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MOCK COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST 2024-25



MOCK CLAT 26

ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS

SECTION-A : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

- (d) Option (d) is the correct answer because the passage is stating about the punishment of death penalty given to eight Indian nationals in Qatar and the commutation of such death penalty after the Indian Prime Minister's intervention in form of meeting with the Emir of Qatar. Option (a) is incorrect because the death penalty was not invalidated but was commuted to other punishment according to the passage. Invalidation makes the punishment illegal while commutation reduces the punishment to less severe form. Option (b) is incorrect because the punishment of death penalty was not fitting and there was intervention of the Indian Prime Minister to commute the sentence to a lesser punishment. Option (c) is incorrect because the intervention was for commutation of the punishment, not for cancellation of it.
- (d) Option (d) is the correct answer because as per the passage, when the Indian prime minister met the Emir of Qatar then the death penalty of the six Indian nationals was commuted. This has been stated in the last paragraph of the passage. Option (a) is incorrect because there was no mention of any international pressure on Qatar in the passage. Option (b) is incorrect because the Indian officials gave consular and legal access to the six nationals but there was no mention of approaching an international forum. Option (c) is incorrect because the Indian nationals did not clarify the law but the intervention by the prime minister of India was the main and immediate reason for the commutation of the death penalty.
- (a) Option (a) is the correct answer because the passage is stating about the imposition of death penalty on six Indian nationals in Qatar on some charges and the Indian Prime Minister rescuing them from death punishment by diplomacy and the subsequent commutation of the death penalty. Option (b) is incorrect because the punishment was not cancelled; it was commuted from death penalty to some lesser punishment. Option (c) is incorrect because the intervention was a political and diplomatic one by the Indian PM; it was not a legal intervention. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage states about the death penalty being commuted. The severity of the punishment is reduced by the intervention of the Indian Prime Minister.
- (a) Option (a) is the correct answer because the passage mentions: "The Qatar Appeal Court has given this decision. The Indian Ambassador to Qatar was present in the Court during the hearing, as also the families of the concerned ex-navy officers." This indicates that there was representation from Indian officials. Option (b) is incorrect because the duration of the imprisonment is not made public by the Court. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage mentions Doha-based Dahra Global to be the employer of the eight Indian nationals; Doha is a capital of Qatar. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage mentions that consular access along with punishment commutation happened after PM Modi's intervention.
- (c) Option (c) is the correct answer because the passage mentions: "The Indian Foreign Ministry has published a statement in this matter. It gives information about the hearings of this case." This makes Foreign Ministry to the right answer. Option (a) is incorrect because ministry of Home Affairs will not be making statements about foreign matters. It is generally for internal matters. Option (b) is incorrect because there is no ministry of International affairs mentioned in the

- passage. Option (d) is incorrect because there is no Diplomatic Ministry present anywhere.
6. (b) Option (b) is the correct answer because the passage mentions that there is no formal disclosure of charges yet there have been allegations that espionage charges were imposed on the eight nationals. Option (a) is incorrect because there is no formal disclosure of charges yet there are allegations in some UK dailies that it was on charges of espionage. Option (c) is incorrect because the espionage was related to Israel, not India. Option (d) is incorrect because the espionage was for the purpose of some issues related to Israel. It is not stated to be for the purpose of finance.
7. (b) The correct answer is Option (b). "They won a district election for the first time since their founding." This is directly stated in the passage, mentioning that "Last summer it won a district election outright for the first time since being founded in 2013." A is incorrect because, although the passage mentions the AfD lying second in national polls and leading in three eastern states, this is not specifically identified as the achievement of last summer. This option is designed to confuse candidates with partially correct information. Option (c) is a trap answer. The passage does not mention that the AfD secured a majority in the national parliament. This choice might seem plausible if a candidate remembers the AfD's growing popularity but doesn't recall the specific achievement. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage does not discuss the recognition of the party's co-leader as a significant achievement. This option is designed to mislead those who might remember the mention of the AfD's co-leader, Alice Weidel, in a different context.
8. (c) The correct answer is Option (c). "The government's struggle with multiple challenges and the AfD's exploitation of insecurities." This is directly supported by the passage, which states, "As chancellor Olaf Scholz's coalition government has struggled to navigate the multiple challenges of Covid, Ukraine, the cost of living crisis and the green transition, the AfD has exploited widespread insecurity and hardship for its own unpleasant ends." Option (a) is incorrect because the passage does not mention the Eurozone crisis or fiscal conservatism as factors for the AfD's popularity. This option might lure candidates who associate right-wing parties with such issues. Option (b) is a trap, as the passage does not specifically mention traditional cultural values and national heritage as reasons for the AfD's popularity. Candidates might be misled by common stereotypes about right-wing parties. Option (d) is incorrect. While economic concerns are often a factor in political shifts, the passage does not specifically cite rising unemployment rates and economic reforms as reasons for the AfD's popularity. This choice preys on assumptions about typical political issues.
9. (c) The correct answer is Option (c). "To stand against the increasing influence of far-right extremism in politics." This is directly supported by the passage, which mentions that the demonstration was to "defend democracy" in response to the AfD's plans for forced mass deportations, indicating a stand against far-right extremism. Option (a) is incorrect because the demonstration was not in support of the AfD, but rather in opposition to its views, as indicated by the passage. Option (b) is a misleading choice. Although economic issues are mentioned in the passage, the demonstration's purpose was not to protest the government's economic policies but to defend democratic values against far-right extremism. Option (d) is incorrect as there is no mention in the passage of commemorating Potsdam's historical significance. This Option could mislead candidates who might over interpret the significance of the location of the demonstration.
10. (b) The correct answer is Option (b). "They distanced themselves from the meeting but did not condemn the attendees." This is directly supported by the passage, which states, "The AfD's leadership has distanced itself from the meeting, but failed to condemn those who attended." Option (a) is incorrect because the passage does not mention the AfD leadership openly supporting the plan. This option might mislead candidates who infer this from the overall tone of the passage regarding the AfD. Option (c) is a trap answer. While denial is a common reaction to allegations, the passage specifically mentions that the leadership distanced themselves but did not categorically deny their involvement or support. Option (d) is incorrect as there is no mention in the passage of the leadership calling for an internal investigation. This Option could mislead candidates who might assume this as a typical response to such allegations.
11. (b) The correct answer is Option (b). "The agency has classified party organizations in some states as extremist." This is supported by the passage, which states, "Germany's domestic intelligence agency has previously classified party organisations in eight of the country's 16 federal states as either 'proven to be right-wing extremist' or 'suspected to be right-wing extremist'." Option (a) is incorrect because the passage does not indicate that the intelligence agency has supported the AfD; in fact, it suggests the opposite. Option (c) is a trap answer. While intelligence agencies often maintain a degree of neutrality, the passage specifically mentions the agency's action against the AfD, making neutrality incorrect in this context. Option (d) is incorrect as there is no mention in the passage of the intelligence agency providing security services at AfD events. This Option could mislead candidates who might assume typical roles of intelligence agencies.
12. (a) The correct answer is Option (a). "Banning the AfD by the federal constitutional court, risking reinforcement of its anti-establishment image." The passage mentions that there have been calls for the party to be banned, which might be difficult and potentially counterproductive as it could reinforce the AfD's anti-establishment credentials. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage does not suggest open

debates with AfD leaders as a strategy. This Option could mislead candidates who might consider debate a typical political strategy. Option (c) is a trap answer. While stricter laws could be a conceivable strategy, the passage specifically discusses the possibility of banning the AfD, not implementing broader legal restrictions on its activities. Option (d) is incorrect as the passage explicitly mentions maintaining a political cordon sanitaire to keep the AfD out of any governing coalition, not forming a coalition with them. This Option could mislead candidates who might consider coalition governments a common political solution.

13. (a) Option (a) is the correct answer because the passage is stating about the negative stereotypes that are put on women leaders in the areas of politics and corporate fields *inter alia* (among other things) despite them rising from pure merit and competency. There will be calling of such leaders by the name of "ice queen" or "weak" or "cheerleaders" to negate their competency and strength. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage also talks about political as well as corporate leaders. It is not limited to political leaders only. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage also states about political leaders along with business or corporate ones. It is not confined to business women leaders and their issues. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage is stating about corporate and political leaders. There is no confinement to corporate roles alone.
14. (d) Option (d) is the correct answer because the passage mentions that if women are unemotional then they are termed as an "ice queen" and unsympathetic power monger. They are not considered ideal despite not showing or choosing to show emotions. They will be negatively stereotyped regardless of having ideal leader qualities. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage has political leaders like Chinchilla, Palin etc. and corporate leaders like Wintour and Hewes. It also has Cabane who is an academic in a University. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage mentions that terms for addressing single women are endearing while for single women is related to old age and decay. Option (c) is incorrect because expression of anger by men connotes status while such anger expression by women reduces their competency in the language of the passage.
15. (a) Option (a) is the correct answer because the passage mentions: "Chinchilla believes the most pervasive stereotype is that women are "weak." Women generally lead by building consensus while men generally do regardless of consensus. "We understand success not as the result of just one person but as the result of a team," she said. "[It's a] different way of dealing with power [that] is misunderstood as a kind of weakness by persons." Therefore, making decisions with consensus and keeping the team as the center makes people term women as weak. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage mentions male leaders taking decisions regardless of consensus. Option (c) is incorrect because team's collective opinion is called as "consensus" which is taken in account by female

leaders. Option (d) is incorrect because their warm and feminine behavior makes them to be termed as "cheerleaders", not weak.

16. (a) Option (a) is the correct answer because "catch-22" in the context of the passage means that women leaders are regarded as incompetent to lead when showing emotions or "ice queens" or unsympathetic power mongers when being ultra-professional with no expression of emotion. Both behaviours are negatively stereotyped and there is impossibility in which a person should behave to lead to better reception. Option (b) is incorrect because catch-22 is an impossible situation where both types of behavior are not acceptable and there is dilemma in the person about the solution to the situation. Option (c) is incorrect because the two types of behaviours are not satiating or satisfying but they are equally denounced. Option (d) is incorrect because there is no positivity in extreme behaviours but there is impossibility in which method or behaviour to adopt to lead to a solution.
17. (d) Option (d) is the correct answer because the author mentions that expression of anger by women makes them being termed as incompetent in the workplace. Masculinity is also a stereotype which is negatively imposed on women; assertiveness must not make a woman to be termed as "masculine". Option (a) is incorrect because unemotional and fully professional attitude by women makes them to be termed as "ice queen" i.e. cold-blooded and unsympathetic power mongers. Option (b) is incorrect because emotional women leaders are termed as "weak" and using salty language to induce tears. Option (c) is incorrect because warm and feminine attitude by women has been stated to have made them being termed as "cheerleaders".
18. (a) Option (a) is the correct answer because the passage mentions that anger and staying single are behaviours which are considered a symbol of status in men while they make women unattractive and incompetent for work. These behaviours are not exalted or glorified in females. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage states that women leaders are considered conniving despite having risen due to their merit and competency; they have to prove their merit and competency. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage mentions that women leaders who are single and lonely are considered to be spending more time in the workplace. Option (d) is incorrect because appointment of women on boards of corporate places is taken as tokenism to fulfill the goals of diversity than their real utility and skill in the role they are appointed.
19. (c) The passage mentions that Gold's Gym informed Arman Ali that he could use their facilities, but an additional amount would be charged for a personal trainer. This is the basis of the contention.
- Incorrect Options:**
Option (a) Arman Ali objected to Gold Gym's charging him for the use of an elliptical in their gym: The passage does not specify the use of an elliptical or any particular equipment.

Option (b) Arman Ali objected to Gold Gym's charging him for the use of a treadmill in their gym: The passage does not mention the specific equipment.
Option (d) Arman Ali objected to Gold Gym's charging him for the use of a personal trainer in order to avail of the gym's kick-boxing lessons: The passage does not mention kick-boxing lessons.

20. (d) The passage mentions that Gold's Gym contended that it is not a 'State' or 'other authority' within the meaning of Article 12 of the Constitution of India and is purely a private entity.

Incorrect Options:

Option (a) The gym said that they don't need to take care of all their members' needs: This is not mentioned in the passage.

Option (b) The gym said that members have to pay for any service they use: This is a general statement and not specified in the passage.

Option (c) The gym held that serving disabled people is not their responsibility: The passage does not explicitly state this.

21. (b) The passage indicates that the Gauhati High Court held that even a private entity has a duty to ensure that its facilities are friendly to the differently-abled.

Incorrect Options:

Option (a) Private enterprises are not bound by the rules meant for public enterprises: The passage contradicts this statement.

Option (c) Private enterprises do not need to worry about the disabled: The court's response suggests otherwise.

Option (d) Disability needs to be addressed differently: The court's response emphasizes the duty of private entities.

22. (b) The passage mentions that Arman Ali, the petitioner, suffers from Cerebral Palsy.

Incorrect Options

Option (a) Down syndrome: Not mentioned in the passage.

Option (c) Cervical spondylitis: Not mentioned in the passage.

Option (d) Sciatica: Not mentioned in the passage.

23. (c) The passage states that the court criticized the way the gym responded to the plea, suggesting that filing a better affidavit might have influenced the outcome.

Incorrect Options:

Option (a) By settling out of court with Arman Ali: This is not mentioned in the passage.

Option (b) By paying Justice Ujjal Bhuyan to dismiss the petition: There is no indication of bribery or corruption in the passage.

Option (d) By filing a subsequent petition: This is not suggested in the passage.

24. (a) The primary focus of the passage is on the Gauhati High Court's judgment, which emphasizes that even private entities have a duty to ensure that their facilities are friendly to differently-abled individuals. The court's response to Arman Ali's petition against Gold's Gym is part of this broader theme, making option (a) the correct choice.

Incorrect Options:

Option (b) Arman Ali's petition against Gold's Gym and the court's response: While this is a component of the passage, it does not capture the broader theme addressed by the Gauhati High Court.

Option (c) The history of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act: The passage briefly mentions the 2016 Act, but it is not the central theme.

Option (d) The challenges faced by individuals with disabilities in accessing private establishments: This is a specific aspect touched upon in the passage, but it does not represent the main idea.

SECTION -B : CURRENT AFFAIRS, INCLUDING GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

25. (c) The government is planning to introduce the draft Explosives Bill, 2024, as a replacement for the Explosives Act, 1884, which it aims to revoke. According to a report in The Economic Times (ET), in a document open for public consultation, the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has proposed raising fines for violation of regulations and enhancing the efficiency of licensing procedures.

26. (d) Under the provisions of the draft bill, if a licensee engages in manufacturing, importing, or exporting in violation of any regulations, they may face imprisonment for up to three years, a fine of Rs 1,00,000, or both. In contrast, the current Explosives Act stipulates a prison term of three years and a fine of Rs 50,000 for such violations.

Under the provisions of the new bill, if someone is found in possession, using, selling, or transporting any explosive in violation of the regulations, they may face imprisonment for up to two years, a fine of Rs 50,000, or both. In the current legislation, the fine stands at Rs 3,000.

27. (b) Imprisonment for up to three years, a fine of Rs 1,00,000, or both

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28. (b) To regulate the manufacture and use of explosives
The objective of the Explosives Act, 1884 was to regularize the hazardous licensed premises dealing with commercial explosives for public safety but the objective of the Explosives Substance Act, 1906 was to penalize.

29. (c) The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade is a central government department under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in India.

The Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion was established in 1995 and has been reconstituted in the year 2000 with the merger of the Department of Industrial Development.

The DPIIT is responsible for formulating and implementing the Industrial Policy in India. This includes developing strategies to support industry growth in alignment with national development goals and objectives.

30. (d) The Ministry of Commerce and Industry administers two departments, the Department of Commerce and the Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade. The head of the Ministry is a Minister of Cabinet rank.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry is the head of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and one of the cabinet ministers of the Government of India. The first Minister of Commerce and Industry of independent India was Syama Prasad Mukherjee. The current Minister is Piyush Goyal of the Bharatiya Janata Party. Goyal took over from Suresh Prabhu on 31 May 2019.

31. (c) On its administration, the genetic material of the part of coronavirus is expressed which generates an immune response. Covishield vaccine is developed by AstraZeneca and the University of Oxford. It is the Indian variant AstraZen of AZD1222.

Covishield vaccine is developed and manufactured by the Pune-based Serum Institute of India(SII) through a license from AstraZeneca and Oxford. AstraZen It is supposed that the immune system of the body will recognize this protein as a threat and work on building antibodies against it.

32. (d) Covishield vaccine is based on the platform which uses a recombinant, replication-deficient Chimpanzee adenovirus vector encoding the SARS-CoV-2 Spike (S) glycoprotein.

The Serum Institute of India produced a COVID-19 vaccine named Covishield but not using mRNA platform.

It has been prepared using the viral vector platform. In the vaccine, a chimpanzee adenovirus – ChAdOx1 – has been modified to enable it to carry the COVID-19 spike protein into the cells of humans.

This cold virus is basically incapable of infecting the receiver, but can very well teach the immune system to prepare a mechanism against such viruses.

The same technology was used to prepare vaccines for viruses like Ebola. Statement 1 is incorrect.

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It is supposed that the immune system of the body will recognize this protein as a threat and work on building antibodies against it.

33. (a) - It is the world's first registered vaccine based on a well-studied human adenovirus vector platform.
- The Sputnik V vaccine has been developed by the Gamaleya National Research Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology in Moscow.
- It uses two different viruses that cause the common cold (adenovirus) in humans.
- The adenoviruses are weakened so they cannot replicate in humans and cannot cause disease.
- The gene from adenovirus, which causes the infection, is removed while a gene with the code of a protein from another virus spike is inserted.
34. (b) COVAXIN® (Whole Virion Inactivated Coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) Vaccine) is a white to off white, opalescent suspension free from extraneous particles containing 6 µg of Whole Virion, Inactivated (SARS-CoV-2) Antigen (strain NIV-2020-770). Covaxin is an "inactivated" vaccine that uses the killed SARS-CoV-2 virus and has no potential to infect or replicate once injected and just serves to uplift an immune response.
They contain inactivated viruses, which cannot infect a person but still can teach the immune system to prepare a defence mechanism against the active virus. It is developed with Whole-Virion Inactivated Vero Cell-derived technology.
That is, it contains inactivated viruses that cannot infect a person, but still can teach the immune system to prepare a defence mechanism against the active virus.
35. (c) According to several UK media reports, AstraZeneca has made the admission in court documents in connection with a case that alleges that the vaccine, developed with the University of Oxford, caused death and serious injury in dozens of cases.
The Serum Institute of India produced COVID-19 vaccine named Covishield but not using mRNA platform. It has been prepared using the viral vector platform. In the vaccine, a chimpanzee adenovirus - ChAdOx1 - has been modified to enable it to carry the COVID-19 spike protein into the cells of humans. This cold virus is basically incapable of infecting the receiver, but can very well teach the immune system to prepare a mechanism against such viruses.
36. (d) Serum Institute of India is an Indian biotechnology and biopharmaceuticals company, based in Pune. It was founded by Cyrus Poonawalla in 1966 and is a part of Cyrus Poonawalla Group
The Serum Institute of India produced COVID-19 vaccine named Covishield but not using mRNA platform. It has been prepared using the viral vector platform. In the vaccine, a chimpanzee adenovirus - ChAdOx1 - has been modified to enable it to carry the COVID-19 spike protein into the cells of humans. This cold virus is basically incapable of infecting the receiver, but can very well teach the immune system to prepare a mechanism against such viruses.
37. (c) The foundation of India's relationship with Bangladesh was laid in the 1971 Bangladesh Liberation War. India provided critical military and material support to assist Bangladesh in its fight for

independence from Pakistan. Despite this, relations soured within a few years as military regimes took control. There was a rise in anti-India sentiment in the mid-1970s over issues ranging from boundary disputes and insurgency to the sharing of water.

38. (d) India and Bangladesh are also engaged in regional cooperation through multilateral forums such as SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation), BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation) and Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA).
39. (a) India and Bangladesh share 54 common rivers, but only two treaties have been signed so far of Ganga Waters Treaty and The Kushiara River Treaty. The other major rivers, such as the Teesta and Feni are still under negotiation.
40. (a) Bilateral trade between India and Bangladesh has grown steadily over the last decade. Bangladesh has emerged as India's largest trade partner in South Asia, with bilateral trade reaching USD 18 billion in 2021-2022 from USD 10.8 billion in 2020-21, though there was a dip in 2022-23 due to the Covid-19 pandemic and the Russia-Ukraine War. India is also the second biggest trade partner of Bangladesh, with exports amounting to USD 2 billion in Indian markets. In 2022, both nations concluded a joint feasibility study on a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA). The CEPA gains additional significance as Bangladesh is set to lose its Least Developed Country (LDC) status after 2026, thereby losing its duty-free and quota-free market access in India.
41. (c) Here is the length of Bangladesh border with Indian states and the total length:
- West Bengal - 2217 km
 - Assam - 263 km
 - Meghalaya - 443 km
 - Tripura - 856 km
 - Mizoram - 318 km
 - Total length of India-Bangladesh border: 4,097 km
42. (d) The project has been implemented by the Bangladesh-India Friendship Power Company Limited which is a 50:50 Joint Venture company between India's NTPC Ltd and Bangladesh Power Development Board. These projects will strengthen connectivity and energy security in the region. The Maitree Super Thermal Power Project, under an Indian Concessional Financing Scheme loan of 1.6 billion US dollars, is a 1320 MW Super Thermal Power Plant located in Rampal in the Khulna Division of Bangladesh.
43. (a) The 26th Amendment to the Constitution, adopted in 1971, says that anyone over 18 is allowed to vote. In 1965, Congress passed the Voting Rights Act. This law guaranteed that the federal government would intervene if any state attempted to deny a citizen's voting rights because of race. As a result of this act, millions of African Americans in the South were allowed to register to vote for the first time.

44. (d) If you're a US citizen and you're 18 or over, you should be eligible to vote in the presidential election, which takes place every four years. Usually a winner is declared on the night of the election, but in 2020 it took a few days to count all the votes.
45. (a) Throughout the years the traditional inauguration has been altered, especially when a seated president died. For instance, following Pres. Abraham Lincoln's death in 1865, Vice Pres. Andrew Johnson privately took the presidential oath in his residence in Washington, D.C. After John F. Kennedy was assassinated in 1963, Lyndon B. Johnson was sworn in as president on Air Force One while the plane sat at Dallas's airport. The inauguration of Joe Biden in 2021 took place amid a public health emergency, the COVID-19 pandemic, and followed by only two weeks a violent assault on the Capitol by supporters of Biden's defeated opponent, Donald J. Trump.
46. (b) American women were not allowed to vote at the national level until 1920. The 19th Amendment to the Constitution was passed that year, and the following November millions of American women voted in the presidential election for the first time.
47. (b) Inauguration Day takes place on January 20 at the U.S. Capitol building in Washington D.C. First, the Vice President is sworn in, followed by the President. Both officially become President and Vice President after reciting the oath of office which has been used since the late 18th century. The U.S. constitutions requirements for a presidential candidate are: A natural-born citizen of the United States A resident of the United States for 14 years At least 35 years old A natural-born citizen is someone born with U.S. citizenship.
48. (d) As was the case with the Constitution at the time of its creation, the original inauguration day for the new president and vice president was March 4. With the Twelfth Amendment's provisions, it was made clear that if a new president was not decided by that calendar day, the elected vice president would perform those corresponding duties in the meantime. The Twentieth Amendment in 1933 later changed the inauguration day to January 20.
49. (c) Thirty-six countries have been consistently featured in the GRFC analyses since 2016, reflecting continuing years of acute hunger, and currently representing 80 percent of the world's most hungry. In 2023, more than 705,000 people were at the Catastrophe (IPC/CH Phase 5) level of food insecurity and at risk of starvation – the highest number in the GRFC's reporting history and up fourfold since 2016.
50. (d) In 2023, more than 705,000 people were at the Catastrophe (IPC/CH Phase 5) level of food insecurity and at risk of starvation – the highest number in the GRFC's reporting history and up fourfold since 2016. The current situation in the Gaza Strip accounts for 80 percent of those facing imminent famine, along with South Sudan, Burkina Faso, Somalia and Mali. According to the GRFC 2024 future outlook, around 1.1 million people in the Gaza Strip and 79 000 people

in South Sudan are projected to be in Catastrophe (IPC/CH Phase 5) by July 2024, bringing the total amount of people projected in this phase to almost 1.3 million.

51. (a) The Sudan faced the largest deterioration due to conflict, with 8.6 million more people facing high levels of acute food insecurity as compared with 2022. The current situation in the Gaza Strip accounts for 80 percent of those facing imminent famine, along with South Sudan, Burkina Faso, Somalia and Mali. In 2023, the world experienced its hottest year on record and climate related shocks impacted populations, with episodes of severe floods, storms, droughts, wildfires, and pest and disease outbreaks. António Guterres is the current Secretary-General of UN.
52. (b) Children and women are at the forefront of these hunger crises, with over 36 million children under 5 years of age acutely malnourished across 32 countries, the report shows. Acute malnutrition worsened in 2023, particularly among people displaced because of conflict and disasters. Thirty-six countries have been consistently featured in the GRFC analyses since 2016, reflecting continuing years of acute hunger, and currently representing 80 percent of the world's most hungry. There has also been an increase of 1 million people facing Emergency (IPC/CH Phase 4) levels of acute food insecurity across 39 countries and territories, with the biggest increase in the Sudan.

SECTION – C: LEGAL REASONING

53. (a) **Section 505 of the IPC:** This section applies when someone publishes or circulates information likely to cause fear or alarm. Nandini's message about the exam potentially spreading illness does create fear among the students. Thus, Option (a) is correct. Option (b) is negated as Section 52 of DMA covers makes a false claim for obtaining "any relief, assistance, repair, reconstruction or other benefits" from any official authority, which is not the case here. Option (c) is not correct as Section 54 of DMA covers circulating a false alarm or warning regarding a disaster or its severity or magnitude. From the facts it is not clear that Nandini circulated a false news. Option (d) though correct but reasoning given is not correct.
54. (c) As per the passage, Section 505 of the IPC provides for imprisonment of three years or fine, or both, for those who publish or circulate anything which is likely to cause fear or alarm. Here, the facts suggest that bringing snake home and feeding it is dangerous. As a result, Option (c) is the best choice here. Option (a) is incorrect because it does not take into account the necessity of instilling fear and alarm in the minds of others; instead, it just makes X accountable for conveying a risky task. As a result, incorrect. Option (b) is incorrect because individuals who did not follow X perceived the activity as risky, causing fear or alarm. Option (d) is incorrect because it shifts X's accountability to others who performed such tasks.

Whereas the factual query just seeks X's liability. As a result, incorrect.

55. (a) Section 505 of the IPC provides for imprisonment of three years or fine, or both, for those who publish or circulate anything which is likely to cause fear or alarm. In the present case, both Chitra and X, who circulated a dangerous task to be accomplished by its followers leading to Chitra unleashing a cobra open in the society. Thus, both are liable under section 505. Hence, option A is correct as it accompanies Chitra's liability with that of X. Option (b) & (c) are negated as both are individually correct, making option A more appropriate. Option (d) is not correct as malafide intent has not been made an essential to attract punishment under Section 505.
56. (d) Option (a) is not correct as the fact that Karan has quarantined himself at home and did not allowed the workers who were employees at the local government hospital, and were acting under the orders of their superior, an authority under the DMA to take the sample, it sure does is a violation of section 51 of the DMA. Section 51 of the DMA provides for punishment for two kinds of offences: obstructing any officer or employee of the government or person authorised by any authority under the DMA in the discharge of their functions; and refusing to comply with any direction given by the authorities under the DMA. Punishment can extend to one year on conviction, or two years if the refusal leads to loss of lives or any imminent danger. In the present case the facts clearly shows that Karan has refused to comply with any direction given by the authorities under the DMA. Thus not option B but option (d) is correct. Option (c) is not correct as the statement suggests a vague and suggestive answer. By refusing to give his blood samples he has obstructed an employee working under the direction of his superior under DMA.
57. (a) Under Section 52 of the DMA, whoever makes a false claim for obtaining "any relief, assistance, repair, reconstruction or other benefits" from any official authority can be sentenced to a maximum of two years' imprisonment, and a fine will be imposed on the person. The correct answer will be option (a) as he did not filed a false claim for compensation with the District Magistrate. Karan claimed compensation even before his test results were available and it later turned out that he did not, in fact, have the illness. While it is understandable that Karan was worried about his test results, his claim was not fraudulent; therefore, option B cannot be the correct answer. Options (c) and (d) are both irrelevant to the question of whether Karan had violated Section 52 of the DMA, and therefore, neither of them can be the correct answer.
58. (c) Reference Lines: "Celebrities, influencers and virtual influencers presenting themselves as health experts or medical practitioners, when sharing information, promoting products or services or making any health-related claims, must provide clear disclaimers, ensuring the audience understands that their

endorsements should not be seen as a substitute for professional medical advice, diagnosis or treatment.”

Option (a) This option suggests that portraying an endorser in a lab coat within a clinical setting automatically implies sufficient expertise, thus negating the need for explicit disclaimers. This assumption is misleading as visual cues alone do not fulfill the legal requirements for clear communication about the endorser’s non-professional status in health-related promotions. The rules mandates that any representation that could be interpreted as professional advice must be accompanied by explicit disclaimers that the endorsements are not medical advice and that the endorser is not a health professional. Failing to provide such disclaimers can mislead consumers into overestimating the credibility of the claims, potentially leading to reliance on promotional material as medical advice. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b) This option is incorrect because it overlooks the requirement for clear disclaimers regarding the qualifications of the endorser. Even if Eva Glow’s statements are based on scientific research, the campaign must still disclose her non-professional status to prevent consumers from mistaking the endorsement for expert medical advice. The law requires transparency in advertising, especially in health-related claims, to protect consumers from misleading endorsements. Therefore, the accuracy of the information provided does not exempt the advertiser from the obligation to disclose the nature of the endorser’s qualifications clearly. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

Option (c) This option accurately identifies a likely violation of the new rules introduced by the government. The absence of explicit disclaimers clarifying that Eva Glow is not a certified health professional and that her endorsements are based on personal opinions or promotional scripts could mislead consumers. This oversight contravenes the explicit requirements for advertising health-related products, where potential health implications necessitate stringent adherence to transparency to safeguard consumer trust and well-being. Therefore, this omission likely constitutes a breach of legal advertising standards, making this campaign potentially liable under consumer protection laws focused on false and misleading advertising. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

Option (d) This option erroneously assumes that the lack of direct claims about guaranteed medical benefits removes the need for disclaimers about the endorsers’ qualifications. However, the Principle of Clear Disclaimers requires that any health-related endorsement, even indirectly suggesting medical benefits, must clearly state that the information is not a substitute for professional medical advice and that the endorsers are not health professionals. This requirement is designed to maintain a clear distinction between advertising and professional health advice, ensuring consumers are not misled about the nature of

the information provided, particularly in a context that might imply medical authority such as a clinical setting. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

59. (c) Reference Lines: “Qualified medical professionals and health experts must identify themselves as such when providing information, endorsing goods or services, or making any health-related claims.”

Option (a) This option is incorrect because merely being a well-known medical professional does not meet the requirement of explicitly identifying oneself as a qualified expert in specific fields relevant to the endorsed product. The Principle of Qualified Endorsement necessitates clear and explicit identification of a medical professional’s credentials, particularly when promoting health-related products. The assumption that his credentials are implied does not satisfy the legal standards intended to ensure consumer clarity and trust. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b) This option is incorrect because the reliance solely on scientific data regarding the drug’s effectiveness does not fulfill the obligation to clearly state the endorser’s medical qualifications. While the drug’s effectiveness may be scientifically supported, consumers also need transparent information about the qualifications of the endorsing medical professional to appropriately weigh the credibility of the endorsement. Therefore, omitting explicit mention of Dr. Blaze’s credentials does not adhere to the requisite standards of transparency. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

Option (c) This option is correct because it directly addresses the violation of the Principle of Qualified Endorsement. The promotional campaign’s failure to explicitly disclose Dr. Blaze’s specific qualifications as a cardiologist, particularly in a context where such credentials are directly relevant to the product being endorsed, likely constitutes a breach of the guidelines that require clear identification of medical professionals’ qualifications in endorsements. This is crucial for maintaining ethical standards and consumer trust in health-related advertisements. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

Option (d) This option is incorrect as it misunderstands the scope of legal requirements concerning the endorsement of medical products. Even if there are no false claims about the drug’s effectiveness, the clear identification of the endorser’s qualifications remains a separate and mandatory requirement. The principle aims to ensure that endorsements by medical professionals are transparent and verifiable, providing consumers with a reliable basis for assessing the credibility of the information provided. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

60. (a) Reference lines: It is stated that general wellness and health advice like ‘Drink Water and Stay Hydrated’, ‘Exercise Regularly and Be Physically Active’, etc. not linked to specific goods or services or that do not target a particular health condition or result, would be exempt from the regulations.

Option (a) This option is correct because Jill's advice about hydration, including lemon water, categorizes as general wellness tips, which typically do not require stringent medical disclaimers unless linked to specific medical treatments or conditions. Jill's regular reminders that she is not a medical professional further support the compliance by making clear the general nature of the advice. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

Option (b) This option is incorrect because while wearing a lab coat might suggest a certain level of authority, Jill's repeated disclaimers regarding her non-medical status effectively mitigate potential confusion about her qualifications. Thus, this alone does not breach advertising standards, assuming the overall context reaffirms the advice as general and non-medical. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

Option (c) This option is incorrect as being a registered company specializing in health-related content does not automatically ensure compliance with advertising standards. Compliance is based on the content and presentation of specific claims, the accuracy and clarity of information related to health, and the presence of necessary disclaimers, not merely on the company's registration status or area of specialization. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

Option (d) This option is incorrect because it misinterprets the requirement for scientific evidence. General wellness advice, like promoting hydration through lemon water, does not require the same level of scientific substantiation as would claims about treating specific health conditions. Such general advice is typically exempt from stringent evidence requirements unless it crosses into the territory of specific medical claims. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

61. (a) Reference Lines: "It is essential for these celebrities, influencers, and virtual influencers who pose as medical professionals or health experts to make a clear distinction between their personal opinions and expert counsel and to avoid making specific health claims without supporting evidence."

Option (a) This option is correct because:
Statement i: Influencers must clearly distinguish between personal opinions and expert counsel. This aligns with the need for transparency in communication to avoid misleading the public.

Statement iv: Celebrities must avoid making health claims unless they are supported by evidence, which is crucial to maintain credibility and prevent the spread of misinformation.

Option (b) This option is incorrect because:
Statement ii is false. Influencers are not allowed to make specific health claims without supporting evidence.

Statement iii is false. Virtual influencers are not exempt from ethical guidelines despite not being real individuals.

Option (c) This option is incorrect because: Statement ii is false. Influencers are not allowed to make specific health claims without supporting evidence.

Option (d) This option is incorrect because: Statement iii is false. Virtual influencers are not exempt from ethical guidelines despite not being real individuals.

62. (c) Reference Lines: In cases of false or misleading endorsements, under section 21(2) of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, the central consumer protection authority can impose fines on manufacturers and endorsers of up to ₹10 lakh, or ₹50 lakh in case of repeated violations, according to the rules.

Option (a) Incorrect: This option claims that the fine could be up to ₹50 lakh, suggesting this is a repeated violation. However, without explicit information provided about prior warnings or offenses, it is not possible to conclude that this incident constitutes a repeated violation. The claim about prior warnings is unsubstantiated by the scenario, making this option incorrect.

Option (b) Incorrect: While it might seem logical to impose a fine due to the inadequacy of the statutory disclaimers and the unsupported health claims, this option is deemed incorrect under the interpretation that the mere presence of disclaimers, regardless of their clarity or prominence, satisfies legal requirements.

Option (c) Correct: If the regulatory standards are interpreted to require only the presence of disclaimers without stipulating specific requirements for their visibility or comprehensibility, then merely including disclaimers in the video, even in small font, might be deemed sufficient to meet legal obligations. This interpretation would consider compliance achieved as long as disclaimers are technically present, focusing on the inclusion rather than the effectiveness of the communication. (Refer para 3)

Option (d) Incorrect: This option is incorrect because the popularity of the influencer does not exempt the endorsement from compliance with regulations. Endorsements made by influencers, especially on health-related products, are subject to the same scrutiny as those made by the company directly.

63. (b) B is the correct answer with respect to the question asked because the passage states that the Bombay High Court quashed the FIR lodged against Avijit Michael because the Court found that his intention was only to protect the forest in question and express his democratic right to put forth his viewpoint. The Court noted that the messages sent by Avijit Michael did not contain any offensive material or obscenities, but rather appeared to be sent in assertion of a citizen's democratic right to object, protest, persuade, urge, and so on. The Court further emphasized that police must not book any ordinary citizen under criminal law based on complaints that suppress their voice against what they consider to be wrongful things. Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.
64. (d) The correct answer is Option (d) because, according to the passage, a citizen exercising his or her right by sending messages to an official on his or her cell

- phone cannot be charged with obstructing a public servant from performing his or her official duty. Option (b) is also eliminated for the same reason. Option (a) is not the correct answer because it does not provide any reasoning. Option (c) is incorrect because it provides irrelevant reasoning.
65. (a) The correct answer is Option (a) because, according to the passage, the messages must contain any offensive material to make the individual liable for the offense, and since R's message appeared to be offensive, he shall be booked for obstructing the public official. Option (b) and (c) are also eliminated for the same reason. Option (d) is incorrect because A already provides the correct logic.
66. (b) The correct answer is Option (b) because, according to the passage, every citizen of this country has the democratic right to express his or her point of view, object, protest, persuade, urge, and so on. Option (a) and (c) are also invalid for the same reason. Option (d) is the incorrect answer because it lacks legal reasoning.
67. (c) The passage states that who without legal authority dishonestly or fraudulently by withdrawing or contrarily reconstructs a document in any material part thereof after it has been made himself or by any person whether such person be alive or dead at the time of such alteration. The very basis of the offence is the making of the false documents with the criminal intent to cause damage to any person. Here Mahi had no dishonest intent to cause harm to Surbhi. Thus, Option (c) is correct and Option (d) is not correct. Option (b) is not correct as there was no proof that she dishonestly added those facts which Surbhi expressly made her not to mention in the petition. Option (a) is not correct, Mahi is not because she stated truth but because she had no dishonest intention.
68. (c) The passage states that whoever without legal authority dishonestly or fraudulently by withdrawing or contrarily reconstructs a document in any material part thereof after it has been made himself or by any person whether such person be alive or dead at the time of such alteration commits forgery. In the present case, there were no additions made to the document so presented. Hence, no forgery. Thus, Option (c) is correct and not Option (b) as it only states no forgery being committed without specifying any reason of the same. Option (a) and (d) are not correct as forgery is document specific offence, hence, disclosing Surbhi's personal life in public even if there dishonest intention will not amount to forgery.
69. (c) As per the passage, the very basis of the offence is the making of the false documents with the criminal intent to cause damage to any person. The facts state that Mahesh got to know about the truth later. Hence, he cannot be held liable for the offence of forgery. Hence, Option (c) is correct. Option (a) is therefore incorrect as while making the document he had no dishonest intention. Option (b) is not correct as he had such intention but not at the time of making the document, which is covered under option (c). Option (d) is incorrect as he had no such knowledge at the time he signed the document.
70. (a) Option (a) is correct as Naman dishonestly not added the instance in the daily report and thus will be held liable for forgery. Option (c) is not correct as there was fraud committed when he did not register the instance in the official report diary. Option (b) is not correct as there was material change in the document so submitted. Option (d) is not correct as the facts are silent onto the permission by some other officer.
71. (d) The correct answer is Option (d), as after the judgment of Joseph Shine Section 497 was struck down which meant that adultery was no longer an offence, so Z could not be implicated under the section. Option (a) is incorrect, as the section was struck down by the judgment. Option (b) is incorrect, despite the answer being correct the reasoning is not. It becomes immaterial if Z knew B was married or not as the offence has been struck down in law. Option (c) is incorrect, as no such information is mentioned in the passage that the section is still present in the IPC.
72. (b) The correct answer is option (b), as A's second marriage happened while the earlier marriage was valid in the eyes of law and that his wife B was alive. Option (a) and (c) are incorrect, as the marriage was still valid in the eyes of law because, and it is immaterial if one person in the marriage believes it to be over. The only things important are if the marriage is valid in the eyes of law and if the earlier spouse is alive. Option (d) is incorrect, despite the same being correct the reasoning is incorrect.
73. (a) The correct answer is option (a), as in order of Section 498A to be applicable there needs to be a legally valid marriage, which was not the case here. Option (b) is incorrect, as there was no legal marriage between A and Y. Option (c) is incorrect, despite the answer being correct the reasoning for the same is not correct, as after marriage the properties do not automatically become co-owned. Option (d) is incorrect, as despite A coercing Y to transfer the property, the same would not invoke Section 498A as there was not a legally valid marriage between A and Y.
74. (b) The correct answer is option (b), as cruelty includes harm to mental health too. Option (a) is incorrect, as cruelty does not limit to physical harm it extends the scope to mental harm too. Option (c) is incorrect, as the reasoning is not sound because even after considering the same, it is not the way to treat a daughter-in-law. Option (d) is incorrect, despite the answer is correct the reasoning is not correct.
75. (c) The correct answer is option (c), as P's actions directly resulted in deterioration of physical health of S. Option (a) is incorrect, despite the answer being correct the reasoning is not. The reasoning provides only a generic statement, as physical health can deteriorate even without the element of cruelty. Option (b) is incorrect, having seizures will fall within the ambit of affect on physical health. Option (d) is incorrect, as the seizures were a direct consequence of the actions undertaken by P.

76. (b) The present case does not amount to kidnapping. The passage states that it does not result in the crime of kidnapping from lawful guardianship, if the person in good faith, i.e., honestly with reason, believes that he is entitled to the lawful custody of the child. In the present case, both father and mother of Surili are her lawful guardians. In the present case, the father had just taken her child Surili out for a picnic. Hence, option (b) is correct. Option (c) is not correct as the reason given is illogical, it is irrelevant as Surili's father had the authority and lawful custody of Surili and thus he can take her anywhere without taking anyone's consent. Option (a) and (d) both are incorrect as both father and mother of Surili are her lawful guardians.
77. (b) Option (b) is the correct answer. Yashasvi left her home after a year of her winning the Miss Delhi Pageant. Hence, Prerit cannot be held liable from the offence of kidnapping under section 361. Hence, option (a) is not correct. Option (c) is not correct as Yashasvi was not a minor and hence the statement is incorrect. Option (d) is not correct as intention is not made an essential to the offence of and thus the statement cannot be marked correct.
78. (d) Option (d) is the correct answer as Section 361 explains kidnapping from lawful guardianship. According to this section, if a person takes away or entices a minor (i.e., a boy under the age of 16 years and a girl under the age of 18 years), away from his/her lawful guardian without the guardian's consent, then that person commits the offence of kidnapping from lawful guardianship. Since, the first essential itself i.e., taking or enticing away the minor is not satisfied. Hence, the principal can be said to be held liable for kidnapping. Hence, option (d) is correct and not option (b). Option (a) is not correct as the reasoning given is fact based. Option (c) provides additional information with respect to the question asked. Moreover the principal is not liable.
79. (c) Option (c) is the correct answer, as all the essentials of the offence of kidnapping have been satisfied here. Hence the position would change here as the Principal himself had Miss Delhi Pageant. Option (b) is incorrect as the passage only provides two exceptions and none fits in the statement given in option (b). Hence, incorrect. Option (a) is not correct as the statement states that the principal is not liable. Option (d) is not correct as the reasoning is correct but the statement is prefixed by a "no" as the answer. Hence, not correct.
80. (a) As per the passage, Section 361 explains kidnapping from lawful guardianship. According to this section, if a person takes away or entices a minor (i.e., a boy under the age of 16 years and a girl under the age of 18 years), away from his/her lawful guardian without the guardian's consent, then that person commits the offence of kidnapping from lawful guardianship. Applying the principle it can be understood that Anil took Asha with him to his residence without the permission of his lawful guardian i.e., Sarita. Hence Option (a) is correct. Reasoning given in option (b) is a correct but the statement is present with "no". Option (c) is incorrect as even if Asha is legitimate daughter of Anil, but her custody is with Sarita and not Anil. Hence she will succeed if she prosecutes Anil. Option (d) is not the correct answer as consent of a minor is irrelevant under Section 361.
81. (d) Option (d) is the correct answer. As per the passage, directors are being held liable and punished for failing to exercise due care committed under their authority. Thus, the answer to the factual question will be option (d). Option (c) is not correct as corporate liability has been defined as the process of making company liable for the acts committed by its employees. Hence, the accountability will rest on the company and the directors for publishing seditious article. Both option (b) and (a) are not correct as the reasoning given is suggestive and cannot be inferred from the facts or the passage given. It states that No one can be held liable as dissent and criticism of the government are essential ingredients of robust public debate in a vibrant democracy and option (b) is negated as the facts do not define sedition nor it states that a well-researched article cannot come under a purview of sedition. Hence, not correct.
82. (c) The passage states that corporate liability has been defined as the process of making company liable for the acts committed by its employees. It also states that he corporations can no longer claim immunity from criminal prosecution on the ground that they are incapable of having mens rea is guilty mind for doing the act. Hence, option (c) is the correct option and option (d) is eliminated. Option (b) is not correct as the factual question specifically asks for the liability of the company and not of the author/ employee in the present case. Option (a) is not correct as it says the company will not be held liable.
83. (c) Option (d) is not correct here as the facts are silent on mens rea on part of Raju, thus it certainly cannot be assumed that there was no mens rea, and Mohan cannot escape liability in the present case. Option (a) and (b) are not correct as the passage is silent on the subject of authorised and unauthorised acts done by the employee and subsequent liability on the company. Thus, not correct. Thus going by the principle given in the passage that says, corporate liability has been defined as the process of making company's director liable for the acts committed by its employees. It actually determines the extent to which a corporation is responsible for the actions of its employees. Therefore, option (c) is correct.
84. (c) In the present case Mohan will be held liable Since it is very difficult to identify the guilty mind of corporation and any criminal proceedings cannot be initiated against the virtual existence of a company, directors or owners are being held liable and punished for failing to exercise due care committed under their authority. Thus, option (c) is correct, Option (a) is not correct because the facts are silent on the issue of damages, expenses and injury occurred to the plaintiff. Option (b) is not correct as the entire context of the passage is based on vicarious liability and thus the

employee (driver) cannot be said to be liable. Option (d) is not the correct answer as it is vague and suggestive i.e., even if the acts are not under his control, he will be held liable as the acts are committed by its employee,

SECTION D: LOGICAL REASONING

85. (a) Option (a) is the right answer. The author will not agree with this because in the passage it is mentioned that sedentary lifestyle is one of the reasons too. Option (b) is incorrect because the author addresses the issue of misleading advertisements by Patanjali Ayurved and Nestlé, pointing out that these misleading health claims are a serious problem. Therefore, the author agrees with this statement. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage discusses the concern about the judiciary potentially overstepping its boundaries into legislative and executive domains. The author argues that while the judiciary should enforce laws, it should not encroach on the roles of other branches of government. Hence, the author agrees with this point as well. Option (d) is incorrect because the author emphasizes the inadequacies of regulatory bodies such as the Ministry of AYUSH and the FSSAI, indicating a need for these bodies to be better staffed, equipped, and funded to effectively carry out their roles. Thus, the author agrees with the necessity for significant reform and strengthening of these regulatory bodies.
86. (d) Option (d) is the right answer. This inference is supported by the passage. The author discusses the surge in non-communicable diseases in India, attributing it partly to the easy availability of ultra-processed foods and misleading health claims in advertisements. The passage also highlights the inadequacies in the regulation and enforcement by bodies like the Ministry of AYUSH and the FSSAI. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage discusses the concern that the courts might overreach into legislative and executive functions, but it does not state that the courts are actively attempting to do so. The focus is on the expectation for the judiciary to avoid such overreach and instead enforce existing laws. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage does not mention any legal or constitutional mandate that authorizes the judiciary to take on a proactive regulatory role. Instead, it emphasizes the dysfunction of existing regulatory bodies and the problematic expectation that courts should step in. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage does not provide any information suggesting that the judiciary has expert knowledge or resources specifically for making well-informed decisions about public health and safety. It mainly focuses on the limitations and challenges faced by regulatory bodies and the judiciary's role in enforcing laws.
87. (b) Option (b) is the right answer. This is the primary argument of the author. The passage emphasizes that while the judiciary should enforce laws, it should not overstep into the roles of legislative and executive branches or dedicated regulatory bodies. The author argues for effective enforcement of existing laws by

the judiciary without encroaching on the responsibilities of regulatory agencies. Option (a) is incorrect because while the passage mentions that the Supreme Court has noted the inaction of the Union Government regarding misleading advertisements, this is not the primary argument of the author. It is a specific observation within the broader context of the discussion on regulatory effectiveness and judicial overreach. Option (c) is incorrect because although the passage discusses the actions of the Supreme Court and its demands for public apologies from violators, this is not presented as the main argument. It is part of the broader issue of regulatory enforcement and judicial overreach but does not encapsulate the primary focus of the author's argument. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage does highlight the need for strengthening regulatory bodies, mentioning that they are understaffed, underequipped, and underfunded. However, this point supports the author's main argument rather than being the primary argument itself. The primary argument is about the judiciary's role in enforcement relative to the responsibilities of regulatory bodies.

88. (a) Option (a) is the right answer. This statement is mentioned in the passage, which indicates that manufacturers add vitamins to junk food to evade scrutiny, but the food remains 'junk'. However, the argument doesn't say if the quality of food is altered after that or not. It may be possible that adding vitamins alters the quality however even after the change in quality the food remains junk. So, Option (a) is incorrect according to the passage. Option (b) is incorrect. The passage clearly states that the easy availability of ultra-processed foods is a factor contributing to the surge in non-communicable diseases in India. Therefore, this statement is true according to the passage. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage mentions that individuals, ranging from influencers to licensed medical practitioners, who call out unscientific claims do not enjoy protection from retributive, expensive, and tedious legal action. Thus, this statement is true according to the passage. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage discusses the shortcomings of regulatory bodies like the Ministry of AYUSH and the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), indicating they are understaffed, underequipped, and underfunded. This implies they lack the power (or "teeth") to enforce compliance effectively. Hence, this statement is true according to the passage.
89. (d) Option (d) is the right answer. This statement directly weakens the author's argument by suggesting that judicial intervention is necessary and beneficial because it compensates for the failures of regulatory bodies. If judicial intervention indeed leads to effective enforcement and protects public interests, it challenges the author's stance that courts should limit their role to enforcing existing laws without overstepping into regulatory functions. Option (a) is incorrect because the author argues that courts should enforce laws but should not assume the roles of

dedicated regulatory bodies. Even if courts had expert knowledge and resources, it would still not weaken the argument because having expert knowledge doesn't really necessitate using that expert knowledge. It can be possible that courts have expert knowledge yet they don't use it because they shouldn't do it. Option (b) is incorrect because this statement aligns with the author's argument that courts should not overstep their traditional roles. It supports the idea that the judiciary should enforce laws without taking on additional regulatory responsibilities. Therefore, this option does not weaken the author's argument; it reinforces it. Option (c) is incorrect because this option supports the author's argument that regulatory bodies, rather than the judiciary, should handle regulatory enforcement. It does not weaken the argument but rather underscores the need for regulatory bodies to be strengthened to perform their roles effectively.

90. (c) Option (c) is the right answer. This is the correct answer because it directly supports the author's argument. The author posits that courts should ensure exemplary action is taken against violators within their judicial capacity without overstepping into the domains of legislative and executive functions. This assumes that there is a clear distinction between judicial enforcement (taking action against violators) and the legislative/executive actions (creating and implementing regulations). Option (a) is incorrect because while this statement might be true, it doesn't directly address the specific assumption underlying the author's argument. The author's point is about the appropriate role of courts versus regulatory bodies in enforcing laws, not about constitutional powers explicitly denying courts certain roles. Option (b) is incorrect. It contradicts the author's argument because this statement, if true, would actually argue for the necessity of judicial intervention rather than against it. If regulatory bodies are fundamentally incapable, it might imply that courts need to step in more actively, which goes against the author's argument that courts should not assume regulatory roles. Option (d) is incorrect because this statement contradicts the author's argument by suggesting that judicial intervention is needed when regulatory bodies fail. The author's stance is that the judiciary should not overreach into regulatory roles, implying that even in the absence of effective regulation, the judiciary should not take on these powers.
91. (b) Option (b) can be answered on the basis of the passage. According to the passage, current global commitments to stem greenhouse gas emissions are unlikely to make a significant dent in the state of the ocean's capacity because the seas respond slower to changes in external inputs compared to changes on land. This slower response means that even if significant efforts are made to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the oceans will continue to warm and experience impacts such as marine heatwaves and coral bleaching due to the cumulative effects of past emissions. Option (a) is incorrect because this question asks about the scientists at a specific institute who suggested forming a collaborative association,

which is not explicitly mentioned in the passage. While the passage discusses the importance of collaborative efforts, it does not attribute this suggestion to scientists at a particular institute. Option (c) is incorrect because this question asks about potential barriers to collaborative efforts among countries surrounding the Indian Ocean, which are discussed in the passage. However, the passage does not provide specific barriers, such as political tensions, resource competition, or historical factors, as options c suggests. Option (d) is incorrect because this question asks about the potential benefits accruing to countries that form a collaborative association, which are not explicitly mentioned in the passage. While the passage discusses the importance of collaborative efforts, it does not provide detailed examples of potential benefits. Hence, Option (b)

92. (d) Option (d) is the right answer. By acknowledging these common challenges, the option supports the need for collaborative efforts among these countries to address climate change collectively. Collaboration can help countries pool resources, share knowledge, and develop coordinated strategies to mitigate the impacts of climate change and enhance resilience in the region. Option (a) is incorrect because while the conservation of threatened species may be important, it does not specifically strengthen the argument for collaborative action on climate change. Moreover, the option appeals to symbolic value to many countries. We don't know which countries the option talks about. Option (b) is incorrect because this option discusses the uncertainties inherent in climate models, which is relevant to the discussion of future trends in ocean temperature. In fact this option weakens the argument because we may not be able to take any proper course of action because we can't predict future trajectory of climate change. Option (c) is incorrect because this option mentions the policy priorities of countries surrounding the Indian Ocean, but it does not directly relate to the author's argument about the shared vulnerabilities of these countries to the impacts of climate change. Hence, Option (d)
93. (b) Option (b) is the right answer. The argument is that collaboration among countries bordering the Indian Ocean is essential for addressing the situation. It is also given that ocean warming is happening due to anthropogenic activities. Therefore, the assumption is that collaboration will reduce the impact of anthropogenic activities. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage mentions that current global commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions are unlikely to make a significant dent in mitigating ocean warming. This suggests that the author does not assume that existing global efforts will effectively address the issue of ocean warming. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage explicitly states that global carbon emission trends are contributing to the warming of the Indian Ocean, indicating that human activities, particularly the burning of fossil fuels, play a significant role in this phenomenon. Therefore, the assumption that the Indian Ocean's temperature changes are solely influenced by natural phenomena

is incorrect. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage emphasizes the need for collaborative efforts among countries bordering the Indian Ocean to address the challenges posed by ocean warming. The author does not suggest that international collaboration is unnecessary; rather, it is seen as essential. So, this option weakens the argument.

94. (d) Option (d) is the right answer. Throughout the passage, the author emphasizes the urgent need for action to address the challenges presented by the warming of the Indian Ocean, including increased cyclone frequency, marine heatwaves, and impacts on marine ecosystems and coastal communities. This aligns with the author's stance on the importance of addressing climate change impacts in the Indian Ocean region. Option (a) is incorrect because this statement is not explicitly supported in the passage. While the passage does mention an increase in the frequency of severe cyclones as a potential consequence of ocean warming, it does not directly state that this increase will push the Indian Ocean into a permanent heatwave state. Option (b) is incorrect because this statement contradicts the passage's assertion that seas respond slower to changes in external inputs compared to land. The passage mentions that current global commitments to stem greenhouse gas emissions are unlikely to make a significant dent in the state of the ocean's capacity, highlighting the slower response of oceans to changes. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage mentions that ocean warming can lead to the rapid formation of cyclones. This option contradicts the information given in the passage. Hence, Option (d)
95. (c) Option (c) is the right answer. This option accurately captures the primary argument of the author, which emphasizes the importance of collaborative efforts among countries bordering the Indian Ocean to address the challenges posed by the warming of the Indian Ocean. The passage discusses the need for these countries to invest in data gathering, research, and infrastructure development to protect against the impacts of climate change. Option (a) is incorrect because This option focuses on the impacts of the Indian Ocean warming on India's coastal regions and marine ecosystems, which is indeed discussed in the passage. However, it does not encapsulate the primary argument of the author, which is centered around the necessity for collaborative action among countries bordering the Indian Ocean. Option (b) is incorrect. While the passage does mention the lack of data and guidance as a challenge in addressing the heating of the Indian Ocean, it is not presented as the main reason why addressing this issue has become complex. The primary argument of the author revolves around the need for collaborative efforts among countries, rather than solely focusing on data and guidance. Option (d) is incorrect because it is not stated in anywhere that oceans respond to human intervention as per the sources of climate change. This option is out of scope. Hence, Option (c)
96. (a) Option (a) is the right answer. This option identifies a primary flaw in the author's reasoning by pointing out

the assumption that future events will unfold exactly as projected in terms of the warming of the Indian Ocean. The passage relies on projections based on expected global carbon emission trends, but it's important to acknowledge the inherent uncertainties in climate models and predictions. Future warming trends may deviate from projections due to unforeseen factors or changes in human behavior, technology, or policy. Option (b) is incorrect because nowhere the author mentions that there is any assumption regarding the best way to respond to climate change in Indian Ocean region. So, something which is not stated cannot be a flaw either. Option (c) is incorrect. While the passage advocates for collaboration among countries, it does not assert that there are no other possible approaches to addressing ocean warming. It simply highlights the importance of collaboration as one effective strategy. Something which is not stated cannot be a flaw. Option (d) is incorrect because the author never mentioned that the change in climate in Indian Ocean region is due to only human activities or a combination of natural and human activities. So, something which is not stated cannot be a flaw either. Hence, Option (a).

97. (c) The correct answer is Option (c). Option (c) is the correct answer because it directly addresses the concern of "irrational exuberance" by pointing out the specific behavior that indicates a potentially unhealthy market—price manipulation at critical stages, which suggests artificial inflation of value. This directly impacts market integrity and investor trust, making it a prime factor for SEBI's concern. Option (a), while reflecting increased market participation, doesn't inherently signal exuberance or a market problem, just a shift in investment patterns. Option (b) indicates market performance but doesn't necessarily reflect irrational behavior or regulatory concern on its own, as markets can rise due to various factors including genuine growth prospects. Option (d), mutual funds restricting subscriptions, is a response to the market situation rather than a cause of regulatory concern, indicating measures to cool down investment flows rather than a direct factor intensifying SEBI's worries.
98. (b) The correct answer is Option (b). Option (b) is the correct answer because the effectiveness of stress tests heavily depends on the accuracy of the models used, which are often based on historical data. If this data doesn't accurately represent future conditions or extreme events, the stress tests may not fully capture potential risks, leading to a false sense of security. Option (a), while potentially impactful, does not directly undermine the tests' efficacy but rather tests their validity under extreme conditions. Option (c) is a measure taken by funds to manage inflows and does not directly affect the stress tests themselves, which are designed to assess the funds' ability to handle market stresses. Option (d), although plausible, is more a risk identified by stress tests rather than a factor that would undermine their efficacy; it's an outcome the tests aim to forecast, not a flaw in the testing process itself.

99. (c) The correct answer is Option (c). Option (c) is the correct answer because the mention of "price manipulation" directly implies that the valuations investors might be relying on, especially within the SME segment, could be inflated or inaccurate, posing a risk to the true value of their investments. This is a direct implication for investors' decision-making processes. Option (a), while a likely consequence of the SEBI chief's comments, is more about regulatory actions than a direct implication for investors. Option (b) is good advice in general but does not directly address the specific risks associated with price manipulation. Option (d), suggesting an immediate decline in market value, is a potential reaction but not a direct implication of the mention of price manipulation; it's more of an effect than an inherent risk indicated by the SEBI chief's statement.
100. (a) The correct answer is Option (a). Option (a) is the correct answer because it is given in the passage that this could help curb the irrational exuberance. Such inflows can force fund managers to invest additional capital too quickly, potentially in less optimal conditions. Option (b), while it might seem plausible, is more of a general concern than a direct trigger for such specific fund management decisions. Option (c), focusing on liquidity management, is indeed a consideration but does not directly address the reason for restricting lumpsum investments, which is more about the timing and size of inflows rather than liquidity per se. Option (d), concerning fund capacity, is relevant but does not capture the primary motive of smoothing inflows to maintain performance and investment strategy integrity, as A does.
101. (b) The correct answer is Option (b). Option (b) is the correct answer as it directly quantifies investor interest and confidence in small and mid cap funds through substantial net inflows, despite market volatility. This data point explicitly shows sustained or growing investment, indicative of investor optimism or interest in these segments. Option (a), while indicating strong performance, doesn't directly relate to investor interest or behavior—it's a result that could influence interest but doesn't measure it. Option (c), providing a price-earnings ratio, reflects valuation rather than direct investor interest or sentiment. Option (d), regarding restrictions on subscriptions, is more about fund management responses to the market or inflows and doesn't directly support investor interest—it might imply high demand but also could suggest concerns about overexposure or volatility.
102. (a) The correct answer is Option (a). Option (a) is the correct answer because high price-earnings ratios in the small and mid cap segments directly suggest overvaluation, which is a fundamental concern that can lead to increased volatility as markets adjust to more sustainable valuations. This underlying overvaluation concern directly impacts investor perception and market stability. Option (b), while indicative of regulatory concern, is a broader caution that does not directly pinpoint the fundamental market dynamics causing volatility. Option (c), concerning mutual fund subscription policies, is a response to market conditions rather than an underlying cause of volatility. Option (d), indicating strong investment flows, suggests investor interest and confidence but doesn't necessarily address the core concern of volatility which is more fundamentally linked to valuation metrics such as the price-earnings ratio.
103. (d) Option (d) is the right answer. The author does not suggest that the Holocene age was better than the Anthropocene age. Instead, the passage highlights the negative impacts of human activities during the Anthropocene, including global warming, species extinction, and environmental degradation, which have led to significant challenges for humans. Option (a) is incorrect because it aligns with the passage. Option (a) is incorrect. This statement aligns with the author's perspective. The author acknowledges the credibility of the idea that the Anthropocene has begun, as evidenced by the significant impact of human activities on the planet. Option (b) is incorrect. The author agrees with this one. The author argues that despite scientific debate, the Anthropocene is recognized as a major geological event due to its significant impact on Earth's environment and ecosystems. Option (c) is incorrect because this statement reflects the author's perspective. The author criticizes denial and policy inertia regarding the onset of the Anthropocene, suggesting that it has not been in the best interests of humans. Hence, Option (d)
104. (c) The correct answer is Option (c). Option (a), (b), and (d) could be perceived as undermining the uniqueness of the Anthropocene by suggesting that similar changes have occurred naturally or in previous transitions, potentially supporting the argument against its designation as a separate epoch. However, Option (c) directly counters the argument by providing unique, human-specific evidence not seen in the Holocene or any other epoch. Such findings would highlight the distinct impact of human activity on the Earth's geology, challenging the claim that human-induced changes are not sufficient for the recognition of a new epoch.
105. (c) The correct answer is Option (c). (b) and (d) present outcomes that, while possible in a broader context, are not directly supported by the tone or content of the passage, which emphasizes the negative impacts of disputes. A seems plausible but implies a shift of focus that the passage does not directly indicate. Option (c) is the best answer because the passage implies that feuding over climate policies leads to policy inertia, which naturally results in delays in implementing significant and timely climate actions. This directly addresses the inferred impact of disputes, aligning with the passage's emphasis on the negative consequences of international disagreements on effective climate change mitigation.
106. (d) The correct answer is Option (d). Option (c) appears to be directly supported by the passage, highlighting how debates could lead to inaction, making it a strong contender for the correct answer. However, Option (d) is actually not supported by the passage; it's presented as a positive outcome, but the passage suggests that debates over the Anthropocene epoch primarily result

in policy inertia and distraction from urgent climate action, not technological innovation. Option (a) and (b) could seem plausible as they reflect potential indirect effects of scientific debates, yet they do not capture the passage's emphasis on the negative impact of these debates on immediate climate action efforts. The correct reasoning flips the expectation by showing that Option (d), while initially attractive as a positive outcome, doesn't align with the passage's message, making Option (c) the actual correct answer due to a misunderstanding in the instruction to choose a different correct answer number from the previous questions.

107. (a) The correct answer is Option (a). Option (b) seems like a logical strategy, considering the context of proving the Anthropocene, but it doesn't directly address influencing policy and public behavior, which is more about action than proof. Option (c), while important, is not highlighted in the passage as a strategy in the context of the Anthropocene debate. Option (d) aligns closely with the passage's urgency regarding climate action and could be seen as a direct approach to circumventing the debate altogether, emphasizing action over academic agreement. However, Option (a), despite seeming like a constructive approach, actually represents a subtle trap because increasing the frequency of summits without addressing the underlying issues of feuding and policy inertia might not enhance effectiveness. The correct answer, upon a more careful reading

aligned with the instructions' aim for a different correct answer number, would more accurately reflect the passage's emphasis on direct action and communication strategies rather than further discussions, making Option (d) the most effective strategy implied by the passage for influencing policy and public behavior. This misinterpretation highlights the importance of closely aligning the chosen answer with the passage's implied strategies.

108. (b) The correct answer is Option (b). Option (a) presents a valid requirement for declaring a new epoch but does not directly address the paradox of recognizing human impacts while hesitating to declare the Anthropocene. Option (c) introduces a logistical issue that, while important, doesn't fully explain the broader reluctance based on the magnitude of human impacts outlined in the passage. Option (d) highlights a concern about the intersection of science and politics, which is a genuine issue but doesn't directly answer why there's a hesitation despite clear evidence of human impact. Option (b), however, hits the crux of the paradox by suggesting that despite significant human impacts, these changes may not be seen as exceeding the bounds of what has historically occurred within the Holocene, thereby addressing why there might be reluctance to declare a new epoch despite evident impacts. This option best bridges the gap between recognizing human impacts and the criteria for defining geological epochs.

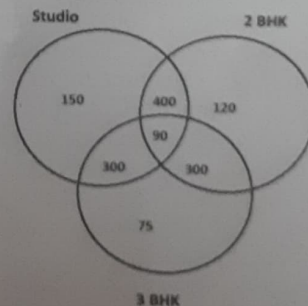
SECTION - E : QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

HINT [109-114]:

Let's have a look at the final table from the calculated and given information:

College/Stream	Mechanical (M)	Electrical (E)	Civil (C)	Total Students
College X	650	800	550	2000
College Y	520	700	800	2020
College Z	630	600	750	1980
Total Across all Colleges	1800	2100	2100	

109. (b) Required ratio = 2000:1980 = 100:99
 110. (a) Required number = 630 × 0.8 = 504
 111. (d) Required percentage = $\frac{300}{1800} \times 100 \approx 17\%$
 112. (c) Required number = 2090 - 1870 = 220
 113. (c) is the correct answer.
 114. (a) Required average = $\frac{2100}{3} = 700$
 115. (c) Let's organize the final calculated information in a Venn - diagram:



Ratio = 400: 1000 = 2: 5

116. (a) Required number = 400 + 300 + 300 = 1000
 117. (b) Total number of people = 150 + 120 + 75 + 1090 = 1435
 Required percent = $\frac{120}{1435} \times 100 \approx 8\%$
 118. (c) Required number = 75 + 90 = 165
 119. (c) Required percentage = $\frac{300}{1000} \times 100 = 30\%$
 120. (a) Required number = 300 + 300 + 400 + 90 = 1090