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Section A-English

1. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The primary goal of the passage is to demonstrate how human sounds, particularly those produced in the ocean, interfere with marine life's communication. "However, increased noise from shipping traffic, motorised fishing vessels, underwater oil and gas exploration, offshore construction, and other human activity makes it harder for fish to hear each other," and "Many aquatic animals' attempts to communicate are being obscured by sounds introduced by humans." Option (a) is not what the passage is primarily about. Option (b) is partially correct, however it only applies to one aspect of the passage. Option (d) is far too generic. Hence (c).

2. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. In this context, a parallel is made between a noisy spot in the water where marine life may be viewed and raising human children in a constantly noisy environment. As a result, option (b) is the correct answer. "The substitution of the name of a characteristic or adjunct for that of the thing meant, for example, suit for business executive or turf for horse racing," is Metonymy. The adjectives like, as, and so are removed in a metaphor, which is an informal or implicit simile. Litotes is an understatement in which the opposite of a positive statement is negated. Hence (b).

3. Ans. d

Sol. Option (d) is correct. The passage states "It's no surprise many marine species are demonstrating heightened and observable levels of stress due to noise" contains option (a). "Many fish and marine animals utilise sound to communicate with one another, to seek promising breeding or feeding places, and possibly to detect predators," supports option (b). Option (c) can be inferred from "Many fish and marine animals use sound to communicate with each other, to locate promising locations to breed or feed, and possibly to detect predators." Option (d) contradicts the statement "...sound travels far quicker through water than through air..." Hence (d).

4. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage does not allow you to deduce options (a), (b), or (d). Option (c) can be deduced from the preceding "Climate change, plastic pollution, and overfishing are frequently mentioned as risks to the ocean. Noise pollution, on the other hand, is something we must keep an eye on." Hence (c).

5. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. "Comprehensive" refers to something that includes or deals with all or almost all of its features or aspects. Option (a) is incorrect "inclusive" means including all the services or items normally expected or required, hence this is a near synonym. Option (c) is erroneous because "ambiguous" suggests that it can be interpreted in multiple ways; it does not have a single apparent meaning. Option (d) is erroneous because "abstruse" denotes obscure and difficult to understand. Option (b) is quite opposite in meaning. Hence (b).

6. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage clearly states that 'But noise pollution is another essential thing we need to be monitoring,' said Neil Hammerschlag, a University of Miami marine ecologist. "If you make something for the ocean, think about how to make it quieter." Hence (b).

7. Ans. d

Sol. Option (d) is correct. The author mentions in the last paragraph of the passage that 'But the two fears that were expressed during the pandemic — that children are going to drop out of schools, girls' education will suffer — that was based on our experience that whenever there is distress, girls' education suffers, children going to school suffers. So, everybody also expected since schools are closed, children will not learn. I'm jumping the gun, I suppose, but when I saw the results, I was elated.' Option (d) aligns with the concern of the author best. Hence (d).

8. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The author explains through a reading test, how children are categorized on the basis of their ability to read which the author denies to call learning. School knowledge is not highlighting the abilities of the students rather filtering out the students by making the curriculum tougher, to exclude the students who cannot cope with that. Hence (b).

9. Ans. d

Sol. Option (d) is correct. The passage mentions in the third paragraph that the survey takes place with checking children's knowledge with the correspondence to their age. He explains the survey with an example where he says 'there is a clear gradation and one result is comparable to the next. (It's the) same thing with arithmetic, It's a pattern, that is how we categorise children.' Hence (d).

10. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. As the passage mentions the speech of Sourav Roy Barman where he talks about the survey they do to test the knowledge of the growing kid. He also states that the knowledge of children is not based on these tests and surveys, he says 'But we are very keenly aware that that is not all that learning is. ' We're doing this as a dipstick, an indication. If a child cannot read, it doesn't mean the child doesn't have knowledge. Children have a lot of knowledge. Unfortunately, that is not the school knowledge that is expected.' Hence (c).

11. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. In the concluding lines, Barman says that 'if you say where 30 per cent children were reading, now there are 24 per cent children reading, only 6-7 per cent drop is good, the rest can be covered' which shows that his reaction was positive towards the result of the survey. Hence (b).

12. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The introduction of the passage states that 'ASER 2022 released last week, capturing the impact of the pandemic on the learning abilities of children', Options (a) and (d) are incorrect as these are irrelevant to the context of the passage. Option (c) is incorrect because it is not related with the pandemic. Hence (b).

13. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage discusses Kissinger's bleak view of international politics and his overriding concern with maintaining a stable global order. It highlights his belief, as stated in the second last paragraph, that the exercise of power implies an obligation to accept the limits of self-restraint, and that both overreach and under-reach are dangerous. Thus option (c) accurately reflects this key aspect. Hence (c).

14. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage mentions in the first paragraph that many of the Kissinger's fiercest former critics were glad to be seen at one of his centenary parties and were among the first to lament his passing. This implies a change in view over time, indicating that they expressed regret at his death. Option (b) accurately reflects this inferred information. Hence (b).

15. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage discusses this in the first paragraph that Kissinger was viewed by his detractors as cynical, manipulative, ruthless and unprincipled. This suggests a negative and opportunistic approach to international politics. Option (b) accurately reflects the suggested approach to international relations attributed to Kissinger in the passage. Hence (b).

16. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage highlights positive traits associated with Henry Kissinger. It mentions that to his admirers, Kissinger was viewed as a virtuoso of diplomacy who brought hardnosed realism to US foreign policy and achieved diplomatic breakthroughs. Hence (c).

17. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The statement from the last paragraph of the passage says "history, as Kissinger once suggested, 'is the foe of permanence" implies that Kissinger viewed history as a dynamic and ever-changing force that challenges the permanence of political structures. Hence (c).

18. Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) is correct. The passage does not provide information mentioned in option (a). Instead, it mentions that to his fiercest former critics, Kissinger was seen as cynical, manipulative, ruthless and unprincipled. Hence (a).

19. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage discusses in the last paragraph how powers in the East, particularly China, Russia and Iran have been steadily gaining strength economically and militarily. The passage highlights Europe's stagnation over the last 15 years, attributed to bad luck and economic mismanagement. The West, particularly Europe, has faced challenges such as the financial crisis, the pandemic and trade breakdowns with Russia, contributing to its relative weakening. Hence (c).

20. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage mentions in the first paragraph that Russia looks poised for a historic victory in Ukraine, and the annexation of a significant portion of Ukraine's territory makes the prospect of the rest of Ukraine integrating with NATO and EU unlikely. Option (b) accurately reflects this inference. Hence (b).

21. Ans. d

Option (d) is correct. The conclusion is drawn from the concluding lines of the second paragraph, specifically mentioning that the East is forming an informal alliance, and at its core is a 'no limits' partnership between Russia and China. This conclusion signifies that the collaboration between Russia and China is not restricted to specific areas but encompasses a broad spectrum of political support and practical measures, making it an important aspect of the East's international coalescence. Hence (d).

22. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The focus of the passage is on changes in the global landscape with an emphasis on the east growing influence and the difficulties faced by the west. The passage implies a shift in the balance of power, highlighting the ascent of the East and the challenges confronting the western world. Hence (c).

23. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The tone of the passage is characterized by a sense of pessimism and criticism. The language used to describe events, such as the challenges faced by the West, historic victories for Russia and the serious jeopardy of Israel, conveys a negative perspective. Overall, the tone reflects a concern for the current state of international affairs. Hence (c).

24. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage indicates in the first paragraph that Russia's historic victory in Ukraine, where it practically annexed a fifth of the country's territory is a significant factor hindering Ukraine's integration with NATO and EU. This supports the conclusion that the challenges to Ukraine's integration stem from Russia's influence and victories in the region. Hence (b).

Section B-Current Affairs with GK**25. Ans. c**

Exp. India aims to increase its non-fossil fuels-based electric generation capacity to 50% by 2030, up from the current 42%. The infusion of private investment in nuclear power generation will contribute significantly to achieving this target, bolstering the country's transition to cleaner energy sources.

26. Ans. c

Exp. At the 26th Conference of Parties (CoP26), Indian Prime Minister declared the panchamrita to achieve this feat. These five points include: India will get its non-fossil energy capacity to 500 gigawatts (GW) by 2030, India will meet 50 per cent of its energy requirements from renewable energy by 2030, India will reduce the total projected carbon emissions by one billion tonnes from now onwards till 2030, By 2030, India will reduce the carbon intensity of its economy by less than 45 per cent, So, by the year 2070, India will achieve the target of Net Zero.

27. Ans. c

Exp. The Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) is an Indian public sector undertaking based in Mumbai, Maharashtra. It is wholly owned by the Government of India and is responsible for the generation of nuclear power for electricity. NPCIL is administered by the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE).

28. Ans. b

Exp. The subject of 'nuclear energy' is governed by India's Atomic Energy Act 1962, and the Government of India plays a pivotal role in the development, operation, and decommissioning of nuclear facilities.

29. Ans. d

Exp. The government aims to add 11,000 megawatts (MW) of new nuclear power generation capacity by 2040 through this investment. This initiative is expected to diversify India's energy mix, reduce dependence on fossil fuels, and enhance energy security in the long run.

30. Ans. d

Exp. The recent delivery of the inaugural batch of BrahMos supersonic cruise missiles to the Philippines on April 19, 2024, stands as a pivotal moment in the burgeoning defense collaboration between the two countries.

31. Ans. c

Exp. BrahMos is a joint venture between DRDO and Russia's NPO Mashinostroyeniya and the missile derives its name from Brahmaputra and Moskva rivers. Launch Capability: The missile is capable of being launched from land, sea, sub-sea and air against surface and sea-based targets and has been long inducted by the Indian armed forces. Range: The range of the missile was originally capped at 290 km as per obligations of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR).

32. Ans. a

Exp. BRAHMOS is a Two-Stage Missile with the first stage being solid-propellant booster engine and the second stage being liquid ramjet. The missile has stealth technology and guidance system with advanced embedded software that provides the missile with special features.

33. Ans. b

Exp. The deal made Philippines the first export customer for the BrahMos missile, as part of its Horizon 2 of the Revised Armed Forces Modernization Programme. The agreement includes three batteries of shore-based, anti-ship variant BrahMos missiles, along with operator training and integrated logistics support.

34. Ans. c

Exp. The Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) is a multilateral export control regime. It is an informal political understanding among 35 member states that seek to limit the proliferation of missiles and missile technology. The regime was formed in 1987 by the G-7 industrialized countries.

35. Ans. c

Exp. The Arctic is a polar region located at the northernmost part of Earth. The Arctic consists of the Arctic Ocean, adjacent seas, and parts of Alaska (United States), Canada, Finland, Greenland (Denmark), Iceland, Norway, Russia, and Sweden.

36. Ans. b

Exp. The formation of Arctic Council can be traced in the establishment of the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy (AEPS) in 1991 as a framework for intergovernmental cooperation on environmental protection initiatives among the Arctic States including Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Russia, and the United States.

37. Ans. b

Exp. India's engagement with the Arctic began when it signed the Svalbard Treaty in Paris between Norway, the US, Denmark, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Great Britain, and Ireland, and the British overseas Dominions and Sweden concerning Spitsbergen.

38. Ans. c

Exp. India was granted observer status in 2013. Observer status is open to non-Arctic states, along with inter-governmental, inter-parliamentary, global, regional and non-governmental organizations that the Council determines can contribute to its work. It is approved by the Council at the Ministerial Meetings that occur once every two years.

39. Ans. a

Exp. In 2014, India's first multi-sensor moored observatory, IndArc, was deployed in Kongsfjorden, Svalbard. Furthermore, in Gurvebadet India established its northernmost atmospheric laboratory in 2016.

40. Ans. d

Exp. The Centre ordered that status quo be maintained on the Shanan hydropower project, over which Punjab and the other state have made competing claims.

41. Ans. a

Exp. Shanan Hydropower Project has been a point of contention between Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. Himachal Pradesh contends that the project should remain under its control once the lease expires, it stated that they would not allow Punjab to stake claim on the project after the lease period.

42. Ans. b

Exp. The lease agreement for the Shanan hydropower project was formalised between Raja Joginder Bahadur, the ruler of Mandi at the time, and Col BC Batty, who represented the British government and served as the Chief Engineer of Punjab.

43. Ans. b

Exp. The Punjab government has filed an original suit against the Himachal Pradesh government and the Centre under Article 131 of the Constitution. Article 131 deals with original jurisdiction of the top court in a dispute between the Centre and one or more states or a dispute between two or more states. Punjab has requested a permanent prohibitory injunction to prevent the Himachal Pradesh government from disturbing their lawful possession and smooth functioning over the project.

44. Ans. a

Exp. Uhl river is the water basin of the Beas River. Uhl river is also known as Tiun Nala and the Uhl valley is also famous as Chohar valley. After crossing the Chohar valley, Uhl river meets the Beas River 5 km downstream from Pandoh.

45. Ans. d

Exp. National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) achieved a significant milestone on 18th April 2024 when the Department of Public Enterprise (DPE) under the Ministry of Finance bestowed upon it the prestigious Navratna status.

46. Ans. c

Exp. Miniratna-I companies are those which Have made profits continuously for three years or earned a net profit of Rs. 30 crores or more in one of the three years. Financial Autonomy up to Rs. 500 crore or equal to their net worth, whichever is lower.

47. Ans. c

Exp. These companies enjoy greater financial and operational autonomy compared to those with Miniratna status. They have the privilege to invest up to Rs.1000 crore or 15% of their net worth in a single project without

requiring any approval from the Government of India. Moreover, they have the freedom to make investments up to 30% of their net worth within a year, as long as it does not exceed Rs.1000 crores.

48. Ans. c

Exp. The criteria for granting Maharatna status to CPSEs are as follows:

The CPSE should be listed on the Indian Stock Exchange with a minimum prescribed public shareholding under Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) regulations. The company should possess Navratna status. The CPSEs should have an annual net worth of Rs. 10,000 crore for three years or an average annual turnover of Rs. 20,000 crore consecutively for three years.

49. Ans. d

Exp. RERA is an act passed by the Indian Parliament in 2016 for the regulation and promotion of the real estate sector in the country. This Act establishes a Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA) in every state to regulate the real estate sector and serve as the adjudication body to enable quick resolutions.

50. Ans. b

Exp. Under the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act (RERA), all real estate projects with a minimum plot size of 500 square meters or those comprising eight or more apartments are required to be registered with the respective Regulatory Authorities.

51. Ans. b

Exp. State governments regulated real estate before RERA as land and land improvement are in the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. RERA has been enacted under Concurrent List. This has increased the tussle between various states and Centre over implementation of RERA.

52. Ans. c

Exp. A promoter cannot accept more than 10% of the cost of the plot, apartment or building as an advance payment or an application fee from a person without first entering into an agreement for sale. Punishment: Imprisonment of up to three years for developers and up to one year in case of agents and buyers for violation of orders of Appellate Tribunals and Regulatory Authorities.

Section C-Legal Reasoning**53. Ans. c**

Sol. As mentioned in the passage, the Rules for foreign lawyers allow **limited** entry for overseas lawyers on a **reciprocal** basis. The Advocates Act defines reciprocity as where any country, specified by the Central Government in this behalf by notification in the Official Gazette, prevents citizens of India from practising the profession of law or subjects them to unfair discrimination in that country, no subject of any such country shall be entitled to practise the profession of law in India. In the present case, the argument by BCI is also based on this ground of reciprocity. They are refusing to allow Vidhan from practicing in India due to the fact that London Government does not allow Indian lawyers to practice in London. Now as per the passage, a notification in official gazette is required from the Central Government. Only then the argument by BCI will be legally valid. This is mentioned in option (c). That is the correct option. Option (a) is incorrect. The rules does not provide any discretion to BCI. The fact of reciprocity is dependent on the notification by the Central Government in the Official Gazette. Option (b) is incorrect. It ignores the fact that rules allow for a limited entry on reciprocal basis. The rules does not provide that merely because a person is eligible as per the requirements- he will be allowed to practice. The condition of reciprocity is important. Option (d) is incorrect. The rules specifically provide that entry is on reciprocal basis. Therefore, it would be incorrect to say that rule does not provide anything with regards to reciprocity.

54. Ans. b

Sol. As per the BCI rules, Section 3 of the Rules state that a foreign lawyer or foreign law firm shall not be entitled to practice law in India **unless he/it is registered** with the Bar Council of India under these Rules: **Provided** that this prohibition will **not apply to law practice by a foreign lawyer** or foreign law firm in case such practice is done on a '**fly in and fly out basis**' for the purpose of giving legal advice to the client in India regarding foreign

law. From this following points can be inferred: (i) General rule is that lawyers are not allowed to practice in India unless they are registered with Bar Council of India. (ii) However, if their practice is on fly in - fly out basis, then it is permitted. Fly-in fly out basis means that lawyer is flying specifically for the purpose of giving advice and then leaving. (iii) Such legal advice shall be to a client in India for the purpose of foreign law.

In the present question, Vidyut is a foreign lawyer. Due to his special knowledge, he has clients in India as well. To tend to such disputes, he comes to India, and then leaves as soon as he has advised his clients (This meets the criteria for fly-in fly-out). Recently, he came specifically to give advice to an Indian client for a specific issue for a foreign law. As per explanation above, such kind of practice is not prohibited. The rules create a specific exception for this. Therefore, his practice is in compliance with the Rules. Option (b) is the correct option. Option (a) & (c) are incorrect. The rules do not prohibit the practice entirely. They create an exception for advice given on fly-in fly-out basis. Option (d) is incorrect. The reasoning provided is not based on principle mentioned in the passage. The appropriate reasoning is provided under Option (b).

55. Ans.

Sol. The exception provided under Section 3 of the rules is conditional on the fact that (i) foreign lawyer or foreign law firm does not maintain an office in India for the purpose of such practice; and (ii) lastly such practice in India for one or more periods does not, in aggregate, exceed 60 days in any period of 12 months. The additional fact shows that Vidyut also has an office set up in India for the purpose of giving such advice. This means that after the introduction of this additional fact, he is not falling under the exception. Accordingly, his practice of flying in and flying out is not in compliance with the rules. The compliance is weakened. Option (a) is the correct answer. Accordingly, Option (b) is the incorrect answer. Option (c) & (d) are incorrect because the additional fact is relevant. Due to such additional fact, Vidyut is not falling within the exception provided under Section 3. Therefore, it would be incorrect to say that additional have no effect on the matter.

56. Ans. b

Sol. In case (i) practice will be in compliance with the rules as this shows that the Central Government has not prohibited such lawyers from practicing in India. The statement is saying that it will not fall in the notification. As per the passage, the notification prohibits the lawyers from practicing in India. Thus, if they are not falling in such notification, they are not prohibited. **Their practice will be in compliance with the rules.** Statement (ii) is in compliance with the rules as it is directly mentioned that foreign lawyers shall be allowed to practice on transactional corporate work such as joint ventures, intellectual property matters, mergers and acquisitions, contract drafting, and other related matters on a reciprocal basis. Practice in Statement (iii) is not in compliance with the rules. As per the rules, foreign lawyers are restricted from **doing any work** pertaining to conveyancing of property. This statement talks about contract drafting pertaining to conveyancing of property. This will fall within the prohibition. **Hence, this practice is not in compliance with the Rules.**

Practice in statement (iv) is in compliance with the rules. The rules specifically mention that foreign lawyers shall be entitled to practice law in India in non-litigious matters only.

Thus, only in Statement (iii), the practice is not in compliance with the rules. Hence, Option (b) is the correct option.

57. Ans. c

Sol. The exception provided under Section 3 of the rules is conditional on the fact that (i) foreign lawyer or foreign law firm does not maintain an office in India for the purpose of such practice [Option (b) meets this condition]; and (ii) lastly such practice in India for one or more periods does not, in aggregate, exceed 60 days in any period of 12 months [Option (c) is against this condition]. Also the advice is pertaining to a foreign law. [Option (a) meets this condition]. Option (d) will not have any effect on non-compliance as this matter pertains to an exception. Therefore, the fact that her registration will be refused will not make the practice not in compliance with the Rules. This is because, if the conditions as mentioned in the exception are fulfilled, then she can practice even without registration with the Bar Council of India.

Hence, only option (c) if proved true would render her practice not in compliance with the Rules. Option (c) is correct.

58. Ans. d

Sol. The Child Labour Act of 1986 deals with two categories of minors- one below 14 years of age (child) and other between 14 to 17 years of age (adolescent). As per Section 3, child is prohibited from working in any occupation. The exception to this is working for family business after school hours; working in entertainment industry except circus. As per Section 3A, no adolescent shall be employed or permitted to work in any of the hazardous occupations or processes.

In the present case, as per the information mentioned Vidhan is currently 15 years of age. This can be seen from the fact that he will turn 16 in a week's time. Since, he is above 14 years of age, he is considered as an adolescent. Therefore, Section 3A will be applicable on him. His employment in a hazardous occupation will violate Section 3A. Option (d) is the correct statement. As he is not a child, Section 3 will not apply on him. Therefore, the conditions as laid down under that section are inapplicable. Option (a) & (b) are accordingly incorrect. Both these options are based on Section 3. Section 3 is not applicable on Vidhan as he is not a child anymore. Option (c) is incorrect. This option states that Vidhan's employment in a hazardous industry will be in violation of Section 3A as **no child** is allowed to work in hazardous industries. The use of the word "child" here makes this an incorrect option. The correct word here is adolescent. This is used in Option (d). Hence, Option (d) is the most appropriate and accurate statement.

59. Ans. c

Sol. In the previous question, Vidhan's employment with his father in coal field was invalid because he was an adolescent working in a hazardous occupation. This was prohibited under Section 3A. The substituted facts have not altered anything with regard to this. The fact of working in family business of jewelry doesnot in any way affect the invalidity of his participation in hazardous occupation. Section 3 is not applicable in Vidhan's case as he is an adolescent and not a child. Thus these facts will have no effect on the validity of Vidhan's employment. Option (c) is the correct option.

60. Ans. d

Sol. It is specifically mentioned in the passage that a child is not allowed to work in a circus. Section 3 prohibits such employment. Section 14 provides for imposition of penalties on person violating the provision of Section 3/3A. The proviso to the section provides that parents of such children/adolescent shall not be punished **unless they permit such child to work in contravention of the provisions** of section 3 or Section 3A. In the present case, Vidhi has been employed in a circus. Such employment is done with the permission from the parents. Therefore, as per Section 14 both the manager of the circus as well as the parents will be liable. Option (d) is the correct option. Option (b) is incorrect as it states only manager will be liable under Section 14. Along with manager, parents will also be liable. Option (a) is incorrect. From the information mentioned in the question- there is nothing wrong with Vidhi's employment in the television show. It is in compliance with Section 3 as it was done after school hours. Therefore, selecting either of option (a) would not be the most appropriate choice in the present question. Further option (c) provides a wrong condition for the application of section 3(2). For its application, the proof of proviso to section 3(2) is must. Hence option (c) could not be the correct option.

61. Ans. b

Sol. As per the passage, a child is a person who has not completed fourteen years of age. As per Section 3, such child is prohibited from working in any occupation. There is an exception- working as an artist. However, such employment shall not affect education of the child. In the present question, Vidya is a child. This can be inferred from the fact that she won the tournament when she was 10 years old. Immediately after the tournament, she was admitted to special musical classes. Along with such classes, she is also working an artist for the past two years. This shows that currently, she is just 12 years old. Thus, as per the definition she is a child.

It is directly mentioned in the question that due to such classes and simultaneous work, her school education is getting affected. This shows her employment as an artist is in violation of Section 3 of the Act. Option (b) is the correct statement. Option (a) is incorrect. The reasoning is not based on Section 3. Option (c) is incorrect. The work will not be valid due to mere fact that she is working after school hours. Section 3 specifically states that child's education should not be affected due to such work. In the present case, Vidya's education is getting affected. Thus, her employment is not in consonance with Section 3. Option (d) is incorrect. As explained, Vidya is currently 12 years old. She falls within the definition of the child.

62. Ans.

Sol. As per Section 7, the period of work of an adolescent shall be so arranged that inclusive of his interval for rest, under sub-section (2), it shall not be spread over more than six hours, **including the time spent in waiting for work** on any day. Therefore, the total working hours shall not exceed six. This includes time spent in waiting for work. Option (a) contains an incorrect statement as it states that time spent in waiting for work is excluded from such calculation. Accordingly, Option (a) has to be selected.

63. Ans. c

Sol. As per the passage, child is allowed to work only in case (i) such child helps his family or family enterprise or (ii) such child is working as an artist any such other entertainment or sports activities **except the circus**. The law specifically prohibits that the child will not work in a circus. The power to prescribe conditions and safety measures is for working as an artist or in any such other entertainment or sports activities. The Act does not state that working in circus will be allowed if rules are prescribed. Thus, in the present question, the rules made by the Parliament will not be valid under the law, as such rules cannot be made under the Act. Hence, Option (c) is the correct option. Option (a) & (d) are incorrect as both these options state that rules are valid. Option (b) is incorrect. The reasoning used is not appropriate. From the information mentioned in the question, it cannot be inferred that working in circus affects the school education. Also, in this option, there is an assumption that if the school education were not affected, the rules allowing child to work in circus will be valid. Such an assumption is incorrect as even if the school education is not affected, the child is prohibited from working in a circus. This prohibition is specifically mentioned in Section 3 of the Act.

64. Ans. d

Sol. Infringement occurs when an unauthorised individual uses a trademark that is "identical" or "deceptively similar" to a registered brand, according to the paragraph. As a result, Kitoll will be held accountable for infringing on Kettol's 65-year-old trademark. Thus, option (d) is the right answer. Option (c) is not correct as the reasoning used is not valid in light of the passage. The passage does not state that a trademark is said to be infringed if average Indian consumer is confused. The appropriate legal reasoning should be to state that use of trademark is like to cause deceptive similarity. This is provided under option (d).

65. Ans. a

Sol. According to the text, infringement occurs when an unauthorised individual uses a trademark that is "identical" or "deceptively similar" to a registered brand when in relation to products or services which are identical or similar to the products or services which the registration covers. In this case, Uhao India is a gaming platform not a search engine hence it does not have the potential to cause confusion with Uhao. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

66. Ans. c

Sol. The question does not provide anything with regards to registration status of the trademark. Due to lack of such information, it cannot be concluded whether infringement has been done or whether other remedies should be used. The reasoning of the passage does not support options (a), (b), or (d). As a result, option (c) seems to be the proper response.

67. Ans. c

Sol. According to the text, a company's logo is an essential component of its goodwill and brand loyalty. As a result, even if they are unregistered, they can have a significant influence, and alternative remedies may be available in such circumstances. As a result, option (c) is the most suitable response.

68. Ans. b

Sol. Depending on whether the packaging is registered or unregistered as a trademark, this can be a matter of violation or infringement. Regardless, copying packaging destroys goodwill and so opens the door to a possible breach. As a result, option (b) is the correct response.

69. Ans. a

Sol. From the discussion in the passage, it can be inferred that intention to abet suicide is essential to impose punishment under Section 306 of Indian Penal Code. Also, from the judgment by the Supreme Court it is clear that merely suggesting to marry as per parents' advice does not mean that he had intended to abet the suicide. Hence the offence under Section 306 is not made out.

The facts of the present question are similar to the one mentioned in the passage. Vidhi and Vidhan were advised by their parents to marry within their religion. He merely suggested Vidhi that they should breakup and marry according to their parents' suggestion. Based on the inference drawn in the passage by the Supreme Court, it can be concluded that Vidhan had no intention to abet Vidhi's suicide. Thus, the offence under Section 306 is not made out. Option (a) is the correct option. Option (b) & (d) are incorrect as both these options show that Vidhan intended to cause Vidhi's suicide. From the facts mentioned, it is clear that Vidhan merely suggested to follow the parents' advice. He never intended to cause Vidhi's suicide. Option (c) cannot be selected. The reasoning is not proper. The appropriate reasoning as per the passage is to say that he is not liable because he had no intention to cause/instigate suicide. It is not proper to say that he never asked Vidhi to commit suicide.

70. Ans. b

Sol. As per the passage, to impose punishment for abetment of suicide following are required: (i) there should be direct or indirect acts of incitement to the commission of suicide i.e. any act of the appellant or omission instigated the deceased resulting in the suicide; or (ii) accused conspired with others to ensure that the person committed suicide and acted as per the conspiracy; or (iii) acted or omitted action in a way that directly aided or facilitated the person's suicide.

In order to constitute 'instigation', it must be shown that the accused had, by his acts or omission or by a continued course of conduct, created such circumstances that the deceased was left with no other option except to commit suicide. Vidur through his continuous conduct of harassing Vidyut, created such a situation that his mental health was affected. This ultimately led to suicide. Thus, Vidur will be held liable for abetment of suicide. Option (b) is the correct option. Option (d) is incorrect. The reasoning is not proper. The liability is imposed on the basis of intention to abet suicide. There should be instigation to commit suicide. This condition is fulfilled from Vidur's acts. There is no need to prove that the police officer acted solely at Vidur's instigation. Option (a) & (c) is incorrect. Both these options are saying that Vidur is not liable because he had no direct role to play or that Vidur never directly asked Vidyut to commit suicide. These reasonings are incorrect as passage specifically states that even an indirect instigation through acts is sufficient to show that suicide was abetted. In the present question, the instigation was indirect.

71. Ans. d

Sol. As per the passage, to impose punishment for abetment of suicide following are required: (i) there should be direct or indirect acts of incitement or instigation to the **commission of suicide**; or (ii) accused conspired and acted with others to ensure that the person **committed suicide** or (iii) any act of the appellant or omission aided the deceased **resulting in the suicide**. In order to constitute 'instigation', it must be shown that the accused had, by his acts or omission or by a continued course of conduct, created such circumstances that the deceased was left with no other option **except to commit suicide**. From this it is clear, that liability is imposed when the instigation/act/omission **led to commission of suicide**. However, nothing with respect to liability under section 306 is provided if the person did not die. It is not clear whether that is punishable under Section 306 or not. In the present question, the acts of the people in charge of the app, definitely amounts to instigation. However, Vidhi tried committing suicide but could not succeed. Thus, based on the passage, it would not constitute an offence under section 306. They could be liable under other section of IPC. Further option (b) is incorrect because specific asking or making statement to commit suicide is not the sole criteria for liability. Actions could also constitute offence but here in this question, the concern is the happening of suicide which is absent. Thus, Option (d) is the most appropriate option in the instant case.

72. Ans. c

Sol. As per the Supreme Court, the accused's actions must align with one of the three criteria detailed in Section 107 IPC. This means the accused either encouraged the individual to take their life, conspired and acted with others to ensure the person committed suicide or acted or omitted action in a way that directly aided or facilitated in the person's suicide. In the present case, Vidya had approached the police officer multiple times. However, he

failed to take any action. Further he gave her the poison bottle to ingest if she cannot tolerate goon's action. Due to this, Vidya had to face the harassment from the local goons. Ultimately, she committed suicide by drinking poison given by police officer as she was getting no help from the police official. From this it can be concluded that police officer's failure to act against goon and his act of giving her poison directly aided or facilitated in suicide. Option (c) is the correct option. Option (a) is incorrect as this is saying that police through his **acts** created a situation where she was left with other options also other than suicide. This is not the condition as per the passage for creating the liability.

73. Ans. d

Sol. The assertion is claiming that active role by the person in instigating suicide is important. This is correct. This can be seen from the Supreme Courts' observation in the marriage case mentioned in the passage. The court observed that the appellant cannot be held guilty for committing an offence of abetment to suicide of the deceased girl as **there was no active role being played by the appellant** either by an act of instigation or by doing a certain act to facilitate the commission of suicide. Also, the court observed that "There must be direct or indirect acts of incitement to the commission of suicide. The accused must be shown to have played an **active role** by an act of instigation or by doing certain acts to facilitate the commission of suicide. However, the statement in (R) is not correct. This is saying that prosecution need not prove that the accused played an active role in suicide. This is in direct contravention of the Supreme Courts' observation in the Kamalakar case, wherein the Supreme Court explained that to charge someone for the offence of abetment to suicide, the prosecution must prove that the accused played a role in the suicide.

74. Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) is correct. The passage provides that under the BNS, offences related to causing damage to public property now carry a graded fine, which means the **fine equivalent to the amount of damage caused**. In the present case, Varun was solely responsible for destroying the bus. Therefore, the court will impose a fine corresponding to the damage caused to the public property. Option (b) is incorrect. The passage does not mention that a minimal involvement in destruction of the overall public property will act as a mitigating factor while imposing a fine on person accused of destructing the public property. Option (c) is incorrect as it cannot be derived from the passage. Option (d) is incorrect as it is vague.

75. Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) is correct. The passage mentions that The BNS introduces Clause 69 that seems to ostensibly tackle the "love jihad" narrative by criminalising "deceitful" promise to marry. The phrase "sexual intercourse not amounting to the offence of rape" essentially criminalises consensual sexual activity too. "Whoever, by deceitful means or **by making promise to marry to a woman without any intention of fulfilling the same**, has sexual intercourse with her, such sexual intercourse **not amounting to the offence of rape**, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years and shall also be liable to fine. In the present case Vikrant had sexual intercourse with Ms. Vailshali on the false promise to marry, when he had no intention to marry her. Therefore, he can be charged under Section 69 of BNS. Option (b) is therefore incorrect. Option (c) and (d) are incorrect as they are beyond the scope of the passage.

76. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage provides that the BNS provisions codify offences linked to mob lynching and hate-crime murders, for cases when a mob of five or more individuals commits murder based on factors such as race, caste, community, or personal belief. In the present case, a mob of 50 individuals belonging to upper caste assaulted and killed a person belonging to lower caste for keeping a moustache and riding a horse. This fact is enough to conclude that it was done on the basis of caste. Therefore, the individuals responsible for the act can be charged under the provisions of BNS. Option (a) is therefore incorrect. Option (b) is incorrect as it makes a wrong assumption. Option (d) is incorrect as it is beyond the scope of the passage.

77. Ans. d

Sol. The passage is silent on balancing the punishment for organised petty crime with the role played by the accused. No criteria or guideline is provided to determine the severity of the punishment. The passage is only talking about the liability in case of organised petty crime but is silent about the scale of punishment for it.

present question is specifically asking for Courts' approach depending upon the provision with respect to degree of punishment to be imposed for organised petty crime under the BNS and Vishesh's involvement. This cannot be determined in light of the information mentioned in the passage. Option (d) is the most appropriate. All other options can be rejected accordingly.

78. Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) is correct as the passage states that the BNS introduces a graded fine for offences related to causing damage to public property, where the fine corresponds to the amount of damage caused. Option (b) is incorrect because, under the BNS, there is a distinction in punishment based on whether a death is caused or not. Option (c) is incorrect as the BNS does include provisions for mob lynching and hate-crime murders, with punishments extending from life imprisonment to death. Option (d) is incorrect because the definition of "terrorist" in the BNS borrows from the Philippines Anti-Terrorism Act, 2020, indicating an influence from international laws, not exclusively from the Indian Unlawful Atrocities Prevention Act.

79. Ans. d

Sol. Option (d) cannot be inferred from the passage. The BNS introduces a provision that criminalizes attempting to commit suicide with the intent to compel or restrain a public servant from discharging official duties. However, it does not suggest that attempting to commit suicide is decriminalized in all circumstances. Options (a), (b), and (c) can be inferred from the passage as they accurately reflect the provisions and changes introduced by the BNS in relation to "love jihad," organized crime, and the specific circumstances under which attempting to commit suicide is criminalized.

80. Ans. c

Sol. As seen in the above passage, Article 311 says that only the Central Government can remove an IAS officer and therefore the removal of Mr. Vidhan by the Odisha government is unlawful and will not be valid. Option (c) is therefore the correct answer. Option (a) and (b) are incorrect because even though the inquiry was valid, the decision to remove an IAS officer has to be the prerogative of the Central Government and not the State. Therefore Option (d) is also incorrect.

81. Ans. a

Sol. Close perusal of the facts in the question suggests that 'the Government of Odisha had made a request to the Central Government to remove Mr. Vidhaan pursuant to which the STATE GOVERNMENT had removed him. In the instant case the CENTRAL GOVERNMENT had authority to remove him. As mentioned in the paragraph, the State government can request the removal of an IAS under Article 310 (1) and Art 311, clause 1 ensures that IAS officers are removed only by the Centre.

82. Ans. b

Sol. As seen from the passage, the government has to have strong reasons to remove Mr. Vidur but the government has taken an action without any inquiry and in an unconstitutional manner. The fact that a YouTuber had claimed that Mr. Vidur had taken bribe is not a strong reason, especially if it is not backed by any evidence. Therefore, Option (b) is correct. Option (a) (c) and (d) are therefore incorrect.

83. Ans. c

Sol. As per the passage, the proposed amendment provides the benefit that state's consent will no longer be required for empanelment. Therefore option (c) is the correct answer. The passage nowhere mentions the requirement of prior notice for empanelment therefore (d) cannot be the answer.

84. Ans. d

Sol. Option (a) can be inferred as it is mentioned in the passage that 'centripetal federalism' is specific to the constitutional provisions on civil services. Option (b) can be inferred as it is mentioned in the passage that "The Department of Personnel and Training is under the control of Central Government." Option (c) can be inferred from Article 311 and 310 of the Constitution of India as mentioned in the passage. All the options can be reasonably inferred from the above-mentioned passage. Therefore Option (d) is correct.

Section D-Logical Reasoning**85. Ans. c**

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage states in the first two lines that, "The overwhelming motive, as has been discussed widely, is political." This indicates that the author believes the primary motivation behind the caste census in Bihar is political. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage states that the BJP senses danger in the caste census and is opposed to it. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage mentions that Bengal's Left parties are "disproportionately obsessed with class," not caste. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage states that the Trinamul Congress appears to be non-committal on the issue of a caste census. All these options are negated in the passage. Hence (c).

86. Ans. d

Sol. Option (d) is correct. The passage states in the second half of the second paragraph that the 'space ceded by mainstream political outfits in Bengal has been occupied by social organizations.' If social organizations have no influence, it would weaken the author's argument about their role in pressing for a caste census. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage states that the Trinamul Congress is non-committal on the issue; their advocacy would not necessarily weaken the author's arguments. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage clearly states that the BJP is opposed to a caste census, so their support would not weaken the existing arguments. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage focuses on the Left parties being obsessed with class, not caste; a shift in focus would not weaken the author's main arguments. Hence (d).

87. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage states, "Bengal, in this instance, provides an interesting case study. The principal political contenders in the state have remained remarkably muted when it comes to pressing for a similar exercise in Bengal." This suggests that the author finds Bengal interesting due to the muted response from its principal political contenders on the issue of a caste census. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage does not state that Bengal's political parties are vocally advocating for a caste census. Option (c) is ruled out as the passage talks of the reactions and responses of political parties on the matter and there is no mention of Bengal having already implemented a caste census. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage states that the Trinamul Congress is non-committal, not leading a campaign against a caste census. Hence (b).

88. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage states, "The evidence lies in spirited demands, be it in Darjeeling or in the stretches of Jungle Mahal that seek development and deprivation through the prism of identity." This supports the author's conclusion that a caste-based political consciousness is resurging in Bengal. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage does not discuss the Trinamul Congress focusing on class-based politics as evidence for the resurgence of caste-based political consciousness. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage does not mention the BJP abandoning its Hindutva strategy as a factor in the resurgence of caste-based consciousness. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage states that social organizations are currently occupying the space ceded by mainstream political outfits and are pressing for a caste census, not focusing on economic issues. Hence (c).

89. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage states, "The space ceded by mainstream political outfits has, at the moment, been occupied by social organisations." This suggests that mainstream political outfits are not directly addressing the emerging fault lines but are instead ceding space to social organizations. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage does not state that mainstream political outfits are actively pushing for a caste census. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage does not mention that mainstream political outfits are focusing on economic development as a response. Option (d) is incorrect because there is no mention of mainstream political outfits forming alliances with social organizations. Hence (b).

90. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. It can be understood from the following lines of the passage, "The principal political contenders in the state have remained remarkably muted when it comes to pressing for a similar exercise in Bengal. The Trinamul Congress appears to be non-committal on the issue: a caste census has the potential of introducing social realignments that may not necessarily translate into political dividends. The BJP,

understandably, is opposed to a caste census, fearing that it would alienate its traditional upper caste support base.' If option (a) is considered strongly, it is working as a conclusion rather than an assumption, because the assumption is taken as a base of the argument. Hence (c).

91. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage states, "The rapid escalation of this case to a seven-judge bench, bypassing the traditional review process, was unprecedented." This suggests that the final word on marriage equality might still be pending, as the court has shown a willingness to revisit decisions in an unprecedented manner. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage indicates that the court has the ability to self-correct and has hinted at the possibility of revisiting decisions. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage specifically states that the NN Global case was handled in an unprecedented manner, not traditionally. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage criticizes the Indian judicial system for its prolonged processes, not for swift and final judgments. Hence (c).

92. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage states, "The Supreme Court's decisions can be unpredictable, influenced by more than just legal arguments. While hope remains, the unpredictability of the court's decisions underscores the importance of not solely relying on having a strong legal case." This makes it clear that the unpredictability of the court's decisions necessitates a broader approach than just relying on legal arguments. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage explicitly states that the court's decisions are influenced by more than just legal arguments. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage suggests that the NN Global case could set a precedent for intra-court appeals. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage criticizes the Indian judicial system for its prolonged processes, not for being efficient and quick. Hence (c).

93. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage states, "This recent decision might add another layer to the process, further delaying final judgments." This indicates that the author suggests the NN Global case could complicate the judicial process further. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage does not suggest that the decision will make the judicial system more efficient. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage states that the decision challenges the court's image of finality and authority, not reinforces it. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage emphasizes the unpredictability of the court's decisions, not increased predictability. Hence (b).

94. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage states, "However, its ability to self-correct offers hope for the LGBTQ community." This clearly reflects the author's opinion that the Supreme Court's ability to revisit its decisions provides some hope. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage suggests that despite its conservative history, the court's ability to self-correct offers hope. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage explicitly draws a parallel between the NN Global case and the issue of marriage equality, suggesting that the former could set a precedent for the latter. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage criticizes the Indian judicial system for its prolonged processes, not for its efficiency. Hence (c).

95. Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) is correct. The passage states, "The court's deviation from standard procedure in the NN Global case could set a precedent for intra-court appeals, allowing cases to be revisited by differently-composed benches." This suggests that the author views this deviation as a potential silver lining for those advocating for marriage equality, as it shows the court's willingness to revisit decisions. Option (b) is incorrect as the passage explicitly states that the court's decisions are influenced by more than just legal arguments. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage suggests that the decision might add another layer to the process, further delaying final judgments, rather than making the system more efficient. Option (d) is incorrect as the passage states that the decision challenges the court's image of finality and authority. Hence (a).

96. Ans. d

Sol. Option (d) is correct. It is understood from the first two lines of the second paragraph, "The court's deviation from standard procedure in the NN Global case could set a precedent for intra-court appeals, allowing cases to be revisited by differently-composed benches. Option (d) is explicitly understood from the above lines. Hence (d).

97. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. Statement I cannot be inferred because the population of Muslim will remain majority in India, always. Statement II cannot be inferred because India is already a secular country and increase in population of Muslim does not make country "more secular" because other religions also count. Statement III can be inferred because the author suggested in the passage that BJP wants to enforce a Uniform Civil Code that outlaws polygamy. Hence (b).

98. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. If the BJP is with Muslims and there is no problem regarding population of Muslims then there is no point in discussing this passage. It contradicts the passage. Option (a) is incorrect because this option portrays Muslim as one of the vulnerable classes and the passage aims at considering Muslims as one of the minorities that needs upliftment. Option (c) is incorrect but it does satisfy that Muslims have given opportunity to flourish on constitutional grounds. Options (a) and (c) are strengthening the passage. Hence (b).

99. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The government is aiming for similar practises to be prohibited in the country which will be key to balance the population growth. Otherwise, it could outnumber the Hindus in the country. Option (a) is incorrect because author wants to prohibit polygamy to continue among Muslim society. It is not an illegal activity. Option (c) is incorrect because nothing of the past is given hence we cannot assume for the past. Hence (b).

100. Ans. d

Sol. Option (d) is correct. The population of Muslim in India will be maximum as compared to other countries. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage says that Muslim population in India has always been under-represented in the Lok Sabha that does not mean no representation. Option (b) is incorrect because the inference can be seen clearly in the passage. Option (c) is incorrect because we can see from the figures in the passage and also Muslims practises polygamy which more procreation of children likely to be Muslim. Hence (d).

101. Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) is correct. It is strengthening the idea of the author because the passage suggests BJP and Hindu's view about the practise of polygamy is a threat and the passage also holds the idea of how fast-growing population of Muslims is a threat. But the point of the author is that it is not the case that BPJ accused Muslims in the passage. Option (b) does not affect the passage and author's idea because the passage holds the idea of how fast-growing population of Muslims is a threat not as a reason of communal violence. Option (c) is incorrect because Hindu based government is now possibly looking ways to outlaws polygamy, that doesn't mean it will further limit the rights of Muslims. It actually does not affect the passage. Hence (a).

102. Ans. d

Sol. Option (d) is correct. Option (a) is incorrect as it is stated in the fourth line of the passage that 'Not all the projections about the phenomenal growth of the Muslim population may be correct.' Option (b) is ruled out on the basis of the following sentence from the passage, 'Even the Indian held Kashmir state has been illegally converted into a centrally controlled Union territory.' Option (c) is incorrect as the passage states that, Indian Constitution and successive governments failed to ensure physical security to the Muslim minority (as also other minorities). None of the above options are true. Hence (d).

103. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage states that when an experience is named, it shifts from being an individual problem to a societal one, thereby encouraging collective action. For example, the term "discrimination" began to be applied to the treatment of women in the late 1960s, framing it as a societal issue. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage argues that new terminology serves a critical function and does not trivialize issues. It states that these terms are "often dismissed as trendy buzzwords" but actually "serve a critical function." Option (c) is incorrect because the passage does not claim that new terms are coined by the media to caricature social movements. It does mention that the term "male chauvinism" was quickly caricatured by the media, but this is not the main point about the role of new terminology. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage states that new

terminology has the effect of making long-standing issues seem "fresh and urgent," not outdated and irrelevant. Hence (b).

104. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage states that the term "mansplaining" gained traction as a feminist issue after it was coined, thereby empowering victims to speak out. It shifted the debate and made it harder for detractors to dismiss the issue outright. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage does not discuss the impact of new terms on the frequency of the issues they describe. It focuses on how these terms empower victims and shift the discourse. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage does not mention any criticism of the term "weaponized incompetence" for being too vague. It talks about how new terms like this rekindle debates and make issues seem fresh and urgent. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage actually states that terms like "mental load" have found their way into legal discussions during divorce proceedings, contradicting the idea that they have been largely ignored. Hence (b).

105. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage states that the choice of the term "sexism" in 1968 lent the feminist cause a level of seriousness and dignity that it had previously lacked. This shows that the author believes new terms can elevate the status of social causes. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage does not claim that terminology is primarily a tool for media manipulation. It does mention that the term "male chauvinism" was caricatured by the media, but this is not the focus of the passage's argument about the role of terminology. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage argues that new terms serve a critical function in shifting discourse and empowering victims, rather than serving as a distraction. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage highlights the positive impact of new terminology in activist movements, making it unlikely that the author would agree that movements should avoid coining new terms. Hence (c).

106. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage states that the introduction of terms like "mental load" and "weaponized incompetence" have rekindled debates about the unequal distribution of household labor. This makes it a necessary inference that new terms can reignite discussions about long-standing issues. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage does not claim that all new terms are immediately accepted by society. It discusses how some terms gain traction and shift discourse, but it doesn't say this happens universally. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage mentions only one instance where the media caricatured a term ("male chauvinism"). It does not make a general claim that the media always caricatures terms related to social issues. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage specifically states that terms like "mental load" have found their way into legal discussions during divorce proceedings, contradicting the idea that new terms have no impact on legal discussions. Hence (c).

107. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage states that when an experience is named, it shifts from being an individual problem to a societal one. This structural framing encourages collective action, as was the case when the term "discrimination" began to be applied to the treatment of women in the late 1960s. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage argues that naming a social phenomenon makes it harder for detractors to dismiss the issue outright. For example, the term "mansplaining" shifted the debate and made it more difficult for people to dismiss the issue. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage does not claim that naming a social phenomenon leads to immediate legal reforms. It does mention that some terms have found their way into legal discussions, but it doesn't say this results in immediate reforms. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage states that new terminology makes long-standing issues appear "fresh and urgent," contradicting the idea that it makes the issue less urgent in the public eye. Hence (b).

108. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. It is understood from the following lines of the second paragraph of the passage, 'The new terminology has the effect of making long-standing issues seem fresh and urgent, thereby attracting public attention and debate. But there's another, perhaps more subtle, impact of naming social phenomena. It provides victims with a form of dignity, empowering them to speak out. When an experience is named, it shifts from being an individual problem to a societal one. This structural framing encourages collective action.' Option (a) seems

correct but is not the answer as the construction of the sentence is in such a manner as would indicate that somehow or the other the feminists had to bring themselves into the limelight. Option (b) is ruled out as it distorts the author's argument in the last paragraph. Hence (c).

Section E-Quantitative Techniques

109. Ans. c

Sol. COMMON EXPLANATION,

Let the monthly incomes of Vidhi, Vidhan and Vidyut is $6x$, $7x$ and $4x$ respectively.

Now, -Vidyut's monthly income is Rs.8000 less than Vidhi's monthly income.

$$6x - 4x = 8000 \Rightarrow 2x = 8000 \Rightarrow x = 4000$$

Therefore,

Incomes of Vidhi, Vidhan and Vidyut is 24000, 28000 and 16000 respectively.

Now,

The total monthly expenditure on food by all three friends is Rs.7000 less than Vidyut's monthly income.

So, the total monthly expenditure on food by all three friends = $16000 - 7000 = 9000$

Let the monthly food expenditure of Vidhan = y

So, the monthly food expenditure of Vidhi = $y - 1000$

The monthly food expenditure of Vidyut = $y + 1000$

Now,

$$y + y - 1000 + y + 1000 = 9000 \Rightarrow y = 3000$$

Therefore, the monthly expenditure on food of Vidhi, Vidhan and Vidyut are 2000, 3000 and 4000 respectively.

The total rent for the apartment is five times Vidhan's expenditure on food.

So, the total rent for the apartment = $5 \times 3000 = 15000$

	Income	Ex. On food	Ex. On rent	Savings
Vidhi	24000	2000	5000	$24000 - 7000 = 17000$
Vidhan	28000	3000	5000	$28000 - 8000 = 20000$
Vidyut	16000	4000	5000	$16000 - 9000 = 7000$
Total		9000	15000	

Now ATQ,

$$\text{Required \% difference} = \frac{8000}{28000} = \frac{8}{28} = \frac{2}{7} = 28.57\%$$

Hence, option (c) is correct.

110. Ans. b

Sol. Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

$$\text{Average} = \frac{(17000 + 20000 + 7000)}{3} = 14666.66$$

Hence, option (b) is correct.

111. Ans. a

Sol. Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

$$\text{Ratio} = 2000:3000 = 2:3$$

Hence, option (a) is correct.

112. Ans. d

Sol. Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

$$\text{New monthly income of Vidyut} = 16000 \times 125\% = 20000$$

$$\text{New expenditure on food and rent} = 9000 \times 120\% = 10800$$

$$\text{New savings} = 20000 - 10800 = 9200$$

$$\% \text{ change in savings} = \frac{(9200 - 7000)}{7000} = 31.42\%$$

Hence, option (d) is correct.

113. Ans. a

Sol. COMMON EXPLANATION,

Boats	Speed in Downstream	Speed in upstream	Speed of boat in still water	Speed of stream
A	$210/10 = 21$ km/hr	$108/12 = 9$ km/hr	$(21 + 9)/2 = 15$ km/hr	$(21-9)/2 = 6$ km/hr
B	$180/9 = 20$ km/hr	$70/7 = 10$ km/hr	$(20 + 10)/2 = 15$ km/hr	$(20-10)/2 = 5$ km/hr
C	$112/8 = 14$ km/hr	$128/16 = 8$ km/hr	$(14 + 8)/2 = 11$ km/hr	$(14 - 8)/2 = 3$ km/hr
D	$85/5 = 17$ km/hr	$78/6 = 13$ km/hr	$(17 + 13)/2 = 15$ km/hr	$(17 - 13)/2 = 2$ km/hr

Now ATQ,

Sum = $15 + 15 + 11 + 15 = 56$ km/hr

Hence, option (a) is correct.

114. Ans. c

Sol. Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Required % difference = $(18 - 38)/38 = 20/38 = 50\%$ (approx....)

Hence, option (c) is correct.

115. Ans. d

Sol. Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Average = $(6 + 5 + 3 + 2)/4 = 16/4 = 4$ km/hr

Hence, option (d) is correct.

116. Ans. b

Sol. Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Ratio = $20:8 = 5:2$

Hence, option (b) is correct.

117. Ans. b

Sol. COMMON EXPLANATION,

	Total	Male	Female
Coca-Cola	1200	$1200 \times 80\% = 960$	$1200 \times 20\% = 240$
Thums-up	$1200 \times 125\% = 1500$	$1500 \times 3/5 = 900$	$1500 \times 2/5 = 600$
Sprite	$1200 \times 75\% = 900$	$900 \times 1/3 = 300$	$900 \times 2/3 = 600$
Pepsi	$(1200 + 1500)/2 = 1350$	$1350 \times 1/3 = 450$	$1350 \times 2/3 = 900$

Now ATQ,

Average = $(240 + 600 + 600 + 900)/4 = 2340/4 = 585$

Hence, option (b) is correct.

118. Ans. d

Sol. Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Required % difference = $(750 - 900)/900 = 150/900 = 1/6 = 16.66\%$

Hence, option (d) is correct.

119. Ans. a

Sol. Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Ratio = $240 + 600 : 600 + 900 = 840 : 1500 = 84 : 150 = 42 : 75 = 14 : 25$

Hence, option (a) is correct.

120. Ans. c

Sol. Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Difference = $1200 - 450 = 750$

Hence, option (c) is correct.

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The concepts discussed in class as well as mocks, really helped with strengthening my fundamentals. I was in constant touch with my mentors, who helped me a lot with my strategy & gave mocks earnestly.

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