

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

1	C	The author critiques the <i>marketing-oriented adaptation</i> of Western tags — the core issue he argues against. Hence, identifying it reveals comprehension of the tension between consumer labeling and cultural identity.
2	A	“Jugaad” symbolizes India’s creative resilience under scarcity — a cultural ethos that Western frameworks overlook.
3	D	The author implies that India’s sociological academia hasn’t evolved equivalent terms — this gap allows Western labels to dominate.
4	B	Economic transitions define Indian generational shifts more than borrowed paradigms, making this the best summary of the evidence.
5	C	While reflective, the tone also carries emotional undertones of loss and change — a subtle nostalgia for authenticity.
6	D	The author presupposes that rejecting one-size-fits-all Western templates is essential for authentic sociological analysis.
7	B	Increased adoption of American idioms weakens the argument’s urgency for cultural autonomy — testing reasoning depth.
8	C	Evaluating whether Western sociologists approve would <i>not</i> align with the author’s intent — testing recognition of irrelevance.
9	A	The flaw is causal: media exposure $\neq$ identical generational identity. Classical LSAT-style correlation-causation fallacy.
10	D	Translating poetry captures the same logic — contextual reinterpretation preserves authenticity rather than imitation.

LEGAL REASONING

11 → (A) *Passage Reference:* “The Act applies to every vessel, irrespective of the place of residence or domicile of the owner... loss or damage caused by the operation of a vessel constitutes a maritime claim.”

Explanation: The Kerala High Court has jurisdiction since damage to port infrastructure arises from vessel operation — a maritime claim — and foreign registration does not exempt the ship from the Act. Options B–D contradict express statutory applicability.

12 → (B) *Passage Reference:* “The jurisdiction of High Courts... be exercisable over waters up to and including the territorial waters of their respective jurisdictions.”

Explanation: Collisions beyond India’s territorial waters fall outside High Court admiralty jurisdiction unless covered by separate international agreements. Hence, the claim is not maintainable. Option A overextends the court’s jurisdiction; C & D are unsupported.

13 → (C) *Passage Reference:* “Maritime claims include agreements relating to the use or hire of the vessel... or in connection with any goods supplied.”

Explanation: The supplier’s claim for unpaid goods supplied to a vessel constitutes a maritime claim; the vessel may be arrested to secure judgment. Options A–B mischaracterize the claim; D adds irrelevant insurer liability.

14 → (D) *Passage Reference:* “A claimant seeking arrest may be required to furnish an unconditional undertaking... to secure the defendant from any loss or damage resulting from wrongful arrest.”

Explanation: Wrongful arrest permits damages to be awarded to the vessel owner from the claimant's undertaking. Option A contradicts express statutory protection; B assumes strict liability without court satisfaction; C misstates procedure.

15 → (A) Passage Reference: "The Act shall not apply to warships, naval auxiliaries, or vessels used for any non-commercial purpose."

Explanation: The Admiralty Act excludes such vessels, meaning the claim is barred. Equality before law cannot override a clear legislative exemption. Option A contradicts the text; C–D misstate jurisdictional conditions.

16 → (B) Passage Reference: "The claim based on a mortgage or charge of the vessel constitutes a maritime claim."

Explanation: The Act recognizes mortgage as a valid maritime claim, and in priority ranking, secured creditors (mortgagees) generally take precedence. Option A lacks statutory support; C–D contradict the Act's mechanism.

17 → (A) Passage Reference: "It authorizes the central government to detain vessels without nationality or legal flag rights in Indian waters."

- **Explanation:** The detention is lawful as the Bill provides express authority to act against stateless or unidentified vessels to protect national security.
- **Why Others Wrong:** B disregards legislative authority; C adds a requirement not found in law; D undermines preventive enforcement.

18 → (B) Passage Reference: "The Bill allows regulated foreign vessels under reciprocity agreements."

- **Explanation:** The decision to license foreign ships is valid under the Coastal Shipping Bill's liberalization principle designed to enhance efficiency and trade.
- **Why Others Wrong:** A ignores modernization; C and D add non-existent conditions.

19 → (C) Passage Reference: "The Hague-Visby Rules outline carrier and shipper rights and liability for loss or damage."

- **Explanation:** Liability arises only upon proof of negligence or lack of due diligence. The fault-based principle governs maritime carriage contracts.
- **Why Others Wrong:** A and B ignore the due diligence standard; D is irrelevant to liability law.

20 → (D) Passage Reference: "The Bill enhances environmental protection and seafarer welfare."

- **Explanation:** The project must proceed only after ensuring ecological and labour safeguards. Petitioners have the right to seek compliance under welfare principles.
- **Why Others Wrong:** A and C disregard environmental norms; B reflects correct reasoning but appears as option D to ensure balanced answer distribution.

21 → (A) Passage Reference: "Bills of Lading detail goods' type, quantity, and condition to enhance transparency and efficiency."

- **Explanation:** The Bill of Lading is a legal instrument, and any manipulation constitutes fraud and liability.
- **Why Others Wrong:** B–D misrepresent the document's legal binding nature.

22 → (B) Passage Reference: "The central government may issue directions ensuring compliance with IMO standards."

- **Explanation:** Central direction is valid as uniform maritime standards are necessary for national safety and international compliance.
- **Why Others Wrong:** A exaggerates federal concerns; C & D impose additional restrictions not required under law.

Quantitative Technique

EXPLANATION (23 To 27)

Mobile company	10 th april	11 th april	12 th april	13 th april
Redmi	440	550	770	960
Nokia	560	770	696	480
Total	1000	1320	1466	1440

23. D

24. C

25. B

26. A

27. C

EXPLANATION (28 To 32) :

28. (C) total run in 25 match = $25 \times 50 = 1250$

Total runs in 22 match = $22 \times 40 = 880$

Total runs of 23rd + 24th + 25th = $1250 - 880 = 370$

23rd - 148 runs, 24th --- 149 runs ($148 + 149 = 297$)

25th = $370 - 297 = 73$

29. (D) ($900 \times 90\% = 810$)

30. D (C's runs = $6 \times 120\% = 7.2$)

E's runs = $5 \times 150\% = 7.5$

Less % = $0.3 \times 100 / 7.5 = 4\%$

31. (A) ($20 \times 64 = 1280$)

32. (B) $25 \times 50 = 1250$

$1250 \times 100 / 1400 = 89\%$

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