

# **MOCK CLAT 10020 (BASIC)**

## **ANSWER & EXPLANATIONS**

### **English Language**

1. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The passage highlights Fali S. Nariman's role as a pioneering litigator who challenged unconstitutional laws and played a significant role in decolonizing the legal system post-independence. He was known for his assertive and direct approach to the law, representing industry and shaping legal outcomes through his minimalist style of practice.

Incorrect Options:

- a) While Fali S. Nariman engaged in litigation work, the passage emphasizes his role as a litigator rather than focusing on transactional legal work.
- b) Although Nariman's son, Rohinton Nariman, became a judge of the Supreme Court, Fali S. Nariman himself did not serve as a judge in the Supreme Court.
- d) While Nariman's contributions to legal education are acknowledged, the passage primarily highlights his career as a litigator rather than his involvement in legal research and academia.

2. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The passage mentions that Bombay (now Mumbai) was a commercial center where Fali S. Nariman perfected his command over commercial laws. He was sought after for legal advice and guidance by the business and industry community in Bombay, which shaped his career as a leading lawyer.

Incorrect Options:

- a) The passage indicates that Fali S. Nariman chose not to become a judge of any court, so he did not serve as a judge in Bombay.
- b) While legal research is mentioned in the passage, Bombay's significance lies more in providing opportunities for Nariman to practice law rather than focusing on legal research.
- d) The passage does not emphasize transactional legal work as Nariman's primary focus in Bombay; instead, it highlights his role as a sought-after litigator representing business and industry.

3. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The passage mentions that Nariman had a minimalist style of practice focused on achieving the outcomes his clients desired. It describes him as loud and aggressive but with charisma stemming from his direct approach to the law, indicating a focus on effectiveness rather than grandstanding or aggression.

Incorrect Options:

- a) While Nariman was described as loud and aggressive in court, the passage does not suggest that he engaged in grandstanding for media attention.
- b) While Nariman's contributions to legal education are acknowledged, the passage primarily focuses on his career as a litigator rather than his involvement in legal research and academia.
- d) While Nariman was described as aggressive in court, the passage does not suggest that he engaged in confrontational tactics as his primary approach to litigation.

4. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The passage mentions that Nariman served as a role model for generations of lawyers who came after him and influenced their thinking through the cases he argued. Despite being on opposing sides in litigation, the passage suggests that younger lawyers learned from him and his minimalist style of practice.

Incorrect Options:

- a) There is no indication in the passage that Nariman discouraged younger lawyers from pursuing careers in law.
- b) While Nariman had his own approach to legal practice, the passage does not suggest that he advocated for traditional approaches over others.
- d) While Nariman's contributions to legal education are acknowledged, the passage primarily focuses on his career as a litigator rather than his involvement in academic pursuits and legal research.

5. **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The passage mentions that Fali S. Nariman initially started his legal career in Bombay (now Mumbai), which was a commercial center and housed Parsi businesses and industry.

Incorrect Options:

a) While Fali S. Nariman shifted to Delhi in 1971, the passage indicates that he initially started his legal career in Mumbai.

c) There is no mention in the passage that Fali S. Nariman initially started his legal career in Kolkata.

d) There is no mention in the passage that Fali S. Nariman initially started his legal career in Chennai.

6. **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The passage states that the generation of lawyers to which Fali S. Nariman belonged had the task of decolonizing a legal system that previously worked without a written constitution and challenging laws that could be declared unconstitutional. This indicates their role in transforming the legal system post-Independence.

Incorrect Options:

a) There is no mention in the passage of the generation of lawyers being tasked with establishing commercial centers in India.

c) While Fali S. Nariman's contributions to legal education are acknowledged, the passage does not suggest that their primary task was to promote academic pursuits in legal education.

d) While Nariman had his own approach to legal practice, the passage does not suggest that the generation of lawyers was tasked with advocating for traditional approaches over others.

7. **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The Town Councillor compared the Happy Prince to a weathercock because both were positioned high above the city and had a striking appearance. While the Happy Prince was made of gold and adorned with jewels, like a weathercock, which is typically made of metal and placed on a tall structure to indicate wind direction.

Incorrect Options:

a) There is no indication in the passage that the Happy Prince could predict the weather accurately.

c) While the Town Councillor admired the Happy Prince's beauty, the comparison to a weathercock was based on their physical positioning rather than their appearance.

d) Although the Happy Prince was admired for his beauty, there is no mention in the passage of him serving a practical purpose like a weathercock.

8. **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The passage describes the Swallow's courtship ritual with the Reed as flying round and round her, touching the water with his wings, and making silver ripples. This behavior continued throughout the summer as part of his efforts to court her.

Incorrect Options:

a) While singing love songs may be a common courtship behavior, there is no mention in the passage of the Swallow singing to the Reed.

c) There is no mention in the passage of the Swallow bringing gifts of insects and flowers to the Reed as part of his courtship.

d) The Swallow's courtship behavior primarily involved flying around the Reed, and there is no mention of him building a nest for her.

9. **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The Swallow decided to leave his lady-love, the Reed, because he felt lonely and began to tire of her. He wanted to explore new places and felt his wife should share his love for traveling. This is evident from his statement, "I love travelling, and my wife, consequently, should love travelling also."

Incorrect Options:

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- a) While the Swallow did feel lonely and tired of the Reed, the primary reason for his departure was his desire to explore new places, not just his feelings of loneliness.
- c) While the Reed was indeed attached to her home, her refusal to leave was not the main reason for the Swallow's departure. He left because he wanted his wife to share his love for traveling.
- d) Although the Swallow was disappointed by the Reed's lack of conversation and suspected her of being a coquette, these were not the main reasons for his departure. His desire to explore new places and his expectation that his wife should share his love for traveling were the primary factors.

10. **Answer: A**

**Explanation:** The passage states, "It is a ridiculous attachment," twittered the other Swallows." This indicates that the other Swallows thought the Swallow's attachment to the Reed was ridiculous and impractical.

Incorrect Options:

- b) There is no indication in the passage that the other Swallows thought the Swallow's attachment to the Reed was romantic and beautiful.
- c) There is no indication in the passage that the other Swallows thought the Swallow's attachment to the Reed was noble and courageous.
- d) There is no indication in the passage that the other Swallows thought the Swallow's attachment to the Reed was foolish and dangerous.

11. **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The passage describes the Happy Prince as having eyes made of two bright sapphires and a large red ruby glowing on his sword-hilt.

Incorrect Options:

- a) While the Happy Prince did have a ruby on his sword-hilt, his eyes were described as sapphires, not rubies.
- c) There is no mention in the passage of the Happy Prince having emerald eyes or a sword-hilt encrusted with diamonds.
- d) There is no mention in the passage of the Happy Prince having diamond eyes or a sword-hilt adorned with rubies.

12. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The passage states that the Happy Prince was admired by the people of the city because he was made of gold and adorned with thin leaves of fine gold, as well as bright sapphires for eyes and a large red ruby on his sword-hilt. Additionally, he stood on a tall column, making him an impressive sight.

Incorrect Options:

- a) There is no indication in the passage that the Happy Prince was admired for his wealth and power.
- b) While the Happy Prince may have been cheerful and optimistic, the passage highlights his physical appearance and location as the reasons for his admiration, not his personality traits.
- d) While the Happy Prince did perform acts of kindness and generosity, this is not mentioned as the reason for his admiration by the people of the city.

13. **Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The passage mentions that in 2020, the Indian government implemented state-led reforms to open its space sector to private companies. This included releasing the 'Geospatial Guidelines', creating the Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre (IN-SPACe), and passing the Telecommunications Act 2023.

Incorrect Options:

- a) While the Indian government released the Indian Space Policy, it was not the action taken in 2020 to open up the space sector to private companies.
  - b) Although the Indian government established the Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre (IN-SPACe), it was not the action taken in 2020 to open up the space sector to private companies.
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c) While the Indian government passed the Telecommunications Act 2023, it was not the action taken in 2020 to open up the space sector to private companies.

14. **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** The passage suggests that private sector players are increasingly expected to complement, augment, and/or lead the way in space exploration. This is evident from the statement, "Space technologies and space flight are expensive, risky endeavors that only national agencies were suited to engage in for decades. This is no longer true as private sector players are increasingly expected to complement, augment, and/or lead the way by identifying market opportunities and innovating rapidly."

Incorrect Options:

- a) The passage does not suggest that private sector players have historically dominated the space sector.
- b) The passage contradicts this option by stating that private sector players are expected to complement, augment, and/or lead the way in space exploration, rather than solely relying on national agencies.
- d) The passage mentions that private sector players are increasingly expected to play a significant role in space exploration, indicating that they are indeed suited to engage in this field despite financial constraints.

15. **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** One of the benefits of the Indian government's decision to open up the space sector to foreign investments is that it improves access to talent and capital for space start-ups. This is evident from the statement, "New investments can add to India's space economy by improving start-ups' access to talent and capital."

Incorrect Options:

- a) While opening up the space sector to foreign investments may have geopolitical implications, it is not specifically mentioned as a benefit in the passage.
- b) The passage does not suggest that the Indian government's decision reduces the need for domestic investment in the space sector.
- d) While the Indian government's decision may contribute to India's position as a space superpower, it is not specifically mentioned as a benefit in the passage.

16. **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** The passage suggests that China's ability to attract foreign investments in its space sector is hampered by its belligerent foreign policies and the Xi Jinping administration's plan to modernize the military by adapting civilian technologies for military use. This is evident from the statement, "While the Chinese programme benefits from not-inconsiderable private sector participation, its ability to attract foreign investments is hamstrung by its belligerent foreign policies and the Xi Jinping administration's plan to modernise the military."

Incorrect Options:

- a) The passage mentions that China's space program benefits from private sector participation, so lack of private sector involvement is not the reason for its inability to attract foreign investments.
- b) The passage does not mention anything about China's space technologies being outdated as a reason for its inability to attract foreign investments.
- d) The passage suggests that India, not China, faces challenges in accessing talent and capital for space start-ups.

17. **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** The passage suggests that to sustain the changes in the space sector, the Indian government should keep the regulatory environment clear, reduce red tape, increase public support, and ease Indian companies' ability to access foreign markets. This is evident from the statement, "Finally, to sustain these winds of change, the government must keep the regulatory environment clear, reduce red tape, increase public support, and ease Indian companies' ability to access foreign markets."

Incorrect Options:

- a) Increasing regulations and bureaucracy would likely hinder the growth and innovation in the space sector, contrary to the suggestions made in the passage.

- b) Decreasing public support for space exploration would go against the idea of sustaining the changes in the space sector as mentioned in the passage.
- d) Imposing restrictions on foreign investments in the space sector would be contrary to the Indian government's decision to open up the space sector to foreign investments, as discussed in the passage.

18. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The passage suggests that private sector players are increasingly expected to complement, augment, and/or lead the way in space exploration. This is evident from the statement, "Space technologies and space flight are expensive, risky endeavors that only national agencies were suited to engage in for decades. This is no longer true as private sector players are increasingly expected to complement, augment, and/or lead the way by identifying market opportunities and innovating rapidly."

Incorrect Options:

- a) The passage contradicts this option by stating that private sector players are expected to complement, augment, and/or lead the way in space exploration, rather than solely relying on national agencies.
- b) While the passage mentions the financial challenges associated with space exploration, it does not suggest that private sector players are not suited to engage in this field due to financial constraints.
- d) The passage does not suggest that private sector players have historically dominated the space sector.

19. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The passage states, "So she made him the promise he desired, and sware it by the oath of the Sea-folk." This indicates that the Mermaid promised to sing to the young Fisherman whenever he called her.

Incorrect Options:

- a) There is no mention in the passage of the Mermaid promising to bring the young Fisherman treasure from the depths of the sea.
- b) There is no indication in the passage that the Mermaid promised to marry the young Fisherman and live with him on land.
- d) There is no indication in the passage that the Mermaid promised to help the young Fisherman catch more fish.

20. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The passage mentions, "Every evening the young Fisherman went out upon the sea, and called to the Mermaid, and she rose out of the water and sang to him." This indicates that the young Fisherman eagerly awaited the Mermaid's appearance in subsequent evenings, suggesting that he was delighted by her presence.

Incorrect Options:

- a) There is no indication in the passage that the young Fisherman was annoyed by the Mermaid's presence.
- b) There is no indication in the passage that the young Fisherman was indifferent to the Mermaid's presence.
- d) There is no indication in the passage that the young Fisherman was fearful of the Mermaid.

21. **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The passage states, "Round and round her swam the dolphins, and the wild gulls wheeled above her head." This indicates that when the Mermaid rose out of the water to sing to the young Fisherman, she was accompanied by dolphins and wild gulls.

Incorrect Options:

- a) There is no mention in the passage of sharks or other dangerous sea creatures accompanying the Mermaid.
  - c) There is no indication in the passage of thunderstorms or heavy rain accompanying the Mermaid.
  - d) There is no indication in the passage of darkness or eerie silence accompanying the Mermaid.
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22. **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** A simile draws a comparison between two unrelated things using "like" or "as"

23. **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The passage states, "So beautiful was she that when the young Fisherman saw her he was filled with wonder, and he put out his hand and drew the net close to him, and leaning over the side he clasped her in his arms." This indicates that the young Fisherman was filled with wonder upon finding the Mermaid in his net, and he clasped her tightly in his arms.

Incorrect Options:

- a) The young Fisherman's reaction was not one of fright; rather, he was filled with wonder.
- c) The young Fisherman did not ignore the Mermaid; instead, he clasped her tightly in his arms.
- d) The young Fisherman's reaction was not one of indifference; he was filled with wonder upon finding the Mermaid in his net.

24. **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The passage mentions, "But the young Fisherman answered, 'I will not let thee go save thou makest me a promise that whenever I call thee, thou wilt come and sing to me, for the fish delight to listen to the song of the Sea-folk, and so shall my nets be full.'" This indicates that the young Fisherman refused to let the Mermaid go initially because he needed her to sing to him whenever he called her.

Incorrect Options:

- a) There is no indication in the passage that the young Fisherman wanted to keep the Mermaid as a pet.
  - c) The passage does not mention the young Fisherman's desire to impress other fishermen with his discovery.
  - d) There is no indication in the passage that the young Fisherman was afraid the Mermaid would harm him if he released her.
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**Current Affairs and General Knowledge**

25. **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Countries which Ban Plastic

Bangladesh: Bangladesh became the first country to ban thin plastic bags in 2002.

New Zealand: New Zealand became the latest country to ban plastic bags in July 2019.

China: China issued a ban on plastic bags in 2020 with phased implementation.

US: Eight states in the US have banned single-use plastic bags, beginning with California in 2014. Seattle became the first major US city to ban plastic straws in 2018.

European Union: In July, 2021, the Directive on Single-Use Plastics took effect in the European Union (EU).

The directive bans certain single-use plastics for which alternatives are available, single-use plastic plates, cutlery, straws, balloon sticks and cotton buds cannot be placed on the markets of the EU member states.

26. **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Carry bags irrespective of thickness should be banned. This has been done successfully in countries that are weaker economies than India such as various East African countries, for example, Tanzania and Rwanda.

The Indian state of Himachal Pradesh through its Non-biodegradable Garbage Control Act of 1998 has completely banned the production, distribution, storage and use of carry bags.

This is not just a policy on paper but has been implemented at scale in the entire state of Himachal Pradesh.

27. **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** World Environment Day is celebrated annually on 5 June and encourages awareness and action for the protection of the environment. It is supported by many non-governmental organizations, businesses, government entities, and represents the primary United Nations outreach day supporting the environment.

Date: Wednesday 5 June, 2024

Also called: Eco Day, Environment Day, WED (world environment day)

28. **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is a legally established organization, founded in 1974 under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Additionally, the CPCB was also entrusted with powers and responsibilities under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

Chairperson: Tanmay Kumar

Headquarters: New Delhi

29. **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** India banned 19 identified single-use plastic items in 2021, but it fell short of addressing the broader spectrum of single-use plastics still in circulation.

The annual share of banned single-use plastic items is roughly 0.6 million tonnes per year.

The remaining single-use plastic items, comprising mostly packaging products, are covered under the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) policy introduced by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MOEFCC) in 2022.

30. **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The Namibia batter, scored a hundred off 33 deliveries against Nepal, to set a new record of the fastest T20I ton. He achieved the milestone in the first T20I of the Tri-Nation series against Nepal on Tuesday (February 27). He came onto bat when his team was 62/3 in the 11th over against the Rhinos but the flurry of boundaries that he produces during his knock provided them the momentum that helped the side surge past 200 and eventually finish on 206/4.

31. **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** India's Virat Kohli broke Sachin Tendulkar's record for most runs in an ODI World Cup during his side's semifinal against New Zealand at the Wankhede Stadium in Mumbai on Wednesday. Virat went past Sachin's mark of 673 runs, achieved in the 2023 edition, with a single against Glenn Phillips

32. **Answer:** A

**Explanation:** The record for the most wickets in cricket Test matches is held by Sri Lankan spin bowler Muttiah Muralitharan, who took a total of 800 wickets.

33. **Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Jan Nicol Loftie-Eaton, the Namibia batter, scored a hundred off 33 deliveries against Nepal, to set a new record of the fastest T20I ton. He achieved the milestone in the first T20I of the Tri-Nation series against Nepal on Tuesday (February 27). He came onto bat when his team was 62/3 in the 11th over against the Rhinos but the flurry of boundaries that he produces during his knock provided them the momentum that helped the side surge past 200 and eventually finish on 206/4.

34. **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Facing Nepal's bowling attack, Loftie-Eaton demonstrated his prowess with the bat as he notched up a scintillating hundred off just 33 deliveries, eclipsing the previous record held by Nepal's Kushal Malla. Loftie-Eaton's explosive innings turned the match on its head, providing Namibia with the momentum needed to surge past the 200-run mark, eventually posting a formidable total of 206/4. The left-handed batter scored 11 fours and eight sixes during the course of his innings, scoring 101 off 36 deliveries. It is pertinent to note though that he had crossed the 100-run milestone with a four off the 33rd delivery that he faced. The previous record for the fastest T20I hundred belonged to Nepal's Kushal Malla who had brought up three figures in 34 balls, an innings that came against Mongolia last year.

35. **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The first is a submarine-launched system consisting of at least four 6,000-tonne (nuclear-powered) ballistic missile submarines of the Arihant class. The first vessel, INS Arihant, was commissioned in August 2016. She is the first nuclear-powered submarine to be built by India. The submarines will be armed with up to 12 Sagarika (K-15) missiles armed with nuclear warheads. Sagarika is a submarine-launched ballistic missile with a range of 700km. This missile has a length of 8.5 meters, weighs seven tonnes and can carry a payload of up to 50kg.

36. **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** The decision to finally test a bomb was largely motivated by India's desire to be independent from Western interference. In 1968, for example, India caused an international controversy when it refused to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). The NPT established the United States, the Soviet Union, and the United Kingdom as recognized nuclear weapons states, while its non-nuclear signatories pledged not to develop nuclear weapons programs. India accused the nuclear powers of "atomic collusion" and took particular issue with the fact that NPT did not differentiate between military and peaceful nuclear explosions. Ramanna led the BARC team of approximately 75 scientists who designed and built the plutonium implosion device. Test preparations were kept as secret as possible. The Indian Army was charged with digging a test shaft 330 feet underground at the Pokhran test site, approximately 300 miles southwest of New Delhi. On May 18, 1974, the 3,000 pound device exploded with a force equivalent to 8 kilotons of TNT. Ramanna reportedly informed Gandhi of the successful test through a coded message: "The Buddha is smiling." Although officially known as Pokhran I, the 1974 test was informally named "Smiling Buddha" and is frequently referred to as such.

37. **Answer:** D

**Explanation:** India's three-stage nuclear power programme was formulated by Homi Bhabha, the well-known physicist, in the 1950s to secure the country's long term energy independence, through the use of

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uranium and thorium reserves found in the monazite sands of coastal regions of South India. The 3 stages of 3 Stage Nuclear Program are: Natural uranium-fueled Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs), Fast breeder reactors (FBRs) using plutonium-based fuel, Advanced nuclear power systems using thorium.

38. **Answer: D**

**Explanation:** India tested its first atomic bomb in 1974 but did not develop a significant nuclear arsenal until more than two decades later. China also tested its first atomic bomb in October 1964, heightening the need for a nuclear deterrent in the eyes of some Indian officials. Homi Bhabha, for example, urged the Indian government to approve an atomic bomb program, arguing in one speech that “atomic weapons give a State possessing them in adequate numbers a deterrent power against attack from a much stronger State.” Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri was opposed to the bomb, but Bhabha convinced him that India could use nuclear weapons for peaceful purposes, such as engineering. According to Bhabha, India was not developing nuclear weapons, but “peaceful nuclear explosions” (PNEs). Shastri, for his part, affirmed, “I do not know what may happen later, but our present policy is not to make an atom bomb and it is the right policy. After testing its first bomb in 1974, India took over two decades to build a nuclear arsenal and delivery system capable of military deployment. In the years after Smiling Buddha, India had significant difficulty procuring nuclear materials from a suddenly hostile international market. Despite these challenges, the BARC leadership managed to construct their biggest nuclear plant to date—the Dhruva reactor—at Trombay in 1977

39. **Answer: A**

**Explanation:** China has achieved a significant milestone in its quest to shift away from traditional coal-fired power plants and decrease its reliance on foreign technologies. Recently, the Shidao Bay nuclear power plant in eastern Shandong province commenced commercial operations, heralding the era of next-generation gas-cooled nuclear reactors. This development is crucial for China’s commitment to reducing carbon emissions and securing a sustainable energy future.

40. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Origin of Rajya Sabha can be traced to Montague- Chelmsford Report, 1918. It was established in 1921 for the first time.

First Rajya Sabha was convened in 1952 in Independent India.

Maximum Strength – 250 (238 representatives of the states and UTs and 12 members are nominated by the President from the field of Literature, Science, Art, and Social Service).

Current Strength– 245 (233 representatives of the states and UTs and 12 members are nominated by the President)

Maximum Seats – Uttar Pradesh (31), Maharashtra (19), Tamil Nadu (18).

NCR, Delhi (3) and Puducherry (1) are the only two UTs which have representation in Rajya Sabha.

41. **Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The Rajya Sabha has a strength of 250 members representing States and Union Territories including Delhi and Puducherry.

Out of the total, 12 are directly nominated by the President from the fields of art, literature, sports, science, etc.

Rajya Sabha seats are distributed among states based on their population. For example, Uttar Pradesh has a quota of 31 Rajya Sabha seats while Goa has just one.

42. **Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Shailesh Manubhai Parmar v Election Commission of India Case, 2018:

SC denied the None Of The Above (NOTA) option to the electors in the Rajya Sabha election.

The SC stated that making NOTA applicable in Rajya Sabha elections is contrary to Article 80(4) of the constitution.

Article 80(4) states that the representatives of each state in the Council of States shall be elected by the elected members of the legislative assembly of the state in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

43. **Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The facts involved in the Constitution Bench decision in *P.V. Narasimha Rao v. State* (JMM bribery case) are that in 1991 election to the Lok Sabha, Congress (I) Party remained fourteen members short of the majority and it formed a minority Government with P.V. Narasimha Rao as the Prime Minister. The said Government had to face a motion of no-confidence on 28-7-1993 and it somehow managed to defeat the motion by mustering the support of 265 members as against 251. One Ravinder Kumar of the Rashtriya Mukti Morcha filed a complaint (FIR) with the "CBI" alleging that a criminal conspiracy was hatched pursuant to which certain members of Parliament belonging to Jharkhand Mukti Morcha and certain others owing allegiance to Janta Dal (Ajit Singh Group) agreed to and did receive bribes from P.V. Narasimha Rao and others to give votes with a view to defeat the no-confidence motion. A criminal prosecution was launched against the bribe-giving and bribe-taking Members of Parliament under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 and under Section 120-B of the Indian Penal Code.

In March 2024, a Seven-judge Bench overruled the judgment by a five-judge Bench in a 25-year-old JMM bribery case, declaring that parliamentary privilege or immunity will not protect legislators who take bribes to vote or speak in Parliament or State Legislative Assemblies from criminal prosecution.

Privileges and immunities are not gateways to claim exemptions from the general law of the land.

44. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** As per Article 80 of the Constitution, representatives of each State to the Rajya Sabha are elected indirectly by the elected members of their Legislative Assembly.

The polls for Rajya Sabha will be required only if the number of candidates exceed the number of vacancies.

Till 1998, the outcome of Rajya Sabha elections was usually a foregone conclusion, the parties with a majority in the state assembly often had their candidates win unopposed due to a lack of competition.

However, the June 1998 Rajya Sabha elections in Maharashtra witnessed cross-voting that resulted in the loss of a Congress party candidate.

45. **Answer: A**

**Explanation:** The Grain Storage Plan aims to establish 700 lakh tonnes of storage capacity over the next 5 years, with an investment of Rs. 1.25 lakh crore.

This involves creating agricultural infrastructure at the PACS level, including decentralised godowns, custom hiring centres, processing units, Fair Price Shops, etc., by integrating various existing schemes of the Government of India.

46. **Answer: D**

**Explanation:** 97th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2011: Established the right to form cooperative societies as a fundamental right (Article 19).

Introduced a new Directive Principle of State Policy on Cooperative Societies (Article 43-B).

Added a new Part IX-B to the Constitution titled "The Co-operative Societies" (Articles 243-ZH to 243-ZT).

Empowered Parliament to enact laws governing multi-state cooperative societies (MSCS) and delegated authority to state legislatures for other cooperative societies.

47. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Russia reigns as the world's largest wheat exporter, exporting a staggering 37.6 million metric tons in 2020. Its expansive agricultural lands, particularly in the southern regions of Krasnodar and Rostov, contribute to its impressive output. With modernization efforts boosting its export capabilities, Russia plays a pivotal role in meeting global wheat demands. As a staple in diets across the world, wheat forms the backbone of global food security, connecting nations through a web of cultivation, trade, and

sustenance. Within this intricate network, a select group of nations take center stage as the top wheat-exporting countries, contributing significantly to the nourishment of people worldwide.

48. **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Recently, the Indian Prime Minister inaugurated the pilot project of World's Largest Grain Storage Plan, which is currently launched in 11 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) across 11 states.

It marks a significant development in the cooperative sector.

49. **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Bahraich Located along the Indo-Nepal border in Bahraich, the Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary (KWS) could soon be the second research centre of the National Aquatic Animal in the country. A proposal in this regard has already been sent to the Centre by the Wildlife Institute of India (WII). The proposal seeks Centre's nod to set up a dolphin research centre along the bank of Geruwa river, which flows through KWS in Bahraich. In Uttar Pradesh dolphins are found in the stretches of Ganga River from Bijnor to Narora, in the Chambal on the border of Etawah and Agra and in Ghagra and Geruwa river in KWS in Bahraich. Notably, the Gangetic dolphin is listed endangered by the IUCN and is placed in Schedule I of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Earlier in 2009, the Union government had declared dolphins as the national aquatic animal.

50. **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN): Endangered. It is also endangered due to pollution and overfishing for oil. Entanglement in fishing nets as bycatch can cause significant damage to local populations, and individuals are taken each year by hunters; their oil and meat are used as a liniment, as an aphrodisiac, and as bait for catfish. There are only six extant species of river dolphins left in the world today and they are all endangered or critically endangered. This is because pollution, dams, shipping and bycatch have taken their toll on this iconic species. Currently, the Ganges dolphin (*Platanista gangetica gangetica*) is an endangered sub-species of the South Asian river dolphin (*Platanista gangetica*), which is distributed in the Ganges–Brahmaputra–Meghna river systems in India, Nepal, and Bangladesh and the Sangu–Karnaphuli Rivers in Bangladesh

51. **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The Ganges river dolphin, discovered in 1801, historically inhabits the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna and Karnaphuli-Sangu river systems in India, Nepal, and Bangladesh. Recent studies in the Ganga River Basin show their presence in the mainstream and tributaries like Ghagra, Kosi, Gandak, Chambal, Rupnarayan, and Yamuna.

52. **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Option B is the correct answer.

India's inaugural National Dolphin Research Centre (NDRC) marks a significant milestone in the conservation efforts for the endangered Gangetic dolphin (*Platanista gangetica*).

Located strategically near the Ganga river in Patna, Bihar, the NDRC aims to be a hub for comprehensive research on various aspects of Gangetic dolphins, including behavior, survival skills, and causes of mortality.

Bihar is home to around half of the estimated 3,000 Gangetic dolphins in India.

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## Legal Reasoning

53. **Answer:** B

**Reference line:** "The doctrine of severability plays a crucial role in ensuring that when certain provisions of a statute are found unconstitutional due to inconsistency with fundamental rights, only the repugnant provisions are deemed void, not the entire statute."

**Difficulty level:** Moderate

**Explanation:** a) Declaring the entire law void because one provision is found unconstitutional would undermine the legislative intent to reduce environmental pollution through the prohibition of thin plastic bags. The doctrine of severability allows for the preservation of laws' valid portions, aiming to maintain the legislature's original objectives as much as possible. This approach respects the balance between upholding constitutional rights and advancing public policy goals. The invalidation of the entire statute would disregard the separability principle, which seeks to isolate and remove only those parts of the law that are directly at odds with constitutional protections, leaving intact those provisions that can stand on their own and continue to serve the intended purpose without infringing on fundamental rights. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) This option is in line with the fundamental principle of the doctrine of severability, which aims to excise unconstitutional provisions from a statute while leaving the remainder intact, provided that the valid parts can function independently and their enforcement would not be contrary to the legislature's intent. By removing only the provision banning biodegradable bags and preserving the rest of the law, the court would be adhering to the doctrine's objective of maintaining the effectiveness of laws to the greatest extent possible without compromising constitutional principles. This approach ensures that the statute's primary goal of reducing environmental pollution through the regulation of plastic bags is not derailed by the inclusion of an unconstitutional provision. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

c) The suggestion that the law should remain in effect until a public referendum is held introduces a mechanism outside the judicial process and the doctrine of severability. This option does not consider the judiciary's role in interpreting and applying the law based on constitutional principles and legislative intent. The doctrine of severability is a judicial principle designed to resolve conflicts between legislation and constitutional rights without resorting to direct democratic processes for each instance of constitutional adjudication. It provides a clear and immediate solution to issues of constitutionality within the framework of existing legal principles, ensuring that the judiciary can act decisively to protect fundamental rights while preserving the efficacy of the legislative framework. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

d) Consulting with environmental experts may be part of the legislative process or may inform judicial understanding in cases where technical knowledge is necessary to assess the implications of a law. However, the doctrine of severability focuses on the legal and constitutional analysis of statutes, specifically whether parts of a law can be separated and remain enforceable in light of a specific provision being found unconstitutional. The decision to sever a provision does not hinge on expert consultation but on legal criteria regarding the independence and functionality of the remaining provisions. While expert opinions might influence the broader context of the debate, the immediate judicial task is to apply constitutional principles to the law as written, ensuring that valid portions that do not infringe on fundamental rights are preserved. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

54. **Answer:** B

**Reference line:** "The basis of this doctrine lies in the understanding that if a statute contains both valid and invalid provisions, and these can be separated, the court will only declare the offending provision void."

**Difficulty level:** Easy

**Explanation:** a) Completely invalidating a statute due to one unconstitutional clause disregards the doctrine of severability's nuanced approach to preserving legislative intent while respecting constitutional limits. This all-or-nothing approach would nullify the legislature's efforts to address online defamation, a legitimate concern, based solely on the inclusion of a problematic enforcement mechanism. The doctrine of severability is designed to prevent such wholesale dismissals of legislation, enabling courts to strike a

balance between upholding constitutional principles and preserving the valid and enforceable parts of laws. By focusing on the separability of provisions, this doctrine ensures that only the specific parts of legislation that directly conflict with constitutional protections are removed, leaving the remainder to function as intended. This approach underscores the judiciary's role in mediating between the enforcement of laws and the safeguarding of individual rights. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) Removing the unconstitutional clause while maintaining the rest of the statute exemplifies the doctrine of severability in action. This decision reflects a judicial commitment to minimizing the impact of constitutional conflicts on the broader legal framework established by the legislature. By excising the warrantless monitoring provision, the court can address the specific privacy concerns raised without undermining the statute's overall purpose of penalizing online defamation. This tailored response ensures that the essential components of the law, which do not infringe on constitutional rights, continue to operate, thereby preserving the legislative objective of addressing a significant social issue. This outcome highlights the judiciary's role in fine-tuning the application of laws to align with constitutional requirements, demonstrating the practical application of the doctrine of severability in ensuring laws remain effective and constitutionally compliant. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

c) Modifying the statute's enforcement mechanism to require warrants, while seemingly a practical solution, extends beyond the judiciary's role in applying the doctrine of severability. This approach would involve the court not only in assessing the constitutionality of provisions but also in rewriting them, which encroaches on the legislative domain. The doctrine of severability is intended to allow courts to remove unconstitutional elements without altering the fundamental structure or intent of the legislation. By suggesting that the statute could be enforced with a warrant, this option implies a level of judicial activism that goes beyond severing unconstitutional provisions, potentially setting a precedent for courts to revise laws rather than simply assessing their constitutionality. This undermines the principle of separation of powers by blurring the lines between legislative and judicial responsibilities. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

d) While the government may choose to revise the statute in response to a judicial ruling, the doctrine of severability itself does not mandate such a comprehensive legislative overhaul. The doctrine allows for the immediate removal of unconstitutional provisions, ensuring that the rest of the statute can continue to be applied. Suggesting that the government must revise the entire statute, including sections not implicated by the constitutional violation, overlooks the doctrine's capacity to isolate and address specific legal issues without necessitating a return to the legislative drawing board. This option misrepresents the doctrine's role and impact, suggesting a more disruptive effect on legislation than the doctrine typically entails. The doctrine of severability is a tool for judicial refinement of laws, not a trigger for wholesale legislative reevaluation. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

55. **Answer:** B

**Reference line:** "The doctrine stipulates that for provisions to be severable, the valid portion must be capable of being enforced independently of the invalid one."

**Difficulty level:** Easy

**Explanation:** a) Overturning the entire law based on the unconstitutionality of a specific provision targeting protests near government buildings would be an overextension of the doctrine of severability's purpose. Such a broad application would ignore the doctrine's directive to isolate and nullify only those aspects of legislation that directly conflict with constitutional rights. This approach would eliminate potentially valid sections of the law that address national security concerns in a constitutional manner, disregarding the possibility that parts of the legislation could stand independently and serve the public interest without infringing on free speech. By preserving the framework for legal scrutiny that respects both the integrity of legislative objectives and constitutional protections, the doctrine of severability ensures that laws are not discarded in their entirety without due consideration of their separable, constitutionally compliant components. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) Invalidating only the sections of the law that specifically target protests near government buildings while preserving the remainder of the legislation embodies the core principle of the doctrine of severability. This focused approach allows the court to address the infringement on free speech rights directly associated

with restrictions on protests near government buildings without disrupting other aspects of the law that may legitimately address national security concerns without violating constitutional rights. This method of judicial review ensures that the law's broader intent to safeguard national security can still be pursued, provided it does not encroach on fundamental freedoms. The doctrine of severability facilitates a balanced resolution that respects the essential rights protected by the constitution while allowing the government to maintain lawful measures for national security that do not infringe on those rights. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

c) Upholding the law in its entirety on the basis that national security concerns override individual rights misinterprets the balance that constitutional frameworks typically strive to maintain between safeguarding public safety and protecting individual freedoms. The doctrine of severability does not provide for the automatic precedence of national security over constitutional rights but rather mandates a careful analysis to ensure that laws do not unnecessarily infringe on fundamental freedoms. Asserting that national security justifies the blanket application of restrictive measures without regard for their constitutionality disregards the nuanced assessment required to align legislation with constitutional protections. This perspective undermines the principle of proportionality, which is central to constitutional jurisprudence, by failing to critically evaluate the necessity and appropriateness of specific legal restrictions within the broader context of national security and individual rights. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

d) Suggesting that the government must introduce a new law in response to the court's findings overlooks the immediate effect of the doctrine of severability, which allows for the modification of existing legislation by excising unconstitutional provisions. While legislative bodies may choose to draft new laws following judicial rulings, the doctrine itself is concerned with the judicial process of deeming specific parts of a law unconstitutional and removing them, not mandating legislative action. This option implies a misunderstanding of the doctrine's role in the judicial review process, suggesting a direct causality between a court's ruling and the legislative agenda that is not inherent to the doctrine of severability. The judiciary's application of the doctrine aims to ensure that laws comply with constitutional standards, leaving the decision to enact new legislation to the discretion of the legislative body within the framework of the constitutional and legal system. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

56. **Answer: B**

**Reference line:** "If the valid and invalid parts are so intertwined that they cannot be separated, the court may declare the entire statute void."

**Difficulty level:** Moderate

**Explanation:** a) This option might seem reasonable, but it ignores the premise that the invalid and valid parts are so intertwined that separating them would undermine the statute's overall functionality. Removing just the ban on private vehicular traffic without considering the intertwined nature of the statute's provisions could leave the remaining parts ineffective or fundamentally altered, contrary to legislative intent. This scenario does not align with the principle that requires the parts to be inseparable for the whole statute to be voided. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) This option directly applies the principle that if the valid and invalid portions of a statute are so intertwined that they cannot be separated without affecting the statute's functionality, then the court may declare the entire statute void. This approach acknowledges the complexity of some legislative measures where provisions are interconnected to achieve a unified regulatory goal. In such cases, removing a single provision could disrupt the balance and coherence of the law, making it impossible to enforce the remaining parts as intended. Therefore, declaring the entire statute void would be a judicial acknowledgment of the inseparability of its components, aligning with the principle provided. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

c) While sending the statute back to the legislature for revision might be a political or legislative response to constitutional concerns, this option does not reflect the judiciary's role in applying the doctrine of severability. The court's task is to assess the constitutionality of the law and its provisions, not to delegate legislative responsibilities or suggest revisions. This option overlooks the judiciary's capacity to make binding decisions on the law's constitutionality and its separability. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

d) Mandating a public referendum to decide on specific provisions of the law is beyond the judicial scope and does not align with the principles of legal adjudication or the doctrine of severability. The judiciary's role is to interpret and apply the law based on constitutional principles, not to initiate direct democratic processes for legal decision-making. This option misinterprets the judiciary's function and the application of the doctrine of severability in resolving constitutional issues. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

57. **Answer: B**

**Reference line:** "This article states that laws in contravention of the Constitution's provisions are void only to the extent of their inconsistency."

**Difficulty level:** Easy

**Explanation:** a) Declaring the entire law void because of issues with specific provisions would ignore the principle that only the parts of the law that are directly in conflict with the Constitution are to be considered void. This approach would not account for the possibility that the law might contain several provisions that are both constitutional and crucial for addressing issues unrelated to the contested definitions. Invalidating the entire law would eliminate these potentially valuable aspects, disregarding the nuanced approach encouraged by the principle of addressing only the extent of inconsistency. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) This option aligns with the constitutional principle that laws are void only to the extent of their inconsistency with the Constitution. By invalidating only those provisions that are found to be overly broad and vague, and thus inconsistent with the constitutional right to freedom of speech, the judiciary ensures that the remainder of the law, which complies with constitutional standards, remains enforceable. This approach allows the law to continue to function in its constitutional aspects, addressing the issues it was designed to tackle without infringing on fundamental rights. It embodies the targeted application of constitutional scrutiny, preserving the law's valid and enforceable parts. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

c) Maintaining the law's full enforceability despite identified constitutional issues would neglect the judiciary's responsibility to uphold the Constitution and protect individual rights. This option disregards the principle that the judiciary has the authority and duty to declare specific provisions void if they contravene constitutional rights, without waiting for legislative action. The judiciary's role in constitutional review is to ensure that laws adhere to constitutional standards, not to defer to the legislature in matters of constitutional compliance. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

d) While enacting a new law might be a legislative response to the identified constitutional issues, this option does not address the immediate judicial task of determining the law's consistency with the Constitution. The principle in question focuses on the judiciary's ability to nullify only the inconsistent parts of the law, not on the legislative process of creating new laws. Suggesting a new law as a solution bypasses the judicial process of severability and constitutional review, which is designed to address such inconsistencies without necessitating the wholesale replacement of the legislation. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

58. **Answer: B**

**Reference line:** "Coercion involves forcing another individual into a contract through the use of force or the threat thereof, solely to gain their consent."

**Difficulty level:** Easy

**Explanation:** a) Maya's agreement to the terms under the threat of being reported for immigration violations is a classic case of coercion. The Indian Contract Act, 1872, clearly stipulates that any agreement entered into under duress, including threats of legal action, is not a product of free will. Mr. Sharma's exploitation of Maya's vulnerability as an international student to extract an unfairly high rent compromises the voluntary nature of her consent. This situation underlines the Act's protective stance towards individuals coerced into contractual agreements, affirming that consent must be free of undue influence to be valid. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) This option correctly identifies that Maya's consent was compromised through coercive tactics employed by Mr. Sharma. The Act provides recourse for parties whose agreement to a contract was influenced by

threats, irrespective of their nationality or the nature of the threat. It underscores the Act's emphasis on the voluntary and informed consent of all parties to a contract, offering protection to those who may be coerced into agreements against their better judgment or under false pretenses. This provision ensures that contracts are not enforced to the detriment of parties who have been unfairly pressured or threatened, thereby upholding the integrity of contractual agreements. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

c) This option misinterprets the scope of coercion as defined by the Indian Contract Act, 1872. The Act's broad definition of coercion includes not only physical force but also threats of legal repercussions, such as the one Maya faced. The essence of coercion lies in the involuntary nature of the consent obtained through such threats, rather than the specific form the pressure takes. The Act's provisions aim to safeguard individuals from being forced into agreements under threat, ensuring that contracts reflect the true intention and agreement of the parties involved. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

d) The nationality of the coerced party is irrelevant to the application of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. The Act applies to all contracts entered into within India, offering protection to both citizens and non-citizens alike. This inclusivity ensures that the principles of fairness and voluntariness in contractual agreements are universally upheld within the jurisdiction, preventing exploitation based on nationality. The provision against coercion is designed to protect the integrity of contractual consent, ensuring that all parties enter into agreements without undue pressure, irrespective of their citizenship status. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

59. **Answer:** A

**Reference line:** "The validity of the contract is unaffected by the geographical context of the coercion, and the individual applying coercion can be prosecuted under Indian law regardless of where the coercion took place."

**Difficulty level:** Moderate

**Explanation:** a) This option correctly asserts that the Indian Contract Act, 1872, protects individuals from coercion, regardless of where it originates. The Act's definition of coercion is sufficiently broad to encompass threats of hacking and data leakage, recognizing these as forms of undue pressure that can invalidate consent. By emphasizing the irrelevance of the coercion's geographical origin, the Act ensures that individuals and businesses within India are protected against international as well as domestic threats, reflecting a commitment to upholding the principles of fairness and voluntariness in contractual agreements. This global perspective on coercion underscores the Act's applicability to contracts affected by threats from abroad, offering recourse to parties like Raj who may find themselves coerced by international entities. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

b) Suggesting that only physical force or unlawful detention constitutes coercion underestimates the scope of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. In today's digital age, threats to cybersecurity, such as hacking and data leakage, are increasingly recognized as serious forms of coercion. The Act's provisions are designed to adapt to the evolving nature of business and technology, offering protection against a wide range of coercive tactics. This interpretation aligns with the Act's objective to ensure that all contracts are entered into freely and without undue pressure, acknowledging the significant impact that threats to digital assets can have on individuals and businesses. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

c) While proving the capability of the threatening party to carry out their threat might strengthen Raj's case, the Act does not make this a prerequisite for a contract to be considered voidable due to coercion. The emphasis is on the nature of the consent obtained through the threat, rather than the feasibility of the threat itself. This provision ensures that individuals are protected from being forced into agreements under any form of duress, recognizing the psychological impact and pressure exerted by threats, regardless of their eventual execution. It highlights the Act's focus on the integrity and voluntariness of consent in contractual agreements. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

d) This option misinterprets the jurisdictional reach of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, with respect to acts of coercion. The Act explicitly states that the validity of a contract affected by coercion is not limited by geographical boundaries, ensuring that it provides protection against coercive acts perpetrated from outside India. This global applicability reflects the Act's comprehensive approach to protecting the rights of individuals and businesses within its jurisdiction, recognizing the international nature of modern



commercial activities and the need for legal provisions that transcend national borders. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

60. **Answer:** B

**Reference line:** "When consent for a contract is obtained through coercion, Section 19 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, empowers the coerced party to render the contract voidable."

**Difficulty level:** Moderate

**Explanation:** a) This option incorrectly limits the definition of coercion to physical threats or property detention, overlooking the Act's broader perspective on what constitutes coercive behavior. The Indian Contract Act, 1872, recognizes that coercion can take many forms, including threats to one's professional reputation. Such threats can exert significant pressure on individuals, compelling them to enter into agreements against their will. By protecting individuals from these non-physical forms of coercion, the Act ensures that consent to contracts is genuinely voluntary, reflecting a comprehensive understanding of the various tactics that can be used to undermine free will. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) This option accurately captures the essence of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, which is to protect the integrity of consent in contractual agreements. Anita's situation illustrates how threats to reputation can be used as leverage to obtain consent under duress. The Act's provision allowing contracts entered into under coercion to be voided reflects a commitment to ensuring that all parties to a contract agree to its terms freely and without undue influence. This protection against coercion is crucial in maintaining the fairness and equity of contractual relationships, allowing individuals like Anita to challenge agreements that were not entered into willingly. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

c) Suggesting that the contract remains binding because the coercion did not involve physical harm or property detention misunderstands the Act's broad definition of coercion. The impact of threats on an individual's decision-making process, especially when such threats concern one's professional standing and reputation, is recognized under the Act as a legitimate form of duress. This recognition is vital in ensuring that the law remains relevant and responsive to the diverse tactics that can be employed to coerce individuals into contractual agreements, emphasizing the importance of consent being obtained in a manner that is free from undue pressure. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

d) Requiring proof of actual damage to one's reputation before a contract can be voided due to coercion overlooks the preventive and protective intent of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. The Act's focus is on the manner in which consent was obtained, recognizing that the threat alone, irrespective of its materialization, is sufficient to compromise the voluntariness of that consent. This provision protects individuals from being forced into disadvantageous agreements under the threat of potential harm, ensuring that the law serves as a deterrent against coercive practices in contractual dealings. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

61. **Answer:** B

**Reference line from the passage:** "When a contract is entered into under the influence of fraud, it becomes voidable at the option of the aggrieved party, as per Section 19 of the Act."

**Difficulty level:** Moderate

**Explanation:** a) This option is incorrect because the duration for which Aman has worked under the contract does not negate the fact that his initial consent was obtained through misrepresentation. The Indian Contract Act, 1872, allows for a contract to be voided if consent was acquired under false pretenses. The crucial issue here is not Aman's continued work but the circumstances under which he agreed to the contract. His realization of the truth about the technology and projects only underscores the discrepancy between the representation and reality, validating concerns of fraud. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) This option is correct as it directly addresses the principle that a contract entered into based on fraudulent misrepresentations is voidable at the discretion of the aggrieved party. Mike's assurances about the nature of the technology and projects constitute intentional misrepresentations made to persuade Aman to enter the contract. Discovering the truth about the outdated technology and less-than-promising

projects, Aman has the right under the Act to consider the contract voidable, as his consent was clearly obtained through deceit. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

c) This option is incorrect because the materiality of the misrepresented fact (in this case, the use of the latest technology platforms) directly influenced Aman's decision to enter the contract. The Act considers the influence of misrepresented facts on the aggrieved party's consent. Mike's specific assurances about the technology and project nature were not vague promises but deliberate representations of material facts intended to influence Aman's decision. The subsequent discovery that these assurances were false goes to the heart of what constitutes fraud under the Act. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

d) This option is incorrect because the Act does not condition the voidability of a contract on the demonstration of financial loss resulting from the fraud. The critical issue is the fraudulent inducement to enter the contract. While financial loss might play a role in any damages Aman seeks, his right to void the contract hinges on the fact that his consent was obtained through misrepresentations. This principle protects parties from being bound by agreements entered into under false pretenses, regardless of the financial impact. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

62. **Answer: C**

**Reference line:** "The party who benefited from such a contract is obligated to return any benefits received, thereby restoring the other party to their original position before the contract was made."

**Difficulty level:** Moderate

**Explanation:** a) This option is incorrect because it narrowly interprets the scope of restitution under the Act. While the cost of printing the novels is certainly recoverable, the principle of restitution aims to place the aggrieved party in the position they would have been in had the contract not been executed. This means considering not just the direct costs incurred but also the consequential losses, such as lost sales due to poor quality, which affected the product's marketability. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) This option is incorrect because, while damages for time lost could be part of Lena's claim, they are not the only or primary form of restitution the Act contemplates. The principle emphasizes restoring the aggrieved party to their original position, which encompasses a broader range of losses, including but not limited to time lost. The focus is on the totality of the impact of the breach, including direct costs and lost opportunities. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

c) This option is correct as it encompasses both the direct costs incurred by Lena for the printing and the consequential losses related to profits lost due to the poor quality of the product, which directly impacts sales. This approach aligns with the Act's principle of restitution, aiming to comprehensively address the financial impact of the fraud on the aggrieved party. It acknowledges the multifaceted nature of the losses Lena suffered due to QuickPrint's misrepresentations and breach of contract. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

d) While this option might seem appealing, it is incorrect because the Act does not automatically entitle the aggrieved party to compensation for reputational damage in every case of fraud or breach of contract. Restitution aims to restore the aggrieved party to the position they would have been in had the contract been fulfilled as promised. While reputational damage might be claimed, its recovery would depend on the specifics of the case and whether such damages can be directly linked to the breach and quantified. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

63. **Answer: B**

**Reference Line:** "The essence of private defence is to enable individuals to protect themselves or others against imminent threats to the body or property."

**Difficulty level:** Moderate

**Explanation:** a) This option suggests that Rajat's intervention could be considered unnecessary or premature, implying that he should have deferred to law enforcement even in the face of immediate danger to his neighbour's property. However, the essence of the right of private defence, as detailed in the passage, is to enable individuals to protect themselves or others against imminent threats, especially when the possibility of immediate aid from state machinery is not accessible. Rajat's decision to confront the burglars was driven by the need to prevent an ongoing crime, embodying the principle that individuals may

act in defence of property when the state cannot provide immediate assistance. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) This option aligns with the principle that individuals have the right to protect property against imminent threats. Rajat's actions were a direct response to a clear and present danger to his neighbour's property, fitting within the legal framework that allows for self-defence or the defence of others' property under immediate threat. The intervention was justified as it sought to prevent the commission of a crime in the absence of immediate police assistance, embodying the principle's core purpose. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

c) Advocating for the use of the knife to incapacitate the burglars suggests a misunderstanding of the right of private defence's limitations. The passage clearly states that this right does not extend to causing more harm than necessary to neutralize the threat. Using the knife to ensure the burglars could not pose a threat again could easily exceed the necessary force required to defend property, moving from defence to potential retaliation or excessive force, which is not supported by the principles outlined in the IPC. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

d) This option misconstrues the scope of the right of private defence, suggesting it is only applicable when the defender is personally threatened. The passage, however, clarifies that this right extends to the protection of others' property as well, not just the individual's own body or property. Rajat's intervention was aimed at defending his neighbor's property from an ongoing crime, fitting within the right's intended scope even though he was not personally threatened by the burglars. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

64. **Answer: B**

**Reference line:** "The IPC clarifies that the right to private defence does not confer an absolute right to act in any manner the defender sees fit."

**Difficulty level:** Easy

**Explanation:** a) This option incorrectly assumes that the intoxication of the aggressor negates the right of private defence. The legal principles outlined in the passage do not exempt actions taken against intoxicated individuals from being considered as legitimate defence, especially when those actions are aimed at protecting property or oneself from imminent harm. The state of intoxication of the aggressor does not diminish the threat posed to Vikram's property, nor does it restrict Vikram's legal right to defend that property. The use of a stick, in this context, can be seen as a reasonable means to prevent the immediate damage or loss being inflicted, provided the force used is proportional to the threat. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) Vikram's use of a stick to fend off the attacker aligns with the principle that the right of private defence allows for necessary actions to protect one's property from imminent harm. The essence of this right is to enable individuals to take immediate measures to prevent aggression, especially when awaiting law enforcement is not a viable option. Vikram's response, characterized by the use of non-lethal force to stop the vandalism, exemplifies the application of proportionate force in a situation where his property was under direct threat. Therefore, this option correctly interprets the right of private defence as it applies to Vikram's actions. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

c) The assertion that Vikram's actions exceeded necessary force due to the attacker sustaining injuries misunderstands the concept of proportionality within the right of private defence. The passage indicates that the use of force must be proportionate to the threat faced, but it does not categorically rule out the possibility of the aggressor sustaining injuries as automatically indicative of excessive force. In Vikram's scenario, the minor injuries could be considered a reasonable outcome of his efforts to protect his property, especially given the immediate and potentially destructive threat posed by the attacker. The key is whether the force used was the minimum necessary to avert the threat, not necessarily the absence of any injury to the aggressor. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

d) Suggesting that Vikram should have retreated overlooks the core justification for the right of private defence, which is to protect property (or oneself) when under immediate threat. The passage implies that this right exists precisely because waiting for police intervention may not be feasible or effective in preventing harm. Retreating in the face of an active attempt to vandalize his property could result in significant damage or loss, undermining the very purpose of the right of private defence. This option fails to

recognize the legal and practical necessity of taking immediate action to prevent or mitigate harm, making it an incorrect interpretation of the principles of private defence. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

65. **Answer: B**

**Reference Line:** "The IPC also specifies that the right of private defence is not available against acts by infants, insane persons, or intoxicated individuals under certain conditions, recognizing the diminished culpability of such individuals."

**Difficulty level:** Moderate

**Explanation:** a) This option incorrectly assumes that intoxication automatically renders an individual incapable of posing a threat, which is not supported by the legal principles governing the right of private defence. The passage highlights that the right of private defence accounts for the reasonable apprehension of danger, irrespective of the aggressor's state. Priya's perception of an imminent threat, evidenced by the threatening gestures, validates her use of pepper spray as a means of self-defence. The law recognizes the need to protect oneself from harm, without disqualifying the threat based on the aggressor's intoxication. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) This option aligns with the principle that the right of private defence is justified when there is a reasonable apprehension of danger, as was Priya's situation. The legal framework allows for self-defence against an imminent threat, and Priya's response with pepper spray, under the circumstances, was a proportional measure to neutralize the perceived danger. The use of non-lethal force to prevent potential harm, especially when facing a threat that cannot be easily quantified, falls within the justified bounds of the right of private defence. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

c) This option misinterprets the legal stance on the right of private defence against intoxicated individuals. While the passage mentions that the right of private defence does not extend to certain conditions involving intoxicated persons, it does not categorically deny the right of defence against them, especially when they pose an immediate threat. The principle is centered on the presence of an immediate danger, not the mental state of the aggressor. Therefore, Priya's right to defend herself does not diminish simply because the aggressor was intoxicated. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

d) Suggesting that Priya should have retreated or used less forceful means overlooks the practical and legal realities of facing an imminent threat. The right of private defence permits the use of necessary force to prevent harm, and in situations where a clear and present danger is perceived, the law does not obligate the potential victim to assess alternative measures if such measures might not effectively neutralize the threat. Priya's decision to use pepper spray, a non-lethal means of defence, was a judgement call made in a high-stress situation to ensure her safety, which is protected under the right of private defence. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

66. **Answer: B**

**Reference line:** "The right of private defence is not available to aggressors or those engaged in a free fight, where both parties consent to the conflict."

**Difficulty level:** Moderate

**Explanation:** a) This option incorrectly suggests that the right of private defence can be invoked to justify the use of force in a mutually agreed upon fight over property disputes. The principle clearly states that the right does not apply to situations where both parties have consented to engage in a conflict. Arun and Vikas' agreement to settle their dispute through physical altercation removes their actions from the protective ambit of the right of private defence, as it is reserved for unprovoked, defensive actions against aggression, not for consensual fights. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) This option accurately reflects the principle that the right of private defence does not extend to situations where individuals have willingly entered into a conflict. By consenting to the fight, both Arun and Vikas relinquish the protection offered by this right, making any claim to it invalid in the context of their altercation. The law aims to protect individuals from unprovoked attacks, not to sanction violence in agreed-upon disputes. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

c) This option misinterprets the scope of the right of private defence, suggesting it grants unfettered freedom to use any means of force in property disputes. The legal framework specifies that the right of

private defence is conditioned by the necessity and proportionality of the response to the threat, not by the mere desire to defend property. The mutual decision to fight over the boundary dispute precludes the use of this right as a defence for Arun's actions, particularly when the conflict was consensual. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

d) While the severity of Vikas' injury could be relevant to assessing the proportionality of Arun's response, this option misses the fundamental reason Arun's claim to the right of private defence is invalid. The critical factor disqualifying his actions from being considered as self-defence is not the degree of force used but the consensual nature of the fight. The principle explicitly excludes the right of private defence in situations where there is mutual consent to engage in a conflict, irrespective of the outcome or the extent of injuries inflicted. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

67. **Answer: A**

**Reference Line:** "The IPC also specifies that the right of private defence is not available against acts by infants, insane persons, or intoxicated individuals under certain conditions, recognizing the diminished culpability of such individuals."

**Difficulty level:** Moderate

**Explanation:** a) This option correctly identifies that the right of private defence permits individuals to protect themselves and their property from immediate threats. While the passage mentions exceptions to this right, including acts committed by infants under certain conditions, it does not categorically deny the right of defence against minors, especially in situations where the individual perceives an imminent threat to their property. Sunita's response, aimed at preventing the theft of her handbag by a child, falls within the ambit of using reasonable force for the protection of property, acknowledging the nuanced application of this right in varying circumstances. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

b) This option misinterprets the IPC's stance on the right of private defence in relation to minors. The passage indicates that while there are special considerations regarding the culpability of infants, insane persons, or intoxicated individuals, it does not unequivocally eliminate the right of private defence against them. The law recognizes the need to protect oneself or one's property, even from minors, provided the response is proportionate to the threat. Therefore, Sunita's actions can still be justified under the right of private defence, making this option incorrect. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

c) Suggesting that Sunita had no right to use any force simplifies the complex legal and ethical considerations surrounding the right of private defence, especially against minors. The principle does not absolve individuals from defending themselves against minors; rather, it emphasizes the need for proportionality and necessity in the response. Sunita's decision to push the child to prevent theft aligns with the principle of using reasonable force to protect property, without automatically disqualifying her actions due to the aggressor's age. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

d) While considering alternative methods to avoid harm is generally advisable, the right of private defence acknowledges that individuals facing immediate threats may not have the luxury of assessing all possible alternatives. The law permits the use of proportionate force to prevent or mitigate an imminent threat, which Sunita believed was necessary in the situation. The emphasis is on the reasonableness of the response given the circumstances, not on the exhaustive exploration of non-forceful alternatives, making this option an oversimplification of the legal principles involved. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

68. **Answer: B**

**Reference line:** "Damnum Sine Injuria refers to damages without injury or damages where there is no infringement of any legal right vested with the plaintiff."

**Difficulty level:** Moderate

**Explanation:** For option (a), Raj's discomfort due to increased traffic and noise, while genuine, does not directly translate into a legal infringement by EcoBrew. The principle of Damnum Sine Injuria emphasizes that harm or loss that does not infringe upon a legal right does not warrant legal action. Unless EcoBrew's operations are unlawful or directly infringe on Raj's specific legal rights, such as property rights or a right to peace and quiet explicitly protected by law, the principle suggests that these disturbances are part of living in a community where businesses operate. EcoBrew's popularity and resultant issues, while a nuisance,

don't inherently violate Raj's legal rights unless specific laws or ordinances are being breached. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

For option (b), this option aligns with the core principle of *Damnum Sine Injuria*. The increased traffic and noise, though inconvenient and potentially distressing for Raj, do not constitute a legal infringement if EcoBrew is operating within its rights, such as adhering to zoning laws, business operation hours, and environmental regulations. The law acknowledges the right of businesses to operate and serve their customers as long as they comply with legal standards and regulations. Raj's grievances, while understandable, fall under the category of general disturbances that do not equate to an infringement of legal rights. This option correctly applies the principle, indicating that legal action is not warranted under these circumstances. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

For option (c), demanding compensation from EcoBrew for difficulty accessing his driveway implies a direct correlation between EcoBrew's operations and specific harm to Raj. However, the principle of *Damnum Sine Injuria* suggests that for a legal claim to be valid, there must be an infringement of a legal right. If the customers of EcoBrew are legally parking in public spaces, even if it causes inconvenience to Raj, it doesn't constitute a violation of Raj's legal rights unless they are blocking his driveway unlawfully. The inconvenience experienced by Raj, although real and frustrating, does not automatically translate into compensable damage in the absence of a direct infringement of a legal right. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

For option (d), given the explanation of the other options and the application of the *Damnum Sine Injuria* principle, it's clear that Raj's situation, while unfortunate, does not meet the threshold for a legal claim based on the infringement of legal rights. EcoBrew's operation, assuming it is within legal bounds, does not provide a legal basis for Raj's claims under the discussed principle. Thus, stating that "none of the above" is correct would be incorrect because option (b) correctly applies the principle to the scenario. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

69. **Answer:** A

**Reference line:** "Since no legal right has been infringed, no action lies in the cases of *Damnum Sine Injuria*."

**Difficulty level:** Easy

**Explanation:** For option (a), this directly applies the principle of *Damnum Sine Injuria*, which acknowledges that not all damages or financial losses equate to an infringement of legal rights. In the context of the passage and this scenario, Varun's financial losses due to the online retailer's discounting strategy do not imply an infringement of a protected legal right. The principle underscores that economic competition, by itself, does not constitute a legal wrong against which Varun can seek redress, provided that the actions of the online retailer are within the bounds of the law and fair competition guidelines. Therefore, this option correctly reflects the application of the principle to the given scenario. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

For option (b), the competitive business environment allows for various strategies to attract customers, including discounting. While Varun perceives the online retailer's discounting as unfair competition causing him financial loss, this alone does not constitute an infringement of his legal rights. The principles discussed highlight the necessity of a legal right being infringed for a cause of action to arise. Competitive pricing, even when aggressive, is generally not considered an infringement of a legal right unless it crosses into unlawful practices like predatory pricing, which is not indicated in the scenario. The mere existence of competition, even if disadvantageous to Varun, does not grant him the right to legal remedy under the *Damnum Sine Injuria* principle. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

For option (c), asserting that the online retailer's discounting strategy infringes upon Varun's right to conduct business misinterprets the nature of legal rights and competition in a free market. The right to conduct business does not include protection from competition or the guarantee of a certain level of business success. Legal rights are infringed when there is an illegal act that directly violates a statute or recognized common law right. The operation of a business, including pricing decisions within legal and ethical boundaries, is a fundamental aspect of market economies. The scenario does not suggest any illegal activity by the online retailer, merely a competitive business practice. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

For option (d), given the explanations for options (a), (b), and (c), and understanding the principle of *Damnum Sine Injuria* as it applies to this scenario, we can see that the correct inference is that Varun does not have a legal basis for action against the online retailer based solely on financial loss due to competition. Thus, suggesting that "none of the above" is correct would overlook the accurate application of the principle provided by option (b). Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

70. **Answer: B**

**Reference line:** "Injuria Sine Damno, on the other hand, is the violation of a legal right without causing any harm, loss, or damage to the plaintiff."

**Difficulty level:** Easy

**Explanation:** For option (a), this option misunderstands the principle of *Injuria Sine Damno*, which establishes that the violation of a legal right is actionable even in the absence of harm or damage. Trespassing, by its nature, is an infringement of the property owner's right to control access to their property. The principle clearly states that harm or damage is not a prerequisite for a legal action to be valid if a legal right has been violated. Therefore, Ananya's peaceful intentions or the lack of physical damage does not exempt her from legal consequences for trespassing. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer. For option (b), this option accurately reflects the principle of *Injuria Sine Damno*. The act of entering private property without permission constitutes a clear violation of the property owner's legal right to exclusive possession. This principle asserts that any infringement of a legal right is actionable, irrespective of any actual harm or damage. Thus, Ananya's action of crossing into the fenced area, despite her peaceful intentions and the absence of damage, is legally actionable based on the infringement of the owner's rights. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

For option (c), this option fails to recognize the legal principle at play. While social causes and the context of a protest may evoke sympathy or understanding, they do not negate the legal rights of property owners or provide a legal justification for trespassing. The principle of *Injuria Sine Damno* focuses on the infringement of legal rights, not the motivations behind the infringement. Therefore, Ananya's entry into the fenced area, regardless of the cause, still constitutes a legal violation. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

For option (d), given the explanations for options (a), (b), and (c), and understanding the application of the principle of *Injuria Sine Damno* to this scenario, it is evident that option (b) provides the correct application of the law to the given facts. Therefore, stating that "none of the above" is correct would be inaccurate. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

71. **Answer: B**

**Reference line:** "Every person has an absolute right to his property, to the immunity of his person, and to his liberty, and infringement of this right is actionable per se."

**Difficulty level:** Easy

**Explanation:** (a), this option incorrectly assumes that a violation of legal rights requires physical trespass or damage. The principle of the absolute right to one's privacy and the immunity of one's person indicates that legal rights extend beyond physical intrusion. Rahul's use of a drone to take pictures without consent can be seen as a violation of Meera's privacy rights, which are protected under the broader umbrella of property rights and personal liberty. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b), this option correctly interprets the principle that an individual's right to privacy is a legal right, and its violation is actionable per se. The use of a drone to take pictures without Meera's consent directly infringes on her privacy, a component of her property rights and personal liberty. The principle underscores that the infringement of such rights is actionable, regardless of physical trespass or damage. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c), this option misunderstands the scope of legal rights and their infringement. The principle articulated emphasizes that infringement of legal rights, such as privacy, does not necessitate physical damage. Rahul's actions, by operating a drone to take unauthorized pictures, infringe upon Meera's privacy rights irrespective of any physical damage, making his actions legally actionable. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d), considering the explanations provided for the other options and the direct application of the discussed legal principles, it is clear that option (b) correctly identifies the actionable violation of Meera's privacy rights by Rahul. Thus, stating that "none of the above" is correct overlooks the correct application of the principle to Rahul's actions. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

72. **Answer: C**

**Reference line:** "A person against whom the legal right has been infringed has a cause of action such that even a violation of any legal right knowingly brings the cause of action."

**Difficulty level:** Moderate

**Explanation:** (a), this option partially recognizes the violation of the lot owner's rights due to unauthorized parking. However, it overlooks the principle that actions taken against such violations must also respect the legal rights of the violator. Towing Surya's car without any attempt to notify him or issue a warning could be seen as a disproportionate response, potentially infringing on Surya's rights. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b), while the lot owner has the right to enforce parking regulations, the manner in which this enforcement is carried out matters. The principle suggests that individuals have rights that must be respected, even when they are in the wrong. Immediate towing without notice may not respect Surya's rights to property and due process, indicating that this action itself could be challenged. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c), this option aligns with the principle that a violation of legal rights, such as the right to property, can give rise to a cause of action. Surya's mistake of parking without a permit does not nullify his rights concerning his property (the car). The lack of due process in towing his car (e.g., no notice or opportunity to remedy the situation) could be seen as an infringement of his rights, providing a basis for legal action. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) given the explanations for options (a), (b), and (c), and understanding the principle that even a violation of any legal right knowingly brings a cause of action, it is evident that Surya's situation with the towing of his car without notice directly applies. Thus, stating that "none of the above" is correct would disregard the actionable infringement of Surya's rights as explained in option (c). Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

73. **Answer: C**

**Reference Line:** "A significant defense in nuisance cases is prescription, where a nuisance has been ongoing for a long period, typically twenty years, without significant objection."

**Difficulty level:** Moderate

**Explanation:** Option (a): This option simplifies the legal process by implying that personal discomfort alone can lead to a successful nuisance claim. However, nuisance law considers the balance between the rights of the individual to enjoy their property and the rights of others to carry out activities. The key factor is whether the activity has been ongoing for a long enough period without significant objection, not just the discomfort it causes to a new resident. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b): The frequency of the event (annual in this case) does not negate the possibility of a defense based on prescription. What matters legally is the duration and acceptance of the activity over time. The defense of prescription in nuisance cases acknowledges that if an activity has been carried out openly, continuously, and without objection for a significant period, it may have gained a sort of legal immunity. This understanding of nuisance law contradicts the assumption made in this option. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

Option (c): Prescription as a defense in nuisance cases is well-established, allowing for activities that might otherwise be considered nuisances to gain legal acceptance if they have been ongoing, without significant objection, for a considerable period (typically twenty years). In this scenario, the family's uninterrupted and unobjected conduct of their fireworks display for over 25 years potentially legalizes the activity, making this option the most legally accurate. The concept of prescription underscores the principle that long-term acceptance can, under certain conditions, confer a right or immunity from legal action on activities that might otherwise be considered nuisances. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.



Option (d): The festive nature of an activity does not automatically exempt it from being considered a nuisance under the law. Legal considerations around nuisance focus on the impact of the activity on neighbours and whether it has been historically accepted, rather than its nature or intent. The principle of nuisance does not discriminate between festive and non-festive activities; rather, it examines the effects of those activities on the enjoyment of property. Thus, this option misinterprets the legal framework surrounding nuisance, making it incorrect. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

74. **Answer:** D

**Reference Line:** "Activities expressly authorized by legislation can be shielded from nuisance claims, provided they are conducted within the bounds of the law."

**Difficulty level:** Moderate

**Explanation:** Option (a): This option simplifies the impact of new environmental regulations on existing operations. It ignores the principle that activities authorized by legislation, including those with historical permits, may continue if they adapt to comply with new legal standards. The cessation of operations is not an automatic consequence of new regulations; rather, the law often allows for a period of adjustment or compliance. This understanding of legal adaptation and the principle of statutory authority, which protects operations conducted within legal bounds, challenges the absolute nature of this option. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b): While statutory authority can provide a defense against nuisance claims, this defense is not absolute and must be understood within the context of evolving legal standards, including environmental regulations. The assertion that operations are fully protected ignores the dynamic nature of the law, particularly in areas like environmental protection, where regulations can change to reflect new understandings of health and safety. The principle of statutory authority requires that activities not only were initially authorized but also continue to comply with current laws, making this option overly simplistic and legally inaccurate. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

Option (c): Although public health concerns are of paramount importance in environmental law, they do not automatically override a statutory authority defense. The legal system seeks to balance public interests, such as environmental protection, with the rights of entities operating under lawful permits. This option overlooks the nuanced legal analysis required to determine whether an operation's statutory authority remains valid in light of new health and safety evidence or regulations. It simplifies the complex interplay between statutory authority and evolving public health standards, failing to capture the conditional nature of legal defenses based on statutory authority. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

Option (d): This option accurately reflects the principle that activities authorized by legislation are shielded from nuisance claims as long as they are conducted within the current legal bounds. It recognizes the conditional nature of statutory authority, which depends on adherence to evolving legal standards, including those related to environmental protection. This understanding aligns with the legal framework that allows for the defense of statutory authority while also accommodating changes in law that arise from new health, safety, or environmental concerns. It embodies the legal principle that compliance with contemporary regulations is crucial for maintaining the legitimacy of operations initially authorized under different legal conditions. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

75. **Answer:** C

**Reference Line:** "Monetary compensation, or damages, can be awarded to the victim of a nuisance for the loss or discomfort suffered."

**Difficulty level:** Moderate

**Explanation:** Option (a): While an injunction can provide immediate relief by stopping the nuisance, it is more commonly applied in situations where the activity causing the nuisance can be legally mandated to stop or change. In Alex's case, stopping the restaurant from using its kitchen exhaust might not be feasible or reasonable given the need for ventilation in commercial cooking. Hence, seeking an injunction might not address the nuanced balance between the restaurant's operational needs and Alex's right to enjoy his property. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b): Seeking abatement by installing air purifiers addresses the symptoms of the nuisance rather than its cause. While it might improve the air quality in Alex's apartment, it does not provide a legal remedy

against the restaurant for the nuisance caused nor does it compensate him for any loss or discomfort suffered. This self-help measure might offer temporary relief but does not hold the restaurant accountable or provide a basis for recovery of costs or damages. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

Option (c): Filing for monetary compensation addresses the core issue of Alex's loss and discomfort due to the nuisance. It provides a legal avenue for Alex to recover costs associated with the diminished enjoyment of his property and any measures he has had to take to mitigate the impact of the nuisance, such as the purchase of air purifiers. This option aligns with the principle that monetary compensation can be sought for nuisances that cause significant discomfort or devaluation of property, making it the most suited legal remedy in this scenario. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

Option (d): Applying for a permit to renovate his apartment to prevent smells from entering is a proactive measure but, like installing air purifiers, does not address the legal issue at hand. This option places the burden and cost of mitigating the nuisance on Alex, without providing a remedy against the restaurant for the ongoing issue. It also does not offer a path for Alex to recover any costs or compensation for the nuisance experienced. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

76. **Answer:** C

**Reference Line:** "Abatement allows the affected party to directly remove or lessen the nuisance, typically after providing notice to the perpetrator."

**Difficulty level:** Moderate

**Explanation:** Option (a): While filing for monetary compensation could reimburse Linda for the expenses incurred due to the nuisance, it does not provide a forward-looking solution to prevent the issue from recurring. Compensation might address past damages but does not ensure that the overhanging branch, the root cause of the nuisance, is dealt with. Hence, while valid, this option does not directly address the ongoing nature of the problem. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b): Requesting an injunction could be an effective way to legally compel the neighbor to take action. However, obtaining an injunction involves court proceedings, which can be time-consuming and may not be the quickest or most straightforward solution to a problem that has a direct and immediate remedy. Injunctions are powerful but are often used in situations where direct action by the affected party is not possible or legal. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

Option (c): Abatement, particularly after giving notice to the neighbour, directly addresses the nuisance in a manner that is immediate and practical. It allows Linda to take action to remove the cause of the nuisance herself, assuming she does so in a reasonable and lawful manner. This approach is supported by the principle that individuals may directly address nuisances that affect their property, especially after attempting to resolve the issue through communication with the perpetrator. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

Option (d): Applying for a local government permit to force the neighbour to trim the tree could be a viable option but may involve bureaucratic processes and does not guarantee timely resolution. This option also removes the direct-action component from Linda's hands and places it in the realm of administrative enforcement, which can be unpredictable and slow. While it might eventually lead to the desired outcome, it does not offer Linda the immediate ability to address the nuisance herself. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

77. **Answer:** C

**Reference Line:** "Activities expressly authorized by legislation can be shielded from nuisance claims, provided they are conducted within the bounds of the law."

**Difficulty level:** Moderate

**Explanation:** Option (a): This option misinterprets the nature of statutory authority by suggesting it offers absolute protection against nuisance claims, regardless of the consequences of the authorized activity. It overlooks the principle that even activities sanctioned by law must be conducted in a manner that does not infringe upon the rights of others to enjoy their property. Legal authority for construction does not eliminate the need to consider the potential nuisance effects on the surrounding community, nor does it automatically negate residents' ability to challenge activities that may adversely affect their living conditions. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b): While residents have the right to challenge developments that may impact their quality of life, the success of such challenges depends on a variety of factors, including the nature of the authorization for the project and the ability to demonstrate that the project will indeed constitute a legal nuisance. This option overly simplifies the legal process by assuming that potential nuisance claims alone can halt construction without considering the specific legal and factual context, including the balancing of interests and the conditions under which the project was authorized. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

Option (c): Reflecting the principle that activities can be authorized by law yet still subject to restrictions to prevent them from becoming a nuisance, this option accurately captures the conditional nature of legal permissions. It acknowledges that the construction and operation of the waste processing plant must not result in significant harm to the neighbourhood, aligning with the legal framework that seeks to balance development needs with the rights of individuals to enjoy their property free from undue disturbance. This conditional approach to statutory authority and nuisance prevention underscores the nuanced application of law in balancing competing interests. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

Option (d): Asserting that serving a public good automatically exempts a project from nuisance claims overlooks the complexity of nuisance law, which requires a balance between the utility of a given activity and its impact on individuals' rights to property enjoyment. The public benefit of improved waste management does not negate the potential for significant adverse effects on nearby residents, nor does it preclude the application of nuisance principles to assess and mitigate such impacts. This option fails to capture the legal principle that public utility does not provide carte blanche to disregard the detrimental effects on individuals or communities. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

78. **Answer: B**

**Reference Line:** "An injunction is a powerful tool, serving as a court order that either restricts or mandates actions by the defendant to halt the nuisance."

**Difficulty level:** Moderate

**Explanation:** Option (a): While monetary compensation can be sought for nuisances that have caused significant harm or discomfort, it does not provide an immediate solution to stop the ongoing issue. Compensation might address past damages but will not necessarily prevent the band from continuing their disruptive practices. Hence, seeking monetary compensation, while potentially valid, does not directly address Mrs. Henderson's need for peace and quiet. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b): An injunction is specifically designed to address situations like this by legally mandating or restricting certain actions. By requesting an injunction, Mrs. Henderson seeks a court order to directly stop the nuisance (the band's late-night practices), providing a legal remedy that addresses the root of the problem and offers immediate relief. This option directly aligns with the principle that injunctions serve as powerful tools to halt nuisances, making it the most appropriate and effective legal remedy in this scenario. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

Option (c): Abatement involves the affected party taking direct action to remove or lessen the nuisance. However, this approach can be risky, as it might lead to legal repercussions for Mrs. Henderson if not executed properly or if her actions are perceived as unreasonable or illegal. Furthermore, confronting the band directly may not lead to a cessation of the nuisance and could escalate tensions without providing a legal framework to enforce a solution. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

Option (d): Applying for a permit to soundproof her home, while a proactive approach to mitigating the impact of the noise, does not address the legality of the band's behaviour. This option places the burden of resolving the nuisance on Mrs. Henderson rather than addressing the band's disruptive actions. It also does not leverage the legal system to enforce a change in behaviour, making it a less effective solution in terms of stopping the nuisance. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

79. **Answer: B**

**Reference line:** "Under Hindu law, a Hindu male or female can make the will for the property, including that of a share in the undivided Mitakshara coparcenary property, in favor of anyone."

**Difficulty level:** Moderate

**Explanation:** (a) This option suggests that the Hindu law restricts Ramesh from bequeathing his share in the coparcenary property through his will, which is incorrect. The passage clearly states that under Hindu

law, an individual has the right to make a will for their property, including their share in the undivided Mitakshara coparcenary property, in favour of anyone they choose. This includes the ability to bequeath to trusts, organizations, or individuals outside the family. The law recognizes the autonomy of the individual in disposing of their property through a will, thus ensuring that Ramesh's decision to leave his share to a trust is both legally valid and enforceable. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option is aligned with the legal principle outlined in the passage. It correctly interprets the provision under Hindu law that allows an individual to bequeath his share in the coparcenary property through a will. This principle upholds the testamentary freedom of Hindus, allowing them to distribute their property, including coparcenary shares, in a manner they see fit, provided the will is legally valid and enforceable. This ensures that Ramesh's will, which favours a trust over his immediate family, is upheld under the law, reflecting his personal wishes regarding the distribution of his assets. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) This option incorrectly assumes that the Hindu law differentiates between personally accumulated assets and shares in the coparcenary property when it comes to bequeathal through a will. The passage explicitly states that a Hindu individual can include their share in the coparcenary property in their will, without making any distinction between types of property. This provision is designed to provide individuals with the utmost flexibility in planning the distribution of their estate, ensuring that their personal wishes are respected and carried out after their death. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option is incorrect as it misinterprets the legal status of beneficiaries under a will according to Hindu law. The passage does not restrict the type of beneficiaries who can receive property through a will; therefore, trusts, individuals, organizations, or any other legal entities can be designated as beneficiaries. This inclusiveness ensures that the testator's wishes are paramount, allowing them to contribute to causes they are passionate about, such as education, through their estate. It recognizes the broad scope of testamentary freedom under Hindu law, affirming the validity of Ramesh's decision to leave his estate to a trust. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

80. **Answer: B**

**Reference line:** "The distribution will be under the provisions of the will and not through the laws of inheritance."

**Difficulty level:** Moderate

**Explanation:** (a) This option is based on outdated principles that were revised to include daughters as coparceners by birth, granting them the same rights as sons, including the right to inherit coparcenary property. The passage highlights the significant legal shift post-2005 amendment, which eradicated gender disparity in inheritance rights within Hindu Law. This change ensures equitable treatment of sons and daughters in the distribution of coparcenary property. Asserting that the coparcenary property cannot be inherited by the daughter contradicts the current legal framework, which aims to promote gender equality. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option accurately reflects the legal procedure for the distribution of assets when an individual dies intestate, i.e., without leaving a will. According to the passage, in the absence of a will, the estate of the deceased, including the share in coparcenary property, is distributed according to the laws of inheritance. These laws are designed to ensure a fair and equitable division of the deceased's property among legal heirs, based on their relationship to the deceased. This principle affirms that all legal heirs, including daughters, have rights to the estate, underscoring the law's intention to provide for an orderly and just distribution of assets in the absence of testamentary directives. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) Suggesting that Lakshmi's share in the coparcenary property automatically goes to her husband misinterprets the laws governing Hindu succession. The Hindu Succession Act, as outlined in the passage, provides for a more nuanced and equitable approach to the distribution of the deceased's estate among all heirs, including sons, daughters, and the spouse, without automatically favouring any single heir. This ensures that the property is divided in a manner that respects the rights of all legal heirs, not privileging the spouse over the children or vice versa. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option incorrectly assumes that only sons are entitled to inherit the coparcenary property, disregarding the legal status granted to daughters as coparceners. The legal reforms mentioned in the passage explicitly recognize daughters' rights to inherit coparcenary property on an equal footing with

sons, reflecting a commitment to eliminating gender bias in inheritance laws. This misinterpretation neglects the significant legal progress made towards ensuring gender equity in the distribution of a Hindu individual's estate, thereby misrepresenting the current legal stance on the matter. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

81. **Answer: B**

**Reference line:** "Daughters are now coparceners by birth and have the same and equal rights as sons."

**Difficulty level:** Easy

**Explanation:** (a) This option is incorrect as it contradicts the legal advancements made with respect to the rights of daughters in coparcenary property. The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005, clearly states that daughters are to be considered coparceners by birth, having the same and equal rights as sons, which includes the right to inherit the coparcenary property. This legislative change ensures gender equality in the inheritance of ancestral property, thereby making the claim that the property traditionally goes to male heirs outdated and legally incorrect. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option accurately reflects the current legal framework under Hindu law, which recognizes the equal rights of sons and daughters as coparceners. With the absence of a will, Anil's share of the coparcenary property would automatically be distributed according to the laws of inheritance, which now afford equal rights to both Rohit and Neha. This legal standpoint emphasizes the importance of ensuring equitable distribution of property among all heirs, irrespective of gender, thereby upholding the principles of fairness and equality. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) This option misrepresents the legal rights of Neha as a coparcener. Her claim to a share of the coparcenary property does not depend on her brother's agreement or discretion. By law, she holds an inherent right to her share of the property by virtue of her birth, similar to her brother. This ensures that Neha's rights are protected and cannot be subjected to the whims or agreements of other family members, thereby reinforcing the legal safeguards in place to prevent discrimination. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option is incorrect as it suggests that local community traditions can dictate the distribution of Anil's share in the coparcenary property, which is not the case. The legal framework provided by the Hindu Succession Act, including its amendments, supersedes local customs or traditions when it comes to the distribution of coparcenary property. The Act ensures a uniform application of the law, guaranteeing that the rights of individuals, such as Neha, are not compromised by varying local practices. This centralizes the legal process and provides a clear, equitable basis for inheritance rights. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

82. **Answer: B**

**Reference line:** "Where the will is not valid, or not legally enforceable, then property can devolve through the law of inheritance."

**Difficulty level:** Moderate

**Explanation:** (a) This option is incorrect because, according to the legal requirements for a will to be considered valid, it must be signed by the testator and witnessed as required by law. A will without the necessary witnesses is generally not legally enforceable, and therefore, the distribution of the property cannot proceed according to such a will. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option is correct as it aligns with the legal principle that in the absence of a valid and legally enforceable will, the property of the deceased must be distributed according to the laws of inheritance. Since the will was not properly witnessed, it fails to meet the criteria for validity, and the estate must be divided among legal heirs as per the applicable inheritance laws. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) This option is incorrect because the entitlement of heirs to the deceased's estate is determined based on the laws of inheritance when there is no valid will. The presence of a single daughter does not automatically exclude other potential heirs from their share of the inheritance, depending on the specific laws of succession applicable. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option is incorrect as the validity of a will generally requires compliance with formal requirements, including witness signatures. While oral testimony might provide evidence of the testator's intentions, it

cannot substitute for the legal formalities required for a will's validity. The absence of witnesses typically renders a will not legally enforceable. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

83. **Answer:** B

**Reference line:** "This Act does not apply to any property whose succession is regulated by the Indian Succession Act, 1925, due to the provisions of the Special Marriage Act, 1954."

**Difficulty level:** Moderate

**Explanation:** (a) This option is incorrect because, under the Special Marriage Act, 1954, the succession to the property of individuals married under this act is governed by the Indian Succession Act, 1925, irrespective of the individuals' religious background. This ensures that the succession of their property is handled in a secular manner, according to a unified code, rather than religious-specific laws. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option is correct as it accurately reflects the legal framework that applies to couples married under the Special Marriage Act, 1954. The Indian Succession Act, 1925, takes precedence over religious laws in such cases, providing a uniform succession law that is irrespective of the couple's religion. This ensures that the property is succeeded in accordance with the provisions of a secular law, aimed at addressing the needs of interfaith and special marriages. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) This option is incorrect because the distribution of property does not automatically default to an equal division among all heirs under the Indian Succession Act, 1925. The Act contains specific provisions for the distribution of the estate, which may vary based on the details of the will (if any) and the relationship of the heirs to the deceased. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option is incorrect as it fails to recognize the direct impact of the Special Marriage Act, 1954, on the laws governing property succession. The act explicitly stipulates that the succession of property for marriages conducted under its provisions will be governed by the Indian Succession Act, 1925, marking a significant departure from religious-based succession laws. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

84. **Answer:** B

**Reference line:** "It also does not apply to any estate or property that goes to a single heir through the terms of any agreement or covenant formed between the Ruler of an Indian State and the Government or through any enactment formed and passed before the commencement of this Act."

**Difficulty level:** Moderate

**Explanation:** (a) This option is incorrect because the Hindu Succession Act explicitly excludes properties that are governed by specific agreements, covenants, or enactments made before its commencement. Such properties are to be succeeded according to the terms set forth in those agreements or covenants, recognizing the unique legal status and agreements that predate the Act. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option is correct as it aligns with the legal provision that properties granted under specific agreements or covenants with Indian States are not subject to the Hindu Succession Act. The succession of such properties is determined by the terms of the original covenant or agreement, acknowledging the historical and legal precedents that may differ from the general succession laws. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) This option is incorrect because it suggests that the Hindu Succession Act could apply in the absence of specific succession terms in the covenant. However, the Act clearly states that it does not apply to properties governed by pre-existing agreements or covenants, irrespective of the specificity of succession terms. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option is incorrect as it overlooks the legal distinction made for properties governed by agreements or covenants with the government or rulers of Indian States. The distribution of such properties is not subject to equal division among heirs as per the Hindu Succession Act but is instead determined by the terms of the covenant. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

**Logical Reasoning**85. **Answer: B****Difficulty level: Easy**

**Explanation:** The correct answer is (b) Centre's Fiscal Deficit Widens Sharply. This choice best encapsulates the central theme of the passage, which revolves around the significant increase in the Centre's fiscal deficit within a short span of time. The passage discusses how the fiscal deficit has widened from Rs. 11 lakh crore in January to Rs. 15 lakh crore by the end of February, representing a substantial increase within just 29 days. This widening of the fiscal deficit is highlighted as a key concern, indicating the appropriateness of option (b) as the most suitable title for the passage.

**Incorrect Options:**

Option (a) Government Announces Record Spending Spree is not the most appropriate title because the passage primarily focuses on the widening fiscal deficit rather than the announcement of record spending. While the passage does mention increased spending and capital expenditure, the main emphasis is on the negative implications of the widening fiscal deficit rather than celebrating increased spending.

Option (c) Increased Tax Devolution to States Puts Strain on Budget is not the most suitable title because although tax devolution to states is mentioned in the passage as one of the factors contributing to the fiscal deficit, it is not the central focus. The passage primarily discusses the widening fiscal deficit itself rather than specifically focusing on tax devolution.

Option (d) Model Code of Conduct May Hinder Capital Expenditure is not the most appropriate title because while the passage briefly mentions the potential impact of the Model Code of Conduct on capital expenditure, it is not the central theme. The primary focus of the passage is on the widening fiscal deficit and its implications, rather than on the hindrance of capital expenditure due to the Model Code of Conduct. Therefore, option (b) Centre's Fiscal Deficit Widens Sharply is the most appropriate title as it accurately reflects the main topic and concern discussed in the passage.

Reference line: "The Centre's fiscal deficit, or the gap between the Union Government's receipts and expenditure, has widened sharply from about Rs. 11 lakh crore by January to Rs. 15 lakh crore at the end of February."

86. **Answer: C****Difficulty level: Moderate**

**Explanation:** The correct answer is (c) The need for the government to tighten its belt and reduce borrowing. This inference aligns with the central theme of the passage, which discusses the significant increase in the Centre's fiscal deficit and the implications of this widening deficit. The passage highlights how the fiscal deficit has widened sharply within a short period, raising concerns about the sustainability of government spending and borrowing. The author expresses concern about the need for the government to tighten its belt and reduce borrowing to address the widening deficit.

**Incorrect Options:**

Option (a) The potential for the government to overspend in the final month of the fiscal year is not the most suitable inference because while the passage discusses the increase in fiscal deficit, it does not specifically focus on the potential for overspending in the final month of the fiscal year. The emphasis is more on the overall trend of fiscal deficit widening rather than on specific timing-related concerns.

Option (b) The negative impact of high inflation on private investment is not the most appropriate inference because although high inflation is mentioned as a factor affecting economic conditions, it is not the central concern of the passage. The primary focus is on the implications of the widening fiscal deficit and the need for the government to tighten its belt, rather than on the impact of inflation on private investment.

Option (d) The impact of the upcoming elections on the government's spending plans is not the most suitable inference because while the passage briefly mentions the implementation of the Model Code of Conduct and its potential impact on capital expenditure, it is not the main concern. The passage primarily discusses the widening fiscal deficit and the need for fiscal discipline, rather than focusing on election-related spending plans.

Therefore, option (c) The need for the government to tighten its belt and reduce borrowing is the most suitable inference as it aligns with the central theme of the passage.

Reference line: "The government has committed to narrow it to 4.5% of GDP by 2025-26, with a 5.1% target for 2024-25."

87. **Answer: B**

**Difficulty level:** Moderate

**Explanation:** The correct answer is (b) Capital expenditure in February 2024 was significantly higher than February 2023. This statement from the passage directly supports the idea that the government is aiming to boost infrastructure spending. The passage mentions that capital expenditure in February 2024 was scaled up to Rs. 84,400 crore, which is significantly higher than the capital expenditure in February 2023. This increase in capital expenditure indicates a concerted effort by the government to enhance spending on infrastructure projects, thereby supporting the idea of boosting infrastructure spending.

Incorrect Options:

Option (a) The Centre transferred more money to states through tax devolution is not the most suitable statement to support the idea of boosting infrastructure spending because tax devolution to states may not necessarily be directly linked to infrastructure spending. While increased tax devolution may provide additional funds to states, it does not specifically indicate a focus on infrastructure spending by the government.

Option (c) The government has revised its fiscal deficit target downwards to 5.8% is not the most appropriate statement to support the idea of boosting infrastructure spending because revising the fiscal deficit target downwards does not necessarily imply an increase in infrastructure spending. The fiscal deficit target may be revised for various reasons unrelated to infrastructure spending.

Option (d) The implementation of the Model Code of Conduct may affect capital expenditure in March is not the most suitable statement to support the idea of boosting infrastructure spending because it suggests a potential hindrance to capital expenditure rather than indicating an intention to boost infrastructure spending. The passage mentions that the Model Code of Conduct could temper capital expenditure in March, which implies a potential reduction rather than an increase in infrastructure spending.

Therefore, option (b) Capital expenditure in February 2024 was significantly higher than February 2023 is the most suitable statement to support the idea that the government is aiming to boost infrastructure spending.

Reference line: "Capital expenditure which had slumped to Rs. 47,600 crore this January, was scaled up to Rs. 84,400 crore, over four times February 2023's capex outlay."

88. **Answer: D**

**Difficulty level:** Difficult

**Explanation:** The correct answer is (d) The widening deficit may force the government to recalibrate its long-term fiscal goals. This argument is supported by the passage's discussion of the significant increase in the Centre's fiscal deficit and its potential implications. The passage highlights how the fiscal deficit has widened sharply within a short period, reaching 86.5% of the revised target by the end of February. The author expresses concern about the sustainability of current fiscal policies and suggests that the widening deficit may necessitate a reassessment of long-term fiscal goals.

Incorrect Options:

Option (a) The current level of spending is unsustainable and needs immediate reduction is not the most appropriate argument because while the passage discusses the increase in fiscal deficit, it does not explicitly state that the current level of spending is unsustainable or in need of immediate reduction. The author primarily highlights the need for fiscal discipline and a recalibration of long-term goals rather than advocating for immediate spending cuts.

Option (b) High inflation and other economic factors make achieving the deficit target difficult is not the most suitable argument because while economic factors such as high inflation are mentioned in the passage, they are not the central focus of the author's argument regarding the fiscal deficit. The primary



concern is the widening deficit itself and its potential implications rather than external economic factors affecting deficit targets.

Option (c) The government's reliance on public capex to stimulate growth may be misplaced is not the most appropriate argument because while the passage discusses the government's emphasis on public capital expenditure to stimulate growth, it does not explicitly suggest that this reliance may be misplaced. The author expresses concern about the widening deficit and its potential impact on long-term fiscal goals, but does not specifically critique the government's strategy of relying on public capital expenditure.

Therefore, option (d) The widening deficit may force the government to recalibrate its long-term fiscal goals is the most suitable argument as it aligns with the central theme of the passage regarding the implications of the widening fiscal deficit.

Reference line: "The widening deficit may force the government to recalibrate its long-term fiscal goals."

89. **Answer: C**

**Difficulty level:** Difficult

**Explanation:** The correct answer is (c) The need for a balance between stimulating economic growth and controlling the fiscal deficit. This theme is evident throughout the passage, which discusses the significant increase in the Centre's fiscal deficit and its implications for economic policy. The passage highlights the government's efforts to stimulate growth through public capital expenditure while also acknowledging the need to control the fiscal deficit and adhere to long-term fiscal goals. The author emphasizes the importance of striking a balance between stimulating economic growth and maintaining fiscal discipline, indicating that this balance is crucial for sustainable economic policy.

**Incorrect Options:**

Option (a) The challenges faced by the government in meeting its tax revenue targets is not the most suitable theme because while tax revenue targets are briefly mentioned in the passage, they are not the central focus of the discussion. The primary concern is the widening fiscal deficit and its implications rather than specific challenges related to tax revenue.

Option (b) The potential impact of the upcoming elections on the government's spending plans is not the most suitable theme because while the passage briefly mentions the potential impact of the Model Code of Conduct on spending plans, it is not the central theme. The primary focus is on the widening fiscal deficit and the need for fiscal discipline rather than election-related spending plans.

Option (d) The government's efforts to increase spending on social welfare programs is not the most suitable theme because while increased spending on social welfare programs is mentioned in the passage, it is not the central theme. The primary emphasis is on the need to balance economic growth with fiscal discipline rather than specific spending priorities.

Therefore, option (c) The need for a balance between stimulating economic growth and controlling the fiscal deficit is the most suitable theme as it accurately reflects the central focus of the passage.

Reference line: "Having sought to prop up growth through public capex since the COVID-19 pandemic, the Centre is hoping private investment shifts to the driving seat, but high inflation, a bad monsoon and uneven consumption demand cloud those hopes."

90. **Answer: A**

**Difficulty level:** Moderate

**Explanation:** The correct answer is (a) Strengthening India-Bhutan Ties in the Face of Geopolitical Challenges. This title effectively encapsulates the main theme of the passage, which revolves around the efforts to enhance the bilateral relationship between India and Bhutan amidst geopolitical challenges, particularly related to China. The passage discusses Prime Minister Modi's visit to Bhutan, highlighting the symbolic significance of the visit and the announcements made regarding increased support for Bhutan's development. It also emphasizes the strategic importance of India-Bhutan ties in the context of China's growing influence in the region.

**Incorrect Options:**

Option (b) "Examining the Economic Benefits of Bhutan's Five-Year Plan" is not the most suitable title as the passage does mention the doubling of India's support for Bhutan's Five Year Plan, but it is not the

central focus. The main emphasis of the passage is on the broader geopolitical context and the strategic partnership between India and Bhutan.

Option (c) "Prime Minister Modi's Symbolic Visit to Bhutan" is partially accurate as the passage does mention the symbolic nature of Prime Minister Modi's visit. However, it does not fully capture the broader context of strengthening India-Bhutan ties amidst geopolitical challenges, which is the central theme of the passage.

Option (d) "The Importance of Infrastructure Development in South Asia" is not the most suitable title as the passage does discuss infrastructure initiatives between India and Bhutan, but it is not the main focus. The primary emphasis is on the strategic partnership between the two countries and the implications of China's influence in the region.

Reference line: "The symbolic messaging was three-fold: first, that India is fully committed to Bhutan's development..."

91. **Answer:** A

**Difficulty level:** Moderate

**Explanation:** The correct answer is (a) Delay border connectivity projects in Arunachal Pradesh. This inference is supported by the passage, which discusses the potential impact of China-Bhutan boundary talks on India's border connectivity projects in Arunachal Pradesh. The passage mentions recent reports indicating that Bhutan may have asked India to go slow on those projects until its boundary talks with China are complete, suggesting a request for delay.

Incorrect Options:

Option (b) "Increase its financial aid beyond the announced Rs. 10,000 crore" is not supported by the passage. While the passage does discuss India's doubling of support for Bhutan's Five Year Plan, there is no indication that Bhutan requested further financial aid beyond the announced amount.

Option (c) "Mediate in the ongoing boundary talks with China" is not supported by the passage. There is no mention of Bhutan requesting India to mediate in its boundary talks with China. The passage primarily discusses India's concerns about the outcome of the boundary talks and their implications for India's strategic interests.

Option (d) "Prioritize the development of the Gelephu Mindfulness City" is not supported by the passage. While the passage mentions the upcoming Gelephu Mindfulness City project, there is no indication that Bhutan requested India to prioritize its development in relation to the boundary talks with China.

Reference line: "Recent reports, which the Ministry of External Affairs has not denied, indicate that Bhutan may have even asked India to go slow on those projects until its boundary talks with China are complete."

92. **Answer:** C

**Difficulty level:** Difficult

**Explanation:** The correct answer is (c) India is concerned about China's growing influence in Bhutan and seeks to maintain its strategic partnership. This central idea is supported by various points in the passage, including India's symbolic gestures of support for Bhutan's development, efforts to enhance infrastructure initiatives, and concerns about China's engagement with Bhutan. The passage underscores the strategic importance of Bhutan in India's regional security calculus and the need to counter China's influence in the region.

Incorrect Options:

Option (a) "Prime Minister Modi's visit to Bhutan served as an opportunity to announce increased aid and strengthen bilateral ties" is partially accurate but does not fully capture the broader context of India's strategic concerns vis-à-vis China. While the passage does mention announcements made during Prime Minister Modi's visit, the main emphasis is on the strategic implications of India-Bhutan ties in the face of geopolitical challenges.

Option (b) "Bhutan's economic development is contingent upon India's continued financial and infrastructural support" is mentioned in the passage but is not the central idea. While India's support for Bhutan's development is highlighted, the main focus is on the broader strategic partnership between the two countries.

Option (d) "The upcoming elections in India may affect its foreign policy priorities, particularly with Bhutan" is not the central idea of the passage. While the passage briefly mentions India's electoral Model Code of Conduct and Prime Minister Modi's campaign schedule, it is not the primary focus. The main emphasis is on the strategic dynamics between India, Bhutan, and China.

Reference line: "As a result, the most important message from Mr. Modi's sojourn was one of a united front at a time of change."

93. **Answer: C**

**Difficulty level:** Difficult

**Explanation:** The correct answer is (c) The threat posed to India's Siliguri Corridor and border connectivity plans. This inference is supported by the passage, which discusses the potential implications of China-Bhutan boundary talks on India's strategic interests. The passage highlights concerns about China's claims to areas near the Siliguri Corridor and the impact on India's border connectivity projects in Arunachal Pradesh, indicating that these are key concerns for India.

**Incorrect Options:**

Option (a) "The potential loss of trade and investment opportunities to China" is not directly supported by the passage. While the passage mentions India's concerns about China's growing influence in Bhutan, there is no explicit mention of trade and investment opportunities being a key concern in the context of boundary talks.

Option (b) "The impact on the development of the Gelephu Mindfulness City project" is not supported by the passage. While the passage mentions the upcoming Gelephu Mindfulness City project, there is no indication that its development is directly linked to the boundary talks between China and Bhutan.

Option (d) "The destabilization of the economic and social order in both countries" is not the primary concern highlighted in the passage. While the passage discusses the broader implications of China's influence in Bhutan, the main focus is on India's strategic interests and concerns related to border security and connectivity.

Reference line: "Recent reports, which the Ministry of External Affairs has not denied, indicate that Bhutan may have even asked India to go slow on those projects until its boundary talks with China are complete."

94. **Answer: D**

**Difficulty level:** Difficult

**Explanation:** The correct answer is (d) to strengthen its economic and infrastructural partnership with Bhutan and emphasize shared security interests. This solution aligns with the passage's emphasis on the importance of India-Bhutan ties in countering China's influence in the region. The passage highlights India's efforts to enhance infrastructure initiatives and financial support for Bhutan, indicating a proactive approach to bolstering bilateral relations.

**Incorrect Options:**

Option (a) "To decrease its financial support to Bhutan and focus on domestic development" is not a plausible solution as it would weaken India's strategic influence in Bhutan and potentially pave the way for increased Chinese influence. The passage emphasizes India's commitment to supporting Bhutan's development as a means of countering China's influence.

Option (b) "To publicly criticize Bhutan's engagement with China in boundary talks" is not a plausible solution as it could strain India-Bhutan relations and undermine mutual trust. The passage does not suggest that India should adopt confrontational tactics but rather strengthen its partnership with Bhutan.

Option (c) "To openly offer military support to Bhutan in case of a border dispute with China" is not a plausible solution as it could escalate tensions in the region and potentially lead to conflict. The passage emphasizes the importance of diplomatic efforts and infrastructure development in addressing India's concerns about China's influence in Bhutan.

Reference line: "The symbolic messaging was three-fold: first, that India is fully committed to Bhutan's development..."

95. **Answer:** B

**Difficulty level:** Easy

**Explanation:** The main threat to the Great Indian Bustard (GIB) population, as highlighted in the passage, is collisions with power lines. This threat is underscored by the fact that the GIB's habitat in the Kutch and Thar deserts is criss-crossed by power lines, posing a significant risk to the already critically endangered bird species. The passage emphasizes that even a small number of power line-induced deaths can have catastrophic consequences for the GIB population, potentially leading to extinction within 20 years.

The option (b) "Collisions with power lines" is the correct answer because it directly aligns with the information provided in the passage. The passage explicitly states that power lines pose a risk to all flying birds, and a study conducted by the Wildlife Institute of India estimated that power lines kill around 84,000 birds of multiple species every year in the GIB habitat. Furthermore, the passage mentions the vulnerability of GIBs due to their narrow frontal vision and large size, making them especially susceptible to collisions with power lines.

Incorrect Options:

Option (a) "Habitat loss due to urbanization" is not the main threat highlighted in the passage. While habitat loss may be a contributing factor to the decline of GIB populations, the passage primarily focuses on the immediate threat posed by power lines.

Option (c) "Competition with invasive bird species" is not mentioned in the passage as a significant threat to the GIB population. The passage primarily discusses the impact of power lines on GIB mortality rates.

Option (d) "Poaching for their feathers" is not mentioned as a threat to the GIB population in the passage. The main focus of the passage is on collisions with power lines as the primary threat to GIB survival.

In summary, the correct answer is option (b) "Collisions with power lines" because it directly aligns with the information provided in the passage, highlighting the significant threat posed by power lines to the GIB population.

Reference line: "The critically endangered GIB is caught in a deadly maze of power lines..."

96. **Answer:** D

**Difficulty level:** Moderate

**Explanation:** The passage suggests that the Supreme Court's 2021 order to bury power lines was primarily motivated by the critical endangerment status of the Great Indian Bustard (GIB). The passage discusses how the GIB population is threatened by collisions with power lines, with even a small number of deaths potentially leading to extinction within 20 years. Given the dire situation facing the GIBs, the Supreme Court's order aimed to prioritize their conservation by mandating the burial of power lines in critical habitats.

Option (d) "The critical endangerment status of the Great Indian Bustard" is the correct answer because it aligns with the information provided in the passage. The passage emphasizes the urgency of addressing the threat posed by power lines to the critically endangered GIB population. The Supreme Court's order to bury power lines "irrespective of the cost factor" reflects a recognition of the need to protect the GIBs and their habitat from further decline.

Incorrect Options:

Option (a) "The economic benefits of developing solar and wind energy in the region" is not directly supported by the passage as a primary motivation behind the Supreme Court's order. While the passage mentions the promise of abundant solar and wind energy in the GIB habitat, the main focus is on the conservation of the GIB population.

Option (b) "The need to balance energy production with the conservation of the GIB" is not explicitly mentioned in the passage as a motivation behind the Supreme Court's order. While balancing energy production with conservation may be a consideration, the passage primarily emphasizes the urgency of protecting the GIB population from the threat posed by power lines.

Option (c) "The high cost of maintaining overhead power lines in desert environments" is not the primary motivation behind the Supreme Court's order, as the passage mentions that the court ordered the burial of power lines "irrespective of the cost factor." The focus is on the critical endangerment status of the GIB and the need to prioritize its conservation.

In summary, the correct answer is option (d) "The critical endangerment status of the Great Indian Bustard" because it aligns with the information provided in the passage, emphasizing the urgency of protecting the GIB population from extinction.

Reference line: "Acknowledging the urgency, the SC in April 2021 ordered the lines to be buried "irrespective of the cost factor"."

97. **Answer:** C

**Difficulty level:** Moderate

**Explanation:** Total population is maintained by deaths and births of a population. The passage relies on the WII study, which says that GIB will go extinct in 20 years, with 4 deaths per year, i.e. merely 80 deaths. There are about 150 birds left. Therefore, the WII has assumed GIB cannot reproduce fast enough to replenish 4 lost birds every year. Moreover, the author relies on it and quotes it to highlight the severity of the situation. Therefore, it is correct as per the author

Incorrect Options:

Option (a) "Burying power lines is the only effective way to protect GIBs from collisions" is not explicitly supported by the passage. While burying power lines may be one effective method to protect GIBs, the passage does not exclude the possibility of alternative methods.

Option (b) "Solar and wind energy development projects can be redesigned to avoid GIB habitat" is not addressed in the passage as a consideration in the Supreme Court's order. The focus is on the urgency of protecting the GIB population from the threat posed by existing power lines.

Option (d) "The Supreme Court's order will be easily implemented without any challenges" is not supported by the passage, as the Supreme Court itself acknowledged the practical challenges associated with implementing its order to bury power lines.

Reference line: " The 2020 WII study estimated that a "conservative estimate of 4 power line induced mortalities per year was sufficient" to cause the extinction of the GIB within 20 years.

98. **Answer:** B

**Difficulty Level:** Hard

**Explanation:** The Supreme Court initially ordered the power lines to be buried "irrespective of the cost factor" due to the critical threat they pose to the GIB, a critically endangered species. If it is now significantly cheaper to bury the power lines due to technological advancements, this strengthens the argument for implementing this measure by mitigating one of the primary challenges mentioned by the Ministry of Power—the high cost. This makes the solution more feasible and likely to be implemented, directly addressing one of the main obstacles.

Incorrect Options:

Option (a) The focus is specifically on the survival of the GIB, not other bird species. The mortality of other birds, while important, does not directly impact the argument for this specific conservation effort.

Option (c) While increased public awareness is beneficial, it does not directly address the logistical or financial challenges of burying power lines, which are central to the argument.

Option (d) The inability to relocate GIB effectively points to a need for in-situ conservation measures but does not directly strengthen the argument for burying power lines over other possible measures.

Reference line: The line "irrespective of the cost factor" and details about the cost being a significant concern can be used to strengthen or weaken the argument by addressing the feasibility and practicality of burying the power lines.

99. **Answer:** B

**Difficulty level:** Difficult

**Explanation:** In response to the Ministry of Power's argument that burying power lines across vast distances is impractical, the most effective course of action would be to conduct further research on alternative methods to protect Great Indian Bustards (GIBs) from power lines.

Option (b) "Conduct further research on alternative methods to protect GIBs from power lines" is the correct answer because it addresses the need for exploring alternative solutions to mitigate the threat

posed by power lines to the GIB population. Given the practical challenges associated with burying power lines across vast distances, conducting research on alternative methods, such as bird diverters, insulated power lines, or route modifications, could help identify more feasible and cost-effective approaches to protect GIBs from collisions.

Incorrect Options:

Option (a) "Reduce the development of solar and wind energy projects in the region" may not be the most effective course of action, as it could potentially hinder renewable energy development efforts, which are crucial for reducing dependence on fossil fuels and mitigating climate change. Balancing renewable energy development with wildlife conservation is essential, and exploring alternative methods to protect GIBs could allow for continued renewable energy expansion while minimizing impacts on wildlife.

Option (c) "Prioritize the development of alternative energy sources that do not require transmission lines" may not be feasible in the short term, as many renewable energy sources, including solar and wind energy, require transmission lines for power distribution. While prioritizing the development of alternative energy sources is important, it may not fully address the immediate threat posed by existing power lines to the GIB population.

Option (d) "Impose stricter penalties on companies responsible for power line-related bird deaths" may help deter companies from negligent practices but may not directly address the practical challenges associated with burying power lines or protecting GIBs from collisions. While penalties can incentivize compliance with regulations, they may not be sufficient on their own to mitigate the threat to wildlife.

In summary, the correct answer is option (b) "Conduct further research on alternative methods to protect GIBs from power lines" because it addresses the need for innovative solutions to mitigate the threat posed by power lines to the GIB population, considering the practical challenges associated with burying power lines across vast distances. Conducting further research can help identify more effective and feasible approaches to protect GIBs while minimizing disruptions to energy infrastructure development efforts.

Reference line: "In an affidavit submitted in court in March 2021, the Ministry of Power said: 'They cannot detect power lines ahead of them from far.'"

100. **Answer:** A

**Difficulty level:** Moderate

**Explanation:** The correct answer is (a) The Development of the Concept of Resurrection in Judaism. This title accurately reflects the central theme of the passage, which traces the evolution of the belief in resurrection within Jewish thought over time. The passage discusses the early references to resurrection in the Hebrew Bible, the integration of resurrection by the Pharisees, and its further elaboration by the rabbis, culminating in its affirmation in Jewish prayer rituals.

Incorrect Options:

Option (b) The Messiah and the World to Come in Jewish Belief is not the most suitable title because while the passage discusses the connection between resurrection and the messianic era, it is not the central focus. The primary emphasis is on the development of the concept of resurrection itself rather than its specific connection to the Messiah or the World to Come.

Option (c) Jewish Daily Prayer Rituals and their Significance is not the most suitable title because while the passage briefly mentions Jewish prayer rituals and their affirmation of resurrection, it is not the central focus. The primary emphasis is on the historical development of the concept of resurrection within Jewish theology.

Option (d) The Influence of Different Sects on Jewish Theology is not the most suitable title because while the passage discusses the influence of sects like the Pharisees on the development of the concept of resurrection, it is not the central focus. The primary emphasis is on the evolution of the concept itself rather than the influence of specific sects.

Therefore, option (a) The Development of the Concept of Resurrection in Judaism is the most suitable title as it accurately reflects the central theme of the passage.

Reference line: "One of the earliest written Jewish references to resurrection in the Bible is found in the Book of Isaiah, which discusses a future era, perhaps a time of final judgment, in which the dead would rise and be subject to God's ultimate justice."

101. **Answer:** B

**Difficulty level:** Moderate

**Explanation:** The correct answer is (b) The concept of resurrection evolved over time within Jewish thought. This theme is evident throughout the passage, which traces the development of the belief in resurrection from its early references in the Hebrew Bible to its elaboration by the Pharisees and later rabbis. The passage highlights how the concept evolved and became integrated into Jewish theology over centuries.

Incorrect Options:

Option (a) The belief in an afterlife is a core tenet of Judaism is not the most suitable theme because while the passage discusses the belief in resurrection within Jewish thought, it does not specifically address the broader concept of an afterlife. The primary emphasis is on the evolution of the concept of resurrection itself rather than the broader belief in an afterlife.

Option (c) The coming of the Messiah will mark a period of ultimate justice is not the most suitable theme because while the passage briefly mentions the connection between resurrection and the messianic era, it is not the central focus. The primary emphasis is on the historical development of the concept of resurrection rather than its specific connection to the Messiah.

Option (d) Rabbinic teachings hold more authority than the Hebrew Bible is not the most suitable theme because while the passage discusses the elaboration of resurrection by the rabbis, it does not specifically address the relative authority of rabbinic teachings compared to the Hebrew Bible. The primary emphasis is on the historical development of the concept of resurrection within Jewish thought.

Therefore, option (b) The concept of resurrection evolved over time within Jewish thought is the most suitable theme as it accurately reflects the central focus of the passage.

Reference line: "The passage traces the evolution of the belief in resurrection within Jewish thought over time, highlighting how the concept developed from early references in the Hebrew Bible to its integration by the Pharisees and elaboration by the rabbis."

102. **Answer:** A

**Difficulty level:** Difficult

**Explanation:** The correct answer is (a) It made the idea of Jesus' resurrection seem more credible. This inference is supported by the passage's discussion of the Pharisees' belief in bodily resurrection and the immortality of the soul. The passage suggests that these beliefs were influential within Jewish thought at the time of Jesus, potentially making the idea of Jesus' resurrection more acceptable to Jews who were familiar with Pharisaic teachings.

Incorrect Options:

Option (b) It caused a major theological rift within Judaism is not the most suitable inference because while the Pharisees' beliefs may have differed from other Jewish sects, the passage does not suggest that their belief in resurrection caused a major theological rift within Judaism. The primary emphasis is on the influence of Pharisaic teachings on Jewish beliefs, rather than internal divisions within Judaism.

Option (c) It led to a decline in the belief in an afterlife is not the most suitable inference because the passage does not suggest that the Pharisees' belief in resurrection led to a decline in the belief in an afterlife. Instead, it suggests that Pharisaic teachings contributed to the development and acceptance of beliefs in resurrection within Jewish thought.

Option (d) It increased the emphasis on God's ultimate judgment is not the most suitable inference because while the Pharisees' belief in resurrection may have been connected to ideas of divine judgment, the passage does not specifically address the impact of Pharisaic teachings on the emphasis on God's ultimate judgment within Judaism. The primary emphasis is on the development of beliefs in resurrection itself.

Therefore, option (a) It made the idea of Jesus' resurrection seem more credible is the most suitable inference as it aligns with the passage's discussion of the influence of Pharisaic teachings on Jewish beliefs.

Reference line: "According to the first-century historian Josephus, the Pharisees believed that the soul was immortal and could be reunited with a resurrected body – ideas that would likely have made the idea of Jesus rising from the dead more acceptable to the Jews of his time."

103. **Answer:** C

**Difficulty level:** Difficult

**Explanation:** The correct answer is (c) The concept of hell is a necessary counterpart to the Olam Haba. This assumption is supported by the passage's description of the Olam Haba as the realm where souls dwell after death. While the concept of hell itself never became ingrained within mainstream Jewish thought, the passage implies that the Olam Haba is associated with concepts of reward and punishment, suggesting a counterpart to reward in the form of punishment.

**Incorrect Options:**

Option (a) All souls will be resurrected and experience the same fate is not the most suitable assumption because the passage does not explicitly suggest that all souls will experience the same fate in the Olam Haba. Instead, it suggests that belief in resurrection is necessary for participation in the Olam Haba, but does not specify the fate of all souls.

Option (b) Only the righteous will be rewarded with life in the Olam Haba is not the most suitable assumption because while the passage suggests that belief in resurrection is associated with participation in the Olam Haba, it does not explicitly address the criteria for participation or the fate of the righteous versus others.

Option (d) The soul continues to exist after death and awaits its ultimate destiny is not the most suitable assumption because while the passage describes the Olam Haba as the realm where souls dwell after death, it does not explicitly address the ongoing existence of the soul or its ultimate destiny.

Therefore, option (c) The concept of hell is a necessary counterpart to the Olam Haba is the most suitable assumption as it aligns with the passage's description of the Olam Haba and its association with concepts of reward and punishment.

Reference line: "The Talmud, the most important collection of authoritative writings on Jewish law apart from the Bible itself, notes that one who does not believe in resurrection has no share in the 'Olam Haba,' the 'World to Come.'"

104. **Answer:** C

**Difficulty level:** Difficult

**Explanation:** The correct answer is (c) Not explicitly mentioned in the Hebrew Bible but developed later. This inference is supported by the passage's discussion of the development of the concept of resurrection over time within Jewish thought. While the Hebrew Bible contains some early references to resurrection, the concept becomes more fully developed and integrated into Jewish theology through the influence of sects like the Pharisees and later rabbinic teachings.

**Incorrect Options:**

Option (a) Primarily concerned with the punishment of the wicked is not the most suitable inference because while resurrection may be associated with ideas of divine judgment, the passage does not suggest that its primary concern is the punishment of the wicked. Instead, it discusses the broader development and significance of the concept within Jewish theology.

Option (b) Seen as a core element of Jewish faith by all denominations is not the most suitable inference because while resurrection may be affirmed within Jewish theology, the passage suggests that its development and acceptance varied among different sects and over time. The primary emphasis is on the evolution of the concept itself rather than its universal acceptance.

Option (d) A recent innovation in Jewish theology introduced by the Rabbis is not the most suitable inference because while rabbinic teachings played a role in further elaborating the concept of resurrection, the passage suggests that the concept itself predates rabbinic teachings and was developed over centuries within Jewish thought.



Therefore, option (c) Not explicitly mentioned in the Hebrew Bible but developed later is the most suitable inference as it aligns with the passage's discussion of the historical development of the concept of resurrection within Judaism.

Reference: "The passage discusses the development of the concept of resurrection over time within Jewish thought, suggesting that while early references exist in the Hebrew Bible, the concept becomes more fully developed and integrated into Jewish theology through the influence of sects like the Pharisees and later rabbinic teachings."

105. **Answer:** C

**Difficulty level:** Difficult

**Explanation:** The passage vividly portrays a populace exhausted by years of turmoil and conflict, emphasizing their indifference towards revolutionary changes. The phrase "did not care what happened or how or where or by whom they were ruled, provided there was peace" encapsulates their primary concern: stability. This indifference suggests a populace more concerned with personal welfare and grievances than with ideological or political matters. They had endured hardship and upheaval, leading them to prioritize peace and stability over political activism.

**Incorrect Options:**

Option a) implies active support for revolutionary changes, which contradicts the passage's portrayal of indifference.

Option b) suggests active opposition to revolutionary changes, which is not supported by the passage's emphasis on exhaustion and indifference.

Option d) implies active resistance to revolutionary changes, which is not consistent with the passage's depiction of a populace focused on personal welfare rather than political activism.

Reference: "One blunder to another, until one gasps and exclaims 'But why in the name of High Heaven did not the people object?' Why not indeed? Because the people were utterly exhausted, were desperate, did not care what happened or how or where or by whom they were ruled, provided there was peace."

106. **Answer:** B

**Difficulty level:** Difficult

**Explanation:** The passage underscores the exhaustion and desperation of the populace, weary from years of conflict and upheaval. Their primary concern was peace and stability, as indicated by their indifference towards political changes. The phrase "did not care what happened" highlights their apathy towards political activism, driven by a desire for respite from turmoil. This exhaustion and desperation rendered them unable or unwilling to actively oppose political changes, prioritizing peace and stability over ideological or political considerations.

**Incorrect Options:**

Option a) implies active objection to changes, which contradicts the passage's portrayal of exhaustion and desperation.

Option c) suggests active support for changes, which is not supported by the passage's emphasis on indifference.

Option d) implies active political activism, which is inconsistent with the passage's depiction of a populace focused on peace and stability.

Reference: "Because the people were utterly exhausted, were desperate, did not care what happened or how or where or by whom they were ruled, provided there was peace."

107. **Answer:** B

**Difficulty level:** Difficult

**Explanation:** The passage illustrates the reactionary nature of the Congress of Vienna, marked by trivial debates and reactionary policies. The delegates' preoccupation with superficial matters like trouser lengths reflects a broader fear and resentment towards revolutionary ideals. These reactionary attitudes manifested in policies aimed at reversing or mitigating the effects of past revolutions, as evidenced by the

passage's description of policies enacted by European leaders. The emphasis on reactionary measures suggests a broader societal response characterized by fear and resentment towards revolutionary change.

Incorrect Options:

Option a) implies compromise and cooperation, which contradicts the passage's emphasis on reactionary policies.

Option c) suggests prioritization of practical matters, which is not supported by the passage's emphasis on trivial debates and reactionary measures.

Option d) implies focus on ideology, which is not consistent with the passage's portrayal of fear and resentment towards revolutionary ideals.

Reference line: "And so on. From one blunder to another, until one gasps and exclaims 'But why in the name of High Heaven did not the people object?'"

108. **Answer:** C

**Difficulty level:** Moderate

**Explanation:** The passage highlights the absurdity of the Congress of Vienna, where delegates were more concerned with trivial matters than with addressing significant issues like national sovereignty. The emphasis on trivial debates underscores the Congress's failure to address pressing challenges facing Europe in the aftermath of the Napoleonic Wars. Instead of focusing on substantive issues, delegates engaged in frivolous discussions, leading to a lack of progress on crucial matters.

Incorrect Options:

Option a) implies prioritization of substantive issues, which contradicts the passage's emphasis on trivial debates.

Option b) suggests failure to address crucial issues, which is not supported by the passage's portrayal of trivial debates.

Option d) implies focus on ideology, which is not consistent with the passage's emphasis on trivial matters.

Reference: "But, if you please, the Congress of Vienna was one long succession of such absurdities and for many months was a question of "short trousers vs. long trousers" ' interested delegates more than the future settlement of the Saxon or Spanish problems. His Majesty the King of Prussia went so far as to order a pair of short ones, that he might give public evidence of his contempt for everything revolutionary.

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**Quantitative Techniques**

109. **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Required ratio = 150:200 = 3:4

Hence, option B.

**Common Explanation (Q109 to Q114):**

Let the number of chocolates purchased by 'A' and 'B' be 'x'

Therefore, number of chocolates purchased by 'C' = (x + 50)

**Case 1:** let all of them purchased the chocolates on Sunday

Therefore, total number of chocolates received by 'A' = (x + 50 + 20) = (x + 70)

Number of chocolates received by 'C' = (x + 50 + 50) = (x + 100)

**According to the question,**

Number of chocolates received by 'C' =  $10 \times (x + 100 - x - 70) = 300$

Therefore, number of chocolates purchased by 'C' = 300 - 50 = 250 (not possible)

**Case 2:** Only 'A' and 'B' purchased the chocolates on Sunday

Therefore, number of chocolates received by 'A' = (x + 50 + 20) = (x + 70)

Number of chocolates purchased by 'C' = (x + 50)

Number of chocolates received/purchased by 'C' =  $10 \times (x + 70 - x - 50) = 200$  (possible)

**Case 3:** Let only 'B' and 'C' purchased the chocolates on Sunday

Therefore, number of chocolates received by 'A' = (x + 20)

Number of chocolates received by 'C' = (x + 50 + 50) = (x + 100)

Therefore, number of chocolates received by 'C' =  $10 \times (x + 100 - x - 20) = 800$

Number of chocolates purchased by 'C' = 800 - 50 = 750 (not possible)

**Case 4:** Let only 'B' purchased the chocolates on Sunday

Therefore, number of chocolates received by 'A' = (x + 20)

Number of chocolates purchased by 'C' = (x + 50)

Therefore, number of chocolates received/purchased by 'C' =  $10 \times (x + 50 - x - 20) = 300$  (not possible)

Therefore,

|          | Number of Chocolates Purchased | Total Number of Chocolates Received    |
|----------|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>A</b> | $200 - 50 = 150$               | $150 + 50 + 20 = 220$                  |
| <b>B</b> | $200 - 50 = 150$               | $150 + 0.2 \times 150 + 50 + 50 = 280$ |
| <b>C</b> | 200                            | 200                                    |

110. **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Required difference = (220 + 280) - 200 = 300

Hence, option B.

111. **Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Required percentage =  $\{(280 - 150)/280\} \times 100 \sim 46\%$

Hence, option D.

112. **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Number of chocolates purchased by 'D' =  $1.2 \times 150 = 180$

Total number of chocolates received by 'D' =  $180 + 0.2 \times 180 + 50 = 266$

Hence, option B.

113. **Answer:** D

**Explanation:** The total number of chocolates received and the number of chocolates purchased by 'C' are equal.

Hence, option D.

114. **Answer:** A

**Explanation:** chocolates Recived by A = 220

$$E \text{ Received } 120\% \text{ more} = 220 \times \frac{220}{100} = 484$$

115. **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Ratio of profit share of Shanti to Shakti =  $(16000 + 19200 + 14400) : (24000 + 26400 + 3680)$

$$= 49600 : 82080 = 310:513$$

Profit share of Shakti =  $513/823 \times 596675 = \text{Rs.}371925$

Hence, option B.

**Common Explanation (Q115 to Q120):**

| Business | Investment in First year |        | Investment in Second year      |                                | Investment in Third year       |                                |
|----------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
|          | Shanti                   | Shakti | Shanti                         | Shakti                         | Shanti                         | Shakti                         |
| A        | 16000                    | 24000  | $1.20 \times 16000$<br>= 19200 | $1.10 \times 24000$<br>= 26400 | $0.75 \times 19200$<br>= 14400 | $1.20 \times 26400$<br>= 31680 |
| B        | 20000                    | 25000  | $0.75 \times 20000$<br>= 15000 | $1.25 \times 25000$<br>= 31250 | $1.15 \times 15000$<br>= 17250 | $0.80 \times 31250$<br>= 25000 |
| C        | 18000                    | 40000  | $1.20 \times 18000$<br>= 21600 | $1.15 \times 40000$<br>= 46000 | $0.85 \times 21600$<br>= 18360 | $0.60 \times 46000$<br>= 27600 |
| D        | 8000                     | 15000  | $1.05 \times 8000 =$<br>8400   | $1.10 \times 15000$<br>= 16500 | $1.25 \times 8400 =$<br>10500  | $1.15 \times 16500$<br>= 18975 |

116. **Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Ratio of profit share of Shanti, Shakti and Shivani =  $(20000 + 15000 + 17250) : (25000 + 31250 + 25000) : 41000$

$$= 209 : 325 : 164$$

Profit share of Shivani =  $164/698 \times 86552 = \text{Rs.} 20336$

Hence, option A.

117. **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Desired ratio =  $(18000 + 21600 + 18360):(40000 + 46000 + 27600)$

$$= 57960 : 113600$$

$$= 1449 : 2840$$

Hence, option B.

118. **Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Total investment made by Shanti =  $8000 + 8400 + 10500 = \text{Rs.} 26900$

Total investment made by Shakti =  $15000 + 16500 + 18975 = \text{Rs.} 50475$

So ratio =  $26900:50475 = 1076:2019$

So, desired percentage =  $[(2019 - 1076)/1076] \times 100 \sim 87.6\%$

Hence, option D.

119. **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Total investment done by Shakti in all Businesses together in First year

$$= (24000 + 25000 + 40000 + 15000) = \text{Rs.} 104000$$

Total investment done by Shanti in all Businesses together in First year

$$= (16000 + 20000 + 18000 + 8000)$$

$$= 62000$$

ATQ,  $104000 : 62000$

$$52 : 31$$

120. **Answer:** B

**Explanaiton:** Sum = 20,000

Rate will be 10% (compounded half yearly)

Time will be 4 years.

Principle  $(5)^4 = 625$

Amount  $(6)^4 = 1296$

Therefore CI =  $1296 - 625 = 671$

220,000 is equal to 625

Therefore 671 will be = 21472