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MOCK COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST 2024-25



ALL INDIA OPEN MOCK CLAT 03 (CLAT 28)

ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS

SECTION-A : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1. (b) **Rationale:**
Option (b) is the correct answer because the passage mentions Sixo's description about the woman in reference to emotional breakage and its healing by her by putting together pieces of him by organizing his life and putting it in order and giving direction to it. The woman is not a surgeon who performed surgery on him to actually sew his body parts together. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage mentions that people forgot her after they made tales about her; tales can be translated to fictional stories. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage mentions that the woman never looked at his neck jewelry or talked about it because it would cause him shame. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage mentions that the people forgot her like a bad dream; a bad dream is usually called a nightmare.
2. (b) "Disremembered and unaccounted for, she cannot be lost because no one is looking for her."
Explanation:
A past participial phrase acts as an adjective when it modifies a noun or pronoun. In this case, "Disremembered and unaccounted for" is a past participial phrase modifying "she." This phrase provides additional information about "she" and describes her state or condition.
Option (a) "He wants to put his story next to hers." There is no past participial phrase acting as an adjective in this sentence. It is a simple statement of intention.
Option (c) "They quickly and deliberately forgot her."

This sentence does not contain a past participial phrase. It is a simple past tense sentence describing an action.

Option (d) "It took longer for those who had spoken to her to forget."

This sentence contains a relative clause ("who had spoken to her") but does not have a past participial phrase acting as an adjective.

Therefore, option (b) is correct because "Disremembered and unaccounted for" is a past participial phrase that describes "she," acting as an adjective.

3. (b) Option (b) is the correct answer because the passage states about two women: the first paragraph talks about new beginnings for a woman who is recognized by the man named Paul and his insistence of moving beyond yesterday for better tomorrow while the second paragraph talks about a woman who is narrating about her new life in anonymity when nobody knew her name or address. Option (a) is incorrect as the passage states about moving away from the past and making a new beginning: happily in context of the first woman named Seth; with melancholy in the second female narrative. Option (c) is incorrect because only the first paragraph mentions about women having an influence on men through their emotional healing; the second paragraph is about life in anonymity. Option (d) is incorrect because there is praise offered for women in the first paragraph but there is only narration and reflection in the second paragraph by the female who is anonymous.
4. (c) Option (c) is the correct answer because the passage mentions that the woman had "mean black eyes".

There are no brown eyes mentioned in the passage. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage mentions two kinds of loneliness: one that can be rocked or distracted; another that roams. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage mentions that the quilt has carnival colours which indicate some festivity. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage mentions that she tried opening locks from her fingernails.

5. (b) Option (b) is the correct answer because the passage mentions in the second paragraph about people not knowing her name or address; then it mentions hunkered later to indicate a place where she is sheltered or took shelter. Option (a) is incorrect because crouched indicates sitting in a half-bent position; there is no indication of such in the context of the passage. Option (c) is incorrect because hunched indicates curved or stooped which can be a literal meaning of the word but it is not meant in the context of the passage. Option (d) is incorrect because squatted also indicates a sitting posture which is not indicated by the context of the passage.

6. (a) Answer: (a). The challenges and inevitability of loneliness and the struggle for recognition and memory.

Explanation:

Option (a): The challenges and inevitability of loneliness and the struggle for recognition and memory.

Explanation: This is the correct answer. The passage explores the profound loneliness experienced by the unnamed woman, who is forgotten and unrecognized. It also touches on Paul D's reflections on Sethe and the emotional complexities of their relationship. The themes of loneliness, memory, and the struggle for recognition are central to the passage.

Option (b): The significance of physical appearance in shaping relationships.

Explanation: This option is incorrect. While there are mentions of physical descriptions, such as Sethe's "wrought iron back" and "delicious mouth," these descriptions are not the central focus. The passage is more concerned with emotional and psychological themes rather than physical appearance.

Option (c): The importance of community support in overcoming hardships.

Explanation: This option is incorrect. The passage does not emphasize community support. Instead, it focuses on individual experiences of loneliness, memory, and emotional connections. There is no mention of a supportive community helping the characters overcome their struggles.

Option (d): The role of destiny in shaping personal relationships.

Explanation: This option is incorrect. The passage does not discuss destiny or fate in relation to personal relationships. It centers more on the emotional and psychological states of the characters,

their connections, and the experience of being forgotten or unrecognized.

Thus, Option (a) accurately captures the central idea of the passage, focusing on the emotional challenges, loneliness, and the struggle for recognition and memory.

7. (b) Option (a) **Clinical**

- A clinical tone is typically detached and impersonal, often used in scientific or medical contexts where emotion and subjectivity are minimized. While the passage does focus on detailing historical and artistic facts, it does so with an appreciation and depth that surpasses mere clinical description. The author's engagement with the artistic and cultural significance of the artworks prevents the tone from being merely clinical.

Option (b) **Analytical (Correct Answer)**

- The tone of the passage is analytical, characterized by a detailed examination of the fusion between English and Indian artistic techniques and the broader implications of these artistic endeavors. The author critically discusses the significance of the artworks and their role in preserving cultural heritage, employing an evaluative approach that assesses the contributions of both Metcalfe and Khan. This tone is further emphasized by the analysis of artistic styles and historical contexts.

Option (c) **Celebratory**

- A celebratory tone would imply a more overt expression of praise or jubilation, often marked by an enthusiastic or exuberant style. While the passage does express admiration for the artistic achievements and their cultural importance, it maintains a more subdued and reflective tone rather than one of celebration. The focus is on analytical appreciation rather than celebration.

Option (d) **Speculative**

- A speculative tone involves conjecture, suggestions, or exploration of possibilities, often without definitive evidence. The passage, however, relies on factual information and historical details, with interpretations grounded in observable attributes of the artworks and known historical facts. It does not delve into hypotheticals or unverified possibilities, which keeps it from being speculative.

8. (d) Option (a) **Both held the highest official ranks within their respective governments.**

- This option is incorrect because the passage does not claim that both Zafar and Metcalfe held the highest ranks within their respective governments. Metcalfe is described as having a good but not very senior position in the Company's civil service, which does not equate to the highest rank.

Option (b) **Both were exclusively dedicated to the promotion of traditional Mughal art.**

- This option is also incorrect. The passage notes that both Zafar and Metcalfe were patrons of the arts, specifically mentioning their patronage of the same artist. However, it does not state that their dedication was exclusive to traditional Mughal art, nor does it imply that their artistic patronage was their sole focus.

Option (c) **Both experienced widespread acclaim for their artistic patronage during their lifetimes.**

- This option is misleading. While the passage acknowledges their roles as patrons, it does not specifically mention that they received widespread acclaim for their patronage during their lifetimes. The focus of the passage is more on the nature of their patronage and less on the reception of their efforts.

Option (d) **Both sensed a personal underappreciation in their political roles. (Correct Answer)**

- This option is correct. The passage explicitly states that both Zafar and Metcalfe shared a sense of being passed over or underappreciated politically. This shared sentiment of not fully receiving the recognition or status they might have expected in their positions is directly mentioned, making this the only option fully supported by the text.

9. (c) Option (a) **Khan's paintings are reminiscent of traditional English watercolors.**

- This option is incorrect. The passage explicitly contrasts Khan's use of vibrant, detailed color to the "tentative washes of a memsahib's watercolour," which implies that his style is distinctly different from that of traditional English watercolors. Therefore, stating that his paintings are reminiscent of English watercolors contradicts the information provided.

Option (b) **Khan completely abandoned the Mughal style in favor of European techniques.**

- This option is also incorrect. The passage describes Khan's work as a fusion of Mughal and European styles, specifically noting his "almost fanatical Mughal attention to fine detail" combined with "scientific European rationalism." The text does not suggest that he abandoned Mughal techniques; rather, he integrated them with European influences.

Option (c) **Khan's works exemplify a synthesis of Mughal detail and European rationalism. (Correct Answer)**

- This is the correct option. The paragraph concludes that Khan successfully merged meticulous Mughal detailing with the scientific rationalism of European art to create a new kind of architectural painting. This synthesis is described through the detailed and delicate portrayal of architectural features, which maintains the authenticity of Mughal aesthetics

while incorporating the precision of European art forms.

Option (d) **Khan focused on architectural inaccuracies to emphasize artistic expression.**

- This option is incorrect because the passage does not suggest that Khan focused on inaccuracies. Instead, it highlights his ability to accurately reproduce and enhance architectural details, reflecting both the physical and the intended aesthetic qualities of the buildings he painted. The description points to a careful and accurate portrayal, not a focus on inaccuracies.

10. (a) Option (a) uses a metaphor by describing the tomb as "so delicate and ethereal it could almost be blown away with a breath." This comparison implies that the tomb is extremely fragile and light, without using "like" or "as," which characterizes a metaphor. Option (b) uses a simile, not a metaphor, because it compares the palette of colors to "a small aesthetic firework display" using the word "like."

Option (c) describes the attention to detail as "meticulous almost hypnotic," which is descriptive but does not involve a direct metaphorical comparison.

Option (d) states "He remained firmly ensconced in his old position in Delhi," which is a literal statement about someone's position and does not contain a metaphor.

Therefore, Option (a) is the correct example of a metaphor from the passage.

11. (a) Option (a) **A historical review discussing the influence of colonial interactions on local art forms and political identities in India. (Correct Answer)**

- This Option correctly captures the dual focus of the passage. The passage discusses not only the artistic collaboration between an Englishman and an Indian artist, leading to a significant cultural fusion, but also touches on the shared political and personal feelings of underappreciation experienced by both Metcalfe and Zafar. A historical review that explores how colonial interactions shaped local art as well as influenced the political and personal identities of key figures in colonial India would be the most comprehensive and fitting context for the passage.

Option (b) **An architectural textbook emphasizing the evolution of design principles in 19th-century Asia.**

- While relevant to the architectural elements discussed in the artwork, this option still falls short as it does not address the broader socio-political nuances and personal parallels between Zafar and Metcalfe, which are crucial to understanding the full scope of the passage.

Option (c) **A tourist guidebook describing places of historical interest in Delhi.**

- This option remains less suitable as it likely would not delve into the detailed historical and political analysis or the artistic significance of the interactions between English and Indian cultures as described in the passage.

Option (d) **A biography focusing on the life and achievements of Mazhar Ali Khan.**

- This context would focus predominantly on Khan and thus would not adequately address the broader themes of cross-cultural interactions or the comparative political situations of Metcalfe and Zafar, making it too narrow for the content of the passage.

12. (d) Option (a) **Isolated**

- "Isolated" suggests being alone or separated from others, which implies a degree of loneliness or detachment. This does not accurately capture the sense of "ensconced" as used in the passage. The term in the passage conveys a secure and stable positioning within his role, not isolation from others or activities.

Option (b) **Entrapped**

- "Entrapped" conveys being caught or unable to escape, often against one's will. This does not fit the context of the passage where "ensconced" suggests a comfortable or advantageous positioning within a role rather than a forced or negative circumstance.

Option (c) **Concealed**

- "Concealed" means hidden or kept out of sight. While "ensconced" can sometimes imply a nestled or hidden position, in the context of the passage it primarily suggests a settled and secure position. Thus, "concealed" misses the nuance of security and established presence conveyed in the passage.

Option (d) **Established (Correct Answer)**

- "Established" means settled in a position or role, often securely and permanently. This closely aligns with the meaning of "ensconced" in the passage, where it describes someone who is securely positioned in his old role, indicating a sense of permanency and security in his position. This captures both the physical and metaphorical sense of being firmly placed within a context, making it the most appropriate synonym in this scenario.

13. (c) **Rationale:**

Option (c) is the correct answer because the passage states about the regulation of generative AI through legislation and Courts; also, the regulation should be dynamic which is continuously changing and adapting itself to the frequent developments in the technology of generative AI. Option (a) is incorrect because it is one aspect of a marginal idea mentioned in the passage; the whole of the passage is focussed on the need for regulation of AI and the inability of the regulatory agencies and courts to keep pace with the developments in AI. Option (b) is incorrect

because the passage states about regulation of AI; there is no mention of banning in the passage. Option (d) is incorrect because the regulation of AI is a topic which is to be performed in the future; most of the countries do not have any regulation for it. There have been some cases on IP in US but it is still in the nascent stage.

14. (b) **Rationale:**

Option (b) is the correct answer because the statement is analysing about the merits and disadvantages of AI; there is a need stated in the statement about the ethical use of it and its regulation. Option (a) is incorrect because the statement is not unclear or vague but states that the exponential growth in use of AI needs to be regulated in its ethical aspects. Option (c) is incorrect because the statement is not annoyed or angry but there is concern mentioned about the possible misuse of AI which needs to be effectively addressed. Option (d) is incorrect because the statement is not mocking or implying the opposite of what is stated in it in a humorous way.

15. (d) **Rationale:**

Option (d) is the correct answer because the passage states that AI is to be used or operated by the companies to make hiring or acquisition and training of talented employees possible and easier. Option (a) is incorrect because impede indicates stopping or obstructing which is not inferred from the passage; AI helps in making hiring of employees easier. Option (b) is incorrect because there are no specific appointments in HR trainees but a general help in appointing employees. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage does not mention that only technical employees will be appointed but a general procurement of talented employees.

16. (c) **Rationale:**

Option (c) is the correct answer because the passage describes concerns about AI to be unethical or discriminatory in nature if there are no checks or regulations put into it. Conscientious describes something which has a conscience and moral uprightness which is ethically alright; AI in its unregulated form cannot be said to be possessing ethical considerations. Option (a) is incorrect because depravity indicates immorality or corruption which is a concern expressed in the passage about AI (ethical concerns). Option (b) is incorrect because it indicates twisted conduct which is not right as per prevailing norms of moral and ethical standards. Option (d) is incorrect because bigoted indicates some form of prejudiced or discriminatory attitude which has been stated as concern for AI in the passage.

17. (c) **Rationale:**

Option (c) is the correct answer because the passage states that there would be ownership concerns about the inputs in the programmes; here, proprietorship indicates ownership of a property especially intellectual property. Option (a) is incorrect because

possession cannot be equated with ownership; one indicates physical custody of the object while the latter indicates full rights over the object or property. Option (b) is incorrect because there would not be academic concerns about it, but legal concerns about its ownership. Option (d) is incorrect because deontological indicates relating to duty while the passage states about ownership and rights emanating from it.

18. (b) Option (b). Principles

Explanation:

In the passage, "tenets" refers to core principles or beliefs around AI adoption, such as governance, accountability, and transparency. These are fundamental ideas or doctrines that guide the ethical and effective use of AI.

19. (b) "The forest was engulfed in a thick fog as dawn broke."

Explanation:

In this sentence, "engulfed" means completely surrounded or covered. "Engulfed" is used to describe how the fog has completely surrounded the forest, creating a visual impression of the fog overwhelming or enveloping the area. This usage captures the essence of the word "engulfing," which conveys the idea of something being completely absorbed or overwhelmed by something else.

The other options do not correctly illustrate the meaning of "engulfing":

Option (a) "The small stream gradually dried up during the summer months."

This sentence does not convey the sense of engulfment or overwhelming presence associated with "engulfing." It describes a stream drying up, which does not involve the concept of engulfment.

Option (c) "His excitement was evident in his loud, clear voice."

This sentence describes the clarity and loudness of a voice, not the concept of engulfment.

Option (d) "She wrote a letter expressing her deep concerns."

This sentence describes the action of writing a letter and expressing concerns, not the engulfing of something.

Therefore, option (b) best illustrates the meaning of "engulfing" as it describes the forest being completely surrounded by fog.

20. (c) Option (a) "The Evolution of Reading: From Books to Bookstagram"

- This title suggests a neutral or possibly positive portrayal of the transition from traditional reading to digital platforms like Bookstagram. While it captures the change in medium discussed in the passage, it does not adequately reflect the critical tone of the author regarding the implications of this shift, specifically the superficiality and sustainability concerns raised.

Option (b) "Parental Perspectives on Social Media's Impact on Youth"

- Although the passage opens with a reference to parents blaming social media for children's habits, this title is too narrow and focuses only on a small part of the passage. It misses the broader discussion on the changes in reading culture brought about by social media, particularly the critique of the Bookstagram community.

Option (c) "The Superficial Shift: Reading in the Age of Social Media"

- This title is the most accurate and encompassing, capturing the essence of the passage's critical view of how reading habits have transformed due to social media. It emphasizes the "superficial" nature of this shift, aligning well with the author's concerns about the depth of engagement and the sustainability of current reading practices on platforms like Instagram. The use of "shift" implies a change, and "superficial" critically addresses the nature of this change.

Option (d) "Cultural Shifts: The Decline of Deep Reading Practices"

- While this title does touch upon the theme of changing reading habits, it focuses more on the decline of traditional deep reading practices rather than addressing the new forms that have arisen, such as Bookstagram. It somewhat matches the critical tone but lacks specificity regarding the role of social media, which is a central element in the passage.

21. (b) Option (a) Optimistic

- The tone "optimistic" would imply a hopeful, positive outlook. The passage, however, reflects concerns and criticisms about the shift in reading habits influenced by social media, specifically addressing the superficial engagement and sustainability of these practices. Therefore, "optimistic" does not capture the essence of the passage's evaluative and somewhat disapproving stance.

Option (b) Critical

- This is the correct answer. The tone of the passage is critical, as it scrutinizes the changes in reading culture brought about by social media. The author points out several issues, such as the superficial nature of engagement, the fast pace at which content is consumed, and the pressure to conform to trends, all of which suggest a tone that is evaluative and questioning of the value of these changes. This tone aligns with the language that points out flaws and potential negative consequences.

Option (c) Indifferent

- An "indifferent" tone would suggest neutrality or a lack of strong feelings towards the subject matter. However, the passage clearly conveys

strong concerns and a critical stance on the impact of social media on reading habits. It addresses significant issues and challenges, indicating that the author is far from indifferent about the subject.

Option (d) **Amused**

- The tone "amused" would imply a light-hearted, possibly entertained perspective. The content of the passage, however, discusses serious concerns about cultural shifts in reading habits, without any indication of amusement or entertainment. The tone is more serious and critical, making "amused" an inappropriate choice to describe the passage.

22. (c) Option (a) **The romanticization of reading**

- The author specifically criticizes the Bookstagram community for romanticizing the act of reading. This is identified as a problem because it tends to prioritize the aesthetic and emotional aspects of reading over critical engagement with the content. Therefore, this Option does not qualify as the correct answer because it is a concern highlighted by the author.

Option (b) **The rapid consumption of literary content**

- The passage mentions that the Bookstagram community promotes a culture of reading through books and novels at "inhumane speeds" to keep up with social media algorithms. This rapid consumption is criticized for being unsustainable, both intellectually and environmentally, which aligns it as another concern expressly mentioned in the passage.

Option (d) **The lack of nuanced discussion in comment sections**

- The author points out that the comment sections on Bookstagram posts often lack room for nuanced discussions or disagreements with popular sentiments. This is viewed as problematic because it stifles diverse perspectives and critical debates, further indicating that it is a highlighted issue within the passage.

Option (c) **The exclusion of non-fiction literature**

- The correct answer is this option, as the passage does not discuss or highlight any issues specifically related to the exclusion of non-fiction literature within the Bookstagram community. While the author criticizes several aspects of how literature is consumed and discussed, there is no mention of a bias towards or against any specific genre, including non-fiction, making this the issue not highlighted by the author.

23. (c) Option (a) **Social media has effectively revitalized interest in reading among younger generations**

- While the passage acknowledges the role of social media in transforming reading practices

(notably during the pandemic), the author's critique focuses more on the superficial aspects of this transformation rather than its efficacy in revitalizing interest. This option suggests a positive outcome, which contradicts the more critical perspective presented.

Option (b) **Traditional reading habits are more beneficial and enriching than those influenced by social media.**

- Although the passage reflects a nostalgic view of traditional reading, it does not conclusively state that traditional methods are inherently superior. The focus is more on critiquing the current trends rather than outright advocating for a return to older practices. This makes the option less accurate as a conclusion.

Option (c) **The Bookstagram community, while initially promising, has evolved into a trend-driven platform that compromises the depth and sustainability of reading habits.**

- This Option best encapsulates the author's conclusion. It directly addresses the evolution of the Bookstagram community from a potentially enriching platform to one that is now engulfed by the pressures and superficialities of social media trends. It captures the critical essence of the passage's argument about the negative developments in how literature is engaged with on social media.

Option (d) **The impact of social media on reading is reversible and minor adjustments in user behavior can restore traditional reading values.**

- There is no indication in the passage that the author believes the issues identified are easily reversible or that minor adjustments could lead to significant improvements. The critique provided suggests deeper systemic problems with how social media influences reading habits, not just simple fixes.

24. (a) Option (a) **There is a generational gap in the perception and engagement with literature due to technological changes.**

- This Option accurately reflects an inference that can be drawn from the passage. The author discusses how older generations (referred to as "parents" and "boomers") lament the current reading habits of the younger generation, using phrases like "back in our day..." and noting a shift to digital formats like Instagram reels and posts for reading. This demonstrates a clear generational difference in how literature is perceived and engaged with, influenced largely by the advent and rise of technology. This Option (c) captures the essence of these observations and is supported by the passage's discussion.

Option (b) **Most modern readers prefer social media-based reading over traditional book reading.**

- While the passage discusses the popularity of Bookstagram and other social media platforms for reading, it does not provide sufficient evidence to claim that most modern readers prefer this method over traditional book reading. The passage focuses more on the problems associated with this trend rather than its prevalence or preference among all modern readers.

Option (c) **The sustainability of digital reading platforms is more robust than traditional reading methods.**

- The passage actually criticizes the sustainability of digital reading habits, particularly with the comparison to fast fashion and the critique of reading at inhumane speeds. It suggests that these practices are neither sustainable economically, environmentally, nor intellectually. Thus, this Option contradicts the concerns raised in the passage.

Option (d) **Parents universally disapprove of their children's reading habits formed by social media.**

- The passage mentions that parents blame poor habits on social media and reminisce about their own reading habits, but it does not claim universal disapproval. It indicates a generational difference in perspective but does not extend this to a universal sentiment among all parents. This option overstates the passage's content.

**SECTION - B : CURRENT AFFAIRS, INCLUDING
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE**

25. (a) The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is a United Nations office that was established in 1997 as the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention by combining the United Nations International Drug Control Program (UNDCP) and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division in the United Nations Office at Vienna, adopting the current name in 2002.
The agency's focus is the trafficking and abuse of illicit drugs, crime prevention and criminal justice, international terrorism, and political corruption. It is a member of the United Nations Development Group. In 2016–17, it had an estimated biannual budget of US\$700 million.
26. (b) The report notes that transnational organized crime groups are active in some illicit wildlife markets, where they exploit inconsistencies and weaknesses in regulation and enforcement, adapting their methods and routes continuously to evade detection and prosecution. Corruption also plays a key role in undermining regulation and enforcement actions against wildlife trade.
27. (c) United Nations World Wildlife Day (WWD) is celebrated every year on 3 March to celebrate wild animals and plants. Every year, we recognize the

unique roles and contributions of wildlife to people and the planet.

The WWD2024 Theme is Connecting People and Planet: Exploring Digital Innovation in Wildlife Conservation.

28. (d) The global scope and scale of wildlife crime remain substantial with seizures during 2015–2021 indicating an illegal trade in 162 countries and territories affecting around 4,000 plant and animal species. Beyond the immediate conservation threat to target species, population reductions caused by wildlife trafficking can play a role in triggering ecosystem-level impacts by disturbing interdependencies between different species and undermining related functions and processes, including those important to climate change resilience and mitigation.
29. (a) The need to stop wildlife trafficking has gained an increasingly prominent place on the political agenda over the past years. Since the publication of UNODC's first World Wildlife Crime Report in 2016, regulation has increased for several wildlife markets, including that for pangolin products.
30. (b) The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is a global leader in the fight against illicit drugs and international crime, in addition to being responsible for implementing the United Nations lead programme on terrorism. Established in 1997, UNODC has approximately 500 staff members worldwide. Its headquarters are in Vienna and it operates 20 field offices, as well as liaison offices in New York and Brussels.
31. (d) Ministers and other authorities are not allowed to sanction grants or payments from discretionary funds once the elections are announced.
The utilization of official machinery or personnel for electioneering is strictly prohibited, as per the guidelines of the Election Commission of India (ECI).
Government accommodations should not serve as campaign offices or be used for holding public meetings for election propaganda by any party, as prohibited by the poll body.
32. (b) The Constitution under Article 324 mandates the Election Commission, to conduct elections inter alia to the Parliament and the State Legislatures. Having due regard to the above directions of the Supreme Court and after consultation with the Political Parties, the Commission, in the interest of free and fair elections, hereby directs that Political Parties and Candidates while releasing election manifestos for any election to the Parliament or State Legislatures, shall adhere to the following guidelines :-
- (i) The election manifesto shall not contain anything repugnant to the ideals and principles enshrined in the Constitution and further that it shall be consistent with the letter and spirit of other provisions of Model Code of Conduct.

- (ii) The Directive Principles of State Policy enshrined in the Constitution enjoin upon the State to frame various welfare measures for the citizens and therefore there can be no objection to the promise of such welfare measures in election manifestos. However, political parties should avoid making those promises which are likely to vitiate the purity of the election process or exert undue influence on the voters in exercising their franchise.
- (iii) In the interest of transparency, level playing field and credibility of promises, it is expected that manifestos also reflect the rationale for the promises and broadly indicate the ways and means to meet the financial requirements for it. Trust of voters should be sought only on those promises which are possible to be fulfilled.
33. (a) As India gears up for the next general elections to elect its 18th Lok Sabha, the enforcement of the MCC underscores the commitment to conducting free and fair elections. With the schedule set to be announced soon, all eyes are on the Election Commission to ensure a smooth and transparent electoral process, adhering to the principles outlined in the Model Code of Conduct. Once the Election Commission announces the poll schedule, the MCC immediately comes into effect and remains operational until the conclusion of the electoral process. The journey of the MCC, as documented in the book "Leap of Faith" published by the ECI, sheds light on its historical evolution and significance in Indian elections. The book reveals that the MCC was initially introduced by the Election Commission under the title of 'Minimum Code of Conduct' during the MidTerm Elections in 1968-69. Subsequent revisions were made in 1979, 1982, 1991, and 2013 reflecting the changing dynamics of electoral politics in the country.
34. (d) In case of single phase election, manifesto shall not be released during the prohibitory period, as prescribed under Section 126 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. In case of multi-phase elections, manifesto shall not be released during the prohibitory periods, as prescribed under Section 126 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, of all the phases of those elections."
35. (b) The Election Commission of India is an autonomous constitutional authority responsible for administering Union and State election processes in India. The body administers elections to the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies in India, and the offices of the President and Vice President in the country.
36. (b) For the first time two additional Commissioners were appointed on 16th October 1989 but they had a very short tenure till 1st January 1990. Later, on 1st October 1993 two additional Election Commissioners were appointed. The concept of multi-member Commission has been in operation since then, with decision making power by majority vote.
37. (b) Sahitya Akademi, India's National Academy of Letters, is the central institution for literary dialogue, publication and promotion in the country and the only institution that undertakes literary activities in 24 Indian languages, including English. Over the 64 years of its dynamic existence, it has ceaselessly endeavored to promote good taste and healthy reading habits, to keep alive the intimate dialogue among the various linguistic and literary zones and groups through seminars, lectures, symposia, discussions, readings and performances, to increase the pace of mutual translations through workshops and individual assignments and to develop a serious literary culture through the publications of journals, monographs, individual creative works of every genre, anthologies, encyclopedias, dictionaries, bibliographies, who's who of writers and histories of literature.
38. (a) Every year since its inception in 1954, the Sahitya Akademi Award prizes to the most outstanding books of literary merit published in any of the major Indian languages recognised by the Akademi. The award amount, which was Rs.5,000 since inception, had been enhanced to Rs.10,000 from 1983, Rs.25,000 from 1988, Rs.40,000 from 2001, Rs.50,000 from 2003 and is now Rs.1,00,000 from 2009. The first Awards were given in 1955.
39. (d) Madhav Kaushik, a city-based writer and literary organiser, has been appointed as the president of the National Sahitya Akademi. In 1955, Kaushik started writing poetry and plays in his student days. His working years were spent in Chandigarh. He is former chairperson of the Chandigarh Sahitya Akademi as well as former vice-president of the National Sahitya Akademi.
40. (c) Sahitya Akademi is aware of the rich cultural and linguistic variety prevalent in India and does not believe in a forced standardisation of culture through a bulldozing of levels and attitudes. At the same time, it is also conscious of the deep inner cultural, spiritual, historical and experiential links that unify India's diverse manifestations of literature. In spite of the pan-Indian character of our literature, writers and readers in one language know very little of what is being written in the neighbouring linguistic area. It is, therefore, necessary to devise methods by which Indian writers may come to know each other, across the barriers of language and script, and appreciate the immense variety and complexity of their country's literary heritage.
41. (b) Eminent English author Ruskin Bond, Hindi writer Vinod Kumar Shukla and six others were on Saturday selected for the Sahitya Akademi Fellowship. With 20 published books including poetry collections, novels, and short stories to his credit,

Shukla is a member of the General Council of Sahitya Akademi. He is also the recipient of Sahitya Akademi Award, Shikhar Samman of the Madhya Pradesh Government, Hindi Gaurav Samman, Raja Puraskar, Rashtriya Maithilisharan Gupta Samman among others.

42. (c) Besides the 22 languages enumerated in the Constitution of India, the Sahitya Akademi has recognised English and Rajasthani as languages in which its programme may be implemented. Names of present members of various language Advisory Boards, which have been constituted to render advice for implementing literary programmes in these 24 languages are given in the website.
43. (a) Previously, in October 2023, India hosted the Country Led Initiative under UNFF at Dehradun, attended by representatives from 40 countries and 20 international organizations and held discussions on forest fire management and forest certification. The recommendations from this initiative were presented by India during UNFF 19. The Ministry also hosted a side event on 'Principles and Strategies for Landscape Integrated Fire Management through Collaborative Governance' in partnership with the Agency for Integrated Rural Fire Management, Portugal, the Korea Forest Service, and the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) at the UNFF 19 at New York.
44. (a) The UNFF 19 culminated in a declaration to take urgent and accelerated actions to halt deforestation and forest degradation and to prevent land degradation, including the implementation of the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests and the achievement of the Global Forest Goals. The Indian delegation was led by Shri Jitendra Kumar, Director General of Forests and Special Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India.
45. (c) The UNFF is an intergovernmental policy forum that promotes "management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests. UNFF was established in 2000 by the UN Economic and Social Council. The United Nations Forum on Forests is a high-level intergovernmental policy forum. The forum includes all United Nations member states and permanent observers, the UNFF Secretariat, the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, Regional Organizations and Processes and Major Groups.
46. (d) On 27 April 2017, the UN General Assembly adopted the first ever UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030. The Strategic Plan provides a global framework for actions at all levels to sustainably manage all types of forests and trees outside forests and halt deforestation and forest degradation. At the heart of the Strategic Plan are six Global Forest Goals and 26 associated targets to be achieved by 2030, which are voluntary and universal.
47. (d) On 27 April 2017, the UN General Assembly adopted the first ever UN Strategic Plan for Forests

2017-2030. The Strategic Plan provides a global framework for actions at all levels to sustainably manage all types of forests and trees outside forests and halt deforestation and forest degradation. At the heart of the Strategic Plan are six Global Forest Goals and 26 associated targets to be achieved by 2030, which are voluntary and universal.

In October 2000, the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC), in its Resolution 2000/35 established the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), a subsidiary body with the main objective to promote "... the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests and to strengthen long-term political commitment to this end..." based on the Rio Declaration, the Forest Principles, Chapter 11 of Agenda 21 and the outcome of the IPF/IFF Processes and other key milestones of international forest policy.

48. (b) Dennis Francis, Permanent Representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the United Nations, was elected to serve as President of the 78th Session of the General Assembly. The election took place at United Nations Headquarters, in New York, on 1 June 2023. In its resolution "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly" (A/RES/71/323), the Assembly decided that candidates to the presidency of the General Assembly present their vision and conduct informal interactive dialogues with Member States, to contribute to the transparency and inclusivity of the process.
49. (a) A bench comprising Chief Justice of India (CJI) DY Chandrachud and Justices JB Pardiwala and Manoj Misra stayed the notification, recognising the constitutional questions raised and the need for a thorough analysis by the Bombay High Court. Three petitions seeking an interim stay on the government's notification for forming FCUs were brought before the bench. The petitions were filed by comedian Kunal Kamra, the Editors Guild of India, and the Association of Indian Magazines, challenging the FCU regime's potential for censorship and its impact on the right to information.
50. (b) Freedom of Speech and Expression - Article 19(1)(a) grants citizens the right to freely express their thoughts, opinions, and ideas. This includes the freedom to express oneself through speech, writing, printing, visual representations, or any other means. However, reasonable restrictions can be imposed on this right for the interests of sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign nations, public order, decency or morality, contempt of court, defamation, incitement to an offense, or the sovereignty and integrity of Parliament.
51. (c) Information technology (IT) is the use of computers to store, retrieve, transmit, and manipulate data or information. IT is typically used within the context of business operations as opposed to personal or

entertainment technologies. IT is considered to be a subset of information and communications technology (ICT). The IT Act of 2000 passed in a budget session of parliament and signed by President K.R. Narayanan in 2000. It underwent further finalization by India's Minister of Information Technology, Pramod Mahajan. The original act addressed electronic documents, e-signatures, and authentication of those records. It also enacted penalties for security breach offenses including damaging computer systems or committing cyber terrorism. Regulating authorities received power to monitor these situations and draft rules as situations arose.

52. (d) Tushar Mehta is a senior counsel in India and is currently serving as the Solicitor General of India. Mehta attended the Gujarat University, where he obtained his law degree and received five gold medals. He has also received honorary doctorates from Amity University, Noida and Karnataka State Law University.

SECTION - C: LEGAL REASONING

53. (c) Reference Lines: "Violations by SSDEs or ADEs, such as self-preferencing or restricting third-party applications, could lead to fines up to 10% of their global turnover."
 Option (a) Incorrect. This option is misleading because it implies that any integration leading to reduced visibility of competitors is prohibited, which is not explicitly stated in the Bill. The law focuses on actions that are unfair and detrimental to competition, not all forms of integration.
 Option (b) Incorrect. While improving user experience is a valid business goal, this option overlooks the specific context of the Bill that targets practices that could harm market competition under the guise of innovation. This misinterpretation suggests an allowable action that the Bill actually seeks to regulate.
 Option (c) Correct. This choice is the most accurate as it correctly identifies self-preferencing as a targeted practice under the Bill. It emphasizes that such integration, when it confers an unfair advantage by diminishing the visibility of competitors, aligns with what is considered a punishable offense under the new regulations.
 Option (d) Incorrect. This response suggests a misunderstanding of the Bill's scope. While it states that not all enhancements that maintain market presence are illegal, it fails to address the core issue of self-preferencing that unfairly restricts competitor visibility, which is central to the allegations against TechGlobal Inc.
54. (a) Reference Lines: "A turnover in India of at least Rs 4,000 crore, a global turnover of \$30 billion, a gross merchandise value in India of Rs 16,000 crore, or a global market capitalisation of \$75 billion."

Option (a) Correct. This option correctly identifies that meeting either the global turnover criterion of \$30 billion or the global market capitalization criterion of \$75 billion is sufficient to classify a company as an SSDE. MegaTech Solutions meets both these criteria, making it eligible for SSDE status.

Option (b) Incorrect. This option wrongly asserts that the turnover criterion in India of Rs 4,000 crore is mandatory. The Bill allows for qualification based on meeting any one of the financial criteria, which MegaTech Solutions satisfies through its global turnover and market capitalization.

Option (c) Incorrect. This option incorrectly suggests that failing to meet the gross merchandise value criterion in India of Rs 16,000 crore disqualifies MegaTech Solutions. However, the Bill stipulates that meeting any one of the specified criteria is sufficient for SSDE classification.

Option (d) Incorrect. This option inaccurately states that meeting the global market capitalization criterion alone is not sufficient. The Bill clearly states that any one of the financial criteria, including global market capitalization, can qualify a company as an SSDE.

55. (b) Reference Lines: "Further, the Bill introduces the concept of 'Associate Digital Enterprises' (ADEs), targeting subsidiaries within a technology group that benefit from data collected by another group company."
 Option (a) Incorrect. This option incorrectly states that merely being part of the same technology group automatically qualifies subsidiaries as ADEs. The Bill specifically targets subsidiaries that benefit from data collected by another group company, not just any subsidiaries within a technology group.
 Option (b) Correct. This option correctly interprets the provision of the Bill, which classifies subsidiaries that benefit from data collected by another group company as ADEs. DataMaps uses data from DataSearch, fitting the criteria for ADE classification.
 Option (c) Incorrect. This option overlooks the specific criterion set by the Bill regarding the use of data from another group company. The independent legal status of the subsidiaries does not negate the fact that DataMaps benefits from DataSearch's data, making it an ADE.
 Option (d) Incorrect. This option incorrectly introduces the requirement of a direct financial link between subsidiaries for ADE classification. The Bill focuses on data utilization between subsidiaries rather than financial transactions.
56. (d) Reference Lines: "Companies not meeting these thresholds can still be designated as SSDEs by the Competition Commission of India (CCI) if deemed significant in the digital market."
 Option (a) Incorrect. This option misinterprets the requirements of the Bill. There is no requirement that companies must meet at least two of the

financial thresholds. The Bill allows for SSDE designation based on significant market impact alone.

Option (b) Incorrect. This option wrongly implies that being close to the financial threshold is sufficient for SSDE classification. The Bill requires a significant market impact, not proximity to financial thresholds.

Option (c) Incorrect. This option ignores the discretionary power given to the CCI to designate companies as SSDEs based on their market impact. The financial criteria are not the sole determinants for SSDE designation under the Bill.

Option (d) Correct. This option accurately reflects the provision in the Bill that allows the CCI to designate companies as SSDEs based on their significant impact on the digital market, even if they do not meet the specific financial thresholds. TechVentures' substantial influence in cloud computing services justifies this classification.

57. (a) Reference Lines: "This new approach involves setting 'presumptive norms' to address potential antitrust issues before they occur."

Option (a) Correct. This option correctly reflects the proactive intent of the presumptive norms under the Digital Competition Bill, 2024. These norms are designed to allow the CCI to address potential antitrust issues before they manifest into actual harm, targeting practices that could potentially hinder competition.

Option (b) Incorrect. While the CCI does have broad authority to ensure fair competition, this option incorrectly implies that all exclusive contracts can be reviewed and regulated. The focus of the presumptive norms is on preemptively addressing potential antitrust issues, not on regulating every exclusive contract.

Option (c) Incorrect. This option misinterprets the nature of the presumptive norms, which are intended to allow preemptive action. The CCI does not need concrete evidence of harm to take action under these norms; potential harm is sufficient.

Option (d) Incorrect. This option incorrectly states that the presumptive norms apply only to companies with a history of antitrust violations. The presumptive norms are meant to prevent future antitrust issues, regardless of a company's past behavior.

58. (a) Reference Lines: "Showing pornography against the will of a woman"; another act under Section 354A, also punishable by up to 3 years in prison and a fine. Option (a) Mr. Sharma can be charged under Section 354A for showing pornography against the will of a woman and can be punished by up to 3 years in prison and a fine.

This option is based directly on the specific act described under Section 354A concerning "showing pornography against the will of a woman." The act of displaying explicit content intentionally at a company event where it is unwanted constitutes

sexual harassment under this section. Given the prior behavior and context provided, it is clear that Mr. Sharma's actions were targeted and deliberate, which fulfills the requirement of the law for an intentional act to outrage modesty. Therefore, this is the correct answer.

Option (b) Mr. Sharma cannot be charged under Section 354A since the video was shown in a social setting and not during official work hours.

This reasoning is incorrect because the application of Section 354A does not depend on the time or the official nature of the event but on the nature of the act itself. The law protects women from sexual harassment in any setting, including social gatherings associated with the workplace. Therefore, the fact that this incident occurred during a social gathering does not exempt Mr. Sharma from liability under this section. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

Option (c) The incident does not qualify as sexual harassment under Section 354A since there was no physical contact or explicit request for sexual favors. This option misunderstands the breadth of actions covered under Section 354A. While physical contact and explicit requests for sexual favors are included, the section explicitly mentions that showing pornography against a woman's will also constitutes sexual harassment. The law does not require physical contact for a violation to occur under this particular provision, which means this interpretation is incorrect. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

Option (d) Mr. Sharma is only liable for creating an uncomfortable work environment but not for sexual harassment under Section 354A.

This option fails to recognize that showing pornography against the will of a woman is explicitly classified as sexual harassment under Section 354A. Creating an uncomfortable work environment could be a broader human resources issue, but in this legal context, Mr. Sharma's actions are directly addressed by specific provisions of the law. This misinterpretation overlooks the legal standards set forth in Section 354A. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

59. (a) Reference Lines: "Whoever assaults or uses criminal force against a woman intending to outrage or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby outrage her modesty shall be punished with a term of imprisonment between 1 and 5 years and/or a fine."

Option (a) This option correctly applies the principle stated in the passage. Although there was no physical contact, the IPC's definition of assault can include any act that puts another person in fear of harm. Mr. B's insistence on Ms. C performing a seductive dance, despite her visible discomfort, falls under the category of using his authority to coerce behavior that could be considered as intending to outrage her modesty. The sexual nature of the act

and the context of coercion strongly support this interpretation. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

Option (b) This interpretation is incorrect because the legal definition of "assault" in the context of Section 354 does not strictly require physical contact; it can also include any act that makes a woman fear that her modesty is about to be outraged. The key aspect here is Mr. B's intent and the reasonable likelihood that his actions would outrage Ms. C's modesty, which meets the criteria under Section 354. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

Option (c) While the setting was an office party and the activity was a game, the nature of the game as imposed by Mr. B changed its context to one of coercion and humiliation. The intent and effect of Mr. B's actions, specifically targeting the modesty of Ms. C through a sexualized act, brings it within the scope of Section 354. This makes the setting and supposed light-hearted intent irrelevant in the eyes of the law. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

Option (d) assesses the application of Section 354A, which includes offenses like sexual harassment and explicit sexual overtures, which are not clearly present in the described actions of Mr. B. Although his actions were inappropriate and coercive, they do not directly align with the specific acts described under Section 354A, such as physical contact and advances involving unwelcome and explicit sexual overtures or demands for sexual favors. Thus, while Mr. B's behavior was certainly questionable and could be actionable under different legal or organizational policies, it does not meet the technical requirements for a charge under Section 354A in this specific context. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

60. (d) Reference Lines: "Making sexually coloured remarks"; this act under Section 354A can be punished with a term of up to 1 year and a fine.

Option (a) This option misinterprets the scope of what constitutes sexually coloured remarks under Section 354A. The comments need not explicitly be about the body; remarks about attire in a sexualizing context, especially in the way described, are sufficient to meet the criteria for sexually coloured remarks. The law recognizes that such comments can create an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment, thus falling under sexual harassment. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b) This option is incorrect because there is no mention of physical contact or explicit sexual advances in the scenario provided. While Mr. X's behavior was inappropriate, it did not involve physical interaction, which is a requirement for the first act under Section 354A. Therefore, the specifics of this charge do not apply to the given facts. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

Option (c) This option is incorrect because Section 354A covers a range of behaviours, not just demands for sexual favours. While demanding sexual favours is one of the acts covered under this section, Mr. X's actions are clearly described as making sexually coloured remarks, which is another form of sexual harassment defined under the same section. Thus, the absence of a demand for sexual favours does not exempt him from being charged under other provisions of Section 354A. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

Option (d) This option directly aligns with the fourth act described under Section 354A, which includes making sexually coloured remarks. Mr. X's comments about Ms. Y's attire and how it could affect her career advancement, accompanied by inappropriate references to other female employees, clearly fall under this category. His actions intended to demean and sexually objectify her in the workplace, thus fulfilling the requirements for this charge. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

61. (c) Reference Lines: "Anyone who threatens another person with an 'injury to his person, reputation or property' with the intention to 'cause alarm to that person, or to cause that person to do any act which he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do any act which that person is legally entitled to do', is guilty of criminal intimidation."

Option (a) While this option correctly suggests that Mr. D's actions could be seen as undue influence, it inaccurately categorizes them under criminal intimidation for disrupting business operations rather than for the economic threat itself. The use of "undue influence" may mislead, as it generally pertains to a different area of law involving contract coercion rather than criminal threats. Therefore, the specific phrasing and focus make this option less accurate. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b) This option incorrectly normalizes coercive negotiation tactics, overlooking the legal boundaries set by Section 503. While some negotiation tactics may involve leverage, when they cross into the realm of threats involving one's legal and financial well-being to coerce an action, they become criminal. This misinterpretation of what constitutes criminal intimidation underestimates the scope of Section 503, which includes economic threats. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

Option (c) This option is correct because it identifies the legal principle that threats to a person's economic interests, such as potential legal and financial troubles that can coerce someone into an action they are not legally bound to perform (like selling property below its value or against personal desires), constitute criminal intimidation under Section 503. Mr. D's hints about using his influence to cause regulatory and tax complications directly threaten Mr. E's property rights and financial stability, fulfilling the criteria for criminal

intimidation. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

Option (d) This option is incorrect as it misunderstands the nature of criminal intimidation, which does not require physical threats alone. The law explicitly covers threats to economic interests and property, which can include indirect methods such as leveraging political or regulatory influence to coerce actions. The subtlety or indirectness of the threats does not diminish their impact or legality under Section 503. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

62. (b) Reference Lines: "Making sexually colored remarks"; this act under Section 354A can be punished with a term of up to 1 year and a fine.

Option (a) This option is incorrect because the scenario does not mention any physical contact between Mr. K and Ms. J. Section 354A does cover physical contact and advances as a form of sexual harassment, but since this element is absent from the provided facts, it cannot apply here. Thus, claiming that Mr. K's actions involved physical contact misrepresents the facts and is therefore not the correct reasoning. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b) This option is correct because Mr. K's comments, focusing on Ms. J's attire and physical appeal, suggest that these attributes are pivotal to her success, thus reducing her professional worth to her appearance. These remarks fit the definition of "sexually colored remarks" under Section 354A, as they create a hostile and demeaning environment based on her gender, which is punishable under this section. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

Option (c) This option incorrectly interprets Mr. K's comments as a request for sexual favors. While his remarks were inappropriate and focused on Ms. J's appearance, there is no indication that he was soliciting sexual favors. Section 354A does address demands for sexual favors as a form of sexual harassment, but this specific element is not evidenced in the scenario. Therefore, this option inaccurately stretches the interpretation of the law beyond what the facts support. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

Option (d) This option is incorrect because it fails to recognize that sexually colored remarks do not need to involve explicit sexual content or overt sexism to be actionable under Section 354A. The law covers any remarks that can be seen as diminishing or demeaning due to a focus on sexual attributes or connotations, which Mr. K's comments about Ms. J's attire and physical appeal clearly do. The suggestion that her professional success is linked to her appearance is enough to constitute sexually colored remarks under the law. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

63. (b) Reference Lines: Duty of Care: The defendant must owe a legal duty of care to the plaintiff.

Option (a) This option is incorrect because merely having a policy in place does not absolve the owner from liability if the policy is not effectively implemented or fails to prevent foreseeable harm. In this scenario, the existence of a policy does not guarantee that it was followed properly or that it was adequate to prevent the incident, especially given that the spill was not cleaned up promptly during a busy period. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b) This option is correct as it directly aligns with the legal requirement for a duty of care outlined in tort law. The coffee shop, under Ms. L's management, owed a duty to its customers to keep the premises safe. The failure to clean up a spill in a timely manner, especially in a high-traffic area, constitutes a breach of this duty, leading to Mr. M's injuries. This fulfills the elements of negligence: duty, breach, causation, and damage. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

Option (c) This option incorrectly shifts the burden of precaution entirely onto the customer. While customers have a responsibility to take reasonable care for their own safety, the primary duty of care rests with the premises' owner to ensure the environment is safe. The law typically does not support the argument that a customer should anticipate and avoid all potential hazards in a business setting, especially hazards like unattended spills that are not obvious immediately. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

Option (d) This option is incorrect because there is no information provided that suggests the office building management has any operational control over the coffee shop or its maintenance practices. Liability generally rests with the entity that controls the premises where the injury occurred. Without evidence of negligence on the part of the building management related to the incident, they cannot be held liable for Mr. M's injuries. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

64. (c) Reference Lines: Duty of Care: It is one of the essential conditions of negligence in order to make the person liable. It means that every person owes, a duty of care, to another person while performing an act. Consequential Harm: The plaintiff must suffer actual damage, which can include bodily harm, reputational damage, property damage, financial loss, or mental harm.

Option (a) This option is incorrect. Dr. Helen's liability encompasses both the injury and its broader impacts, making Option (a) incorrect.

Option (b) This option is incorrect because although medical procedures inherently carry risks, and patients consent to these risks, the duty still remains for the physician to perform these procedures with the requisite level of competence. In this case, the lack of training falls below the standard expected, which negates the defense of assumed risk or

consent in the face of professional negligence. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

Option (c) This option is correct because it reflects the principle that professionals, particularly in healthcare, have a duty to ensure they are sufficiently trained in new techniques before implementing them. Dr. Helen's decision to use an advanced surgical method without adequate training breached this duty. The direct linkage between her action and Mr. Jacobs' injury, along with the severe impact on his career and financial stability, establishes both actual and consequential harm due to her negligence. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

Option (d) This option is incorrect as it inappropriately extends liability to the seminar organizers. The primary legal responsibility lies with her, not the educators. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

65. (a) Reference Lines: Breach of Duty: A defendant breaches such a duty by failing to exercise reasonable care in fulfilling the duty.

Option (a) This option is correct because the duty of care included not only contracting a company to clear the snow but also ensuring that the company adhered to the stipulated response times, especially given the accurate forecasts. The town council's failure to enforce these contractual obligations directly contributed to the hazardous conditions that led to Mr. Thomas's injuries. The direct linkage between the contractual oversight and the injury establishes a breach of duty under the negligence framework. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

Option (b) This option is incorrect because it misinterprets the foreseeability aspect. The forecast accurately predicted the heavy snowfall, making it a foreseeable event for which the town council should have been prepared. Negligence is not absolved simply because the actual conditions were severe; rather, it emphasizes the need for strict adherence to preparedness measures. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

Option (c) This option is incorrect as it overlooks the supervisory role of the town council over its contractor. While ClearWay Services was contracted to perform the snow removal, the town council retains a duty to ensure public safety by overseeing that such services are carried out effectively, especially during anticipated heavy snowfall. The town council's duty extends beyond mere contractual delegation and includes active oversight. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

Option (d) This option incorrectly suggests joint liability without focusing on the primary responsibility. The liability of the town council does not necessarily implicate ClearWay Services in the negligence claim against the town, unless a separate claim is made directly against ClearWay. The question centers on the town council's duty to

enforce and oversee its contracts, making this option overly broad and not focused on the primary legal issue presented. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

66. (d) Reference Lines: Actual Cause: The plaintiff must prove the defendant's breach directly caused the damages. This is often referred to as "but-for" causation, meaning the damages wouldn't have occurred but for the defendant's actions.

Option (a) While this option might seem viable because it acknowledges shared responsibilities, the primary legal responsibility under the contract rests with Riverside Town Council to enforce timely action. ClearWay's liability would be more directly addressed in a separate claim or under different legal reasoning focusing on contractual breaches rather than negligence. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b) This option is incorrect because, while discretionary powers exist within municipal operations, the execution of these powers must still align with contracted obligations, especially those pertaining to public safety. Discretion does not absolve the council from liability when their decisions lead to foreseeable harm that could have been prevented by adhering to established safety protocols. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

Option (c) This option incorrectly isolates liability to ClearWay Services. While they are responsible for carrying out the snow removal, the ultimate responsibility for overseeing and enforcing the terms of the contract lies with Riverside Town Council. The council's failure to manage this enforcement, especially given the forecast and actual conditions, remains the primary issue. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

Option (d) This option is correct because it directly applies the "but-for" causation test. If the snow removal had been executed within the stipulated two-hour window after the snowfall began, particularly in high-traffic areas like the town square, Mr. Thomas's accident likely would not have occurred. The failure of Riverside Town Council to ensure that ClearWay Services adhered to this critical aspect of their contract directly led to the hazardous conditions that caused Mr. Thomas's injuries. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

67. (b) i. This statement is true because negligence in this context involves a failure to perform duties that a reasonable entity in the same industry would uphold, especially when it concerns public health and safety. Maintaining proper cooking temperatures is a basic and critical expectation in food service.

ii. This statement is false because the high volume of customers does not exempt a food service provider from following essential safety protocols. Negligence arises precisely because FastFeasts failed to uphold these standards despite the

foreseeable risk of foodborne illness from improperly cooked food.

iii. This statement is true and reinforces the point that FastFeasts' deviation from safety protocols was a direct cause of the harm, fitting the negligence criteria by showing a clear breach of duty that directly resulted in injury.

iv. This statement is false because suggesting that the stall followed typical industry practices is incorrect if they indeed skipped essential safety checks. In the food service industry, maintaining proper cooking temperatures is a universally accepted practice, not an optional one based on circumstances.

68. (d) Reference Lines: Proximate Cause: Proximate cause means "legal cause," or the cause that the law recognizes as the primary cause of the injury. It may not be the first event that set in motion a sequence of events that led to an injury, and it may not be the very last event before the injury occurs.

Option (a) Incorrect. While Zippy Delivery's decision to operate during a storm did contribute to the initial accident, the primary issue in determining their liability is the proximate cause of Mr. Smith's injuries. The initial accident alone does not establish liability for the subsequent injuries caused by an unrelated third party.

Option (b) Incorrect. This option imposes an unreasonable expectation of foreseeability on Zippy Delivery. While businesses must consider safety, they are not necessarily required to cancel operations based on potential risks unless those risks are substantial and clearly foreseeable.

Option (c) Incorrect. This option incorrectly assumes that Zippy Delivery is liable for all consequences following the initial collision, regardless of intervening events. Legal responsibility under negligence law does not extend to actions by third parties that are independent and sufficient causes of subsequent harm.

Option (d) Correct. This option accurately identifies that the chain of legal causation was broken by the intervention of another unrelated vehicle, which independently caused the accident that resulted in Mr. Smith's injuries. The principle of proximate cause limits liability to foreseeable consequences directly related to the initial negligent act, excluding those significantly altered by independent intervening acts.

69. (b) Reference Lines: Duty of Disclosure by the Bailor: The bailor must disclose any known defects in the goods that could pose a risk to the bailee or third parties.

Option (a) Incorrect. While Captain Roberts assumed responsibility for the yacht, his liability would depend on his knowledge of potential risks associated with its use. Since Mr. Turner did not disclose the known defect, Captain Roberts could not have taken measures to mitigate or avoid the risk, thereby not fully assuming responsibility for a

risk he was unaware of. The principle of bailment holds the bailor accountable for non-disclosure of known risks, not transferring all responsibility to the bailee upon transfer of possession. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b) Correct. This option accurately identifies Mr. Turner's breach of the duty of disclosure, a fundamental principle of bailment law. By failing to inform Captain Roberts about the known defect in the yacht's navigation system, Mr. Turner did not meet the obligation to disclose risks that could affect the bailee and third parties. This omission placed both the bailee and the passengers in a foreseeable risk of harm, aligning with the legal premise that a bailor must warn the bailee of known defects to avoid potential dangers. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

Option (c) Incorrect. This option misplaces liability towards the manufacturer of the navigation system, ignoring the critical aspect Bailment focuses on the care and return of bailed goods, not manufacturing defects unless previously disclosed by the bailor. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

Option (d) Incorrect. This option incorrectly shifts focus away from the bailor's and bailee's responsibilities to an insurance matter. Which is not discussed in the passage. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

70. (a) Reference Lines: The bailee's duties include taking reasonable care of the goods entrusted to them, comparable to the care a person of ordinary prudence would take. Additionally, the bailee has a duty to return the goods to the bailor or dispose of them as per the bailor's directions once the purpose of the bailment is accomplished or the time period expires.

Option (a) Correct. Classic Car Storage had a contractual obligation to maintain the car as per the terms agreed upon in the bailment contract. Their failure to perform essential maintenance tasks, which they were compensated for, directly breaches this duty. The damage to the car as a result of this neglect constitutes a failure to exercise the care expected of a bailee, thus making them liable for the resulting deterioration of the car.

Option (b) Incorrect. While the bailment contract did specify a six-month term, this does not absolve the bailee of their responsibilities during this period. The bailee's duty to take care of the bailed goods remains paramount, and any failure in this duty exposes them to claims of negligence and liability for resulting damages, regardless of the bailment duration.

Option (c) Incorrect. The deterioration of the car cannot be dismissed as normal wear and tear when it is specifically due to the bailee's failure to perform the maintenance tasks they were contracted and paid to undertake. This neglect falls squarely under a breach of duty in the context of bailment.

Option (d) Incorrect. The responsibility for periodic inspections does not transfer to the bailor when the goods are under the care of the bailee, particularly when the bailee is contractually obligated to maintain the goods. The bailment agreement entrusted Classic Car Storage with the full responsibility to care for and maintain the car, relieving Mr. Wilson of the need to inspect the vehicle while it was in their possession.

71. (b) Reference Lines: Bailee's Right of Possession: During the period of bailment, the bailee has the right to possess the goods. This right is critical for the bailee to fulfill the purpose of the bailment, without interference from the bailor.

Option (a) Incorrect. While Mr. Wilson has legitimate concerns about the maintenance of his car, the unilateral action to retrieve the car violates the terms of the bailment contract which specifies the rights of possession during the agreed period. Ownership does not provide the right to breach contract terms unilaterally. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b) Correct. Classic Car Storage, despite failing in their maintenance duties, still held the legal right of possession under the terms of the bailment contract. Mr. Wilson's act of taking the car without agreement or legal process constitutes a breach of this contract, entitling Classic Car Storage to potentially claim damages for this breach and the unauthorized removal of the car. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

Option (c) Incorrect. The right of ownership does not automatically override contractual agreements. Mr. Wilson, by entering into a bailment contract, agreed to the terms which included the temporary transfer of possession to Classic Car Storage. Retrieving the car without following legal procedures or the terms of the agreement is not protected simply by ownership. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

Option (d) Incorrect. Although Classic Car Storage failed to fulfill their maintenance obligations, this failure does not nullify all other terms of the bailment agreement, such as the right of possession until the agreed period or proper termination of the contract. They can still enforce other aspects of the contract and seek remedies for breaches by the bailor. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

72. (a) Reference Lines: Termination of Bailment: Bailment can end in several ways, such as by the expiry of the agreed period, the accomplishment of the bailment's purpose, mutual agreement, or the occurrence of an event that renders the bailment impossible or illegal. Upon termination, the bailee must return the goods to the bailor or dispose of them according to the bailor's directions.

Option (a) Correct. DJ MixMaster violated the terms of the bailment by using the equipment beyond the stipulated time without Mr. Green's permission. This unauthorized use not only breached the

contract but also places liability for any damages incurred during this period squarely on DJ MixMaster. The damage to the amplifier during this unauthorized extension directly results from the breach, entitling Mr. Green to compensation.

Option (b) Incorrect. While it is true that the equipment was in DJ MixMaster's possession, the key issue here is the unauthorized extension of the bailment period. Liability for damages incurred during this time cannot be dismissed simply because the equipment might have been damaged even during the agreed period. The breach of the bailment terms changes the circumstances of liability.

Option (c) Incorrect. Even if the contract did not explicitly forbid use beyond the initial event, the agreed bailment period was clearly defined. Any use beyond this period without consent is a breach, and any resulting damages during this unauthorized use are the responsibility of the bailee.

Option (d) Incorrect. Although the venue where the additional gig took place might share some responsibility for physical security, the primary liability for using the equipment without permission and any consequent damages lies with DJ MixMaster. The venue's role does not override the bailee's responsibilities under the terms of the bailment agreement.

73. (a) Reference Lines: Termination of Bailment: Bailment can end in several ways, such as by the expiry of the agreed period, the accomplishment of the bailment's purpose, mutual agreement, or the occurrence of an event that renders the bailment impossible or illegal. Upon termination, the bailee must return the goods to the bailor or dispose of them according to the bailor's directions.

Option (a) True, therefore the statement is false. Eagle Golf Club did not have the right to use the golf clubs beyond the agreed bailment period for the tournament. Their possession after the event did not confer rights of further use without Mr. Carlton's consent. This continued usage constitutes a breach of the bailment contract.

Option (b) False, because the statement is true. The continued use of the golf clubs by Eagle Golf Club after the tournament indeed breached the bailment agreement, which clearly stated the clubs were to be used only for the duration of the tournament.

Option (c) False, because the statement is true. Mr. Carlton is entitled to compensation for any damages as Eagle Golf Club failed to care for the clubs appropriately once the purpose of the bailment was accomplished. The damage occurred during unauthorized use, strengthening Mr. Carlton's claim for compensation.

Option (d) False, because the statement is true. Upon the accomplishment of the tournament, Eagle Golf Club had a clear duty under the bailment agreement to return the clubs or follow Mr. Carlton's directions for their disposal. Their failure to do so further validates the breach of their duties as bailee.

74. (c) Reference Lines: "Bailment is defined as 'the delivery of goods by one person to another for some purpose, upon a contract that they shall, when the purpose is accomplished, be returned or otherwise disposed of according to the directions of the person delivering them.'"

Option (a) Correctly represents a bailment because Lisa's car is delivered to Paul for a specific purpose (to use for commuting) and with the intent of being returned after that purpose is accomplished.

Option (b) Correctly represents a bailment because Mark's watch is delivered to the jewelry store specifically for repair, which is a temporary purpose, and is expected to be returned once the repair is completed.

Option (c) Does not represent a bailment because there is no delivery of goods to another person for a specific purpose that includes a contractual relationship to return or dispose of the goods; the bike is merely being parked and secured by Nancy herself.

Option (d) Correctly represents a bailment because Oliver has delivered his furniture to the storage facility for the purpose of safekeeping during his home renovation, with the intent that it will be returned once the purpose (home renovation) is complete.

75. (d) The passage clearly provides that the bad character of the accused is a relevant fact if evidence of his good character is given. As the neighbour testified to his generally good tendencies, evidence to his good character is presented and the prosecution is then allowed to present evidence to his bad character. Hence, evidence is tenable as evidence of bad character can be given as a rebuttal for evidence of good character. Therefore, option (d) gives the most appropriate rationale for this reasoning.

Option A is incorrect as the factual question do not asks for the accused to be given benefit of doubt here instead asks for the admissibility of the evidence of bad character. Hence, incorrect as the argument of defendant is not maintainable as the bad character of the accused is a relevant fact if evidence of his good character is given and in such case no question of benefit of doubt to be given to accused arises.

Option B is not correct as the fact that the accused has a bad character is irrelevant unless evidence has been given that he has a good character, in which case it becomes relevant. Hence, not correct. Thus, option (c) is also incorrect on similar lines.

76. (c) Option (a) is incorrect as the rule of retrospective operation of law, which means a law that has backdated effect or is effective since before the time it is passed has no reference with the context of the passage.

Option (b) is also eliminated as the passage's context is based on evidence of the character of the accused and hence no reference can be inferred from the passage on Rule against double jeopardy. Option (d) is eliminated for similar reasons.

In a criminal trial, evidence of the character of the accused generally cannot be given, but good character of the accused is relevant and evidence of the same can be given. We are already aware that, as generally no character evidence is allowed, the court naturally advances the presumption that the accused is innocent and his acts outside of the actions alleged to be criminal are immaterial. Therefore, option (c) deducing the most appropriate rationale for this reasoning.

77. (a) Section 53 deals with the relevance of character evidence in criminal trials. It states that the accused's good character is relevant and admissible. Crucially, it also allows evidence of the accused's bad character only if the prosecution introduced evidence of good character first. In this scenario:

X's lawyer presented testimony about his good character (being virtuous). This opens the door for Y's lawyer to introduce evidence of X's bad character (doubtful reputation) according to Section 53. Therefore the correct answer is (a), yes the testimony provided by Y's lawyer be admissible evidence as evidence of bad character is admissible upon evidence of good character being given. For this reason, option (d) is incorrect as while Section 53 restricts using bad character evidence to establish a general predisposition to crime, it allows it to counter good character evidence.

Option (b) is incorrect as the Y's testimony is related to the bad character of the accused.

Option (c) is incorrect as Section 53 allows bad character evidence for the accused in specific circumstances (as a rebuttal).

78. (a) **Option (a) is correct as**, here in this case, the evidence stated in the question does not show any general traits or moral character of X's, but it relates directly to the dealings of the company with respect to which he is alleged to have committed the offences. Thus, it is admissible. Therefore, option (a) provides the most appropriate rationale for this reasoning. Option (b) is not correct as according to the context of the passage, Character evidence refers to proof given in court about an individual's moral standing, general nature, traits, and reputation in the general community, which are generally not admissible. The given statement presents an assertion as to bad character of X as "The evidence is admissible as it does_not_necessarily show bad character of X's". Hence, option A is considered as it is consistent with the rule given with respect to character evidence.

Option (c) is not correct because it does not specifically testify to X's reputation and general traits. The facts state that the prosecution brought forward testimony of witnesses which showed that X often gave bribes to the accounting firm, and several people had seen him alter the books of the company on various occasions.

Option (d) is not correct because the facts depict the wrongdoings of X, which can be admissible as

- evidence, and not evidence of the bad character (general nature, traits, and reputation) of the accused. Therefore, Option (d) is incorrect.
79. (c) In this case, all options other than option (c) give evidence to either X's good character or direct facts which prove his guilt. Option (c) gives evidence to the fact that X had a history of allegations of theft which is a character evidence i.e., evidence of bad character. Thus, option (c) shall be inadmissible and it is the correct rationale for this reasoning.
80. (a) Reference Lines: "Article 39(b) places an obligation on the state to ensure the ownership and control of material resources are distributed to subserve the common good."
Option (a) Correct. This choice aligns with the interpretation of Article 39(b) which supports the state's directive to manage material resources in a way that benefits the greater community. The redistribution plan to create a more economically vibrant and socially inclusive area fits within this constitutional mandate, making the firms' legal challenge likely to fail. Therefore, Option (d) is incorrect.
Option (b) Incorrect. While property rights are protected, the Constitution, specifically through Article 31C, provides for their adjustment or expropriation under specified conditions that align with the Directive Principles of State Policy, such as promoting the common good.
Option (c) Incorrect. Prior Supreme Court rulings have expanded the definition of "material resources of the community" to include private resources if their management or redistribution serves the common good, as specified in Article 39(b).
81. (b) Reference Lines: "In the Sanjeev Coke Manufacturing Company vs Bharat Coking Coal case (1983), the Court affirmed that privately owned resources could be considered material resources of the community."
Option (a) Incorrect. While the concern about taking private property without compensation is valid, the precedent set in the Sanjeev Coke case provides legal grounds for such laws if they are aimed at serving the common good, which can include environmental conservation.
Option (b) Correct. This option correctly aligns with the judicial precedent that privately owned resources can be treated as community resources under specific conditions. This legal framework supports laws that allocate private resources for public welfare, such as environmental conservation and public access, under the premise that these serve the common good.
Option (c) Incorrect. This choice misinterprets the nature of the public interest involved. Increasing public access to natural areas as part of environmental conservation efforts is widely recognized as serving a public interest, fulfilling requirements that justify the use of private resources for community benefits.
- Option (d) Incorrect. Although the law's aim aligns with environmental conservation, this option does not directly address the legal challenge based on the property rights and the specific precedent which would support the state's action. The correct explanation should explicitly connect the law's intent with the recognized judicial stance on community use of private resources.
82. (d) Reference Lines: Article 31C protects laws implementing these principles from challenges under Articles 14 and 19, a stance upheld but subject to judicial review in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973).
Option (a) Incorrect: This option incorrectly states that Article 31C does not apply if the law does not adequately serve the common good. The interpretation and determination of whether a law serves the common good are largely left to the legislature and the courts. Given the objectives of the UCRA, it is likely considered to be serving the common good by facilitating better urban planning and resource use, which is in line with the DPSP under Article 39(b).
Option (b) Incorrect: While Article 300A protects the right to property, Article 31C provides an exception for laws made to implement certain Directive Principles, including Article 39(b). Therefore, if the UCRA is deemed to be serving the common good as per these principles, it would be protected against challenges claiming violation of Article 300A.
Option (c) Incorrect: Although the UCRA discriminates based on the location of property, the discrimination would be considered reasonable and in pursuit of a valid objective under Article 39(b) – managing urban sprawl and enhancing public transport accessibility. Thus, under Article 31C, this form of discrimination is permissible as it aligns with the constitutionally endorsed objective of distributing material resources to serve the common good.
Option (d) Correct: This option is correct because Article 31C specifically protects any law giving effect to the policies in Article 39(b) and (c) from challenges based on violations of Article 14. The UCRA, which aims to improve urban efficiency and access to public transport as part of ensuring that the ownership and control of material resources are used to serve the common good, fits within these criteria. Therefore, even if the landowners argue that the act discriminates based on property location, the law's protection under Article 31C for implementing DPSP principles overrides this challenge.
83. (b) Reference Lines: "Article 39(c) aims to prevent wealth and means of production from being concentrated to the detriment of society."
Option (a) Incorrect. While the company argues that the legislation targets successful companies, the intention behind the legislation—as supported by Article 39(c)—is to prevent any single entity from

holding too much economic power, which can be seen as a valid and substantial justification under constitutional directives.

Option (b) Correct. This option aligns with the constitutional provision outlined in Article 39(c), which aims to ensure that economic power is not concentrated to the detriment of society. This legal backing provides strong support for the government's legislation, making it likely that the court would uphold the law as being in line with constitutional goals.

Option (c) Incorrect. Although concerns about the impact on the free market are valid, the primary constitutional concern here is the potential harm that excessive market dominance can have on society. The purpose of Article 39(c) is to balance economic power to protect societal interests, which takes precedence in this legal context.

Option (d) Incorrect. This statement is somewhat true but doesn't directly confront the issue of whether the legislation is constitutionally supported by Article 39(c). While the company might not have a right to maintain a market dominance, the core issue is whether the government's actions are justifiable under the Directive Principles of State Policy, particularly Article 39(c).

84. (d) Option (d) No, because Article 31C protects laws that further the Directive Principles from being challenged on the grounds of violating Article 14. Reference Lines: "Article 31C, which protects laws enacted in furtherance of DPSP from being challenged on grounds of violating the right to equality, a stance upheld but subject to judicial review in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)."
- Option (a) Incorrect. While the law does impose specific requirements on private schools, Article 31C provides a constitutional shield for such laws if they are designed to further the objectives laid out in the Directive Principles of State Policy, such as promoting education across different social strata.
- Option (b) Incorrect. This response mischaracterizes the rights of private schools and the scope of state regulatory powers. While the state has broad authority to regulate educational institutions, the issue here isn't about the inherent right to charge tuition but rather about the constitutional protection provided to laws aimed at fulfilling Directive Principles.
- Option (c) Incorrect. The argument about freedom of operation and compensation is a significant concern; however, Article 31C specifically provides that laws made to give effect to certain Directive Principles (like ensuring that education reaches all sections of society) are not to be deemed unconstitutional on the grounds that they violate Articles 14 or 19.
- Option (d) Correct. This option directly applies the constitutional protection afforded by Article 31C, which allows for laws that aim to implement the Directive Principles (like promoting educational

equality) to be exempt from challenges that they violate rights such as equality under Article 14.

SECTION D: LOGICAL REASONING

85. (c) Option (c) is the right answer. It is mentioned that India has many disparate elements – geographic, religious, social and otherwise. It is hard to build a sustainable, coherent approach to sport, leading to under performance in sports. And if India is able to perform good at Cricket, it means its approach towards cricket is coherent at pan-India level. Option (a) is incorrect because of the same reason as Option (d). It seems plausible but it is not mentioned that good performance at cricket is due to the preference for it over other sports. Option (b) is incorrect. The relationship between India's economic strength and its success in cricket is more nuanced than a simple cause-and-effect relationship. While the passage does mention that India's success in cricket reflects its economic might, it's not stating that economic strength directly causes success in cricket. Option (d) is incorrect because nowhere it is stated in passage that Cricket is the most important sport in the world. Hence, C
86. (a) Option (a) is the right answer. the argument of the author is that beyond Cricket, India underperforms at other sports for different reasons. It may be possible that India was performing as good at other sports as Cricket but due to lack of attention from media and sponsors and sponsors, this fact never came to the fore and everyone thought that India has underperformed at other sports. By negating this possibility, the argument gets strengthened that India is underperforming at other sports. Option (b) is incorrect because it talks about why cricket is covered by media channels and not other sports. Option (c) weakens the author's argument by stating that non-cricket sports in India get more sponsorship than Cricket, weakening the argument that India is underperforming at other sports. Option (d) is incorrect because while this option acknowledges that athletes in both cricket and other sports can receive substantial financial rewards, it does not directly address the concern that India is underperforming at other sports. So, Option (a).
87. (b) Option (b) is the right answer. This option accurately captures the main argument of the author. The passage discusses how cricket enjoys immense popularity and success in India, reflecting the country's economic strength and passion for the sport. However, it also highlights that India struggles to perform well in sports other than cricket due to various challenges such as corruption, exploitation of workers, and lack of a unified approach. Option (a) is incorrect because this option is partially correct as it addresses the aspect of cricket's success being misleading, but it does not capture the broader argument that India underachieves in sports beyond cricket due to

various challenges. Additionally, while the passage mentions the lack of a unified India in the context of sports, it does not imply that cricket's success is misleading solely because it doesn't present a unified image. Option (c) is incorrect. This option is incorrect because while the passage acknowledges India's success in cricket and its status as one of the top cricketing nations, it also emphasizes that this success is not reflective of India's performance in sports beyond cricket. Therefore, this option does not capture the primary argument of the author. Option (d) is incorrect because this option is also partially correct as it mentions the challenge posed by India's diverse landscape to developing a unified approach to sports. However, it does not address the main argument that India underachieves in sports beyond cricket despite its popularity and economic strength. Additionally, the focus of this option is more on the challenge of diversity rather than on India's underachievement in sports. Therefore, it does not fully capture the primary argument of the author. Hence, Option (b).

88. (d) Option (d) is the right answer. The passage discusses India's success in cricket and its status as one of the top cricketing nations in the world. However, it also highlights that India underperforms in sports beyond cricket due to various challenges such as corruption, exploitation of workers, and lack of a unified approach. Therefore, the passage suggests that India has room for improvement in fostering talent and promoting sports beyond cricket. Option (a) is incorrect because while the passage discusses the lack of a unified approach to sports in India, it does not suggest that a unified picture of India is necessary specifically for success in cricket. Option (b) is incorrect. The passage mentions the controversies surrounding the 2010 Commonwealth Games hosted by India, but it does not compare India's performance to that of other underperforming Commonwealth nations. Option (c) is incorrect because while the passage acknowledges the popularity of cricket and the renown of players like MS Dhoni and Sachin Tendulkar, it does not compare their global recognition to that of football players like Messi or Ronaldo. Additionally, the passage does not provide a direct comparison between cricket and football in terms of global popularity. Hence, Option (d)
89. (c) Option (c) is the right answer. The passage discusses the controversies surrounding the 2010 Commonwealth Games hosted by India, including issues such as forced evictions, exploitation of workers, corruption, and inflated contracts. These controversies indicate broader governance issues within Indian sports, reflecting issues beyond just the Commonwealth Games. Option (a) is incorrect. While the passage acknowledges India's passion for cricket and its success in the sport, it does not suggest that this passion is a prime reason for India's underperformance in other sports. Option (b) is

incorrect. The passage clearly establishes a relationship between India's success in cricket and its economic strength. It mentions that India's success in cricket reflects its economic might and passion for the sport. Option (d) is incorrect. The passage suggests that the controversies surrounding the Commonwealth Games are indicative of broader issues within Indian sports, including governance issues, corruption, and inequality. Therefore, the author is unlikely to agree with the argument that these incidents do not represent a wider problem within Indian sports.

90. (d) Option (d) is the right answer. This insinuates the idea that public don't know how India is performing at other sports. It may be possible that India is performing good yet it is not covered by the media, leading to the wrong perception that India is underperforming at other sports. Option (a) is incorrect because this option only suggests a potential shift in focus from other sports to cricket. However, it doesn't address the core issue that India is underperforming at other sports. Option (b) is incorrect because while this option highlights a positive aspect of cricket's popularity in India, it does not directly address the challenges or factors contributing to India's underperformance in sports beyond cricket as discussed in the passage. Option (c) is incorrect because this shows the economic impact of cricket event on the Indian economy without touching the core issue which is India is underperforming in sports beyond cricket. Hence, Option (d)
91. (d) Option (d) is the right answer. This option accurately reflects the main argument of the passage. The author expresses concerns about the lack of broad-based growth in the Indian economy despite the seemingly impressive GDP numbers. The passage discusses various factors contributing to this concern, including weak private consumption, distress in agriculture and allied sectors, and the need for balanced growth across different sectors. Option (a) is incorrect. The passage does not convey this sentiment. Instead, it highlights specific concerns about the lack of broad-based growth in the Indian economy despite the seemingly impressive GDP numbers. Option (b) is incorrect. This option acknowledges that the GDP is improving due to downward revisions in output from previous years. While this is mentioned in the passage, it does not capture the primary argument of the author, which revolves around concerns about the lack of broad-based growth. Option (c) is incorrect. It focuses on the disparity between private investment and private consumption, citing factors such as stagnant incomes and high inflation. While this is discussed in the passage, it does not encompass the primary argument of the author, which pertains to concerns about the lack of broad-based growth.

92. (b) The correct answer is Option (b). Option (b) is the most defensible because maintaining subsidies while increasing tax collections suggests a balanced approach to fiscal policy, potentially leading to sustainable growth by improving government revenue without harming consumer spending or welfare. This could be seen as a sign of more efficient government management, potentially contributing to positive economic sentiment and possibly a higher GDP growth rate. Option (a) introduces a common misconception that maintaining subsidies would reduce consumer spending, but in this context, maintaining subsidies would likely support consumer spending, making it a less accurate implication. Option (c) underestimates the impact of fiscal policy decisions on GDP growth, as these factors can influence economic sentiment, investment, and spending in significant ways. Option (d) could be misleading because the scenario does not directly relate to an increase in public debt; it's about balancing increased revenue with stable subsidy levels, which does not inherently imply rising debt or overshadow the growth figures.
93. (b) The correct answer is (b). Option (b) directly ties the justification for an upward revision to intrinsic economic health and efficiency, suggesting that the economy is fundamentally stronger, which is a direct indicator of sustainable growth. A is incorrect because the decision to increase FDI, a measure to increase economic activity, is going to fructify in the future. However, it doesn't justify the improvement in performance of economy present. So, Option (a) is incorrect. Option (c) hints at future potential rather than current economic strength, which might not justify a revision of current year forecasts based on past performance. Option (d) is a good sign of economic health but focuses more on the demand side; while important, consumer confidence alone doesn't justify a forecast revision unless accompanied by broader economic improvements like those in productivity.
94. (d) The correct answer is (d). Option (d) is the most supported inference since the passage indicates that the industrial sector, led by manufacturing and construction, is contributing meaningfully to growth momentum, suggesting direct job creation in these areas. Option (a) is misleading because the passage actually highlights agriculture as a distress sector with negative growth, implying the opposite for job opportunities. Option (b) might seem logical given global trends towards automation, but the passage does not provide specific evidence that productivity improvements in India are leading to decreased industrial employment. Option (c) could be a reasonable inference in a different context but is less directly supported by the passage than Option (d); the passage does not specifically mention the service sector's performance in the current fiscal year, making this a weaker inference compared to the direct mention of manufacturing and construction's growth.
95. (b) The correct answer is (b). Option (b) is the most accurate reflection of the author's primary concern, highlighting the issue that growth is not evenly spread across different sectors of the economy, which is crucial for sustainable development. Option (a) could be inferred as a concern but is not stated as the primary issue by the author; it's more of a detail within the broader context of economic performance. Option (c) is mentioned as a problem affecting private consumption but is not singled out as the primary concern regarding the nature of GDP growth itself. Option (d) provides context for why the growth figures might appear strong but does not directly address the author's main worry about the unevenness of growth across sectors.
96. (c) The correct answer is (c). Option (c) is the best answer because it directly addresses the primary concern of unbalanced growth by targeting the sector that is flashing the biggest distress signals, as mentioned in the passage. Supporting agriculture would not only potentially stabilize a significant portion of the economy but also aid in poverty reduction, leading to more inclusive growth. Option (a) might seem attractive because infrastructure spending can indeed stimulate growth, but it does not directly address the inclusiveness or balance of growth across sectors. Option (b) focuses on external markets and does not necessarily ensure balanced domestic growth or address the distress in agriculture and the resultant impact on poverty. Option (d) proposes a general economic benefit that could improve conditions but doesn't target the structural imbalances in the economy as effectively as bolstering the agricultural sector, which is directly linked to the concerns raised in the analysis.
97. (c) Option (c) is the right answer. This option correctly captures the strategic intent behind India's actions as described in the passage. The passage highlights that India is not just committed to Bhutan's development, but also aims to counterbalance China's increasing influence in the region. Option (a) is incorrect. This option is incorrect because the passage clearly states that Bhutan's boundary talks with China are seen as a potential threat to India's interests. Specifically, the land swap discussions at Doklam and China's claims to areas in Bhutan's east could impact India's strategic positions and border connectivity projects, particularly affecting the Siliguri Corridor and Arunachal Pradesh. Option (b) is incorrect. This option says that China is trying to increase its trade and investment with all the neighbours. While this option is partially correct in a broader geopolitical context, the passage focuses on China's increased engagement with Bhutan, not explicitly mentioning all of India's neighbors. The text specifically points out China's inroads into Bhutan, which India perceives as a challenge. However, it does not provide sufficient detail to confirm that China is

attempting to increase trade and investment with all of India's neighbors within the scope of this passage. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage does not suggest that India's support is primarily self-serving. While India's strategic interests in countering China are evident, the passage also emphasizes India's genuine commitment to Bhutan's development, such as doubling the financial support for Bhutan's Five Year Plan and aiding specific projects like the Gelephu Mindfulness City.

98. (a) Option (a) is the right answer. This statement is not true because while the passage mentions that the announcement of Bhutan's highest civilian award which was conferred on Mr. Modi during this visit, was made in 2021, not that the award was conferred on Mr. Modi in 2021. Option (b) is incorrect because this statement is supported by the passage, which mentions that despite the Model Code of Conduct, Modi went ahead with the visit, indicating the significance of the relationship between India and Bhutan. Option (c) is incorrect because this statement is indeed supported by the passage, which indirectly suggests China's engagement with neighboring countries, including India's close neighbors. It reflects the broader geopolitical context discussed in the passage. Option (d) is incorrect. This statement is also supported by the passage, which discusses the complexities and implications of the boundary talks between China and Bhutan for India's security interests. Hence, option (a).
99. (a) The correct answer is (a). Option (a) is correct because it directly addresses the challenge Modi faced—the electoral Model Code of Conduct—and his decision to prioritize the visit over it, underscoring the significance he places on the relationship with Bhutan. Options (b) and (d), while significant actions, are outcomes of the visit rather than indicative of the determination to overcome obstacles to make the visit happen. Option (c), about accepting an award, while significant, is not an action that directly indicates overcoming an obstacle for the visit; it's a recognition during the visit. Therefore, A most directly reflects Modi's commitment to India-Bhutan relations by highlighting his decision to proceed with the visit despite significant internal political constraints.
100. (a) The correct answer is Option (a). Option (a) is correct because the passage implies a strategic focus on trade and investment initiatives, specifically highlighting India's intent to not give Beijing space in areas of trade and investment where China has made inroads with India's neighbors. This indicates a broader strategic goal of countering China's influence in the region through economic means. Option (b), focusing on cultural exchanges, does not directly address the geopolitical strategy in relation to regional influence, making it less relevant to the inferred priorities. Option (c), while important, is

not directly supported by the passage as the primary strategy in the context of regional geopolitics, and the passage does not specifically mention military ties. Option (d) misrepresents the purpose of financial support; the passage suggests this support is a part of India's commitment to Bhutan's development rather than an assertion of dominance, making A the best supported and most directly relevant choice based on the passage's content.

101. (c) The correct answer is Option (c). Option (c) is correct because it encompasses the broader strategic and symbolic intentions behind Modi's visit, as described in the passage, including showing a commitment to Bhutan's development and the importance of regional infrastructure projects as part of India's engagement with its neighbors. While Option (a) is a significant aspect of the visit, it is a part of the broader commitment to Bhutan's development rather than the primary purpose. Option (b), though significant, is more a recognition of India's past support rather than the visit's primary purpose. Option (d), focusing on a specific project, is too narrow and does not capture the visit's overarching goal of emphasizing India's commitment to Bhutan's broader development and infrastructural cooperation in the region.
102. (b) The correct answer is Option (b). Option (b) is correct because the passage suggests that Bhutan's boundary talks with China have a significant geopolitical implication for India, especially regarding the security of the Siliguri Corridor and connectivity projects in Arunachal Pradesh. The passage mentions Bhutan may have asked India to go slow on these projects, indicating a potential slowdown or halt due to the talks. Option (a), suggesting acceleration, contradicts the passage's implication of potential delays. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage explicitly mentions the talks' impact on India's projects, negating the possibility of no impact. Option (d), suggesting enhanced collaboration, is not supported by the passage, which instead highlights concerns over China's inroads and the talks' sensitive nature, leading to B being the most defensible conclusion based on the passage's content.
103. (c) The correct answer is Option (c). Option (a) is a trap because adding new members could merely indicate appeal without actual relevance in resolving key global trade issues. Option (b) looks attractive because interest in reform could imply relevance, but it does not provide concrete evidence of effective action or impact. Option (c) directly challenges the irrelevance claim by showing a tangible, impactful resolution to a significant problem, exemplifying the WTO's effectiveness and relevance in a polarized world. Option (d) is deceptive as reaffirming commitment might not translate into actual influence or effectiveness in navigating or mitigating trade conflicts in a complex global environment.

104. (b) The correct answer is Option (b). A might seem relevant because public trust could be indicative of the WTO's effectiveness, but it does not directly tie to the impact on global trade. Option (b) directly links the WTO's ineffectiveness with a measurable negative outcome (increase in disputes and tariffs), highlighting how the organization's failures directly contribute to tensions that harm global trade. Option (c) suggests a workaround to the WTO's limitations, which could imply its ineffectiveness, but doesn't directly show a negative impact on global trade as a whole. Option (d) seems positive, suggesting cooperation, but it doesn't address the argument about the WTO's inability affecting global trade negatively; instead, it could be seen as a separate mechanism of trade facilitation.
105. (c) The correct answer is Option (c). Option (a) might seem plausible as a strategy to counteract isolationism, but it doesn't directly follow from the premise of increasing isolationist policies, which could actually hinder diversification. Option (b) is misleading because, in a world where nations are more inward-looking, the role of a global mediator like the WTO could be diminished rather than enhanced, as countries may prefer unilateral or bilateral mechanisms. Option (c) is a direct consequence of the trend described; as nations adopt more isolationist policies and raise trade barriers, this typically leads to higher tariffs, which can raise the cost of imports and exports, affecting consumers globally. Option (d) presents a positive outcome that could be seen as a counteraction to isolationism but does not directly infer from the premise of increasing isolationist policies, which would more likely disrupt than strengthen global trade relations.
106. (b) The correct answer is Option (b). Option (a) is incorrect because it directly contradicts the passage's indication of precious little progress and ongoing challenges. Option (b) directly reflects the essence of the passage, summarizing the outcome of MC13 as underwhelming given the context of significant global trade challenges and the need for meaningful action. Option (c) misrepresents the tone and content of the passage, which critiques the WTO's effectiveness amid current global trade

- dynamics rather than praising its adaptability. Option (d) suggests a positive outcome that the passage does not support; the focus is instead on the lack of substantive achievements and the ongoing challenges faced by the WTO.
107. (d) The correct answer is Option (d). Option (a) introduces an inference that, while potentially true, is not directly supported by the passage as the primary logical structure of the argument regarding global trade's challenges. Option (b) captures a general effect of external conflicts and disruptions but does not directly link these to the specific consequences addressed in the passage, such as isolationism and protectionist policies. Option (c) suggests a solution or response that the WTO might consider, rather than describing the logical flow of how external conflicts impact global trade as discussed in the passage. Option (d) correctly identifies the causal relationship highlighted in the passage: external conflicts and disruptions lead to a rise in isolationism and protectionism, which is a direct reflection of how these external factors contribute to shaping national trade policies. This option most accurately mirrors the passage's argument that such events have a tangible, negative impact on global trade by encouraging countries to turn inward.
108. (c) The correct answer is Option (c). Option (a) might seem strategic but does not directly relate to safeguarding policy space for sensitive sectors such as agriculture or fisheries, which are highlighted in the passage. Option (b) could be considered a strategic approach to protect domestic agricultural sectors, but the passage does not mention this action, making it less directly related to the question. Option (c) is directly mentioned in the passage as a significant action by India and South Africa, clearly indicating a strategic maneuver to maintain autonomy over policy decisions in sensitive sectors, directly aligning with the question. Option (d) introduces an important but broader issue that does not specifically address the strategic safeguarding of policy space in sensitive sectors as per the passage's context.

SECTION - E : QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Hint [109-114]:

According to the given information;

Let the total number of employees in company C be $100x$.

Then, the number of employees in company A = $125x$ and the total number of employees in company B = $\frac{125x}{5} \times 8 = 200x$.

Now,

$$100x + 125x + 200x = 1700$$

$$425x = 1700$$

$$x = 4$$

Number of employees in company A = $125x = 500$

Number of employees in company B = $200x = 800$

Number of employees in company C = $100x = 400$

Now according to the information,

Assuming the number of male employees in companies A and B are $3y$ and $5y$ respectively, and the total number of female employees in companies A and B are $2z$ and $3z$ respectively.

$$\therefore 3y + 2z = 500 \text{ and } 5y + 3z = 800$$

By solving above information;
 $y = 100$ and $z = 100$

Now, tabulating all the given and calculated information as follows:

Company A (500)			Company B (800)			Company C (400)		
Male	Female	Married	Male	Female	Married	Male	Female	Married
300	200	300	500	300	400	300	100	200

109. (b) Required sum = $800 + 400 = 1200$
 110. (b) Required ratio = $500 : 400 = 5 : 4$
 111. (b) Required difference = $400 - 300 = 100$
 112. (d) Required difference = $300 - 100 = 200$
 113. (d) Married males in company B = 150
 Married females in company B = 250
 \therefore Unmarried males in company B = $500 - 150 = 350$
 114. (b) is the correct answer.

Hint [115-120]:

Let us assume the distance between market and midway on the way home is x km.

According to the given information;

$$u = \frac{E}{20} \times 60 = \frac{x}{40} \times 60 + 30 + \frac{E-x}{40} \times 60$$

By solving,

$$E = 20 \text{ km and } u = 60 \text{ minutes and } x = 10 \text{ km}$$

Now, let us assume the cost price of items C and D are 'z' and 'k' respectively.

Then,

$$z + k = 3000 \quad (1)$$

$$z + \frac{zy}{100} + k + \frac{k(y+75)}{100} = (z+k) + (z+k) \times \frac{(y+30)}{100} \quad (2)$$

Also,

$$z + \frac{zy}{100} + 150 = k + \frac{k(y+75)}{100} \quad (3)$$

\therefore Equation (2) becomes

$$2z + \frac{zy}{50} + 15 = 3900 + 30y \quad (4)$$

By solving equation (1), (3) and (4)

$$z = 1800, k = 1200 \text{ and } y = 25$$

115. (c) is the correct answer.
 116. (a) Required ratio = $1200 : 1650 = 8 : 11$
 117. (c) Required sum = $1800 + 2400 = 4200$
 118. (c) is the correct answer.
 119. (b) Required ratio = $60 : 15 = 4 : 1$
 120. (a) is the correct answer.