention that the indiscriminate installation of surveillance cameras in public spaces without adequate safeguards could constitute an undue infringement on privacy rights, making this policy potentially unconstitutional. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) The fact that surveillance cameras are commonly used in many countries for public safety does not inherently justify their use in a manner that may infringe upon fundamental rights as recognized by the Indian Constitution. This option does not address the critical issue of whether the policy respects the legal requirements for protecting privacy rights under the Constitution. The global prevalence of a practice does not exempt it from constitutional scrutiny within a specific national context, especially when considering the potential for abuse or excessive intrusion into individual privacy. Therefore, this option does not provide substantive support for Veer's challenge to the policy. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

60. **Answer:** A

Reference line: "Most of the Fundamental rights provided to citizens are claimed against the State and its instrumentalities, not against private bodies."

Difficulty level: Easy

Explanation: (a) This option correctly reflects the principle outlined in the Indian Constitution and discussed in the passage, which primarily positions fundamental rights as protections against actions by the state rather than by private entities. However, it's important to note that this principle, while accurately stating the general rule, does not directly support Priya's position against the private corporation in her specific case of alleged discrimination. In fact, it suggests a challenge in Priya's approach, as the traditional interpretation of fundamental rights would not typically extend to claims against private entities. This acknowledgment of the limitation within the scope of fundamental rights emphasizes the need for legislative measures or specific legal provisions to address discrimination in private employment. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer, albeit it highlights a legal challenge in Priya's argument rather than supporting it.

(b) This option suggests an expansion of the state's responsibilities to include the prevention of discrimination by private entities. While the Constitution does impose on the state a duty to promote equality and non-discrimination, the direct application of this duty in the context of private employment practices is complex and not explicitly covered by the fundamental rights themselves. The option raises an important consideration about the broader obligations of the state to create an environment of equality and non-discrimination beyond its role as a direct actor. However, without specific legal provisions that extend this duty to the regulation of private entities, this option remains more aspirational than a concrete legal principle that could support Priya's position. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option misinterprets the scope of fundamental rights as defined in the Constitution and discussed in the passage. While citizens are indeed encouraged to approach the courts to redress infringements of their fundamental rights, the principle that such rights are primarily claimable against the state and its instrumentalities limits the applicability of this approach in cases involving private parties. The assertion that all citizens have the right to approach the courts if their fundamental rights are infringed by private

individuals overlooks the nuanced legal framework within which fundamental rights operate. Therefore, this option does not accurately capture the legal reality and does not support Priya's position. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) While this option accurately describes the general obligation of the government or the state to protect fundamental rights, it does not directly address the issue of discrimination by private entities. The statement is a broad declaration of the state's responsibilities and does not engage with the specific question of whether and how these obligations extend to regulating the conduct of private corporations in matters of employment discrimination. As such, while it reaffirms the state's role in upholding fundamental rights, it does not provide a legal basis for Priya's claim against the private corporation. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

61. **Answer: B**

Reference line: "The obligation to protect these rights lies with the government or the state and its authorities."

Difficulty level: Moderate

Explanation:(a) While the right to education is indeed a fundamental right, the principle explicitly states that the obligation to protect fundamental rights lies with the government or state and its authorities. Private entities like the school corporation do not fall under the definition of 'state' as per Article 12 of the Constitution. Therefore, fundamental rights claims are typically not enforceable against private entities. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option correctly identifies that the obligation to protect fundamental rights, including the right to education, is incumbent upon the state and its instrumentalities. Since the private school does not fall under the definition of 'state' or its authorities, as outlined in Article 12, Ananya cannot claim a violation of fundamental rights against the private school corporation. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) Even though private schools perform a public function by providing education, the Indian Constitution's protection of fundamental rights generally does not extend to actions taken by private entities. The specific context of enforcement against private entities requires clear alignment with state functions or involvement, which is not explicitly mentioned in the given scenario. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The internal regulations of a private entity, such as admission policies, might indeed be discriminatory or unfair, but they do not equate to a violation of fundamental rights as protected under the Constitution against the state. This distinction is crucial in determining the applicability of fundamental rights. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

62. **Answer: B**

Reference line: "The Constitution imposes a negative duty on the state in the form of fundamental rights and a positive duty in the form of directive principles of state policy."

Difficulty level: Moderate

Explanation:(a) While public safety is a legitimate concern that can justify certain restrictions on fundamental rights, including privacy, this option fails to address the necessity and proportionality of such restrictions. The critical legal question in Ravi's challenge is whether the policy strikes an appropriate balance between the public interest in road safety and the fundamental right to privacy. Simply stating that rights can be restricted does not adequately support the argument against the policy's intrusiveness or its compliance with constitutional safeguards. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option directly supports Ravi's argument by highlighting the constitutionally mandated balance between the state's obligations and individual rights. The negative duty imposed on the state not to infringe upon fundamental rights without a compelling interest emphasizes the need for any policy, especially those impacting privacy, to be carefully scrutinized for its necessity, proportionality, and the presence of adequate safeguards. This principle underpins Ravi's contention that the policy, as proposed, does not adequately respect or protect the right to privacy. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) The global use of GPS tracking for traffic management, while relevant for policy consideration, does not address the constitutional implications of such a policy within the specific legal and cultural context of Loknagar. This option does not engage with the core issue of Ravi's challenge, which concerns the

balance between technological utility for public purposes and the constitutional protection of privacy. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Although the directive principles of state policy do encourage measures to enhance public welfare, including road safety, this option does not confront the fundamental rights implications of the policy. The challenge lies in implementing these measures in a manner that respects and protects fundamental rights, a nuance that this option overlooks. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

63. **Answer:** C

Reference line: "A breach of contract signifies any violation of agreed-upon terms and conditions within a contractual agreement."

Difficulty level: Easy

Explanation: Option (a): Renu's ability to claim damages does not diminish because Amit delivered a majority of the chairs. The essence of a contract lies in the fulfillment of explicitly agreed terms. When Amit failed to deliver the full quantity of chairs, he breached the contract. The specifics of the agreement, including the delivery of 100 custom-made chairs, were clear and binding. Amit's partial delivery, despite being substantial, does not align with the contract's stipulations, making his action a breach. The breach has direct financial implications for Renu, who incurred additional costs to mitigate the breach's impact. This situation underscores the principle that partial compliance in contractual agreements, especially where specific quantities and deadlines are stipulated, does not absolve a party from breach consequences. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b): Misunderstandings regarding contract terms, especially those as fundamental as quantity, do not exempt a party from the ramifications of a breach. Contracts serve as mutual agreements with clear expectations from both parties. Amit's claim of misunderstanding the quantity does not alter the fact that a specific agreement was made. This scenario highlights the importance of clarity and mutual understanding in contractual agreements. A breach of contract, as defined, includes any failure to meet agreed-upon terms, irrespective of the nature of the misunderstanding. The legal principle that contracts are binding agreements expects parties to fully understand and agree to the terms before entering into them. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

Option (c): This option correctly identifies that a breach of contract occurred due to Amit's failure to deliver the agreed-upon quantity of chairs. The principle that contracts are binding agreements enforceable by law is central here. When Amit agreed to provide 100 chairs and only delivered 75, he failed to fulfill his contractual obligation, constituting a breach. Renu's decision to claim damages is supported by the principle that the non-breaching party is entitled to seek relief or damages to address the breach's impact. This case illustrates the legal recourse available to parties when contractual agreements are not honored, emphasizing the enforceability of contracts and the rights of aggrieved parties to seek compensation for breaches. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

Option (d): The notarization of a contract is a formal process that provides an additional layer of verification but is not a prerequisite for the contract's enforceability or the legitimacy of a breach claim. Contracts, whether notarized or not, are legally binding if they meet essential criteria such as offer, acceptance, and consideration. Amit's liability for damages stems from his failure to fulfill the agreed-upon terms, not from the contract's notarization status. This situation highlights the principle that the essence of contractual obligations lies in the fulfillment of agreed terms rather than the formalities of execution. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

64. **Answer:** C

Reference line: "Breaches can happen in both written and oral contracts and may be addressed either privately between the involved parties or through legal proceedings."

Difficulty level: Moderate

Explanation: Option (a): The belief that verbal agreements are less binding than written contracts is a common misconception. The principle highlighted in the passage clarifies that breaches can occur in both forms of contracts. Sara's verbal agreement with John is legally significant, and the fact that it wasn't written does not inherently invalidate her claim. The essence of contract law is the agreement between

parties, regardless of its form. This situation emphasizes the legal recognition of oral contracts and the rights of parties within these agreements to pursue claims for breaches. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b): This option misunderstands the legal standing of verbal agreements. The passage outlines that oral contracts are enforceable, subject to the parties being able to prove the agreement's existence and terms. John's unilateral decision to sell the car to another party, despite the verbal agreement with Sara, constitutes a breach of their agreement. This highlights the principle that the form of the contract (oral or written) does not diminish the obligation of the parties to honour their agreements. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

Option (c): Correctly aligns with the principle that breaches can happen in both written and oral contracts. Sara's case illustrates a clear scenario where a verbal agreement has been breached by the other party. The law recognizes verbal agreements as binding contracts, provided they can be proven. This option underscores the enforceability of oral contracts and the right of aggrieved parties to seek legal remedies for breaches. Sara's expectation based on the verbal agreement was legally protected, and John's actions breached that agreement. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

Option (d): This option incorrectly suggests that the absence of a formal, signed contract negates the possibility of legal recourse. The enforceability of a contract, as established in the passage, does not hinge solely on its being written or formally documented. Oral agreements are recognized by law as binding, provided the terms can be sufficiently evidenced. This principle affirms the legal system's recognition of the validity and enforceability of oral agreements, emphasizing that formal signatures are not the sole criterion for contractual obligations. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

65. **Answer:** C

Reference line: "Contracts are legally binding and enforceable in a court of law, making it crucial to establish that a breach has occurred to pursue a claim successfully."

Difficulty level: Moderate

Explanation: Option (a): This option mistakenly suggests that the contract's lack of a specific clause for personal issues as a valid reason for delay would prevent Tech Innovations from enforcing the penalty. Contracts are agreements that bind parties to their terms, regardless of personal circumstances, unless explicitly stated otherwise. The enforcement of a penalty clause for late delivery is based on the premise that contracts establish the obligations and rights of the parties involved. The absence of a clause addressing personal issues does not invalidate the agreed-upon penalties for breaches. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b): Personal issues, while empathetically significant, do not legally exempt Carla from the consequences of not fulfilling the contractual terms, unless the contract explicitly allows for such exemptions. The legal framework around contracts emphasizes adherence to agreed terms, with personal circumstances rarely serving as justifiable reasons for non-compliance in the absence of specific provisions. This principle reinforces the notion that contractual obligations are paramount, and personal issues, without contractual provisions for leniency, do not negate the enforceability of contract terms. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

Option (c): This option accurately reflects the principle that contracts are legally binding agreements. The inclusion of a penalty for late delivery in the contract between Carla and Tech Innovations establishes a clear expectation and consequence for failure to meet the agreed timeline. The principle that contracts are enforceable in a court of law supports Tech Innovations' right to enforce the penalty, underscoring the importance of contractual compliance. This situation exemplifies the legal system's role in upholding contractual terms and ensuring that parties are held accountable for their obligations. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

Option (d): The suggestion that the penalty clause is void because it was not agreed upon verbally misinterprets the nature of contractual agreements and their enforcement. Contracts, including their clauses and stipulations, are binding whether they are made verbally or in writing, provided they meet legal requirements for validity. The enforceability of a penalty clause for late delivery is determined by its inclusion in the contract and the agreement of the parties, not by the mode of its agreement. This principle

affirms the validity of written contractual terms and their enforceability, irrespective of whether they were also discussed verbally. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

66. **Answer: B**

Reference line: "When one party thinks that the other party is not going to keep their part of the bargain..... the same is termed as an anticipatory breach."

Difficulty level: Moderate

Explanation: Option (a): This option incorrectly identifies GreenScape's preparatory actions as an anticipatory breach. In contract law, anticipatory breach refers to a party's explicit indication that they will not fulfill their contractual obligations before the due performance. GreenScape's actions, however, were a response to anticipated failure from BuildFast, not a refusal to honor their own obligations. Anticipatory self-help, where a party takes reasonable steps in anticipation of the other party's breach, is often considered prudent, not a breach itself. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b): This option correctly applies the principle that parties to a contract may take preparatory measures in anticipation of a breach by the other party. Given the contract's specific terms regarding delays and the material nature of such a breach, GreenScape's decision to negotiate with another contractor was a protective measure against the anticipated failure of BuildFast to meet the deadline. This anticipatory self-help is a recognized legal strategy to mitigate damages and enforce contractual rights, reflecting an understanding of breaches as either actual or anticipatory. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

Option (c): While unforeseen circumstances can sometimes provide legal justification for delays, the contract's explicit stipulation of penalties for delays implies that BuildFast assumed the risk of such eventualities. Contract law typically requires that for unforeseen circumstances to absolve a party from performance, those circumstances must render the performance impossible, not merely difficult or unanticipated. The principle that breaches can be actual or anticipatory does not automatically exempt BuildFast from breach due to unforeseen difficulties unless such exemptions were explicitly included in the contract. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

Option (d): The presence of unforeseen geological issues, while significant, does not inherently grant BuildFast a legal right to extend the timeline without penalties unless the contract specifically allows for such adjustments under certain conditions. The principle of breaches being categorized based on their nature and impact requires a detailed analysis of the contract terms and the extent to which unforeseen circumstances were anticipated and addressed within those terms. Without an explicit provision for such eventualities, BuildFast's assumption of an automatic right to extension without penalties is not supported. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

67. **Answer: B**

Reference line: "The legal framework surrounding contract breaches aims to restore the injured party to the position they would have been in had the breach not occurred."

Difficulty level: Moderate

Explanation: Option (a): While contracts typically aim to compensate for direct financial losses, the principle of making the injured party whole again may extend beyond mere reimbursement of expenses. In cases where the breach has personal and significant emotional impact, courts have occasionally recognized the validity of claims for non-economic damages. The legal objective is to address the full scope of the breach's effects, including emotional distress, especially in personal contracts such as those for weddings. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b): This option accurately reflects the principle that the goal of contract law in the context of breaches is to compensate the injured party in a manner that mirrors their expected position had the breach not occurred. Given the personal and highly emotional nature of a wedding, the breach by Elegant Events goes beyond financial harm, impacting areas of personal significance and emotional well-being. This broader interpretation of damages aligns with the principle of full restoration, acknowledging that some breaches carry implications that exceed mere financial calculations. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

Option (c): The limitation of liability to a partial refund within the contract does not necessarily preclude claims for additional damages, especially when the breach results in significant unforeseen consequences. Contractual clauses are subject to legal scrutiny, particularly when they might unjustly limit compensation for breaches that profoundly affect the other party. The principle of restoring the injured party suggests examining the breach's full impact, potentially overriding contractual limitations that are deemed unfair or inadequate. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

Option (d): While the breach by Elegant Events is material, the assertion that the company is responsible for all damages, including emotional distress, without qualification, simplifies the complexities of contract law. The determination of damages involves a nuanced assessment of the breach's effects, the contract terms, and the extent to which the breach deviates from the parties' expectations. The principle of restoration supports a comprehensive approach to damages, but it requires a careful evaluation of what constitutes full compensation in each unique case. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

68. **Answer: B**

Reference line: "The act is done with the intention of causing such bodily injury which the offender has knowledge that it would result in death."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: a) This option might seem plausible at first glance, considering Arjun's primary activity was conducting an experiment without a direct intention to cause harm. However, the core legal principle from the passage highlights the significance of knowledge regarding the dangerous nature of one's actions and their potential to cause death. The law emphasizes not just the direct intent to kill but also the awareness of the lethality of one's actions. Arjun's expertise as a chemist and his awareness of the toxic effects of the chemical combination he was experimenting with directly implicate him under the principle that knowledge of an act's potential to cause death can equate to an intention under specific circumstances, making this option incorrect. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) This option aligns with the legal principle and the passage's delineation of murder under Section 300 of the IPC. Arjun's conscious decision to mix chemicals, knowing the lethality of the resultant gas, positions his actions within the legal framework of murder due to the presence of knowledge that his actions were likely to cause death. The law considers such knowledge as a critical factor in distinguishing between culpable homicide and murder. This scenario exemplifies the application of this principle, where the act of knowingly creating a lethal situation, regardless of the direct intent to kill specific individuals, is sufficient to classify the act as murder. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

c) The argument presented in this option attempts to deflect responsibility based on the spatial separation between Arjun's actions and the victims. However, the legal principles make no such distinction based on proximity. The essence of the law focuses on the causality and knowledge of the potential for death, not the direct physical connection between the perpetrator and the victim. This interpretation aligns with the broader understanding of culpability under the IPC, where the foreseeability of the consequences of one's actions, especially by someone with Arjun's expertise, firmly establishes legal responsibility. The spatial argument is, therefore, irrelevant in the context of the legal principle being applied, making this option incorrect. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

d) This option introduces a legal red herring by focusing on the permissibility of the act under different regulations, namely scientific research guidelines. While legality under one set of laws might provide a veneer of legitimacy to Arjun's actions, the IPC's criteria for murder hinge on the intentionality and knowledge of the lethality of those actions. The principle clearly states that an act done with knowledge of its potential to cause death falls under the ambit of murder. The legality of the initial act under other laws does not absolve one of criminal responsibility under the IPC, particularly when the consequences are as severe as death. This distinction is crucial in understanding the comprehensive scope of legal responsibility and culpability. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

69. **Answer: A**

Reference line: "The person has the knowledge that his act is dangerous and would cause death or bodily injury but still commits the act, this would amount to murder."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: a) This option precisely captures the essence of the legal principle at play. Divya's repeated warnings about the dangers of speeding in a residential area underscore her knowledge of the risks associated with her behavior. The law emphasizes the importance of this knowledge, especially when it directly contributes to the death of another. By engaging in reckless driving despite understanding the potential consequences, Divya's actions move beyond mere negligence to align with the criteria for murder under the IPC. The principle underscores that knowledge of an act's potential to cause death, coupled with deliberate disregard for this knowledge, constitutes a sufficient basis for murder, validating this option as the correct answer. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

b) While the absence of a direct intent to hit the pedestrian might suggest a lesser degree of culpability, the principle derived from the passage indicates that murder under the IPC can be established on the basis of knowledge of the lethal potential of one's actions. Divya's awareness of the danger inherent in her speeding, reinforced by previous warnings, implicates her under this principle. The distinction between direct intent to kill and reckless disregard for human life is nuanced but crucial; the latter can still result in classification as murder if it's clear that the perpetrator understood the risks and chose to ignore them. This understanding of legal responsibility extends beyond intent to encompass reckless indifference to human life, making this option incorrect. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

c) This option attempts to shift blame to the victim, suggesting that the pedestrian's lack of caution absolves Divya of responsibility. However, the legal principles underpinning the IPC focus on the perpetrator's actions and state of mind. The pedestrian's behavior does not negate Divya's knowledge of the dangers of her actions nor her decision to engage in them. The principle emphasizes the perpetrator's awareness and disregard for the potential for death, making any argument about the victim's behavior irrelevant to the determination of murder. This perspective ensures that the focus remains on the actions and decisions of the individual directly responsible for the harm caused, rendering this option incorrect. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

d) While violating traffic laws may contribute to establishing a pattern of reckless behavior, the legal principle for murder as defined under the IPC centers on the knowledge and potential lethality of those actions. The fact that speeding is illegal adds context but does not alone constitute the basis for murder. The critical factor is Divya's understanding of the fatal risks her speeding posed, which is what aligns her actions with the principle for murder. The differentiation between general legal violations and specific actions leading to death underlines the IPC's focus on the lethal outcomes of knowingly reckless behavior, making this option's reasoning insufficient for the classification as murder according to the discussed principle. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

70. **Answer: B**

Reference lines: "Murder is defined under Section 300 of the Indian Penal Code. According to this Act, culpable homicide is considered as murder if: The act is committed with an intention to cause death."

Difficulty level: Moderate

Explanation: (a) While reckless driving led to Rahul's death, the principle of murder as defined under Section 300 of the IPC requires an intention to cause death. Arjun's actions, though negligent and reckless, did not stem from an intention to cause death or harm to Rahul, which is a crucial element for a crime to be considered murder. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option correctly identifies that for an act to be considered murder under the Indian Penal Code, there must be a clear intention to cause death. In this scenario, Arjun had no intention of causing death or harm to Rahul or anyone else; the incident was an unfortunate result of his emotional state and lack of control over the vehicle. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) Although driving in an emotionally unstable state is irresponsible and could foreseeably lead to accidents, the key element for murder—intention to cause death—is not present in Arjun's actions. The principle focuses on the perpetrator's intention at the time of the act, which, in this case, was not to cause death. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The knowledge that an act is likely to cause death refers to a situation where the person committing the act is aware of the consequences but proceeds anyway. While Arjun's state of mind may have impaired his

judgment, there was no direct knowledge or acceptance that his actions would likely result in death, especially considering there was no intention to harm. Therefore, while this option touches on aspects of negligence, it does not accurately apply to the principle defining murder. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

71. **Answer: C**

Reference lines: Culpable homicide means the act done by a person which causes the death of another with an intention of causing death or causing such bodily injury that is likely to cause death, or he has knowledge that the act committed by him is likely to cause death, is said to commit the offence of Culpable homicide.

Difficulty level: Moderate

Explanation: (a) While Vikram's action did indeed cause Sohan's death, the principle for culpable homicide emphasizes the need for intention to cause death or knowledge that the act could cause death. This option does not specifically address Vikram's intention or knowledge regarding the lethality of his actions. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option highlights the absence of a direct intention to kill or cause serious injury. However, culpable homicide does not solely rest on the direct intention to cause death but also includes acts likely to cause death, which the person knew or should have known. Thus, the mere absence of an intention to kill does not absolve Vikram of culpable homicide if his actions were inherently dangerous. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option correctly identifies that culpable homicide can occur if the person commits an act, knowing that it is likely to cause death. In this scenario, throwing a heavy stone towards someone, even without the explicit intention to kill, should have been understood by Vikram as capable of causing serious injury or death. His failure to appreciate this risk constitutes culpable homicide. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) The impulsiveness of the act and the context of an argument might explain Vikram's state of mind but do not negate the legal principle that an act causing death, which could reasonably be foreseen to result in serious injury or death, amounts to culpable homicide. The principle does not differentiate between impulsive and premeditated acts in determining culpability. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

72. **Answer: A**

Reference line: "The difference between murder and culpable homicide is intention. If the intention is present the crime is said to be committed under Section 300 of IPC."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: a) This option directly aligns with the principle that murder requires intention, which can be inferred from Maya's knowledge of her husband's allergy and the potential fatal reaction to peanuts. Her deliberate action of adding peanut oil, knowing the possible outcome, fulfills the criteria for murder under the IPC, as it demonstrates an intention to cause harm that could lead to death. The specific targeting of a known vulnerability with a potentially lethal outcome indicates a level of intent that elevates this act to murder. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

b) While it might be argued that Maya's intention was ambiguous, the legal principle focuses on the presence of intention to cause harm that could result in death. By knowingly using an allergen as dangerous to her husband as peanut oil, Maya's actions suggest a disregard for his life, which the law interprets as intention. However, the principle and the passage clearly state that knowledge of the lethal potential of one's actions coupled with deliberate action constitutes intent under the IPC, making this interpretation inaccurate. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

c) Describing the act as poisoning simplifies the legal considerations involved. While the addition of peanut oil given the allergy could be likened to poisoning, the crucial aspect is Maya's knowledge and intent regarding the outcome. The legal definition of murder emphasizes the perpetrator's state of mind and actions leading to death, focusing on the intent to cause death or knowledge that death is a likely outcome. The term "poisoning" alone does not capture the nuance of intent required for murder, making this option less accurate in legal terms. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

d) This option attempts to shift responsibility to the victim, suggesting that knowing his allergy, the husband's decision to eat the dish mitigates Maya's culpability. However, the legal framework emphasizes the perpetrator's actions and intent. Maya's deliberate inclusion of a known allergen, with the awareness of the potential for a fatal reaction, anchors her actions within the realm of intention to cause harm. The husband's choice does not absolve Maya of the intent to create a dangerous situation, making this rationale incorrect. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

73. **Answer: B**

Reference line: "The right to seek maintenance is a statutory right that cannot be waived by an agreement."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: Option (a) suggests that Priya cannot seek maintenance due to a waiver in the separation agreement. This interpretation directly contradicts the statutory right that cannot be waived by any agreement, as mentioned in the passage. The legal system ensures the protection of individuals' rights, especially in matters of maintenance, to prevent exploitation and unfair agreements that could leave one party vulnerable. The assertion in this option ignores the protective mechanisms built into the legal framework to safeguard the rights of spouses, particularly those who might not have an independent source of income or bargaining power in the relationship. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b) is aligned with the legal principle that the right to seek maintenance is a statutory right and cannot be waived by an agreement. This principle is designed to protect individuals who may be in a vulnerable position following a separation or divorce. The law recognizes the need to ensure financial support for individuals who have been dependent on their spouses, acknowledging that private agreements should not override statutory protections. This option correctly interprets the passage's emphasis on the non-waivable nature of maintenance rights, reinforcing the idea that personal agreements cannot undermine statutory rights intended to protect individuals' welfare. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

Option (c) incorrectly limits the application of maintenance rights to the period of court proceedings only. This misunderstanding fails to recognize that maintenance can be awarded both temporarily during proceedings (*pendente lite*) and as permanent maintenance after the conclusion of court proceedings. The legal framework for maintenance is designed to address the immediate and long-term financial needs of spouses, children, and parents, ensuring that individuals are not left destitute during or after legal battles. This option does not account for the comprehensive nature of maintenance laws that aim to provide financial stability regardless of the legal process stage. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

Option (d) inaccurately restricts maintenance rights to children and parents, excluding ex-spouses. This contradicts the passage's clear statement that wives, children, and parents have the right to seek maintenance. The legal provisions for maintenance are inclusive, recognizing the potential financial vulnerability of ex-spouses, especially those who may have sacrificed their careers or income opportunities during the marriage. By ensuring that ex-spouses are also entitled to seek maintenance, the law aims to prevent undue hardship and ensure a fair distribution of financial responsibilities post-divorce. This option overlooks the inclusive scope of maintenance rights as outlined in the passage. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

74. **Answer: B**

Reference line: "Maintenance may be provided through court proceedings (maintenance *pendente lite*) or after the proceedings are completed (maintenance final), which is permanent maintenance."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: Option (a) misinterprets the legal flexibility and authority of courts to provide maintenance under various circumstances, including those governed by personal laws. The passage underscores that maintenance, including temporary maintenance, can indeed be mandated by courts as a form of financial support during ongoing legal proceedings. This option incorrectly suggests that personal laws universally exclude the possibility of court-ordered temporary maintenance, failing to recognize the nuanced and

protective nature of legal provisions aimed at safeguarding individuals' financial security during challenging times. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b) accurately reflects the passage's information, highlighting that courts possess the authority to order temporary maintenance under specific legislation, such as Section 24 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. This legal provision ensures that individuals are not left in financial hardship while divorce proceedings are underway, acknowledging the courts' role in addressing immediate financial needs and ensuring fairness. This option correctly identifies the capacity of legal systems to intervene and provide necessary support irrespective of the personal laws that might govern the marriage, showcasing the protective stance of the law towards individuals' well-being. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

Option (c) incorrectly asserts that only permanent maintenance can be awarded after the conclusion of court proceedings, overlooking the provision for temporary maintenance (maintenance pendente lite) which is intended to offer financial support during the divorce process. This option fails to recognize the dual nature of maintenance awards, both as an interim measure and as a long-term solution, reflecting a misunderstanding of the legal mechanisms designed to ensure financial stability for individuals navigating the complexities of divorce. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

Option (d) erroneously limits the applicability of temporary maintenance to children and parents, excluding spouses from its scope. This interpretation conflicts with the passage's explanation that temporary maintenance can be claimed by either spouse, demonstrating a comprehensive approach to financial support that includes spouses alongside children and parents. By misrepresenting the eligibility for temporary maintenance, this option overlooks the inclusive and protective intentions of maintenance laws, which aim to address the financial needs of all parties affected by divorce proceedings. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

75. **Answer:** C

Reference line: "Wives, children, and parents all have the right to seek maintenance."

Difficulty Level: Easy

Explanation: Option (a) inaccurately suggests that eligibility for maintenance is strictly limited to those with no source of income. This interpretation fails to consider the multifaceted criteria for determining maintenance, which includes not only the claimant's income but also their needs, the standard of living established during the marriage, and the paying spouse's ability to provide support. By focusing solely on the presence of income, this option overlooks the broader intent of maintenance laws to ensure a fair and adequate support system for individuals who may have been financially dependent on their spouses, regardless of their earning capacity. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b) narrowly confines the entitlement to maintenance to children, excluding the spouse from potential support. This perspective does not align with the passage's inclusive view of maintenance rights, which are extended to wives, children, and parents. The legal framework for maintenance recognizes the interconnected needs of all family members affected by separation or divorce, aiming to provide a holistic support system that considers the financial realities and dependencies that may exist within a family structure. By disregarding the spouse's potential need for financial support, this option fails to capture the essence of maintenance laws designed to mitigate financial hardships following a separation. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

Option (c) correctly identifies that Vikas has a legal obligation to provide maintenance to Meena and their children, taking into account their financial needs and his capacity to pay. This option aligns with the passage's emphasis on the rights of wives, children, and parents to seek maintenance, reflecting a legal recognition of the responsibilities that spouses have towards each other and their children, especially in the context of separation or divorce. By focusing on the need for support and the ability to provide it, this option encapsulates the purpose of maintenance laws to ensure financial security and fairness for all parties involved. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

Option (d) incorrectly implies that maintenance rights are limited to the period of divorce proceedings. This misunderstanding overlooks the provision for both temporary (pendente lite) and permanent maintenance, indicating a broader application of maintenance rights that extends beyond the courtroom. The legal provisions for maintenance are designed to address both immediate and long-term financial needs,

ensuring that individuals are not left in a precarious financial situation during or after legal proceedings. By failing to recognize the ongoing nature of maintenance obligations, this option misrepresents the comprehensive scope of maintenance laws. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

76. **Answer: B**

Reference line: "Under special personal laws, even husbands (who are not able to maintain themselves) are eligible to seek maintenance."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: Option (a) misunderstands the breadth of personal laws that accommodate various circumstances, including those where a husband is unable to maintain himself. This option incorrectly assumes a rigid interpretation of maintenance laws, ignoring the specific provisions that exist to address situations where the traditional roles are reversed due to circumstances such as illness or injury. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b) accurately reflects the legal provisions under special personal laws that allow husbands, who are unable to maintain themselves, to seek maintenance. This inclusion acknowledges the evolving dynamics of family responsibilities and ensures protection for all individuals, regardless of gender, in times of need. Karan's situation, where he is incapacitated and unable to earn an income, precisely fits the criteria for eligibility to seek maintenance under these laws. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

Option (c) erroneously limits the provision of maintenance to wives only, overlooking the specific conditions under which husbands can also seek maintenance. This perspective fails to recognize the legal system's adaptability and the inclusive nature of personal laws designed to provide support to any spouse who is demonstrably unable to maintain themselves due to valid reasons. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

Option (d) incorrectly implies that eligibility for maintenance is contingent upon an individual's employment history. This misinterpretation disregards the essence of maintenance laws, which are intended to offer financial support based on need and capacity, rather than prior employment status. The laws are designed to address the financial disparity and need arising from specific circumstances, such as incapacity to work, rather than past employment. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

77. **Answer: C**

Reference line: "According to Section 23(2) of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 the amount of maintenance given to a wife, children, or old or infirm parents is determined by the following factors: the parties' position and status; legitimate needs of the claimant; if the claimant is living separately, if the separation is warranted; the claimant's property worth and any income received from it, or from the claimant's own income, or from any other source; the number of people who are entitled to maintenance under this Act."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: Option (a) simplifies the criteria for maintenance claims by solely focusing on the claimant's financial resources. However, the legal framework, including Section 125 of the CrPC, takes a more holistic approach by considering various factors, such as the claimant's financial needs and the respondent's ability to pay. The presence of savings and assets does not automatically disqualify a claimant from receiving maintenance, as the court assesses the adequacy of these resources in meeting the claimant's legitimate needs. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b) overlooks the nuanced assessment involved in maintenance decisions. While Section 125 of the CrPC aims to prevent vagrancy by ensuring financial support for those who cannot maintain themselves, it does not mandate maintenance payments irrespective of the claimant's financial circumstances. The court evaluates both parties' financial statuses, including the claimant's resources and the respondent's capacity to pay. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

Option (c) correctly identifies that the court's decision on a maintenance claim under Section 125 of the CrPC involves a comprehensive evaluation of all relevant financial circumstances, including the claimant's savings and assets. This option aligns with the legal principle that maintenance decisions are based on a

thorough assessment of need, resources, and the ability to pay, ensuring that the support awarded is fair and just. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

Option (d) incorrectly suggests that Section 125 of the CrPC is not applicable to divorced individuals. In fact, this section provides a broad framework for maintenance claims, applicable to spouses, children, and parents, and does not exclude divorced individuals from its ambit. The provision is designed to ensure financial support for those who are unable to maintain themselves, irrespective of their marital status. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

78. **Answer: C**

Reference line: "According to Section 23(2) of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 the amount of maintenance given to a wife, children, or old or infirm parents is determined by the following factors: the parties' position and status; legitimate needs of the claimant; if the claimant is living separately, if the separation is warranted; the claimant's property worth and any income received from it, or from the claimant's own income, or from any other source; the number of people who are entitled to maintenance under this Act."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: Option (a) incorrectly assumes that the presence of a pension and property ownership automatically disqualifies an individual from receiving maintenance. The legal determination of maintenance, especially under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, involves a nuanced evaluation that considers not just the claimant's assets and income but also their needs and expenses, including medical costs. This option fails to recognize the complexity of the legal criteria for maintenance, which are designed to ensure fairness and adequacy of support. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b) oversimplifies the legal obligations to provide maintenance by ignoring the claimant's financial resources. While the law obligates children to support their parents, especially in their old age or infirmity, this obligation is balanced against a detailed assessment of the parent's financial capacity and needs. The existence of a pension and property does not, in isolation, negate the possibility of additional financial support if justified by the circumstances. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

Option (c) accurately captures the legal approach to determining maintenance claims, which involves a comprehensive assessment of all relevant financial factors, including income, assets, and specific needs like medical expenses. This balanced evaluation ensures that maintenance awards are based on actual needs and capacities, reflecting the intent of the law to provide necessary support without imposing undue burdens. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

Option (d) misinterprets the scope of maintenance laws, which extend beyond spousal support to include children and parents. The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, explicitly recognizes the right of parents to seek maintenance from their children under certain conditions, emphasizing the legal responsibility towards elderly or infirm parents. This option fails to acknowledge the broader applicability of maintenance provisions. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

79. **Answer: B**

Reference: Line "Libel is actionable per se, i.e., without proof of actual damage."

Difficulty level: Moderate

Explanation: a) This option suggests that the chef must prove actual damage to pursue a defamation lawsuit. However, in the context of libel, which the question scenario aligns with (given the defamation is in written form on an online blog), the law provides that libel is actionable without the necessity to demonstrate actual damages. The principle stems from the understanding that written defamation has a more lasting impact and is presumed to be more harmful due to its permanence. This presumption facilitates the plaintiff's case by not requiring them to delve into the complexities of quantifying reputational damage. In defamation law, the distinction between libel and slander is crucial, with libel generally considered more severe due to its fixed form, leading to the presumption of damage. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) This option is accurate and aligns with the principle that libel, which includes written defamations such as those published online, is actionable per se. This legal nuance acknowledges the broad and lasting impact of written statements, which can be disseminated widely and remain accessible indefinitely, potentially causing irreparable harm to an individual's reputation. The presumption of harm in libel cases reflects the legal system's recognition of the power of the written word and its potential to inflict significant damage without the need for the plaintiff to demonstrate the actual damage suffered. This principle is rooted in the historical development of defamation law, where the distinction between libel and slander was based on the form of the defamatory statement and its potential for widespread harm. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

c) While malicious intent can exacerbate the severity of a defamation case and influence potential damages, especially in jurisdictions that differentiate between actual malice and negligence, it is not a prerequisite for establishing a claim for libel. This option might mislead by suggesting that the chef's case hinges solely on proving the blog's malicious intent. Although proving malice can be relevant, especially in cases involving public figures where the standard for defamation is higher, the actionable nature of libel per se means that the focus is on the publication of the defamatory statement and its falsehood, rather than the intent behind it. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

d) This option is incorrect because it misunderstands the scope of libel in the context of modern communications. The legal recognition of defamation does not exclude online publications; in fact, the digital age has expanded the understanding of publication to include online content. Courts have consistently held that online blogs, social media posts, and electronic publications are capable of constituting libel if they meet the criteria for defamation. This adaptation of defamation law to contemporary forms of communication underscores the principle that libel can occur in any medium that allows for the permanent recording of defamatory statements, reflecting the law's evolution to address the realities of information dissemination in the digital era. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

80. **Answer:** A

Reference Line: "Slander is actionable only on proof of actual damage."

Difficulty level: Moderate

Explanation: a) This option aligns with the principle that, for slander (spoken defamation), the claimant must demonstrate actual damage to succeed in a legal action. The scenario involves a politician's spoken statement during a televised interview, which is classified as slander. In the context of the passage and legal principles, the requirement to prove actual damage is a pivotal distinction between slander and libel. Slander's transient nature often means it may not have the widespread, permanent impact of written statements (libel), leading to the legal requirement for claimants to prove actual damage to establish the defamation's detrimental effect. The significant drop in poll ratings, as mentioned in the scenario, could serve as evidence of reputational harm, which is critical in slander cases where the impact is not presumed but must be demonstrated. This requirement underscores the legal challenges inherent in slander cases, necessitating the claimant to link the spoken words directly to a tangible form of damage. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

b) This option is incorrect because it misinterprets the legal requirements for a slander case. Unlike libel, where damage is presumed due to the permanence and potential for wider dissemination of written statements, slander requires the plaintiff to prove that the defamatory spoken words directly caused harm. This distinction is crucial in defamation law, recognizing the different impacts and dissemination methods of spoken versus written statements. The scenario explicitly involves a spoken statement on a live television interview, falling squarely within the realm of slander, where the legal threshold necessitates demonstrating actual damage. The incorrect assumption that slander does not require proof of actual damage overlooks the nuanced legal framework designed to balance freedom of speech with the protection of an individual's reputation. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

c) The audience size of the television show, while potentially relevant to the extent of reputational damage, does not fundamentally alter the requirement for proving actual damage in a slander case. This option introduces an external factor that, although potentially influencing the impact of the defamatory statement, does not negate the legal necessity for the claimant to demonstrate actual harm resulting from the slander.

The focus on audience size distracts from the core legal principle that slander, by its nature, necessitates a demonstration of harm, irrespective of the medium's reach. This approach reflects the legal system's effort to ensure that defamation claims are grounded in tangible impacts on the plaintiff's reputation, rather than speculative or indirect effects. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

d) The notion that defamation claims cannot be pursued for statements made during a live interview is incorrect. The medium or format of the defamatory statement does not exempt it from legal scrutiny under defamation law. Live interviews, as a platform for speech, are not beyond the reach of defamation claims if the statements made can be proven to be defamatory and, in the case of slander, shown to cause actual damage. This option mistakenly suggests a categorical immunity for live broadcast statements, overlooking the principle that defamation law applies to all forms of communication, provided the statements meet the criteria for defamation and, when applicable, the plaintiff can demonstrate the requisite harm. The legal framework for defamation is designed to address the dissemination of harmful falsehoods, regardless of the communication channel, ensuring individuals have recourse when their reputations are unjustly damaged. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

81. **Answer: B**

Reference line: "The defamatory statement must refer to the person, class of persons, or the trustees of a company."

Difficulty level: Moderate

Explanation: a) This option incorrectly suggests that direct naming in a defamatory statement is a requisite for a defamation lawsuit. Legal precedent and principles acknowledge that defamation can occur through implication or inference when the context or content allows the audience to identify the subject of the defamation, even in the absence of direct naming. This acknowledgment extends the protection of reputation to situations where the defamatory content is crafted to avoid explicit identification but is nonetheless clear to the intended audience. The scenario illustrates this principle by indicating that the community could easily infer the business owner's identity from the newsletter's content. This approach in defamation law ensures that individuals cannot circumvent liability through careful omission of names while still damaging reputations. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) This option correctly identifies that defamation law encompasses situations where the defamed party is referred to by implication. The legal framework for defamation recognizes the nuances of how information is communicated and understood within a specific context, allowing for cases where the defamed party is not explicitly named but is nonetheless identifiable to the audience. This principle protects individuals from indirect but clear attacks on their reputation, reflecting an understanding of the various ways in which harm to reputation can be inflicted. In the provided scenario, the newsletter's detailed accusations, despite not naming the business owner directly, led to a discernible decline in customers due to the community's ability to infer the target of the accusations. This subtlety in defamation law ensures that the essence of the harm — the unjust damage to reputation — can be addressed, even when the methods of defamation are indirect. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

c) While malicious intent can impact the severity of defamation and potential damages, especially under certain legal standards like actual malice for public figures, proving malicious intent is not a prerequisite for a defamation claim to proceed. This option overemphasizes the role of intent in the establishment of defamation, potentially misleading by suggesting it is a universal requirement. Defamation law primarily focuses on the falsity of the defamatory statement and its impact on the plaintiff's reputation, rather than the defendant's subjective intent. This principle ensures that the emphasis remains on the objective harm caused by the defamatory statement, rather than delving into the subjective mindset of the person making the statement, which can be difficult to prove. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

d) The distribution scope of the newsletter, while potentially relevant to the scale of reputational harm, does not constitute a threshold requirement for a defamation lawsuit. This option mistakenly implies that the actionable nature of a defamatory statement depends on its reach beyond a certain geographic or community boundary. Defamation law does not set a minimum circulation requirement for a statement to be considered defamatory; instead, it focuses on whether the statement was published (communicated to at least one person other than the plaintiff) and caused harm. The scenario demonstrates that the

defamation's impact, evidenced by the decline in customers, resulted from the newsletter's distribution within the community, highlighting that the extent of publication required for defamation can be relatively limited if it effectively reaches the relevant audience. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

82. **Answer:** C

Reference line: "A defamatory statement should be false because the truth is a defence to defamation."

Difficulty level: Moderate

Explanation: a) Proving malicious intent can influence the outcome of a defamation case, especially in terms of damages awarded. Although, it is not the primary factor that needs to be considered before filing a lawsuit. The core issue in a defamation claim is whether the defamatory statement is false. Malicious intent is the second element and can affect the criminal liability of the person. Also, focusing solely on malicious intent without addressing the falsity of the statements would not be a crucial initial step. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) Demonstrating a loss in customers can help establish the damages caused by the defamatory statements, which is important for determining the compensation in a defamation lawsuit. However, the primary consideration before proceeding with a defamation lawsuit is to establish the falsity of the statement. The impact on the business, including loss of customers, comes into play after the statement is proven to be defamatory. This distinction is crucial because a statement can be considered defamatory even without immediate financial loss, provided it is false and injurious to reputation. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

c) This option directly addresses the foundational principle of defamation law: for a statement to be defamatory, it must be false. The truthfulness of the content is the first line of defense against defamation claims, making the verification of the statements' falsity a critical step before initiating legal action. This principle ensures that the legal recourse for defamation is preserved for instances where false statements cause harm to reputation, emphasizing the protection against wrongful accusations rather than penalizing truthful but potentially damaging statements. Establishing the falsehood of the claims made by the newspaper is essential for the restaurant owner's case to proceed, making this the most crucial factor to consider. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

d) Whether the newspaper is a registered publication may affect certain procedural aspects of filing a lawsuit but does not fundamentally impact the defamation claim's viability. The key issue in defamation is not the publication's legal status but whether it published false statements that damaged someone's reputation. The registration status of the newspaper might have implications for service of process or jurisdiction, but it does not bear on the central question of whether defamation occurred. This option diverts attention from the substantive legal issue at hand, which is the falsity of the defamatory statement. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

83. **Answer:** C

Reference lines: "A defamatory statement tends to diminish the good opinion that others hold about the person and it has the tendency to make others look at him with a feeling of hatred, ridicule, fear, or dislike." And "A defamatory statement should be false because the truth is a defence to defamation."

Difficulty level: Moderate

Explanation: (a) This option is incorrect because not all public statements against someone constitute defamation. The statement must be false, cause harm to the person's reputation, and there must be an absence of any lawful justification or privilege. Simply making a public statement does not automatically meet the criteria for defamation without these elements. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) Defamation can occur through both libel and slander. Libel involves written statements, while slander refers to spoken words. The principle of defamation is concerned with the harm to reputation, irrespective of the defamation form. Therefore, the lack of written publication does not preclude Varun's liability for defamation. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option is correct because it aligns with the principle that defamation involves making a false statement that damages someone's reputation. Varun's actions—making a false and unsupported claim

about Pranav—directly led to harm to Pranav's reputation, fitting the definition of defamation. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) Privilege in defamation cases refers to situations where the speaker has a right, duty, or interest to make a statement, and the audience has a corresponding interest in hearing it. However, privilege does not cover false statements made maliciously. The context of a community meeting alone does not provide automatic privilege, especially for false statements made without basis. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

84. **Answer:** C

Reference Line: "For defamation to occur, the statement should be published. The statement should be communicated to a third party."

Difficulty level: Moderate

Explanation: a) The number of followers a blogger has is not a legal criterion for determining whether a statement has been published in the context of defamation law. Publication, from a legal standpoint, requires that the defamatory statement be made available to at least one person other than the subject of the defamation. The focus is on the communication of the statement to a third party, not on the popularity or reach of the individual who made the statement. This option misinterprets the legal requirement for publication, suggesting an irrelevant metric for legal consideration. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) While proving that defamatory statements have caused a loss in public support can be important for establishing damages in a defamation lawsuit, the requirement for a statement to be considered defamatory hinges on its publication. The essence of defamation law is to address harm to reputation caused by false statements, with the concept of publication being central to the notion of defamation. This option shifts the focus to the consequences of the defamation rather than its prerequisites, overlooking the fundamental requirement that the statement be communicated to a third party. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

c) This option directly addresses the legal principle that for a statement to be actionable as defamation, it must be published, meaning it has been communicated to at least one person other than the subject of the defamation. This principle is a cornerstone of defamation law, ensuring that the harm to reputation can only be considered within the context of the information being shared beyond the individual who is the subject of the statement. The spread of the post on social media, as described in the scenario, clearly meets this criterion, as the information was shared with and discussed by a wide audience. This communication to a third party is what legally constitutes publication in defamation cases, making it a critical element for the lawsuit to proceed. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

d) Malicious intent can play a role in the assessment of damages and the applicability of certain defenses in defamation cases, but it is not a prerequisite for a statement to be considered published or for a defamation claim to be valid. The focus on malicious intent, while relevant to the severity of the defamation and potential punitive measures, does not address the preliminary requirement of publication for a defamation claim. The legal framework for defamation prioritizes the dissemination of the defamatory statement as the basis for legal action, separate from the intent behind the statement's creation and distribution. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

Logical Reasoning

85. **Answer:** C

Explanation: a) Incorrect. While the passage does discuss A. Ramachandran's transition from socio-political art to nature-inspired works, this shift is only one aspect of the broader theme. The central theme is more about his artistic vocabulary being deeply rooted in Indian traditions and his belief in the unity of man and nature.

b) Incorrect. The passage does mention criticism from within the art community, but it does not claim this to be the primary reason for A. Ramachandran's shift. The central theme focuses more on his evolution as an artist, reflecting Indian traditions and his belief in the unity of man and nature.

c) Correct. The central theme of the passage revolves around A. Ramachandran's artistic influences rooted in Indian traditions and Santiniketan teachings, leading to his belief in the unity of man and nature. This theme is overarching and encapsulates his artistic journey and evolution.

d) Incorrect. Although the passage appreciates A. Ramachandran's ability to integrate different Indian artistic traditions into his work, this is not the central theme. The primary theme is his artistic vocabulary's deep roots in Indian traditions and his belief in the unity of man and nature.

86. **Answer:** B

Explanation: a) Incorrect. The passage does not suggest that A Ramachandran's departure from political art was solely due to his desire to align with classical artistic traditions. Criticism from within the art community and his sincere belief in the unity of man and nature also played significant roles.

b) Correct. This statement can be logically derived from the passage, as it summarizes A Ramachandran's artistic vocabulary's roots in diverse Indian traditions and Santiniketan teachings, leading to his belief in the unity of man and nature.

c) Incorrect. While the passage mentions A Ramachandran's transition to more vibrant and joyous depictions in the 1980s, it does not explicitly link this to a response to socio-political despondence.

d) Incorrect. The passage does not suggest that A Ramachandran's incorporation of the Bhil tribes of Rajasthan into his work was primarily motivated by political considerations. Instead, it highlights his sincere belief in finding beauty in both nature and humanity.

87. **Answer:** B

Explanation: a) Incorrect. By negating this assumption, we find that the author does not necessarily assume that A. Ramachandran's departure from political art was solely driven by external criticism. Other factors, such as personal artistic exploration and development, could also have played a role.

b) Correct. If we look at this assumption, we find that the author does assume that A. Ramachandran's transition to nature-inspired works was a deliberate attempt to distance himself from political art. The passage indicates that he responded to criticism from within the art community and altered his aesthetic accordingly, suggesting a conscious effort to move away from political themes. (Reference: The passage states, "Responding to criticism from within the art community...")

c) Incorrect. By negating this assumption, we find that the author does not necessarily assume that A. Ramachandran's integration of diverse Indian artistic traditions into his work was primarily motivated by a desire to appeal to classical artistic standards. The passage emphasizes his deep-rooted artistic vocabulary and sincere belief in the unity of man and nature.

d) Incorrect. By negating this assumption, we find that the author does not necessarily assume that A. Ramachandran's belief in the unity of man and nature stemmed solely from his upbringing and artistic training at Santiniketan. This assumption may overlook other potential influences on his beliefs and artistic vision. Solely is too extreme.

88. **Answer:** A

Explanation: a) Correct. If A. Ramachandran's transition was not influenced by criticism from within the art community, it weakens the author's position that this criticism played a significant role in his departure from political art

- b) Incorrect. If A. Ramachandran's later works received widespread acclaim, it does not necessarily weaken the author's position but rather supports it by indicating the success of his artistic evolution.
- c) Incorrect. This option suggests a misinterpretation of A. Ramachandran's statements, which would not necessarily weaken the author's position unless it provides evidence contradicting the passage's portrayal of his transition.
- d) Incorrect. If A. Ramachandran continued to engage with socio-political issues in his later works, it does not necessarily weaken the author's position but rather suggests a continuation of his artistic concerns.

89. **Answer: C**

Explanation:

- A. Incorrect. While A. Ramachandran's training at Santiniketan is mentioned, it is not specifically cited as evidence of his commitment to classical artistic standards.
- B. Incorrect. While A. Ramachandran's belief in the unity of man and nature is discussed, it is not presented as evidence of his artistic vocabulary.
- C. Correct. This option accurately identifies the evidence provided by the author to support the main argument. The author highlights A. Ramachandran's integration of diverse Indian artistic traditions into his work as evidence of his nature-inspired works. (Reference: The passage mentions A. Ramachandran's artistic vocabulary rooted in India, borrowing from diverse traditions, including the female figures of the Ajanta murals, the Harappan dancing girl, Rajput miniatures, and Kerala murals.)
- D. Incorrect. While A. Ramachandran's response to criticism is mentioned as evidence of his departure from political art, departure from political art is not the main argument, rather the main idea is about him drawing Inspirations from things rooted in india unlike modernists.

90. **Answer: D**

Explanation:

- A. While Ramachandran criticized the "awkward" mixing of politics and art, he didn't advocate for complete separation. He continued to create politically-conscious art in his early career and emphasized the importance of expressing one's heart. This option is too extreme.
- B. The passage doesn't mention subtle messaging as his preferred approach. While he argued against "protest songs" and direct propaganda, he still valued art that addressed social issues, as reflected in his early work. This option lacks nuance.
- C. Again, the passage doesn't directly assess the effectiveness of political art. While he criticized certain approaches, he continued to believe in the power of art to address social issues. This option doesn't capture his full perspective.
- D. Correct. This option aligns with Ramachandran's quote highlighting the difference between propaganda and art, where "a painting does not become great because of its subject." He valued artistic mastery and expression above the overt message. This option best reflects his inferred view. Therefore, based on the analysis of Ramachandran's statements and artistic choices, option (D) is the most accurate inference about his view on the relationship between art and politics.

91. **Answer: A**

Explanation: A) Correct. This option encapsulates the primary focus of the passage. It refers to the recent development where the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has issued draft guidelines to enhance the cinema experience for persons with disabilities. This is in line with the passage that states, "the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, on January 8, issued its draft 'Guidelines of Accessibility Standards in the Public Exhibition of Feature Films in Cinema Theatres for Persons with Hearing and Visual Impairment'".

B) Incorrect. Although the passage does mention the World Health Organisation's estimates about the number of Indians who are deaf or visually impaired, it's not the main idea of the passage. This point is presented as a supporting detail rather than the central theme.

C) Incorrect. The formation of a committee by the Supreme Court to make the court more disabled-friendly is mentioned only towards the end of the passage and is not the primary focus of the text.

D) Incorrect. While the passage does acknowledge the efforts of NGOs and individuals in making some films more accessible, this is presented as part of the broader context and not the central theme of the passage.

92. **Answer: B**

Explanation:

- A. Incorrect. The passage does not suggest that the majority of cinemas already provide these features; rather, it highlights ongoing efforts and guidelines to improve accessibility. (No direct reference supports this inference.)
- B. Correct. The passage suggests that despite the RPwD Act of 2016, further actions like drafting guidelines and efforts by NGOs and individuals are necessary to ensure accessibility, implying that legislation alone has not been sufficient. (Reference: "Eight years after a landmark piece of legislation...another welcome step towards ensuring that an experience...can be accessed by a section of Indians.")
- C. Incorrect. The Supreme Court's actions mentioned in the passage relate to making the court more disabled-friendly, not directly implementing cinema accessibility guidelines. (Reference: "In December 2022, the Supreme Court formed a committee to make the court more disabled-friendly.")
- D. Incorrect. The passage explicitly states that the government made it mandatory for digital offerings to meet the standards set under the RPwD Act. (Reference: "Last year, the government made it mandatory for digital offerings to meet the standards set under the RPwD Act.")

93. **Answer: A**

Explanation:

- A. Correct. Increasing public awareness can build support for the guidelines and encourage broader implementation by highlighting the importance of accessibility, aligning with the efforts mentioned in the passage. (Reference: The passage discusses efforts by NGOs and the government to improve accessibility, implying the need for widespread support.)
- B. Incorrect. The passage suggests that immediate action is needed and welcomed, indicating that waiting for technology would not be aligned with the current efforts to improve accessibility. (Reference: "The guidelines... constitute another welcome step towards ensuring that an experience...can be accessed by a section of Indians.")
- C. Incorrect. The passage implies that while legislation is crucial, it is not sufficient by itself, necessitating guidelines and collaborative efforts. (Reference: "Eight years after a landmark piece of legislation...another welcome step towards ensuring...")
- D. Incorrect. Given the context of the passage, relying on voluntary adoption without guidelines has likely been insufficient, necessitating the draft guidelines to ensure compliance and effectiveness. (Reference: The passage indicates the need for formal guidelines to make accessibility the norm.)

94. **Answer: D**

Explanation:

- A. Incorrect. The passage cites WHO estimates to highlight the significant number of individuals who could benefit from improved cinema accessibility. (Reference: "According to estimates of the World Health Organisation...")
- B. Incorrect. The passage mentions efforts by NGOs and individuals as part of the broader effort to make cinemas more accessible. (Reference: "Efforts by organisations, such as the Delhi-based NGO Saksham...")
- C. Incorrect. This option is example of one word off wrong option, the last word "deaf people" make it totally incorrect as it is for visually impaired people.
- D. Correct. the formation of a Supreme Court committee is mentioned, it is cited in the context of broader efforts to combat stereotypes and not to support the argument for improving cinema accessibility (Reference: "In December 2022, the Supreme Court formed a committee...")

95. **Answer:** A

Explanation: A. Correct. This answer choice directly supports the main idea by providing evidence that increased accessibility leads to a positive outcome - higher attendance by PwDs. This strengthens the argument that making movie theatres accessible is a positive step.

B. This answer choice, while potentially true, doesn't directly address the main idea. The passage is focused on the rights of PwDs, not the economic benefits for theatres.

C. This answer choice introduces a strawman argument. The passage doesn't suggest that accessibility features will negatively impact non-disabled viewers. In fact, it can be argued that a more inclusive environment benefit everyone. Movie theatres can have multiple screens showing different films, some with accessibility features and some without. Additionally, accessibility features like subtitles or audio descriptions can be unobtrusive and selectively used by viewers who need them, without affecting the experience of others. In fact, captions can even be helpful for non-disabled viewers who might have difficulty hearing dialogue or understanding accents.

D. This answer choice weakens the argument. The passage mentions limited success with a case-by-case approach, highlighting the need for mandatory guidelines to ensure consistent accessibility

96. **Answer:** D

Explanation: (A) Incorrect: The passage doesn't mention opposing arguments. It focuses on the positive impact of accessibility features.

(B) Incorrect: While the passage highlights the exclusion of PwDs, it doesn't primarily rely on pity to garner support. The focus is on fulfilling a right established by legislation.

(C) Hasty generalization is possible, but the fallacy here is more about comparing situations in different countries without considering relevant factors that might influence the success of accessibility features.

(D) The passage argues for accessibility features based on their success in developed countries like the US and UK. However, this comparison might be a false analogy. The passage doesn't establish that these countries have similar infrastructure, awareness, or resources to implement such features effectively. "Such steps can help make accessibility the norm as is the case in countries such as the US and UK. In the UK, theatres have seats into which a visually impaired viewer's headphones may be plugged so that she can hear the audio description of the film being played." (This section highlights the comparison between India and developed countries regarding accessibility features.)

97. **Answer:** C

Explanation:

A. Contradicted by the passage. Disqualification of Khan, limitations on his party, targeting of PTI leaders, and allegations of irregularities point towards an uneven playing field, negating a completely free and fair election.

B. While the establishment's influence is suggested, direct manipulation isn't proven. Indirect tactics like supporting specific parties and hindering the PTI are mentioned, but alternative explanations like voter preferences exist. Additionally, the "establishment" encompasses diverse entities, making their influence nuanced and unclear.

C. Correct. Aligns with key points like PTI-linked candidates winning the most seats, public anger towards the establishment, and PTI's planned protests. Counterarguments include potential ideological divergence of independents from Khan and the sustainability of public support, but the evidence for C's alignment outweighs them.

D. Questionable stability due to factors like potential unrest from PTI's protests, unresolved public discontent, and lack of details about the agreement's strength and durability.

98. **Answer:** C

Explanation:

A. Unsustainable solution. Ignores the significance of PTI and the potential threat posed by their protests, contradicting the author's emphasis on acknowledging them and the risk of instability they pose.

- B. Opposes the author's stance. The text actively argues against military intervention, advocating for a civilian-led solution and highlighting the dangers of military control.
- C. Correct. Reflects the author's proposed solution, although acknowledged as difficult. Reconciliation with Khan and respecting election results are emphasized as necessary for long-term stability.
- D. Ignores existing results and focuses on an untested scenario. While ideal, it doesn't address the reality of the current situation and potential challenges.

99. **Answer: B**

Explanation:

- A. While appealing at first glance, option (A) actually strengthens the inference of Khan's popularity. It highlights explicit support from elected officials who ran under his party's unofficial banner, reinforcing the claim of enduring popularity despite limitations.
- B. Correct. This option presents compelling countervailing evidence. A decrease in approval rating suggests that even if Khan was initially popular, some support might have waned after the elections. This weakens the initial claim of unwavering popularity.
- C. While seemingly relevant, option (C) focuses on internal party issues that don't directly address public perception of Khan. While some leaders leaving might impact the party's structure, it doesn't necessarily mean a decline in public support for Khan himself.
- D. This option acknowledges the PTI's performance but doesn't weaken the core claim. Winning the most seats among independents signifies public support for individuals associated with Khan. Not securing a majority doesn't contradict their relative popularity.

100. **Answer: C**

Explanation:

- A. While seemingly ideal, option (A) doesn't accurately reflect the limited success of PTI in Pakistan. They won the most seats among independents but fell short of a majority, suggesting a less dominant victory.
- B. This scenario diverges significantly from the Pakistan case. Khan remains influential, leading protests and garnering public attention. Opposing this option aligns with acknowledging Khan's continued relevance.
- C. This option aligns with the suspicions of interference mentioned in the passage about the establishment's influence. It reflects the potential for manipulation and public discontent, mirroring similar concerns in Pakistan. (This question is a modification on parallel reasoning question, this option most closely mirrors it therefore correct.)
- D. Similar to option (B), this scenario portrays a more dire outcome for the opposition party than what happened in Pakistan. The PTI, despite challenges, secured significant seats through independents, unlike complete defeat. Therefore, considering the limited but notable success alongside potential manipulation concerns, option (C) presents the most analogous parallel scenario.

101. **Answer: A**

Explanation:

- A. Correct. This option aligns with the author's emphasis on inclusivity and addressing public discontent. By engaging in dialogue and potentially making concessions, the government could address the anger towards the establishment and potentially reduce the risk of protests, fostering stability.
- B. This option represents an extreme measure not advocated by the author. The author emphasizes a civilian-led solution and expresses concerns about military interference. Sanctions would likely escalate tensions and contradict the author's preferred approach.
- C. Similar to option (B), this approach contradicts the author's stance against military intervention. The passage argues for respecting the election results and avoiding military involvement, making this option incompatible with the author's perspective.
- D. While ensuring fair elections is crucial, option (D) only addresses a specific aspect without directly tackling the broader concerns highlighted by the author. The passage emphasizes addressing public

discontent and finding a long-term solution encompassing more than just potential irregularities. Focusing solely on investigations might not guarantee stability, especially if public grievances about the establishment's influence remain unaddressed.

102. **Answer: B**

Explanation:

- A. While technically accurate, this title focuses narrowly on the election process. It fails to capture the broader context and long-term challenges Pakistan faces. The passage goes beyond mere flaws in the election, delving into: Public discontent and potential unrest: "The specter of unrest looms large, fueled by..." and "PTI supporters have threatened widespread protests..." The complex role of the establishment: "Many believe the powerful military establishment..." and "Reconciliation with the establishment..." The need for a long-term solution: "The author proposes a long-term solution... etc.
- B. This title hits closer to the mark, directly reflecting the author's main concern and proposed solution. The passage repeatedly emphasizes: The risk of instability and potential unrest: "The PTI's supporters have threatened widespread protests..." and "The country now stands at a crossroads..." The need for reconciliation to avert unrest: "The author proposes a long-term solution...requiring reconciliation..." and "Finding a way forward requires..." The current political impasse: "The elections have created a deeply divided and uncertain political landscape..."
- C. This title focuses solely on the establishment's influence, neglecting other key aspects of the argument. While the passage details the establishment's role, it does so not just for "unmasking interference," but to: Understand the complex political dynamics: "Many believe the powerful military establishment..." and "The establishment has a long history of influencing...". Seek solutions beyond mere exposure: "The author proposes a long-term solution...requiring reconciliation..."
- D. This title personalizes the issue around one individual, overlooking the bigger picture. The passage acknowledges Khan's situation. While Khan's role is relevant, attributing the entire challenge to him is overly simplistic.

103. **Answer: D**

Explanation:

- A. Option a is partially true but oversimplifies the author's focus. While the author acknowledges the effectiveness of natural selection in nature, they don't explicitly compare its power to domestication as the main point.
- B. Option b highlights a relevant aspect but doesn't capture the overall objective. The passage delves deeper into the role of variations in driving evolution through natural selection, not just their inherent duality
- C. Option c addresses a significant consequence of natural selection but doesn't encompass the broader purpose. Extinction is one outcome of selection, but the author aims to explain the underlying mechanism that shapes evolution over time.
- D. Correct. Option d accurately reflects the author's central argument. The entire passage is dedicated to demonstrating how natural selection, through the preservation of advantageous variations and elimination of harmful ones, drives the gradual change and adaptation of species. While the passage touches on various aspects of natural selection and its consequences, the main purpose is to establish natural selection as the primary mechanism for evolution. The author uses various arguments, including the abundance of variations, the impact of the environment, and the continuous process of adaptation, to support this claim

104. **Answer: D**

Explanation:

- A. Option a is irrelevant to the author's focus on functionality and survival. Aesthetic appeal plays no role in natural selection.
- B. Option b, while crucial for the transmission of variations, is not the primary factor for selection. Even heritable variations that offer no advantage wouldn't be preserved.

- C. Option c reflects part of the equation, but the author emphasizes the variation's benefit to the organism, not just its fit with the current environment. A variation could be new but still offer a survival advantage.
- D. Option d directly aligns with the author's core argument. Variations that enhance an organism's chances of survival and reproduction are more likely to be preserved and passed on, driving evolutionary change. The passage repeatedly emphasizes that natural selection favours variations that benefit the organism's survival and reproduction. This is evident in statements like "individuals having any advantage, however slight, would have the best chance of surviving and of procreating their kind" and "any slight modification...which in any way favoured the individuals of any of the species...would tend to be preserved."

105. **Answer:** A

Explanation:

- A. Option (A) directly reflects the core cause-and-effect relationship presented in the passage. Environmental changes put pressure on populations, and natural selection, by eliminating less-adapted individuals and preserving advantageous variations, leads to gradual adaptation over generations. (Refer - If such do occur, can we doubt... least degree injurious would be rigidly destroyed.)
- B. Option (B) accurately depicts one aspect, but not the complete cause-and-effect chain. The author explains how environmental changes create challenges, not just opportunities, which then drive the need for adaptation.
- C. Option (C) simplifies the relationship and incorrectly portrays variations as solely negative. They can also be beneficial.
- D. Option (D) highlights a relevant effect of introducing new species but doesn't represent the main cause-and-effect relationship discussed.

106. **Answer:** D

Explanation:

- A. Option (A) is partially correct, but statement (1) doesn't just exemplify; it establishes the foundation for understanding the consequences explored in statement (2).
- B. Option (B) misinterprets the statements. Both emphasize the interconnectedness and potential impact of changes, not contradiction.
- C. Option (C) is inaccurate. Both statements discuss the complexity of relationships and their susceptibility to change, not adaptation's benefits.
- D. Option (D) accurately captures the relationship. Statement (1) introduces the concept of complex interdependence, and statement (2) directly elaborates on the potential consequences of disrupting these relationships due to changes in populations, even without considering climate change.

107. **Answer:** C

Explanation:

Main argument - natural selection is the primary mechanism for evolution

(A) Existence of fossils: This simply shows extinction as a phenomenon, not the mechanism driving evolution in existing species.

(B) Artificial selection in domestication: This demonstrates human-guided selection, not natural selection in the wild as the focus of the passage.

(C) Vast array of variations: This directly aligns with the author's point about abundant variations within populations, providing the raw material for natural selection to act upon. The passage references "endless number of strange peculiarities" and the strong hereditary tendency, highlighting this concept. While all options touch on aspects of evolution, only option (C) directly supports the author's claim about natural selection:

(D) Adaptation in controlled experiments: This offers isolated examples but doesn't reflect the population-level dynamics and continuous nature of natural selection emphasized by the author.

108. **Answer:** D

Explanation:

- A. Gene expression and environment: This actually supports the author's point by showing how the environment interacts with genetic variation, further influencing evolution.
- B. Transitional fossils: These discoveries provide evidence for gradual change through generations, which aligns with the concept of natural selection leading to adaptation over time.
- C. Increased mutation rates under stress: While highlighting a potential source of variation, this doesn't negate the role of selection in determining which mutations are beneficial and spread.
- D. Correct. Complex organ development mechanism: This introduces a potential alternative explanation for the development of those specific organs, potentially weakening the argument that natural selection is the sole explanation for all adaptations. Therefore, option (D) would most likely WEAKEN the author's claim by suggesting an alternative explanation beyond natural selection for some adaptations.

Quantitative Techniques

109. **Answer:** A

Explanation: Total money with Mr. Bhargav = Rs.225000

It is divided among A, B and C in 4 : 5 : 6

⇒ Amount with B = $\frac{5}{15} \times 225000$

⇒ Rs. 75000

B invest 30% of his money in scheme 1 and remaining in scheme 2 for 4 years.

Interest he gets after 4 years = $(P \times R \times T) \div 100$

⇒ $\{(30/100 \times 75000) \times 8 \times 4\} \div 100 + \{(70 / 100 \times 75000) \times 10 \times 4\} \div 100$

⇒ $7200 + 21000 = 28200$

∴ Total amount he has after 4 years = Principal + Interest

⇒ $75000 + 28200 = 103200$

He invests this total amount in scheme 3 for 1 year.

Amount he gets after 1 year = $P + (P \times R \times T) \div 100$

⇒ $103200 + (103200 \times 7 \times 1) \div 100$

⇒ 110424

110. **Answer:** B

Explanation: Total money with Mr. Bhargav = Rs. 225000

it is divided among A, B and C in 4 : 5 : 6

⇒ Amount with A = $\frac{4}{15} \times 225000$

⇒ Rs. 60000

A invested 50% of his money in scheme 2.

Also, A invest half of the remaining money, i.e., 25% of his money in scheme 1 and 25% in scheme 3 for 4 years

∴ Total simple interest he earns = $(P \times R \times T) \div 100$

⇒ $(30000 \times 10 \times 4) \div 100 + (15000 \times 8 \times 4) \div 100 + (15000 \times 7 \times 4) \div 100$

⇒ $12000 + 4800 + 4200 = 21000$

∴ The interest he earns at the end of 4 years is Rs. 21000.

111. **Answer:** C

Explanation: Total money with Mr. Bhargav = Rs.225000

It is divided among A, B and C in 4 : 5 : 6

⇒ Amount with C = $\frac{6}{15} \times 225000$

⇒ Rs. 90000

C invest 40% of his money in scheme 1 and remaining in scheme 3.

Interest he earns in 4 years = $(P \times R \times T) \div 100$

⇒ $\{(40/100 \times 90000) \times 8 \times 4\} \div 100 + \{(60 / 100 \times 90000) \times 7 \times 4\} \div 100$

⇒ $11520 + 15120 = 26640$

Total amount he gets after 4 years = principal amount + interest

⇒ $90000 + 26640 = 116640$

112. **Answer:** A

Explanation: Total money with Mr. Bhargav = Rs. 225000

It is divided among A, B and C in 4 : 5 : 6

⇒ Amount with A = $\frac{4}{15} \times 225000$ ⇒ Rs. 60000

∴ The rate of interest is highest in scheme 2, so to get maximum return, A must invest in scheme 2 for the maximum period of time.

∴ A invests in scheme 2 for 4 years. Similarly, he invests in scheme 1 for the next 2 years and then in scheme 3 for 1 year.

∴ Interest A gets after 4 years = $(P \times R \times T) \div 100$ ⇒ $(60000 \times 10 \times 4) \div 100 =$ Rs. 24000

113. **Answer:** D

Explanation: Total money with Mr. Bhargav = Rs. 225000

it is divided among A, B and C in 4 : 5 : 6

⇒ Amount with B = $\frac{5}{15} \times 225000 = \text{Rs. } 75000$

⇒ Amount with C = $\frac{6}{15} \times 225000 = \text{Rs. } 90000$

Amount B gets after 2 years = $P + (P \times R \times T) \div 100$

⇒ $75000 + (75000 \times 8 \times 2) \div 100$

⇒ Rs. 87000

Amount C gets after 2 years = $P + (P \times R \times T) \div 100$

⇒ $90000 + (90000 \times 8 \times 2) \div 100$

⇒ Rs. 104400

Average amount with B and C at the end of 2 years = $(87000 + 104400) \div 2$

⇒ Rs. 95700

114. **Answer:** C

Explanation: Profit earned by John by selling one AC = $34500 - 30000 = 4500$

Profit earned by John by selling 5 AC = $4500 \times 5 = 22500$

Profit earned by Jimmy by selling one AC = $32400 - 30000 = 2400$

Profit earned by Jimmy by selling one 9 AC = $2400 \times 9 = 21600$

∴ Required Difference = $22500 - 21600 = 900$

115. **Answer:** A

Explanation: Cost price of Jack = Rs.22500

∴ CP of John, Johnny and Jimmy = $28500 \times \frac{100}{95} = 30000$

For Johnny → Profit (18%)

For Jimmy → CP = Rs.30000

MP = $30000 \times \frac{120}{100} = 36000$

SP = $36000 \times \frac{90}{100} = 32400$

Profit % = $\frac{(32400-30000)}{30000} \times 100 = 8\%$

Required Difference = $18 - 8 = 10\%$

116. **Answer:** D

Explanation: Cost price of Jack = Rs.28500

∴ CP of John, Johnny and Jimmy = $28500 \times \frac{100}{95} = 30000$

For John,

CP = 30000, Profit = 15%, SP = $\frac{30000 \times 115}{100} = 34500$

For Johnny,

CP = 30000, Profit = 18%, SP = $\frac{30000 \times 118}{100} = 35400$

For Jimmy,

CP = 30000, SP = 32400, Profit % = $\frac{32400-30000}{30000} \times 100 = 8\%$

MRP = $30000 \times \frac{120}{100} = 36000$

Discount = 2 Successive discount of 10% each

SP = $36000 \times \frac{90}{100} = 32400$

For Jack,

CP = 28500, Profit = $\frac{28856.25-28500}{28500} \times 100 = 1.25\%$

MRP = $28500 \times \frac{125}{100} = 35625$

Discount = 10%

$$SP = 35625 \times \frac{90}{100} \times \frac{90}{100} = 28856.25$$

Hence, we can get the best deal from Jack.

117. **Answer: B**

Explanation: For Jimmy,

Cost price = 30000

$$\text{Profit \%} = \frac{32400 - 30000}{30000} \times 100 = 8\%$$

$$\text{MRP} = 30000 \times \frac{120}{100} = 36000$$

Discount = 10% (Successive)

$$SP = 36000 \times \frac{90}{100} \times \frac{90}{100} = 32400$$

$$\text{Profit} = 32400 - 30000 = 2400$$

$$\text{Profit of 3 AC} = 2400 \times 3 = 7200$$

118. **Answer: B**

Explanation: John's Profit = 15% (given)

Johny Profit = 18% (given)

$$\text{Jimmy Profit} = \frac{(32400 - 30000)}{30000} \times 100 = 8\%$$

$$\text{Jack Profit} = \frac{(28865 - 28500)}{28500} \times 100 = 1.25\%$$

Hence, Johny earned the highest profit %.

119. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Let Mango, orange and apple in the bag x , y and z respectively

$$(z - x) = (x - y)$$

$$2x = (y + z)$$

Novo

$$x + y + z = 24$$

$$3x = 24$$

$$x = 8$$

Given, $\frac{y}{x+y+z} > \frac{1}{5}$ (this means orange can't be less than 5).

Or

$$\frac{y}{3x} > \frac{1}{5}$$

$$= 5y > 3x$$

Possible case

Mango	Orange	Apple
8	6	10
8	7	9
8	5	11

Number of orange in the bag can be = 6, 7 or 5.

120. **Answer: A**

Explanation: $\frac{8 \times 7}{24 \times 23} = \frac{7}{69}$