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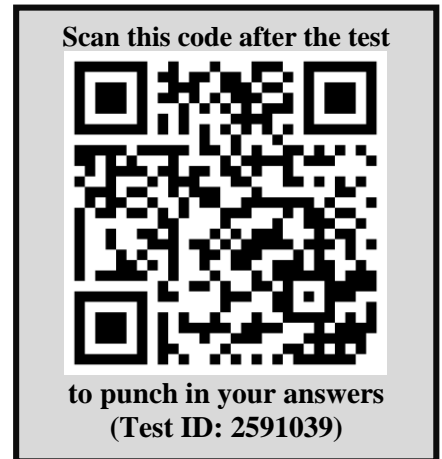
MOCK COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST 2024

MOCK CLAT - 01

Duration : 120 Minutes	Candidate Name : _____
Max. Marks : 150	Batch : _____
Centre Name : _____	Contact No. : _____



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES



1. No clarification on the question paper can be sought. Answer the questions as they are.
2. There are 150 multiple choice objective type questions.
3. There is negative marking of 0.25 for every incorrect answer. Each question carries **ONE** mark. **Total marks are 150**
4. You have to indicate the correct answer by darkening one of the four responses provided, with a **BALL PEN (BLUE OR BLACK)** in the **OMR** Answer Sheet.

Example: For the question, "Where is the Taj Mahal located?", the correct answer is (b).

The student has to darken the corresponding circle as indicated below:

(a) Kolkata (b) Agra (c) Bhopal (d) Delhi

Right Method

Wrong Methods



5. Answering the questions by any method other than the method indicated above shall be considered incorrect and no marks will be awarded for the same.
6. More than one response to a question shall be counted as wrong.
7. Do not write anything on the OMR Answer Sheet other than the details required and, in the spaces, provided for.
8. You are not required to submit the OMR Answer Sheet and Test Paper after the test.
9. The use of any unfair means by any candidate shall result in the cancellation of his/her candidature.
10. Impersonation is an offence and the student, apart from disqualification, may have to face criminal prosecution.
11. You have to scan the QR code only after completion of offline test.
12. You cannot leave the examination hall without punching your answers on the portal.

SECTION-A: ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Directions (Q.1-Q.30): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Passage(Q.1-Q.5): With thick smoke in his throat and the roar of flame in his ears, Pete Noël awoke, shaking as if in the grip of a nightmare. He sat straight up in his bunk. Instantly he felt his face scorching. The whole cabin was ablaze. Leaping from his bunk, and dragging the blankets with him, he sprang to the door, tore it open, and rushed out into the snow.

But being a woodsman, and alert in every sense like the creatures of the wild themselves, his wits were awake almost before his body was, and his instincts were even quicker than his wits. The desolation and the savage cold of the wilderness had admonished him even in that terrifying moment. As he leaped out in desperate flight, he had snatched with him not only the blankets, but his rifle and cartridge-belt from where they stood by the head of the bunk, and also his larrigans and great blanket coat from where they lay by its foot. He had been sleeping, according to custom, almost fully clothed.

Outside in the snow, he stood, blinking through scorched and smarting lids at the destruction of his shack. For a second or two, he stared down at the things he clutched in his arms and wondered how he had come to think of them in time. Then, realizing with a pang that he needed something more than clothes and a rifle, he flung them down on the snow and made a dash for the cabin, in the hope of rescuing a hunk of bacon or a loaf of his substantial woodsman's bread. But before he could reach the door a licking flame shot out and hurled him back, half blinded. Grabbing up a double handful of snow, he buried his face in it to ease the smart. Then he shook himself, coolly carried the treasures he had saved back to a safe distance from the flames, and sat down on the blankets to put on his larrigans.

His feet, clothed only in a single pair of thick socks, were almost frozen, while the rest of his body was roasting in the fierce heat of the conflagration. It wanted about two hours of dawn. There was not a breath of air stirring, and the flames shot straight up, murky red and clear yellow intertwisting, with here and there a sudden leaping tongue of violet white. Outside the radius of the heat, the tall woods snapped sharply in the intense cold. It was so cold, indeed, that as the man stood watching the ruin of his little, lonely home, shielding his face from the blaze now with one hand and then with the other, his back seemed to turn to ice.

1. What was the profession of the protagonist in the passage above?
(a) Carpenter (b) Woodsman (c) Mechanic (d) Farmer
2. 'Outside in the snow, he stood, blinking through scorched and smarting lids at the destruction of his shack.' In the context of the passage, which of the following is an apt interpretation of the sentence?
(a) The protagonist saw the destruction of his shack through his eyelids which were heavy due to the stinging burns.
(b) The protagonist saw with blurry eyes the destruction of his shack from behind the woods.
(c) The protagonist saw the destruction of his shack through his constantly blinking eyelids that had thickened due to the snow.
(d) The protagonist saw through his half-opened eyes the destruction of the shack because of the conflagration.
3. Which of the following is an accurate adjective to describe the protagonist according to the passage?
(a) Instinctive (b) Intellectual (c) Insightful (d) Ingenious
4. Which of the following can be inferred as not true from the passage?
(a) The protagonist lived alone in the woods.
(b) It was winter when the narrative of the story began.
(c) It's a custom for the woodsmen to sleep almost fully clothed.
(d) His rifle and cartridge-belt were laying by his foot when he grabbed those and rushed out of the cabin.

5. *Then he shook himself, coolly carried the treasures he had saved back to a safe distance from the flames, and sat down on the blankets to put on his larrigans.*
Why did the author use the word 'treasure' in this context?
- (a) Because he indeed meant the word treasure literally as the protagonist was carrying treasure that he saved from the fire.
 - (b) Because the things his protagonist carried with him were as heavy as carrying a lot of treasure.
 - (c) Because the things his protagonist was carrying were extremely valuable in order to survive in the cold woods, hence the word treasure was used metaphorically to portray the value of the belongings he took with him.
 - (d) Because his protagonist was a greedy man who only saved some of his belongings from the fire and was carrying it with him for materialistic value.

Passage(Q.6-Q.10): Come Budget time and the chorus for tax cuts to **spur** demand growth seems to grow louder by the day. If predicting new excise duty rates, both manufacturers and consumers end up completely confused till the final revelation.

Policies designed to spur economic growth are more beneficial for the auto industry in the long run than mere **tinkering** with tax rates. Broad-spectrum economic growth puts more purchasing power in consumers' hands, and if the overall interest rate regime works with lower real rate structures, consumers will accept higher levels of future indebtedness for durable consumption today. What tax cuts tend to do is primarily move consumers up the value chain. This causes a shifting of the price points of used cars to a level where they could arguably compete with two-wheelers.

A budget that encourages higher levels of more productive investments in the manufacturing industry and infrastructure would be the cornerstone of a 'dream budget'.

It would be ideal if the budget were to progressively incentivise investments in the manufacturing sector. If a 25 percent capacity expansion brought a 25 percent rebate in the income tax payable, a 50 percent capacity expansion could bring a 75 per cent rebate in the income tax payable.

Large capacity increases and investments in new technology could spawn a fiercely competitive industry in terms of both quality and price. Productivity improvements and competition could translate into lower consumer prices yes, even without excise rate cuts and a consequent expansion of the local market place. In turn, that volume could engender the growth of a global scale component sector that could provide significant export competitiveness. Maybe a similar move and progressive incentives for exports but only for manufacturer exporters could provide a further impetus to growth.

Junk technology doesn't find a place here. Indian companies ought to be selling global safety or emission standards even to their home consumers. Second, the implicit protection the steel industry gets will have to be done away with so that the component and auto manufacturers get truly competitive. There is an insidiously articulated argument that global steel prices if made available to Indian consumers could render the Indian steel sector's finances in a perilous state and impact the financial institutions in turn.

If we are indeed agreed that rapid growth is the only way forward to ensure poverty alleviation, can we ignore the call for higher productivity any longer or protect the inefficient?

I do realise that with the CMP providing the broad framework, it is more likely that Budget 2004 will see a greater reliance on direct taxation. Left economists have argued, somewhat convincingly over the years, that since indirect taxes are less equitable in their impact, governments would be well advised to increase the share of direct taxes. One can only hope that this is achieved through better tax administration and a widening of the tax base-rather than by hiking rates, which could in turn impact on compliance levels.

Ultimately, all one can ask of the budget is that every rupee raised in incentivising productivity and investment, and every rupee spent ensures that productivity and infrastructure investments are given top billing. Having said that, perhaps budget-making is best left to the economists, particularly the duo in South Block and Yojana Bhavan.

6. According to the author, tax rates:
 - (a) need not go down for the growth of the automobile industry
 - (b) should be altered on a big scale rather than merely tinkering with them
 - (c) do not move consumers up in the value chain
 - (d) are not the be-all and end-all of the budgeting exercise.
7. In the context of the passage, the word 'tinkering' would mean
 - (a) Repairing
 - (b) Tampering
 - (c) Interfering
 - (d) Messing around
8. Which of the following does the author not have in mind in order to give a major boost to the automobile industry?
 - (a) the automobile companies should be allowed to set up big houses
 - (b) innovation in technology can lead to an improvement in productivity
 - (c) manufacturer exporters should be given progressive incentives
 - (d) there should be a relaxation in emission norms for the Indian manufacturers
9. The author favours a stimulus to the automobile industry:
 - (a) as a quid pro quo for the contribution of the industry to taxation.
 - (b) in a fair, open, competitive atmosphere.
 - (c) to have more productive investments in the manufacturing industry.
 - (d) None of the above
10. According to the communists, direct taxes should be increased because:
 - (a) this leads to a better tax administration
 - (b) this brings more people under the tax net
 - (c) this does not affect the poor
 - (d) this leads to better compliance

Passage(Q.11-Q.15): Uttapal Dutt was one of India's most accomplished actors in both cinema and theatre. His facial expressions, his ability to become one with the character he was portraying and his delivery were simply outstanding. In a more globalised world, Dutt would probably have made it big in international cinema. Of course, he did make the grade in Bollywood where he was appreciated but perhaps not adequately. One of the facets of Dutt that was known in Bengal but underplayed in the rest of India was that he was a man of very strong political convictions. Dutt was a diehard communist. I don't think he was formally a member of CPM or any other Left outfit, but his commitment to the Red flag was open and explicit. His theatre productions, in particular, were bluntly partisan. I even recall one play where Nadir Shah was portrayed as a revolutionary of sorts in his crusade against a decrepit Mughal empire. In my younger days, I tried to see as many of Dutt's performances on the stage, even though I found the propaganda somewhat overbearing. Dutt's political preferences were well known. Yet, his talent as an actor was what was admired by all middle-class Bengalis, regardless of their voting preferences. Most of Dutt's early professional career coincided with the time same party was in power, both at the Centre and in West Bengal. During the period 1972-77 when the heavy-handedness of an influential political

party was so visible, Dutt's productions were often the targets of physical attacks. His politics notwithstanding, Dutt was ever short of opportunities to prove his mettle as an actor. Producers and directors were only too willing to sign him, particularly when difficult character roles were involved. As far as they were concerned, he could do what he wanted in his own time. Despite the political turbulence that hit Bengal after 1967, there was a broad consensus over the boundaries of politics. Yes, culture doubtless had a political dimension but politics had its place. It wasn't allowed to intrude into the studios. Like Bollywood, Tollywood was as professional as you could get in an over-politicised country.

11. What is the prime purpose of the author in the passage?
 - (a) To highlight the achievements of Dutt.
 - (b) To expose the political aspirations of Dutt.
 - (c) To uncover the political face of Dutt behind an actor.
 - (d) To show actors get involved in politics at ease now a day.
12. Which of the following is analogical to the story of Utpal Dutt?
 - (a) Plays written by Shakespeare gave him fame only after his death.
 - (b) Charlie Chaplin was criticised for his acts of comedy when he was alive.
 - (c) Nelson Mandela was put in jail for his principal demand for justice.
 - (d) Donald Trump successfully isolated his business from his political standing.
13. Which of the following quality of Dutt is not discussed in the passage?
 - (a) Audacious in reflecting his convictions.
 - (b) Undervalued in the North Indian film industry.
 - (c) Admired by the bourgeois but criticised by classes.
 - (d) Successful as an actor but wandering as a politician.
14. What is the critical point of discussion in the passage?
 - (a) Uttapal Dutt's career
 - (b) Political orientation of actors
 - (c) Collusion of politicians and actors.
 - (d) Influence of politics in the film industry.
15. Which of the following options shows the writing style of the author?
 - (a) Using a person's story as a metaphor.
 - (b) Developing the main idea based on illustrations.
 - (c) A sharp turn from the individual's story to a larger horizon.
 - (d) Convincing style hammering the message in the end.

Passage(Q.16-Q.20): To say that India is polluted is like stating a potato is a tuber. Environmental contamination is virtually part of the definition of the country. Dust, open defecation, banana peels, plastic packets, exhaust pipe fumes, paan spit, smokestacks and chemical effluents are but some elements of the individual- industrial-vehicular pollution complex that has the nation's cities drowning in a cesspit of filth. Amidst the dirty air and fetid water, aural pollution often goes under the radar, ironically so, given its loudspeaker-enhanced ubiquity. The noise levels of Indian cities—big and small—are uber-sonic. During the day, it's the horns that are the worst offenders. As of 2021, there were 122.53 lakh motor vehicles on the roads of Delhi alone. And all of them seem to have their horns permanently pressed down. The horn, in India, has superpowers. It's able to stand in for indicator, rear-view mirror, traffic light, brake and even, you would be forgiven for thinking, the driver herself. Of all the countries that I've lived in, the one closest in soundscape to India is its maritime neighbour, Indonesia, the capital of Jakarta, is a massive urban **concatenation** of some 30 million people and its streets are notorious for their permanent gridlock. I spent four years living there, the majority of which unfolded while waiting in traffic jams. And yet, relative to their Indian counterparts, drivers in Indonesia used their horns sparingly.

Whereas in Delhi, people start honking at the slightest slowdown, like racehorses champing at the bit, in Jakarta it was only under extreme gridlock duress that scattered protests of tepid horn-blowing would break out. Jakarta's horns were like a middle school's angklung recital compared to the Wagnerian operas of Delhi. The result was less stress and aggression overall in Indonesia, given how noise pollution adds to a sense of the apocalyptic; it's the pressure cooker whistle signalling that the pot is about to explode.

16. The first sentence of the passage is –
(a) a satirical statement (b) an exaggeration
(c) an expository statement (d) a parody
17. What can be concluded about the aural backdrop of Indians?
(a) It is worse than they conceive.
(b) It is lost in the ubiquity of sound.
(c) It is accepted as a norm.
(d) It is melodious as folk music.
18. While discussing horns, the author has –
(a) lampooned Indians in their attitude toward a serious issue.
(b) raised a serious issue in a lighter vein.
(c) Intimidated people of the consequences of regular honking.
(d) simple observation of the unjustified use of horns by Indian drivers.
19. What does the expression imply- 'a massive urban concatenation of some 30 million people'?
(a) Interconnected individuals
(b) Cacophony generated due to collective activities.
(c) Enormous population to sustain
(d) Disciplined citizens without any supervision
20. What can be conveniently assumed from the last line of the passage?
(a) Indians are more aggressive due to their exposure to continuous high-decibel sound.
(b) Aural exposure is leading to stressful life and can prove suicidal.
(c) There is a lesson that can be learnt from Indonesia about the use of honks.
(d) A solution to the problem of sound pollution has to be found soon.

Passage(Q.21-Q.25): Comedy, the cliché goes, is tragedy plus time. But the tragic absurdities that mark the Indian penal system have managed to show that the reverse too can be true. Gautam Navlakha - an accused in the Elgaar Parishad case - moved the Bombay High Court because of the alleged mistreatment he has faced in Taloja jail. Among other basic facilities, Navlakha was twice denied a copy of a book by 20th century English humourist PG Wodehouse: Jokes at the expense of English aristocracy, it seems, are a "security risk" in India. The high court called the prison's highhandedness "really comical", while pulling up the jail authorities for the many lapses in their treatment of Navlakha.

Unfortunately, it is no laughing matter. It is also part of a disturbing pattern. In 2020, Stan Swamy - also an accused in the Elgaar Parishad case - was denied a sipping cup. The elderly Swamy suffered from Parkinson's disease and could not grasp a glass. He died in custody, still an accused awaiting a verdict. Navlakha, in the same year, was not allowed to take possession of a pair of reading glasses for over three weeks.

Those who have read Wodehouse can attest to the joy he provides. Full of farce and silliness, the adventures at Blandings Castle, the **hijinks** of Jeeves and Wooster and the musings of Mr Mulliner are the perfect antidote to melancholy. The obvious criticism of jail authorities could be that they don't know what they seek to ban. Perhaps. But the more important question is why they sought to prevent a senior citizen from reading - the second

time in almost as many years - while he is incarcerated. The likely answer to that question tells a sad tale about the Indian carceral system. And not even Wodehouse can make light of it.

21. Out of the following options, what could be the best suited title to this passage?
(a) To laugh or not to laugh (b) The comics of an Indian jail
(c) The comical 'serious risk' (d) None of the above
22. What is the meaning of the phrase 'high-handedness'?
(a) Being illogical and irrational
(b) Acting in a rash manner
(c) Having no regard for others' rights or concerns
(d) Having no sympathy for imprisoned persons
23. What conclusion is the author trying to logically draw from the passage?
(a) The Indian state is becoming authoritarian in nature.
(b) Indian prison officials need to be sensitized.
(c) Reading humorous novels is becoming difficult in India.
(d) All of the above.
24. Which of the following is the synonym of 'hijinks'?
(a) Escapades (b) Roms (c) Shenanigans (d) All of the above
25. What is the tone of the passage?
(a) Acerbic (b) Cynical (c) Ethical (d) Euphemistic

Passage(Q.26-Q.30): The first beam was circulated through the collider on the morning of 10 September 2008. CERN successfully fired the protons around the tunnel in stages, three kilometres at a time. The particles were fired in a clockwise direction into the accelerator and successfully steered around it at 10:28 local time. The LHC successfully completed its first major test: after a series of trial runs, two white dots flashed on a computer screen showing the protons travelled the full length of the collider. It took less than one hour to guide the stream of particles around its inaugural circuit. CERN next successfully sent a beam of protons in a counterclockwise direction, taking slightly longer at one and a half hours due to a problem with the cryogenics, with the full circuit being completed at 14:59.

On 19 September 2008, a quench occurred in about 100 bending magnets in sectors 3 and 4, causing a loss of approximately six tonnes of liquid helium, which was vented into the tunnel, and a temperature rise of about 100 kelvin in some of the affected magnets. Vacuum conditions in the beam pipe were also lost. Shortly after the incident CERN reported that the most likely cause of the problem was a faulty electrical connection between two magnets, and that — due to the time needed to warm up the affected sectors and then cool them back down to operating temperature — it would take at least two months to fix it. Subsequently, CERN released a preliminary analysis of the incident on 16 October 2008, and a more detailed one on 5 December 2008. Both analyses confirmed that the incident was indeed initiated by a faulty electrical connection. A total of 53 magnets were damaged in the incident and were repaired or replaced during the winter shutdown.

In the original timeline of the LHC commissioning, the first “modest” high-energy collisions at a center-of-mass energy of 900 GeV were expected to take place before the end of September 2008, and the LHC was expected to be operating at 10 TeV by the time of the official inauguration on 21 October 2008. However, due to the delay caused by the above-mentioned incident, the collider was not operational until November 2009. Despite the delay, LHC was officially inaugurated on 21 October 2008, in the presence of political leaders, science ministers from CERN’s 20 Member States, CERN officials, and members of the worldwide scientific community.

On 30 March 2010, LHC set a record for high-energy collisions, by colliding proton beams at a combined energy level of 7 TeV. The attempt was the third that day, after two unsuccessful attempts in which the protons had to be “dumped” from the collider and new beams had to be injected. The event was described by CERN Director General Rolf Heuer as “It’s a great day to be a particle physicist”. According to a press release, CERN will run the LHC for 18—24 months with the objective of delivering enough data to the experiments to make significant advances across a wide range of physics channels.

CERN scientists estimate that if the Standard Model is correct, a single Higgs boson may be produced every few hours. At this rate, it may take about two to three years to collect enough data to discover the Higgs boson unambiguously. Similarly, it may take one year or more before sufficient results concerning supersymmetric particles have been gathered to draw meaningful conclusions.

The results of the first proton—proton collisions at energies higher than Fermilab’s Tevatron proton—antiproton collisions have been published, yielding greater-than-predicted charged hadron production. The CMS paper reports that the increase in the production rate of charged hadrons when the center-of-mass energy goes from 0.9 TeV to 2.36 TeV exceeds the predictions of the theoretical models used in the analysis, with the excess ranging from 10% to 14%, depending upon which model is used. The charged hadrons were primarily mesons (kaons and pions).

26. What precise branch of science is associated with the above passage?
- (a) Organic Chemistry (b) Particle Physics
(c) Theological Chemistry (d) Optical Physics
27. From the passage, we can conclude that:
- (a) The protons can only travel three kilometers at a time.
(b) The protons become flashes of white light after traveling the entire length of the collider.
(c) Normally, protons take longer to move in a counter-clockwise direction, than the clockwise one.
(d) None of the above
28. Which of the following cannot be said about the Higgs Boson from the passage?
- (a) It takes a few hours to produce a single Higgs Boson.
(b) CERN scientists believe that they can invent new particles around it.
(c) If the Standard Model is correct, a single Higgs boson may be produced every few hours
(d) The LHC can be used to successfully produce it.
29. What didn’t happen in the incident on September 19, 2008?
- (a) A faulty electrical connection led to the loss of almost six tonnes of liquid helium.
(b) The beam pipe lost vacuum conditions.
(c) 53 magnets had to be replaced because of faulty electrical conditions.
(d) The effect was a temperature rise of about 100 kelvin in some of the affected magnets
30. What is the objective of the LHC?
- (a) To send beams of protons in counter-clockwise and clockwise directions.
(b) To deliver enough data to the experiments to make significant advances across a wide range of physics channels.
(c) To set a record for high-energy collisions, by colliding proton beams at a combined energy level of 7 TeV.
(d) To increase in the production rate of charged hadrons

SECTION-B : CURRENT AFFAIRS, INCLUDING GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Directions (Q.31–Q.65): Read the information given below and answer the questions based on it.

Passage (Q.31-Q.35): Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman made the remarks while addressing the International Monetary Finance Committee (IMFC) during the ongoing annual meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) here on Friday.

The drop in the reserves for the week that ended on September 30 was on account of a dip in the Foreign Currency Assets (FCAs), a major component of the overall reserves, the Weekly Statistical Supplement released by the RBI stated.

Indeed, inflation has ruled at or above the upper tolerance limit of 6% since January 2022, she said.

31. Fill in the blanks:-
India's forex reserves have dropped below _____, plunging by about _____ since September 3, 2021, when forex reserves stood at an all-time high of _____.
(a) \$600 Billion, \$45 Billion, \$642 Billion (b) \$800 Billion, \$50 Billion, \$856 Billion
(c) \$700 Billion, \$55 Billion, \$734 Billion (d) \$748 Billion, \$20 Billion, \$803 Billion
32. Which one of the following is considered a major characteristic of FDI?
(a) Investment through capital instruments essentially in a listed company.
(b) Involves debt-servicing.
(c) Investment made by foreign institutional investors in the Government securities.
(d) Largely non-debt creating capital flow.
33. What are the reasons behind surge in forex reserves? Choose the incorrect options from the following –
I) Rise in capital flows
II) High credit takeoffs
III) Narrowing Current Account Deficit
IV) Favourable BoP
(a) Both I & II (b) Both II & III (c) Only II (d) I, II & IV
34. Fill in the blanks:-
RBI accumulated reserves at an accelerated pace between _____ and early _____, which helped India deal with the consequences of the 2008 global financial crisis.
(a) 2004 and early 2007 (b) 2005 and early 2008
(c) 2006 and early 2008 (d) 2002 and early 2008
35. What are the benefits behind surge in forex reserves? Choose the correct options from the following –
I) The ability to absorb shocks from external sources and the volatility in the global economy will increase.
II) Also the surge in forex reserves will lead to an appreciation of the value of the rupee which will help India in reducing the import bill.
III) With that the special drawing rights with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) will go up.
(a) Only I is correct (b) Both I & II are correct
(c) Both II & III are correct (d) All of the above

Passage (Q.36-Q.40): Our food systems are inseparably linked to the unprecedented climate crisis, which threatens the food security, nutrition, and health of billions of people. Food systems are not only severely impacted by climate change, requiring an urgent focus on adaption, but also play a role in causing global greenhouse gas emissions. Investing in food systems transformation is a key piece of the climate change puzzle, but recent efforts fall far short of what is urgently needed.

This year's Global Food Policy Report on food systems transformation and climate change echoes the somber warning issued by recent IPCC reports: as we continue to degrade the environment and push beyond our planetary boundaries, we are entering a "Code Red for Humanity." Food systems are inseparably linked to this unprecedented crisis, which threatens the food security, nutrition, and health of billions of people. Our food systems are not only severely impacted by climate change, requiring an urgent focus on adaption, but also play a role in causing about one-third of global greenhouse gas emissions, with two-thirds of that resulting from agriculture, forestry, and other land use. Investing in food systems transformation is a key piece of the climate change puzzle, yet it is vastly underfunded, with only a small part of climate finance directed toward this goal.

36. Fill in the blanks:-
India's food production could drop _____ and the number of those at risk for hunger could increase _____ by 2030 due to climate change.
(a) 10%, 30% (b) 16%, 23% (c) 12%, 28% (d) 14%, 32%
37. According to the report, global food production will grow by how much per cent over 2010 levels by 2050 in the context of climate change?
(a) 50% (b) 70% (c) 60% (d) 30%
38. Fill in the blanks:-
On anaemia, the National Family Health survey-5, found that _____ per cent of children in the 6-59 months age group were anaemic.
(a) 24% (b) 39% (c) 15% (d) 67%
39. What is the Global Scenario regarding the Global Food Policy Report? Choose the correct statements from the following –
I) Per capita consumption levels in developing countries will remain less than half of those in developed countries.
II) Production and demand are projected to grow more rapidly in developing countries.
III) Diets are shifting towards more Junk & Unhealthy foods.
(a) Only I is correct (b) Both I & II are correct
(c) Both II & III are correct (d) All of the above
40. Choose the incorrect Recommendations made on Global Food Policy Report from the following options –
I) Investments in R&D for innovation.
II) Improved governance of resources.
III) Healthier diets and more sustainable production.
(a) Only I (b) Both II & III (c) All of the above (d) None of the above

Passage (Q.41-Q.45): Heat waves are known to have been a reality for hundreds of years. But the long-term effects of climate change have exacerbated them, making the waves more extreme, frequent and prolonged. As India continues to grapple with the unrelenting waves, it becomes pertinent to unpack two strands of environmental philosophy that reinvent the relationship between nature and humans — shallow and deep ecologism.

In all, Næss cautions humans against adopting a ‘vague, global’ approach to the environmental crisis.

A holistic perspective to the crisis is one which acknowledges regional differences and the disparities between under and over-developed nations.

Næss stresses that the political potential of the movement be realised, and that those in positions of power be held accountable. The responsibility of solving the climate crisis falls on policy-makers as much as it does on scientists and ecologists.

41. The concept of “Shallow and Deep Ecologism” emerged in which year?
(a) 1940s (b) 1970s (c) 1950s (d) 1990s
42. Fill in the blanks:-
Shallow ecologism is also referred as _____.
(a) Weak ecologism (b) Small ecologism
(c) Battered ecologism (d) Destroyed ecologism
43. What is deep ecologism? Choose the correct options from the following –
I) It basically aspires to sustain nature by making large-scale changes to our lifestyle.
II) All these may include limiting the commercial farming of meat to preserve forest areas and reduce the artificial fattening of animals.
(a) Only I is correct (b) Only II is correct
(c) either I or II is correct (d) All of the above
44. Which of the following articles of Indian Constitution states that it shall be the Fundamental Duty of every citizen to protect and improve the natural environment including forests and Wildlife?
(a) Article 48 A (b) Article 51 A (g)
(c) Article 49 B (c) (d) Article 64 A (f)
45. What are the issues with shallow ecologism? Choose the correct options from the following –
I) Its proponents reject shallow ecologism for prioritising humans above other forms of life, and subsequently preserving the environmentally destructive way of life in modern societies.
II) Despite constituting only five per cent of the world’s population, the U.S. accounts for 35% of the world’s energy consumption and is the second largest consumer of electricity after China.
(a) Only I is correct (b) Only II is correct
(c) Either I or II is correct (d) All of the above

Passage (Q.46-Q.50): The Global Annual to Decadal Climate Update was published May 9, 2022. In it, the WMO also states that there is a 93 per cent chance that at least one year between 2022 and 26 will replace 2016 as the warmest year on record.

The 1.5°C target is enshrined in the Paris Agreement, which aims to “limit global warming to well below 2, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels.”

1.5°C is the difference between the Earth’s average temperature in the late 1800s and average temperatures today. Crossing this limit would cause irreversible damage to the planet’s fragile ecosystems and unleash harsh impacts on human, plant and animal life.

“A single year of exceedance above 1.5°C does not mean we have breached the iconic threshold of the Paris Agreement, but it does reveal that we are edging ever closer to a situation where 1.5°C could be exceeded for an extended period,” report lead author Leon Hermanson, was quoted as saying in a WMO press statement.

46. Fill in the blanks:-

There is a _____ per cent chance that the world may temporarily breach _____ of warming in one of the next five years.

- (a) 25%, 3°C (b) 50%, 1.5°C (c) 40%, 1°C (d) 55%, 2.5°C

47. Name the place where compared to the 1991-2020 average, is predicted to be more than three times as large as the global mean anomaly when averaged over the next five northern hemisphere extended winters?

- (a) The Arctic Temperature (b) The Antarctic Temperature
(c) The Alaska Temperature (d) The Siberian Temperature

48. Choose the correct options based on major findings of WMO Global Annual to Decadal Climate from the following –

- I) There is a 93 per cent chance that at least one year between 2022 and 26 will replace 2016 as the warmest year on record.
II) The annual mean global near-surface temperature for each year between 2022 and 2026 is predicted to be between 1.1 °C and 1.9 °C higher than preindustrial levels (the average over the years 1850-1900).
III) There is no signal for the El Niño Southern Oscillation for December-February 2022/23, but the Western Oscillation index is predicted to be positive in 2022.

- (a) Only I is correct (b) Both I & II are correct
(c) Both II & III are correct (d) All of the above

49. Every year Earth Day is celebrated on:

- (a) 22 April (b) 21 April (c) 23 April (d) 24 April

50. India established the Green Grids Initiative-One Sun One World One Grid (GGI-OSOWOG) project in collaboration with which of the following country?

- (a) Germany (b) United Kingdom (c) Brazil (d) Namibia

Passage (Q.51-Q.55): The idea of Open RAN is to change this, and enable operators to mix and match components.

It goes a step further by opening the interfaces inside the base station. The Open RAN architecture allows for the separation - or disaggregation - between hardware and software with open interfaces.

RAN has been based on proprietary technologies of original equipment makers such as Ericsson, Nokia, etc. With Open RAN, telecom players would have the flexibility to use in-house solutions or solutions from multiple vendors for RAN services.

This would allow telecom operators to look beyond traditional vendors, thus creating opportunities for lesser-known vendors from abroad as well as from home to be part of the growing 5G ecosystem, based on their innovation competence.

51. Fill in the blanks:-

Short for Open Radio Access Network, Open RAN, is critical to _____ deployment.

- (a) Download Speed Experience (b) Upload Speed Experience
(c) 5G (d) 5Gi

52. What is Open RAN? Choose the correct statements from the following –
- I) Open Radio Access Network, or Open RAN, is a key part of a mobile network system that uses cellular radio connections to link individual devices to other parts of a network.
 - II) It comprises antennae, which transmits and receives signals to and from our smartphones or other compatible devices. The signal is then digitised in the RAN-base station and connected to the network.
 - III) O-RAN basically uses software to make hardware manufactured by different companies work together.
- (a) Only II is correct (b) Both I & II are correct
(c) Both II & III are correct (d) All of the above
53. What are the advantages of Open-RAN? Choose the correct statements from the following –
- I) An open environment expands the ecosystem, and provides more Options to the Operators.
 - II) It is expected to make 5G more flexible and cost-efficient.
 - III) It will boost new opportunities for the Foreign entities to enter into the network equipment market.
- (a) Only I is correct (b) Both I & II are correct
(c) Both II & III are correct (d) All of the above
54. Internet was introduced in which year?
- (a) 1983 (b) 1985 (c) 1990 (d) 2000
55. Choose correct statements based on Radio access network (RAN) from the following –
- I) It is a part of a mobile telecommunication system, It basically implements a radio access technology.
 - II) RAN functionality is typically provided by a Logic chip residing in both the core network as well as the user equipment.
- (a) Only I is correct (b) Only II is correct
(c) Either I or II is correct (d) All of the above

Passage (Q.56-Q.60): Noting that years of delay in conducting elections to over 23,000 local bodies in Madhya Pradesh "borders on the breakdown of the rule of law", the Supreme Court on Tuesday declared that State Election Commissions across the country cannot skip its constitutional obligation to conduct polls to Local Bodies every five years.

A Bench led by Justice A.M. Khanwilkar, in a judgment, said election commissions cannot reel out grounds like ongoing delimitation or formation of new wards to delay elections where it was due or even overdue.

"Ongoing activity of delimitation or formation of ward cannot be a legitimate ground to be set forth by any authority, much less the State Election Commission, to not discharge its constitutional obligation in notifying the election programme at the opportune time and to ensure that the elected body is installed before the expiry of the [1] term of the outgoing elected body," the Supreme Court held.

56. Fill in the blanks:-
The Supreme Court has declared that polls in each state must be conducted before expiry of the _____ term as per the constitutional mandate.
- (a) 2 Years (b) 4 Years (c) 5 Years (d) 3 Years
57. What was the logic behind introduction of election symbol?
- (a) Symbol symbolizes party's ideology
 - (b) Symbols can also be identified by illiterate people
 - (c) Different symbols will represent India's culture
 - (d) None of the above

58. Who is heading the most recent committee on the status of OBC reservations in India?
(a) Justice Mohini (b) Justice Chandrachud
(c) Justice Verma (d) Justice Rohini
59. Referring to the Constitution Bench decision in 'K Krishna Murthy (Dr) and Ors v Union of India & Anr' (2010), the court said triple test conditions have to be fulfilled before providing reservations for the OBCs. What are those conditions? Choose the correct statements from the following –
I) To set up a dedicated commission to collect empirical data on backwardness.
II) Specify the proportion of reservation required in local body and wise in light of recommendations of the Commission.
III) Such reservation not to exceed aggregate of 50 % of the total seats reserved in favour of SCs/STs/OBCs taken together.
(a) Only I is correct (b) Both I & II are correct
(c) Both II & III are correct (d) All of the above
60. Choose the incorrect statements based on 73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts from the following –
I) The Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies, respectively, are provided with a Three-year term of office at every level.
II) In case of dissolution, elections have to be conducted before the expiry of a period of four months from the date of its dissolution.
(a) Only I (b) Only II (c) All of the above (d) None of the above

Passage (Q.61-Q.65): The revised procedures have been intimated to MPs by Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha secretariats. CPI(M) MP John Brittas has strongly objected to the new procedures and urged Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman to roll back the decision.

Copies of the letter were also sent to the Rajya Sabha Chairman, Lok Sabha Speaker and the Minister of Statistics and Programme Implementation. "It simply shows how the government takes unilateral and arbitrary decisions without discussing with the stakeholders. The finance ministry has issued the memorandum on MPLADS without discussing with the nodal ministry or the Parliament," Brittas told.

61. What is the Revised norms of MPLADS?
(a) The interest that the fund accrues will be deposited in the Consolidated Fund of India.
(b) The interest that the fund accrues will be deposited in the PM Care Fund of India.
(c) The interest that the fund accrues will be deposited in the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).
(d) The interest that the fund accrues will be deposited in the Contingency Fund of India.
62. In which year the MPLAD Scheme was launched?
(a) 1995 (b) 1993 (c) 1987 (d) 2000
63. Fill in the blanks:-
The annual MPLADS fund entitlement per MP constituency is Rs. _____.
(a) 2 Crore (b) 50 Lakhs (c) 5 Crore (d) 1 Crore

SECTION - C: LEGAL REASONING

Directions(Q.66-Q.105): Read the comprehension and answer the questions:

Passage (Q.66 – Q.71): Free consent is the most essential component of a valid contract, if the consent given is not free there cannot be a valid contract. Consent is said not to be free when obtained by the following:

Section 15 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 states that coercion is committing or threatening to commit, any act is forbidden by the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) or the unlawful detaining or threatening to detain any property, to the prejudice of any person whatever, with the intention of causing any person to enter into an agreement.

Coercion means forcing an individual to enter into a contract. When intimidation or threats are used under pressure to gain the party's consent, i.e. it is not free consent. Coercion may involve the actual infliction of physical and psychological harm in order to enhance the credibility of a threat. Then the threat of further harm can lead to the threatened person's cooperation or obedience.

Undue Influence is defined under Section 16 of the Indian Contract Act. When one party is in a position to dominate the will of others and actually misuses the power, then it is a case of undue influence, and the contract becomes voidable. According to Section 16 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 an influence will be considered as Undue Influence when:

One party to the contract is in a position of trust and controls the other party wrongfully. Such a person uses his dominant position to gain an unfair advantage over the other. Coercion and Undue Influence have the effect of making the contract voidable at the option of party whose consent was not free. The aggrieved party will, therefore, determine whether to enforce the contract or to cancel the contract.

Bilateral Mistake (Section 21) - When both the parties to a contract are under a mistake of fact, essential to the agreement, such a mistake is known as a bilateral mistake. Bilateral mistakes are also sometimes referred to as mutual or common mistakes. All the parties do not agree to the same thing and in the same way, which is the concept of consent. Since there is no consent, the contract is null and void.

66. Mr. Amit an engineering graduate was working in an IT company and earning a hefty amount of salary so much so that he was confused as to what to do with it, one day he decides to invest it but having no knowledge about investing he was clueless as where to invest, so he calls up his investment banker friend Mr. Vijay working at Axis Asset Management to get some advice on where to invest. Mr. Vijay assessed Amit's financials and suggested that he should invest in equity mutual fund and also provided that the fund he managed that was the Axis Equity Bluechip Fund gave the best returns for last five years, Amit convinced by this decides to invest in the Axis Fund and put Rs. 10 lakhs in it. Unfortunately due to recession Mr. Amit suffered huge losses, aggrieved by this he file a suit against Axis Asset Management for compensation and claimed that he entered the contract in undue influence. Decide:
- (a) Mr. Amit will succeed in the suit as Mr. Vijay being his friend had a position of trust thus exerting undue influence.
 - (b) Mr. Amit will succeed in the suit as Mr. Vijay having the knowledge that Amit was eager to invest exploited that need.
 - (c) Mr. Amit will not succeed in the suit as he himself agreed to the terms of contract.
 - (d) Mr. Amit will not succeed in the suit as there was no unfair advantage to Mr. Vijay and thus no undue influence.

67. Amazoo.com an online retailer enters into a contract with Haldibaam for selling their edible products on their site, they negotiated the price and quality of products that they were going to deal in and the agreement was signed between them. Next month when the first consignment of goods were delivered to Amazoo they refused to take the delivery and also pay for the same, owing to this Haldibaam filed a suit in the district court for breach of contract where an argument was put forth by Amazoo that Haldibaam had not complied to their condition of packing, that is Amazoo only delivered products in a paper packing but Haldibaam used plastic packaging, Haldibaam stated that they believed that plastic packaging was to be done and that it was a mistake of fact. Amazoo argued that since there was a bilateral mistake the contract becomes null and void. Decide:
- (a) The argument put forth by Amazoo is valid and thus Haldibaam will not succeed in the suit.
 - (b) Mistake of fact in this case will not make the contract void as in this case packing is not of essential to the contract.
 - (c) Haldibaam will succeed in the suit as the terms of contract were silent on the packing of goods.
 - (d) Haldibaam will not succeed the suit as plastic packaging is banned by the government owing to environmental protection.
68. Mrs.Bena and Mr.Vasu a happily married couple who were expecting their first child in a few months, unfortunately a couple of weeks prior to the delivery Mr.Vasu met with an accident and couldn't survive. Upon the death of Mr.Vasu his brother Babu was to acquire the oil business which he was managing, Babu with the greed of having it all and being desperate to have the business reaches to Bena with proposal that she shall sign an agreement that she and her child will have no interest in property and business of Vasu and also threatened that if she doesn't sign he won't let her complete the final rights of her husband, owing to the threat Bena signs the agreement. Later Bena files a suit for declaring the agreement void as she was coerced into signing it claiming that obstruction of dead body from cremation is an offence punishable under IPC. Decide:
- (a) Bena will not succeed in the suit because denial of final rights is no offense under IPC.
 - (b) Bena will not succeed in the suit as she should have not signed the contract and approached the police.
 - (c) Bena will succeed in the suit as the contract was entered via coercion and can be void at her option.
 - (d) Bena will succeed in the suit as wife and unborn son have a right over Vasu's property as per succession rules.
69. Mr.Shara a farmer owning around a couple of acres of land was heavily in debt cause of the poor irrigation facilities and lack of rains, his condition was so that he had no money to even sow seeds for the present season, he gets a news that this year there will be bumper rains and there's going to be huge acquiring by government, so he approaches Mr.Sahu who was already one of his creditors to ask for money for the seeds. Mr.Sahu was resilient to give any further debt to Mr.Shara as he had not been able to pay the previous loans for the past two years, but later seeing this as a profitable opportunity agrees to give him a loan on the condition that Mr.Shara signs a sale deed of his land and if he defaults to pay the principal amount with an additional interest of 13% within 6 months and if he fails to do so the farmland would be transferred to him. Mr.Shara signs the agreement, unfortunately he did not earn so much that year that he could repay his loan, in order to save his land he approaches the court to get the sale deed void. Decide will he succeed in the case or not:
- (a) Mr.Shara cannot get the contract declared void as he himself accepted the terms of contract.
 - (b) Mr.Shara will not succeed in the suit as Mr.Sahu was neither in position of trust or control over him.
 - (c) Mr.Shara will succeed in the suit and the contract can be declared void as it was entered out of undue influence
 - (d) Mr.Shara will not succeed as he should have approached a Gramin Bank to take loan and not form some lender.

70. Try and Buy an online fashion retailer reaches out to Mr.Arun who was an Instagram influencer and selling homemade kurtas to sell his kurtas on their site, Mr.Arun also thought this was a great opportunity for him to expand his reach and expand his business and thus he agrees to it. While they were negotiating the terms and conditions of their contract Try and Buy stated that Mr.Arun should fulfil every order which he get within a couple of weeks from the date it was placed, Mr.Arun accepted this thinking of that couple of weeks was used in a general parlance to deliver as soon as possible and not literal terms as stated by Try and Buy. Arun completed every order within 10 days in the initial months of the business but later when the orders increased he couldn't complete it in the requisite time of two weeks and owing to this Try and Buy cancelled the orders. Aggrieved by this Mr.Arun filed a suit for breach of contract. Decide:
- (a) Mr.Arun will succeed in the suit as time was not of essence to the contract.
 - (b) Mr.Arun will not succeed in the suit as the time of delivery was of essence to the contract and thus null and void.
 - (c) Mr.Arun will not succeed in the suit because it was him who defaulted at the terms of contract.
 - (d) Mr.Arun will succeed in the suit as the terms of contract were vague and thus he cannot be bound by them.
71. Which of the following statements are true with respect to free consent:
- I. Unlawful detention of property or threat of unlawful detention of property does amount to coercion.
 - II. For undue influence one need to only establish that the other party was in a position of trust or control.
 - III. Only mistake of facts can amount to bilateral mistake under Section 21
 - IV. The party whose consent was not free can perform the contract if he/she deems fit.
- (a) I&II (b) Only II (c) III&IV (d) I,III&IV

Passage (Q.72 – Q.77): Generally, in India, the President and Governor are regarded as a rubber stamp; they are considered to be the titular head of the state. Therefore, the governor has been made just a nominal official; the real official comprises the committee of ministers headed by the chief minister. The official intensity of the state will be vested in the governor and will be practised by him either legitimately or through officers subordinate to him as per this Constitution (Article 154).

The Supreme Court in the case of *U.N. Rao v. Indira Gandhi* held that the position of the President and that of the Governor are just titular in nature and that the real power is actually exercised by the Council of Ministers. Wherever the Constitution requires the satisfaction of the Governor for the exercise of any power vested upon him by the mandate of the Constitution, the satisfaction required by the Constitution is not to be construed as the personal satisfaction of the Governor but is the satisfaction of the Governor in the constitutional sense under the Cabinet system of Government. This essentially implies that it is the satisfaction of the Council of Ministers as conveyed to the Governor, on the basis of which the Governor acts, that is, satisfaction of his Council of Ministers on whose aid and advice the President or the Governor exercises all his powers and functions.

The Court opined that the Tribunal concerned in this case had come to a wrong conclusion that the sanction required under the relevant rule is the sanction of the Governor. In the case of *Shamsher Singh v. State of Punjab* Justice K. Iyer put forth a very fundamental question regarding the bare basics of the Constitution; he posed the question (at 92) that— Does our legal political system approximate to the Westminster style Cabinet Government or contemplate the President and the Governor, unlike the British Crown being real repositories of actually exercising power in its comprehensive Constitutional significance?

However, the expression required found in Article 163(1) is stated to signify that the Governor can exercise his discretionary powers only if there is a compelling necessity to do so. The necessity to exercise such powers may arise from the express provision of the Constitution or a statute or by necessary implication like violation of constitution.

72. The State Investigation Authority of the State of Kendra Pradesh had made multiple request to initiate criminal machinery against and prosecute Mr. B Raja. Mr. B Raja, a minister in the State government, was accused of corruption by taking bribes for allocation of telecom spectrums. As per the Criminal Procedure Code of the State a sitting minister can be prosecuted for an offense in their official capacity only after a sanction by the government. Since, the government seemed a bit hesitant to sanction prosecution without being fully aware of the matter, the investigating agency made an application for sanction before the Governor. The governor sanctioned the prosecution, and reprimanded the government for protecting their ministers from legitimate penal actions following offenses committed by them. Decide:
- (a) The governor has rightly sanctioned the prosecution as the government is misusing its powers to shield its own ministers from criminal liability.
 - (b) The governor has wrongly sanctioned the prosecution as unless it is established in the court that not sanctioning the prosecution is unconstitutional.
 - (c) The governor has rightly sanctioned the prosecution as the Council of Ministers did not express any advice against the sanctioning which was binding on him.
 - (d) The governor has wrongly sanctioned the prosecution as exercising such discretion is function of the government, and the Governor can exercise discretion upon advice of the Council of Ministers only.
73. The Government of Goa decided to decrease the minimum age of drinking from 21 to 18 by means of a notification to lure more tourists and increase the GDP of the State. Governor being the executive authority had to finally issue the notification. The Governor was a little apprehensive that the notification would set a wrong precedent, and is more likely to set the youth of the State on the wrong path. Therefore, the Governor refused to issue the notification. Decide the legitimacy of the decision in light of the discretionary powers of the Governor.
- (a) The Governor has legitimately declined to issue the notification as it was out of his concern for fair share of State's population which is a compelling necessity.
 - (b) The Governor has illegitimately declined to issue the notification as they have defied the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers.
 - (c) The Governor has legitimately declined to issue the notification as the government has failed to balance out the interest and welfare of all the stakeholders of this policy.
 - (d) The Governor has illegitimately declined to issue the notification as economic necessities far outweigh the moral factor in the decision making.
74. The State passes an order allowing unrestrained arrest of people the Police suspects of being involved in riots that took place in the State recently. While the nature of the riots was communal, there is no certainty of it being started by any particular community. However, the order of the State targeted specific areas which were populated by people from only one community, who can be apprehended and kept in custody without being produced before the magistrate for 6 months which is contrary to Article 22. The Governor sensing the vested motives of the State government passed another order revoking the initial order. Choose the correct option?
- (a) The Governor could pass the revoking order as being the executive head it is well within their right to keep a check on the governmental policies.
 - (b) The Governor could not pass the revoking order as Governor has to abide by the order of the Council of Ministers.
 - (c) The Governor could pass the revoking order as there was a compelling necessity in the light of violation of constitutional principles.
 - (d) The Governor could not pass the revoking order as the matters of law and order fall within the Home Ministry of a State and is under its direct control.

75. The Governor of Gujarat, appoints Shyam Bhai Patel as the new Lokayukt after due discussion with the Chief Justice of India and Attorney General of India. The appointment has been done by him under the Indian Lokayukt Act, which vests the power of appointment with the Governor only after due consultation with the above two authorities. The State government has challenged the appointment citing the Supreme Court Cases that the Governor exercises their power as per the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers. Choose the correct option:
- (a) Governor has rightly taken the decision as he is not bound by the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers in making appointment of the Lokayukt.
 - (b) Governor has wrongly taken the decision as the Governor is always bound by the advice of the council of ministers.
 - (c) Governor has rightly taken the decision as the appointment powers of the Governor are beyond the control of the Council of Ministers.
 - (d) Governor has wrongly taken the decision as merely because if the statute does not seek to consult the council of ministers before the appointment it is unconstitutional.
76. Which of the following is incorrect:
- I. Personal satisfaction of the Governor is not the actual requirement in executive functions.
 - II. The power to sanction prosecution is exercised by the governor on their sole discretion as per the constitutional mandate.
 - III. Governors can exercise discretionary powers in true sense if there is compelling necessity or under constitutional provision.
 - IV. The advice of the Council of Minister can be defied where the Governor realises excessive use of power by them.
- Choose the correct option:
- (a) II and IV
 - (b) IV only
 - (c) II and III
 - (d) II, III and IV
77. As per the Indian Constitution amongst many functions discharged by the Governor as per his satisfaction, one is the appointment of members to the district councils with distinct contribution to art, literature, science etc. The Maharashtra Government recommended a list of competent persons eligible to be appointed as members to the Governor. The Governor has returned the list for reconsideration to the State government. Decide:
- (a) The Governor has rightly done so as the power to appoint members in the districts councils does not fall within the bound of their constitutional powers where under they are bound by the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers.
 - (b) The Governor has wrongly done so as the Governor has to exercise their discretion as per the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers.
 - (c) The Governor has rightly done so as the list sent by the State was only recommendatory in nature and therefore not binding on the Governor.
 - (d) The Governor has wrongly done so as the position of Governor is a mere rubber stamp who has to mandatorily abide by the will of the Council of Ministers in every matter under the Sun.

Passage (Q.78 – Q.81): Section 5 in Chapter II of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 lays down the conditions for a Hindu marriage. The provision consists of five conditions that are to be followed to solemnize a marriage between two Hindus. Marriage solemnized between the two Hindus, any one already married subsequent marriage was void. The two parties should not marry at the time of marriage. The parties were unsound mind at the time of marriage, the marriage was void. Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 incorporated Monogamy and strictly prohibits a Hindu from getting involved in a marital relationship with more than one person. Bigamy and Polygamy, if proved are strictly punishable under the Indian Penal Code and is a ground for divorce under Hindu Marriage Act. The party was of sound mind, but the party was facing any recurrent attacks or unfit for the procreation of child in these marriages cannot enter into a valid marriage. The bridegroom was complete age of 21 and the bride was complete age of 18 after only fix the marriage. The status of the marriage is solely dependent on the intention of the parties. The act further prohibits marriage between sapindas except if the customs allow. Under the present law no requirement that the bride should be younger than bridegroom. Section

7 says ceremonies of Hindu marriage; A Hindu marriage may be solemnized in accordance with the customary rites of either party satisfied. All Hindu customary rites including the saptapadi (that is the taking seven steps by the bridegroom and the bride jointly before the sacred fire) has to be fulfilled if customs provide.

78. Ashima, an 18 year of Hindu woman, was married to Yakib, a 22-year-old Hindu man. Ashima and Yakib solemnised their marriage under Yakib's customary tribal rites. Yakib's customary rites had "chittori" has the necessary ceremony which included 9 steps taken by the bridegroom and the bride before the holy ganga water. Due to distinct cultures, minor stifles used to crop up between the two. These arguments got intensified and took the form of domestic violence against Ashima. Due to this, Ashima started living separately. Yakib apologized and called her back but she did not respond. Ashima got to know that Yakib had married one Asha after Ashima left. Ashima filed for divorce on the basis of bigamy. What must be considered while deciding the case.
- (a) Ashima cannot file for divorce from Yakib since she deliberately started living separately rupturing possible matrimonial relations with him. Yakib tried rekindling the relationship but Ashima did not respond.
 - (b) Ashima can file for a divorce since she had a valid Hindu marriage and holds full rights to divorce. Moreover, her staying separately cannot act as an impediment to Yakib's unlawful act of bigamy.
 - (c) Ashima cannot file for divorce as their marriage was never solemnised according to the Hindu Marriage Act. A marriage that has not been solemnised according to Hindu marriage cannot be dissolved on the grounds mentioned in the Hindu marriage.
 - (d) Ashima can file for divorce from Yakib since their marriage was solemnised according to Yakib's customs. "Chittori" can be considered as an alternative to saptapadi since it involves similar conduct as laid down by the Hindu marriage Act.
79. **Facts in continuation:** After Ashima denied Yakib's proposal of rekindling the relationship, Yakib wanted to take revenge. Yakib quickly went to a temple and married his ex-girlfriend Moeena by asking the priest to solemnise the marriage by reciting chants. Yakib started living with Moeena in the same house where Ashima and Yakib used to live and subsequently sent Ashima pictures of his new wife. Aggrieved by the same, Ashima filed a divorce. What must be considered while deciding the case.
- (a) Ashima cannot file for divorce since Yakib has the right to personal liberty. On being denied conjugal rights, Yakib had the right to marry anybody based on his will.
 - (b) Ashima can file for divorce since Yakib did not dissolve his first marriage before solemnising his second marriage. His second marriage is an act of bigamy prohibited under the Hindu Marriage Act.
 - (c) Yakib's second marriage cannot be considered as an act of bigamy since solemnisation of both the marriage must happen in accordance with the Hindu Marriage Act.
 - (d) Yakib cannot be divorced by Ashima since his marriage with her was invalid under the Hindu marriage Act. Therefore, his second marriage was not an act of bigamy.
80. Ramesh and Madhu had been married since 1997 under the Hindu Marriage Act. The couple shared an amicable relationship with each other throughout their marriage. However, due to an unidentified genetic medical condition diagnosed after 5 year of marriage, Ramesh suffered an insanity attack while attending a family function. During that attack, Ramesh shouted at Madhu in front of the gathering. Madhu, ashamed and furious by the act, left the scene. Later, Ramesh apologised for his unconscious behaviour. Madhu wants to file for divorce because of the humiliation and defamation faced by her. Decide if Madhu's marriage was valid.
- (a) Madhu's marriage with Ramesh is invalid since Ramesh was not mentally fit to consent the marriage owing to the genetic medical condition. This condition deems him unfit for a valid marriage.
 - (b) The marriage solemnised between Madhu and Ramesh is a valid marriage since the medical condition was unidentified at the time of the marriage and thus, cannot be deemed as an invalid ground for a valid marriage.
 - (c) Ramesh's aggressive behaviour towards Madhu was not an intentional or repeated event. It was under insanity attack that he acted in the manner.
 - (d) Ramesh's insanity was an impediment to Madhu's and Ramesh's procreation during marriage. Thus, his insanity attack negated the validity of their marriage.

81. Yaksha and Abhinav were sapindas to each other. They moved to a new city and intended to start over their lives after legally solemnising their marriage. Yaksha was a Hindu tribal woman and her customs allowed marriage with any person irrespective of their relationship by Saptapadi custom only. Abhinav's Hindu customs allowed him to marry with proper Hindu customs and rites. Since Yaksha's father was reluctant to intercaste marriage, she convinced Abhinav to marry him with her customs. Their marriage was solemnised according to those tribal customs including Saptapadi. Later Abhinav's family argued that the marriage is void since the marriage was not solemnised as per Hindu personal laws. Can the argument stand in the court of law?
- (a) The argument is legitimate since the parties were sapindas to each other and as per Hindu Marriage Act, Sapinda marriage is prohibited. Therefore, their marriage stands void.
 - (b) The argument is illegitimate since Yaksha and Abhinav agreed to marrying as per her tribal personal laws that allowed marriage with Abhinav. Moreover, the condition of Saptapadi was also satisfied.
 - (c) Abhinav's family's argument is legitimate since Hindu marriage includes other customs and rites in addition to Saptapadi that must be followed to a valid marriage under the Hindu Marriage Act.
 - (d) Abhinav's family's argument is illegitimate since Yaksha's tribal customs allow intercaste marriage. Thus, any marriage solemnised properly according to the law cannot be contended.

Passage (Q.82 – Q.85): As of December 6, 2021, the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Bill, 2021 was introduced in the Lok Sabha. According to Section 3 of the NDPS Act, the Central Government has the right to add or remove such substances or natural materials or salts or preparations of such substances or materials from the list of psychotropic substances. In Section 41 of the Act, magistrates have the authority to issue search warrants as well as specially designated Gazetted officers of the central excise department, narcotics department, customs department, revenue intelligence unit, or any other department of the state. Sections 35 and 54 impose a reverse burden on the accused to prove innocence and are constitutional. That means the court shall presume the existence of such mental state but it shall be a defence for the accused to prove the fact that he had no such mental state with respect to the act charged as an offence in that prosecution. A fact is regarded as proved for purposes of this section only when the court is of the opinion that it exists beyond a reasonable doubt and not just when its existence of it can be demonstrated by a preponderance of the evidence. Under said section, the operative part prescribes that no person accused of commission of an offence under the Act is entitled to an extension of bail unless both of the following conditions are met: The prosecution must have a chance to object to the application. The accused has reasonable grounds to believe that he is not guilty of the offence and the fact that if bail is granted, the defendant is unlikely to commit any crime while out on bail. There is no explicit mention of the term 'conscious possession' in the NDPS Act however, it is used to reason. 'Conscious' refers to a deliberate or intended state of mind. 'Possession' refers to the right to possess and it has a multitude of different meanings and must be applied according to the factual matrix.

82. Rukhmani was a chemist and she dealt with different kinds of chemicals in her laboratory. She had 7 different kinds of amorphous powders stored in packets inside her drawers. Animesh, an officer directed by the local police, was checking Rukhmani's laboratory in apprehension of finding substances prohibited under the act. Such information was given by a co-worker at rukhmani's lab who was also a stark competitor. Assuming that Animesh finds a substance of questionable nature with respect to the ambit of the Act, what is the correct course of action to deal with the situation?
- (a) The courts must presume the culpable mental state of Rukhmani since she was operating at a chemical laboratory and had enough opportunity to violate the law regarding Narcotic substances laid down in the Act.
 - (b) Rukhmani must be arrested and presented before the court since there were reasonable grounds to believe that she was possessing narcotic substances in her laboratory which amounts to conscious possession.
 - (c) Animesh must arrest Rukhmani and seize the suspected substance since the suspicion existed beyond reasonable doubt that Rukhmani possessed substances prohibited under the act.
 - (d) The state must prove that Rukhmani did possess the suspected substance that is prohibited under the law being an offence against the society.

83. Through CCTV recordings, Rukhami got to know about the search in her laboratory and the seizure of suspected substances. Rukhami's friend Mony dealt with narcotic substances to sustain herself. Rukhami was aware of this and quite occasionally visited Mony to consume the substances and was soon going to join her business. After watching the recordings, she surrenders to Animesh about her guilt although the suspected substance was not prohibited substance. What must be the legal standing on this issue.
- (a) Since Rukhami herself surrendered to Animesh, Rukhami's friend Mony cannot prove her innocence with respect to her possessing such substances and earning a livelihood out of it.
 - (b) Rukhami, by surrendering, will be held for consciously possessing narcotic substances as prohibited by the Act.
 - (c) Mony's conscious possession of the drug can be proved beyond reasonable doubt since she made a living out narcotic substances.
 - (d) The accusation against Rukhami of consciously possessing the narcotic substances are prima facie incorrect.
84. At the time of the search, Animesh had suspected those hidden substances to be prohibited and subsequently, had seized them. The substances found by Animesh proved to be prohibited by the Act. He revealed that narcotic substances were kept behind similar coloured and textured chemicals in a drawer which could only be accessed by Rukhami. Moreover, it was kept in the same bottle as other similar looking chemicals. What is the legal stance of search and seizure in such a scenario?
- (a) Since upon Animesh's search of the laboratory and seizure of a substance that proved to be narcotic, Rukhami has to prove her innocence beyond reasonable doubt to satisfy the court.
 - (b) Rukhami can question Animesh's conduct as he was not authorised in accordance with law.
 - (c) The search by Animesh was legal as he found prohibited substance in Rukhami's laboratory.
 - (d) The 'conscious' aspect of conscious possession is fulfilled since only Rukhami could access the drawer where the narcotic substance was found.
85. Sheila used to deal in narcotic substances for personal use as well as for business. She used her brother's salt business as disguise to her substance dealings. An authorised officer revealed this and arrested her. She was tried and was imprisoned. Her legal legal counsel is trying to find loopholes in her detention and are trying to get her out of the prison. Is there any way they can do that?
- (a) Yes, Sheila can argue that the state did not prove her guilt and held her guilty merely on preponderance of evidence.
 - (b) No, Sheila's legal counsel can apply for bail by alleging that she is free of guilt by demonstrating by the preponderance of evidence.
 - (c) Yes, Sheila's legal counsel must apply for bail by proving that the conduct was done under the influence of an externality and she was not acting with free will.
 - (d) Yes, Sheila's legal counsel must distribute the blame on her brother by proving that he let Sheila use her business for illegal business.

Passage (Q.86 – Q.90): Tort is concerned with civil wrongs caused by individuals and other legal entities. Tort has two main objectives. One is to offer compensation to the victims of civil wrongs for the loss, damage or injury that they have suffered. The most common remedy for tortuous conduct is money, referred to as damages. Tort also acts as a deterrent, and aims to reduce the harm caused by making the tortfeasor responsible for providing a remedy. Another type of remedy is an injunction, where the court orders a person not to do something, for example, not to publish an article in a newspaper. It may also be used to compel a person to do something, although this is less common. There are three main elements to a tort claim. First, it must be proved that there was a wrongful act or omission (failure to act) by the defendant. Second, it must be proved that the claimant suffered loss, damage or injury as a result. Third, it must be proved that the defendant had a legal duty to act in a certain way but didn't abide, meaning he was at fault. An assault is a threat or attempt to cause a corporeal hurt to another, coupled with an apparent physical ability and intention to do the act. Actual contact isn't necessary in an assault. But it is not that every threat, where there is no actual personal violence, constitutes

an assault; there must, in all cases, be means of carrying that threat into effect. Any gesture calculated to excite, in the party threatened, a reasonable apprehension that the party threatening intends immediately to offer violence. The intention as well as the act makes an assault. Three elements must be established in order to establish tortious assault: first, the plaintiff apprehended immediate physical contact, second, the plaintiff had reasonable apprehension (the requisite state of mind) and third, the defendant's act of interference was intentional (the defendant intended the resulting apprehension). Threats of future harm are insufficient to establish assault.

86. H had lost both of his legs in a horrific accident while boarding a train. One day, while walking in his wheelchair, he stumbled across P, who had shoved him over the train track, causing him to lose his legs. He dashed towards P, snatching up a rod that lay nearby. P was only 100 meters away when he noticed H and became so terrified that he couldn't determine what to do. Fortunately, other individuals passing by on the same roadway stopped H. As a result, P filed an assault complaint against H. Do you suppose his allegation will be accepted in court?
- (a) P's claim can be allowed because the requirements for the tort of assault are met in the particular circumstance.
 - (b) P's claim will be rejected since what H did was a result of what P had previously done to him.
 - (c) P's claim will fail since all of the requirements for the tort of assault are not satisfied in the present scenario.
 - (d) P's claim can be permitted since H had the necessary purpose to inflict damage on P that he reasonably anticipated.
87. M used to attend frequent swimming lessons. He'd been doing it for the previous four years. M and his friends were on a cruise from one country to another when they decided to leap and swim to the shore because it was just a few meters away. K, one of M's friends, became unable to breathe and started drowning. M made no attempt to save him and swam to the shore alone. K's other friends rescued him and safely brought him to the shore. K became enraged with M and filed a complaint. Is M accountable for any wrongdoing?
- (a) M is liable for failing to fulfil his commitment as a friend by rescuing K when he was drowning.
 - (b) M is not liable for any tort because the necessary elements of a tort are not met in this circumstance.
 - (c) M should be held responsible for K's death because he was the only professional swimmer amongst his friends who could have rescued K.
 - (d) M is not liable for anything because K plunged into the ocean on his own free will, which places no obligation on anybody else.
88. Y used to be a cook at W's house. He'd only been with W for a few months. He was unable to incorporate the flavour that W required. W once urged him to discontinue because the family didn't enjoy the flavour, but Y resisted because he didn't have another work at the time. Even after four months, the flavour was still unpleasant. W came to Y in a rage at the end of the month, and since a pair of knives were kept there, Y assumed W would strike at him now. He fled the residence as soon as he could and filed an assault report against W. Comment on the veracity of his claim.
- (a) Y's allegation is valid because it is obvious that W was about to attack him.
 - (b) Y's objection is invalid because he was at fault for constantly preparing food that W did not like.
 - (c) Y's complaint is invalid since the requirements for the tort of assault are not attained in the given case.
 - (d) W possessed the required intention, which gave Y a reasonable fear of attack; hence Y's complaint is justified.

89. T was not very good at arithmetic, so he had to rely on his friend S, who was very brilliant at math. S despised T because of a previous feud, but T believed that there was no bad blood between them because he had already apologized for his mistake. To exact vengeance, S taught T all the incorrect principles. When T returned from the test room, he saw that all of his answers were erroneous. When he walked out of the exam room, he yelled at him and threatened to send his entire gang to his house in the evening to beat the snot out of him. S became terrified and filed an assault report against T. Analyse.
- (a) T cannot be held accountable because he was simply making S pay for his unethical behaviour, which caused T to fail his examinations.
 - (b) T is accountable because he intimidated S, causing a reasonable fear of assault.
 - (c) T cannot be held accountable because T's actions do not qualify under the tort of assault.
 - (d) T can be held accountable because he had the required intent to strike S, which scared S and caused him to make a complaint as a precaution.
90. Choose the option that best corresponds to the information in the passage?
- (a) Tort law deals with criminal wrongdoing committed by persons and other legal entities. It seeks to compensate victims for their losses while also acting as a deterrent by attempting to limit the harm caused by holding the tortfeasor accountable for providing a remedy.
 - (b) An injunction is one sort of remedy in which the plaintiff instructs someone not to do something, such as not to print an article in a newspaper.
 - (c) An assault is defined as a threat or effort to do bodily harm to another, combined with the evident physical ability and purpose to do so. In an assault, physical contact is required.
 - (d) A torturous assault requires the plaintiff to anticipate impending bodily contact, have a reasonable fear, and the defendant's act of interference must be deliberate.

Passage (Q.91 – Q.95): “*Can we decide the legitimacy of those reasons without giving [the petitioner] access to those reasons?*”, Justice Chandrachud asked Natarajan. Even in the case of detention under the National Security Act, the subjective satisfaction of authorities is allowed. But there also, some reasons are required to be given for detention. Here, you merely say that the [Union Ministry of Home Affairs] has denied the security clearance”, Justice Dr.Chandrachud told Additional Solicitor General (‘ASG’) K.M. Natarajan.

The bench was hearing a petition filed by MediaOne TV challenging the Kerala High Court’s division bench’s order upholding the Union Ministry of Home Affairs’ (‘MHA’) ban on the channel. On March 15, the Supreme Court stayed the MHA’s order denying security clearance to the channel on grounds of national security. The court also allowed the channel to operate till further orders.

Appearing for the channel, senior advocate Dushyant Dave mounted an attack on the decision of the Union Government to deny security clearance to the channel. He termed the decision as an attack on press freedom only for a reason that the channel is run by people from minority communities.

Dave relied upon the decision of the Supreme Court in *Subramanian Swamy versus Arun Shourie (2014)* in which the court had observed that the procedure to get information in a sealed cover was not an acceptable procedure and was inconsistent with recognised form of pleadings. He also cited the decision of the Supreme Court in *P. Chidambaram versus Directorate of Enforcement (2019)*, in which, the court refused to go through a sealed cover, observing that “...if we peruse the materials collected by the respondent and make some observations thereon, it might cause prejudice to the appellant and the other co-accused who are not before this court when they are to pursue the appropriate relief before various forum”.

The company argued before the high court that it had never been given reasons as to how it violated national security, and was therefore denied clearance, in violation of the principles of natural justice as they were not

given an opportunity of hearing. Besides, it was contended by the petitioner that the action of the government violated press freedom.

91. On 10 May, Maya channel, a renowned journalist TV channel has submitted an application to MI&B seeking renewal of permission of their TV channel for a further period of ten years. The application was forwarded to the MHA by the MI&B on November 29 last year. However, on December 29 last year, the MHA denied security clearance to the company relating to the proposal, that is, the renewal of uplinking and downlinking permission for a further period of ten years with respect to Maya Channel. Following this, the MI&B issued a show-cause notice on January 1 to the petitioner asking as to why permission seeking renewal should not be denied. In response, the petitioner on January 19 stated that they were never granted an opportunity of being heard while denying the clearance. Is the contention of the petitioner valid? Choose an appropriate response.
- (a) The petitioner's cannot claim mistake of law as a defence and claim that they were never granted an opportunity of being heard while denying the clearance.
 - (b) The petitioner's should be provided with enough opportunity to present the case as per the principles of natural justice.
 - (c) The petitioner's cannot say that they were never granted an opportunity of being heard while denying the clearance as they were issued a show case notice as to why permission seeking renewal should not be denied.
 - (d) The petitioner hasn't been denied the clearance yet. Thus, the petition filed by the petitioner is not maintainable.
92. DV National is an autonomous public service broadcaster founded by the Government of India, which is one of two divisions of PrasarBharati. It is one of India's largest broadcasting organizations in terms of studio and transmitter infrastructure, having been established on 15 September 1959. The channel airs "Dharti Ke Veer" on every fortnight, wherein retired army personnel tell the host and its listeners the stories from war time and what all tactics they used at that time. The Channel was asked to go off air and remove all the content on ground that such talk show might get the country's army tactics out and can be a matter of national security. DV national challenge the order and claimed freedom of press. Will they succeed?
- (a) They will succeed as the reason given is not satisfactory enough beside the channel has been established from a long time now and the current order will harm its reputation.
 - (b) They will not succeed as a satisfactory reason for withdrawal of the channel has been given by the authorities.
 - (c) They will succeed as freedom of press will prevail over national security.
 - (d) They won't be successful since the order was valid and cannot be contested because the authorities cited security concerns as their justification for restricting the channel's content.
93. The Bharat daily's principal editor was Nandu. In his company, the article is reviewed by a reviewer before and only after his approval it is published in the editorial part. Nandu's office is targeted of a raid without his knowledge, and following the raid, his newspaper agency was ordered by the authorities not to print any pieces claiming national security. Resolve the issue.
- (a) The ban on the printing is a serious threat to freedom of press.
 - (b) The ban is valid as cases of national security should be dealt with utmost care.
 - (c) The ban is valid as even though the authorities cited no reason for banning the printing and mere citing national security is enough.
 - (d) The ban is not valid as the company had never been given reasons as to how it violated national security.
94. Suppose, in the instance given above, Nandu also files an application so as to seek reasons for his arrest, as the authorities merely cited national security as a reason for his arrest and that had never been given reasons as to how it violated national security. Choose an appropriate statement:
- (a) The entire procedure employed to arrest the petitioner was faulty and amounted to empty formality to comply with natural justice.
 - (b) The entire procedure was unlawful and that petitioner should be provided with valid reasons for his arrest.
 - (c) The entire process was faulty and was done in non compliance of the principles of natural justice.
 - (d) The arrest was not unlawful as arrest on basis of security reason was a self sufficient reason.

95. The passage states that “the procedure to get information in a sealed cover was not an acceptable procedure and was inconsistent with recognised form of pleadings”, what possible inference can be drawn out from the quoted lines.
- (a) Sealed cover practice is not an acceptable procedure and was inconsistent with recognised form of pleadings.
 - (b) Sealed cover practice used by the Supreme Court and sometimes lower courts, of asking for or accepting information from government agencies in sealed envelopes that can only be accessed by judges.
 - (c) The court has reiterated its intention to examine the legality of the government filing incriminating material in sealed covers without sharing the information with the accused/other party.
 - (d) Information can be kept confidential if its publication is not considered to be in the interest of the public.

Direction (Q.96 – Q.100): Secularism means developing, understanding and respect for different religions. In 1948, during the constituent assembly debate, a demand was made by the KT Shah to include the word ‘Secular’ in the Preamble to the Constitution. The members of the assembly though agreed to the secular nature of the constitution but it was not incorporated in the Preamble. Later, in 1976 the Indira Gandhi government enacted the 42nd Amendment Act and the word ‘Secular’ was added to the Preamble. The 42nd Amendment Act also known as the ‘Mini Constitution’, is the most comprehensive amendment to the Constitution. In the much-disputed Ayodhya case, it was held by the apex court that the constitution postulates equality of all faiths. Through Tolerance and mutual co-existence, the secular commitment of our country and its people can be nourished.

In *Hasan Ali v. Mansoor Ali* the Bombay High Court held that Articles 25 and Article 26 not only prevents doctrines or beliefs of religion but also the acts done in pursuance of religion. It thus guarantees ceremonies, modes of worship, rituals, observances, etc which are an integral part of religion. What is the essential or integral part of a religion has to be determined in the light of the doctrines and practices that are regarded by the community as a part of their religion and also must be included in them.

Article 25 of the Constitution guarantees freedom of religion to all persons in India. It provides that all persons in India, subject to public order, morality, health, and other provisions:

- Are equally entitled to freedom of conscience, and
- Have the right to freely profess, practice and propagate religion.

It further provides that this article shall not affect any existing law and shall not prevent the state from making any law relating to:

- Regulation or restriction of any economic, management financial, political, or any secular activity associated with religious practice.
- Providing social welfare and reform.
- Opening of Hindu religious institutions of public character for all the classes and sections of the Hindus

96. The chief minister of Bihar declared in an order dated 09.09.10 that he will open a place of worship where there will be no restrictions on religious practise and everyone will be free to practise and preach any religion they choose inside the specified premises. The edict was not well received, leading to communal rioting and hate speech against the government, among other things. Choose the most appropriate statement in relation to the passage's notion of secularism and the order passed by the governor.
- (a) The order of Bihar's Chief Minister is well made and therefore appropriate within the framework of secularism.
 - (b) The CM order is arbitrary in the sense that not all religious acts may be carried out simultaneously and hence is invalid.
 - (c) The CM order is a step forward in fostering a sense of secularism among state citizens.
 - (d) Considering the after-effects of the order, one cannot argue that the order of the government was a correct step toward secularising the state.

97. The Sabri temple in the south has seven doors, each of which is believed by its worshippers to contain a buried treasure of the deity and so must not be opened. However, the state of Karnataka, with the approval of the Supreme Court, holds the temple to allow for the investigation of the premises because they believe the wealth hidden in the temple is not a treasure but black money used for unlawful purposes and stashed there so that no one can question it. The temple's worshippers argue that the current case violates their right to religion U/A 25. Is that right?
- (a) It is not a breach of Article 25 because the belief in question was not an essential practice of the worshipper's faith.
 - (b) It is a violation since safeguarding the treasure of their deity is deemed an essential aspect of the worshippers' religion, and the order thus violates the privilege guaranteed under article 25.
 - (c) It is not a violation since Article 25 is not absolute and is subject to certain limitations.
 - (d) It is a violation since the state cannot arbitrarily intervene in religious concerns.
98. H invited all of his college pals to his birthday dinner, which included both non-vegetarian and vegetarian options. T was an invited guest who observes religion Y, where it is specified in their holy book that no preacher shall go to or dine in any place where animals are killed or eaten. T chastised H's act of inviting him in amongst the persons who consume animal flesh, therefore infringing on his right under article 25. Is he accurate in his assertion?
- (a) No, he is correct as H violated and infringed the practices which his religion considered as an essential.
 - (b) Yes, as T was invited to a place where animals are killed and eaten.
 - (c) No, as H was unaware of the said practice moreover the said act cannot be considered as one of violation of article 25.
 - (d) Yes, as violation of article 25 cannot be claimed against an individual.
99. The government of India took away the appellant's exclusive control of the temple through an act, the Shri X Temple Act, 1954, and vested it with a government's Committee. The act's legality was called into question since it is discriminatory and violates Article 25 of the Constitution. The appellant, Raja of Puri, claimed ownership of the temple and complete authority over its maintenance and supervision. Decide
- (a) The Act is unlawful because it transfers sole management from the appellant to the Committee.
 - (b) The Act is constitutional, but the government cannot intervene in the temple's religious affairs.
 - (c) Delegating management to a committee is constitutional, and the government can intervene in religious concerns, such as prohibiting the use of loudspeakers, but it cannot decide on the management of a private religious property.
 - (d) Delegating temple management to the committee is constitutional, and the government may intervene in religious affairs management.
100. In the regions of Bastar where religious conversion is a common practice and where people convert voluntarily, without being forced to, it is considered a normal practice. Now the government of Bastar passes a law which makes the religious conversions or attempt of conversions on account of force or allurement as a penal offence. Some Hindu leaders challenge the law claiming it to be in violation of Article 25 on the ground that the term propagates in the aforementioned article gives them the right to convert people into their belief system and faith. Decide
- (a) The law is constitutional as the right to convert cannot be part of the right to religion.
 - (b) The law is not constitutional as it violates the right of the leaders to propagate the religion.
 - (c) The law is constitutional as it talks about conversion on account of fraud and allurement.
 - (d) The law is constitutional as reasonable restrictions can be imposed based on the requirements of the situation.

Passage (Q.101 – Q.105): The Indian Contract Act bounds an agent to conduct the business of his principal according to the principal's directions or in the principal's absence, according to the custom of trade in agency contract, the person acting as agent must be permitted to act on behalf of the principal. But where the agent is not authorized to represent the principal, still enters into contract with a third party and the principal is well aware about it, yet the third party believes him to be the agent appointed by the principal legally and deal with such person; in such a situation, the principal cannot get away by disowning the agent of his actions if they cause damage to the plaintiff, i.e., third party. The principal who is defendant is "estopped" or "prevented" from denying that the agent did not act for him. In the Common Law, it is not necessary to prove that agency existed to establish agency by estoppel. On the other hand, in Indian Contract Law it is important to show that there exists a relationship of agency to make the principle of agency by estoppel applicable. The agency by estoppel doctrine is given in Section 237 of The Indian Contract Act, 1872. In simple words the Section says that when an agent having no authority deals with a third person on the behalf of the principal, the principal is bound by the alleged agent's conduct if he implied through his behavior or words to the other party that the agent was authorised by him to act, this is known as apparent authority. Briefly, for proving agency by estoppel the agent must be unauthorized, the principal should be negligent in not avoiding the agent to represent him and there should be apparent authority of the agent.

101. Choose an appropriate statement in light of the information given in the passage:
- (a) Agency by estoppel does not make an invalid agreement valid, but holds the principal for paying damages to the plaintiff.
 - (b) There must be apparent authority to seek remedy under agency by estoppel.
 - (c) It is upon the plaintiff to prove that the principal's conduct made them deal with the alleged agent.
 - (d) In case of a claim of estoppels, agency can be both authorised as well as unauthorized.
102. A clerk of a society also functioned as a cashier that means he was authorised to collect monthly charges from the society members for maintenance works. The clerk was held out as the agent of the society to act on its behalf in matters concerning receipt of money from the members. Later he was barred by the society to receive payments from members of the society but still holds a position of the clerk. Unaware of the same the society members transferred the money monthly in the account of the clerk and the clerk deposited the same in the society's fund. Can the clerk be said to hold an apparent authority in the present case?
- (a) The clerk can be said to have an apparent authority and Sec. 237 is applicable.
 - (b) The clerk cannot be said to have an apparent authority here as the society (principal) is not negligent about the authorization of the clerk as a cashier.
 - (c) The clerk cannot be said to hold an apparent authority as the members themselves were unaware about the status of the clerk as a cashier.
 - (d) The clerk can be said to have an apparent authority as the principal was negligent in not avoiding the clerk to represent the principal and take money from the society member.
103. Con appoints George, to act as his agent for two weeks. George agrees to act without payment. Con instructs George to collect rent each Friday morning from his tenants and pay the rent into the bank next door. In the second week, George collects the rent but fails to bank it. On the way home he leaves it on the bus and it was never recovered. Can Con take action against George for breach of his agency duties?
- (a) No, Con has provided no consideration and therefore there is no agency agreement.
 - (b) No, George is a gratuitous agent and has no duty to follow instructions.
 - (c) Yes, even though George is a gratuitous agent if he does act he must do so in accordance with instructions set out by the principal.
 - (d) Yes, as an agent he was permitted to act on behalf of the principal in a manner instructed but he acted negligently.

104. A intending to lead B to believe that he is entering into a marriage with her, but with no intention of binding himself represents to B that C, his agent is a clergyman duly authorized by law to perform marriage ceremonies. Whereas, C was only a laymen and that he was not authorised to perform by law any ceremony. In C's presence, A has manifested his intention to B to take her as his wife; B has manifested her intention to him to take A as her husband and the marriage is complete. Decide whether A holds over C an apparent authority?
- (a) No, as he had no intention of binding himself to the marriage or to B.
 - (b) Yes, as A authorised C to perform the ceremony even being a laymen and that B was unaware about the same.
 - (c) Yes, only in the matter where B enters into an agreement with C.
 - (d) No, as the agent i.e., C is an authorised agent of A.
105. X enters a retail store and sees Y in a uniform like other staff of the store and having a tag of his post as "Manager". X believed Y to be the manager of the store. But actually, Y is not the manager and has been recently removed from his post. Y was only there to protest against the store owner for removing him for illegal reasons and the store owner let him protest in the store amongst the customer. X relies on the behavior and words of Y and bought a TV from the store, can he invoke agency by estoppel argument against the store owner.
- (a) The store owner will be liable as he did nothing to remove Y from the store, tolerated his behavior and let him to speak on behalf of the store.
 - (b) The store owner cannot be made liable as he owns no authority over Y after his removal.
 - (c) The store owner can be made liable as X should have asked the store owner as a caution while going with Y's advice.
 - (d) The store owner will be held liable as Y was not authorised to give any advice to the store customers.

SECTION - D: LOGICAL REASONING

Directions (Q.106-Q.135): Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow-

Passage (Q.106-Q.110): The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and the National Commission for Women (NCW) have done well to initiate action by taking suomotu notice of a newspaper report which says that men in Rajasthan are selling their young daughters and sisters to repay loans. CM Ashok Gehlot, who initially tried to dismiss the report as an 'old one', has had to bow down as clamor grew over the horrible happenings. Along with the CM's promise of catching and punishing the guilty, the NHRC and NCW intervention should instill fear of the law of the land into anyone commodifying women.

Inevitably, the sold girls end up being sexually abused, tortured, enslaved and trafficked. One such girl, a minor whose father had to sell her for Rs 6 lakh, is reported to have been sold three times and become pregnant four times. The moneylenders are rich sharks who exploit poverty-ridden families stuck in the quagmire of loans taken for the treatment of a sick family member or other exigencies. The scenario is the main reason for the prevalence of an organized trafficking ring run by the high and mighty, enjoying impunity. A thorough investigation and exemplary action against the criminals are warranted.

This regressive mode of justice is being delivered by caste panchayats, whose writ still runs in many rural areas of North India. The disputing parties prefer to approach these kangaroo courts; non-compliance of the verdict is a crushing ostracism from the community. Settling matters of marriage, inheritance and also, apparently, loans, these panchayats have been largely known for ordering the 'honor killing' of couples who opt for inter-caste or inter-faith marriages. It is abominable that such practices giving ownership rights over girls and women to men should still be around in this age. Education of both boys and girls is the key to gender equality and justice. It can change notions of what constitutes right and wrong. That some khaps in Haryana are tilting towards progressive ideas is encouraging and should inspire Rajasthan.

106. Why do people in rural areas of north India comply with the verdict of caste panchayats?
- (a) They would be taken to the courts and prosecuted.
 - (b) They fear being shunned from their social life.
 - (c) Caste panchayats are an established institution.
 - (d) They would be highly regarded for compliance.
107. Which of the following is the most crucial logical course of action according to the author to prevent trafficking in Rajasthan?
- (a) To disperse and dismiss the proceedings of the caste panchayats
 - (b) To ensure that all moneylenders are put behind bars
 - (c) To ensure that all girls who have been sold are taken to safety
 - (d) To find a way to minimize the loans taken by the villagers
108. The best representation of the main concern of the passage is:
- (a) Education and gender equality would help to minimize the issue of the Rajasthan incidents and even similar ones.
 - (b) Preventive measures are more relevant than curative ones in human trafficking.
 - (c) Selling of girls is inhuman and intolerable in present times.
 - (d) Administration must admit responsibility for its blunders in Rajasthan.
109. What can be inferred from the information present in the passage?
- (a) The CM of Rajasthan had tried to evade the issue by calling it false.
 - (b) The caste panchayats in villages is a novel form of justice delivery system.
 - (c) Education would help the villagers to avoid taking loans from money-lenders.
 - (d) It sometimes takes uproar for the authorities to react to miss-happenings.

110. Out of the following, which incident is furthest from the incidents in Rajasthan where men sell their sisters and daughters to repay loans?
- (a) A man borrowed Rs. 15 lakhs from his neighbor and was forced by the Caste panchayats to give their daughter.
 - (b) A man had to subject his mother to rape for not being able to repay loan that he took for his child's good health.
 - (c) A man was made to hand over his daughter to the creditor to settle the debt he took for his mother's health costs related to an accident.
 - (d) None of the options listed here.

Passage (Q.111-Q.115): Indian sport is on the cusp of a new age. If recent trends are anything to go by, Indian stars are now winning medals in almost every international competition across sports and the fundamental reason why this is now a reality is that there is a lot more money in sports. With direct intervention from the prime minister, sport is now a priority for the government and the results have started to show.

And all this has been possible because of the money that has come into sports. Even rewards have grown exponentially for medal winners and sports stars now earn considerable wealth in the course of a successful career; take the case of Neeraj Chopra. He is now one of India's highest-paid stars. Chopra received nearly `15 crore in the form of rewards after winning a gold medal in Tokyo and is now one of India's most sought-after celebrities. The same applies to PV Sindhu. Her two Olympic medals have made her one of India's best-known global stars and these athletes now come close to film personalities in terms of earnings.

What is also a welcome sign is how some states have taken to sport and are now investing considerable wealth in creating world-class infrastructure. The one state that has taken the lead in this regard is Odisha. After multiple visits to the state and seeing the infrastructure, I can say with certainty that Odisha will soon be the sporting capital of India in terms of infrastructure. With 22 hockey pitches spread across sundargarh, Rourkela, and Bhubaneswar, football, shooting, badminton, and India's first athletics indoor stadium, the direct involvement of Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik has gone a long way to making the state stand out in the sporting domain.

111. What is the intention of the author in the sentence, 'all this has been possible because of the money that has come into sports'?
- (a) He is hinting at the increased investment in sports.
 - (b) He is enthusiastic about the increased private interest in sports to make profit.
 - (c) He is informing that nowadays sportsman being rewarded handsomely.
 - (d) He is informing about the increased budget of governments for sports facility.
112. What can be assumed in the opening statement of the passage?
- (a) India is doing well in on-going international events.
 - (b) Indian sport is picking up with change of attitude.
 - (c) Now Indian public is opening up to other sports as well.
 - (d) Indian sportsmen are giving results despite lack of facilities.
113. What can be concluded from the passage?
- (a) Will power of sportsmen can produce flying results.
 - (b) Vision of people in important positions can lead to growth of a field.
 - (c) Money is main motivational factor in the field of sports.
 - (d) Indian sports have come out of age of desperation.

114. What can be concluded about 'celebrities' from the passage?
- (a) Celebrity status is temporary.
 - (b) Celebrity can come from any field.
 - (c) Celebrity fame is instantaneous.
 - (d) A lot of money comes with celebrity status.
115. The advent Odisha as the sporting capital of India can translate in –
- (a) Odisha getting an international sports event to host soon.
 - (b) Other states would follow the suit.
 - (c) It will be hosting majority of national championships.
 - (d) More quality sportsman can rise from Odisha in future.

Passage (Q.116-Q.120): National databases can prove to be quite helpful in increasing the efficiency of administration. In India, there were several means of verifying identity, for e.g., electoral identity cards, income-tax PAN cards, passports, ration cards, driving licenses, etc. But they weren't capable to handle a large population such as India's. The concept behind Aadhaar was to formulate a centralized system for India with one form of recognizable ID. Thus, reducing the use of birth certificates and ration cards which were prone to lose and damage. The old system also left marginalized people especially the rural poor struggling to obtain state services. Thus, the Aadhaar card scheme was started in 2010 by the then PM Dr Manmohan Singh. The basic intention of the card is the identification of citizens and give them the terminal benefits of the government schemes. Additionally, people can use the Aadhaar card pan India as an identity card. They can also link it with bank accounts, insurance, and pension. It is more than 12 years since the first Aadhaar ID was issued and the technological backbone of the service has proved to be robust and reliable. There has not been a single case of leakage of biometric information while the Aadhaar rollout became the building block of India's UPI and digital payments revolution. Now, the Unique Identification Authority of India is looking at Aadhaar over the next 10 years as issuance of fresh identities has levelled off and its expert panel, comprising faculty from the IITs and Indian Institute of Science, is looking at the latest advances in AI, quantum and blockchain, to make Aadhaar more secure and reduce user complaints. As of now, a staggering 1,000 schemes are being run using Aadhaar, with a majority of two-thirds rolled out by the states. This is evidence of state-Centre cooperation that does not make headlines as most chief ministers have recognised the value—and political benefits—of the Aadhaar-based schemes.

116. What is true according to the passage?
- (a) AADHAR has eliminated Ration cards, passports and driving licences as proof of identity everywhere.
 - (b) Digital payments done through Aadhar linked platforms are safest mode of payments in India.
 - (c) It is mandatory to link the personal and financial data with the Aadhar card.
 - (d) All of these.
117. What is the best argument against integration of all personal data with Aadhar platform?
- (a) International hackers can steal the data from common platforms to initiate frauds.
 - (b) Government wants to spy on the activities of citizens to gather positive sentiments.
 - (c) Aadhar UPI does not provide a safe and user-friendly platform for transactions.
 - (d) Contract for making Aadhar cards has been given to private contractor by the government.
118. In the passage, the author has not-
- (a) approved Aadhar as the proof of Indian citizenship.
 - (b) Informed about the updating of Aadhar technology.
 - (c) justified the need of Aadhar for financial inclusion.
 - (d) identified the purpose of government in introducing Aadhar.

119. Which of the following, if true, would be construed as misuse of Aadhar as per the passage?
- (a) Electronic digital Aadhar cards that can be utilized to deter an accused to leave the country.
 - (b) Use of Aadhar with bank accounts and financial transactions to trace the income tax obligations.
 - (c) Government procuring and selling the Aadhar data to companies to offer products to individuals based on transactions and activities.
 - (d) All of the above
120. Which of the following is a strong conclusion on basis of reading the passage?
- (a) Aadhar is here to stay for ages to come.
 - (b) Aadhar is now a necessity and norm for every functioning citizen.
 - (c) With integration of data and adoption of AI, Aadhar make governments eye in the sky.
 - (d) None of these.

Passage (Q.121-Q.125): Ideas are of two kinds-primary and secondary: the first being the manifestation of objective realities; the second, of the mental constitution. In both cases, they may be said to be self-affirmed, that is, they carry in themselves their own evidence.

Yet these Ideas have no living energy in themselves. They are but the forms through a higher Power manifests to the consciousness the supreme truth of all things real, in respect to the first class; and, in respect to the second, the imaginative truths of the mental products, or mental combinations. Of the nature and mode of operation of the Power we know nothing; we should be content with the assurance that we have in it a sure guide to a reverent knowledge of the beauty and grandeur of his own reality. This mysterious Power is essentially immanent in that "breath of life," by which man becomes "a living soul"?

Ideas are limited only by the number of kinds, without direct relation to degrees; every object, therefore, having in itself a distinctive essential, has also its distinct idea; while two or more objects of the same kind, however differing in degree, must consequently refer only to one and the same. For instance, though a hundred animals should differ in size, strength, or colour, yet, if not one of these peculiarities are essential to the species, they would all refer to the same supreme **idea**.

The same law applies equally, and with the same limitation, to the essential differences in the intellectual, the moral, and the spiritual. All Ideas, however, have but a potential existence until they are called into the consciousness by some real object; the required condition of the object being a predetermined correspondence, or correlation. Every such object we term an **assimilant**. Though the assimilants required are supplied by the senses, the senses have in themselves no productive, cooperating energy, being but the passive instruments through which they are conveyed. That the senses, in this relation, are merely passive, admits of no question, from the obvious difference between the idea and the objects. The senses can do no more than transmit the external in its actual forms, leaving the images in the mind exactly as they found them; whereas the intuitive power rejects, or assimilates, indefinitely, until they are resolved into the proper perfect form. Now the power which prescribes that form must, of necessity, be antecedent to the presentation of the objects which it thus assimilates, as it could not else give consistency and unity to what was before separate or fragmentary. And every one who has ever realized an idea of the class in which alone we compare the assimilants with the ideal form, be he poet, painter, or philosopher, well knows the wide difference between the materials and their result.

When an Idea is thus realized and made objective, it affirms its own truth, nor can any process of the understanding shake its foundation; it is to the mind an imperative truth, emerging from the dark potential into the light of reality.

The relation between the actual and the ideal is one of necessity, and therefore, also, is the predetermined correspondence between the prescribed form of an idea and its assimilant.

121. "The wide difference between the materials and the results" refers to
- (a) the difference between the real object and the object conveyed by the senses.
 - (b) the difference between the object conveyed by the senses and the idea assimilated by our consciousness.
 - (c) the difference between the idea and its assimilated form.
 - (d) the difference between the perfect idea and the assimilated idea.
122. The term 'assimilant' as used in the passage can best be described as:
- (a) an idea that has a potential existence.
 - (b) an idea that exists in the consciousness only.
 - (c) the object that draws an idea into consciousness.
 - (d) the object that is drawn out of consciousness into the real world.
123. The author uses the example of animals of varying sizes, strengths, and colour in order to illustrate
- (a) the biggest limitation of ideas.
 - (b) the criteria for differentiating ideas.
 - (c) the difference in degrees of ideas.
 - (d) the unity in diversity of ideas.
124. It can be inferred that the author capitalizes the word "Idea"
- (a) because he wants to draw the reader's attention to the word.
 - (b) because he is writing on an abstract topic and wanted to keep the abstract style consistent.
 - (c) because he has used the word in a different sense than the normal meaning of the word.
 - (d) because he did not care about rules of punctuation.
125. Which of the following best describes the relationship between the senses and Ideas?
- (a) The senses are passive while ideas are active and productive.
 - (b) The senses and objects together bring ideas into existence.
 - (c) The senses are antecedent to ideas and give consistency and unity to ideas.
 - (d) The senses are the medium of transmission; ideas are the objects transmitted.
126. Pointing to a man in a photograph a woman said, "His brother's father is husband of my son's maternal grandmother" then how that woman is related to man in photograph?
- (a) Mother (b) Sister (c) Aunt (d) Wife

Passage (Q.127-Q.135): The future of Indian cities has played out in horrifying detail over the past 48 hours. Unprecedented rainfall has inundated one poorly planned neighbourhood after another in Bengaluru, forcing authorities in India's information technology capital to use rafts, tractors, and dinghies to help people wade through waist-high sheets of slush and water. The civic administration appears to have been caught unawares. Unfortunately, Bengaluru is not an outlier. The toxic combination of poor urban planning, rampant flouting of rules, lax governance hindered further by red tape, and intensifying effects of the climate crisis has brought our cities to their knees. India has been here several times before — in Mumbai in 2005, Chennai in 2015, Gurugram in 2016, Hyderabad in 2020, Kolkata in 2021, and Delhi in 2021 — with authorities conveniently blaming the climate crisis each time.

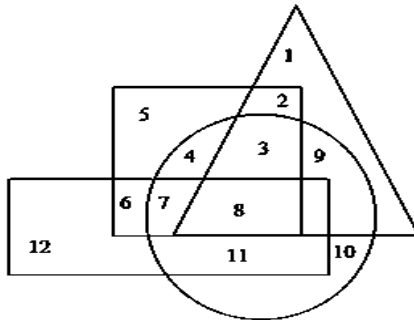
India's cities are drivers of commerce and the nodes of economic activity. Rapid urbanisation is likely to drive more people into the country's already stretched cities, which are estimated to hold four of every 10 Indians in another decade. In earlier times, untrammelled development would be the response of administrators to house people and set up more industrial units. But repeated flooding and increasing vagaries in climate patterns mean that the cities of tomorrow will not only have to balance development with environmental protection, but also implement robust climate protection plans. Indian cities, irrespective of where they are located, need to plan and invest more in climate resilience for their survival, also because disruptions will have a domino effect on other

cities too in the form of migration. To do so, first, cities must reduce their carbon footprint, strengthen natural defences (such as mangroves and wetlands), audit drainage networks — in many cities, stormwater pipes and sewers are from the colonial era — focus on creating transport and urban infrastructure that adapt to a changing climate, and protect natural water bodies and run-offs instead of choking them with debris. Policymakers will also need to look at safeguarding poor and marginalised communities, which bear the brunt of climate vagaries but are seldom considered while drawing up master plans.

127. What is the best representation of the passage's main idea?
- (a) Bangalore's current plight may be the future of Indian cities if climate action is not core to urban planning.
 - (b) The authorities must ensure that the catastrophe in Bangalore is not repeated in any other city.
 - (c) At present times, Bangalore gives the other cities an important lesson on the consequences of neglecting climate change.
 - (d) The future of Indian cities is at stake, especially when the authorities refuse to learn from the warnings from nature.
128. Which among the following follows from the passage, if the information in the passage is assumed to be true?
- (a) Going forward, the number of people residing in non-urban areas of India is going to reduce.
 - (b) The number of people residing in urban areas is sure to increase in the foreseeable future.
 - (c) Bengaluru is not the only city to suffer due to climate crisis, there are others as well.
 - (d) All of the above
129. Which of the following is explicitly mentioned as a reason for focussing on climate action going forward?
- i. Rapid urbanisation will bring in more people to the cities.
 - ii. Climate patterns have become more and more varied in recent times.
 - iii. Disruptions in one city would affect other cities as well.
- (a) Only i and ii
 - (b) Only ii and iii
 - (c) Only i and iii
 - (d) All of the above
130. Which of the following could be labelled as a statement of fact rather than a statement of opinion?
- (a) Rapid Urbanisation is estimated to hold around four of every 10 people in the major cities.
 - (b) Rapid Urbanisation is likely to drive more people to the already stretched cities.
 - (c) Untrammelled development used to be the stand of the authorities in earlier times.
 - (d) Both a and c are correct
131. Select the option that would lend support to the author's position on the roadmap for major cities.
- (a) A recent study points out that the proportion of affluent people in major cities is going to increase drastically.
 - (b) A decrease in carbon footprint would enable cities to accommodate more people.
 - (c) Global warming has played a significant role in increased vagaries of climate change.
 - (d) All of the above
132. In a cookie eating competition Vijay ate less than Varsha. Vikas ate less than Vimal. Only 2 persons ate less than Varun but more than Vimal. Who among them ate the 2nd highest number of cookies?
- (a) Varsha
 - (b) Vikas
 - (c) Vijay
 - (d) Varun
133. If today is a Wednesday, then which day of the week will it be after 2018 days?
- (a) Wednesday
 - (b) Thursday
 - (c) Friday
 - (d) Saturday
134. Solve the following question and mark the best possible option.
- There are six members in a family. 'A' is the father of 'D'. 'E' is the grandfather of 'D'. 'B' is the daughter-in-Law of 'C'. 'F' is the uncle of 'D' and is a bachelor. What is the relationship of 'C' with 'F'?
- (a) Sister
 - (b) Mother-in-Law
 - (c) Mother
 - (d) Grandmother

135. Solve the following question and mark the most appropriate option.

In the following diagram, square represents boys, the circle tall persons, the triangle is for Golf players and the rectangle is for athletes.



Which number represents tall boys who are athletes but don't play Golf?

- (a) 4 (b) 6 (c) 8 (d) 7

SECTION - E: QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Directions(Q.136-Q.140): A manufacturing company 'ABC' produces a product which has five months demand cycle.

In January, units demanded are 100 more than that is demanded in May. Units demanded in April and March is half and twice of the units demanded in May respectively. Units demanded in February are 25% more than that is demanded in March.

Average units demanded in five months are equal to total units demanded in January.

Working days/month: Average of working days/month in these five months is 20.8 days. Working days in January is equal to total working days in May and working days in February, March and April are equal which is 2 days less than that in May.

Company maintains safety stock of 20% of total units demanded in that particular month and each month safety stock becomes the opening stock for the next month and opening stock for January is 30 units.

→ *Production required = Demand + safety stock – opening stock*

136. Find the ratio of opening stock of April to the safety stock of February month.
 (a) 3 : 4 (b) 5 : 4 (c) 4 : 3 (d) 4 : 5
137. Find the total units required to produce in March and May together are what percent of total units demanded in February?
 (a) 120% (b) 100% (c) 80% (d) 125%
138. Sum of number of units produced per day in January and March are what percent more or less than the total number of working days in February and April together?
 (a) 10% (b) $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ (c) 15% (d) 20%
139. In which of the given five months, production required is highest?
 (a) January (b) February (c) March (d) April
140. Number of units in opening stock of January and May month together is how much more or less than that of opening stock of June, if company manufactures product throughout the year?
 (a) 15 (b) 12 (c) 18 (d) 10

Directions(Q.141-Q.145): Number of students studying in different faculties in Seven institutions

Institution	Faculty				
	Art	Commerce	Science	Engineering	Management
A	125	187	216	98	74
B	96	152	198	157	147
C	144	235	110	164	127
D	165	138	245	66	36
E	215	196	287	86	66
F	184	212	195	112	97
G	225	206	182	138	89

141. What is the percentage of students studying Science to the total number of students studying in the institute G?
 (a) 17.20 (b) 12.70 (c) $21\frac{1}{3}$ (d) $21\frac{2}{3}$
142. Out of the total students of the institute D, approximately, what percentage of students are studying Management?
 (a) 9 (b) 8 (c) 12 (d) 5

143. The total number of students studying Art in institutes A, B and C together is approximately what per cent of total number of students studying Commerce in institutes D, E, F and G together?
(a) 50 (b) 45 (c) 42 (d) 55
144. What is the percentage of students studying Engineering in institute C to the total students of all institutions studying Engineering? (rounded to the nearest integer)
(a) 19 (b) 20 (c) 18 (d) 21
145. In which institution, the percentage of students studying Commerce to the total students of that institution is maximum?
(a) F (b) G (c) C (d) A

Directions (Q.146-Q.150): Answer the question based on the information given below.

Four shoe companies (Puma, Adidas, Reebok and Nike) sold two types of shoes i.e. sports shoes and sneakers, in March. Number of sports shoes and number of sneakers sold by Puma in March are in the ratio of 3:4, respectively. Total number of shoes sold by Puma in March is 30% less than the total number of shoes sold by Adidas in March. Total numbers of shoes sold by Reebok, Adidas and Nike in March are in the ratio of 4:5:7, respectively. Number of sneakers sold by Reebok in March is 40% less than the number of sports shoes sold by Reebok in March. Number of sports shoes sold by Adidas in March is twice the number of sneakers sold by Reebok in March. Equal number of sports shoes and sneakers are sold by Nike in March. Average number of sports shoes sold in March are 450 more than the average number of sneakers sold in March.

146. Number of sports shoes sold by Nike in March is what percentage less/more than the number of sneakers sold by Adidas in March?
(a) 42.85% (b) 54% (c) 66.66% (d) 75%
147. What is the average number of shoes sold by all the four companies in March?
(a) 5650 (b) 5750 (c) 5850 (d) 5950
148. If the number of sneakers and the number of sports shoes sold by Nike in April are 25% less and 20% less than the respective number of sneakers and sports shoes sold by Nike in March, then find the total number of shoes sold by Nike in April.
(a) 6480 (b) 6510 (c) 6540 (d) 6570
149. What is the ratio of the number of sports shoes sold by Adidas in March to the total number of shoes sold by Nike in March?
(a) 1:3 (b) 2:5 (c) 3:7 (d) 5:11
150. If Puma sold a sport shoe and a sneaker for Rs. 200 and Rs. 150, respectively, then find the total revenue generated by Puma in March by selling shoes.
(a) Rs. 6.8 lacs (b) Rs. 7 lacs
(c) Rs. 7.4 lacs (d) Rs. 7.2 lacs

Notes:-