

**COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST (CLAT) 2027**  
**Mock 202711: Answer Key and Solution**



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

## Section A: English Language

1. Correct Answer: (c) gives language to ideas already felt

Reference Lines: "This is poetry as illumination, for it is through poetry that we give name to those ideas which are, until the poem, nameless and formless—about to be birthed, but already felt."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

Option (a): The author does not present poetry as a passive storehouse of concealed emotion. Poetry brings such emotion into consciousness by giving it language, form and direction. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): The passage refers to ideas that arise from lived and felt experience, not from beliefs inherited from others. Poetry reveals inner knowledge rather than merely converting established beliefs into artistic expression. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): The author describes poetic illumination as the process by which feelings and ideas that already exist within us acquire names and recognisable forms. This option accurately captures the movement from unformed experience to articulation. Hence, option (c) is correct.

Option (d): The passage criticises imagination without insight and insists that true poetry must emerge from experience. It therefore joins imagination with lived understanding rather than separating them. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

2. Correct Answer: (a) recover hidden sources of knowledge

Reference Lines: "...we learn more and more to cherish our feelings, and to respect those hidden sources of our power from where true knowledge and therefore lasting action comes."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

Option (a): The author asks women to value the deep and often unexamined sources of feeling, creativity and power within themselves. These inner sources are presented as the foundation of genuine knowledge and enduring action. Hence, option (a) is correct.

Option (b): The author does not advocate replacing thought with feeling. Her argument favours a fusion in which felt experience is transformed into language, ideas and understanding. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): Scrutiny is necessary because it allows women to recognise and use their hidden emotional resources. Protecting experience from examination would preserve the very silences the author wants to overcome. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): Inner power is valuable precisely because it can lead to knowledge, survival and tangible change. The author does not separate personal power from practical action. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

3. Correct Answer: (d) Refinement

Reference Lines: "That distillation of experience from which true poetry springs births thought as dream births concept, as feeling births idea..."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

Option (a): Compression means reducing something in size, length or volume. The passage refers not simply to shortening experience, but to drawing out its essential emotional and intellectual meaning. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): Separation suggests dividing experience into distinct parts. The author instead connects experience, feeling, thought, knowledge and understanding in a continuous creative process. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): Repetition would involve reproducing an experience without necessarily deepening or clarifying it. Poetry, in the passage, transforms experience rather than merely repeating it. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): Refinement involves extracting and clarifying the essential quality of something. This meaning best fits the author's description of poetry emerging from concentrated and examined experience. Hence, option (d) is correct.

4. Correct Answer: (b) turn self-scrutiny into living power

Reference Lines: "...as we learn to use the products of that scrutiny for power within our living, those fears which rule our lives and form our silences begin to lose their control over us."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

Option (a): The author does not suggest that feelings should be revealed before they are understood or given form. Her emphasis is on bearing scrutiny and using what it reveals constructively. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): Fear begins to weaken when women examine their inner lives and convert the results of that examination into power within everyday living. The option correctly links scrutiny with empowerment. Hence, option (b) is correct.

Option (c): The passage criticises reliance solely on ideas because such reliance ignores the knowledge contained in feeling and experience. Abstract ideas alone are therefore not presented as sufficient to overcome fear. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): Avoidance would allow fear and silence to continue exercising control. The author instead recommends confronting and understanding the inner sources from which fear arises. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

5. Correct Answer: (c) To unite ideas with lived experience

Reference Lines: "I believe that women carry within ourselves the possibility for fusion of these two approaches as keystone for survival..."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

Option (a): The author objects to exclusive reliance on abstract ideas, but she does not reject reason itself as oppressive. Her argument is against imbalance rather than against intellectual thought. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): The contrast concerns two ways of understanding life: treating it as a problem to be solved and experiencing it through feeling and interaction. It does not primarily separate imagination from expression. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): The author contrasts the approaches so that she can advocate their fusion. Poetry becomes the medium through which intellectual ideas and lived emotional experience can work together. Hence, option (c) is correct.

Option (d): Feeling is valued because it can generate knowledge and lasting action. The author does not argue that emotion should be placed above or disconnected from practical action. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

6. Correct Answer: (a) lose a path from hope to action

Reference Lines: "For women, then, poetry is not a luxury. It is a vital necessity of our existence."

"It forms the quality of the light within which we predicate our hopes and dreams toward survival and change, first made into language, then into ideas, then into more tangible action."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

Option (a): Poetry enables hopes and dreams to move through language and ideas towards tangible action. Treating it as unnecessary would weaken this process of survival and transformation. Hence, option (a) is correct.

Option (b): Poetry does not merely preserve feeling in an unchanged state. It examines, refines and transforms feeling into thought and action. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): The author criticises imagination that is separated from insight. Pure imagination without an experiential foundation would not serve the function she assigns to poetry. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): The passage expressly questions the belief that ideas alone can make people free. Freedom requires the knowledge arising from feeling and lived experience as well. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

7. Correct Answer: (d) All of the above

Reference Lines: "...every generosity, every new perception, the love and praise he extorts from his fellows, are certificates of advance out of fate into freedom."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

Option (a): Generosity is expressly identified as one sign of a person's movement from restrictive fate towards freedom. However, it is only one of the three certificates mentioned in the passage and is therefore incomplete by itself.

Option (b): The development of new perceptions also indicates intellectual and personal advancement. Nevertheless, the author includes generosity and social esteem as additional signs, so this option does not provide the complete answer.

Option (c): The love and praise earned from others are presented as evidence of progress. Yet, they form only one part of the complete set of signs identified by the author.

Option (d): The passage includes generosity, new perception and regard earned from others as certificates of advancement. Since all three preceding options are supported, Option (d) is the correct answer.

8. Correct Answer: (b) Interdependence obscures an independent beginning.

Reference Lines: "Christopher Wren said of the beautiful King's College chapel, 'that, if anybody would tell him where to lay the first stone, he would build such another.'"

"But where shall we find the first atom in this house of man, which is all consent, inosculation, and balance of parts?"

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

Option (a): Wren's remark does not concern the loss of an architectural design or the practical difficulty of reconstruction. It concerns the inability to identify an isolated starting point within a closely connected structure. Hence, Option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): The chapel represents a structure whose parts are so interdependent that no single element can easily be treated as its independent beginning. The author applies this idea to human and natural life. Hence, Option (b) is correct.

Option (c): The passage does not suggest that structural balance depends upon first identifying one fixed foundation. Instead, the mutual dependence of the parts makes such a starting point difficult to locate. Hence, Option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): The example concerns the interconnectedness of an organised structure, not its permanence. The passage elsewhere indicates that forms of organisation may eventually be outgrown. Hence, Option (d) is incorrect.

9. Correct Answer: (a) Betterment

Reference Lines: "Fate involves the melioration."

"The direction of the whole, and of the parts, is toward benefit..."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

Option (a): "Betterment" means improvement or movement towards a more desirable condition. It most accurately conveys the passage's idea of an ascending movement towards "the Better, the Best". Hence, Option (a) is correct.

Option (b): "Adaptation" refers to adjustment in response to surrounding conditions. Adaptation may enable survival, but it does not necessarily involve the positive improvement expressed by "melioration". Hence, Option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): "Refinement" can refer to improvement through purification or greater sophistication. However, it is narrower than the general advancement towards a better condition conveyed by "melioration". Hence, Option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): "Maturation" means reaching a fuller or more developed state. Although related to growth, it does not necessarily indicate improvement in quality or condition. Hence, Option (d) is incorrect.

10. Correct Answer: (c) limiting organisation to be outgrown

Reference Lines: "Behind every individual, closes organization: before him, opens liberty, the Better, the Best."

"Liberation of the will from the sheaths and clogs of organization which he has outgrown..."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

Option (a): Suffering and calamity are present in the world, but the author treats them as spurs towards development rather than as the complete meaning of fate. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): The passage speaks of races at different stages of development, but it does not define fate as inherited moral weakness. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): Fate is linked with the organised conditions that surround and restrict an individual. Progress towards freedom occurs when the will moves beyond forms it has outgrown. Hence, option (c) is correct.

Option (d): Conflict for food forms part of animal life, but it is one manifestation of natural existence rather than the author's definition of fate. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

11. Correct Answer: (b) to free will from obsolete constraints

Reference Lines: "Liberation of the will from the sheaths and clogs of organization which he has outgrown, is the end and aim of this world."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

Option (a): Love and praise from others are treated as signs of progress, but they are not described as the ultimate purpose of existence. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): The author explicitly identifies the liberation of the will from structures that have become obsolete as the world's end and aim. Hence, option (b) is correct.

Option (c): The passage emphasises that life is consensual, intricate and endlessly interconnected. The aim is not to remove all natural connections. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): Organisation becomes a clog when the individual has outgrown it. Preserving such a structure would hinder rather than fulfil the movement towards freedom. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

12. Correct Answer: (c) mutual fitness among connected conditions

Reference Lines: "...each creature where it was meant to be, with mutual fitness."

"There is adjustment between the animal and its food, its parasite, its enemy. Balances are kept."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

Option (a): The author states that every zone has its own fauna. Natural balance therefore depends on varied adjustment rather than identical habits across regions. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): The passage rejects the belief that torpor is caused only by cold. It links periods of inactivity more closely with the seasonal availability of food. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): Balance emerges from the fitness and adjustment connecting each creature with its habitat, food, parasite and enemy. This option captures the author's idea of an interwoven natural system. Hence, option (c) is correct.

Option (d): Animals are shown to be closely dependent upon food, habitat and other creatures. Independence from these conditions would contradict the web of relations described. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

13. Correct Answer: (c) Interminable

Reference Lines: "...through the teams of barefooted boys engaged in interminable games of cricket."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

Option (a): "Serrated" appears in the passage to describe the saw-like shadows cast by the trees. It refers to an edge containing sharp, tooth-like projections and has no connection with duration. Hence, Option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): "Abstracted" describes Abhay's mentally detached and distracted condition. It concerns his psychological state rather than an activity continuing for an apparently endless period. Hence, Option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): "Interminable" means continuing for an excessively long time and appearing unlikely to end. It accurately describes the prolonged games of cricket taking place across the maidan. Hence, Option (c) is correct.

Option (d): "Ravenous" describes the monkey's extreme hunger when it awakens. It refers to an intense desire for food and does not indicate prolonged duration. Hence, Option (d) is incorrect.

14. Correct Answer: (d) Hearing the dogs answer the jackal

Reference Lines: "So he watched himself, as if from a great height..."

"In the same dreamlike state, he watched himself converse with his parents..."

"...there is no indication that the figure by the window hears any of this."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

Option (a): Abhay experiences himself from a distant perspective, almost as though he were observing another person. This is central to his detached mental condition. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): The passage expressly states that he watches himself converse with his parents while remaining in the same dreamlike state. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): Abhay observes himself completing two circles and then trudging back into the white house. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): Although the jackal howls and the dogs respond, the narrator specifically notes that the figure by the window gives no sign of hearing them. Hence, option (d) is correct.

15. Correct Answer: (b) Abhay in a detached state

Reference Lines: "...these hands that belong to someone unfamiliar to the members of the Misra household..."

"...these hands that belong to a stranger."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

Option (a): No unknown person is shown entering the house or taking possession of the rifle. The stranger is a figurative description produced by Abhay's estrangement from himself. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): Abhay handles the rifle while observing himself as though his hands and actions belonged to another person. His dissociative state makes his own identity appear unfamiliar. Hence, option (b) is correct.

Option (c): The rifle is associated with childhood, but the passage depicts the present Abhay handling it. The childhood object does not turn the figure into his younger self. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): No relative is shown watching the scene from outside or handling the weapon. This option introduces a person absent from the narrative. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

16. Correct Answer: (a) Mentally detached from his actions

Reference Lines: "...felt his soul drop away, felt it withdrawing, leaving him cold and abstracted."

"So he watched himself, as if from a great height..."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

Option (a): In context, Abhay feels psychologically separated from his own body and conduct. He observes himself acting as though he were watching a stranger from a distance. Hence, option (a) is correct.

Option (b): His memories of Janakpur trouble him, but he is not absorbed in them. Instead, he withdraws emotionally and enters a dreamlike condition. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): The passage does not connect his condition with physical fatigue. The withdrawal of his "soul" clearly indicates a mental rather than bodily state. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): Abhay speaks with his parents in a detached manner, but there is no indication that he consciously chooses to ignore or disregard them. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

17. Correct Answer: (b) While facing Janakpur's remembered past

Reference Lines: "But Abhay hesitated, nagged by a feeling that he had been away for several centuries..."

"...suddenly felt his soul drop away, felt it withdrawing, leaving him cold and abstracted. So he watched himself, as if from a great height..."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

Option (a): Abhay finds and handles the rifle after his detached state has already begun. The weapon intensifies the feeling that his hands belong to a stranger, but it does not initiate that feeling. Hence, Option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): His detachment begins when the prospect of confronting Janakpur's people, memories, sounds and smells makes him hesitate. He then feels his soul withdrawing and starts observing himself from a distance. Hence, Option (b) is correct.

Option (c): Abhay speaks and eats with his parents while remaining in the "same dreamlike state". This indicates that his psychological separation had begun before dinner. Hence, Option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): The dogs answer the jackal much later, when Abhay is already seated by the window holding the rifle. The narration also suggests that he does not hear them. Hence, Option (d) is incorrect.

18. Correct Answer: (a) Its prior knowledge that food was usually obtainable there

Reference Lines: "Ravenous, the monkey skimmed across the treetops and rooftops of the city, to the white house at the edge of the maidan, where a substantial meal could usually be negotiated without too much trouble."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

Option (a): The monkey is extremely hungry and remembers from earlier experience that a substantial meal can usually be secured at the white house. This expectation is the immediate reason for its journey. Hence, Option (a) is correct.

Option (b): The memory of the brick encounter is fading and therefore reduces the monkey's awareness of danger. However, the fading memory does not positively motivate it to travel to the house. Hence, Option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): The monkey notices the lingering smells of cooking only after it has reached the roof and moved towards the courtyard. The odours therefore cannot be what initially brings it to the house. Hence, Option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): The morning sunlight causes the upper walls to glow pink, but this is merely a description of the setting. The passage does not suggest that the warmth or appearance of the walls attracts the monkey. Hence, Option (d) is incorrect.

19. Correct Answer: (b) Linguistic struggle delays access to ideas

Reference Lines: "...knocking at the gate and turning off the key takes away the best part of our life."

"The ideas are very late in coming to us..."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

Option (a): The author does not say that students reject foreign ideas before encountering them. His concern is that the foreign medium prevents them from reaching those ideas efficiently. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): Students must first spend years mastering an unfamiliar language, grammar and spelling before gaining access to the actual knowledge. This delay consumes the most productive part of their educational lives. Hence, option (b) is correct.

Option (c): Grammar occupies excessive time and weakens students' interest, but it does not literally and permanently replace every subject they study. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): The passage suggests that ideas eventually reach students, although very late and after considerable effort. It does not claim that imported knowledge is entirely incomprehensible. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

20. Correct Answer: (a) Imported education remains detached from the learner's familiar environment

Reference Lines: "Yet, after the immense trouble you have taken, the tree grows up miserably stunted; and even if it does bear fruit, the seeds do not mature."

"...not only the mental outlook and the knowledge, but also the whole language must bodily be imported from across the sea."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

Option (a): The imported seed, soil and water represent an educational system whose language, knowledge and intellectual outlook come from outside the learner's natural surroundings. This lack of connection with familiar life produces stunted and meagre results. Hence, Option (a) is correct.

Option (b): The author mentions that many students face difficulty in mastering English, but he does not claim that Indian students inherently lack sufficient linguistic capacity. His criticism is directed towards the unsuitable educational medium. Hence, Option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): The passage does not argue that all foreign knowledge or influence must be rejected. It criticises the wholesale importation of an educational system without rooting it in the learner's language and social experience. Hence, Option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): Poverty restricts access to competent English instruction, but the tree analogy primarily concerns the cultural and linguistic detachment of imported education. Lack of resources is not presented as the central meaning of the image. Hence, Option (d) is incorrect.

21. Correct Answer: (a) Volatile

Reference Lines: "...truisms appear as dangerous heresies, rousing our phlegmatic souls into active hostility."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

Option (a): "Volatile" describes a temperament that is prone to sudden, intense or unpredictable emotional reactions. It contrasts with "phlegmatic", which refers to someone calm, unemotional and difficult to excite. Hence, Option (a) is correct.

Option (b): "Imperturbable" means remaining calm and unaffected by anxiety, excitement or disturbance. It is close in meaning to "phlegmatic" rather than opposite to it. Hence, Option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): "Stolid" refers to someone who shows little emotion, enthusiasm or sensitivity. It therefore functions as a near-synonym of "phlegmatic". Hence, Option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): "Equable" describes a calm, steady and even-tempered disposition. It supports rather than opposes the meaning of "phlegmatic". Hence, Option (d) is incorrect.

22. Correct Answer: (d) Foreign-medium learning separates education from life

Reference Lines: "For the perfect irrigation of learning, a foreign language cannot be a true medium."

"...so detached from all our associations of life..."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

Option (a): The author presents difficulty with English as a wasteful obstacle that damages interest and delays learning. He does not regard that difficulty as beneficial intellectual training. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): Native habits of thought are not described as deficient. The criticism is directed at forcing an unsuitable foreign language into minds accustomed to an Eastern tongue. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): The passage argues that education loses vitality when separated from local language and familiar associations. Cultural neutrality is therefore not the author's objective. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): The author's central argument is that a foreign medium makes education distant, unreal and disconnected from the learner's social and cultural experience. Hence, option (d) is correct.

23. Correct Answer: (b) Learning will become strained before ideas are reached

Reference Lines: "...to accommodate this language in their minds, whose ingrained habit has been to think in an Eastern tongue, is as much a feat as fitting an English sword into the scabbard of a scimitar."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

Option (a): The sword-and-scabbard comparison emphasises incompatibility rather than intellectual expansion. The author does not suggest that forced translation naturally broadens thought. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): Students accustomed to thinking in an Eastern language must force English into an unsuitable mental framework. This produces strain and delays their access to the actual ideas being taught. Hence, option (b) is correct.

Option (c): Grammar and spelling dominate the learning process and postpone understanding. They do not become secondary under the system criticised by the author. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): The passage specifically states that very few students receive competent English instruction and that poor students are especially disadvantaged. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

24. Correct Answer: (c) Begin with language natural to the learner

Reference Lines: "For the perfect irrigation of learning, a foreign language cannot be a true medium."

"...their ingrained habit has been to think in an Eastern tongue..."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

Option (a): The author strongly criticises a system that imports language, knowledge and mental outlook together. Such wholesale importation makes education distant and ineffective. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): Requiring students to master grammar before reaching ideas causes delay and reduces their appetite for learning. It is presented as an obstacle rather than an effective approach. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): Education should use a medium compatible with the learner's established habits of thought and familiar associations. This allows knowledge to be reached without unnecessary linguistic barriers. Hence, option (c) is correct.

Option (d): Detachment from the learner's life is one of the author's central criticisms of university education. Effective teaching should remain rooted in familiar experience. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

## Section B: Current Affairs including General Knowledge

25. Correct Answer: (d) India-US Commercial Dialogue cooperation framework

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation: India and the United States signed the semiconductor supply-chain and innovation partnership under the India-US Commercial Dialogue. The Memorandum of Understanding was signed in New Delhi in March 2023. It established a collaborative mechanism for semiconductor supply-chain resilience and diversification. The Commercial Dialogue is distinct from iCET, the Trade Policy Forum and the Ministerial 2+2 Dialogue.

26. Correct Answer: (c) Centre for Development of Advanced Computing

Explanation: C-DAC is the designated nodal agency for implementing the Design Linked Incentive Scheme. It receives and appraises applications, verifies eligibility and examines claims for incentive disbursement. It is also responsible for facilitating access to semiconductor-design infrastructure for approved applicants. This infrastructure includes electronic-design-automation tools, intellectual-property cores and post-silicon validation support. C-DAC functions as a scientific society under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.

27. Correct Answer: (a) Powerchip Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation of Taiwan

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: Tata Electronics is establishing the semiconductor fabrication plant in partnership with Taiwan-based Powerchip Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation. The Union Cabinet approved the project in February 2024 under the India Semiconductor Mission. The facility involves an investment of approximately ₹91,526 crore and is designed for 50,000 wafer starts per month. It will manufacture chips for automotive, computing, communications and artificial-intelligence applications. The plant is being developed at Dholera Special Investment Region in Gujarat. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

28. Correct Answer: (a) C-DAC

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: The Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, or C-DAC, is the nodal agency for implementing the Design Linked Incentive Scheme. It provides design infrastructure and facilitates access to electronic design automation tools. C-DAC has also established the ChipIN Centre to support approved semiconductor-design companies. C-DOT primarily undertakes telecommunications research, while SAMEER specialises in microwave and electromagnetic technologies. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

29. Correct Answer: (c) Article 253

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: Article 253 of the Constitution gives Parliament the power to enact legislation for implementing an international treaty, agreement, convention or decision of an international body. This power can extend even to matters ordinarily falling within the State List. The provision therefore enables India to fulfil obligations undertaken through international agreements. Article 252 concerns legislation enacted by Parliament following resolutions passed by two or more States. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

30. Correct Answer: (b) Signing of the Marrakesh Agreement

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation: The Marrakesh Agreement was signed on 15 April 1994 at the conclusion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations. It formally established the World Trade Organization, which began functioning on 1 January 1995. The WTO replaced the institutional arrangement operating under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, 1947. The Havana Charter had proposed an International Trade Organization, but it never entered into force. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

31. Correct Answer: (d) Mode Four

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: Mode Four under GATS concerns the presence of natural persons in another country for supplying a service. It may cover professionals, consultants, contractual service suppliers and certain categories of business personnel. It does not ordinarily govern permanent migration or access to the general employment market. Mode Three concerns commercial presence through a branch, subsidiary or other business establishment. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

32. Correct Answer: (a) Zero-duty access for nearly 99% of Indian exports

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: The India–UK CETA provides zero-duty access to nearly 99% of India’s exports to the United Kingdom. These exports cover almost the entire value of India’s merchandise trade with the UK. The concession is expected to improve the competitiveness of Indian products in sectors such as textiles, leather, engineering goods, food processing and marine products. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

33. Correct Answer: (c) The UK made commitments in 137 service sub-sectors.

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation: India secured commitments from the United Kingdom across all 12 major service sectors and 137 sub-sectors. These commitments represent more than 99% of India’s services export interests. India, on its part, extended commitments in 108 sub-sectors. The UK commitments cover areas such as IT, business services, finance, education, telecommunications and professional services. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

34. Correct Answer: (a) The United Kingdom is a party while India is an observer.

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation: The United Kingdom became a party to the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement in its own right from January 1, 2021. It had previously been covered through the membership of the European Union. India has participated in the Committee on Government Procurement as an observer since February 2010 but is not a party to the agreement. The GPA is plurilateral and does not bind every WTO member. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

35. Correct Answer: (c) Forty-third participating member

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation: India formally joined the Australia Group on 19 January 2018 as its forty-third member. Its admission followed support expressed at the June 2017 Australia Group Plenary. India committed to aligning its export-control system with the Group’s guidelines and control lists. Membership strengthened India’s participation in international chemical and biological non-proliferation mechanisms. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

36. Correct Answer: (d) Japan

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: The Supply Chain Resilience Initiative is a trilateral arrangement involving India, Australia and Japan. It was formally launched by the trade ministers of the three countries on 27 April 2021. The initiative promotes diversification, transparency and resilience in regional supply chains. It emerged amid disruptions caused by the pandemic and concentrated manufacturing dependencies. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

37. Correct Answer: (b) CMA

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation: The Paris Agreement is overseen by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement. This institutional body is abbreviated as CMA. All states that are parties to the Paris Agreement participate in CMA decision-making. The CMP performs a comparable function for the Kyoto Protocol rather than the Paris Agreement. SBI and SBSTA are subsidiary bodies supporting implementation and scientific and technological assessment.

38. Correct Answer: (c) Visakhapatnam

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: The inaugural AUSINDEX exercise was conducted off Visakhapatnam from 11 to 19 September 2015. It was hosted by the Indian Navy and involved the Royal Australian Navy. The exercise was instituted to strengthen maritime cooperation and operational interoperability. Later editions incorporated complex anti-submarine and maritime warfare activities. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

39. Correct Answer: (b) Human-rated LVM3

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: ISRO has identified the Human-Rated LVM3, or HLVM3, for the Gaganyaan human-spaceflight programme. The launch vehicle incorporates enhanced reliability and additional safety systems required for carrying astronauts. It consists of solid, liquid and cryogenic propulsion stages. Its Crew Escape System can separate the crew module from the launch vehicle during an emergency. Australia is supporting the programme through cooperation relating to crew and crew-module recovery.

40. Correct Answer: (d) Ebene, Mauritius

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: The permanent Secretariat of the Indian Ocean Rim Association is located in Ebene, Mauritius. IORA promotes regional cooperation among countries situated along the Indian Ocean rim. Its priority areas include maritime safety, trade facilitation, fisheries management and the blue economy. India and Australia are both founding members of the organisation established in 1997. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

41. Correct Answer: (a) Mission Prarambh

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: Mission Prarambh was the maiden flight of Skyroot Aerospace's Vikram-S rocket. It was launched from Sriharikota on 18 November 2022 and followed a suborbital trajectory. Vikram-S was India's first privately developed rocket to be launched into space. The mission demonstrated propulsion, avionics and composite-material technologies subsequently relevant to the Vikram series. Mission Aagaman, in contrast, was associated with Vikram-1's orbital flight.

42. Correct Answer: (a) NASA provided the L-band radar, while ISRO provided the S-band radar.

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation: NISAR is the first joint satellite mission undertaken by NASA and ISRO. NASA developed the L-band Synthetic Aperture Radar and the 12-metre deployable reflector antenna. ISRO developed the S-band Synthetic Aperture Radar, spacecraft bus, data-transmission system and launch services. NISAR became the world's first Earth-observation satellite to operate L-band and S-band radar systems from a single platform. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

43. Correct Answer: (c) Mount Abu, Rajasthan

Explanation: The Physical Research Laboratory operates an infrared observatory at Mount Abu in Rajasthan.

PRL was founded by Vikram Sarabhai at Ahmedabad on November 11, 1947.

The observatory conducts research in infrared astronomy and studies celestial objects at near-infrared wavelengths. PRL also operates the Udaipur Solar Observatory for research in solar physics. Its principal campus is situated at Navrangpura in Ahmedabad.

44. Correct Answer: (d) Department of Atomic Energy

Explanation: The Indian National Committee for Space Research was established in 1962 under the Department of Atomic Energy. Vikram Sarabhai played the principal role in conceptualising and organising the committee. INCOSPAR initiated India's early sounding-rocket and upper-atmosphere research programmes. ISRO was formed on August 15, 1969, and superseded INCOSPAR with a wider mandate. The Department of Space was constituted separately in 1972.

45. Correct Answer: (a) Kulasekarapattinam, Tamil Nadu

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation: India's second major spaceport is being established at Kulasekarapattinam in Tamil Nadu. The location is particularly suitable for launching small satellites into polar and sun-synchronous orbits. It allows rockets to proceed southward without requiring the fuel-consuming manoeuvre needed to avoid Sri Lanka from Sriharikota. The foundation stone was laid in February 2024, while construction activities began in March 2025. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

46. Correct Answer: (b) IN-SPACe functions as the single-window space-activity authorisation agency.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: IN-SPACe is the autonomous government organisation mandated to promote, guide and authorise space activities in India. It functions as the single-window agency for authorisation of activities undertaken by government bodies and private entities. Its jurisdiction includes launch vehicles, launch pads, space objects and certain ground facilities. NSIL is principally the commercial arm of ISRO and does not serve as the sector's authorisation regulator. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

47. Correct Answer: (d) Protection of minorities and restoration of security

Explanation: The Nehru–Liaquat Pact was signed by India and Pakistan on April 8, 1950. It sought to protect religious minorities in both countries amid communal violence and large-scale migration. The two governments promised equality of citizenship, security of life and property and freedom of movement. The agreement also addressed abducted women, looted property and the return of refugees. Mookerjee considered its safeguards inadequate and resigned from the Union Cabinet.

48. Correct Answer: (b) Objectives Resolution

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation: Liaquat Ali Khan introduced the Objectives Resolution in Pakistan's Constituent Assembly on 7 March 1949, and it was adopted on 12 March 1949. It laid down principles concerning sovereignty, representative government, fundamental rights and minority protection. In 1985, its provisions were made a substantive part of Pakistan's Constitution through Article 2A. The Lahore Resolution of 1940 concerned the demand for autonomous Muslim-majority regions. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

49. Correct Answer: (d) Krishak Praja Party

Explanation: A.K. Fazlul Huq was the principal leader of the Krishak Praja Party in Bengal. The party drew considerable support from the province's peasantry and rural tenants. After the 1937 provincial election, Huq formed a coalition government with the Muslim League. Mookerjee later joined Huq's reconstituted Progressive Coalition ministry as Finance Minister in 1941. He resigned from the provincial government in November 1942.

50. Correct Answer: (b) Sukumar Sen

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: Sukumar Sen was India's first Chief Election Commissioner and supervised the general election of 1951–52. The election was the first nationwide democratic exercise conducted under universal adult franchise after the Constitution came into effect. The Bharatiya Jana Sangh contested this election shortly after its establishment in 1951. K. V. K. Sundaram succeeded Sen as the second Chief Election Commissioner. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

51. Correct Answer: (c) Forty-Fourth Constitutional Amendment

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation: The Constitution (Forty-Fourth Amendment) Act, 1978 introduced safeguards against the misuse of emergency powers after the Emergency of 1975–77. It replaced "internal disturbance" with the narrower expression "armed rebellion" in Article 352. It also required the written advice of the Union Cabinet before a National Emergency could be proclaimed. The amendment was enacted during the Janata Party government. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

52. Correct Answer: (b) Janata Party

Explanation: The Bharatiya Jana Sangh merged with several opposition groups to form the Janata Party in 1977. The participating groups included the Bharatiya Lok Dal, Congress (Organisation) and different socialist factions. The new party defeated the Congress in the general election held after the Emergency. Internal disputes later led former Jana Sangh members to leave the Janata Party. They established the Bharatiya Janata Party in April 1980.

## Section C: Legal Reasoning

53. Correct Answer: (a) Death and life without release are barred; yearly follow-up is required, and incomplete terms trigger a reformative-progress evaluation at twenty-one.

Reference Lines: "Section 21 bars death sentences or life imprisonment without possibility of release."

"Sections 19 and 20 require an individual care plan and yearly follow-up reports; at twenty-one, if the prescribed term remains incomplete, the Children's Court evaluates reformative progress before conditional release or completion of the remainder in jail."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) The option accurately combines Section 21's sentencing prohibition with yearly follow-up and the Children's Court's evaluation when the term remains incomplete at twenty-one. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) The passage bars both death sentences and life imprisonment without release. It also requires yearly follow-up reports and does not end monitoring at eighteen. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) The Children's Court must evaluate reformative progress at twenty-one; the passage does not require unconditional release merely because the prescribed term remains incomplete. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The prohibition on life imprisonment without release is unconditional under the passage and does not depend on favourable yearly reports or proven reformative progress. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

54. Correct Answer: (b) An unqualified Board must obtain external assistance, while a qualified Board may decline additional assistance only after recording specific reasons.

Reference Line: "In Barun Chandra Thakur v. Master Bholu, the Supreme Court made assistance mandatory unless the Board includes a practising professional with a degree in child psychology or child psychiatry; if the Board declines assistance, specific reasons must be recorded."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) The passage makes outside assistance compulsory whenever the Board does not include the specified practising professional. Recording reasons cannot convert that mandatory requirement into a discretionary choice available to an unqualified Board. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) An unqualified Board must obtain expert assistance because it lacks the professional specified in the passage. A qualified Board may proceed without further assistance, provided its specific reasons for declining are recorded. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) The option reverses both sides of the governing rule. Presence of the specified professional creates the exception to mandatory assistance, whereas an unqualified Board has no discretion to decline such assistance. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The recorded-reasons requirement does not give every Board a common discretion. It regulates a qualified Board's decision to decline additional assistance, while an unqualified Board remains subject to the mandatory-assistance rule. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

55. Correct Answer: (c) Reviewing child-right safeguards and recommending effective implementation measures

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) Preliminary assessments in alleged heinous-offence cases are conducted by Juvenile Justice Boards under Section 15. The NCPCR does not perform this adjudicatory function. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) Appeals against preliminary-assessment orders lie before the Court of Sessions under Section 101. The NCPCR is not an appellate authority over Juvenile Justice Boards. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) The NCPCR examines and reviews safeguards established for protecting child rights and recommends measures for their effective implementation. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) The NCPCR may inquire into child-right violations, but it does not conduct criminal prosecutions before Children's Courts. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

56. Correct Answer: (b) A serious offence under Section 2(54) of the Act

Reference Line: "Section 2(54)(b) reflects *Shilpa Mittal v. State (NCT of Delhi)*: an offence carrying a maximum exceeding seven years is serious when it has no prescribed minimum imprisonment or carries a minimum below seven years."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) The passage does not classify an offence carrying a maximum exceeding seven years within the petty-offence category. That category is governed by a lower punishment threshold. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) An offence is serious where its maximum punishment exceeds seven years, but it has no prescribed minimum term or carries a minimum below seven years. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) A heinous offence requires a prescribed minimum punishment of seven years or more. A maximum exceeding seven years does not independently satisfy that definition. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The passage expressly places such offences within the serious-offence category. They are therefore not left outside the statutory classifications. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

57. Correct Answer: (a) United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

Difficulty Level: Easy

Explanation:

(a) UNCRC stands for the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, the principal international convention dealing comprehensively with children's rights. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) The relevant international instrument is a Convention rather than a United Nations Council. The option substitutes the nature of the instrument with an institutional body. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) "Universal Nations" is not the name of the international organisation, and "Rights and Care of Children" is not the Convention's official title. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The instrument is not titled a Charter, nor does its official name use the expression "Rights and Care of Children." Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

58. Correct Answer: (d) Appeal lies within thirty days to the Court of Sessions; it may consult experts not earlier engaged by Board

Reference Line: "Under Sections 101(1)–(2), an appeal lies within thirty days to the Court of Sessions, which may take assistance from experienced psychologists and medical specialists other than those consulted by the Board."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) The appellate forum and limitation period are correctly identified. However, the Court of Sessions may consult experts other than those whose assistance was obtained by the Board, not the same experts earlier engaged. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The appellate court may consult experts who were not engaged by the Board, but the prescribed period is thirty days rather than sixty days. The incorrect limitation period defeats the option. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) The forum and limitation period are accurate, but appellate expert assistance is not conditional upon the Board having omitted expert consultation. The Court may obtain assistance from a different set of experts. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option correctly identifies the thirty-day limitation period, the Court of Sessions as the appellate forum, and its power to consult experts other than those engaged by the Board. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

59. Correct Answer: (c) 1 and 3 only.

Reference Line: Not applicable because this is a linked constitutional-knowledge question rather than a passage-based question.

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

- (a) Statement 1 is correct because a Bill under Article 3 requires the President's recommendation. Statement 2 is incorrect because Article 207 places the relevant State Money Bill recommendation with the Governor. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) Statement 3 correctly requires the President's previous sanction for legislation under Article 304(b). Statement 2 remains incorrect because the State Money Bill recommendation comes from the Governor under Article 207. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) Article 3 requires the President's recommendation before introduction, while Article 304(b) requires the President's previous sanction. Article 207 instead assigns the relevant recommendation for State financial legislation to the Governor. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.
- (d) This combination wrongly includes Statement 2. Although Statements 1 and 3 require presidential involvement, Article 207 does not require the President's recommendation for the specified State Money Bill or amendment. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

60. Correct Answer: (b) It shall cease six weeks from the later reassembly date unless the second disapproval resolution or presidential withdrawal ends it earlier.

Reference Line: "It shall cease to operate six weeks after Parliament reassembles; if the Houses reassemble on different dates, the period runs from the later date. If both Houses pass resolutions disapproving it, it ceases upon the second resolution. The President may withdraw it at any time."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

- (a) The six-week limit operates automatically through mandatory constitutional language. It does not depend upon both Houses expressly declining approval or taking any formal position on the Ordinance's continued operation after reassembly. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) The passage calculates six weeks from the later reassembly date and recognises two earlier endpoints: the second disapproval resolution and presidential withdrawal. The option accurately combines all three rules without distortion. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.
- (c) The passage calculates the period from the later reassembly date, not the earlier one. Moreover, disapproval by one House does not complete the constitutionally required bicameral disapproval process. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) The Ordinance ceases automatically after the prescribed six-week period even when neither House passes a disapproval resolution. Express disapproval is an earlier termination mechanism, not a condition for expiry. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

61. Correct Answer: (d) An Act of the State Legislature treated as reserved for the President's consideration and assented to by him for that purpose.

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

- (a) Presidential instructions do not transform a Governor's Ordinance into parliamentary legislation. It remains an exercise of the State's ordinance-making power and receives only the specific deeming treatment prescribed by Article 213(3). Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) The Ordinance is not treated as a Bill that remains pending for presidential consideration. The proviso deems it an assented State enactment for the limited constitutional purpose concerning repugnancy under the Concurrent List. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) An Ordinance under Article 213 is not a Union-authorised rule, and the proviso does not require its subsequent approval by either House of Parliament after the Houses reassemble for validity. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) For the specified repugnancy analysis, the proviso treats the Ordinance as an Act of the State Legislature reserved for the President's consideration and assented to by him. This is the precise constitutional fiction. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

62. Correct Answer: (a) Review tests whether satisfaction rests on relevant material or reflects fraud, abuse or oblique purpose, without assessing its sufficiency.

Reference Line: “Judicial review tests whether satisfaction rests on relevant material or reflects fraud, abuse or an oblique purpose, without assessing adequacy or sufficiency.”

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) The option correctly permits examination of relevant material, fraud, abuse and oblique purpose while excluding judicial evaluation of adequacy or sufficiency. It accurately preserves the passage’s stated boundary of review. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) Courts may examine whether relevant material existed, but they cannot determine whether that material was sufficiently persuasive. Suspected legislative avoidance does not expand review into an assessment of evidentiary sufficiency. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Judicial review is not confined to legislative recess and legislative competence. The passage expressly permits examination of relevant material and whether the satisfaction reflects fraud, abuse or an oblique purpose. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Courts do not decide whether immediate action was the preferable governmental response. Such an inquiry would substitute judicial judgment for executive satisfaction, exceeding the limited review recognised in the passage. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

63. Correct Answer: (c) Its inclusion of a matter which Parliament lacks constitutional competence to enact through ordinary legislation.

Reference Line: “Under Article 123(3), a provision beyond Parliament’s competence is void.”

Difficulty Level: Easy

Explanation:

(a) Presidential withdrawal ends the Ordinance’s operation but does not establish that its provisions were constitutionally void. Article 123(3) addresses legislative competence rather than the President’s power to withdraw an Ordinance. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) Expiry after six weeks concerns the duration and cessation of an Ordinance. It does not make the Ordinance void under Article 123(3), which separately examines Parliament’s competence over its provisions. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Article 123(3) makes Parliament’s legislative competence the controlling test. A provision dealing with a matter that Parliament could not enact through ordinary legislation is correspondingly void when included in an Ordinance. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) Disapproval by one House does not complete the bicameral disapproval process described in the passage. More importantly, such disapproval does not demonstrate that Parliament lacked constitutional competence over the provision. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

64. Correct Answer: (b) Summoning, prorogation and dissolution of the Houses of Parliament.

Reference Line: Not applicable because this is a linked constitutional-knowledge question rather than a passage-based question.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) The President’s authority to address either House or both Houses assembled together and to send messages concerning pending matters is principally contained in Article 86, rather than Article 85. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) Article 85 principally governs the summoning and prorogation of Parliament and empowers the President to dissolve the House of the People. The option accurately identifies the provision’s constitutional subject matter. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) The duration of the Council of States and House of the People, including the ordinary term of the Lok Sabha, is principally governed by Article 83, not Article 85. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The President's special address following a general election and at the commencement of the first parliamentary session each year is governed by Article 87 rather than Article 85. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

65. Correct Answer: (b) A contractual device granting agreed relief when a specified event occurs.

Reference Line: "Force majeure is a contractual mechanism: a specified event, ordinarily beyond the affected party's control, activates agreed relief."

Difficulty Level: Easy

Explanation:

(a) Force majeure is contractual, but the passage does not make impossibility an essential requirement. The degree of disruption needed and the relief available depend on the particular language chosen by the parties. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The passage identifies force majeure as a contractual mechanism activated by a specified event. Its consequences come from the parties' agreement and may include suspension, extension, exemption from liability or termination. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) Force majeure is not independently established as a statutory doctrine under the Indian Contract Act. Increased onerousness also does not excuse performance unless the contract expressly covers that risk and grants relevant relief. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The statutory rule that discharges a bargain after an unallocated event destroys its foundation concerns frustration under Section 56. Force majeure instead operates through an agreed contractual provision and stipulated relief. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

66. Correct Answer: (d) Contractual contingency.

Reference Lines: "An express or implied force-majeure provision falls under Section 32 because parties provided for that contingency."

"Relief may be suspension, extension, exemption from liability, or termination, as stipulated."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) Statutory frustration under Section 56 applies when a qualifying supervening event operates outside the parties' contractual allocation. Here, the parties expressly anticipated the embargo and prescribed an extension as its consequence. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The passage separates contractual force majeure under Section 32 from statutory frustration under Section 56. Because the embargo is expressly allocated and produces stipulated relief, describing it as contractual frustration obscures that distinction. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) The governmental origin of the embargo does not make the contingency statutory. Its legal effect arises from the express contractual provision and agreed extension, rather than from an independent rule of law. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The parties expressly anticipated the government embargo and agreed that its occurrence would produce an extension of time. It is therefore an allocated contractual contingency governed by Section 32 and the contract's terms. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

67. Correct Answer: (c) Self-induced impossibility.

Reference Line: "Section 56 cannot apply where the alleged frustration results from the act, default, or election of the party invoking it."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) Allocated force majeure requires a contractual provision covering the relevant event and prescribing the resulting relief. The supplier's voluntary sale of the machine is neither external nor contractually allocated as a contingency. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) Although delivery became impossible after formation, the inability did not result from an independent supervening event. It arose directly from the supplier's voluntary decision to sell the promised machine to another buyer. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) The supplier voluntarily disposed of the only machine capable of satisfying his contractual promise. Because his own act created the inability to perform, the resulting impossibility is self-induced under the passage. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) Subsequent unlawfulness arises when a later legal change prohibits the promised act. No legislation or governmental prohibition affects delivery here; the inability results entirely from the supplier's voluntary disposal of the machine. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

68. Correct Answer: (a) Later legislation bars performance, and the contract allocates no such event

Reference Line: "If subsequent legislation prohibits the contracted activity and no term allocates that event, the contract becomes void under Section 56."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) The legislation was enacted after the contract and has made the promised performance unlawful. Since the contract contains no provision allocating that event or prescribing its consequences, the matter falls outside Section 32 and satisfies Section 56. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) The embargo is expressly listed in the contract, and the parties have agreed that its occurrence will result in an extension of time. Therefore, the event is governed by the contractual contingency under Section 32 rather than frustration under Section 56. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) The tariff has increased the expense of performance, but delivery remains possible through another available route. Mere increased cost or reduced profitability does not frustrate a contract unless the supervening event destroys the foundation of the bargain. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The promisor's own neglect in renewing the licence produced the inability to perform. Section 56 cannot be invoked where the alleged impossibility results from the act, default or election of the party seeking to rely upon it. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

69. Correct Answer: (b) Restoration of the advantage or compensation to the person from whom it was received.

Reference Line: "Under Section 65, anyone who received an advantage under a contract that becomes void must restore it or compensate the person from whom it was received."

Difficulty Level: Easy

Explanation:

(a) The obligation under Section 65 does not depend on an express restitution clause. Once the contract becomes void, the recipient must restore the advantage or compensate its provider as a statutory consequence. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) Section 65 recognises two methods of restitution after a contract becomes void. The recipient must either restore the advantage itself or compensate the person from whom that advantage was originally received. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) The passage requires restoration of the received advantage or compensation for it. It does not permit unilateral retention through adjustment against anticipated losses arising from contractual duties left unperformed afterwards. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Whether the event was beyond the recipient's control may affect the application of Section 56. It does not create an exception to the restitutionary obligation arising after the contract becomes void. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

70. Correct Answer: (c) Identity between the competing marks attracts the Section 29(3) presumption where the corresponding goods or services remain merely similar.

Reference Line: "When both the marks and the goods or services are identical, Section 29(3) requires the court to presume likelihood of public confusion."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) Section 29(1) addresses unauthorised use of an identical or deceptively similar mark in relation to the goods or services for which the mark is registered, where that use is likely to be understood as trade mark use. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) Section 29(2) covers specified combinations of identity or similarity involving competing marks and their corresponding goods or services. It additionally requires a likelihood of public confusion, including association with the registered mark in question. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Section 29(3) requires identity on both sides of the comparison: the competing marks and the corresponding goods or services. Identity between marks accompanied by merely similar goods or services does not activate this statutory presumption. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) Section 29(6) expressly recognises commercial activities such as importing, exporting, using the mark on business papers and displaying it in advertising. The option therefore accurately identifies statutory forms of using a registered trade mark. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

71. Correct Answer: (b) Yes, because using ORVANA for dissimilar services converted its Indian reputation into measurable advantage without a credible independent explanation.

Reference Line: "Section 29(4) covers an identical or similar mark used for dissimilar goods or services where the registered mark has a reputation in India and the use, without due cause, takes unfair advantage of or is detrimental to its distinctive character or repute."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) The study shows that Tenzin benefited from consumers' transferred trust, which establishes advantage rather than detriment to ORVANA's reputation. Favourable reviews and stable watch sales also provide no basis for the reputational injury asserted by this option. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) Tenzin used the identical mark for dissimilar services despite its established Indian reputation. The branding report shows deliberate reliance, while increased consumer trust and bookings demonstrate measurable commercial advantage obtained without credible due cause. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) Section 29(4) does not require confusion or reputational damage where the later user takes unfair advantage of the registered mark's reputation. The disclaimer and favourable reviews do not neutralise this independent ground of infringement. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The research did not establish an abstract association alone. It showed enhanced consumer trust attributable to ORVANA, followed by increased bookings. These facts demonstrate realised commercial advantage, while the branding report confirms Tenzin's intended benefit. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

72. Correct Answer: (d) Damages and an account of profits may be awarded together where deliberate misuse of the registered mark is established.

Reference Line: "Section 135 permits injunctions and, subject to subsection (3), either damages or an account of profits, with possible delivery-up of infringing labels and marks for destruction or erasure."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) The passage expressly identifies an injunction as an available civil remedy in proceedings for infringement or passing off. Requiring the claimant to establish the actionable conduct before the competent court does not contradict that remedy. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) Section 135 treats damages and an account of profits as alternative monetary remedies. A claimant may therefore seek damages instead of an account of profits, subject to the statutory limitations identified in subsection (3). Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) The passage expressly permits delivery-up of infringing labels and marks for destruction or erasure. This relief may accompany an injunction or the monetary remedy awarded by the competent court in the proceedings. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The phrase “either damages or an account of profits” makes the two monetary remedies alternatives rather than cumulative awards. Deliberate misuse of the registered mark does not authorise the court to grant both together. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

73. Correct Answer: (a) No, because Meghna’s continuous use began before Arjun’s use and registration, preserving her right to continue using the mark.

Reference Line: “Under Section 34, registration cannot defeat continuous prior use of an identical or nearly resembling mark for the relevant goods or services when that use began before the proprietor’s use or registration, whichever is earlier.”

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) Meghna’s records establish continuous use beginning in 2014, before both Arjun’s adoption in 2018 and registration in 2019. Retaining the same mark and goods preserves her prior-user protection despite the subsequent packaging change and expansion. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) Arjun’s later registration and broader national sales do not override Meghna’s continuous prior use. Section 34 determines protection through priority of continuous use, not the comparative size, reach or commercial success of the businesses. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Section 34 protects Meghna’s own continued use against Arjun’s later registered right. It does not invalidate his registration or make that registration ineffective against unrelated traders who cannot establish comparable continuous prior use. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The passage expressly makes registered trademark rights subject to continuous prior use. Meghna may therefore resist Arjun’s infringement claim even without registration, provided her earlier use remained continuous, as the documentary evidence establishes. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

74. Correct Answer: (c) To protect established goodwill against deceptive misrepresentation whether or not the claimant’s trade mark has been formally registered.

Reference Lines: “Passing off is a common-law remedy that does not depend on registration.”

“Its classical trinity requires proof of goodwill, misrepresentation, and damage or likelihood of damage to that goodwill.”

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) Passing off does not confer statutory exclusivity or create a registered proprietary right in the mark. It is a common-law remedy whose availability depends upon proof of goodwill, misrepresentation and resulting or probable damage. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) Similarity involving a distinctive word, device or visual feature may be relevant evidence, but it does not create a presumption of confusion in passing off. The claimant must independently establish the required misrepresentation. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Passing off protects established commercial goodwill from a misrepresentation that causes or is likely to cause damage. Because the remedy operates independently of registration, it can protect both registered and unregistered trade indicia. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) Earlier use may help establish the claimant’s goodwill, but priority alone does not complete passing off. The claimant must additionally prove actionable misrepresentation and actual damage or a sufficient likelihood of damage to goodwill. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

75. Correct Answer: (c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) The Department of Consumer Affairs under this Ministry administers the Consumer Protection Act and related consumer policy. However, the inclusion of “Food” in the Ministry’s title does not place FSSAI under its administrative control. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare deals principally with agricultural production, farming policy and farmers' welfare. Its functional relationship with food production does not make it the administrative Ministry responsible for FSSAI. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) FSSAI functions under the administrative control of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. This arrangement reflects the Authority's central responsibility for protecting public health through food-safety standards, regulation and enforcement. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries formulates policy for developing and regulating the food-processing sector. It does not exercise administrative control over FSSAI, which performs the distinct statutory role of food-safety regulation. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

76. Correct Answer: (d) Protection from penalties is unavailable because neither source verifies the specific clinical-accuracy representation.

Reference Lines: "Under Section 21(5), an endorser is not liable to penalties under sub-sections (2) and (3) if due diligence was exercised to verify the veracity of advertised claims."

"The 2022 CCPA Guidelines require an endorsement to reflect a genuine, reasonably current opinion based on adequate information about, or experience with, the product or service."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) Disclosure satisfies the separate obligation concerning a material commercial connection, while personal use may support a limited experiential opinion. Neither circumstance verifies the objectively precise representation that the device is clinically accurate within one per cent. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) Reviewing technical material may support due diligence only when that material addresses the representation being endorsed. A laboratory report confined to step counting provides no verification of the device's claimed clinical accuracy in monitoring sleep. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Payment may create a material connection capable of affecting the endorsement's credibility, but the facts establish that Rhea fully disclosed that relationship. Receiving payment does not independently prevent an endorser from invoking the due-diligence defence. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Rhea's brief personal experience and the unrelated step-counting report do not verify the specific clinical-accuracy claim. Because due diligence must address the veracity of the advertised representation, statutory protection from penalties remains unavailable. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

77. Correct Answer: (a) A penalty of ₹49 lakh and an endorsement prohibition lasting thirty-five months.

Reference Line: "Under Sections 21(2)–(3), a manufacturer or endorser may face a penalty up to ₹10 lakh, while an endorser may be prohibited from endorsements for up to one year; for subsequent contraventions, the penalty may extend to ₹50 lakh and the prohibition to three years."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) Kabir's second misleading endorsement constitutes a subsequent contravention. The ₹49 lakh penalty remains below the ₹50 lakh ceiling, while thirty-five months remain within the maximum endorsement prohibition of three years. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) The proposed thirty-five-month prohibition remains within the statutory maximum of three years. However, the ₹51 lakh monetary penalty exceeds the ₹50 lakh ceiling prescribed by the passage for a subsequent contravention. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) The ₹49 lakh penalty falls within the permissible monetary ceiling for a subsequent contravention. Nevertheless, thirty-seven months exceed the maximum endorsement prohibition of three years, which is equivalent to thirty-six months. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Both components exceed the statutory limits governing a subsequent contravention. The ₹51 lakh penalty is above the ₹50 lakh ceiling, and the thirty-seven-month prohibition is longer than the permitted three years. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

78. Correct Answer: (c) A manufacturer publishes a factual product comparison supported by reproducible tests retained for verification by the Central Authority.

Reference Lines: “Manufacturers, service providers, advertisers and advertising agencies must ensure that descriptions, claims and comparisons concerning objectively ascertainable facts are capable of substantiation.”

“A connection between an endorser and the trader, manufacturer or advertiser that might materially affect the endorsement’s value or credibility, and is not reasonably expected by the audience, must be fully disclosed.”

“A disclaimer may expand or clarify a claim but must not contradict the material claim, hide material information, conceal commercial intent or attempt to correct a misleading claim.”

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) The comparison makes objectively ascertainable factual claims, but the manufacturer possesses no tests or evidence capable of supporting them. Publishing such an unsupported comparison fails the passage’s express requirement that factual claims remain capable of substantiation. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) Accuracy of the comparison does not remove the separate disclosure obligation. Because the reviewer’s unexpected commercial connection could materially affect the endorsement’s credibility, omitting that relationship violates the disclosure principle stated in the passage. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Reproducible tests substantiate the objectively verifiable comparison, and the supporting material remains available for examination. The facts reveal neither an undisclosed material connection nor a disclaimer contradicting or concealing the advertisement’s principal representation. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) The principal representation promises forty-eight hours of active performance, while the smaller disclaimer restricts that promise to standby use. The disclaimer changes the material claim instead of merely expanding or clarifying its meaning. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

79. Correct Answer: (b) A laboratory that privately tests the product but whose identity, seal or findings are not represented in the advertisement.

Reference Line: “Section 2(18) of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 defines an ‘endorsement’ as a message, verbal statement or demonstration; a depiction of an individual’s name, signature, likeness or other identifiable personal characteristics; or a depiction of an institutions or organization’s name or seal, which makes consumers believe it reflects the endorser’s opinion, finding or experience.”

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) The advertisement uses the athlete’s identifiable likeness to communicate that the promoted footwear reflects her experience or approval. This representation falls within the statutory definition even though she makes no express verbal statement. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The laboratory performs testing privately, but consumers are not shown its identity, seal, opinion or findings. Because the advertisement attributes no represented opinion or experience to the laboratory, it is not acting as an endorser. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) Displaying the university’s institutional seal suggests that the stated scientific claim reflects the university’s support, opinion or findings. An institution can qualify as an endorser when its name or seal communicates such an attribution. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The chef demonstrates the appliance in a manner suggesting personal experience with its stated performance. A demonstration that leads consumers to believe it reflects the demonstrator’s experience falls directly within the definition of endorsement. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

80. Correct Answer: (a) No, because technically feasible provenance requires a resource-specific identifier; generic metadata and account records do not provide that identifier.

Reference Lines: “To the extent technically feasible, the intermediary must embed permanent metadata or another appropriate provenance mechanism, including a unique identifier of the computer resource used.”

“Before publication, a significant social media intermediary must obtain a user declaration, verify it through appropriate technical measures, and label confirmed SGI.”

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) Embedding the resource-specific identifier is technically feasible, making it part of the applicable provenance obligation. Generic platform metadata and separate account records identify the platform and user but not the particular computer resource used. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) FleshLumper complies with the declaration, technical-verification and labelling duties. Those measures do not replace the separate provenance requirement, because the generic metadata and internal account record omit the technically feasible resource-specific identifier. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) FleshLumper's failure concerns the absence of an embedded identifier identifying the computer resource. The passage does not require that identifier to be visibly displayed to viewers before publication, unlike the prominent synthetic-content label. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The passage requires a unique identifier connected with the computer resource used to create or alter the information. An identifier referring merely to the resulting synthetic video would not satisfy that distinct provenance requirement. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

81. Correct Answer: (d) Material alteration of the recorded warning defeats the exclusion despite good-faith editing and the surrounding routine technical corrections.

Reference Line: "Routine good-faith editing or technical correction is excluded unless it materially alters, distorts or misrepresents the substance, context or meaning."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) Rishabh may genuinely believe that the unsigned notes reflect the engineer's intended warning. Nevertheless, good faith does not preserve the exclusion when the actual modification materially changes the substance or meaning of the recorded statement. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The passage does not treat every computer-assisted modification as materially altering the underlying content. Stabilisation, colour correction and noise reduction may remain excluded where they do not materially change the footage's substance, context or meaning. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) The proportion of routine editing does not determine whether the exclusion applies. Even if most changes are technical corrections, one particular alteration can defeat the exclusion when it materially changes the underlying recorded statement. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Replacing "may fail" with "will fail" converts a conditional possibility into a definite prediction. That change materially alters the engineer's recorded warning despite Rishabh's good faith and the surrounding routine technical corrections. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

82. Correct Answer: (b) The message remains outside SGI, while its suspected unlawfulness continues to engage MonitorCroco's applicable general due-diligence obligations.

Reference Line: "Purely textual AI output is not SGI, though unlawful text remains subject to general due diligence."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) Algorithmic creation and convincing impersonation may affect whether the message is unlawful, but they do not alter its purely textual form. The passage expressly excludes purely textual AI output from the definition of SGI. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The message contains no audio, visual or audio-visual content and therefore remains outside SGI. Its deceptive request and suspected impersonation nevertheless continue to engage the intermediary's applicable general due-diligence obligations concerning unlawful information. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) MonitorCroco may apply its internal content policies, but those policies do not replace the general due-diligence framework preserved by the passage. Suspected unlawful text remains subject to those obligations despite falling outside SGI. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Recipients' belief that the message came from the district administration may demonstrate convincing impersonation. Their perception cannot transform purely textual words into audio, visual or audio-visual information falling within the SGI definition. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

83. Correct Answer: (c) Disable the video by 1:20 p.m., because the reasoned intimation by the officer authorised in writing supplies actual knowledge.

Reference Line: "Actual knowledge from a court order or a reasoned intimation issued by an officer authorised by order in writing by the Appropriate Government or its agency requires specified unlawful information to be removed or disabled within three hours."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) A court order and a qualifying reasoned official intimation are alternative sources of actual knowledge. Because the email satisfies the stated intimation requirements, seeking judicial confirmation while the video remains accessible elsewhere would not ensure timely compliance. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The portal through which the email was delivered does not determine its legal character. The officer's written authorisation, the detailed reasons and the identification of specified unlawful information activate the special three-hour requirement. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) The qualifying reasoned intimation supplies actual knowledge at 10:20 a.m. The three-hour period therefore expires at 1:20 p.m., by which time Dishooman must remove or disable access to the identified video. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) Dishooman's automated classification cannot convert a qualifying official intimation into an ordinary grievance. Because the communication satisfies the passage's actual-knowledge conditions, the general seven-day grievance period does not govern the required response. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

84. Correct Answer: (d) 1, 2, 3 and 5.

Reference Lines: "Purely textual AI output is not SGI, though unlawful text remains subject to general due diligence."

"Routine good-faith editing or technical correction is excluded unless it materially alters, distorts or misrepresents the substance, context or meaning."

"To the extent technically feasible, the intermediary must embed permanent metadata or another appropriate provenance mechanism, including a unique identifier of the computer resource used."

"Before publication, a significant social media intermediary must obtain a user declaration, verify it through appropriate technical measures, and label confirmed SGI."

"Compliant removal or disablement of SGI does not violate Sections 79(2)(a) or 79(2)(b)."

"Actual knowledge from a court order or a reasoned intimation issued by an officer authorised by order in writing by the Appropriate Government or its agency requires specified unlawful information to be removed or disabled within three hours."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) Statements 1 and 2 accurately reproduce the rules concerning purely textual output and routine good-faith corrections. Statement 4 omits mandatory technical verification, while Statement 6 incorrectly substitutes thirty-six hours for three hours. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) Statements 2, 3 and 5 correctly address routine corrections, technical feasibility and compliant removal. Statement 4 is incorrect because obtaining a user declaration does not dispense with the separate obligation of technical verification. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Statements 1, 3 and 5 correctly state the rules concerning textual output, provenance and compliant removal. Statement 6 is incorrect because a qualifying reasoned official intimation activates a three-hour removal requirement. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Statements 1, 2, 3 and 5 accurately reproduce the passage's treatment of textual AI output, routine good-faith corrections, technically feasible provenance and compliant removal. Neither Statement 4 nor Statement 6 is correct. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

## Section D: Logical Reasoning

85. Correct Answer: (b) The concentration of fatalities may conceal the continuing transformation of terrorist threats.

Reference Lines: "The aggregate reduction in violence masks a profound structural mutation in how terror operates, where it thrives, and how we, as a global society, perceive it."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) The passage rejects the assumption that falling worldwide fatalities reflect equal improvement across regions. Nearly 70% of terrorism-related deaths remain concentrated in five countries, indicating substantial geographical inequality. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The author argues that aggregate improvement can hide both the regional concentration of violence and the evolution of terrorist methods. Lower global figures may therefore produce complacency while decentralised threats continue to develop. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) Digital recruitment is described as decentralised and transnational rather than geographically confined. It allows extremist influence to reach individuals outside the regions recording the largest number of fatalities. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Options (a) and (c) contradict the passage. Since all three preceding statements are not supported, the inclusive option cannot be accepted. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

86. Correct Answer: (d) Recognition of transnational digital radicalisation.

Reference Lines: "This regional containment fosters a false sense of security."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) Falling global fatalities may encourage observers to conclude that the terrorist threat is steadily disappearing. The passage warns that aggregate figures may conceal intense insecurity in particular countries. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) When violence remains concentrated in fragile countries, stable societies may begin treating it as a distant regional problem. This geographical separation contributes to the complacency criticised by the author. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Reduced international attention allows persistent terrorism to become part of the background noise associated with vulnerable states. Such indifference reinforces the belief that the wider world is becoming secure. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Awareness of transnational digital radicalisation would expose the limits of geographical containment. It would make societies more conscious of the continuing threat rather than generating false confidence. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

87. Correct Answer: (d) All of the above.

Reference Lines: "When violence becomes highly concentrated, it risks becoming invisible to the global conscience." "The rise of decentralised, transnational, and rapid digital recruitment has facilitated lone-actor attacks in many countries."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) The passage states that violence concentrated in a limited number of vulnerable countries may become invisible to the wider international community. Stable societies may begin treating such violence as a routine feature of fragile regions. Hence, Option (a) is a correct statement.

(b) Digital recruitment is described as decentralised and transnational. It allows extremist influence to reach individuals outside the countries and regions recording the highest number of terrorism-related fatalities. Hence, Option (b) is a correct statement.

(c) Reduced international attention may prevent societies from recognising the evolution of terrorism from complex organised operations to low-technology individual attacks. Such attacks can therefore develop as a less visible but continuing threat. Hence, Option (c) is a correct statement.

(d) Regional concentration reduces international attention, digital recruitment extends extremist influence, and declining vigilance conceals changing methods of attack. Since Options (a), (b) and (c) are all supported, Option (d) is the correct answer.

88. Correct Answer: (c) Decentralised recruitment through transnational digital networks.

Reference Lines: “The rise of decentralised, transnational, and rapid digital recruitment has facilitated lone-actor attacks in many countries.”

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

- (a) The passage describes a movement away from exclusive dependence upon massive and centrally organised operations. Lone actors may be influenced without participating in an elaborate organisational structure. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) Most fatalities remain concentrated in unstable countries, but terrorist influence is not restricted to them. Transnational online networks can reach individuals in comparatively stable societies. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) Decentralised digital recruitment is expressly identified as a major feature of contemporary terrorism. It enables low-technology attacks without requiring complex organisational preparation. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.
- (d) The author describes a shift from massive operations towards low-technology individual strikes. The option reverses the development discussed in the passage. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

89. Correct Answer: (b) 3,907 deaths.

Reference Lines: “The data show that nearly 70% of all terrorism-related deaths are now compressed into five countries.”

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

- (a) The figure 3,628 represents approximately 65% of the total 5,582 fatalities. The passage places the share of the five countries closer to 70%. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) Seventy per cent of 5,582 is approximately 3,907. This represents the estimated number of terrorism-related deaths concentrated in the five identified countries. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.
- (c) The figure 4,297 amounts to approximately 77% of the total fatalities. This is considerably higher than the proportion stated in the passage. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) The figure 4,522 represents approximately 81% of the total deaths. The number 81 in the passage refers to nations registering security improvements, not the percentage of concentrated fatalities. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

90. Correct Answer: (d) Digital recruitment may extend terrorist influence beyond major conflict regions.

Reference Lines: “The rise of decentralised, transnational, and rapid digital recruitment has facilitated lone-actor attacks in many countries.”

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

- (a) The passage rejects the claim that aggregate decline means comparable improvement in every region. Severe violence remains concentrated within a small number of vulnerable countries. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) Geographical concentration may create an appearance of protection, but the author describes that security as false. Digital recruitment allows the threat to cross territorial boundaries. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) Contemporary lone-actor violence may involve low-technology methods and online incitement. Such attacks do not always require the extensive operational structure associated with complex terrorist operations. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) The passage explicitly recognises the transnational reach of digital radicalisation. Extremist influence may therefore spread beyond the geographical areas where most fatalities occur. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

91. Correct Answer: (a) Analysing urban vulnerabilities and coordinating institutional responses.

Reference Lines: “Instead, the role is to connect their decisions within a coherent resilience framework.”

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

- (a) The planner examines drainage networks, land use, rainfall history, emergency capacity and community behaviour. The findings are then integrated with the decisions of different agencies within a coherent resilience framework. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.
- (b) Drainage repairs and routine maintenance are important components of flood management. However, the passage expressly states that the planner does not replace the agencies responsible for routine maintenance. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) The planner may prepare institutions for emergencies through simulations and operating protocols. Nevertheless, actual emergency command remains with the agencies responsible for operational response. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The passage states that the ultimate objective is not to prevent every flood. The planner instead seeks to reduce cascading disruption, protect essential services and enable faster recovery. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

92. Correct Answer: (c) Municipal engineers, emergency services, health units and neighbourhood representatives.

Reference Lines: "The planner works with municipal engineers, emergency services, public-health units and neighbourhood representatives to understand physical exposure, institutional limitations and local behaviour."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) Municipal engineers, health units and neighbourhood representatives are identified in the passage. However, private insurers replace emergency services, which are essential to understanding the city's institutional capacity. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) Municipal engineers, emergency services and neighbourhood representatives are correctly included. However, contractors replace public-health units, making the combination inconsistent with the passage. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option contains all four groups identified by the author. Together, they provide information about physical exposure, institutional limitations and the behaviour of local communities. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) Municipal engineers, emergency services and health units are part of the collaborative group. However, property developers replace neighbourhood representatives, whose local knowledge is specifically emphasised. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

93. Correct Answer: (d) Hydrological models, loss records, infrastructure audits and community knowledge.

Reference Lines: "Using hydrological models, previous loss records, infrastructure audits and community knowledge, the planner develops location-specific measures."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) Rainfall forecasts and resident surveys may provide relevant information. However, contractor estimates and administrative priorities do not replace the historical and infrastructural evidence required for location-specific resilience planning. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) Drainage maps and engineering standards may assist technical evaluation, while budgets and insurance assessments may influence implementation. Nevertheless, this combination omits hydrological modelling, historical losses and community knowledge. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Loss records are part of the stated methodology, and maintenance schedules may also provide operational information. However, zoning priorities and engineering estimates do not constitute the complete evidence base identified in the passage. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The passage identifies these four methods as the foundation for developing location-specific measures. They combine predictive modelling, historical experience, physical assessment and local community knowledge. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

94. Correct Answer: (b) Storm-water channel design.

Reference Lines: "These measures may include restoring wetlands, redesigning storm-water channels, revising zoning controls, installing sensor-based warning systems and restructuring evacuation routes."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) Drainage-maintenance contracts affect the routine functioning of municipal infrastructure. However, the planner does not replace the agencies responsible for administering maintenance operations and contracts. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The passage expressly identifies the redesign of storm-water channels as a possible resilience measure. Such redesign may reduce flood risk and limit the transfer of water or disruption to adjoining districts. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) Insurance assessment may assist in estimating losses and determining financial compensation after flooding. It is not identified as one of the physical or institutional systems optimised by the planner. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Emergency-relief distribution is an operational response activity that may be handled by emergency or welfare agencies. The planner coordinates resilience measures but does not administer relief operations. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

95. Correct Answer: (a) To ensure officials and residents understand the proposed changes.

Reference Lines: "Communication remains essential because officials and residents must understand not only what will change, but also why responsibilities, costs and trade-offs are being redistributed."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) New resilience measures may change institutional responsibilities, financial burdens and practical trade-offs.

Communication helps officials and residents understand both the proposed measures and the reasons behind their implementation. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) Communication may help build support for particular measures, but its purpose is not limited to obtaining formal approval. The passage emphasises understanding and coordination rather than administrative authorisation. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) The planner connects the decisions of different agencies but does not redistribute emergency command merely through communication. Operational authority remains with the institutions responsible for emergency response. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Community knowledge is an important part of the planning process, but it does not replace technical modelling, infrastructure audits or historical loss records. Communication integrates different forms of knowledge rather than prioritising one absolutely. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

96. Correct Answer: (c) Simulation exercises and operational guidance.

Reference Lines: "The planner may therefore conduct simulation exercises, prepare operating protocols and develop public guidance materials to help institutions and communities respond consistently when new systems are introduced."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) Maintenance schedules and contractor evaluations concern the routine administration of municipal infrastructure. The passage states that the planner does not replace the agencies responsible for routine maintenance. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

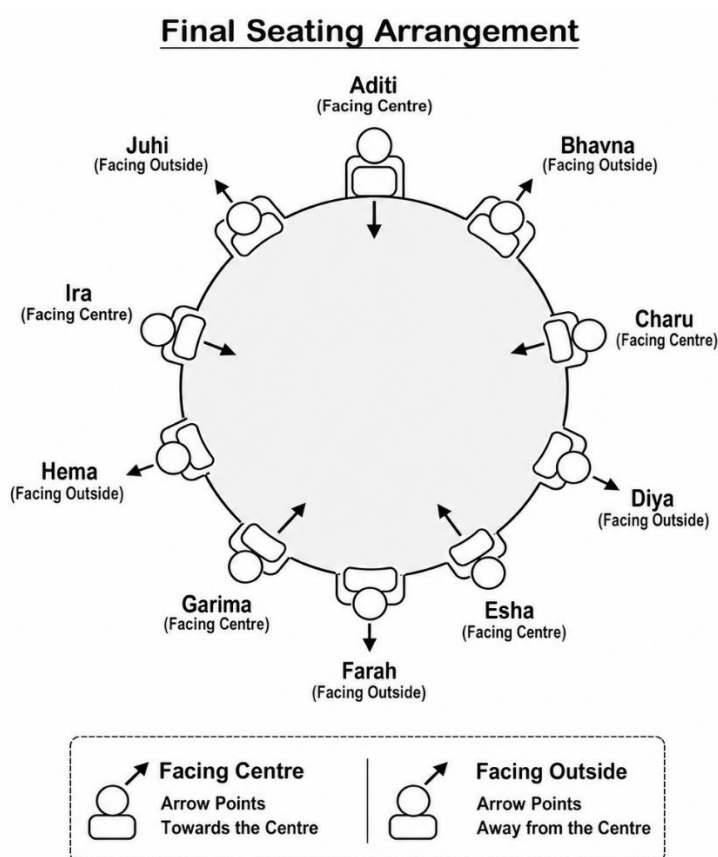
(b) Insurance counselling and recovery assistance may help affected residents after a flood. However, these services are not identified as methods for helping institutions understand and operate newly introduced systems. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Simulation exercises allow institutions to practise their responsibilities, while operational guidance converts resilience plans into consistent procedures. These measures are expressly identified in the passage. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) Emergency command and staff deployment remain the responsibility of operational agencies. The planner may strengthen preparedness but does not assume control over emergency personnel. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

97. Correct Answer: (c) Diya

Explanation:



Hema faces outside. Therefore, the left side of Hema lies in the anticlockwise direction. Moving anticlockwise from Hema, Garima is first, Farah is second, Esha is third and Diya is fourth. Therefore, Diya sits fourth to the left of Hema. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

98. Correct Answer: (a) Fourth to the right

Explanation:

The position of Ira must be determined according to the facing direction of Charu. Charu faces the centre, so her right side lies in the anticlockwise direction. Moving anticlockwise from Charu, Bhavna is first, Aditi is second, Juhi is third and Ira is fourth. Therefore, Ira sits fourth to the right of Charu. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

99. Correct Answer: (d) Hema

Explanation:

Farah originally faces outside. After all the persons reverse their respective facing directions, Farah will face the centre. For a person facing the centre, the left side lies in the clockwise direction. Moving clockwise from Farah, Garima is first and Hema is second. Therefore, Hema will sit second to the left of Farah. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

100. Correct Answer: (b) Hema

Explanation:

Aditi faces the centre, so her right side lies in the anticlockwise direction. Juhi sits immediately anticlockwise from Aditi and is therefore immediately to the right of Aditi. Juhi faces outside, so her left side also lies in the anticlockwise direction. Moving anticlockwise from Juhi, Ira is first and Hema is second. Therefore, Hema sits second to the left of the person who sits immediately to the right of Aditi. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

101. Correct Answer: (c) Juhi

Explanation:

After Bhavna and Garima interchange their positions, Bhavna occupies the original position of Garima. Bhavna continues to face outside because only their positions are exchanged and their facing directions remain unchanged. For a person facing outside, the right side lies in the clockwise direction. Moving clockwise from Bhavna's new position, Hema is first, Ira is second and Juhi is third. Therefore, Juhi sits third to the right of Bhavna. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

102. Correct Answer: (a) Charu sits fourth to the left of Ira.

Explanation:

Ira faces the centre, so her left side lies in the clockwise direction. Moving clockwise from Ira, Juhi is first, Aditi is second, Bhavna is third and Charu is fourth. Therefore, Charu sits fourth to the left of Ira.

Hema does not sit second to the right of Esha because Charu occupies that position. Farah sits second, rather than third, to the right of Diya. Garima sits immediately, rather than second, to the left of Hema. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

103. Correct Answer: (b) Data Centres and Unused Capacity

Reference Lines: "While the industry scours the globe for new power sources, design and operational inefficiencies leave much of the power already wired into existing and newly built facilities unused."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) Artificial intelligence is identified as the principal reason for the rapid expansion of data centres and their increasing electricity requirements. However, rising energy demand merely provides the background for the author's central argument about underutilised capacity. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The passage primarily examines why data centres continue searching for new electricity even though some power already connected to facilities remains unused. This option captures both the subject and the central capacity paradox. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) Political resistance and sustainability debates are mentioned as consequences of data-centre development. However, the passage does not principally analyse political opposition or regulatory disputes concerning digital infrastructure. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Cooling is an important limitation discussed in the passage, but it is only one element of the wider capacity problem. Power, connectivity, workload forecasting and physical layout are also examined. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

104. Correct Answer: (b) Existing power may remain unusable when supporting systems reach their limits.

Reference Lines: "Each new hardware deployment uses up these elements in different ways and by different amounts, eventually depleting one or more before the others."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) The passage expressly states that some connected power remains unused. Therefore, the search for new power cannot be explained solely by the complete utilisation of existing electrical capacity. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) Data-centre capacity depends upon power, cooling, connectivity and physical space. If one supporting element reaches its limit, the remaining electricity may no longer support additional computing equipment. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) Operators may preserve limited reserve capacity for reliability or future demand. However, the passage attributes the principal underutilisation to excessive forecasting and imbalance among infrastructure components. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Additional electricity would not resolve a shortage of cooling capacity, data connectivity or physical space. It may instead increase the amount of connected power that remains unusable. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

105. Correct Answer: (a) A facility audit finds that cooling limits leave connected electrical capacity unused.

Reference Lines: "Each new hardware deployment uses up these elements in different ways and by different amounts, eventually depleting one or more before the others."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) The audit provides external evidence that cooling may reach its limit while connected electrical capacity remains available. It therefore supports the author's claim that internal infrastructure imbalance causes usable power to remain stranded. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) Faster task completion may improve the performance of AI chips despite their greater electricity consumption. However, it does not establish that existing power remains unused because of internal data-centre constraints. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Maintaining electrical reserves for grid failures provides a legitimate operational explanation for unused capacity. It may weaken the suggestion that such underutilisation necessarily results from inefficient design or planning. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Reliable renewable power may assist data-centre expansion and reduce environmental concerns. Nevertheless, it does not show that power already connected to existing facilities remains unused because of another bottleneck. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

106. Correct Answer: (c) Balancing infrastructure around measured computing workloads

Reference Lines: “Traditionally, the centers are planned around a maximum level of computing power they’re supposed to be able to deliver, at least in theory.”

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) Additional grid access may increase electricity supply but will not resolve a shortage involving cooling, connectivity or physical space. Internal limitations must be identified before additional external capacity is obtained. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) Planning around maximum projected demand reflects the approach criticised by the author. Developers may overestimate peak requirements and construct capacity that remains underused during normal operations. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Matching power, cooling, connectivity and physical layout with actual workload requirements would reduce the possibility that one component is exhausted before the others. This would improve the use of existing capacity. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) Restricting AI adoption could reduce future electricity demand, but it would not correct inefficiencies within existing data-centre design and operations. The passage focuses on capacity optimization rather than limiting technological development. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

107. Correct Answer: (c) Developers commonly overestimate the peak demand of planned data centres.

Reference Lines: “It’s common for data center developers to overestimate what peak compute demand will look like — meaning they source and build for more capacity than they will generally need.”

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) The passage presents higher electricity consumption as a technical feature of chips used for artificial intelligence. Although no numerical comparison is supplied, the statement does not make a claim about how frequently developers behave in a particular manner. It therefore does not involve the industry-wide generalisation targeted by the question.

(b) The author explains that electricity consumed by computing equipment produces heat, which must then be removed through additional cooling systems. This is a causal description of energy use rather than a claim about common industry practice. Therefore, Option (b) does not rest upon an unsupported frequency assertion.

(c) The word “commonly” suggests that developers across the industry frequently overestimate peak computing demand. However, the passage provides no surveys, utilisation figures, audits or representative examples to establish how widespread this behaviour is. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) The passage explains that different hardware deployments consume power, cooling, connectivity and physical space in varying proportions. This claim describes the technical interaction among infrastructure resources rather than the frequency of developer behaviour. Therefore, it is not the unsupported industry-wide generalisation identified in the stem.

108. Correct Answer: (d) Thermal limits may quietly reduce usable computing capacity.

Reference Lines: “That electricity turns into significant heat, demanding robust cooling systems that consume additional power.”

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) Electricity converted into heat does not remain available in its original form for further computing. Additional systems and energy are required to remove the resulting heat. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The author describes heat removal as unintuitive and invisible to ordinary human observation. This indicates that physical inspection alone may not reveal the extent of thermal limitations. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Heat is generated whenever computing equipment consumes electricity, not only when a facility reaches its maximum output. Cooling limitations may therefore arise before peak capacity is achieved. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) A facility may possess available electricity, connectivity or physical space but remain unable to deploy additional equipment because cooling capacity has been exhausted. Heat can therefore become a hidden constraint upon usable computing capacity. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

## Section E: Quantitative Techniques

109. Correct Answer: (b) ₹375

Explanation:

The male daily wage in Goa was ₹609, which was 62.4% more than the female wage. Therefore, the male wage represented 162.4% of the female wage.

$$\text{Female wage} = ₹609 \times 100 \div 162.4$$

$$\text{Female wage} = ₹375$$

Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

110. Correct Answer: (d) ₹235

Explanation:

Kerala's wage gap was ₹816 – ₹544 = ₹272, while Tamil Nadu's wage gap was ₹585 – ₹325 = ₹260. Their combined gap was therefore ₹532.

The female wage in Goa was ₹375, making Goa's gap ₹609 – ₹375 = ₹234. Jharkhand's gap was ₹378 – ₹315 = ₹63. Their combined gap was ₹297.

Required difference = ₹532 – ₹297 = ₹235. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

111. Correct Answer: (a) ₹1,84,800

Explanation:

The male self-employed worker earned 2.75 times the female worker's annual income.

$$\text{Male self-employed income} = ₹2,40,000 \times 2.75 = ₹6,60,000.$$

The female regular wage worker earned ₹30,000 per month. Since the male worker earned 32% more, his monthly income was ₹30,000 × 1.32 = ₹39,600. His annual income was ₹39,600 × 12 = ₹4,75,200.

Required difference = ₹6,60,000 – ₹4,75,200 = ₹1,84,800. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

112. Correct Answer: (c) ₹40,000

Explanation:

The male regular wage worker earned 32% more than the female worker. Therefore, the male income represented 132% of the female income.

$$\text{Female monthly income} = ₹52,800 \times 100 \div 132$$

$$\text{Female monthly income} = ₹40,000$$

Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

113. Correct Answer: (d) 25%

Explanation:

The male-to-female earnings ratio increased from 2.2 in 2023 to 2.75 in 2024.

$$\text{Increase in ratio} = 2.75 - 2.2 = 0.55$$

$$\text{Percentage increase} = 0.55 \div 2.2 \times 100 = 25\%$$

Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

114. Correct Answer: (a) Both I and II

Explanation:

Kerala's daily wage gap was ₹816 – ₹544 = ₹272. Tamil Nadu's wage gap was ₹585 – ₹325 = ₹260. Kerala's gap therefore exceeded Tamil Nadu's gap by ₹12. Statement I is correct.

In Jharkhand, the wage difference was ₹378 – ₹315 = ₹63. The percentage by which the male wage exceeded the female wage was ₹63 ÷ ₹315 × 100 = 20%. Statement II is also correct.

Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

115. Correct Answer: (c) ₹37,170

Explanation: Base Calculation

House-rent allowance = 12% of ₹18,750

House-rent allowance = ₹2,250

Total monthly income = ₹18,750 + ₹2,250

Total monthly income = ₹21,000

Total expenditure percentage:

$24\% + 17\% + 21\% + 11\% + 9\% + 6\% = 88\%$

Savings percentage =  $100\% - 88\% = 12\%$

Monthly expenditure on house rent was 17% of ₹21,000.

Monthly house rent =  $₹21,000 \times 17\% = ₹3,570$

Annual house rent =  $₹3,570 \times 12 = ₹42,840$ .

Monthly transport expenditure was 9% of ₹21,000, or ₹1,890. Transport expenditure for three months was  $₹1,890 \times 3 = ₹5,670$ .

Required difference =  $₹42,840 - ₹5,670 = ₹37,170$ . Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

116. Correct Answer: (a) ₹2,496

Explanation:

Monthly savings were 12% of ₹21,000.

Monthly savings =  $₹21,000 \times 12\% = ₹2,520$

Annual savings =  $₹2,520 \times 12 = ₹30,240$

Interest on the first year's savings for one year was 10% of ₹30,240, which equals ₹3,024. The amount received was therefore ₹33,264.

After adding the second year's savings, the total became  $₹33,264 + ₹30,240 = ₹63,504$ .

Shortfall from ₹66,000 =  $₹66,000 - ₹63,504 = ₹2,496$ . Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

117. Correct Answer: (b) Both I and II

Explanation:

Rent, education and transport together constituted  $17\% + 21\% + 9\% = 47\%$  of the monthly income. Food, medical expenses and savings together constituted  $24\% + 11\% + 12\% = 47\%$ . Statement I is correct.

Education, medical expenses and entertainment together constituted  $21\% + 11\% + 6\% = 38\%$ . Rent, transport and savings together constituted  $17\% + 9\% + 12\% = 38\%$ . Statement II is also correct.

Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

118. Correct Answer: (d) ₹89,460

Explanation:

House rent and savings together constituted:

$17\% + 12\% = 29\%$

Therefore, the amount remaining after deducting these two items was 71% of the total monthly income.

Monthly remaining amount =  $₹21,000 \times 71\% = ₹14,910$

Amount remaining during six months =  $₹14,910 \times 6 = ₹89,460$ . Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

119. Correct Answer: (c) 8.25%

Explanation:

Food and entertainment together constituted:

$24\% + 6\% = 30\%$

An increase of 12.5% in these expenditures increased total expenditure by:

$12.5\% \text{ of } 30\% = 3.75\% \text{ of the total monthly income}$

The original savings were 12% of the monthly income. Therefore, the revised savings percentage was:

$12\% - 3.75\% = 8.25\%$

Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

120. Correct Answer: (b) ₹30,240

Explanation:

Education accounted for 21% of the monthly income, while transport accounted for 9%. The difference between the two expenditures was therefore 12% of the monthly income.

Monthly difference = ₹21,000 × 12% = ₹2,520

Annual difference = ₹2,520 × 12 = ₹30,240

Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer