

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING**1. Correct Answer: C**

Explanation: The author contends throughout that the IWT granted Pakistan near-full rights to the major (western) rivers, created structural disadvantages for India, and lacks an exit clause. He calls India's abeyance (suspension) only temporary relief and argues the true remedy is a full revision — or strengthening India's position by abrogation. This is the core claim; C captures it.

2. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The passage contrasts the IWT's permanence with the Columbia River Treaty, which (since 2024) allows withdrawal after a 10-year notice, and notes the Vienna Convention allows termination in fundamental changes of circumstances. The point is: IWT lacks an exit clause, leaving India with no clear legal exit. Thus B is correct.

3. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The author gives instances (Salal, Tulbul, Baglihar, Kishanganga, Ratle) where Pakistan objected or invoked dispute mechanisms to constrain India's projects — consistent with A.

4. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The author explains that the World Bank sponsored the treaty in the 1950s, underwriting funding; at the time, international law on watercourses was underdeveloped and formal codification happened later (ILC work and UN convention). Thus institutions were instrumental in the treaty but the law evolved afterward, aligning with B.

5. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The author details Pakistan's objections and arbitration outcomes (e.g., Baglihar Neutral Expert, Kishanganga, Ratle) and notes harm to India's design or project efficiency. Thus B is the justified inference.

6. Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Earlier the author states that keeping the treaty in abeyance "only gives temporary relief" and India would have to remove constructions if the treaty is reactivated and found violative — indicating the concern about temporary measures. Therefore the logic for stronger action (abrogation) rests on the assumption that suspension is risky/temporary and potentially costly (D).

7. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The author cites specific cases (Salal, Tulbul, Baglihar, Kishanganga, Ratle) where Pakistan objected or sought arbitration. Documents confirming repeated objections and dispute submissions (B) would directly strengthen that claim.

8. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The author acknowledges Pakistan's likely hostile reaction but focuses mainly on India's legal/structural grievance and the temporary nature of abeyance. A careful critic might say he underplays geopolitical and economic fallout (retaliation, international isolation, sanctions, downstream impacts), which is a plausible omission — so A is the best description of a weakness.

9. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: If India's designs violated agreed technical standards, then Pakistan's objections and use of dispute mechanisms would be more justified; this would undermine the author's claim that Pakistan was mainly obstructive and strengthen the view that neutral dispute resolution was needed. Thus A is correct.

10. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The author argues that India accepted a treaty that allocated most of the waters to Pakistan, and Pakistan has used the treaty to block India's reasonable uses — similar to a poor lease granting neighbour rights and the neighbour obstructing use. The homeowner-rescinding-lease analogy (A) captures the author's option of abrogation to restore fairness.

Legal Reasoning

11 — Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The *Puttaswamy* judgment made clear that any restriction on privacy must satisfy three tests — legality (existence of law), necessity (legitimate state aim), and proportionality (least intrusive means). Section 17 of the DPDP Act grants exemptions for public order or national security, but these cannot be applied mechanically. Courts must interpret them narrowly to prevent misuse and ensure state surveillance is not disproportionate.

12 — Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The DPDP Act (and global models like GDPR) emphasise that affected individuals must be informed promptly of any data breach. Transparency ensures users can take precautionary measures (e.g., changing passwords or cancelling cards). Merely informing the Board is insufficient.

13 — Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The principle of **purpose limitation** is central to modern data protection law. Under Section 9, data must be erased once the purpose for which it was collected is achieved, unless retention is legally mandated. Indefinite storage violates both privacy and minimalism.

14 — Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The Act distinguishes between processing for *legitimate governmental or research purposes* and *commercial exploitation*. Sharing health data for marketing is unrelated to the original lawful purpose and requires express consent.

15 — Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Section 9 of the Act clearly restricts data processing of minors without verifiable parental consent. "Research exemption" applies only to anonymised datasets and cannot be used to justify collection of identifiable minors' data.

16 — Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The DPDP Act imposes *strict statutory obligations* — violation itself establishes liability, even without proving tangible financial loss. This aligns with the principle that breach of privacy is a legal injury per se, as recognised in *Puttaswamy*.

17 — Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Under the Draft DPDP Rules, 2025, data transfer is permitted unless the Central Government issues a negative notification. Therefore, in absence of restriction, cross-border storage is valid. This “whitelist by default” approach departs from earlier localisation demands.

18 — Correct Answer: C

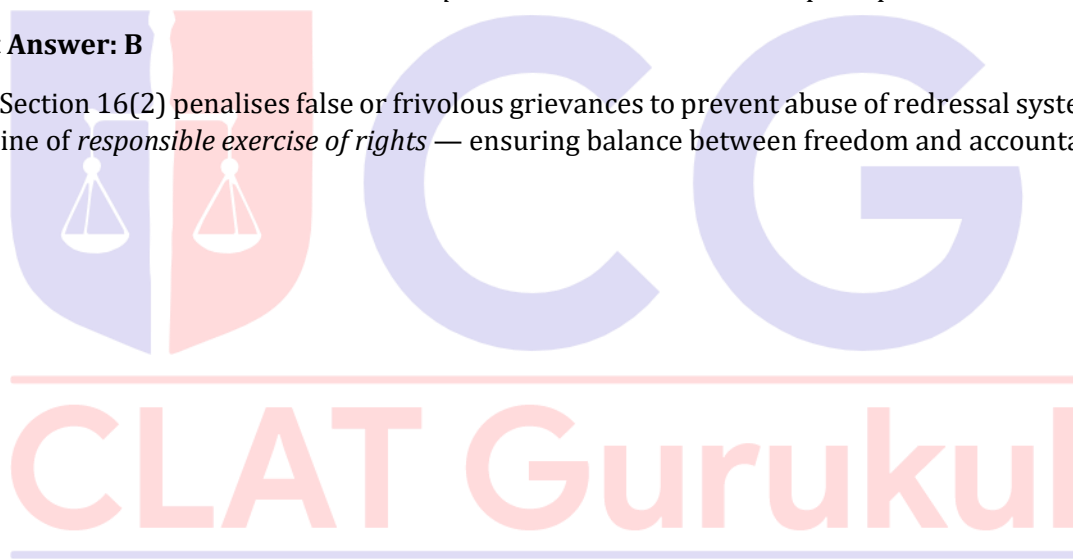
Explanation: While Section 44(3) of the DPDP Act omits the “larger public interest” clause, the constitutional right to information under Articles 19(1)(a) and 14 mandates transparency of public functionaries’ conduct. Therefore, a proportionality test must still guide disclosure.

19 — Correct Answer: D

Explanation: SDF designation imposes *preventive obligations* — Data Protection Officers, periodic audits, and risk assessments — not reactive ones. The intent is to *prevent* harm rather than respond post-breach.

20 — Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Section 16(2) penalises false or frivolous grievances to prevent abuse of redressal systems. This aligns with the doctrine of *responsible exercise of rights* — ensuring balance between freedom and accountability.



**JOIN US FOR
50 DAYS**

GUARANTEED RESULT, 100% SUCCESS!

General Knowledge

Q	Answer	Explanation
21	A. 1 and 2 only	The passage states ISA was co-founded by India & France in 2015 (1) and that the network could interconnect more than 140 countries (2). It does <i>not</i> state India had over 200 GW solar by 2025 (3 is false).
22	A. Catalytic finance, global capability centres & digitisation, regional country-engagement.	These themes for the 2025 ISA Assembly are explicitly mentioned.
23	A. 1 and 2 only	The passage highlights financing transmission (1) and aligning regulatory/market systems (2). It does <i>not</i> mention manufacturing exclusively within member countries (3).
24	B. India is ready to share its solar experience globally...	The passage says India is ready to partner globally via ISA in deploying solar models.
25	C. Making solar deployment entirely independent of storage or grid infrastructure.	This claim is <i>not</i> supported; the passage emphasises grid and infrastructure integration.
26	D. Both A and C only	The passage says India achieved ~125 GW solar capacity by 2025 (A) and non-fossil sources crossed 50% of installed capacity (C). It does <i>not</i> mention 100% export surplus (B).
27	A. Converting commitments into concrete projects and measurable impact.	The passage states ISA will move from commitments to concrete projects/measurable impact. (
28	A. 1 and 3 only	The passage and sources describe OSOWOG as under ISA (1) and emphasise cross-border transmission (3). It does <i>not</i> state the initiative excludes the Global South (2 false).
29	A. India becomes a solar manufacturing and export hub...	The passage infers India aligning its domestic solar manufacturing/export capability with ISA leadership. Options B-D contradict the passage.
30	A. Deep-sea submarine transmission cables linking continents.	While relevant for a global grid, the passage does not emphasise submarine cables specifically — thus it's the <i>least emphasised</i> among the options.

Q	Correct Answer	Explanation
31	B(1 & 3 only)	Launch date and purpose (solar corona + wind) are in the passage; orbit point is L1, not L2.
32	C	The passage states L1 gives uninterrupted Sun view, avoiding eclipses.
33	D (1 & 2 only)	ASPEX & PAPA are <i>in-situ</i> ; VELC is a remote sensor.
34	B	VELC images solar corona in visible wavelengths; others mismatched.
35	A	Solar data help forecast geomagnetic storms & protect grids.
36	B	NASA's Parker Probe & ESA's Solar Orbiter named as comparable.
37	B	Station-keeping fuel optimisation at L1 is a known challenge.
38	A	Indian Institute of Astrophysics & IUCAA are contributors.
39	A	Halo orbit around L1 (~1.5 million km) vs geostationary 36 000 km.
40	A	Objective = continuous solar monitoring + space-weather science.

Quantitative Technique

41. D $(18 \times 17 \times 7/9 = 238)$

42. B $1800 \times (23+27+12) \% = 1116$

43. A Diff = $(27+17) - (13+12)$

$44-25 = 19\%$

$1800 \times 19\% = 342$

44. A (13:8)

45. D $(8 \times 125 \% = 10)$

$18 \times 10 = 180$

Explanation (111 - 115)

46. A, 12

47. A $11 \times 100/48 = 22.91\%$

$= 23 \%$

48. B, 82: 34 = 41:17

49. A, 7

50. C, $9+12+7+23+6+14 = 71$



YOUR DREAM OUR MISSION
CLAT GURUKUL'S VISION!