

COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST (CLAT) 2027
Mock 202705: Answer Key and Solution



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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(b)	(c)	(b)	(d)	(a)	(c)	(c)	(a)	(d)	(d)
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
(a)	(d)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(b)	(d)
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
(a)	(c)	(d)	(b)	(c)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
(b)	(d)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(b)	(c)	(b)	(d)	(a)
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
(a)	(b)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(d)	(c)
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
(d)	(b)	(a)	(c)	(a)	(c)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
(d)	(c)	(d)	(c)	(b)	(a)	(d)	(c)	(a)	(c)
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(d)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(d)	(a)
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
(d)	(a)	(d)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(d)
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
(c)	(b)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(d)	(c)	(b)	(b)	(d)
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
(a)	(c)	(d)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(d)	(b)	(c)	(a)

Section A: English Comprehension

1. Correct Answer: (b)

Reference Lines: “The more recent genetic studies... are only the latest to witness the impassioned contests...” / “the vast scholarly room inside was already bustling with numerous methodologies, hypotheses, interpretations, assertions and controversies.”

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: Option (a): The passage clearly states that scholars and amateurs had been exploring South Asia for more than two centuries before recent genetic studies. Therefore, genetic studies are not presented as the first serious method. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): The passage describes genetic studies as “only the latest” entrant into a field already full of methodologies, hypotheses and controversies. This captures the author’s view accurately. Hence, option (b) is correct.

Option (c): The passage does not say that genetic studies have ended earlier debates. Instead, it says that they too have witnessed “impassioned contests,” which means the debates continue. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): The author does not dismiss genetic studies as unreliable. The passage only says that they must be understood alongside earlier scholars and concepts. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

2. Correct Answer: (c)

Reference Lines: “apart from the genuinely fascinating history of the peopling of India itself, the history of how that history has been imagined, framed and written at different times by different people over the past 200 years is almost equally enthralling.”

Difficulty Level: Moderate to High

Explanation: Option (a): The passage does not say that factual history is less important than public opinion. It says that the actual history and the history of its interpretation are both fascinating. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): The passage does not suggest that India’s history has been mostly invented. The words “imagined, framed and written” refer to changing interpretations, not fabrication. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): The passage is pointing to the changing ways in which different people have understood and written about India’s past across two centuries. This is the most accurate meaning. Hence, option (c) is correct.

Option (d): The passage does not claim that genetics is the only way to understand India’s peopling. It expressly refers to many older methodologies and interpretations. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

3. Correct Answer: (b)

Reference Lines: “We geneticists may be the barbarians coming late to the study of the human past...” / “the novel ideas that the pipette-wielding ‘barbarians’ brought to the history of India’s peopling...”

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: Option (a): The phrase does not refer to amateur historians. It is connected to David Reich’s statement about geneticists coming late to the study of the human past. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): The phrase combines the laboratory image of the “pipette” with Reich’s metaphor of geneticists as “barbarians.” It refers to geneticists entering an already active field with new tools. Hence, option (b) is correct.

Option (c): The passage does not use this phrase for colonial scholars. It uses it specifically in connection with recent genetic studies and David Reich’s remark. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): The phrase is not used for social reformers like Phule. Phule is introduced later as an earlier thinker whose ideas must be understood before judging new claims. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

4. Correct Answer: (d)

Reference Lines: “the vast scholarly room inside was already bustling with numerous methodologies, hypotheses, interpretations, assertions and controversies.”

Difficulty Level: Moderate to High

Explanation: Option (a): The passage does not suggest that the field had reached broad agreement. Words such as “hypotheses,” “assertions” and “controversies” show disagreement rather than consensus. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): The passage says that there has been “relentless public commentary,” so the field had not avoided public debate. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): The passage does not describe the field as undeveloped. On the contrary, it says the field was already crowded with many approaches and interpretations. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): This option directly follows from the passage. Ancient Indian history had already been studied through many methods and was full of debate before genetic studies entered it. Hence, option (d) is correct.

5. Correct Answer: (a)

Reference Lines: “Phule believed that Shudras and Ati-Shudras... would experience no improvements in their living conditions unless they were emancipated from the ‘trammels of bondage which the Brahmins have woven round them...”

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: Option (a): The passage clearly states that Phule believed Shudras and Ati-Shudras needed emancipation from the bondage created by Brahmanical dominance. Hence, option (a) is correct.

Option (b): Phule’s work was written in 1873 and discussed caste and social oppression, not genetic studies. This option brings in an idea not connected to Phule’s argument. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): This option says the opposite of what the passage states. Phule saw the caste system as oppressive, not as improving the lives of Shudras and Ati-Shudras. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): The passage states that Brahmins exercised oppressive dominance over Shudras and Ati-Shudras. It does not say that Brahmins were oppressed by lower-caste communities. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

6. Correct Answer: (c)

Reference Lines: “scholars and amateurs from around the world have attempted to explore it and make sense of it – though, unsurprisingly, these attempts have had a raucous ride.”

Difficulty Level: Easy to Moderate

Explanation: Option (a): “Silent” is opposite in sense to “raucous.” The passage refers to noisy and contested attempts to interpret South Asian history. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): “Orderly” does not fit the context because the passage describes impassioned contests and controversies, not a calm or systematic journey. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): “Raucous” means loud, noisy or disorderly. In this passage, it refers to the contentious and argumentative nature of debates on South Asian history. Hence, option (c) is correct.

Option (d): “Final” does not match the meaning of “raucous.” The passage does not suggest that debates on South Asian history have ended. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

7. Correct Answer: (c)

Reference Lines: “Humankind is losing faith in the liberal story... exactly when the merger of biotech and infotech confronts us with the biggest challenges humankind has ever encountered.”

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: Option (a): This captures part of the historical background, since fascism was defeated and communism later collapsed. However, it does not capture the central concern that liberalism is losing credibility at a time of major technological disruption. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): The passage says that liberalism was treated as both a guide to the past and a manual for the future. It does not mainly argue that liberalism explains the past better than it addresses the future. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): This option correctly captures the central tension of the passage. The author is concerned that faith in liberalism is declining precisely when humanity faces unprecedented challenges from biotech and infotech. Hence, option (c) is correct.

Option (d): This option reflects the liberal story’s own claim, not the author’s concern. The author presents that claim with distance, especially through the phrase “or so it seemed to the global elite.” Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

8. Correct Answer: (a)

Reference Lines: “the liberal story remained the dominant guide to the human past and the indispensable manual for the future of the world – or so it seemed to the global elite.”

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: Option (a): The phrase suggests that liberalism’s supposed final triumph is no longer secure. The liberal story once seemed to be the final global framework, but that certainty has now been postponed or questioned. Hence, option (a) is correct.

Option (b): The passage does not say that history itself has stopped progressing. Rather, it says that the belief in a final, settled direction of history has become uncertain. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): The passage mentions fascism and communism as earlier grand stories, but it does not claim that they are certain to return as dominant ideologies. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): The passage says humans think in stories rather than in facts, numbers or equations. It does not say that broad stories are no longer used to understand history. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

9. Correct Answer: (d)

Reference Lines: “Humans think in stories rather than in facts, numbers or equations, and the simpler the story, the better.” / “three grand stories that claimed to explain the whole past and to predict the future of the entire world.”

Difficulty Level: Moderate to High

Explanation: Option (a): The passage says the opposite. Humans are said to think in stories rather than in facts, numbers or equations, which means technical facts alone do not explain the power of these narratives. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): The passage says global elites formulated grand stories, but it does not say their power comes from direct institutional control. The emphasis is on explanatory and predictive simplicity. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): The grand stories are said to explain the past and predict the future. Therefore, this option ignores one of their central functions in the passage. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): This option correctly combines both points made in the passage. Grand political stories are powerful because they provide simple narratives that claim to explain the past and predict the future. Hence, option (d) is correct.

10. Correct Answer: (d)

Reference Lines: “Democratic regimes took the place of brutal dictatorships. Free enterprise overcame economic restrictions.” / “We need to protect human rights, to grant everybody the vote, to establish free markets...”

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: Option (a): The passage clearly presents the replacement of brutal dictatorships by democratic regimes as part of the liberal story. Hence, option (a) is incorrect as the EXCEPT answer.

Option (b): The passage states that free enterprise overcame economic restrictions. This is directly included in the liberal story’s account of progress. Hence, option (b) is incorrect as the EXCEPT answer.

Option (c): The passage says that the liberal solution involves protecting human rights and granting everybody the vote. This is clearly part of the liberal story. Hence, option (c) is incorrect as the EXCEPT answer.

Option (d): The merger of biotech and infotech is presented as a challenge confronting humanity, not as part of the liberal story’s solution. Hence, option (d) is correct as the EXCEPT answer.

11. Correct Answer: (a)

Reference Lines: “Humankind is losing faith in the liberal story...” / “the liberal story remained the dominant guide... or so it seemed to the global elite.”

Difficulty Level: Moderate to High

Explanation: Option (a): The author presents the liberal story as a once-dominant narrative whose authority is now weakening. The phrase “or so it seemed” shows distance from liberalism’s claim of final success. Hence, option (a) is correct.

Option (b): The author is not openly hostile to the liberal story. The passage explains liberalism's ideas seriously and does not attack them in an angry or dismissive manner. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): The tone is not triumphant because the passage does not celebrate liberalism's victory. It instead questions whether that victory was ever final. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): The tone is not fully neutral because the author clearly frames the liberal story as under strain and uses distancing phrases such as "or so it seemed." Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

12. Correct Answer: (d)

Reference Lines: "The Second World War knocked out the fascist story..."

Difficulty Level: Moderate to High

Explanation: Option (a): This is a figurative expression, but it is closer to an ironic or philosophical statement about the supposed final triumph of one ideology being delayed. It does not create as direct an image as the correct option. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): This is also figurative because "faith" is being used for belief in a political narrative. However, it is a more ordinary abstract expression and not the strongest example of metaphor in the options. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): This personifies the liberal story by saying that it "celebrates" liberty. However, the line mainly describes the content of liberalism rather than creating a striking metaphorical image. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): This is the clearest metaphor because the Second World War is described as if it physically defeated or "knocked out" the fascist story, like an opponent in a fight. Hence, option (d) is correct.

13. Correct Answer: (b)

Reference Lines: "The Given World follows the inhabitants of one village in a river valley... for six months between the equinoxes of a year."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: Option (a): Clare's dying time is important, but the passage does not say that the novel narrates her whole life from childhood to old age. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): The passage directly states that the novel follows the inhabitants of one village for six months. This accurately captures the novel's basic scope. Hence, option (b) is correct.

Option (c): The passage does not compare the village with urban communities. It focuses on a rural village and the lives within and around it. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): The passage refers to George Eliot, but it does not say that Harrison retells Eliot's fiction. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

14. Correct Answer: (c)

Reference Lines: "With its omens and warnings, the novel comes close to a portentous tone that's true to the times but can be flattening. I was glad of idiosyncratically wry moments."

Difficulty Level: Moderate to High

Explanation: Option (a): The wry moments do not make the village setting mainly comic. They only provide occasional relief from the novel's heavy atmosphere. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): The passage does not say that humour replaces literary references. The George Eliot connection remains important to the review. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): The reviewer says the novel can come close to a portentous tone that may become flattening. The wry moments balance that excessive seriousness. Hence, option (c) is correct.

Option (d): The wry moments do not remove death or ecological crisis from the novel. They only soften the tone in places. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

15. Correct Answer: (d)

Reference Lines: "Like Saj the postman, we call at addresses where literary fiction rarely bothers to ring the bell."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: Option (a): The passage says the novel moves out from the priory into other lives. It does not avoid ordinary homes. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): This reverses the implication. The line suggests that literary fiction rarely visits such lives, not that it commonly represents them. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): The ancient priory is important to Clare, but the quoted line is about literary fiction ignoring ordinary village addresses. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): The line suggests that the novel pays attention to people and homes usually neglected by literary fiction. Hence, option (d) is correct.

16. Correct Answer: (b)

Reference Lines: "In this fine, subtle and strange novel..." / "Readers familiar with Harrison's work will recognise..." / "The Given World presents another microcosm."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: Option (a): The passage describes a rural setting, but it is not a personal account of travel. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): The passage evaluates a novel, discusses its themes, compares it with the author's earlier work, and comments on its style. Hence, option (b) is correct.

Option (c): The passage contains rural and ghostly imagery, but it is not itself a folktale. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): The passage touches on ecological crisis, but it is not mainly a political essay. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

17. Correct Answer: (c)

Reference Lines: "This is concertedly a novel of, and for, an era of ecological crisis. Illegible omens light the sky; sleepers toss through 'vast unsettled dreams'."

Difficulty Level: Moderate to High

Explanation: Option (a): Connor's can of Fanta is a striking modern detail, but it is not directly linked to ecological unease. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): Clare's knowledge of the priory flagstones shows attachment to place, not ecological disturbance. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): The image appears immediately after the reference to ecological crisis and omens, and it contributes to the mood of disturbance. Hence, option (c) is correct.

Option (d): Sai's movement through village addresses shows attention to ordinary lives, not ecological anxiety in particular. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

18. Correct Answer: (d)

Reference Lines: "With its omens and warnings, the novel comes close to a portentous tone..." / "I was glad of idiosyncratically wry moments."

Difficulty Level: Moderate to High

Explanation: Option (a): "Omens" are signs that suggest something significant or troubling may happen. Hence, option (a) is incorrect as the answer.

Option (b): "Warnings" directly suggest danger or trouble ahead. Hence, option (b) is incorrect as the answer.

Option (c): "Portentous" means suggesting that something serious or ominous is likely to happen. Hence, option (c) is incorrect as the answer.

Option (d): "Wry" means dryly humorous or ironically amusing. It provides relief from the portentous tone rather than adding to it. Hence, option (d) is correct.

19. Correct Answer: (b)

Reference Lines: "The pattern is telling: every culture has a term for it, and every culture blames someone else."

Difficulty Level: Moderate to High

Explanation: Option (a): The author does not compare cultures to decide which one is more polite. The examples are used to show a common pattern of naming and blaming, not cultural superiority. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): The cross-cultural examples show that the behaviour is widely known, while each culture attributes it to another group. This supports the author's point about collective deflection. Hence, option (b) is correct.

Option (c): The passage does not say that every culture approves of silent exits. In fact, the author calls it a “social transgression” at one level. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): The passage does the opposite by showing how language reveals social attitudes. The names given to the act expose discomfort and blame. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

20. Correct Answer: (d)

Reference Lines: “every culture has a term for it, and every culture blames someone else. That collective deflection suggests we already know... that slipping out unannounced is a social transgression.”

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: Option (a): The passage does not suggest that people see silent exits as always harmless. It says people know, at some level, that the act violates social expectations. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): The naming pattern is not presented as celebration. It is presented as a way of blaming another culture for an uncomfortable behaviour. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): This describes the action of leaving quietly, but it does not capture “collective deflection.” The phrase is about shifting blame, not merely avoiding ritual. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): The phrase means that cultures recognise the act as socially improper but avoid owning it by attributing it to another group. This captures the passage’s meaning precisely. Hence, option (d) is correct.

21. Correct Answer: (a)

Reference Lines: “that silent exit isn’t rudeness... some psychologists argue that it’s a coping strategy.” / “Sometimes a silent exit is about self-respect... At other times, though, it’s an act of self-erasure.”

Difficulty Level: Moderate to High

Explanation: Option (a): The author accepts that etiquette may treat silent exits as improper, but argues that for anxious or depleted people, they can function as a coping strategy or an act of self-care. Hence, option (a) is correct.

Option (b): The passage does not say silent exits are always healthier. It carefully adds that sometimes they may reflect self-erasure rather than self-respect. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): The passage does not dismiss etiquette entirely. It recognises that traditional etiquette treats leaving without goodbye as a “social no-no.” Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): The author challenges this kind of judgment. The passage explains silent exits through anxiety, depletion, neurodivergence, illness, and emotional exhaustion. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

22. Correct Answer: (c)

Reference Lines: “Sometimes a silent exit is about self-respect, minding your energy reserves...” / “At other times, though, it’s an act of self-erasure... you think no one will care.”

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: Option (a): The passage discusses different cultural names for the act, but the final contrast is not about cultural politeness. It is about the inner reason behind leaving silently. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): The contrast is not between planned and unplanned behaviour. It is between leaving to preserve one’s energy and leaving because one feels unimportant. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): This option captures the author’s nuanced distinction. A silent exit can be an act of self-care, but it can also reflect the painful belief that one’s presence or departure does not matter. Hence, option (c) is correct.

Option (d): The passage contrasts psychological motives, not simply the views of psychologists and guests. It is concerned with what the act means for the person leaving. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

23. Correct Answer: (d)

Reference Lines: “saying goodbye is a loaded cultural ritual. It’s a performance that demands a high degree of social skill, accuracy and nuance.” / “by the end of a social occasion, many of us are already depleted...”

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: Option (a): The passage directly says that saying goodbye demands social skill, accuracy and nuance. Hence, option (a) is incorrect as the EXCEPT answer.

Option (b): The passage states that by the end of a social occasion, many people are already depleted and lack energy for goodbye rituals. Hence, option (b) is incorrect as the EXCEPT answer.

Option (c): The passage says socialising may involve constantly monitoring how one comes across and fitting into others' expectations. Hence, option (c) is incorrect as the EXCEPT answer.

Option (d): The passage never suggests that goodbyes are legally required. They are described as cultural and social rituals, not legal obligations. Hence, option (d) is correct as the EXCEPT answer.

24. Correct Answer: (b)

Reference Lines: "for those of us with anxiety, that silent exit isn't rudeness" / "Sometimes a silent exit is about self-respect, minding your energy reserves..."

Difficulty Level: Moderate to High

Explanation: Option (a): The author does not accuse silent leavers of bad behaviour. The passage tries to understand the emotional and psychological pressure behind the act. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): The author speaks with understanding towards anxious, introverted, neurodivergent or chronically ill people who find goodbyes demanding. The tone is clearly empathetic. Hence, option (b) is correct.

Option (c): The tone is not detached because the author uses phrases such as "those of us," showing personal involvement and emotional closeness to the issue. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): The author is not mocking people who leave silently. The humour in the cultural names does not become ridicule of anxious or depleted people. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

Section B: Current Affairs including General Knowledge

25. Correct Answer: (c) Trade Act of 1974

Explanation: Section 301 is a provision of the Trade Act of 1974. It allows the United States Trade Representative to investigate foreign trade practices that are unfair, discriminatory, or burdensome to U.S. commerce. In the context of U.S.-China trade tensions, Section 301 became important because it was used to justify tariff actions against Chinese imports. The question is layered because it moves from the U.S.-China tariff dispute to the legal basis of American trade action. Hence, option (c) is correct.

26. Correct Answer: (c) Bureau of Industry and Security

Explanation: The Entity List is administered by the Bureau of Industry and Security, which functions under the U.S. Department of Commerce. It is used to restrict the export, re-export, or transfer of certain items to listed foreign persons, companies, or organisations. The list has often been discussed in relation to Chinese technology companies and semiconductor restrictions. The question connects the U.S.-China technology rivalry with the institutional mechanism used for export control. Hence, option (c) is correct.

27. Correct Answer: (a) Article XXI

Explanation: The national security exception under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is contained in Article XXI. This provision allows a country to take trade-related measures that it considers necessary for the protection of its essential security interests. It becomes relevant in U.S.-China trade disputes because countries often justify restrictions on sensitive goods, technology, and strategic sectors on national security grounds. The question links tariff disputes with WTO law and security-based trade exceptions. Hence, option (a) is correct.

28. Correct Answer: (b) June 2023

Explanation: India became the 14th member of the Minerals Security Partnership in June 2023. The partnership is important because it focuses on securing supply chains for critical minerals that are essential for clean energy, electronics, batteries, and strategic technologies. In the context of U.S.-China competition, critical minerals have become a major issue because supply chains are highly concentrated. The question connects U.S.-China mineral competition with India's entry into a major critical-minerals grouping. Hence, option (b) is correct.

29. Correct Answer: (c) Wassenaar Arrangement

Explanation: India became the 42nd participating State of the Wassenaar Arrangement in December 2017. The Wassenaar Arrangement deals with export controls on conventional arms and dual-use goods and technologies. This is relevant to U.S.-China technology competition because export-control regimes shape access to sensitive technologies, including advanced electronics and strategic equipment. The question moves from semiconductor and technology rivalry to India's position in the global export-control architecture. Hence, option (c) is correct.

30. Correct Answer: (d) Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

Explanation: Bayan Obo is located in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region of China. It is one of the world's most important rare-earth deposits and is central to China's dominance in rare-earth production and processing. Rare earths are crucial for defence systems, electric vehicles, wind turbines, electronics, and advanced manufacturing. The question connects the U.S.-China strategic competition with critical mineral supply chains and then asks for a specific geographical fact. Hence, option (d) is correct.

31. Correct Answer: (b) K. Subrahmanyam

Explanation: The Kargil Review Committee was headed by K. Subrahmanyam after the 1999 Kargil conflict. Its report recommended a broader review of India's national security framework and higher defence management. On the basis of this report, a Group of Ministers later recommended the creation of the post of Chief of Defence Staff. CDS post. Hence, option (b) is correct.

32. Correct Answer: (d) Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961

Explanation: The Department of Military Affairs was created within the Ministry of Defence with the CDS as its Secretary. The subjects assigned to the department were allocated under the Second Schedule to the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961. Hence, option (d) is correct.

33. Correct Answer: (d) Sri Vijaya Puram

Explanation: The Andaman and Nicobar Command is headquartered at Sri Vijaya Puram, formerly known as Port Blair. It is important because it brings together elements of the Army, Navy, and Air Force under a unified command

structure. This makes it directly relevant to the CDS-led debate on theatre commands and tri-service integration. Hence, option (d) is correct.

34. Correct Answer: (a) I only

Explanation: The CDS functions as the Permanent Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee, which includes the chiefs of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. This role was created to improve continuity, joint planning, and tri-service coordination in India's higher defence management. However, the CDS does not exercise military command over the three Service Chiefs. The three Service Chiefs continue to command their respective services and advise the Defence Minister on service-specific matters. Hence, option (a) is correct.

35. Correct Answer: (b) The CDS is the Principal Military Adviser to the Defence Minister on tri-service matters.

Explanation: The CDS acts as the Principal Military Adviser to the Defence Minister on tri-service matters. This means that the CDS provides integrated military advice where the interests of the Army, Navy, and Air Force overlap. The CDS does not replace the three Service Chiefs in operational command of their respective services. The President remains the constitutional holder of the supreme command of the armed forces under Article 53. The question connects the CDS appointment with the exact advisory role of the office in India's defence structure. Hence, option (b) is correct.

36. Correct Answer: (b) National Security Advisor

Explanation: The Chief of Defence Staff is a member of the Defence Planning Committee. This committee is chaired by the National Security Advisor and is responsible for matters relating to defence planning, capability development, strategic assessments, and national security priorities. Therefore, the statement that the Defence Planning Committee is chaired by the National Security Advisor is correct. Hence, option (b) is correct.

37. Correct Answer: (c) Treaty of Shimonoseki

Explanation: The Treaty of Shimonoseki was signed in 1895 after the First Sino-Japanese War. Under this treaty, the Qing dynasty ceded Taiwan and the Penghu Islands to Japan. This began the period of Japanese colonial rule over Taiwan, which lasted until the end of the Second World War in 1945. Since Taiwan Travelogue is set in Japanese-controlled Taiwan, the Treaty of Shimonoseki becomes the relevant historical reference. Hence, option (c) is correct.

38. Correct Answer: (b) Han Kang

Explanation: The Vegetarian was written by Han Kang and translated into English by Deborah Smith. It won the International Booker Prize in 2016, the first year of the prize's present translated single-book format. Han Kang later received the Nobel Prize in Literature in 2024. Olga Tokarczuk won the International Booker Prize for Flights, but she was not the author of The Vegetarian. Hence, option (b) is correct.

39. Correct Answer: (d) G.W. Pabst

Explanation: The Director is inspired by the life of G.W. Pabst, a major filmmaker associated with German-language cinema. Pabst was known for films such as Pandora's Box and The Threepenny Opera. Daniel Kehlmann's novel examines artistic compromise, cinema, and moral choices in the shadow of Nazism. Fritz Lang and F.W. Murnau were also important figures in German cinema, but they are not the filmmaker on whom The Director is based. Hence, option (d) is correct.

40. Correct Answer: (a) I only

Explanation: The International Booker Prize awards £50,000 to the winning book, and this amount is divided equally between the author and the translator. Therefore, the author and translator of Taiwan Travelogue shared the main prize equally. Statement II is incorrect because each shortlisted title receives £5,000, not £10,000. This amount is also divided equally between the shortlisted author and translator. Hence, option (a) is correct.

41. Correct Answer: (a) The Nights Are Quiet in Tehran — Shida Bazayr — Ruth Martin

Explanation: The Nights Are Quiet in Tehran was part of the International Booker Prize 2026 shortlist. It was written by Shida Bazayr and translated into English by Ruth Martin. The other three titles were part of the 2026 longlist, but they did not make it to the final shortlist. Therefore, option (a) is correct.

42. Correct Answer: (b) And Other Stories

Explanation: Taiwan Travelogue was published by And Other Stories. The same independent publisher had also published Heart Lamp, the 2025 International Booker Prize winner written by Banu Mushtaq and translated by

Deepa Bhashti. This made the 2026 win especially notable for the publisher because it followed its 2025 success. And Other Stories is known for publishing translated and international fiction. Hence, option (b) is correct.

43. Correct Answer: (b) Nashik

Explanation: Veer Savarkar was born on May 28, 1883, in Bhagur. Bhagur is located in the Nashik district of present-day Maharashtra. This fact is important because several references to Savarkar's early life and revolutionary activities trace his background to the Nashik region. Nashik later also became associated with revolutionary nationalist activity during the colonial period. Hence, option (b) is correct.

44. Correct Answer: (c) Abhinav Bharat Society

Explanation: Veer Savarkar founded Mitra Mela in 1899 as a youth organisation with nationalist objectives. In 1904, it was reorganised as the Abhinav Bharat Society. The organisation was associated with revolutionary nationalism and anti-colonial political activity. It must not be confused with the Anushilan Samiti of Bengal or the Ghadar Party founded by Indian revolutionaries abroad. Hence, option (c) is correct.

45. Correct Answer: (d) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Explanation: The Cellular Jail is located in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It was used by the British colonial authorities to imprison several Indian freedom fighters, especially those associated with revolutionary activities. Savarkar was transported there after being sentenced to transportation for life. The prison is also known as Kala Pani because of its location across the sea and the harsh conditions faced by prisoners. Hence, option (d) is correct.

46. Correct Answer: (b) II only

Explanation: Statement I is incorrect because Savarkar was not arrested in Paris after the assassination of Lord Curzon. He was arrested in London in 1910, and the relevant revolutionary case connected with him was the Nashik conspiracy case involving the assassination of A.M.T. Statement II is correct as Veer Savarkar was closely associated with India House in London, which was established by Shyamji Krishna Varma and became a major centre for Indian revolutionary activity abroad. Savarkar used this platform for nationalist mobilisation, writing, and contacts with revolutionaries. Jackson. Hence, option (b) is correct.

47. Correct Answer: (a) He attempted to escape from the ship S.S. Morea at Marseilles in France.

Explanation: Veer Savarkar attempted to escape in 1910 while he was being transported to India on the ship S.S. Morea. When the ship halted at Marseilles in France, he escaped through a porthole and reached French soil, but he was soon recaptured. The incident later created a diplomatic dispute between Britain and France and was considered before an international arbitral tribunal at The Hague. Hence, option (a) is correct.

48. Correct Answer: (b) Tokyo Summit, 2022

Explanation: The Indo-Pacific Partnership for Maritime Domain Awareness was announced at the Quad Leaders' Summit in Tokyo in 2022. It was designed to improve maritime domain awareness across the Indo-Pacific by using technology and information-sharing. The initiative focuses on issues such as illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing and other unlawful maritime activities. Hence, option (b) is correct.

49. Correct Answer: (d) Pacific Islands Forum

Explanation: The Pacific Islands Forum has its secretariat in Suva, Fiji. It is a major regional organisation of Pacific countries and territories. Since the Quad announced port infrastructure cooperation with Fiji, the location of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat becomes a relevant regional fact. ASEAN and SCO are not Pacific Island regional organisations headquartered in Fiji. Hence, option (d) is correct.

50. Correct Answer: (c) Both I and II

Explanation: The Quad Foreign Ministers' Meeting 2026 launched the Indo-Pacific Maritime Surveillance Collaboration initiative to improve maritime surveillance, information-sharing, and maritime domain awareness. The initiative has an initial focus on the Indian Ocean Region. The factsheet also mentioned that India would host the next edition of the Quad-at-Sea Ship Observer Mission. This mission is intended to strengthen interoperability and knowledge-sharing among Quad countries. Hence, option (c) is correct.

51. Correct Answer: (d) It is a Quad initiative for using technology innovations to support agriculture and food security.

Explanation: AI-ENGAGE stands for Advancing Innovations for Empowering NextGen Agriculture. Under this initiative, Quad partner countries announced awards for international research projects aimed at improving crop yields, pest management, and food security. The initiative involves the use of technologies such as artificial

intelligence, robotics, and sensing. It is therefore connected with agricultural innovation and food security, not naval exercises, digital currency, or port construction. Hence, option (d) is correct.

52. Correct Answer: (b) Gulf of Oman

Explanation: The Strait of Hormuz connects the Persian Gulf with the Gulf of Oman. It is one of the world's most important maritime chokepoints because a large share of global oil and gas shipments passes through it. Any disruption in this region can affect energy prices and supply chains across the Indo-Pacific. Hence, option (b) is correct.

Section D: Legal Reasoning

53. Correct Answer: (a) Yes, because the cups were sold by description, and the dealer was under an obligation to provide goods of merchantable quality.

Reference Line: "Section 16(2) of the Act incorporates the second exception to the doctrine of caveat emptor and states that when the goods are sold by description, the dealer is under an obligation to provide the goods of merchantable quality."

Reference Line: "The proviso to S. 16(2) provides that "if upon examination of the goods to be purchased, the defects ought to have been revealed, then no implied condition as regards to the defect will exist."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: (a) This option correctly applies the passage. The goods were sold by description as "sealed, food-grade, heat-resistant paper cups suitable for serving hot coffee." Under the passage, when goods are sold by description, the dealer is under an obligation to provide goods of merchantable quality. The leakage and chemical smell affect merchantable quality, and these defects were not revealed by examining one loose sample cup. Hence, option (a) is correct.

(b) This option reaches the same result but uses an unsupported reason. The passage does not say that goods must be treated as defective merely because defects are discovered after ordinary use. The correct basis is narrower: the goods were sold by description, and the defects were not such that they ought to have been revealed upon Aditi's limited examination. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

(c) This option uses the language of the proviso but applies it too broadly. The passage does not provide that every examination removes every implied condition as regards quality. It only excludes the implied condition where the defects ought to have been revealed upon examination. Aditi examined only one loose sample cup, while the leakage and chemical smell appeared in shrink-wrapped cartons later supplied. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

(d) This option wrongly treats express warranty as necessary. The passage states that when goods are sold by description, the dealer is under an obligation to provide goods of merchantable quality. Therefore, Aditi's failure to obtain a separate express warranty does not defeat her claim under Section 16(2). Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

54. Correct Answer: (c) No, because the defects complained of ought to have been revealed upon examination of the goods before purchase.

Reference Line: "The proviso to S. 16(2) provides that "if upon examination of the goods to be purchased, the defects ought to have been revealed, then no implied condition as regards to the defect will exist."

Reference Line: "Section 16(2) of the Act incorporates the second exception to the doctrine of caveat emptor and states that when the goods are sold by description, the dealer is under an obligation to provide the goods of merchantable quality."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) This option applies Section 16(2) but misses the limitation created by the proviso. The passage does provide that goods sold by description must be of merchantable quality. However, the proviso states that where defects ought to have been revealed upon examination, no implied condition exists as regards those defects. Since the warping, cracks, and moisture stains were visible during inspection, Manav cannot rely on the implied condition for those defects. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

(b) This option uses the language of merchantable quality but does not answer the proviso problem. The panels may have failed to fulfil the purpose of premium office furniture, but the complaint concerns visible defects that Manav saw or ought to have seen during examination. The passage excludes the implied condition as regards such defects. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

(c) This option correctly applies the proviso. Manav inspected the very panels he purchased, and the defects later complained of were visible at the time of inspection. Since those defects ought to have been revealed upon examination, no implied condition as regards those defects exists. Hence, option (c) is correct.

(d) This option gives an incomplete reason. The issue is not merely that Manav relied on his own commercial judgment or failed to obtain an express assurance. The decisive reason is that the defects complained of were visible upon examination, bringing the case within the proviso to Section 16(2). Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

55. Correct Answer: (a)

Reference Lines: “These exceptions apply where the consumers purchase the products by relying on the expertise and judgment of the seller.”

“The seller has an additional responsibility where he knows the purpose for which the buyer is purchasing the product.”

Difficulty Level: Very High

Explanation:

(a) This option correctly applies the passage. Neha clearly informed the seller that she needed the oven for baking large batches of bread for commercial sale, and she specifically relied on the seller’s expertise and judgment to choose a suitable model. Since the seller knew the purpose and recommended the product, the exception to caveat emptor can apply. Hence, option (a) is correct.

(b) This option reaches the same result but gives an unsupported reason. The passage does not say that all commercial purchases fall outside the doctrine of caveat emptor. The decisive reason is not that Neha bought the oven for business, but that she relied on the seller’s expertise and judgment after disclosing the purpose of purchase. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

(c) This option uses the general caveat emptor idea but ignores the exception given in the passage. The passage provides that exceptions apply where consumers rely on the expertise and judgment of the seller. Since Neha asked the seller to select a suitable oven for a known purpose, the seller’s responsibility cannot be avoided merely by saying that she could have examined the oven. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

(d) This option wrongly treats express warranty as necessary. The passage states that the Sale of Goods Act incorporates exceptions to caveat emptor, and those exceptions apply where the buyer relies on the seller’s expertise and judgment. Therefore, Neha’s claim does not depend only on an express warranty. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

56. Correct Answer: (c)

Reference Lines: “These exceptions apply where the consumers purchase the products by relying on the expertise and judgment of the seller.”

“The seller has an additional responsibility where he knows the purpose for which the buyer is purchasing the product.”

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

(a) This option is close because the seller did know the purpose of the purchase. However, the passage also provides that the exceptions apply where consumers purchase products by relying on the expertise and judgment of the seller. Ramesh did not rely on the seller’s judgment; he had already chosen AquaPure-X through his own research and rejected alternative advice. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

(b) This option slightly overstates the principle. The passage does say that the seller has an additional responsibility where he knows the purpose, but it does not make knowledge of purpose the only requirement in every case. The exception is linked to the buyer’s reliance on the seller’s expertise and judgment. Since Ramesh made his own selection, this reasoning is incomplete. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

(c) This option correctly applies the passage. Although Ramesh disclosed the purpose, he did not purchase the tablets by relying on the seller’s expertise or judgment. He had already chosen the product after reading online reviews and did not seek the seller’s advice on suitability. Therefore, the exception based on reliance on the seller’s expertise is not attracted. Hence, option (c) is correct.

(d) This option gives the correct result through an incomplete reason. The seller’s failure to give an express warning is not the central test under the passage. The correct reason is that Ramesh did not rely on the seller’s expertise and judgment while purchasing the product. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

57. Correct Answer: (c) Yes, because a latent internal defect made the printer non-merchantable.

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Reference Line: “The expression ‘merchantable quality’ provides that the goods should be fit for resale at their full value. They should be capable of fulfilling the purpose for which they are purchased.”

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: (a) is not the correct answer. This option applies the general rule of caveat emptor, but ignores the exception under Section 16(2). Since the printer was sold by description by a dealer, the goods had to be of merchantable quality and free from latent defects. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) is not the correct answer. The passage says that if defects ought to have been revealed upon examination, no implied condition exists regarding that defect. Here, Nitin only printed five test pages, and the defect was an internal roller defect. It was not necessarily a defect that ought to have been revealed by that limited test. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) is the correct answer. The printer was sold by description through a dealer in office equipment. Under Section 16(2), goods sold by description must be of merchantable quality. The passage states that goods should be capable of fulfilling the purpose for which they are purchased and should be free from latent defects. An internal roller defect that causes repeated jamming affects merchantable quality. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) is not the correct answer. The better legal basis is not that “reliable model commonly used in offices” became an express warranty. The passage-based ground is the implied condition of merchantable quality under Section 16(2), not an express warranty created by the seller’s description. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

58. Correct Answer: (a) Yes, because the transport purpose was clear by necessary implication.

Reference Line: “Section 16(1) of the Act applies in situations where the seller is aware either expressly or by necessary implication of the purpose for which a buyer needs to purchase a specific product, and where the goods are of such description which the seller supply in his ordinary course of business.”

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

(a) is the correct answer. Varun did not expressly say that the oxygen unit was needed to keep live fish oxygenated during long-distance transport, but the purpose was clear by necessary implication. He asked for an oxygen unit for a 500-litre mobile fish transport tank fitted inside a delivery van, and AquaTech regularly sold aquarium and fish-tank equipment. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) is not the correct answer. This option reaches the correct result but gives an overbroad reason. The passage does not say that every product sold by an aquarium dealer must suit every commercial use. The correct reason is that AquaTech knew the specific purpose by necessary implication. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) is not the correct answer. This option wrongly treats express communication as necessary. Section 16(1) applies when the seller is aware of the buyer’s purpose either expressly or by necessary implication. Since Varun’s request itself indicated the mobile fish-transport purpose, the absence of an express statement does not defeat his claim. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) is not the correct answer. This option wrongly focuses on general suitability for stationary fish tanks. The relevant question is whether the unit suited the purpose that AquaTech knew by necessary implication. Since the unit was required for a mobile fish transport tank, ordinary suitability for home aquariums is not enough. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

59. Correct Answer: (a) Yes, because if the wife is the petitioner, she may also file before the District Court where she resides.

Reference Lines: “A divorce petition must be filed before the District Court having territorial jurisdiction.”

“Jurisdiction may arise where the marriage was solemnised, where the respondent resides at the time of filing, or where the parties last resided together.”

“If the wife is the petitioner, she may also file where she resides.”

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: (a) This option correctly applies the passage. Aditi is the wife and she is the petitioner. Although Jaipur, Pune, and Hyderabad are also relevant jurisdictional places under the general rule, the passage specifically provides that if the wife is the petitioner, she may also file where she resides. Since Aditi resides in Bhopal, the District Court at Bhopal can have jurisdiction. Hence, option (a) is correct.

(b) This option reaches the correct result but gives an overbroad reason. The passage does not say that either spouse may file wherever he or she resides in every case. It specifically gives this additional jurisdictional advantage to the wife when she is the petitioner. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

(c) This option is close because it correctly lists the general jurisdictional grounds. However, it ignores the additional rule given to the wife petitioner. The passage provides that the wife may also file where she resides. Therefore, Bhopal cannot be excluded merely because it is not the place of marriage, respondent's residence, or last joint residence. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

(d) This option incorrectly merges two different jurisdictional grounds. The wife's right to file where she resides is stated as an independent ground. The separate rule relating to the respondent being outside the territories of the Act applies to the petitioner generally in that specific situation, but it does not limit the wife's residence-based filing right. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

60. Correct Answer: (b) Statements ii and iv

Reference Lines: "A divorce petition must be filed before the District Court having territorial jurisdiction."

"Jurisdiction may arise where the marriage was solemnised, where the respondent resides at the time of filing, or where the parties last resided together."

"If the wife is the petitioner, she may also file where she resides."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

Statement i is true because the passage provides that jurisdiction may arise where the marriage was solemnised. Since Aditi and Rohit were married in Jaipur, Rohit may file before the District Court at Jaipur on that ground.

Statement ii is false because Rohit cannot rely on Bhopal merely because Aditi resides there unless Bhopal is treated as the place where the respondent resides at the time of filing. In Rohit's petition, Aditi would be the respondent, so this ground would be valid only if the question frames Bhopal as the respondent's residence at the time of filing. However, the statement is worded as if Bhopal is available because Aditi's wife-residence rule applies generally. The special residence-based filing rule is given to the wife when she is the petitioner, not to the husband on the basis of the wife's petitioner privilege.

Statement iii is true because the passage provides that jurisdiction may arise where the parties last resided together. Since Aditi and Rohit last resided together in Pune, Rohit may file before the District Court at Pune.

Statement iv is false because the passage does not provide that the husband may file wherever he resides merely because he is the petitioner. The special rule allowing filing at the petitioner's place of residence is stated for the wife when she is the petitioner. Since Rohit is the husband, Hyderabad is not available merely on the basis of his own residence under the given principles. Hence, statements ii and iv are false.

61. Correct Answer: (d) Yes, because the petitioner may file where he resides if the respondent is outside the territories to which the Act extends.

Reference Line: "The petitioner may also file where he or she resides if the respondent is outside the territories to which the Act extends, or has not been heard of as alive for seven years by persons who would naturally have heard of the respondent."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

(a) This option misreads the word "or" in the principle. The passage provides two separate situations: the respondent being outside the territories to which the Act extends, or the respondent not being heard of as alive for seven years. Anirudh need not prove both conditions together. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

(b) This option reaches the same result but gives an overbroad reason. The passage does not say that the petitioner may choose any convenient District Court once the respondent is abroad. It specifically permits filing where the petitioner resides in such a situation. Therefore, Indore is valid because Anirudh resides there, not because convenience alone creates jurisdiction. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

(c) This option confuses two different rules. The wife's right to file where she resides is a separate jurisdictional rule. The quoted principle applies to "the petitioner," meaning either spouse, where the respondent is outside the territories to which the Act extends or has not been heard of as alive for seven years. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

(d) This option correctly applies the principle. Kavya was the respondent and was residing in Canada at the time of filing. The passage provides that the petitioner may file where he or she resides if the respondent is outside the territories to which the Act extends. Since Anirudh was residing in Indore, his filing before the District Court at Indore is maintainable. Hence, option (d) is correct.

62. Correct Answer: (c) No, because before granting relief the court must endeavour to bring about reconciliation where required, and desertion is not listed among the excluded grounds.

Reference Lines: "Before granting relief, the court must satisfy itself that the statutory grounds are made out and, where required, must endeavour to bring about reconciliation."

"This duty does not apply where divorce is sought on grounds such as conversion, serious mental disorder, communicable venereal disease, renunciation of the world, or presumption of death."

"Desertion means abandonment without reasonable cause, without consent, or against the wish of the petitioner, and includes wilful neglect."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: (a) This option correctly uses part of the desertion principle but misapplies it to the reconciliation requirement. The passage states that desertion includes abandonment without reasonable cause, without consent, or against the wish of the petitioner, and includes wilful neglect. However, desertion is not mentioned among the grounds where the reconciliation duty does not apply. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

(b) This option treats proof of a statutory ground as replacing the reconciliation duty. The passage provides two requirements before granting relief: the court must satisfy itself that the statutory grounds are made out and, where required, must endeavour to bring about reconciliation. Therefore, proof of separation or desertion does not by itself remove the reconciliation requirement. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

(c) This option correctly applies the principles together. The facts may support desertion because Raghav allegedly abandoned Meera without reasonable cause and against her wish, along with wilful neglect. However, before granting relief, the court must make an effort at reconciliation where required. Since the passage excludes grounds such as conversion, serious mental disorder, communicable venereal disease, renunciation, and presumption of death, but does not exclude desertion, reconciliation must be attempted where possible. Hence, option (c) is correct.

(d) This option reaches the correct result but adds requirements not found in the passage. The passage does not say that desertion can be considered only after reconciliation fails, nor does it require an express admission of abandonment by the respondent. The actual reason is that reconciliation is required before relief where the ground is not within the excluded categories. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

63. Correct Answer: (d) Three statements are correct.

Reference Lines: "The Act gives certain additional grounds only to the wife."

"She may seek divorce if another wife of the husband was alive in a pre-Act marriage, if the husband has been guilty of rape, sodomy, or bestiality, if cohabitation has not resumed for one year after a maintenance order, or if her marriage was solemnised before fifteen years of age and she repudiates it before eighteen."

"Irretrievable breakdown of marriage is not yet a statutory ground under the Act, though the Supreme Court may use Article 142 to dissolve a marriage to do complete justice."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: Statement i is correct because the passage provides an additional ground only to the wife where her marriage was solemnised before fifteen years of age and she repudiates it before eighteen. Nisha satisfies both parts of this ground.

Statement ii is correct because the passage provides that the wife may seek divorce if cohabitation has not resumed for one year after a maintenance order. Since more than one year has passed after the maintenance order without resumption of cohabitation, this statement is correct.

Statement iii is incorrect because the passage states that these are additional grounds only to the wife. Arvind cannot convert Nisha's repudiation before eighteen into an additional ground available to either spouse.

Statement iv is correct because the passage specifically provides that the wife may seek divorce if the husband has been guilty of rape, sodomy, or bestiality. Therefore, if Arvind has been guilty of sodomy, Nisha may rely on that ground. Statement v is incorrect because irretrievable breakdown of marriage is not yet a statutory ground under the Act. Although the Supreme Court may use Article 142 to dissolve a marriage to do complete justice, that does not make irretrievable breakdown an ordinary statutory ground under the Act. Hence, three statements are correct.

64. Correct Answer: (c) No, because Section 13B requires living separately for one year or more, apart from inability to live together and mutual agreement.

Reference Lines: “Under Section 13B, both spouses may jointly seek divorce by mutual consent if they have lived separately for one year or more, cannot live together, and mutually agree to dissolve the marriage.”

“Irretrievable breakdown of marriage is not yet a statutory ground under the Act, though the Supreme Court may use Article 142 to dissolve a marriage to do complete justice.”

Difficulty Level: Easy

Explanation: (a) This option correctly mentions two requirements of Section 13B, but it leaves out the requirement that the spouses must have lived separately for one year or more. Kavita and Mohan have lived separately for only eleven months, so the statutory condition is not satisfied. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

(b) This option uses the language of irretrievable breakdown but misapplies it. The passage states that irretrievable breakdown is not yet a statutory ground under the Act. Therefore, the Family Court cannot use breakdown of marriage to overcome the one-year separation requirement under Section 13B. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

(c) This option correctly applies Section 13B. The passage provides three requirements for mutual consent divorce: the spouses must have lived separately for one year or more, they must be unable to live together, and they must mutually agree to dissolve the marriage. Since the first condition is not met, the Family Court cannot grant divorce under Section 13B on these facts. Hence, option (c) is correct.

(d) This option incorrectly states the scope of mutual consent divorce. Section 13B itself allows both spouses to jointly seek divorce by mutual consent before the competent court if its requirements are satisfied. Article 142 is relevant to the Supreme Court’s power in cases such as irretrievable breakdown, not because every mutual consent divorce requires Supreme Court intervention. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

65. Correct Answer: (b) Yes, because a candidate cannot be placed lower in public employment merely because she belongs to a different linguistic region.

Reference Lines: “Article 16(2) prohibits a citizen from being made ineligible for, or discriminated against in, public employment only on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence, or any of them.”

“Therefore, a candidate cannot be rejected, placed lower in merit, or denied consideration merely because he was born in another State, resides outside the recruiting State, or belongs to a different linguistic region.”

Difficulty Level: Very High

Explanation: (a) This option reaches the same result but uses an overbroad reason. The passage does not state that every language-related qualification is prohibited. A relevant language-knowledge requirement may stand on a different footing. The defect here is that Meenal already knows Marathi, yet she is disadvantaged because of her linguistic origin. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

(b) This option correctly applies the principle. Meenal was not rejected outright, but she was placed lower in merit because her mother tongue was Kannada and she was treated as belonging to a different linguistic region. The passage expressly covers not only rejection, but also being placed lower in merit on such a ground. Hence, option (b) is correct.

(c) This option is incorrect because Article 16(2) is not limited to complete ineligibility. The passage states that a candidate cannot be rejected, placed lower in merit, or denied consideration merely because of such prohibited grounds. Therefore, the fact that Meenal was allowed to apply does not cure the discriminatory preference. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

(d) This option uses a plausible administrative reason but does not match the facts. The rule is not testing Marathi communication ability; it is preferring candidates whose mother tongue is Marathi. Since Meenal has excellent spoken

and written Marathi, the disadvantage is based on linguistic region or origin rather than functional ability. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

66. Correct Answer: (a) No, because Article 16(3) permits Parliament to prescribe a residence requirement, but it does not create an exception for place of birth.

Reference Lines: "Article 16(2) prohibits discrimination based on "place of birth" and "residence," but Article 16(3) creates a narrow exception only for residence."

"Under Article 16(3), Parliament may make a law prescribing a residence requirement for a class of public employment in a State or Union Territory."

Difficulty Level: Very High

Explanation:

(a) This option correctly captures the distinction. Article 16(3) creates a narrow exception only for residence, and only Parliament may prescribe such a requirement. Arjun satisfies the ten-year residence requirement. Rejecting him because he was not born in the Union Territory relies on place of birth, which is not saved by Article 16(3). Hence, option (a) is correct.

(b) This option gives the correct outcome but misstates the law. The passage clearly says that Parliament may make a law prescribing a residence requirement for public employment in a State or Union Territory. Therefore, the problem is not the residence requirement itself, but the rejection based on place of birth despite satisfaction of residence. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

(c) This option is close because the law was made by Parliament and concerns public employment in a Union Territory. However, the passage says Article 16(3) is a narrow exception only for residence. It does not allow a place-of-birth preference to be treated as valid merely because Parliament enacted the law. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

(d) This option gives a practical-sounding reason but not the constitutional test. The passage treats place of birth and residence separately, and Article 16(3) saves only residence requirements made by Parliament. A stronger claim of local connection through birth cannot replace the limited constitutional exception. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

67. Correct Answer: (d) No, because Article 309 rules are subject to the Constitution and cannot impose a residence condition that bypasses Article 16(3).

Reference Lines: "Article 309 permits the appropriate Legislature, or the Governor until legislation is made, to regulate recruitment and conditions of service."

"However, rules made under Article 309 are subject to the Constitution."

"Therefore, a State recruitment rule may prescribe educational qualifications, age limits, experience, physical standards, or relevant language knowledge, but it cannot use Article 309 to impose a residence or place-of-birth condition that violates Article 16(2) or bypasses Article 16(3)."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: (a) This option wrongly treats a residence requirement as valid merely because it is placed inside recruitment rules. The passage states that Article 309 cannot be used to impose a residence or place-of-birth condition that violates Article 16(2) or bypasses Article 16(3). Labeling the requirement as a service condition does not cure the constitutional defect. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

(b) This option reaches the correct result but gives an incorrect reason. The passage expressly permits State recruitment rules to prescribe educational qualifications, experience, physical standards, and relevant language knowledge. The defect is not that Article 309 is limited only to education; the defect is the residence condition. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

(c) This option is close because Article 309 does permit the Governor to regulate recruitment until legislation is made. However, the passage adds that Article 309 rules are subject to the Constitution. Local suitability cannot be used to impose a residence condition that violates Article 16(2) or bypasses Article 16(3). Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

(d) This option correctly applies the principle. The Governor may frame recruitment rules under Article 309 until legislation is made, but such rules remain subject to the Constitution. A ten-year residence requirement cannot be imposed through Article 309 if it bypasses the limited route under Article 16(3). Hence, option (d) is correct.

68. Correct Answer: (c) No, because Article 309 may support relevant language knowledge, but not a place-of-birth penalty violating Article 16(2).

Reference Lines: "Article 309 permits the appropriate Legislature, or the Governor until legislation is made, to regulate recruitment and conditions of service."

"However, rules made under Article 309 are subject to the Constitution."

"Therefore, a State recruitment rule may prescribe educational qualifications, age limits, experience, physical standards, or relevant language knowledge, but it cannot use Article 309 to impose a residence or place-of-birth condition that violates Article 16(2) or bypasses Article 16(3)."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: (a) This option is close because Article 309 does permit the State Legislature to regulate recruitment and service conditions. However, that power is not unlimited. The passage states that Article 309 rules are subject to the Constitution, so a place-of-birth penalty cannot be justified merely because it appears in a recruitment law. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

(b) This option uses a valid part of the rule but applies it to the wrong condition. The regional language requirement may be valid because it is connected with children's reading sessions. However, Asha is not excluded for lack of language knowledge; she is penalised because she was born outside the State. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

(c) This option correctly separates the valid and invalid parts of the recruitment rule. The passage permits relevant language knowledge, educational qualifications, age limits, experience, and physical standards. But it also states that Article 309 cannot be used to impose a place-of-birth condition violating Article 16(2). The five-mark deduction is therefore invalid. Hence, option (c) is correct.

(d) This option gives the right result through a legally wrong reason. The passage does not require Parliament's approval for ordinary recruitment qualifications under Article 309. The State may prescribe qualifications such as age, education, and language knowledge, but it cannot impose a place-of-birth penalty contrary to Article 16(2). Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

69. Correct Answer: (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

Reference Lines: "Article 309 permits the appropriate Legislature, or the Governor until legislation is made, to regulate recruitment and conditions of service."

"However, rules made under Article 309 are subject to the Constitution."

"Therefore, a State recruitment rule may prescribe educational qualifications, age limits, experience, physical standards, or relevant language knowledge, but it cannot use Article 309 to impose a residence or place-of-birth condition that violates Article 16(2) or bypasses Article 16(3)."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: (a) This option is correct because both the Assertion and the Reason are true, and the Reason properly explains the Assertion. Article 309 gives rule-making power for recruitment, but that power remains controlled by the Constitution. Therefore, a residence requirement framed through Article 309 may be invalid if it bypasses Article 16(3).

(b) This option is incorrect because the Reason is not merely independently true; it directly explains why the residence rule in the Assertion may be unconstitutional. The defect arises precisely because Article 309 rules are subject to constitutional limits.

(c) This option is incorrect because the Reason is true. The passage clearly states that rules made under Article 309 are subject to the Constitution.

(d) This option is incorrect because the Assertion is also true. A State cannot use Article 309 to impose a residence condition that bypasses Article 16(3), even if the rule is framed by the Governor before legislation is made.

70. Correct Answer: (c) A State may impose a residence requirement under Article 309 if it describes the requirement as a recruitment qualification rather than as a bar to eligibility.

Reference Lines: "Article 309 permits the appropriate Legislature, or the Governor until legislation is made, to regulate recruitment and conditions of service."

"However, rules made under Article 309 are subject to the Constitution."

“Therefore, a State recruitment rule may prescribe educational qualifications, age limits, experience, physical standards, or relevant language knowledge, but it cannot use Article 309 to impose a residence or place-of-birth condition that violates Article 16(2) or bypasses Article 16(3).”

Difficulty Level: Very High

Explanation: (a) This can be inferred because the passage expressly states that rules made under Article 309 are subject to the Constitution. Therefore, recruitment regulation under Article 309 cannot override constitutional restrictions.

(b) This can be inferred because the passage specifically provides that a State recruitment rule may prescribe educational qualifications, age limits, experience, physical standards, or relevant language knowledge.

(c) This cannot be inferred because the passage states the opposite. A State cannot use Article 309 to impose a residence condition that violates Article 16(2) or bypasses Article 16(3). Describing it as a recruitment qualification does not remove the constitutional defect.

(d) This can be inferred because the passage expressly provides that Article 309 cannot be used to impose a place-of-birth condition that violates Article 16(2).

71. Correct Answer: (a) No, because suspicion about paternity cannot displace legitimacy where no access is not proved.

Reference Lines: “The governing statutory principle is found in Section 112 of the Indian Evidence Act, which creates a presumption of legitimacy for a child born during a valid marriage or within 280 days of its dissolution, provided the mother remains unmarried.”

“This presumption can be displaced only by proving that the spouses had no access to each other when the child could have been conceived.”

“Mere suspicion, denial, or allegation is not enough to rebut legitimacy.”

“In Goutam Kundu v. State of West Bengal, the Court held that DNA or blood tests cannot be ordered as a matter of routine and cannot be used for a roving inquiry.”

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: (a) This option correctly applies the principles. The child was born during a valid marriage, so Section 112 creates a presumption of legitimacy. Raghav has only raised suspicion and has not proved that he had no access to Meera when the child could have been conceived. Therefore, the request cannot be allowed merely to test his doubt. Hence, option (a) is correct.

(b) This option reaches the correct result but states the rule too broadly. The passage does not say that a DNA test can never be ordered in relation to a child born during marriage. It says the court must be cautious, and the Section 112 presumption can be displaced only by proof of no access. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

(c) This option is close because paternity is being questioned and DNA evidence may be scientifically useful. However, the passage warns that DNA tests cannot be ordered as a matter of routine or for a roving inquiry. Mere denial of paternity does not itself defeat the presumption of legitimacy. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

(d) This option incorrectly treats doubt as enough. The passage specifically states that mere suspicion, denial, or allegation is not enough to rebut legitimacy. The fact that DNA testing may provide certainty does not justify the order when the legal threshold has not been met. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

72. Correct Answer: (b) Yes, because justice may require testing where paternity is directly in issue and no other evidence can answer it.

Reference Lines: “The Court reiterated that a DNA test may be ordered only when paternity is directly in issue, when there is no other evidence on record that can substitute for the test, and when such a direction is in the best interest of the parties or justice.”

“The Court balanced the alleged father’s right to privacy against the claimant’s interest in obtaining clarity about his parentage and pursuing possible inheritance rights.”

“It held that if no positive answer were ever found, the claimant could permanently lose rights that may arise from being the biological son.”

“The consistent principle is that courts must show hesitation before ordering DNA tests, but may permit them where justice cannot be served by any other evidence.”

Difficulty Level: Easy

Explanation: (a) This option reaches the same result but gives an excessive reason. The passage does not say that inheritance claims must always prevail over privacy. It requires a balancing exercise, and DNA testing is justified only when paternity is directly in issue and no other evidence can substitute for the test. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

(b) This option correctly applies the balance required by the passage. Kunal's paternity is directly in issue, there is no other material capable of resolving the claim, and the result may affect possible inheritance rights. Mahesh's privacy remains relevant, but it must be balanced against Kunal's interest in parentage and justice. Hence, option (b) is correct.

(c) This option gives privacy and stigma an absolute effect. The passage recognises privacy, dignity, and possible social stigma, but it does not make them a complete bar. Where justice cannot be served by other evidence, DNA testing may be permitted after balancing the competing interests. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

(d) This option uses the Aparna Ajinkya principle too rigidly. The passage states that parties must first lead evidence and DNA testing should be ordered only when existing material cannot support an inference. Here, the facts state that no document, witness, or other material can answer the question, so the absence of substitute evidence supports testing rather than bars it. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

73. Correct Answer: (c) No, because parties must first lead evidence, and DNA testing arises only when existing material cannot support an inference.

Reference Line: "In Aparna Ajinkya Firodia v. Ajinkya Arun Firodia, the Court held that parties must first lead evidence, and DNA testing should be ordered only when the court finds it impossible to draw an inference from existing material."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: (a) This option is close because paternity is directly in issue and DNA evidence may be scientifically reliable. However, the passage does not allow DNA testing merely because it is more accurate. The court must first see whether an inference can be drawn from existing material. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

(b) This option reaches the correct result but gives an unsupported reason. The passage does not say that DNA testing is barred merely because paternity is connected with property rights. In fact, the passage recognises that possible inheritance rights may be relevant. The defect here is that the court ordered DNA testing before first examining available evidence. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

(c) This option correctly applies the principle. The passage provides that parties must first lead evidence, and DNA testing should be ordered only when the court finds it impossible to draw an inference from existing material. Here, Saurabh has not yet led evidence, and his own pleadings refer to records, letters, photographs, and witnesses. Therefore, ordering DNA testing at the threshold is premature. Hence, option (c) is correct.

(d) This option relies on efficiency but not on the legal test. The passage does not permit DNA testing simply because it may save time. The correct sequence requires parties to first lead evidence, and only if the court finds existing material insufficient may DNA testing be ordered. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

74. Correct Answer: (a)

Reference Lines: "In Goutam Kundu v. State of West Bengal, the Court held that DNA or blood tests cannot be ordered as a matter of routine and cannot be used for a roving inquiry."

"It also cautioned courts against orders that may brand a child as illegitimate or cast aspersions on the mother's character."

"The Court also recognised that a child has a right not to have legitimacy questioned frivolously, which forms part of the right to privacy."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: (a) This option correctly applies the principle. Vikram's request is based on suspicion and property advantage, not on material showing a real need for scientific testing. Ordering a DNA test in such circumstances may brand Aarush as illegitimate and cast aspersions on his mother's character. The passage cautions courts against routine or roving DNA inquiries, especially where legitimacy is questioned frivolously. Hence, option (a) is correct.

(b) This option reaches the correct result but states the rule too broadly. The passage does not say that DNA testing is unavailable in every case where family records support legitimacy. DNA testing may be ordered in appropriate cases, but not as a routine or roving inquiry. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

(c) This option is close because partition rights may be affected by status. However, the passage does not allow DNA testing merely to reduce uncertainty in property distribution. The court must guard against frivolous challenges to legitimacy and avoid roving inquiries that may stigmatise the child or mother. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

(d) This option wrongly treats property impact as enough to justify DNA testing. The passage requires hesitation, necessity, and protection against frivolous legitimacy challenges. A third party's interest in reducing another claimant's share cannot, by itself, justify a DNA test that may brand the child as illegitimate. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

75. Correct Answer: (d) Adopted in 1979.

Explanation: The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) was formally adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in the year 1979 and entered into force in 1981. It comprehensively defines what constitutes discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination. The core principles of CEDAW were heavily relied upon by the Indian Supreme Court in the Vishaka judgment to bridge the legislative vacuum regarding workplace sexual harassment.

76. Correct Answer: (b) Article 42

Explanation: Article 42 of the Constitution of India, located within Part IV (Directive Principles of State Policy), explicitly mandates that the State shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief. Although not directly enforceable in a court of law, this constitutional directive places a positive socio-economic obligation on the State. It serves as the primary constitutional foundation for enacting progressive labor legislations, including the POSH Act and the Maternity Benefit Act.

77. Correct Answer: (a) The landmark judgment in Aureliano Fernandes v. State of Goa.

Explanation: In Aureliano Fernandes v. State of Goa (2023), the Supreme Court noted with deep concern that despite the passage of the POSH Act in 2013, enforcement at the ground level remained abysmal. The Court issued comprehensive, sweeping directions to the Union of India, all State Governments, and professional bodies to strictly constitute Internal Complaints Committees (ICCs) and ensure their contact details are proactively published, emphasizing that the right to a safe workplace is a fundamental constitutional guarantee stemming from Article 21.

78. Correct Answer: (b) 10 employees

Explanation: Under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013, every employer must constitute an Internal Committee at each office or administrative unit where the workplace has ten or more employees. The Internal Committee receives and inquires into complaints of sexual harassment. Where an Internal Committee is not required, or where the complaint is against the employer, the Local Committee mechanism becomes relevant. Hence, option (b) is correct.

79. Correct Answer: (d) Justice J.S. Verma

Explanation: The committee constituted after the 2012 Delhi gang rape case was headed by Justice J.S. Verma. It submitted recommendations for strengthening laws relating to sexual offences and gender-based violence. Several changes were later introduced through the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013. The committee's work remains important for understanding the legal reforms that followed the Nirbhaya case. Hence, option (b) is correct.

80. Correct Answer: (a)

Reference Lines: "Victims of a nuclear incident were not required to prove negligence; they only had to establish that nuclear damage had occurred."

"The operator of the nuclear installation was made liable, and for large reactors the liability cap was Rs. 1,500 crores, subject to the rupee equivalent of 300 million Special Drawing Rights or any higher amount notified by the Central Government."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) This option correctly applies both parts of the pre-SHANTI framework. The victims were not required to prove negligence; they only had to establish that nuclear damage had occurred. At the same time, the operator's liability for

large reactors remained subject to the statutory cap of Rs. 1,500 crores, subject to the SDR-linked ceiling or any higher amount notified by the Central Government. Hence, option (a) is correct.

(b) This option incorrectly introduces negligence as a condition for victim compensation. The passage states that the earlier regime was no-fault, meaning victims did not have to prove negligence. It also wrongly suggests that proof of negligence would remove the statutory cap, which is not supported by the passage. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

(c) This option correctly states that victims need not prove negligence, but it wrongly removes the statutory cap. The passage states that the operator was liable, but for large reactors that liability was capped at Rs. 1,500 crores, subject to the rupee equivalent of 300 million SDRs or a higher notified amount. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

(d) This option wrongly converts the no-fault framework into a due-care defence. The passage does not require victims to defeat a defence of due care, nor does it allow the operator to avoid liability merely by showing absence of negligence. The relevant requirement is proof of nuclear damage, not proof of fault. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

81. Correct Answer: (d) Yes, because Section 17(b) gave the operator a statutory right of recourse against suppliers under the pre-SHANTI regime.

Reference Lines: "The 2010 Act also contained Section 17(b), which gave the operator a statutory right of recourse against suppliers."

"Victims of a nuclear incident were not required to prove negligence; they only had to establish that nuclear damage had occurred."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

(a) This option wrongly adds a requirement of admitted negligence. The passage states that Section 17(b) gave a statutory right of recourse against suppliers, and the wider passage connects this to defective equipment, defective material, patent or latent defects, and substandard services. It does not require the supplier to have expressly admitted negligence before the incident. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

(b) This option reaches a supplier-liability outcome but uses the wrong legal route. The victims' no-fault claim was against the operator, not a direct claim against the supplier under the quoted principle. Section 17(b) gave the operator a right of recourse against suppliers; it did not convert the supplier into the primary compensating party for victims. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

(c) This option correctly recognises that the operator was liable for nuclear damage, but it ignores the separate statutory right of recourse. The passage expressly states that Section 17(b) gave the operator a right of recourse against suppliers. Therefore, payment to victims did not prevent the operator from pursuing supplier recovery. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

(d) This option correctly applies the pre-SHANTI position. The operator was liable to victims under the no-fault framework, but Section 17(b) separately gave the operator a statutory right of recourse against suppliers. Therefore, after compensating victims, the operator could seek recovery from the supplier if the case fell within Section 17(b). Hence, option (d) is correct.

82. Correct Answer: (a) No, because Section 11 liability is controlled by the reactor-size framework and the SDR ceiling.

Reference Lines: "Under Section 11, the operator remains liable for nuclear damage."

"However, Section 13 read with the Second Schedule divides operator liability according to reactor size."

"Under Section 14, once the operator's liability is exhausted, the Central Government covers the remaining amount up to the SDR ceiling."

"Beyond that statutory ceiling, no claim lies against anyone."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: (a) This option correctly applies the layered structure. Section 11 makes the operator liable, but that liability is not unlimited. It is divided according to reactor size under Section 13 read with the Second Schedule. After the operator's liability is exhausted, the Central Government covers the remaining amount only up to the SDR ceiling. Beyond that ceiling, no further claim lies. Hence, option (a) is correct.

(b) This option is close because the Central Government does step in after the operator's liability is exhausted. However, the passage does not say that the operator's liability is transferred to the State. The Central Government only covers the remaining amount up to the SDR ceiling. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

(c) This option relies on Section 11 but ignores Sections 13 and 14. The operator remains liable for nuclear damage, but only within the reactor-size framework. Section 11 cannot be read as creating unlimited operator liability when the passage expressly provides statutory limits. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

(d) This option wrongly treats uncompensated damage as a basis for crossing the statutory ceiling. The passage states that beyond the statutory ceiling, no claim lies against anyone. Therefore, exhaustion of reactor-size liability does not create a fresh route beyond the ceiling. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

83. Correct Answer: (d) No, because defect-based recourse is no longer independent under SHANTI.

Reference Lines: "Section 16 permits recourse against suppliers only where the contract provides for it, or where the nuclear incident is caused by an act done with intent to cause nuclear damage."

"Design defects, manufacturing failures, defective components, and substandard services no longer create independent statutory supplier liability."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: (a) This option is also close because substandard quality checks may suggest supplier fault. However, the passage states that substandard services no longer create independent statutory supplier liability. Without contractual recourse or intent to cause nuclear damage, the operator's claim cannot succeed. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

(b) This option reaches the correct result but uses an unsupported reason. The passage does not make supplier recourse depend on whether the SDR ceiling has been crossed. The correct test is whether the contract provides for recourse or whether the supplier acted with intent to cause nuclear damage. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

(c) This option is close because the defective component did cause the incident. However, SHANTI removes independent statutory supplier liability for defective components unless the contract provides for recourse or intent is shown. Causation by defect alone is not enough. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

(d) This option correctly applies the post-SHANTI position. The incident was caused by a defective component and substandard quality checks, but the contract did not provide for recourse and there was no intent to cause nuclear damage. Under SHANTI, such defects no longer create independent statutory supplier liability. Hence, option (a) is correct.

84. Correct Answer: (b) Three statements are true.

Reference Lines: "Victims of a nuclear incident were not required to prove negligence; they only had to establish that nuclear damage had occurred."

"The operator of the nuclear installation was made liable, and for large reactors the liability cap was Rs. 1,500 crores, subject to the rupee equivalent of 300 million Special Drawing Rights or any higher amount notified by the Central Government."

"The 2010 Act also contained Section 17(b), which gave the operator a statutory right of recourse against suppliers."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: Statement i is true because the passage states that victims were not required to prove negligence. Their claim could proceed if they established that nuclear damage had occurred.

Statement ii is true because the operator's liability toward victims and the operator's right of recourse against suppliers are conceptually separate. The passage first makes the operator liable to victims and then separately states that Section 17(b) gave the operator a statutory right of recourse against suppliers.

Statement iii is false because the passage does not state that suppliers were directly liable to compensate victims merely because a supplied component was involved. The stated statutory right under Section 17(b) belonged to the operator as a right of recourse against suppliers.

Statement iv is true because Section 17(b) gave the operator a statutory right of recourse against suppliers. Therefore, after compensating victims, the operator could invoke that statutory route against the supplier where the recourse conditions were attracted.

Statement v is false because the passage expressly provides that for large reactors, the operator's liability cap was Rs. 1,500 crores, subject to the rupee equivalent of 300 million Special Drawing Rights or any higher amount notified by

the Central Government. Proof of nuclear damage removed the need to prove negligence; it did not make the statutory cap irrelevant. Hence, three statements are true.

Section D: Logical Reasoning

85. Correct Answer: (a)

Reference Lines: "By reducing the issue to a binary choice, it avoids a more fundamental question that will ultimately determine whether the project succeeds or fails: what does 'balance' actually mean in practice and how is it built into the project itself?"

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: Option (a) captures the author's main concern. The author is not simply asking whether development should defeat environmental objections or vice versa. The central point is that the idea of balance must be practically designed into the project, rather than used as a broad political claim. Hence, option (a) is correct.

Option (b) overstates the strategic argument. The author accepts that the strategic logic is difficult to contest, but does not say that strategic gain automatically outweighs environmental injury. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c) is too narrow. The passage does refer to indigenous communities, but the author's broader concern is ecological design, site-specific impact, and the meaning of balance in practice. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d) shifts the issue from reasoning to motives. The author is not mainly concerned with whether the government or critics are sincere, but with whether the project contains a meaningful operational framework for balance. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

86. Correct Answer: (b)

Reference Lines: "Even if the diversion of forest land appears limited in aggregate terms, the consequences depend on where that intervention occurs and how it alters interconnected ecological systems."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: Option (a) repeats the kind of argument the author is questioning. A small percentage of diverted land does not answer the concern that location and ecological interconnection may matter more than aggregate figures. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b) directly strengthens the author's concern. If the apparently small diverted area cuts through breeding and forest corridors, then the impact would depend on ecological location rather than percentage alone. Hence, option (b) is correct.

Option (c) supports the government's claim of phased development, but it does not show that ecological harm cannot arise from small but sensitive interventions. Phasing alone does not address the author's concern about interconnected systems. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d) addresses displacement of the Shompen, but the question concerns ecological measurement through percentages. Absence of relocation does not show that ecological damage is properly assessed. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

87. Correct Answer: (c)

Reference Lines: "These are important assurances. However, they also reveal the limits of how 'balance' is currently being understood."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: Option (a) supports the strategic value of the project, but the author already accepts that the strategic logic is difficult to contest. It does not weaken the criticism that ecological balance is being understood too narrowly. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b) merely repeats the government's existing assurances. The author specifically says these assurances are important but limited, so this option does not weaken the author's criticism. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c) would weaken the author's criticism because it shows that the project does not rely only on broad assurances like limited diversion or no displacement. Binding no-go zones and cumulative thresholds would address the author's demand for balance in practice. Hence, option (c) is correct.

Option (d) supports the strategic rationale for the project, but it does not show that ecological safeguards are sufficiently built into the project. Strategic leverage near Malacca is not an answer to the author's concern about implementation. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

88. Correct Answer: (d)

Reference Lines: "Damage to such ecosystems does not remain limited to the exact area under construction."

Difficulty Level: Moderate to High

Explanation: Option (a) is too absolute. The author does not claim that strategic projects can never be reconciled with fragile ecosystems; rather, the author asks how such reconciliation is practically built into the project. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b) misrepresents the author's balancing approach. The author does not rank indigenous protection above all maritime security concerns; the passage asks for a more meaningful understanding of balance. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c) introduces a claim about political manipulation that the author does not make. The criticism is not that percentages are fake, but that percentages alone may be inadequate. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d) is necessary for the author's reasoning. The author's concern depends on the idea that ecological damage may spread through connected systems and cannot be confined to the construction footprint. Hence, option (d) is correct.

89. Correct Answer: (a)

Reference Lines: "His broader point was that strengthening India's security presence need not automatically require the scale of commercial infrastructure that risks major ecological disruption."

Difficulty Level: Moderate to High

Explanation:

Option (a) accurately reflects Arun Prakash's position. He accepted the need for a stronger Indian presence but suggested that this may be achieved through defence-focused expansion rather than large commercial infrastructure. Hence, option (a) is correct.

Option (b) contradicts the passage. Arun Prakash considered Great Nicobar's proximity to the Malacca Strait a significant strategic advantage, not an overvalued factor. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c) reverses his argument. He suggested expanding defence facilities and upgrading Campbell Bay, not that transshipment hubs must come first. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d) distorts the passage. He suggested upgrading the natural harbour at Campbell Bay and using nearby islands if required; he did not propose abandoning Campbell Bay. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

90. Correct Answer: (b)

Reference Lines: "What does 'balance' actually mean in practice and how is it built into the project itself?" / "The consequences depend on where that intervention occurs and how it alters interconnected ecological systems."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: Option (a) treats phased development as sufficient by itself. The author, however, argues that such assurances are important but limited unless ecological impact is assessed in a deeper, site-specific way. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b) best reflects the author's idea of balance. It combines phased execution with site-specific ecological study, no-go zones, cumulative review, and protection of communities, which is closest to building balance into the project itself. Hence, option (b) is correct.

Option (c) goes beyond the author's position. The author does not demand that every uncertainty be eliminated before development can begin; the concern is meaningful design and safeguards. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d) ignores a key distinction made in the passage. The author notes that defence strengthening may not automatically require the same scale of commercial infrastructure, so treating both as identical weakens the idea of balance. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

91. Correct Answer: (a)

Reference Lines: "India's recent economic performance has been strong enough to inspire confidence." / "Sustaining high growth will require acceleration... through deeper structural reforms."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: Option (a) captures the exact movement of the passage. The author accepts India's strong recent growth and macroeconomic stability, but argues that the next stage requires productivity acceleration, manufacturing strength, and structural reform. Hence, option (a) is correct.

Option (b) is close because the passage does suggest that manufacturing policy and structural reforms are now important. However, it wrongly suggests that industrial policy must replace macroeconomic stability, whereas the passage says India must maintain stability while activating other engines of growth. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c) is plausible because the passage gives manufacturing a central role in India's next phase. However, the author specifically says that the challenge is not just expanding manufacturing but making it more productive, so expansion by itself is not enough. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d) is connected to the comparison with East Asian economies, where exports and productivity were driven by medium and large firms. However, the passage does not argue that domestic demand must give way to exports; domestic demand is treated as one reason behind India's recent strength. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

92. Correct Answer: (b)

Reference Lines: "India's manufacturing sector is characterised by a large number of small, low-productivity firms and relatively few mid-sized firms capable of scaling up."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

Option (a) is consistent with the author's diagnosis. The passage accepts that services productivity has been strong, but argues that manufacturing has not absorbed labour or created broad-based productivity gains. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b) would most clearly contradict the author's diagnosis. If mid-sized manufacturers are already scaling rapidly and absorbing workers from agriculture, then the problem of missing scalable firms and poor labour reallocation would be substantially weakened. Hence, option (b) is correct.

Option (c) is consistent with the author's concern. The passage says that despite significant infrastructure investment, efficiency gaps remain, and this option preserves the problem of small-firm dominance. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d) is close because rising manufacturing output may appear to weaken the concern. However, if output rises only through select firms without broad employment gains, it does not answer the author's concern about labour absorption and structural transformation. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

93. Correct Answer: (c)

Reference Lines: "While services have driven growth, manufacturing has not expanded sufficiently to absorb labour or generate broad-based productivity gains."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

Option (a) is relevant but narrower than the author's likely response. The issue is not only whether manufacturing productivity has improved, but whether services-led growth can perform the labour-absorbing and structurally stabilising role expected from manufacturing. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b) is close because exports are mentioned in the comparison with East Asian industrialisation. However, the author's response to the services argument would focus first on labour absorption and broad-based productivity, not mainly on how services should be judged. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c) most closely follows the author's reasoning. The author accepts that services have driven growth and shown productivity gains, but argues that they have not created the broad labour-absorbing transformation that manufacturing usually provides. Hence, option (c) is correct.

Option (d) uses a sector mentioned in the passage but draws the wrong link. Strong services productivity does not show that agriculture is becoming productive; the passage says labour remains in agriculture, where productivity is far lower. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

94. Correct Answer: (d)

Reference Lines: "This performance has been underpinned by strong domestic demand, subdued inflation, gradual fiscal consolidation..." / "The current structure creates a challenge for efficient factor allocation..."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: Option (a) is close because demand and fiscal consolidation are both mentioned as supports for recent performance. However, the passage does not say fiscal consolidation delays productive reallocation; the reallocation problem arises from firm structure, weak dynamism, and zombie firms. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b) is plausible because services-led growth and infrastructure investment are both part of the broader discussion. However, the passage says infrastructure investment has not eliminated efficiency gaps, so it cannot be treated as creating firm dynamism by itself. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c) is subtle because zombie firms may appear to preserve some employment. However, the passage treats them as a problem because they tie up labour and capital that could move into more productive uses. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d) best resolves the tension. India can have strong GDP growth because of demand, inflation control, fiscal consolidation, and financial stability, while still suffering from poor resource movement across firms and sectors. Hence, option (d) is correct.

95. Correct Answer: (a)

Reference Lines: "Despite significant investment — particularly in infrastructure — efficiency gaps remain." / "These structural constraints converge into a deeper problem, reflected in a weak business dynamism."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: Option (a) best fits the idea of something beneficial but insufficient. Infrastructure investment can support growth, but the passage says efficiency gaps remain unless firm scaling, exit of inefficient firms, and better resource allocation are addressed. Hence, option (a) is correct.

Option (b) directly addresses the author's concern. The passage contrasts India with East Asian economies where medium and large firms drove exports and productivity, so supporting such firms would respond to the structural weakness more directly. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c) also directly addresses the author's concern. Since zombie firms block the movement of capital and labour into more productive uses, allowing weaker firms to exit supports the creative destruction process. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d) reflects the author's structural transformation logic. Moving workers from agriculture to productive manufacturing firms is precisely the kind of shift the passage presents as necessary for broad-based productivity gains. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

96. Correct Answer: (b)

Reference Lines: "Productivity growth is often driven by creative destruction, in which new, more efficient firms replace older, less productive ones." / "Zombie firms... tie up capital and labour that could otherwise be deployed in more productive uses."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: Option (a) is close because it mentions small factories and the shortage of medium firms, both of which appear in the passage. However, it does not show inefficient firms blocking newer, more productive firms from accessing labour and capital. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b) best illustrates the creative destruction problem. It shows unviable firms continuing to hold resources while more efficient entrants struggle to scale, which is the precise failure of reallocation discussed in the passage. Hence, option (b) is correct.

Option (c) is plausible because stable demand and firm coexistence may occur during growth. However, coexistence itself is not the problem; the issue arises when less productive firms continue to tie up resources that should shift to more productive firms. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d) reflects the broader structural transformation issue because agriculture continues to hold a large labour share. However, it does not specifically capture the creative destruction mechanism involving old firms, new firms, and resource reallocation. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

97. Correct Answer: (b)

Reference Lines: "Every second, it encounters circulating cells, including cancer cells that travel through the bloodstream. Yet tumours of the heart are strikingly rare."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: Option (a) is connected to the later observation about heart-assist devices and reduced workload. However, it identifies a supporting clue, not the central paradox that the research is trying to explain. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b) captures the central puzzle precisely. The heart is repeatedly exposed to circulating cancer cells, yet tumours in the heart remain rare, and this contrast drives the scientific inquiry described in the passage. Hence, option (b) is correct.

Option (c) is close because the passage discusses constant heartbeat forces and the unique biology of heart cells. However, this option states a background condition rather than the paradox of cancer-cell exposure without tumour formation. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d) is relevant to the observation in severe heart failure patients. However, that observation helps generate the hypothesis; it is not the main paradox about why cardiac tumours are rare. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

98. Correct Answer: (c)

Reference Lines: "Devices that support failing hearts reduce the mechanical load they normally endure. This observation led to a broader question. If reducing this load allows heart cells to grow again, could the constant forces of a beating heart do the opposite by keeping cell growth in check..."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: Option (a) is close because it refers to heart-assist devices and cancer formation. However, the passage does not suggest that such devices prevent cancer; rather, reduced load appeared to permit heart-cell division. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b) is related to the larger puzzle because the heart behaved differently from other organs in the mutation experiment. However, the heart-failure observation specifically pointed toward mechanical load, not a difference in mutation response. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c) identifies the key reasoning link. The observation suggested that when mechanical load is reduced, cell growth becomes easier, leading researchers to ask whether normal heartbeat forces restrain cell growth. Hence, option (c) is correct.

Option (d) misplaces the role of mutations. The heart-failure observation arose from patients using assistive devices, not from experimentally introduced cancer-causing mutations. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

99. Correct Answer: (a)

Reference Lines: "This allowed it to receive blood without experiencing the forces generated by each heartbeat. In these 'unloaded' hearts, cancer cells that had struggled to grow began to expand rapidly..."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: Option (a) would strongly support the proposed explanation because it preserves blood exposure while changing mechanical load. If cancer growth increases when load is reduced despite continued blood supply, mechanical force becomes a more plausible limiting factor. Hence, option (a) is correct.

Option (b) offers an alternative explanation based on immune surveillance, which the passage says had been considered but had not resolved the paradox. If true, it would shift attention away from mechanical forces rather than strengthen them. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c) weakens the need for the mechanical explanation. If fewer cancer cells enter the heart, rarity of tumours could be explained by lower exposure rather than by heartbeat forces limiting growth. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d) is related to blood flow and tumour growth but does not isolate mechanical strain in the heart. Lower blood flow in other organs would not directly support the claim that heartbeat forces suppress cancer growth. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

100. Correct Answer: (d)

Reference Lines: "Again, reducing mechanical activity allowed cancer cells to proliferate more easily, reinforcing the pattern."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: Option (a) is consistent with the passage. Tumours forming in other tissues after mutations were introduced helps show that the experimental mutations could produce cancer, while the heart remained different under normal conditions. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b) supports the background reasoning behind the hypothesis. If assistive devices reduce load and adult heart cells divide more easily, it remains compatible with the idea that normal mechanical strain restrains growth. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c) directly supports the mechanical-force hypothesis. If relaxed lab-grown heart tissues allow cancer cells to proliferate, that reinforces the link between reduced mechanical activity and increased cell growth. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d) would most seriously weaken the hypothesis because it removes the expected difference between loaded and unloaded tissues. If cancer growth remains similar despite different mechanical conditions, mechanical load becomes less explanatory. Hence, option (d) is correct.

101. Correct Answer: (c)

Reference Lines: "This allowed it to receive blood without experiencing the forces generated by each heartbeat."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: Option (a) is not supported by the experiment. The passage does not suggest that the route by which cancer cells enter the heart is the key factor; the focus is on the physical forces experienced by heart tissue. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b) is close because the implanted heart continued to receive blood. However, the experiment did not show that blood circulation alone explains tumour rarity; it tested what happens when blood supply remains but normal pumping load is reduced. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c) best describes the experiment's function. The design allowed researchers to separate exposure to blood-borne cancer cells from the normal mechanical load of pumping, thereby testing whether force itself affects tumour growth. Hence, option (c) is correct.

Option (d) draws attention to regeneration, which appears earlier in the passage. However, the second-heart experiment was designed to test cancer growth under reduced mechanical load, not to compare regeneration in implanted and natural hearts. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

102. Correct Answer: (b)

Reference Lines: “The force of each heartbeat may itself limit the growth of cancer cells in the organ.” / “Reducing mechanical activity allowed cancer cells to proliferate more easily ...”

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: Option (a) is close because it uses physical pressure and crowding as a limiting factor. However, it explains reduced accidents by reduced entry, whereas the passage assumes cancer cells do enter the heart but struggle to grow there. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b) is the closest analogy. The material remains present, but constant movement prevents it from organising and growing into crystals, just as cancer cells may reach the heart but fail to proliferate under mechanical beating forces. Hence, option (b) is correct.

Option (c) resembles an immune-surveillance explanation. It focuses on screening before entry, whereas the passage’s proposed mechanism concerns what happens after cancer cells have already reached the heart. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d) offers a resource-based explanation. The passage does not suggest that cancer cells fail because heart tissue lacks nutrients; the proposed limiting condition is mechanical force. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

103. Correct Answer: (b) Dr. Nihar and Dr. Prerna

Explanation:

Dr. Nihar received 8 votes, Dr. Ojas received 12 votes, Dr. Prerna received 1 vote, and Dr. Tanish received 7 votes.

The candidate votes are as follows: Dr. Nihar voted for Dr. Ojas, Dr. Ojas voted for Dr. Tanish, Dr. Prerna voted for Dr. Ojas, and Dr. Tanish voted for Dr. Prerna.

So, the votes received from candidates are:

Dr. Nihar = 0

Dr. Ojas = 2

Dr. Prerna = 1

Dr. Tanish = 1

Therefore, votes received from non-candidate faculty members are:

Dr. Nihar = 8

Dr. Ojas = 10

Dr. Prerna = 0

Dr. Tanish = 6

Since Dr. Prerna received no non-candidate votes, no area’s non-candidate faculty voted for Dr. Prerna.

The only way Dr. Ojas can receive 10 non-candidate votes from one complete area is if all 10 non-candidate faculty members of A&AI voted for Dr. Ojas. This also means there was no candidate from A&AI.

Dr. Tanish received 6 non-candidate votes, which must have come from D&I, because D&I has 8 faculty members and therefore 6 non-candidate members if two candidates are from D&I.

Dr. Nihar received the remaining 8 non-candidate votes, which must have come from SCDS and P&C together. SCDS would have 5 non-candidate members and P&C would have 3 non-candidate members.

Therefore, D&I must have two candidates.

Since the non-candidate faculty members from D&I voted for Dr. Tanish, Dr. Tanish cannot be from D&I.

Also, Dr. Prerna received no non-candidate votes, and Dr. Nihar and Dr. Prerna together fit as the two D&I candidates. Hence, Dr. Nihar and Dr. Prerna can belong to the same area.

104. Correct Answer: (c) 10

Explanation:

Dr. Ojas received 12 votes in total.

Among the four candidates, Dr. Nihar and Dr. Prerna voted for Dr. Ojas.

So, Dr. Ojas received 2 votes from candidates.

Therefore, Dr. Ojas received $12 - 2 = 10$ votes from non-candidate faculty members.

The only area that can provide 10 non-candidate votes is A&AI, because it has 10 faculty members and no candidate from that area.

Hence, Dr. Ojas received 10 votes from non-candidate faculty members of a single area.

105. Correct Answer: (a) Both statements A and B

Explanation:

From the vote pattern, the two candidates from the same area must be Dr. Nihar and Dr. Prerna.

That area must be D&I because the non-candidate faculty members from D&I account for the 6 votes received by Dr. Tanish.

So, Dr. Nihar and Dr. Prerna belong to D&I.
 The remaining two candidates, Dr. Ojas and Dr. Tanish, must belong to SCDS and P&C in some order.
 If Dr. Tanish belongs to SCDS, then Dr. Ojas must belong to P&C.
 Therefore, Statement A is true.
 Also, Dr. Nihar belongs to D&I.
 Therefore, Statement B is also true.
 Hence, both statements A and B are true.

106. Correct Answer: (d) It was either Dr. Ojas or Dr. Tanish.

Explanation:

The two candidates who belong to the same area are Dr. Nihar and Dr. Prerna.

They must belong to D&I.

There is no candidate from A&AI, because all 10 faculty members of A&AI voted as non-candidate faculty members for Dr. Ojas.

The remaining two candidates are Dr. Ojas and Dr. Tanish.

Since only one candidate was from SCDS, and Dr. Nihar and Dr. Prerna are from D&I, the SCDS candidate must be either Dr. Ojas or Dr. Tanish.

The other one would then belong to P&C.

Hence, the candidate from SCDS was either Dr. Ojas or Dr. Tanish.

107. Correct Answer: (c) Both statements A and B

Explanation:

Dr. Ojas received 12 votes in total. Out of these, 2 were candidate votes from Dr. Nihar and Dr. Prerna.

So, Dr. Ojas received 10 votes from non-candidate faculty members.

This must have come from A&AI because A&AI has 10 faculty members and no candidate from that area.

Therefore, Statement B is true.

Dr. Tanish received 7 votes in total. Out of these, 1 vote was from Dr. Ojas.

So, Dr. Tanish received 6 votes from non-candidate faculty members.

D&I has 8 faculty members, and since Dr. Nihar and Dr. Prerna are the two D&I candidates, the remaining 6 non-candidate faculty members of D&I voted for Dr. Tanish.

Therefore, Statement A is true.

Hence, both statements A and B are true.

108. Correct Answer: (b) Dr. Nihar

Explanation:

From the earlier deductions, Dr. Nihar and Dr. Prerna are the two candidates from D&I.

There is no candidate from A&AI, and all 10 non-candidate faculty members from A&AI voted for Dr. Ojas.

The 6 non-candidate faculty members from D&I voted for Dr. Tanish.

The remaining two candidates, Dr. Ojas and Dr. Tanish, must belong to SCDS and P&C in some order.

If Dr. Ojas belongs to SCDS, then Dr. Tanish must belong to P&C.

Dr. Nihar received 8 non-candidate votes in total, and these must have come from SCDS and P&C together.

Since SCDS has 6 members and one candidate, it has 5 non-candidate faculty members.

Since P&C has 4 members and one candidate, it has 3 non-candidate faculty members.

Together, these $5 + 3 = 8$ non-candidate faculty members voted for Dr. Nihar.

Therefore, the non-candidate faculty members from P&C voted for Dr. Nihar.

Hence, the answer is Dr. Nihar.

Section E: Quantitative Aptitude

109. Correct Answer: (b) ₹1,18,661.76

Explanation:

Step 1: June generation of Anandpur = $21,600 \times 120\% = 25,920$ kWh.

Step 2: June generation of Bilkhera = $18,400 \times 90\% = 16,560$ kWh.

Step 3: June generation of Chandanpur = $20,160 \times 125\% = 25,200$ kWh.

Step 4: June generation of Devnagar = $21,600 \times 115\% = 24,840$ kWh.

Step 5: Grid sale from Anandpur, Bilkhera and Chandanpur = 22.5% of their generation, so $5,832 + 3,726 + 5,670 = 15,228$ kWh.

Step 6: Grid sale from Devnagar = 24% of 24,840 = 5,961.6 kWh.

Step 7: Total grid sale = $15,228 + 5,961.6 = 21,189.6$ kWh.

Step 8: June revenue = $21,189.6 \times ₹5.60 = ₹1,18,661.76$.

110. Correct Answer: (d) 21.9%

Explanation:

Step 1: May generation of Anandpur, Bilkhera, Chandanpur and Devnagar was 21,600, 18,400, 20,160 and 21,600 kWh.

Step 2: Grid sale from Anandpur = 22.5% of 21,600 = 4,860 kWh.

Step 3: Grid sale from Bilkhera = 22.5% of 18,400 = 4,140 kWh.

Step 4: Grid sale from Chandanpur = 22.5% of 20,160 = 4,536 kWh.

Step 5: Grid sale from Devnagar = 24% of 21,600 = 5,184 kWh.

Step 6: Total May sale = $4,860 + 4,140 + 4,536 + 5,184 = 18,720$ kWh.

Step 7: May revenue = $18,720 \times ₹5.20 = ₹97,344$.

Step 8: June revenue = ₹1,18,661.76, so increase = ₹21,317.76.

Step 9: Percentage increase = $21,317.76 \div 97,344 \times 100 = 21.9\%$.

111. Correct Answer: (a) 96 acres

Explanation:

Step 1: Reserve energy is 7.5% of generation for Anandpur, Bilkhera and Chandanpur.

Step 2: Anandpur reserve = 7.5% of 25,920 = 1,944 kWh.

Step 3: Bilkhera reserve = 7.5% of 16,560 = 1,242 kWh.

Step 4: Chandanpur reserve = 7.5% of 25,200 = 1,890 kWh.

Step 5: Devnagar reserve = 8% of 24,840 = 1,987.2 kWh.

Step 6: Chandanpur and Devnagar reserve = $1,890 + 1,987.2 = 3,877.2$ kWh.

Step 7: Anandpur and Bilkhera reserve = $1,944 + 1,242 = 3,186$ kWh.

Step 8: Excess reserve = 3,877.2 minus 3,186 = 691.2 kWh.

Step 9: Acres irrigated = $691.2 \div 7.2 = 96$ acres.

112. Correct Answer: (c) Devnagar

Explanation:

Step 1: Anandpur grid sale in June = 22.5% of 25,920 = 5,832 kWh.

Step 2: Anandpur revenue = $5,832 \times ₹5.60 = ₹32,659.20$.

Step 3: Bilkhera grid sale in June = 22.5% of 16,560 = 3,726 kWh.

Step 4: Bilkhera revenue = $3,726 \times ₹5.60 = ₹20,865.60$.

Step 5: Chandanpur grid sale in June = 22.5% of 25,200 = 5,670 kWh.

Step 6: Chandanpur revenue = $5,670 \times ₹5.60 = ₹31,752$.

Step 7: Devnagar grid sale in June = 24% of 24,840 = 5,961.6 kWh.

Step 8: Devnagar revenue = $5,961.6 \times ₹5.60 = ₹33,384.96$.

Step 9: ₹33,384.96 is the highest among the four villages, so Devnagar contributed the largest share.

113. Correct Answer: (d) ₹17,472

Explanation:

- Step 1: April generation of Anandpur = 19,200 kWh.
 Step 2: Anandpur pump use = 62.5% of 19,200 = 12,000 kWh.
 Step 3: April generation of Chandanpur = 22,400 kWh.
 Step 4: Chandanpur pump use = 62.5% of 22,400 = 14,000 kWh.
 Step 5: Combined pump use = 12,000 + 14,000 = 26,000 kWh.
 Step 6: Energy saved at 12% = 26,000 × 12% = 3,120 kWh.
 Step 7: June tariff = ₹5.60 per kWh.
 Step 8: Value of saved energy = 3,120 × ₹5.60 = ₹17,472.

114. Correct Answer: (b) 31.6%

Explanation:

- Step 1: Anandpur June reserve = 7.5% of 25,920 = 1,944 kWh.
 Step 2: Bilkhera June reserve = 7.5% of 16,560 = 1,242 kWh.
 Step 3: Devnagar June reserve = 8% of 24,840 = 1,987.2 kWh.
 Step 4: Anandpur transfer = 10% of 1,944 = 194.4 kWh.
 Step 5: Devnagar transfer = 10% of 1,987.2 = 198.72 kWh.
 Step 6: Bilkhera final reserve = 1,242 + 194.4 + 198.72 = 1,635.12 kWh.
 Step 7: Combined final reserve remains 1,944 + 1,242 + 1,987.2 = 5,173.2 kWh.
 Step 8: Required percentage = 1,635.12 ÷ 5,173.2 × 100 = 31.6%.

115. Correct Answer: (c) ₹1,47,600

Explanation:

- Step 1: Paying OPD patients = 104 + 90 + 50 + 105 = 349.
 Step 2: OPD collection = 349 × ₹120 = ₹41,880.
 Step 3: Paying laboratory patients = 48 + 28 + 30 + 18 = 124.
 Step 4: Laboratory collection = 124 × ₹360 = ₹44,640.
 Step 5: Paying X ray patients = 27 + 42 = 69.
 Step 6: X ray collection = 69 × ₹520 = ₹35,880.
 Step 7: Paying ultrasound patients = 26 + 10 = 36.
 Step 8: Ultrasound collection = 36 × ₹700 = ₹25,200.
 Step 9: Total collection = 41,880 + 44,640 + 35,880 + 25,200 = ₹1,47,600.

116. Correct Answer: (a) 152.4%

Explanation:

- Step 1: OPD collection = 349 × ₹120 = ₹41,880.
 Step 2: Laboratory collection = 124 × ₹360 = ₹44,640.
 Step 3: X ray collection = 69 × ₹520 = ₹35,880.
 Step 4: Ultrasound collection = 36 × ₹700 = ₹25,200.
 Step 5: Total diagnostic collection = 44,640 + 35,880 + 25,200 = ₹1,05,720.
 Step 6: Excess over OPD collection = 1,05,720 minus 41,880 = ₹63,840.
 Step 7: Percentage excess = 63,840 ÷ 41,880 × 100.
 Step 8: Required percentage = 152.4%.

117. Correct Answer: (d) ₹87.1

Explanation:

- Step 1: Laboratory patients in Medicine = 45% of 160 = 72.
 Step 2: Laboratory patients in Surgery = 35% of 120 = 42.
 Step 3: Laboratory patients in Paediatrics = 50% of 100 = 50.
 Step 4: Laboratory patients in Orthopaedics = 20% of 150 = 30.
 Step 5: Total laboratory patients = 72 + 42 + 50 + 30 = 194.

Step 6: Kits required = $194 \div 8 = 24.25$, so 25 kits are needed.
 Step 7: Packs required = $25 \div 6 = 4.17$, so 5 packs are needed.
 Step 8: Total reagent cost = $5 \times ₹2,160 = ₹10,800$.
 Step 9: Paying laboratory patients = 124.
 Step 10: Cost per paying laboratory patient = $10,800 \div 124 = ₹87.1$.

118. Correct Answer: (b) ₹29,328

Explanation:

Step 1: Orthopaedics registered patients = 150.
 Step 2: Orthopaedics X ray patients = 40% of 150 = 60.
 Step 3: Paying Orthopaedics X ray patients = 70% of 60 = 42.
 Step 4: Paying X ray collection = $42 \times ₹520 = ₹21,840$.
 Step 5: Unpaid Orthopaedics X ray patients = 60 minus 42 = 18.
 Step 6: Reimbursement per unpaid X ray = 80% of ₹520 = ₹416.
 Step 7: Total reimbursement = $18 \times ₹416 = ₹7,488$.
 Step 8: Final Orthopaedics X ray collection = $21,840 + 7,488 = ₹29,328$.

119. Correct Answer: (c) ₹299.75

Explanation:

Step 1: Medicine registered patients = 160.
 Step 2: Paying Medicine OPD patients = 65% of 160 = 104.
 Step 3: Medicine OPD collection = $104 \times ₹120 = ₹12,480$.
 Step 4: Medicine laboratory referrals = 45% of 160 = 72.
 Step 5: Paying Medicine laboratory patients = two thirds of 72 = 48.
 Step 6: Medicine laboratory collection = $48 \times ₹360 = ₹17,280$.
 Step 7: Medicine ultrasound patients = 25% of 160 = 40, and paying ultrasound patients = 65% of 40 = 26.
 Step 8: Medicine ultrasound collection = $26 \times ₹700 = ₹18,200$.
 Step 9: Total Medicine collection = $12,480 + 17,280 + 18,200 = ₹47,960$.
 Step 10: Average collection per Medicine patient = $47,960 \div 160 = ₹299.75$.

120. Correct Answer: (a) Surgery

Explanation:

Step 1: Medicine paid events = $104 + 48 + 26 = 178$, and total events = $160 + 72 + 40 = 272$.
 Step 2: Medicine paid event rate = $178 \div 272 \times 100 = 65.44\%$.
 Step 3: Surgery paid events = $90 + 28 + 27 = 145$, and total events = $120 + 42 + 36 = 198$.
 Step 4: Surgery paid event rate = $145 \div 198 \times 100 = 73.23\%$.
 Step 5: Paediatrics paid events = $50 + 30 + 10 = 90$, and total events = $100 + 50 + 20 = 170$.
 Step 6: Paediatrics paid event rate = $90 \div 170 \times 100 = 52.94\%$.
 Step 7: Orthopaedics paid events = $105 + 18 + 42 = 165$, and total events = $150 + 30 + 60 = 240$.
 Step 8: Orthopaedics paid event rate = $165 \div 240 \times 100 = 68.75\%$.
 Step 9: Surgery has the highest rate at 73.23%.