

## MOCK CLAT 10055 (ESSENTIAL)

### ANSWER & EXPLANATIONS

1. **Answer:** C

**Explanation: Reference Lines:** "In his seminal work 'The Prince,' written in 1513 for a Medici prince, Machiavelli outlined tactics for political success, devoid of conventional moral considerations."

Difficulty Level: Medium

Option (a) is incorrect as Machiavelli specifically argues against the integration of morality with political governance, suggesting that effective political leadership might require a separation from moral constraints. Hence, option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b) directly contradicts Machiavelli's teachings in "The Prince," where he advocates for strategic maneuvering in governance, often at the expense of traditional morals. Therefore, option (b) is not the correct answer.

Option (c) accurately captures Machiavelli's philosophy regarding the separation of morality from politics, highlighting his belief that political effectiveness may necessitate morally ambiguous strategies. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Option (d) is incorrect as Machiavelli does not focus on promoting peace and harmony; rather, his tactics often involve deceit and other ruthless measures for maintaining power and achieving political success. Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer.

2. **Answer:** B

**Explanation: Reference Lines:** "He advises rulers to evaluate the strength of alliances and the tactical advantages of either initiating conflict or waiting defensively, based on the nation's military readiness."

Difficulty Level: Medium

Option (a) is incorrect because Machiavelli's focus is not primarily on peace or diplomacy but on the strategic use of military power to gain political advantage, making this option misleading in the context of Machiavelli's teachings. Hence, option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (b) is the correct answer as it directly reflects Machiavelli's strategic approach, emphasizing the importance of timing and tactical advantage in making decisions about conflict. This aligns with the pragmatic and calculated methods Machiavelli advocates in his works. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Option (c) is incorrect because there is no indication in the passage that Machiavelli concerns himself with adhering to international norms; his advice focuses more on power dynamics and strategic gain rather than compliance with global standards. Hence, option (c) is not the correct answer.

Option (d) is incorrect as it contradicts Machiavelli's perspective on separating morality from political strategy. He advocates for decisions based on strategic effectiveness rather than ethical considerations, making this option incompatible with his views. Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer.

3. **Answer:** B

**Explanation: Reference Lines:** "Machiavelli's ideas drew parallel to those of Chanakya, an ancient Indian strategist who espoused similar principles..."

Option (A): This option is incorrect because "espouse" means to embrace or support, not to reject. The context in the passage clearly indicates that Chanakya embraced or advocated the principles discussed, rather than rejecting them.

Option (B): This is the correct option. "Espouse" in the passage is used to describe Chanakya adopting or supporting certain strategic principles. This aligns with the definition of "espouse" as to adopt or advocate for an idea or cause.

Option (C): This option is incorrect because "espouse" does not mean to investigate. It refers to the act of supporting or advocating for something, not conducting an inquiry or examination.

Option (D): This option is incorrect as "espouse" is associated with supporting or advocating, not with criticism. The passage uses the term to describe Chanakya's positive endorsement of specific political strategies, not a critique.

4. **Answer:** B

**Reference Line:** "The myth of Kyivan Rus' was later exploited by Ivan III of Moscow in the mid-15th century to legitimize his rule and subsequent territorial expansions."

**Explanation:** (a) Ivan III's strategic use of the Kyivan Rus' narrative extends beyond spiritual succession, aiming instead to consolidate political and territorial power. The passage underscores his exploitation of the narrative for Moscow's imperial ambitions rather than solely religious continuity. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option correctly identifies Ivan III's adaptation of the Kyivan Rus' narrative from a religious emblem to a tool for justifying territorial expansions. The passage indicates his strategic modification of historical legacy to legitimize Moscow's imperial ambitions, aligning perfectly with this choice. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) The narrative's use by Ivan III was strategic and political rather than purely educational. The passage points to its role in supporting territorial claims rather than merely recounting history, indicating a broader and more purposeful use than Option (c) suggests. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Contrary to minimizing, Ivan III emphasized Kyivan Rus' to elevate Moscow's historical legitimacy. This strategic use was to strengthen his territorial claims, not to underplay its historical significance. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

5. **Answer: C**

**Reference Line:** "The Russo-Ukrainian War is not merely a geopolitical struggle but a historical contestation over the narrative and legacy of Eastern European history."

**Explanation:** (a) The passage highlights historical legacies as more than symbolic; they are active elements shaping the Russo-Ukrainian War. This undermines Option (a)'s suggestion that they have little real impact, indicating a deeper influence on current conflicts. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) While the potential for misuse of historical narratives is plausible, the passage focuses on their broad, significant impact rather than personal agendas. Option (b) narrows the scope too much, failing to capture the broader implications stated in the text. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option aligns with the passage's portrayal of historical narratives as critical factors in the ongoing conflict, shaping both strategies and justifications. The importance of these legacies in understanding and navigating the conflict underscores their pivotal role. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) The passage prioritizes the impact of historical narratives over economic factors in the context of the Russo-Ukrainian War. It does not support the view that historical roles are overstated, making Option (d) incorrect. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

6. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** (a) This option can be inferred from the passage, which discusses how the narrative of Kyivan Rus' was exploited by Ivan III to legitimize his rule and expand his territories. The passage indicates the manipulation of historical narratives for political purposes. Hence, Option (a) can be inferred.

(b) This can be inferred as the passage specifically mentions the Christianization under Grand Prince Volodymyr, which linked Kyivan Rus' culturally to Byzantium and Eastern Christianity. This shows its significant role in cultural and religious alignment. Hence, Option (b) can be inferred.

(c) This is the correct answer as it cannot be inferred from the passage. The passage does not discuss the impact of the Mongol invasions in any depth, nor does it suggest that these invasions had little effect. In fact, historical context outside the passage would suggest the opposite—that the Mongol invasions were a critical turning point in the history of Kyivan Rus'. Hence, Option (c) cannot be inferred and is the correct answer.

(d) This option can be inferred from the passage, which explicitly states that the myth of Kyivan Rus' was used by Ivan III to justify further conquests and to solidify his rule, indicating the use of historical narratives to support territorial ambitions. Hence, Option (d) can be inferred.

7. **Answer: A**

**Explanation:** (a) Correct: The phrase "gateway to Europe" is a metaphor. It does not use 'like' or 'as' to make the comparison, but directly refers to Ukraine's strategic geopolitical position as a gateway, suggesting its role as a central access point to Europe for various empires throughout history. This metaphor emphasizes the importance and centrality of Ukraine in European geopolitics. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) Incorrect: A simile is a figure of speech that makes a comparison using 'like' or 'as,' which is not the case here. The phrase does not use these words to describe Ukraine's role; therefore, it is not a simile. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Incorrect: Personification involves giving human characteristics to non-human entities. The phrase "gateway to Europe" does not attribute human qualities to Ukraine; it merely describes its geopolitical significance. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Incorrect: Hyperbole is an exaggeration used for effect. The term "gateway to Europe" does not exaggerate but rather succinctly communicates Ukraine's strategic importance. It is not overstating but accurately depicting its historical and geographical role. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

8. **Answer: C**

**Reference Lines:** Entire Passage

**Explanation:** a) This option, while plausible, is not directly supported by the passage as it does not focus on individual actions of key figures but rather on the broader historical and philosophical debates about the war's causes. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) The passage does not discuss technological advancements; instead, it centers on historiographical debates and the reevaluation of historical narratives about the war. Thus, Option (b) is incorrect.

c) This option accurately reflects the main focus of the passage, which deals with the ongoing debates about the origins of the First World War and the continuous evolution of historical scholarship in this area. It captures the essence of the passage that emphasizes the need for ongoing discussion and reassessment of past narratives. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

d) While economic conditions could be a factor in the build-up to the war, the passage does not specifically discuss economic elements but rather the historiographical and philosophical examination of the war's causes. Therefore, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

9. **Answer: B**

**Reference Lines:** "The controversy has evolved, expanding into new areas of historical inquiry."

**Explanation:** a) The passage does not suggest that the Fischer debates led to a unified understanding; instead, it indicates that these debates sparked further discussions and controversy. Thus, Option (a) is incorrect.

b) This option correctly infers the transformative impact of the Fischer debates on historical scholarship, as implied by the passage's mention of evolving controversy and expanded inquiry into new areas. The debates are portrayed as catalysts for broader reexaminations beyond just German war guilt. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

c) The passage explicitly states that the debates fueled new areas of historical inquiry, contradicting the idea that they had little to no impact. Therefore, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

d) The passage suggests an evolution and expansion of historical discussion post-Fischer, which indicates that the debates did more than simply reinforce existing views. They challenged and broadened the scope of inquiry, making Option (d) incorrect.

10. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** a) This sentence uses active voice to describe the event that sparked the July Crisis.

b) The sentence is structured in active voice, with the subject (the fascination) performing the action (being).

c) This sentence is in passive voice, where the action (urged to reevaluate) is performed on the subject (historians) by an unspecified actor. This structure highlights the action being taken upon the subject rather than by the subject.

d) The sentence is written in active voice, describing the debate as performing the actions (demanding continuous investigation and discourse).

11. **Answer: A**

**Explanation:** a) Sparked: In the context of the sentence "Over a century after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand sparked the July Crisis...", the word "sparked" refers to initiating or causing something to start, in this case, the July Crisis. "Prompted" is a suitable synonym here because it also means to cause or bring about an action or feeling, maintaining the same implication of initiation.

12. **Answer: C**

**Reference Lines:** "Einstein responded quickly, dismissing Bergson's perspective as irrelevant to physics, emphasizing that science dealt with objective time, not philosophical concepts."

**Explanation:** a) This option accurately reflects Bergson's argument during the debate, as he championed the philosophical importance of the subjective experience of time, or 'duration', which he argued cannot be fully captured by physics' objective measures. Therefore, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) This statement is true based on Einstein's immediate dismissal of Bergson's philosophical perspective on time, asserting the irrelevance of non-measurable, subjective time in the realm of physics. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

c) The passage does not support this statement; instead, it highlights the fundamental disagreement between the two. Bergson did not accept the sufficiency of physical time to explain the full nature of time, and Einstein dismissed philosophical time as irrelevant. Therefore, Option (c) is the correct answer as it inaccurately suggests a consensus that does not exist.

d) This statement accurately reflects the central theme of the debate, highlighting the clear methodological and philosophical differences between Einstein's and Bergson's approaches to time. Thus, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

13. **Answer: B**

**Reference Lines:** "Einstein responded quickly, dismissing Bergson's perspective as irrelevant to physics, emphasizing that science dealt with objective time, not philosophical concepts."

**Explanation:** a) This option misrepresents Einstein's views as expressed during the debate. He did not acknowledge the value of philosophical concepts of time in his scientific work but rather emphasized the primacy of measurable, scientific time. Therefore, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

b) This statement accurately captures Einstein's position as he explicitly rejected the relevance of philosophical time concepts in the context of physics, focusing solely on the measurable and objective aspects of time. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

c) The passage provides no evidence that Einstein viewed philosophical time as a crucial component of scientific theories. Instead, he rejected these as irrelevant, which contradicts the assertion in Option (c), making it incorrect.

d) While Einstein might have been open to discussions, the passage shows he was dismissive of integrating philosophical implications into his scientific exploration of time, preferring objective measurements over philosophical debates. Thus, Option (d) is not supported by the passage.

14. **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** a) "La durée" explicitly contrasts with the scientific measurement of time; it does not refer to a period measured in conventional units like seconds. Thus, Option (a) is incorrect as it misrepresents Bergson's concept.

b) This option correctly captures the essence of Bergson's concept of "la durée" as described in the passage. It emphasizes the subjective, personal experience of time as something fundamentally different from and unmeasurable by scientific methods. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

c) While Bergson challenged the completeness of the scientific understanding of time, he did not reject its validity entirely. Therefore, Option (c) overstates his philosophical stance and is incorrect.

d) The passage does not suggest that "la durée" is an obsolete or disproven concept; rather, it presents it as a significant philosophical viewpoint on time that persists in discussions. Thus, Option (d) is incorrect as it mischaracterizes the nature of Bergson's theory.

15. **Answer: C**

Difficulty Level: Medium

**Explanation:** Option (a) is incorrect because the passage does not suggest a universal rejection of Bergson's views but rather indicates that his perspective remains significant in philosophical discussions.

Option (b) is misleading as it implies the debate was ignored, whereas the passage describes it as sparking broader discussions across communities, reflecting its significance.

Option (c) is correct as it accurately captures the essence of the passage, which highlights the debate's role in fostering ongoing dialogues about the nexus between subjective time experiences and objective scientific measurements.

Option (d) is incorrect as the passage clearly states that the debate highlighted fundamental differences without suggesting any resolution, pointing to continued discussions rather than a conclusive end.

16. **Answer: A**

**Reference Lines:** "Einstein responded quickly, dismissing Bergson's perspective as irrelevant to physics, emphasizing that science dealt with objective time, not philosophical concepts."

**Explanation:** Option (a) is correct because it aligns with Einstein's views as described in the passage. He dismissed the relevance of philosophical time concepts like Bergson's 'duration' in physics, focusing only on measurable, scientific time.

Option (b) is incorrect. Bergson argued that subjective experiences of time, or 'duration,' cannot be fully captured by the objective measures used in physics, such as clocks. Therefore, he did not believe that subjective time could be effectively measured by clocks.

Option (c) is incorrect because only the first statement is true according to the passage.

Option (d) is incorrect because the first statement is accurate per the passage's content.

17. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** a) While promoting cultural values could be part of a broader diplomatic strategy, the passage does not specify that Nehru used his travels primarily to promote Indian ideologies abroad. Thus, Option (a) is incorrect.

b) There is no mention in the passage of Nehru aiming to isolate Pakistan or forming alliances against it during his visit; his focus was on strengthening ties with the Arab nations and managing Cold War dynamics. Hence, Option (b) is incorrect.

c) The passage explicitly states that Nehru aimed to open markets for Indian products like silk and coal in the Arab world, indicating that economic trade opportunities were a significant part of his diplomatic engagements. This inference is directly supported by the passage, making Option (c) the correct answer.

d) The passage emphasizes economic and peacekeeping efforts rather than military alliances. Nehru's focus on economic opportunities and peacekeeping (such as his visit to Gaza) suggests a strategy not centered on military engagements. Therefore, Option (d) is incorrect.

18. **Answer: C**

**Reference Lines:** "In Beirut, Nehru hoped to persuade the Lebanese government, closely aligned with the U.S., to mediate and ease Cold War tensions."

**Explanation:** a) The passage does not suggest that Nehru's discussions on trade were one-sided or without consideration for Lebanon's economic interests. His aim was broader, involving opening markets for Indian products as part of diplomatic and economic engagements. Thus, Option (a) is incorrect.

b) While Nehru aimed to mediate Cold War tensions, there is no evidence in the passage that he was pushing for pro-Soviet alignments or directly challenging U.S. policies. His approach was more nuanced, focusing on mediation rather than confrontation. Therefore, Option (b) is incorrect.

c) This statement best reflects Nehru's actions as described in the passage, where his economic and diplomatic efforts in Beirut were geared towards easing Cold War tensions through subtle mediation. This aligns well with the strategic intent mentioned in the passage, making Option (c) the correct answer.

d) There is no mention or implication in the passage that Nehru sought to establish military bases or strengthen military presence in the Middle East through Lebanon. His focus was on diplomacy and economics, not military expansion. Hence, Option (d) is incorrect.

19. **Answer: B**

**Reference Lines:** "However, political instability within Lebanon, marked by a recent change in prime ministers, complicated his efforts."

**Explanation:** a) The passage does not mention U.N. peacekeeping forces in Lebanon impacting Nehru's diplomatic actions; this aspect is referenced only in the context of Gaza. Thus, Option (a) is incorrect.

b) This option is directly supported by the passage, which clearly states that political instability and changes in leadership in Lebanon complicated Nehru's diplomatic efforts, aligning perfectly with the discussed challenges. Therefore, Option (b) is the correct answer.

c) There is no mention of anti-Indian sentiment affecting Nehru's visit in the passage, making Option (c) incorrect.

d) The passage does not discuss infrastructural issues as a barrier to Nehru's efforts in Lebanon, so Option (d) is not supported by the text.

20. **Answer: B**

**Reference Lines:** "This technique is particularly evident in the fate of characters like Joseph K, whose unresolved journeys symbolize the elusive nature of justice and satisfaction in Kafka's fictional realm."

**Explanation:** Option (a) **Explanation:** Incorrect. The passage does not suggest that Kafka's characters triumph over adversity; instead, it emphasizes unresolved journeys and the elusive nature of justice.

Option (b) **Explanation:** Correct. The passage directly mentions that characters like Joseph K illustrate the unresolved nature of justice, aligning with Kafka's themes of elusive justice and dissatisfaction.

Option (c) **Explanation:** Incorrect. Kafka's narratives, as described, do not typically end with personal happiness but rather with unresolved issues, reflecting complex and often unsatisfactory realities.

Option (d) **Explanation:** Incorrect. Kafka's narratives are complex and do not impart straightforward moral lessons; instead, they challenge the reader's expectations and engage them in deeper, often unsettling themes.

21. **Answer: A**

**Reference Lines:** "By embedding his narratives with rich, evocative descriptions, Kafka enhances the reader's visual experience, transforming abstract injustices into tangible, emotional encounters."

**Explanation:** Option (a): Correct. The passage explains that Kafka uses rich, evocative descriptions to transform abstract injustices into tangible, emotional experiences, making them relatable and personal for the reader.

Option (b): Incorrect. The passage does not mention that Kafka's characters directly reflect the reader; rather, it focuses on how his narratives engage readers as witnesses to the injustices.

Option (c): Incorrect. There is no mention of Kafka's settings being familiar to the reader; the focus is more on how the thematic elements impact the reader.

Option (d): Incorrect. The passage does not discuss Kafka using first-person narration; instead, it highlights how his descriptive techniques and narrative style affect the reader's experience.

22. **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Option (a) **Explanation:** Incorrect. The passage explicitly states that Kafka's works compel readers to confront uncomfortable realities, indicating that they provoke active confrontation of societal issues.

Option (b) **Explanation:** Correct. The passage suggests that Kafka's use of imagery is to transform abstract injustices into tangible, emotional encounters, not just to create aesthetic appeal. Therefore, this cannot be inferred from the passage.

Option (c) **Explanation:** Incorrect. It is stated that Kafka implicates his readers as witnesses to the injustices endured by his characters, directly inferring their engagement on this level.

Option (d) **Explanation:** Incorrect. The passage specifically uses Joseph K as an example to illustrate the unresolved nature of justice in Kafka's narratives, thus this can be inferred.

23. **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Option (a): Incorrect. There is no indication of disapproval in the passage; instead, it praises Kafka's methods and themes.

Option (b): Correct. The tone of the passage is highly respectful and appreciative of Kafka's complex narrative techniques and thematic depth, describing them as engaging and transformative.

Option (c): Incorrect. The tone is not indifferent; it actively praises and emphasizes the significance of Kafka's work.

Option (d): Incorrect. The passage discusses serious themes such as justice, corruption, and human emotion, with no element of humor or light-heartedness.

24. **Answer:** A  
**Explanation:** Option (a): Correct. In the passage, "transcends" is used to suggest that Kafka's stark imagery of suffering and injustice goes beyond the usual limits of fictional representation, thus "exceeds" is the best fit.  
Option (b): Incorrect. While "transcends" can mean to go beyond or cross over a limit, in the context of literary discussion, "exceeds" captures the specific intention of surpassing ordinary boundaries.  
Option (c): Incorrect. "Transcends" does not imply a change in state or form, but rather going beyond existing limits or norms.  
Option (d): Incorrect. "Transcends" involves surpassing or exceeding something, rather than simplifying it.
25. **Answer:** B  
**Explanation:** Although the disease is indigenous to the DR Congo incidences of monkeypox in humans and wildlife have been reported in other African nations. The first human case was identified in 1970 in a nine-month-old boy from the DR Congo,
26. **Answer:** C  
**Explanation:** World Health Organisation was founded in 1948. Its headquarter is situated in Geneva, Switzerland.
27. **Answer:** B  
**Explanation:** India has reported its first case of the Clade 1 variant of Mpox which, according to Health Ministry sources, has been confirmed in a 38-year-old youth who landed in Kerala last week from the UAE. (The Hindu: 23 Sep. 2024)
28. **Answer:** C  
**Explanation:** Diagnosis can be established through real-time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) from bodily fluids and antibody detection via enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA).
29. **Answer:** C  
**Explanation:** India became a party to WHO in 1948.
30. **Answer:** A  
**Explanation:** To end the violence in the state, the Central Government, the state government of Tripura, and two major insurgent groups namely the National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT) and the All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF) signed a peace agreement.
31. **Answer:** A  
**Explanation:** Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) removed from Tripura in 2015.
32. **Answer:** B  
**Explanation:** The British colonial government passed the Armed Forces Special Powers Ordinance on 15th August, 1942 to suppress the Quit India movement.
33. **Answer:** A  
**Explanation:** Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh states are considered as "disturbed area" According to the notification issued by the Union Home Ministry to extend AFSPA
34. **Answer:** D  
**Explanation:** 22 bamboo clusters in 9 states viz. Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Assam, Nagaland, Tripura, Uttarakhand and Karnataka.
35. **Answer:** B
36. **Answer:** C  
**Explanation:** Gujrat has signed an MoU with the UAE Government on development of food parks in India.

37. **Answer:** B  
**Explanation:** India and UAE signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for civil nuclear cooperation. This MoU involves Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and the Emirates Nuclear Energy Company (ENEC) for operation and maintenance of Barakah Nuclear Power Plant. This Plant is situated in Al Dhafra, within the Emirate of Abu Dhabi in UAE. It is the Arab world's first nuclear power plant.
38. **Answer:** B  
**Explanation:** I2U2 was formed in October, 2021 following the Abraham Accords between Israel and the UAE. This was formed to deal with issues concerning maritime security, infrastructure and transport in the region.
39. **Answer:** B  
**Explanation:** India and UAE signed Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) in 202. This bilateral trade has increased from USD 72.9 billion (April 2021-Mar 2022) to USD 84.5 billion (April 2022-Mar 2023). This is registering a year-on-year increase of 16%.
40. **Answer:** B  
**Explanation:** In 2024, India's fuel consumption is around 4.8 million barrel per day which is expected to reach 6.6 million barrels per day by 2028.
41. **Answer:** B  
**Explanation:** Currently, the Organization has a total of 12 Member Countries: Algeria, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Venezuela.
42. **Answer:** C  
**Explanation:** The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is a permanent, intergovernmental organisation, established at the Baghdad Conference in 1960, by Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela.
43. **Answer:** C  
**Explanation:** Renewable power capacity of India is the fourth largest in the world. It is growing at the fastest speed among all major countries.
44. **Answer:** B  
**Explanation:** PM-KUSUM (Pradhan Mantri- Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan) is an initiative of Indian Government aims to provide financial and water security to farmers through harnessing solar energy to the farmers
45. **Answer:** D  
**Explanation:** The International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women will mark the launch of the UNiTE campaign (Nov 25- Dec 10) — an initiative of 16 days of activism concluding on the day that commemorates the International Human Rights Day (10 December).
46. **Answer:** B  
**Explanation:** The Aprajita Anti Rape Bill creates a special Aparajita Task Force in every district to investigate cases of rape. The Aprajita Anti Rape Bill also introduces provision of creating Special Courts in every district for the purpose of expeditious completion of inquiry or trial in rape cases.
47. **Answer:** A  
**Explanation:** William Hunter and Jyotirao Phule first proposed the idea of caste-based reservations in India in 1882.

48. **Answer:** C  
**Explanation:** As per the National Steel Policy, 100% FDI is allowed in the steel sector through the automatic route.
49. **Answer:** D  
**Explanation:** Justice DY Chandrachud headed the 3- Judges' Bench and heard Case of Rape and Murder of a Postgraduate Trainee Doctor at RG Kar Medical College and Hospital in Kolkata.
50. **Answer:** A  
**Explanation:** India has moved up to 39th place out of 133 countries in the Global Innovation Index (GII) 2024. This shows a big improvement in how India supports innovation. Union Commerce and Industry Minister Piyush Goyal announced this news, highlighting that India is the leader in innovation in Central and Southern Asia.  
Four Indian cities—Mumbai, Delhi, Bengaluru, and Chennai—are recognized among the World's Top 100 Science & Technology clusters. This shows that these cities are strong centers for innovation.
51. **Answer:** C  
**Explanation:** Shigeru Ishiba has been chosen as the new leader of Japan's Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), replacing Fumio Kishida, who resigned due to corruption scandals and economic problems. The election was unusual, with nine candidates competing.
52. **Answer:** C  
**Explanation:** India has recently become the third-largest producer and consumer of ethanol in the world. This change is thanks to important policy changes made by the Indian government to encourage the use of biofuels and improve energy sustainability.
53. **Answer:** A  
**Reference Lines:** "Consideration can involve third parties if the contract allows."  
Difficulty Level: Difficult  
**Explanation:** Option (A): This is the correct answer. The principle that consideration can involve third parties if the contract allows supports the enforceability of Sanjay's promise. Here, the contract explicitly included a condition involving Sanjay, making him a party to the contract concerning the additional payment, thus his promise is binding.  
Option (B): This option is incorrect because merely exceeding the sales threshold does not automatically enforce the promise unless the terms of the contract specifically link the payment obligation to this condition without any other qualifiers. The argument hinges on the exact terms of the contract, which are not solely about exceeding sales figures.  
Option (C): This option is incorrect. While Rajesh's primary contract is with Anjali, the involvement of Sanjay as a third party with a direct financial commitment makes his promise an integral part of the agreement, as supported by the principle from the passage.  
Option (D): This option is incorrect because it confuses the issue of causation with obligation. The obligation to pay the additional amount was conditioned upon the sales exceeding 10,000 copies, not on proving that Sanjay's efforts were the sole reason for the success, thus his refusal based on the argument provided is not legally justifiable.
54. **Answer:** D  
**Reference Lines:** "Promises to compensate for past voluntary services, if the services were rendered to the promisor and the promisor acknowledges such services, are also valid without consideration."  
Difficulty Level: Difficult  
**Explanation:** Option (A): This option is incorrect as it diverts from the principle by focusing on the cause of Maya's success rather than on the promise made by Ravi. The enforceability of the promise does not depend on proving the direct impact of Vikram's tutoring on Maya's performance, but rather on the acknowledgment and the promise made by Ravi.  
Option (B): This option is incorrect because it misconstrues the nature of the legal obligation. While Ravi did acknowledge the services publicly, the obligation to pay does not arise simply from public

acknowledgment, but from the specific promise to compensate, which must be linked to the past voluntary service.

Option (C): This option is incorrect. Although the original service by Vikram was voluntary and without expectation of payment, the legal framework allows for such promises of compensation to become enforceable if the promisor explicitly acknowledges and promises to compensate, as is the case here.

Option (D): This is the correct answer. The principle that promises to compensate for past voluntary services can be binding if acknowledged by the promisor applies here. Ravi's public acknowledgment of Vikram's services and his subsequent promise of payment legally bind him to fulfill the promise, despite the initial voluntary nature of the service.

55. **Answer: C**

**Reference Lines:** "Agreements made out of natural love and affection between close relatives, if registered and in writing, do not require consideration to be enforceable."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

**Explanation:** Option (A): This option is incorrect. It misinterprets the specific legal criteria for enforceability of verbal agreements. While it's generally true that verbal agreements can be challenging to enforce, the key issue here is the lack of registration and written documentation for agreements based on natural love and affection, which are specifically addressed by law.

Option (B): This option is incorrect. While the promise was made out of natural love and affection, the law requires such agreements to be in writing and registered to be enforceable without consideration. Verbal agreements in these circumstances do not hold the same legal weight.

Option (C): This is the correct answer. The legal principle specifically states that such agreements, to be enforceable without consideration, must be in writing and registered. Since the agreement was only verbal, it does not satisfy these requirements, thus it cannot be enforced.

Option (D): This option is incorrect. Moral obligations, especially in family contexts, do not equate to legal obligations unless they meet the specific criteria set out in the law, which in this case includes the requirement for the agreement to be registered and in writing.

56. **Answer: D**

**Reference Lines:** "Promise to pay a time-barred debt if acknowledged in writing by the debtor."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

**Explanation:** Option (A): This option is incorrect. It misunderstands the impact of a written acknowledgment on a time-barred debt. Under the Indian Contract Act, such an acknowledgment, if in writing and signed by the debtor, legally renews the obligation to repay, regardless of the original statute of limitations.

Option (B): This option is incorrect. Although unconventional, a written acknowledgment on any medium, including a napkin, can be legally binding if it meets the criteria of acknowledging the debt and the debtor's intention to repay. The formality of the document is less important than the content and the debtor's signature.

Option (C): This option is incorrect. While the presence of witnesses adds credibility to the acknowledgment, the legal enforceability of the debt does not primarily rest upon witness testimony but on the debtor's written acknowledgment itself.

Option (D): This is the correct answer. According to the passage, a written acknowledgment of a time-barred debt by the debtor can renew the legal obligation to repay it. The medium of the acknowledgment (a napkin in this case) is unconventional but still constitutes a valid written acknowledgment if it clearly states the debtor's intention to repay the debt and is signed by the debtor.

57. **Answer: C**

**Reference Lines:** "Consideration is what the promisee or any other person has done or abstained from doing at the desire of the promisor."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

**Explanation:** Option (A): This option is incorrect. While Dr. Ayesha's provision of the patent is indeed valuable consideration, the question centers around the specific consideration of her abstention, which is the main legal point under dispute when considering Varun's breach.

Option (B): This option is incorrect. Abstaining from a particular action, especially when such abstention benefits the other party and is agreed upon as part of the contractual terms, qualifies as valid consideration. The idea that consideration must involve active duty or service is too narrow and not reflective of contract law principles.

Option (C): This is the correct answer. Dr. Ayesha's abstention from selling the patent to others, specifically at the desire of Varun, forms valid consideration for the contract. Her action of not engaging with other potential buyers, which she could have legally pursued, directly benefits Varun and satisfies the legal requirement for consideration. Varun's breach of promise thus constitutes a breach of the contract.

Option (D): This option is incorrect. The promise made by Varun to invest in environmental projects in return for Dr. Ayesha's actions (both her transfer of the patent and her abstention from selling it to others) constitutes a legally binding consideration if specified in the contract. The nature of the consideration (investment in environmental sustainability) does not diminish its enforceability if it is agreed upon as part of the contract.

58. **Answer: A**

**Reference Lines:** "Gifts and charity promises are also exempt from consideration requirements."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

**Explanation:** Option (A): This is the correct answer. In this scenario, Rohan's formal pledge, combined with GreenFuture's reliance on that pledge to start a specific project, likely engages principles akin to promissory estoppel. This doctrine can make even traditionally non-binding promises enforceable when one party has significantly changed their position based on the promise.

Option (B): This option is incorrect because financial difficulties do not automatically negate a legally binding commitment, especially in cases where another party has incurred costs based on the validity of that commitment.

Option (C): This option is incorrect. While a public pledge might increase moral obligation or public expectation, it does not by itself enhance legal enforceability unless it meets specific legal criteria such as those outlined in option (A).

Option (D): This option is incorrect based on the scenario given. Although gifts and charity promises generally do not require consideration to be binding, this scenario suggests a formal pledge that was relied upon, which under certain conditions, particularly in charity law, can create a binding obligation despite the general rule.

59. **Answer: C**

**Reference Lines:** "Additionally, certain relationships like agency and bailment do not require consideration per Sections 185 and 148 of the Act, respectively."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

**Explanation:** Option (A): This option is incorrect. While it correctly identifies a breach of contract, it erroneously implies that breach is solely based on security failure. The key issue here is the duty of care in bailment, which exists independently of how the loss occurred.

Option (B): This option is incorrect. It misunderstands the nature of bailment, which does not require consideration to be enforceable. The library's responsibility to safeguard the books does not depend on consideration but on the nature of bailment itself.

Option (C): This is the correct answer. In a bailment relationship, the bailee (the library, in this case) has a legal obligation to take care of the bailed items (books). This duty arises the moment the library accepts the books for display, regardless of consideration, as per the principles of bailment under the law.

Option (D): This option is incorrect. It mistakenly asserts that a contract of bailment is not enforceable without consideration. Section 148 clearly states that a bailment contract does not require consideration to be valid or enforceable. The library's responsibility stems from its role as a bailee, which obligates it to ensure the safety of the bailed goods.

60. **Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Option (A): Incorrect. While immediate action is crucial, the specifics of Rahul's situation demonstrate that his delay was part of a structured response to secure the network and comply with established procedures.

Option (B): This option may seem reasonable, but it doesn't directly address the legal implications under the POCSO Act, which requires immediate action upon discovery of such materials.

Option (C): Incorrect. This option overlooks the balance Rahul tried to maintain between immediate legal compliance and necessary network security measures.

Option (D): Correct. This option recognizes that liability under the POCSO Act hinges on the specific intention behind actions taken upon discovering child pornography. Rahul's actions, aimed at securing the network and following a planned procedure for handling such sensitive discoveries, demonstrate a lack of intent to misuse or negligently handle the material.

61. **Answer: B**

**Reference Line:** "sub-section (2) extends beyond mere possession to cover the actual transmission, display, or distribution of such material or any acts facilitating these processes."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

**Explanation:** Option (A): This option is incorrect. Although the offensive material was indeed displayed at the event Aarav managed, the law necessitates a demonstration of intent or knowledge for prosecution under this subsection. Aarav's ignorance of the content's nature absolves him from liability, emphasizing the importance of intent in these cases.

Option (B): This is the correct answer. Sub-section (2) explicitly involves acts of transmission, display, or distribution of child pornography, but it requires intent or knowledge of such actions. Aarav's lack of awareness of the hidden content and his lack of intent to distribute child pornography exempts him from liability under this specific subsection, as the illegal act was neither facilitated nor intended by him.

Option (C): This option is incorrect. Responsibility for content does extend to event organizers to some extent; however, without knowledge of the illegal nature of the content, there cannot be legal culpability under sub-section (2). The requirement for intent or knowledge as a basis for legal action under this law precludes his automatic liability.

Option (D): This option is incorrect as it misinterprets legal responsibility. While the content was provided by a third-party, Aarav, as the event organizer, is still responsible for ensuring that all content displayed complies with the law. However, in terms of criminal liability under sub-section (2), the lack of intent or knowledge concerning the specific illegal content shields him from prosecution.

62. **Answer: A**

**Reference Lines:** "To convict under this subsection, there must be additional evidence suggesting that the possession or storage was intended for financial gain or commercial benefit."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

**Explanation:** Option (A): This is the correct answer. The evidence showing that Neeraj shared access to the child pornography files in exchange for money demonstrates a clear commercial intent, meeting the requirements for conviction under Subsection (3) of Section 15 of the POCSO Act.

Option (B): This option is incorrect. Neeraj's stated intention to create awareness does not negate the commercial activities he engaged in by sharing the files for money. The law focuses on the actions and the evidence of intent, which in this case indicates a profit motive.

Option (C): This option is incorrect. While possession of child pornography is illegal, Subsection (3) specifically addresses the requirement of commercial intent for conviction. Thus, not all possession automatically results in a conviction without the evidence of commercial motives.

Option (D): This option is incorrect. The evidence of sharing access to the files for money is significant enough to establish commercial intent, thereby fulfilling the legal threshold for a conviction under this subsection, regardless of the lack of other evidence directly linking him to financial gain from the possession itself.

63. **Answer: B**

**Reference Lines:** "The Supreme Court's clarification ensures that each subsection is treated as an independent offense."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

**Explanation:** Option (A): This option is incorrect. While Aditi's actions may have occurred in a related context, the Supreme Court's clarification states that each subsection of Section 15 should be treated as an independent offense, necessitating separate evaluations for each action she took.

Option (B): This is the correct answer. Each of Aditi's actions falls under a different subsection of Section 15 of the POCSO Act, and the law mandates that these should be treated as independent offenses, allowing for appropriate legal action to be taken for each distinct violation.

Option (C): This option is incorrect. The concept of double jeopardy applies only when a person is tried for the same offense after an acquittal or conviction, not when multiple distinct offenses are charged based on different subsections of the same statute.

Option (D): This option is incorrect. The law requires that each independent offense be recognized and addressed appropriately; hence, the imposition of a single penalty would not align with the legal principles established under Section 15 of the POCSO Act. Each offense should be penalized according to its specific circumstances and severity.

64. **Answer: C**

**Reference Lines:** "Subsection (3) specifically targets those storing or possessing child pornography for commercial purposes. To convict under this subsection, there must be additional evidence suggesting that the possession or storage was intended for financial gain or commercial benefit, irrespective of the actual profits made."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

**Explanation:** (A) Incorrect. This option misunderstands the law as stated; the subsection specifically implicates those using such material for potential financial gains, even if direct profits from the material itself are not evident. The indirect benefit Karan aims for through increased traffic and ad revenue fits the criteria of financial gain.

(B) Incorrect. The claim that the increase in traffic was incidental does not mitigate the fact that Karan stored and used child pornography purposefully to enhance his site's overall profitability, thereby engaging with commercial motives as outlined in Subsection (3).

(C) Correct. This answer aligns with the legal principle that those storing or using child pornography with the intent of financial gain or commercial benefit are culpable under Subsection (3), even if the profits are not directly from the material but through enhanced traffic and ad revenue.

(D) Incorrect. This option does not reflect the legal stance correctly; the law does not require direct transactions from child pornography to press charges. The intention behind the storage, as demonstrated by the use of the material to boost site traffic and thereby ad revenue, suffices for legal action under Subsection (3).

65. **Answer: B**

**Reference Lines:** The POCSO Act typically requires knowledge or intent as a part of the mens rea (intent or knowledge of wrongdoing) for penalizing individuals involved in the dissemination or storage of child pornographic material.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

**Explanation:** (A) Incorrect. While decryption can be seen as facilitation, without knowledge or reasonable suspicion of the illegal content, Maya cannot be considered to have facilitated the dissemination under the legal definitions provided by POCSO, which require intent or knowledge.

(B) Correct. Maya's actions do not show any intent or knowledge of the illegal content. Under POCSO, lacking intent or knowledge about the nature of the content significantly mitigates her liability, as the act typically penalizes those who knowingly engage in activities involving child pornography.

(C) Incorrect. Even though Maya's technical services enabled the client to access the material, POCSO requires a demonstrable knowledge or intent regarding the illicit nature of the content for conviction. Without evidence of her awareness, she cannot be held liable solely based on the services provided.

(D) Incorrect. While it is true that the client is directly responsible for the dissemination, this option incorrectly implies that no other parties can be held liable. However, without knowledge of the content, Maya's specific actions do not meet the criteria for legal culpability under POCSO.

66. **Answer: C**

**Reference Lines:** "Subsection (2) extends culpability to those who actively transmit, propagate, display, or distribute child pornographic material, as well as those who facilitate such actions. This provision requires evidence of actions beyond mere possession, indicating preparation or intent to disseminate the material."

**Explanation:** (A) Incorrect. While failing to report found child pornographic material may raise ethical and possibly legal concerns under different contexts, it does not meet the specific criteria of Section 15(2) of the POCSO Act, which focuses on active participation in transmitting, propagating, displaying, or distributing child pornographic material.

(B) Incorrect. Storing child pornographic material for personal viewing constitutes possession but does not specifically fall under Section 15(2), which targets active dissemination or distribution. This action would be more relevant under Section 15(1), which deals with possession and the failure to delete, destroy, or report such material.

(C) Correct. Sharing a link to a website containing child pornographic material directly involves the active dissemination of that material, clearly fitting the criteria of Section 15(2) of the POCSO Act. This act of sharing demonstrates an intent to transmit and distribute the material to others, thus fulfilling the provision's requirements.

(D) Incorrect. Although downloading child pornographic material is illegal, the immediate deletion of the material after realizing the mistake indicates a lack of intent to disseminate or further distribute the content, thereby not fitting under Section 15(2). This scenario might involve other legal considerations but does not meet the specific actions described in Section 15(2).

67. **Answer:** A

Difficulty level: Moderate

**Reference Line:** Agency relationships can result in joint liability, holding both the principal and agent accountable for the tort.

**Explanation:** (a) Both Ananya and Meera are liable, as the principal is accountable for the actions of the agent.

This is the correct answer. According to the principle, agency relationships can result in joint liability, holding both the principal and agent accountable for the tort. In this case, Meera, as the agent, acted on behalf of Ananya (the principal), and her negligent actions are attributed to the principal. Therefore, both can be held liable for Harish's financial losses.

(b) Only Meera is liable, as she was the one who made the misrepresentation, and agency law does not apply in cases of negligence.

This is incorrect. Agency law does apply to cases of negligence, and the principal can be held liable for the negligent actions of the agent when those actions are done within the scope of the agency. The misrepresentation was made during the course of Meera's duties, so both Meera and Ananya are responsible. The statement that "agency law does not apply in cases of negligence" is a misinterpretation of the law.

(c) Harish can choose to hold only Meera liable, as she was the direct party involved in the misrepresentation.

This is incorrect. Although Harish may sue Meera alone, the law provides him the option to hold both Meera and Ananya liable due to the agency relationship. The principal (Ananya) is not absolved simply because the agent was the direct party in the misrepresentation. The passage makes it clear that both parties can be held liable under agency law.

(d) Neither Ananya nor Meera can be held liable since it was a mistake in the scope of the campaign, and mistakes do not lead to liability in agency relationships.

This is incorrect. Negligent misrepresentation in the course of agency does indeed lead to liability. The notion that mistakes in the scope of the campaign would not cause liability is misleading, as negligence within the scope of agency leads to joint liability for both principal and agent.

68. **Answer:** B

**Reference Line:** There must be a concurrence in the act or acts causing damage, not merely a coincidence of separate acts.

Difficulty Level: Difficult

**Explanation:** (a) No, because the collision was a coincidence of separate acts, and each drone operator's actions should be treated independently.

This is incorrect. While Victor and Monica acted independently, their combined actions led to the collision and the resulting damage. This is more than a mere coincidence of separate acts; it is a concurrence of

actions that caused the harm. Therefore, both drone operators are liable under the principle of joint tortfeasorship.

(b) Yes, because the collision of the drones represents a concurrence in the acts causing the damage, making both Victor and Monica joint tortfeasors.

This is the correct answer. The principle of joint tortfeasorship relies on the idea that concurrence in the acts causing damage leads to joint liability. Victor's inattention and Monica's violation of the altitude limits both contributed to the drone collision, which resulted in the fire and injuries to Liam. While neither drone operator was directly coordinating their actions, their negligent behaviors combined to cause the damage, making them joint tortfeasors.

(c) Only Monica is liable because her drone was flying above the legal altitude limits, whereas Victor complied with the law.

This is incorrect. Although Monica violated the altitude limits, Victor was multitasking and failed to maintain proper attention while flying his drones. His negligence also contributed to the collision, so he cannot be absolved of liability. Both parties are responsible for the damage as their combined actions caused the injury, regardless of Victor's compliance with the altitude regulations.

(d) Only Victor is liable because his multitasking caused him to lose focus, directly contributing to the crash and the subsequent injuries.

This is incorrect. While Victor's multitasking was a contributing factor, Monica's violation of altitude limits also played a role in causing the collision. The fire and injuries to Liam resulted from the combined actions of both drone operators, meaning both are liable. Joint liability arises from the concurrence in acts that caused the damage, not just one party's negligence.

69. **Answer: D**

**Reference Line:** A judgment against one tortfeasor does not bar actions against others, as long as total damages do not exceed the initially awarded amount.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

**Explanation:** (a) Aarav can sue Rahul, but only if Rahul's fault is determined to be more significant than Meera's in causing the damage.

This is incorrect. The degree of fault does not prevent Aarav from suing Rahul. As long as Rahul contributed to the damage, Aarav can bring a claim against him. The principle focuses on the total damages awarded and not on the proportional fault between the parties. Both parties can be held liable for their respective contributions to the harm.

(b) Aarav cannot sue Rahul because a judgment against one tortfeasor bars further action against others involved in the damage.

This is incorrect. The principle specifically states that a judgment against one tortfeasor does not bar further actions against others, as long as the total damages do not exceed the initially awarded amount. Therefore, Rahul can still be sued, but the total amount of compensation cannot exceed Rs. 5 lakhs.

(c) Aarav can only sue Rahul if Meera did not compensate him fully for the damage caused by the faulty plumbing.

This is incorrect. While Meera may have compensated Aarav for some of the damages, this does not prevent Aarav from suing Rahul for his part in the injury, as long as the total damages do not exceed Rs. 5 lakhs. The liability of each tortfeasor is independent, though the total recovery is capped by the amount already awarded.

(d) Aarav can sue Rahul, but the total damages must not exceed Rs. 5 lakhs, the amount already awarded in the settlement.

This is the correct answer. Under the principle, a judgment or settlement against one tortfeasor does not bar further actions against others involved in the damage. However, the total damages awarded cannot exceed the initial amount of Rs. 5 lakhs. Aarav can pursue further legal action against Rahul, but any additional damages he seeks must not result in compensation that surpasses what was already awarded.

70. **Answer: C**

**Reference Line:** Release of one joint tortfeasor does not absolve others due to the indivisible nature of the cause of action.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

**Explanation:** (a) Rajesh and Priya can only be held liable if Amit's settlement did not fully cover the damages incurred by the occupants.

This is incorrect. The fact that Amit settled does not limit the liability of Rajesh and Priya based on whether the settlement covered the damages or not. Under the principle of joint tortfeasorship, all tortfeasors can be held liable for the entire damage, and the release of one does not affect the others' liability.

(b) Rajesh and Priya are absolved of liability because Amit's settlement releases all joint tortfeasors from further claims.

This is incorrect. A settlement with one tortfeasor does not automatically release all other joint tortfeasors. The principle states that the release of one does not absolve others due to the indivisible nature of the cause of action. Therefore, Rajesh and Priya can still be held liable even though Amit has settled.

(c) Rajesh and Priya can still be held liable, as the release of Amit does not absolve them of liability due to the indivisible nature of the cause of action.

This is the correct answer. The principle makes it clear that the release of one joint tortfeasor (in this case, Amit) does not absolve the other joint tortfeasors (Rajesh and Priya) from liability, because the cause of action (the fire and resulting damages) is indivisible. The fact that Amit settled and was released does not remove Rajesh and Priya's responsibility for their role in the project, and they can still be sued.

(d) Rajesh and Priya cannot be held liable because Amit was the one responsible for the faulty wiring, making his settlement sufficient.

This is incorrect. Although Amit was directly responsible for the faulty wiring, Rajesh and Priya, as co-owners of the construction company, are still considered joint tortfeasors in the eyes of the law. The settlement by Amit does not absolve them from liability because the cause of action (the damage and injuries) is indivisible. They remain liable for their part in the project.

71. **Answer:** A

**Reference Line:** The plaintiff can seek full damages from any one tortfeasor or collect proportionately from all involved.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

**Explanation:** (a) Maya is liable for the full damages, as the plaintiff can seek full compensation from any one tortfeasor in a joint action.

This is the correct answer. According to the principle of joint tortfeasorship, in cases where multiple parties are responsible for the tort, the plaintiff has the option to seek full compensation from any one of the tortfeasors. Maya can be held liable for the entirety of the damages, even if Anil is also responsible, and it is up to her to seek contribution from Anil if she chooses.

(b) Maya is only liable for half of the damages, as the damages must be equally divided between her and Anil.

This is incorrect. While both Maya and Anil are jointly liable for the contamination, the plaintiff has the right to seek full damages from either party. There is no requirement for the damages to be equally divided between the two tortfeasors, and Maya can be held liable for the entire amount.

(c) Maya is liable only for her specific role in the disposal process, while Anil must pay the rest.

This is incorrect. The principle of joint tortfeasorship holds that both parties can be held liable for the full damage caused by their combined actions. Maya cannot limit her liability to just her role in the waste disposal process; the farmers are entitled to claim the full damages from her if they choose.

(d) Maya is not liable at all, as the contamination resulted from a combined failure of her and Anil's actions.

This is incorrect. The fact that the contamination resulted from a combined failure of Maya and Anil does not absolve either of them from liability. In cases of joint liability, both parties are responsible for the damages, and the plaintiff can choose to pursue compensation from either tortfeasor.

72. **Answer:** C

**Reference Line:** The Merryweather v. Nixon rule historically prevented wrongdoers from claiming contribution from each other.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

**Explanation:** (a) Ravi can claim the entire amount from Suresh, as Suresh was more at fault for managing the safety protocols at the site.

This is incorrect. Under the Merryweather v. Nixon rule, it does not matter if one party was more at fault; the rule still bars any contribution claims between joint tortfeasors.

(b) Ravi can claim contribution from Suresh because both parties were equally liable for the negligence. This is incorrect. Although both parties were jointly liable for the negligence, the Merryweather v. Nixon rule specifically prevented any wrongdoer from seeking contribution from another, even in cases of joint liability.

(c) Ravi cannot claim contribution from Suresh, as the Merryweather v. Nixon rule prevents one wrongdoer from seeking contribution from another.

This is the correct answer. Under the Merryweather v. Nixon rule, which historically barred one tortfeasor from seeking contribution from another, Ravi has no right to demand contribution from Suresh. The rule prevented joint wrongdoers from claiming contribution, regardless of the degree of their respective liabilities.

(d) Ravi cannot claim contribution from Suresh, but he can file a new suit against Suresh to recover part of the damages.

This is incorrect. The Merryweather v. Nixon rule does not allow Ravi to seek contribution from Suresh, and filing a new suit would not change this, as the principle prevents any recovery between joint wrongdoers.

73. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Option (A) **Explanation:** This option is incorrect. It introduces a common misconception that financial performance affects the legal interpretation of business activities under the MOA. The focus of ultra vires is on whether the activity itself is authorized, not on the financial results of such activities.

Option (B) **Explanation:** This option is incorrect. It articulates a valid perspective but overemphasizes the distinction between pharmaceutical drug development and the use of AI tools, which are increasingly integrated into such processes and might be considered a natural extension of the company's R&D activities.

Option (C) **Explanation:** This option is correct. It accurately interprets the integration of AI tools as an enhancement of existing R&D capabilities, fitting within the broader scope of pharmaceutical research on neurodegenerative diseases as outlined in the MOA.

Option (D) **Explanation:** This option is incorrect but highlights a risk management issue. While financial risk and shareholder approval are important, they do not necessarily determine whether an action is ultra vires, which primarily depends on whether the activity aligns with the objectives stated in the MOA.

74. **Answer: B**

**Reference Line:** "Shuttleworth v Cox Brothers highlighted that changes to the articles in good faith for the company's benefit could validate contracts that might otherwise breach the initial terms, provided these alterations fall within legal powers."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

**Explanation:** Option (A) **Explanation:** This option is incorrect. Although the amendment was done in good faith, the validity of such an amendment depends on following the legal procedures, including obtaining the requisite percentage of shareholder votes. The claim that the required votes were not achieved invalidates the amendment regardless of intent.

Option (B) **Explanation:** This option is correct. It highlights the necessity of adhering to specific legal requirements for amending the AOA, such as obtaining a certain percentage of shareholder votes. If these requirements are not met, any amendments made are not legally binding, and therefore, any contracts entered under the altered AOA would be void.

Option (C) **Explanation:** This option is incorrect. It incorrectly assumes that alignment with business strategy and adherence to green standards can override the legal requirements for amending the AOA and the scope of permissible activities defined therein.

Option (D) **Explanation:** This option is incorrect. While it correctly identifies that the contract involves an activity diverging from the company's original focus, it fails to consider that the AOA can be legally amended to expand the scope. The primary issue is whether the amendment process was legally sufficient, not the nature of the activities per se.

75. **Answer: C**

**Reference Line:** "Unlike illegal acts, which are inherently unlawful and attract civil liabilities, an ultra vires act is simply beyond the scope of the company's objectives but is not necessarily illegal."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

**Explanation:** Option (A) **Explanation:** This option is incorrect. Although the board approved the project and it aligns with the company's sustainability goals, the legality of a corporate action is not determined solely by board approval or thematic alignment but by its adherence to the MOA's stated objectives. The project is not valid because it falls outside these objectives without appropriate amendments.

Option (B) **Explanation:** This option is incorrect. The action is ultra vires but not inherently illegal. Corporate actions that are ultra vires are not criminal unless they involve fraudulent or prohibited actions, which is not suggested in the scenario.

Option (C) **Explanation:** This option is correct. Ultra vires acts are those undertaken by a company that fall outside its defined objectives in the MOA. Since the MOA does not authorize manufacturing activities, the venture is considered void from inception according to the principle of ultra vires.

76. **Answer: B**

Reference Line "The Ashbury case established that a contract ultra vires the MOA cannot be ratified retrospectively, even with unanimous shareholder approval."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

**Explanation:** Option (A) **Explanation:** This option is incorrect. It misunderstands the principle from the Ashbury case, which clarifies that ultra vires acts cannot be made valid through retrospective approval, regardless of the unanimity of such approval.

Option (B) **Explanation:** This option is correct. It directly applies the legal principle that an ultra vires act, such as undertaking a project outside of the company's authorized business scope as defined in the MOA, cannot be validated after the fact, even by unanimous shareholder agreement.

Option (C) **Explanation:** This option is incorrect. Even if the GPU project seems to align with the broader technology goals of the company, it falls outside the explicit scope defined in the MOA. Expanding the company's objectives requires an amendment to the MOA, not merely a broad interpretation of its business goals.

Option (D) **Explanation:** This option is incorrect as it provides a rationale that aligns closely with the correct answer but is phrased in a way that may confuse the direct application of the Ashbury principle. It correctly notes the project's misalignment with the MOA but incorrectly suggests that shareholder approval could potentially modify legal constraints, which it cannot.

77. **Answer: D**

**Reference Line:** "For instance, in Eley v The Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company, it was clarified that the articles of a company do not create contracts between the company and third parties but bind only the directors."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

**Explanation:** Option (A) **Explanation:** This option is incorrect. The AOA's stipulations about supporting local businesses do not automatically create enforceable contracts with third parties such as LocalTech Supplies. The AOA primarily binds the company's directors to follow its guidelines internally.

Option (B) **Explanation:** This option is incorrect as it suggests directors can ignore the AOA stipulations if financially beneficial. While directors have discretion in their decisions, they are still legally required to adhere to the AOA unless amended appropriately. However, the primary issue here is not about director discretion but about whether a third party can enforce AOA clauses against the company.

Option (C) **Explanation:** This option is incorrect. Although the contract with LocalTech was signed following the AOA's guidance, this does not override the legal principle that the AOA binds only the company's directors. External enforcement of such clauses without specific board authorization or contractual stipulations directly involving such terms is not viable.

Option (D) **Explanation:** This option is correct. As established in the principle from Eley v The Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company, the articles of association bind only the directors of the company, not external third parties. Therefore, LocalTech cannot enforce the AOA directly against OptiTech as it governs internal governance rather than creating external contractual obligations.

78. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Option (A) **Explanation:** This option is incorrect as it does not acknowledge the need of amending the MOA with at least 75 of the shareholders for it to be valid. Moreover, option (C) clearly outlines the exact process.

Option (B) **Explanation:** This option is incorrect. It misunderstands the legal process required for amending the MOA. Even if the majority of shareholders support a decision, the MOA's provisions cannot be legally altered without adhering to the stipulated process of a special resolution passed by at least 75% of the voting members.

Option (C) **Explanation:** This option is the best answer. It directly connects the legal requirement of a 75% majority for a special resolution to amend the MOA and highlights that any deviation from this process renders the action ultra vires.

Option (D) **Explanation:** This option is incorrect. It misrepresents the limits of the board's authority, suggesting they can override the MOA without the necessary shareholder approval. Strategic and financial benefits do not permit legal exceptions to the required amendment procedures.

79. **Answer: B**

**Reference Lines:** "The Supreme Court reaffirmed the constitutional right under Article 22 that the accused must be informed of the grounds of arrest in writing."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

**Explanation:** Option (A): This option is incorrect. Although the arresting officer provided a verbal explanation, the principle clearly states that informing the accused of the grounds of arrest must be done in writing. The verbal explanation does not fulfill the legal requirement.

Option (B): This is the correct answer. The Supreme Court's affirmation that the accused must be informed in writing of the arrest grounds makes any deviation from this procedure, such as merely providing a verbal explanation, illegal.

Option (C): This option is incorrect. While the ED can arrest based on a reasonable belief of involvement in money laundering, the procedural requirement of providing written grounds for arrest remains mandatory. Reasonable belief does not override the procedural rights of the accused.

Option (D): This option is incorrect. While it raises a valid concern about the specificity of the charges, the primary legal issue in this scenario is the failure to provide written grounds for arrest. This option diverts from the core legal requirement established under Article 22.

80. **Answer: B**

**Reference Lines:** "In Prem Prakash v. Union of India (2024), the court held that confessions made under coercion or while in custody violate constitutional protections against self-incrimination."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

**Explanation:** Option (A): This option is incorrect. While Section 50 of the PMLA does authorize the ED to summon and record statements, the Supreme Court has specifically ruled that confessions made under coercion do not comply with constitutional protections, thus overriding the procedural authority granted by Section 50 in such scenarios.

Option (B): This is the correct answer. Given that Deepak's confession was made under duress during a prolonged interrogation without legal representation, it directly violates the Supreme Court's stance on the admissibility of coerced confessions, making it inadmissible.

Option (C): This option is incorrect. The formal setting of the interrogation and the authority conducting it do not legitimize a confession if it is obtained under coercion. The legal principles concerning the voluntariness of confessions take precedence over procedural aspects.

Option (D): While this option presents a valid point about the presence of legal counsel, it is incorrect because it does not directly address the issue of coercion. The main reason the confession is inadmissible isn't just the absence of a lawyer but the coercion involved, as specified by the Supreme Court's ruling.

81. **Answer: D**

**Reference Lines:** "Section 45 the basic requirement/ conditions are as follows: a) There are reasonable grounds for believing that the Accused is not guilty of such an offence and b) The Accused is not likely to commit any offence while on bail."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

**Explanation:** Option (A): This option is incorrect. While Vivek's legal team argues lack of direct proof, the requirement under Section 45 is for reasonable grounds to believe the accused is not guilty. The presence of evidence suggesting awareness, even if not directly linking him to the fraud, weakens the argument that he might not be guilty.

Option (B): This option is incorrect. Mere suspicion does not automatically deny bail under Section 45; the law requires a stronger justification, specifically that there are no reasonable grounds to believe the accused is not guilty and that he is likely to commit an offense while on bail.

Option (C): This option is incorrect. While having a stable family and residence might support the argument that Vivek is not likely to commit another offense while on bail, it does not address the first condition of Section 45 regarding the reasonable grounds for believing he is not guilty.

Option (D): This is the correct answer. Given that evidence suggests Vivek's awareness of the fraudulent activities, it fulfills the condition under Section 45 that there are no reasonable grounds to believe the accused is not guilty, justifying the denial of bail despite other factors that might suggest he is not a flight risk.

82. **Answer: A**

**Reference Lines:** "In K Kavitha's case, the court granted bail, invoking the exception in Section 45 of the PMLA, where the Special Court can direct the release on bail of a woman, a person under the age of 16, or someone who is sick or infirm."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

**Explanation:** Option (A): This is the correct answer. Section 45's provisions explicitly allow for the bail of individuals who are sick or infirm, particularly when such conditions could be exacerbated by detention. Sudha's age and health are significant factors that the court must consider under this specific legal provision.

Option (B): While the prosecution's argument is strong, this option is incorrect because it does not adequately consider the legal mandate to prioritize her health and age as stipulated in Section 45.

Option (C): This option is incorrect. Being a retired teacher does not inherently reduce the risk of committing further offenses, nor does it directly relate to the legal criteria under Section 45 regarding health or infirmity.

Option (D): This option is incorrect. While evidence of guilt is a critical consideration in bail decisions, the special provisions under Section 45 explicitly prioritize health and age conditions over the usual prerequisites for bail, such as evidence of non-guilt.

83. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Option (A) is correct because prolonged incarceration without trial can be considered a factor for relaxing bail conditions under the PMLA, as seen in Manish Sisodia's case.

Option (B) is correct because Section 45 of the PMLA allows for an exception where bail can be granted to individuals who are women, under the age of 16, sick, or infirm, similar to the exception applied in K Kavitha's case.

Option (C) Both scenarios fall under the exceptions noted in Section 45 of the PMLA, making this option correct.

Option (D) is incorrect because both scenarios provided are applicable for the relaxation of bail conditions as per the exceptions in Section 45 of the PMLA.

84. **Answer: A**

**Reference Lines:** "Section 436A, which allows bail for detainees held for more than half the maximum punishment period, applies to PMLA cases."

Difficulty Level: Easy

**Explanation:** Option (A): This is the correct answer. Section 436A explicitly provides for bail if a detainee has been held for more than half the maximum punishment period for the charged offenses. Rajiv's 3 years of detention exceed this criterion given the 5-year maximum sentence for his alleged offenses.

Option (B): This option is incorrect because, although the concerns about ongoing investigations are valid, they do not override the legal rights afforded under Section 436A. The law clearly states the conditions under which bail must be granted, which includes the duration of pre-trial detention relative to the maximum possible sentence.

Option (C): While this option makes a valid point about constitutional rights, it is incorrect because it does not specifically engage with the criteria laid out in Section 436A, which is the focal point of the legal argument in this situation.

Option (D): This option is incorrect as it introduces a justification for extending detention that is not recognized under Section 436A. The economic impact of the crimes, while potentially severe, does not legally justify extending pre-trial detention beyond the stipulated threshold in Section 436A, which focuses strictly on the length of detention relative to the maximum sentence.

85. **Answer: A**

**Reference Lines:** "India invoked Article XII(3) of the Indus Waters Treaty (IWT), seeking its modification due to Pakistan's obstructionism on water projects."

**Explanation:** Option (A): If Pakistan had consistently honored its commitments under the IWT, this would directly undermine India's justification for invoking Article XII(3) on the grounds of obstructionism. If Pakistan has never been obstructive, India's argument for modifying the treaty would be significantly weakened, as it would imply that the issue is not with Pakistan's behavior but possibly India's interpretation or handling of water projects. Hence, Option (A) is the correct answer.

Option (B): This option states that India has historically managed without modifying the treaty. While this could imply that treaty modifications are unnecessary, it does not directly weaken the claim that Pakistan is currently obstructing India's water projects, which is the specific reason for invoking Article XII(3). Therefore, this option is less relevant to the immediate argument. Hence, Option (B) is not the correct answer.

Option (C): If the World Bank has supported India's claims about Pakistan's obstructionism, this would strengthen, rather than weaken, India's justification for invoking Article XII(3). The World Bank's role as a mediator would lend credibility to India's accusations of obstruction. Hence, Option (C) is not the correct answer.

Option (D): While this option highlights that the IWT commissioners can resolve disputes, it does not address the issue of whether Pakistan is obstructing water projects. The presence of a dispute resolution mechanism does not invalidate India's claim that Pakistan's obstructionism necessitates a treaty modification. Hence, Option (D) is not the correct answer.

86. **Answer: D**

Difficulty level- Moderate

**Explanation:** Correct Option (D): This option most strongly justifies India's actions at Balakot by establishing a pattern of failed diplomatic efforts. If India had consistently tried to address the issue of terrorism through diplomatic channels for a decade without success, it would strengthen the argument that more forceful action (like the airstrike) was necessary and justified.

Reference: "Relations seemed promising in 2014-15 with initiatives by India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi and a positive response from Pakistan's then-Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif. However, hopes were dashed by Pakistan's military interference and the perpetuation of terrorism as a strategic tool against India, exemplified by the Pulwama attack in February 2019."

This reference suggests that despite attempts at improving relations, terrorism continued to be an issue. Option D extends this idea over a longer timeframe, strengthening the justification for the Balakot strike.

Incorrect Options:

A) Intelligence reports confirmed that the Pulwama attack was orchestrated by a terrorist group based in Pakistan.

While this information would be relevant, it alone doesn't justify the specific action at Balakot. The passage already implies Pakistan's involvement in terrorism, so this doesn't add significant weight to justifying the airstrike.

B) International bodies have repeatedly condemned Pakistan for harboring terrorist groups but have not taken action against it.

This option highlights international recognition of the problem but doesn't directly justify India's unilateral action. It might even suggest that India should have pursued further international intervention.

C) The Balakot airstrike successfully eliminated key terrorist leaders involved in planning further attacks against India.

This option focuses on the outcome of the airstrike rather than its justification. The success of the operation doesn't necessarily strengthen the argument for its initial justification.

In conclusion, option D provides the strongest justification for the Balakot airstrike by establishing a long-term pattern of failed diplomatic efforts, suggesting that more direct action had become necessary.

87. **Answer:** A

**Reference Lines:** "The subsequent Balakot airstrike by India marked a significant escalation, showing that India would not tolerate terrorism."

**Explanation :** Option (A): This option is the most fundamental assumption behind the claim that the Pulwama attack led to the Balakot airstrike. India would only take direct military action if there were credible evidence that Pakistan-based terrorists were behind the Pulwama attack. This is necessary to justify the escalation. Hence, Option (A) is the correct answer.

Option (B): Although diplomatic failure could be a contributing factor, the passage does not suggest that diplomacy was attempted between the Pulwama attack and the airstrike. This is more of a possibility than a core assumption of the argument. Hence, Option (B) is not the correct answer.

Option (C): The claim does not hinge on whether the airstrike was proportional, but rather on whether the airstrike was a direct response to the Pulwama attack. Proportionality is an important consideration but not central to the assumption. Hence, Option (C) is not the correct answer.

Option (D): International pressure is a consequence of the airstrike, not an assumption underlying the decision to carry out the airstrike. The question asks for an assumption, not an effect. Hence, Option (D) is not the correct answer.

88. **Answer:** B

**Reference Lines:** "This move... was sharply criticized by Pakistan, which viewed it as a material change to the status of Jammu and Kashmir... and feared demographic changes in the region."

**Explanation:** Option (A): The passage does not specifically mention increased military confrontations as a direct result of the abrogation of Article 370. It focuses more on political and diplomatic fallout. Hence, Option (A) is not the correct answer.

Option (B): This option aligns with the passage's discussion of the abrogation's effect on India-Pakistan relations. Pakistan's fears of demographic changes and the perception of Jammu and Kashmir's altered status worsened bilateral relations. Hence, Option (B) is the correct answer.

Option (C): The passage does not indicate that Pakistan's diplomatic efforts to reverse the decision were unsuccessful; it simply highlights Pakistan's dissatisfaction and concerns. Hence, Option (C) is not the correct answer.

Option (D): Although Pakistan views the abrogation as a significant political issue, the passage does not suggest that Pakistan believes it to be a violation of an international agreement. It focuses on Pakistan's concerns about demographic changes. Hence, Option (D) is not the correct answer.

89. **Answer:** B

**Reference Lines:** "This may be a personality characteristic, a lack of respect for the individual, or an attempt to desensitize the recipient to difficult circumstances. Clearly, it is not a form of 'niceness,' but it can be a means to educate the recipient and possibly force them to become resilient in tough times."

**Explanation:** Option (A): This option promotes an alternative method (kindness and respect) for building resilience but does not directly weaken the argument that rudeness is used to toughen employees. Hence, Option (A) is not the correct answer.

Option (B): This directly weakens the argument that rudeness can be used to "toughen" employees. If rudeness leads to disengagement and reduced productivity, it suggests that such behavior is counterproductive, rather than educational or resilience-building. Hence, Option (B) is the correct answer.

Option (C): This highlights a company's stance against rudeness but does not provide evidence about the effects of rudeness on employees' resilience or toughness. Hence, Option (C) is not the correct answer.

Option (D): While this addresses the potential negative impact of rudeness (higher turnover), it does not directly counter the argument that rudeness is used as a tool to "educate" employees or help them handle difficult circumstances. Hence, Option (D) is not the correct answer.

90. **Answer:** B

Difficulty level- Moderate

**Explanation:** Statement II (Correct): The author assumes that feeling needed, respected, and heard is crucial for workers and logically connects this to being a productive asset. This assumption underlies the argument that organizations should treat workers positively since they hired them to be assets.

Statement III (Correct): The author assumes that the prevalence of rudeness contradicts the reasons for hiring employees. This is evident in the contrast drawn between the expectation of positive treatment (based on hiring rationale) and the reality of rudeness in many workplaces.

Statement I (Incorrect): While the passage mentions that rudeness might be an attempt to "desensitize the recipient to difficult circumstances," it doesn't assume this is a deliberate strategy used by managers. The passage presents this as one possible explanation among others.

Statement IV (Incorrect): The passage mentions personality characteristics as one possible reason for rude behaviour, but it doesn't assume this is the primary determinant. Other factors like "lack of respect" and power dynamics are also mentioned.

Therefore, only statements 2 and 3 are valid assumptions underlying the author's argument.

91. **Answer: B**

**Reference Lines:** "Clearly, it is not a form of 'niceness,' but it can be a means to educate the recipient and possibly force them to become resilient in tough times."

**Explanation:** Option (A): The author acknowledges the importance of feeling needed, respected, and heard for workers, which aligns with this statement. Hence, Option (A) is not the correct answer.

Option (B): While the author mentions that rudeness can be used to "educate" employees, the tone and overall argument suggest skepticism about this practice. The author notes that rudeness is not a form of niceness, and it is presented as a problematic behavior that may or may not achieve the intended outcome. Hence, Option (B) is the correct answer.

Option (C): The author's argument supports the idea that employees generally prefer civility, as feeling respected and heard is essential for a positive workplace. Hence, Option (C) is not the correct answer.

Option (D): The passage discusses how authority figures may use rudeness to assert power, acknowledging the significant impact they have on the workplace environment. Hence, Option (D) is not the correct answer.

92. **Answer: A**

Difficulty level- Moderate

**Explanation:** Statement I (Correct): The passage suggests that rudeness can be a deliberate strategy, stating, "This may be a personality characteristic, a lack of respect for the individual, or an attempt to desensitize the recipient to difficult circumstances." The phrase "attempt to desensitize" implies a deliberate action to toughen employees.

Reference: "Clearly, it is not a form of 'niceness,' but it can be a means to educate the recipient and possibly force them to become resilient in tough times."

Statement III (Correct): The passage implies that rudeness often comes from those with more authority.

Reference: "The reality is that not every person is kind and considerate to others, especially in situations where one party has more authority than the other and wants to make that 'perfectly clear.'"

Statement II (Incorrect): While the passage mentions authority, it doesn't specifically link rudeness to strict hierarchical structures. The text states that rudeness is "not rare or limited to certain workplaces," suggesting it can occur in various organizational structures.

Therefore, choices I and III can be logically inferred from the passage.

93. **Answer: C**

Difficulty level- Moderate

**Explanation:** Correct Option (C): This option most strongly supports the argument that displaying names of key personnel improves food safety. It provides a direct, measurable link between the policy of displaying names and an improvement in food safety outcomes. A 30% decrease in food safety violations is a significant improvement that can be reasonably attributed to the policy, strengthening the argument that this practice enhances food safety.

Reference: While there's no direct reference line for this in the passage, it aligns with the implied intent of the regulations mentioned: "The Supreme Court stayed similar orders passed by police in UP and Uttarakhand for this year's kanwar yatra. The court said that the "competent authority" under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 (FSSA) could indeed issue such orders..." This suggests that such orders are within the purview of food safety regulations, and option C provides evidence of their effectiveness.

Incorrect Options:

A) A survey of food establishments found that customers are more likely to report hygiene violations when they know the names of key personnel responsible.

While this suggests a potential mechanism for improvement, it doesn't directly prove that food safety has improved. Increased reporting doesn't necessarily mean fewer violations overall.

B) Food establishments with higher levels of customer satisfaction tend to display the names of key personnel prominently.

This option establishes a correlation but not causation. It doesn't necessarily mean that displaying names leads to better food safety; it could be that better-run establishments are more likely to display names and also have higher customer satisfaction.

D) Food businesses that display the names of key personnel tend to have higher customer traffic than those that do not.

This option focuses on business success rather than food safety. Higher customer traffic doesn't necessarily indicate better food safety practices.

In conclusion, option C provides the strongest support for the argument that displaying names of key personnel improves food safety by showing a direct, measurable improvement in food safety outcomes following the implementation of this policy.

94. **Answer: B**

Difficulty level- Moderate

**Explanation:** B) Correct: This option accurately captures the role of the Supreme Court's statement in the context. The court's decision highlights that while additional information display requirements may be imposed, they must be done through the proper channels - specifically, the "competent authority" under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 (FSSA). This provides a nuanced counterpoint to the state government actions, emphasizing the importance of following proper legal procedures.

**Reference Lines:** "The Supreme Court stayed similar orders passed by police in UP and Uttarakhand for this year's kanwar yatra. The court said that the "competent authority" under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 (FSSA) could indeed issue such orders, but police could not "usurp" this power."

A) Incorrect: While the Supreme Court did stay the orders, it didn't suggest that displaying key personnel names is unnecessary. Instead, it emphasized that such requirements should come from the proper authority under the FSSA, not the police.

C) Incorrect: This option misinterprets the Supreme Court's statement. The court actually stated that the police cannot "usurp" the power to issue such orders, contradicting the idea that the FSSA grants authority to police for enforcing these specific regulations.

D) Incorrect: The Supreme Court's decision doesn't strengthen the argument for displaying key personnel names. Instead, it questions the method by which such orders were issued (by police rather than the competent authority under FSSA), without commenting on the necessity or importance of the display itself.

95. **Answer: C**

**Reference Lines:** "The court said that the 'competent authority' under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 (FSSA) could indeed issue such orders, but police could not 'usurp' this power."

**Explanation:** Option (A): The passage indicates that food safety regulations fall under the FSSAI's jurisdiction as part of the FSSA, and state governments cannot issue regulations independently of this framework. Hence, Option (A) is not the correct answer.

Option (B): The Supreme Court ruling clearly states that state police do not have the authority to enforce such regulations, leaving that power to the FSSAI. Hence, Option (B) is not the correct answer.

Option (C): This option correctly reflects the passage's explanation that the FSSAI is the competent authority under the FSSA for enforcing food safety regulations. Hence, Option (C) is the correct answer.

Option (D): The passage does not suggest that states can create their own independent food safety authorities; the FSSAI is the central regulatory body. Hence, Option (D) is not the correct answer.

96. **Answer: B**

**Reference Lines:** "The Supreme Court stayed similar orders passed by police in UP and Uttarakhand... the 'competent authority' under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 (FSSA) could indeed issue such orders, but police could not 'usurp' this power."

**Explanation:** Option (A): If the FSSAI enforces the mandate, food establishments would likely comply, making this a plausible outcome. Hence, Option (A) is not the correct answer.

Option (B): The passage explicitly states that police do not have the authority to enforce such mandates under the FSSA, so it is highly unlikely that the state police would be involved in enforcing the display of key personnel names. Hence, Option (B) is the correct answer.

Option (C): While states might introduce additional requirements, they would still need to rely on the FSSAI for enforcement, which aligns with the passage's legal framework. Hence, Option (C) is not the correct answer.

Option (D): The Supreme Court supports the FSSAI's role as the competent authority for food safety, so it is likely that the court would uphold this authority. Hence, Option (D) is not the correct answer.

97. **Answer: A**

Difficulty level- Moderate

**Explanation:** A) Correct: This option accurately reflects the passage's stance. The passage acknowledges that fake and misleading information on the Internet is a legitimate concern, and the government has a valid interest in addressing this issue. However, it emphasizes that any measures taken must be within constitutional boundaries.

**Reference Lines:** "There can be little doubt that fake and misleading information on the Internet is a problem. Its proliferation, given the medium's influence, ought to be a matter of serious public concern. To that end, the state has a legitimate interest in ensuring that it finds solutions towards its tackling. But any measure that it takes has to be found within the Constitution's boundaries."

B) Incorrect: This option contradicts the passage's main point. The passage criticizes the amendment that would have required intermediaries to follow government directives about fake or misleading information or risk losing their "safe harbour" protections. The court ruled this amendment unconstitutional, indicating that such a requirement would infringe on the right to free speech.

C) Incorrect: While the first part of this option is correct, the second part is not supported by the passage. The court's ruling against the amendment suggests that removing "safe harbour" protections from intermediaries for not following government directives on content is not considered constitutional.

D) Incorrect: This option is too extreme. While the passage criticizes certain aspects of government regulation, it does acknowledge that the government has a legitimate interest in addressing the issue of fake and misleading information on the Internet, as long as it operates within constitutional boundaries.

The passage supports the idea that the government can legitimately seek to address misinformation, but it must do so in a way that respects constitutional rights, particularly the right to free speech. It does not support the notion of penalizing intermediaries for not following government directives on content removal.

98. **Answer: C**

**Reference Lines:** "But any measure that it takes has to be found within the Constitution's boundaries." / "Justice A.S. Chandurkar... delivered a ruling in defence of the right to free speech."

**Explanation:** Option (a): This option contradicts the passage, as it emphasizes the need for constitutional limits on government power, rather than unchecked authority. Hence, Option (A) is not the correct answer.

Option (b): While the passage acknowledges the problem of fake news, it does not suggest that the government's Fact Check Unit should have unchecked power to restrict information. Hence, Option (B) is not the correct answer.

Option (c): This option correctly reflects the message of the passage, which stresses that while the government has a legitimate interest in combating misinformation, its measures must operate within the Constitution's limits, protecting free speech. Hence, Option (C) is the correct answer.

Option (d): The passage clearly prioritizes the protection of free speech, arguing that government overreach in regulating fake news should be struck down. Hence, Option (D) is not the correct answer.

99. **Answer: C**

Difficulty level- Moderate

**Explanation:** Option (c) most effectively weakens the argument against Rule 3(1)(b)(v)'s constitutionality. If the Supreme Court has previously upheld similar laws when implemented by an independent judiciary, it suggests a constitutional path for restricting fake news. This challenges the article's assertion of

unconstitutionality by implying that such measures can be within constitutional bounds if properly implemented.

Reference: "But any measure that it takes has to be found within the Constitution's boundaries."

Incorrect options:

A) While consultation might improve the FCU's credibility, it doesn't address the fundamental constitutional concerns about government control over information.

B) This doesn't resolve the core issue of who determines what is "proven false." The article's main concern is the government's power to make this determination.

D) While an appeal process provides some safeguard, it doesn't address the fundamental issue of the government's initial power to determine what information is fake or misleading.

100. **Answer: B**

**Reference Lines:** "There can be little doubt that fake and misleading information on the Internet is a problem... the state has a legitimate interest in ensuring that it finds solutions... But any measure that it takes has to be found within the Constitution's boundaries."

**Explanation:** Option (A): While the passage acknowledges the state's interest, it emphasizes that government regulation must operate within the limits of the Constitution, suggesting that broad authority without limitations would be problematic. Hence, Option (A) is not the correct answer.

Option (B): This option correctly reflects the author's position that the government has a role in regulating fake news but must do so in a way that respects constitutional protections for free speech. Hence, Option (B) is the correct answer.

Option (C): The passage does not suggest that the issue should be entirely left to private companies. It recognizes the government's legitimate interest in tackling fake news. Hence, Option (C) is not the correct answer.

Option (D): The passage stresses the serious nature of fake news and does not imply that it is a minor issue or that government intervention is unnecessary. Hence, Option (D) is not the correct answer.

101. **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Option (A): Assumption 1 is not implicit because the passage states that it is difficult to draw generalized conclusions about the style of women's governance. Therefore, it does not assume that women's presence will automatically lead to gender-equitable governance. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

Option (B): Assumption 2 is implicit because the passage discusses how women struggle to assert their unique style unless they control their political party, indicating that male-dominated parties limit their autonomy. Assumption 3 is also implicit, as the passage advocates for gender equality in political participation, emphasizing its importance for a just society. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

Option (C): While Assumption 2 is valid, Assumption 3 is also necessary for the argument to hold. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

Option (D): Assumption 1 is not implicit because the passage does not assume that women will automatically govern differently or more equitably than men. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

102. **Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Option (d) directly aligns with the author's argument. The passage suggests that women politicians who don't control their parties are constrained in asserting their individual style. This is explicitly stated in the final sentences of the passage.

**Reference Lines:** "The women who can assert their individual style are those who also control their political party, as did Indira Gandhi. Others inevitably must fall in line."

Incorrect options:

A) While the passage mentions challenges faced by women in politics, it doesn't specifically discuss increased scrutiny or criticism as a factor limiting their independence.

B) Although the passage touches on expectations for women in politics, it doesn't argue that these expectations are unrealistic. Instead, it suggests that structural constraints prevent women from meeting these expectations.

C) The passage doesn't mention lack of political experience as a factor limiting women's ability to assert their individual style. In fact, it discusses veteran politicians like Mamata Banerjee facing similar constraints.

The correct answer (D) best captures the author's argument about why women struggle to assert their individual style in politics unless they control their party, directly reflecting the text's conclusion.

103. **Answer: B**

**Reference Lines:** "The women who can assert their individual style are those who also control their political party, as did Indira Gandhi. Others inevitably must fall in line."

**Explanation:** Option (A): The passage implies the opposite; women who control their own parties are less likely to conform and more likely to assert their individual style. Hence, Option (A) is not the correct answer.

Option (B): This correctly captures the implication that controlling one's own political party allows female politicians to express their unique style, as seen in the example of Indira Gandhi. Hence, Option (B) is the correct answer.

Option (C): The passage does not compare the performance of female politicians who control their parties to that of male politicians. Hence, Option (C) is not the correct answer.

Option (D): The passage suggests that women with control of their party may govern differently, not that they prioritize the same issues as men. Hence, Option (D) is not the correct answer.

104. **Answer: C**

Difficulty level- Moderate

**Explanation:** This statement cannot be inferred from the passage. In fact, the passage directly contradicts this claim by stating that only women who control their political parties can assert their individual style.

**Reference Lines:** "The women who can assert their individual style are those who also control their political party, as did Indira Gandhi. Others inevitably must fall in line."

Incorrect options:

A) This can be inferred from the passage. The text mentions, "What is common in all three cases is the expectation that somehow, because they are women, their actions will be different from their male counterparts' if faced with similar challenges."

B) This can be inferred from the passage. The article quotes Ranjana Kumari stating, "Women's participation in politics is their human right as much as it is the cornerstone of their right to equal citizenship."

D) This can be inferred from the passage. The text states, "In India, despite several women being elected to power in the states, and at the Centre, one cannot draw any generalised conclusions about their style of governance and whether it differs from that of men in the same position."

105. **Answer: C**

Difficulty level- Moderate

**Explanation:** Option (c) would most weaken the urgency expressed by Johan Rockström. If scientists have developed technologies that can effectively reduce atmospheric CO2 levels and reverse climate change impacts within a decade, it would significantly alleviate the immediate concern about exceeding planetary boundaries. This rapid solution would address the core issue without requiring drastic societal changes, potentially making the situation less urgent than Rockström suggests.

**Reference Lines:** "The report urgently calls for a 50% reduction in climate emissions by the decade's end to reverse these dangerous trends." If technology could achieve this goal more effectively and quickly, it would weaken the urgency of the situation as described.

Incorrect options:

A) While a decrease in sea temperatures might seem positive, it doesn't address the other breached planetary boundaries mentioned in the passage. Furthermore, unexpected fluctuations could be seen as more cause for concern, not less.

B) Past climate fluctuations don't necessarily imply that current human-induced changes are less serious. The passage emphasizes the unprecedented nature of current changes, which this option doesn't address.

D) While this exceeds the 50% reduction target mentioned in the passage, it still aligns with the urgency Rockström expresses. It doesn't fundamentally change the narrative about the critical state of planetary boundaries.

106. **Answer:** B

**Reference Lines:** "With the last nine years being the hottest on record and recent increases in global sea temperatures, scientists are struggling to understand these unprecedented changes."

**Explanation:** Option (A): The passage does not suggest that human activities are not the primary drivers; rather, it implies the opposite, that recent warming is likely exacerbated by human actions. Hence, Option (A) is not the correct answer.

Option (B): This is the correct role of the mention, as it underscores the severity and recency of climate trends, bolstering the argument for urgent reductions in emissions and other mitigative actions. Hence, Option (B) is the correct answer.

Option (C): While new technologies are part of the broader discussion, this particular mention in the passage does not directly justify their need but rather emphasizes the urgency of the current trends. Hence, Option (C) is not the correct answer.

Option (D): The passage does not suggest that climate change is cyclical and self-correcting; instead, it highlights the need for urgent human intervention to address these changes. Hence, Option (D) is not the correct answer.

107. **Answer:** C

**Reference Lines:** "Rockström described the situation as shocking, noting the unexpected rise in ocean temperatures that defies previous assumptions about the ocean's capacity to absorb heat."

**Explanation:** Option (A): This statement is in agreement with the author's views as outlined in the passage, which emphasizes the necessity of urgently reducing climate emissions to stabilize the planet. Hence, Option (A) is not the correct answer.

Option (B): The author clearly supports this view by highlighting the detrimental impact of human activities on planetary boundaries, thus reinforcing the need for immediate action. Hence, Option (B) is not the correct answer.

Option (C): This is the statement the author would likely disagree with. The passage explicitly mentions the unexpected rise in ocean temperatures as a source of concern, countering the notion of any recent cooling trends or natural balancing mechanisms that could mitigate the climate crisis. Hence, Option (C) is the correct answer.

Option (D): The entire passage supports the idea that maintaining sustainable limits is critical to preventing irreversible and catastrophic environmental changes, which is consistent with the framework developed in 2009. Hence, Option (D) is not the correct answer.

108. **Answer:** D

Difficulty level- Moderate

**Explanation:** The correct answer is (d). Recent studies suggest that the interaction between breached planetary boundaries could accelerate negative environmental changes more rapidly than anticipated.

This option most strengthens the scientists' call for urgent action because:

1. It introduces new information that increases the perceived risk and urgency of the situation.
2. It suggests that the current understanding of the problem might underestimate its severity, making immediate action even more critical.
3. It directly relates to the interconnected nature of planetary boundaries, which is a key concept in the passage.

Option A) Historical data shows that previous reductions in emissions have led to immediate improvements in some planetary boundaries.

This option might seem to strengthen the argument, but it actually weakens the urgency. If improvements are immediate, it could suggest that we have more time to act.

Option B) Economic models predict that a 50% reduction in emissions would cause significant short-term economic disruption.

This option weakens the call for urgent action by highlighting potential negative consequences, making it less likely for people to support such drastic measures.

Option C) New research indicates that the three planetary boundaries currently within safe limits are more resilient to change than previously thought.

This option slightly weakens the urgency by suggesting that some aspects of Earth's systems are more stable than believed, potentially reducing the perceived need for immediate action.

In conclusion, option D provides the strongest support for the scientists' call to action by emphasizing the potentially rapid and interconnected nature of environmental changes, aligning with the passage's focus on the urgency of addressing breached planetary boundaries.

109. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Common Explanation (109-114)

Total number of students in the school =  $[A + 800]$

Number of girls = 960 Number of boys =  $[A + 800 - 960] = [A - 160]$

According to the question, New number of girls =  $960 + (A - 660) = (A + 300)$

Therefore,  $0.55(A - 160 + 260 + A + 300) = A + 300$

Or,  $0.55(2A + 400) = A + 300$

Or,  $1.1A + 220 = A + 300$

Or,  $0.1A = 80$

Or,  $A = 800$

Therefore, total students =  $(A + 800) = 1600$

Total girls = 960

Number of boys =  $1600 - 960 = 640$

Also,

$\{960C + 640(C + 25)\} = 1600 \times 35$

Or,  $960C + 16000 + 640C = 56000$

Or,  $1600C = 40000$

Or,  $C = 25$

Number of pens with each boys =  $(c + 25) = 50$

Number of pens with each girl =  $C = 25$

Now,

Number of red pens with each girl = 15

Number of black pens with each girl =  $25 - 15 = 10$

Number of black pens with each boy =  $10 + 20 = 30$

Number of red pens with each boy =  $D = 50 - 30 = 20$

Required ratio =  $30:10 = 3:1$

110. **Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Required difference =  $960 - 640 = 320$

111. **Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Required percentage =  $(640/1600) \times 100 = 40\%$

112. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Required value =  $2 \times 25 - 20 = 30$

113. **Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Required average =  $\{(640 \times 20) + (960 \times 15)\}/1600 = (12800 + 14400)/1600 = 17$

114. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Number of girls = 960

Number of Black pens with each girl = 10

Cost = Rs 10

Therefore,  $960 \times 10 \times 10 = 96000$

115. **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Common Explanation (115-120)

Let number of fresh guavas in the shop be '10x'.

So, number of fresh mangoes in the shop =  $10x \times 1.5 = '15x'$

And total number of guavas in the shop =  $10x \times (6/5) = '12x'$

So, number of rotten guavas in the shop =  $12x - 10x = '2x'$

And total number of fresh fruits in the shop =  $12x / 0.3 = 40x$

So, total number of fresh apples in the shop =  $40x - (10x + 15x) = 15x$

And number of rotten apples in the shop =  $2x + 36$

So, total number of apples in the shop =  $15x + 2x + 36 = 17x + 36$

And number of rotten mangoes in the shop =  $15x \div 4 = 3.75x$

So, total number of mangoes in the shop =  $15x + 3.75x = 18.75x$

ATQ:

$$18.75x + 12x + 17x + 36 = 800$$

Or,

$$47.75x = 764$$

So, 'x' = 16

So, number of fresh guavas in the shop =  $10 \times 16 = 160$

So, number of rotten guavas in 240:68 = 60 : 17 the shop =  $2x = 2 \times 16 = 32$

And total number of e, option e. guavas in the shop =  $12x = 12 \times 16 = 192$

So, total number of fresh apples in the shop =  $15x = 15 \times 16 = 240$

And number of rotten apples in the shop =  $2x + 36 = 32 + 36 = 68$

So, total number of apples in the shop =  $17x + 36 = 17 \times 16 + 36 = 308$

So, number of fresh mangoes in the shop =  $15 \times x = 15 \times 16 = 240$

And number of rotten mangoes in the shop =  $3.75x = 3.75 \times 16 = 60$

So, total number of mangoes in the shop = '18.75x' =  $18.75 \times 16 = 300$

And total number of fresh fruits in the shop =  $40x = 40 \times 16 = 640$

And total number of rotten fruits in the shop  $800 - 640 = 160$

	Number of mangoes in the shop	Number of guavas in the shop	Number of apples in the shop	Total number of fruits in the shop
Number of fresh fruits in the shop	240	160	240	640
Number of rotten fruits in the shop	60	32	68	160
Total	300	192	308	800

Required difference =  $68 - 60 = 8$

116. **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Required percentage =  $(308/800) \times 100 = 38.5\%$

117. **Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Required revenue =  $160 \times 5.4 = \text{Rs. } 864$

118. **Answer:** A

**Explanation:** ATQ;

$$16p = 192$$

So, 'p' = 12

$$\text{So, required value} = p^3 p^2 (12)^3 - (12)^2 = 1584$$

119. **Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Required ratio =  $240 : 68 = 60 : 17$

120. **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Apples = 308, Guavas = 192

$$\frac{308+1}{2} = \frac{500}{2} = 250$$