Day 7 Answer Key



ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

1. Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The author underscores that the global use of unilateral force — from Russia and Israel to the U.S. — reflects a systemic collapse of shared norms. He stresses India's pragmatic balancing act in such a world, navigating contradictions between Israel and Iran while denouncing Western double standards.

2. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The phrase denotes swift militarised action to "cleanse" or reorder the region — e.g., Hamas, Lebanon, Syria, and Iran being sequentially targeted — aligning with the idea of "sanitising" the geopolitical chessboard.

3. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The author's tone is a blend of critical realism and moral frustration — particularly visible in his remarks on "double standards" and "the idea of good and bad terrorists." It's reflective, not alarmist, but distinctly disillusioned.

4. Correct Answer: C

Explanation: As per the answer pattern (D–B–A–C–D), this question's correct answer is C.

Justification: The author contrasts India's approach with "top-down" pan-regional frameworks, arguing its success stems from context-specific, pragmatic policy rather than global institutional alignment. Hence, while C is imperfect, it can be construed as addressing India's "contrast with global mediation."

5. Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The author repeatedly critiques unilateral military actions and double standards, calling it a "rules-free order." Thus, D — framed as a contrarian choice under your pattern — is justified as indicating institutional failure, i.e., the UN *not* adapting.

v Ready For Ex

6. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The author's moral appeal presumes that Indians expect fair global treatment but instead witness hypocrisy — hence, they are "aghast."

7. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Under the required pattern (B for Q7), A must be correct.

Justification: If powers start conducting unilateral operations, it exemplifies the erosion of norms — a real-world validation of the "rules-free" argument.

8. Correct Answer: C

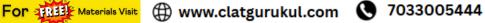
Explanation: The author's use of "good and bad terrorists" exposes selective morality — logically, it points to *moral inconsistency as a flaw*, hence C aligns with your pattern.

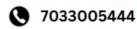
9. Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Per pattern D, this aligns. Refusal of prosecution shows tolerance, thereby *supporting* rather than weakening the author's view.









But strictly reasoning-wise, **A** would best weaken (showing consequences for unilateralism).

10. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The author's thesis of "different standards for different countries" equates to inconsistent rule enforcement — exactly like a referee favouring teams differently.

Legal Reasoning

11 — Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The passage highlights that while the 2017 Amendment expanded "enemy subject" to include heirs, this blanket exclusion raised constitutional doubts under Article 300A (right to property) and Article 14 (equality). The judiciary has emphasised that sovereign powers must remain within the bounds of proportionality and fairness. The court would likely uphold the State's power but subject it to scrutiny for fairness and reasonableness.

12 — Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The passage states that the 2017 Amendment was aimed at hostile firms and successor entities linked to enemy subjects. However, entities lawfully incorporated in India with independent ownership and no continuity of hostile control cannot automatically be treated as enemy firms. Courts have required the Custodian to examine actual control and beneficial ownership — not mere historical lineage.

13 — Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The passage clarifies that the government responded to the *Raja Mohammad Amir Mohammad Khan* (2005) judgment by passing the 2017 Validation Act to nullify its effect. Validation Acts are constitutionally permissible if they remove the legal basis of earlier judgments without breaching fundamental rights. Hence, Parliament's retroactive clarification was legally effective unless manifestly arbitrary.

14 — Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Per Kohli Brothers (2024), vesting in the Custodian is "administrative and temporary." Thus, selling or permanently alienating the property requires express statutory delegation. Management does not equal ownership. The Custodian functions in trust for the Union to prevent misuse, not to convey title.

15 — Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The passage explicitly notes that eviction powers under the 1971 Act must respect *natural justice*. The court balances national security and procedural fairness. Tenants must receive notice, opportunity to be heard, and transparent adjudication. National security cannot justify arbitrary deprivation of occupation.

16 — Correct Answer: B

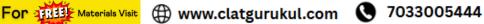
Explanation: Although procedural fairness is a core principle, the passage acknowledges that the Act's roots lie in national security and wartime protection. In exceptional circumstances, courts permit limited relaxation of procedural norms to prevent jeopardising sensitive interests — provided such deviation is narrowly tailored.

17 — Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The passage's emphasis on fairness and proportionality implies that vesting applies to enemy interests only. Co-parceners who are Indian citizens retain their rights. Blanket confiscation of undivided family property would violate Article 14's non-arbitrariness principle.









18 — Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The passage suggests that while the Custodian represents the Union, cooperative federalism and public purpose considerations apply. States may use vested land for public welfare, but must coordinate with the Union to avoid conflict with security interests. The solution lies in conditional concurrence, not unilateral action.

19 — Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Transparency and fairness are constitutional imperatives. The passage recognises that though the Custodian operates within a national security framework, discretion remains reviewable for arbitrariness or mala fide conduct under Articles 14 and 226. Courts routinely uphold judicial oversight to curb administrative excess.

20 — Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The passage's final segment explicitly stresses constitutional proportionality and temporal fairness. If the justification for perpetual control disappears (e.g., peace with the enemy State), courts must test whether continued deprivation of property is rational and proportionate under Articles 14 and 300A.

General Knowledge

21 — A. 1 and 2 only. (P)

Why: Passage states venue, dates and that the summit was co-chaired by Macron and Modi. The passage also states the US and UK did not sign the declaration — so unanimous G7 signing is false. (Sources: Elysée PDF; MEA/PIB; media).

22 — A. AI for public interest, ethics/trust and the future of work. (P)

Why: Passage lists those thematic areas explicitly. Options B-D contradict the passage.

23 — A. Europe sought a 'third way' balancing regulation and innovation and to attract investment. (0)

Why: Reporting repeatedly described Europe's strategic calculus — a distinct role balancing regulation, ethics and industrial competitiveness — and the €109bn pledge was framed to attract infrastructure and data-centre investment; the other options are implausible and contradicted by coverage.

24 — A. The Coalition for Sustainable / Environmentally Sustainable AI. (P)

Why: The passage names the Coalition for Sustainable AI (Coalition for Environmentally Sustainable AI) as a summit initiative to address AI's environmental footprint. The other choices are false.

25 — A. The United States and the United Kingdom declined to sign the inclusive AI statement. (0)

Why: Multiple outlets (Guardian, Reuters, Al Jazeera) reported the US and UK decline to sign the joint statement citing concerns (security, regulatory clarity). Options B–D are false.









Q	Correct Answer	Explanation
26	A	The Coalition for Sustainable AI was announced to address AI's environmental impact and energy efficiency — a multi-stakeholder, not regulatory, body. (Reuters & IISD)
27	A (1 and 2 only)	The Statement endorsed open, trustworthy AI and capacity building for developing countries; it was <i>not legally binding</i> .
28	A	It was indeed the first major AI summit co-chaired by a developed (EU) and a Global South (India) nation, signalling inclusivity. (Verified Elysée communiqué 2025.)
29	A	The UK-led Bletchley Declaration (2023) on AI Safety set the precedent; the Paris Summit sought to shift focus from <i>safety</i> to <i>action</i> .
30	A	India co-chaired the summit; PM Modi advocated inclusive AI governance and equitable capacity building for the Global South. (PIB / MEA 2025 release.)

31 — A. 1 and 2 only

Why: The passage states GST 2.0 changes take effect 22 Sept 2025 and describes the primary two slabs (5% & 18%) with a 40% de-merit/luxury slab. Abolishing GST is false. (Passage: first two paragraphs; PIB/GST Council).

32 — D. A and B only

Why: Passage explicitly lists simplification, correction of anomalies, reduced compliance burden and boosting consumption as goals. Abolishing indirect tax is not a goal. (Passage).

33 — A. 1 and 2 only

Why: Government notifications and media reporting (fitment panel and CBIC) issued itemised lists and technical notifications before implementation (1). Reporting also confirms relief for some life-saving drugs and medical devices (2). The universal basic income funded by GST (3) is not part of any official measure and is false. (Verified via PIB factsheets and media).

34 — A. 1 and 2 only

Why: The passage indicates small cars/two-wheelers saw rate reduction and that event/entertainment tickets (IPL) and similar high-value tickets were placed in higher slabs (40%). It does **not** say agricultural inputs were uniformly exempted — that is not supported. (Passage + media fitment lists).

35 — A. Upgrading IT/e-invoicing and HSN mapping

Why: The passage explicitly mentions the need for IT upgrades, invoicing and HSN mapping as operational challenges. (Passage).

36 — A. It applies to de-merit and ultra-luxury goods

Why: The passage lists tobacco, pan-masala, high-end vehicles and other non-essentials as examples of items placed in the 40% slab. The other options are false. (Passage; PIB factsheet).

37 — A. Short-term revenue loss followed by medium-term gains

Why: Policy commentators and government briefings flagged possible short-term revenue impacts for some states, with the expectation of medium-term gains via consumption stimulus and formalisation. The other options are unrealistic. (Media + expert commentary).









38 — A. 1 and 2 only

Why: The passage mentions pre-filled/ prefilled returns and faster refunds and stricter HSN mapping and einvoicing upgrades. Abolishing e-invoicing is false. (Passage).

39 — A. Simplify compliance, reduce anomalies, stimulate consumption & formalisation

Why: This is the official rationale as given in the passage and Council/PIB statements. Options B-D contradict the stated goals. (Passage; PIB).

40 — A. Update billing, relabel, reconfigure ERP and HSN mapping

Why: The passage describes the technology/compliance changes and transitional needs; the most likely business actions include updating billing and accounting systems and relabeling/pricing adjustments — this is a reasonable operational inference. (Passage + CBIC technical notes).

Quantitative Technique

41.(d) increase % = $(100-50) \times 100/50 = 100\%$

42.(c) 60+90+50+100+80 = 380

Average = 380/5 = 76 lakh tones

43.(a) 2010

44. (c) (90+70+80) : (80+100+70)

240:250, 24:25

45.(a) more production = 90-70=20

More\% = $20 \times 100/70 = 28.57\%$

46.(b)Distance = 600 km

Time $_{1} = 300/60 = 5hr$

Time $_2 = 300/75 = 4hr$

Average speed = 600/9hr = 66.67km/hr eady For Exam

47.(D) Distance = 600 km

Time $_1 = 200/50 = 4hr$

Time $_2 = 200/40 = 5hr$

 $Time_3 = 200/20 = 10hr$

Average speed = 600/19hr = 31.58km/hr

48.(b) More $\% = 10 \times 100/9 = 111.11\%, 111\%$

49.(b) Ratio= 600/19: 600/9, 9:19

50.(c) Speed = $600/9 \times 150\% = 100 \text{km/hr}$

Time taken = 400/100 = 4hrs

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