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## MOCK COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST 2024



### MOCK CLAT - 03

### ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS

#### SECTION-A : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1. (b) Statement I is true as per the 1<sup>st</sup> statement of the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph. Statement II is true as per the 5<sup>th</sup> statement of the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph.  
The first statement of the passage states that "when you are feeling overwhelmed at work, it is important to find out why you feel that way." On the other hand, statement III mentions that we must hide the feeling of being overwhelmed. Thus, statement III is not true as per the passage.  
Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.
2. (c) The 2<sup>nd</sup> sentence of the last paragraph states that "Often people who say yes to everything have this instilled in them in childhood because **they think if they do not obey rules they will be rejected**" Thus the statement in option (c) correctly states why people, who say yes to everything, do so. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.
3. (a) The 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph states that "If a bad boss is putting extra work on you without caring, then that's a more difficult situation. In these circumstances, **it is worth speaking to a trade union or employee representative and look into the company's grievance procedure**" Thus I & III are correct. However statement II is neither a part of the passage, nor does the passage hints toward it in any form. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.
4. (c) The 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph talks about "asking for help". The last statement of the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph states that "It is not a sign of weakness, asking for help, and your manager may not realise how much work you have on." Thus, the author agrees with the statement mentioned in option (c). Hence option (c) is the correct answer.  
The author or the passage does not agree with any of the statement mentioned in rest of the options.
5. (d) The word 'fuss' has been used as a verb in the passage. The word 'fuss' means 'a protest or dispute of a specified degree or kind'. The word 'protest', which means 'express an objection to what someone has said or done', is the correct synonym for the word 'fuss'. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer. 'Dispose' - get rid of; 'assuage' - make (an unpleasant feeling) less intense; 'sensitize' - to make someone familiar with something such as a problem or bad situation; None of these words are synonymous with the word 'fuss'.
6. (d) The word 'demand' has been used as a noun in the sentence.  
'Demand' - pressing requirements. 'Requirement' - a thing that is needed or wanted.  
Thus, 'requirement' is the correct synonym of the word 'demand'. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.  
'Market' - an area or arena in which commercial dealings are conducted; 'appetite' - a natural desire to satisfy a bodily need, especially for food; a strong desire or liking for something; 'consumers' - people or organizations that purchase products or services; None of these words are synonymous to the word 'demand'.
7. (d) 'Daunting' - making you feel slightly frightened or worried about your ability to achieve something; 'intimidating'; 'prospect' - the possibility or likelihood of some future event occurring. Thus,

- "daunting prospect" describes something that you are not looking forward to doing.  
Therefore, the phrase 'scary idea', i.e., 'a possibility that can have a frightening, overawing, or threatening effect', can replace the phrase 'daunting prospect' without changing the context or meaning in the passage. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.
- 'Unsure strategy' - a doubtful plan of action; 'encouraging possibility' - a possibility that gives confidence to someone or can likely bring positivity and lead to future success; 'supportive stance' - an attitude that provides encouragement or emotional help; None of these words are synonymous to the phrase 'daunting prospect'.
8. (c) The passage is a brief discussion about how 'egalitarianism' is contested in social and political thought and highlights the different points of view from which the concept is considered. Option 3 states this clearly.  
Option 1 is incorrect as there is no "exhortation" whatsoever in the passage.  
Option 2 may be one of the concerns arising out of the ideas contained in the passage; in other words it may be implicitly right; however, the chief concern of the passage is not to introduce the permanence or variability of egalitarianism; hence, it is incorrect.  
Option 4 is far beyond the scope of the passage as nothing is stated or implied about the "individual conduct and institutional arrangements".  
Hence, the correct answer is option 3.
9. (b) The passage states that, "the instrumental egalitarian values equality as a means to some independently specifiable goal.". It means that instrumental Egalitarians value equality as a means to achieving something else (peace, fraternity, happiness) of value.  
The phrase "good outcomes" in option 2 relates to "specifiable goal" in the above statement.  
Option 1 does not indicate instrumental egalitarianism. 'Timeless unchanging moral requirement' would defy the concept.  
The farthest is option 3 in which "required as such" is unrelated to anything else.  
Option 4 defines non-instrumental egalitarian values.  
Hence, the correct answer is option 2.
10. (a) It is clearly stated in the passage in the beginning, that egalitarianism "does not necessarily indicate that the doctrine so called holds that it is desirable that people's condition be made the same in any respect". Option 1 is an extreme denial of this by the phrase "in all respects".  
The other options are all stated in the passage. Note the "ought not to count" in option 3, which is a direct contradiction non-egalitarian, which makes it agreeable to an egalitarian.  
Hence, the correct answer is option 1.
11. (d) The passage states, "Controversy also swirls around attempts to specify the class of beings to whom egalitarian norms apply.". A careful reading of the parts of the passage after this statement will yield that the controversy results from the lack of a clear definition of what a person or personhood is. If we are able to get a somewhat acceptable definition of what a person or personhood is, the controversy can be largely resolved. Hence question 4 is the most relevant one. Options (a) and (c) are subsets to the main question in option 4. Option 2 is far-fetched.  
Hence, the correct answer is option 4.
12. (a) Option 2 can be inferred from, "One might hold ... individuals are equally deserving."  
Option 3 can be inferred from the theme of the passage which talks about human equality and equal fundamental and moral status.  
Option 4 can be inferred from "Controversy also ... equality of status".  
Hence, the correct answer is option 1.
13. (b) The verb 'concerns' agrees with the subject 'range'. Since range is singular, the verb should be in the singular form. Hence, option 2 is the correct answer. The rest of the options are incorrect, for they are correct in their original state.
14. (b) Option A is not the correct answer as it is opposite of what has been cited. Refer to the lines, 'Twitter, like other social media giants, has faced difficulties in ridding its platform of disinformation, harassment through trolling, hate speech and calls for violence.'  
Option B is the correct answer as it could be gauged from the last few lines of the passage. Refer to the lines, 'While it remains to be seen if this is merely yet another instance of Mr. Musk's posturing, the larger question of whether Twitter will remain a relevant brand will be answered in the manner in which the world's richest man will treat governments and establishments in keeping reasonable and free speech intact on the platform and not subsume it to his business interests.'  
Option C is not the correct answer as it is opposite of what is mentioned. Refer to the lines, 'control content, a scarier proposition, through changes to Internet intermediary rules. While Mr. Musk has argued for a freer space with little regulation, he has, since his purchase, tempered those views in favour of better and cleaner moderation of content, ostensibly to not lose advertisers wary of lending their brand to problematic content.'  
Option D is not the correct answer since it is not the apt answer. Refer to the lines, 'control content, a scarier proposition, through changes to Internet intermediary rules. While Mr. Musk has argued for a freer space with little regulation, he has, since his purchase, tempered those views in favour of better and cleaner moderation of content, ostensibly to not lose advertisers wary of lending their brand to problematic content.'

15. (a) Option A is correct since it is mentioned in the passage.  
Option B is not the correct answer as it is the opposite.  
Option C is not the correct answer as it is the antonym.  
Option D is not the correct answer since it is unrelated.
16. (c) Option A is not the correct answer because it is sub point not the primary purpose.  
Option B is incorrect because the words analysed and inside story are sufficient to reject this answer choice.  
Option C is the correct answer because the entire passage talks about the association of Elon Musk with Twitter along with the speculations around this.  
Option D is not the correct answer since it finds no mention in the passage.
17. (d) Option A is not the correct answer since there are no arguments or counterarguments indicated in the passage.  
Option B is not the correct answer since nothing has been criticised or rebuked.  
Option C is not the correct answer since the author has not used a language suggesting any intention to provoke the readers.  
Option D is correct as the author is analysing how Twitter will fare after Elon Musk's takeover.
18. (c) Option A is not the correct answer since it is mentioned in the passage; hence, it is true.  
Option B is not the correct answer since it is mentioned in the passage; hence, it is true. Refer to the first few lines of the passage.  
Option C is correct answer since it is different from what is mentioned in passage.  
Option D is not correct as Statement A is a true statement.
19. (c) The correct answer is C. The author in the passage talks of veganism and the fact that some vegan activists define veganism based on their convenience, especially donning the hat of moralistic attitude. According to the author, one cannot have a restricted defining of what constitutes veganism, as it too has its imperfections. Option A is distorted. The author does not discuss about the imperfections of being a vegan. The passage revolves around the misconceptions around veganism. Option B may appear to be the answer, but the author does not discuss what is veganism. Rather discusses the narrow and reproachful attitude of many vegan activists in their understanding of veganism. Option D is incorrect, for it leads to the actual subject matter. It by in itself, is not the subject matter. Also, there is no mention of the types of speciesism.
20. (a) Privileging means being partial towards someone or situation; therefore, favouring is the correct answer. Option B is the opposite in meaning. Befitting means suitable; it is unrelated. Prioritising means ranking in order of preference, is unrelated to the word; therefore, both options C and D are incorrect.
21. (b) This is a factual question with the answer directly provided in the passage. Refer to the lines from the passage, 'Singer believes we are still struggling to overcome "speciesism", a bias in favour of one's own species over that of others.' This makes option B correct. Option A is a complete opposite. The rest of the options are incorrect, as per the information provided in the passage.
22. (c) Option C is the correct answer. The two sentences are related to each other through a common thread. The second sentence starts with a conjunction. Also, they are independent sentences; therefore, a semicolon or a full stop, is the correct choice. Statement I is unsuited because a colon is used to give emphasis, present dialogue, introduce lists or text, and clarify composition titles. In the given context, none of the criterion fits. Statement II is incorrect, as a comma cannot combine two independent sentences.
23. (b) The author in the passage mentions speciesism with respect to how it is a concept that favours one over the other, and the same attitude is reflected among the vegan activists with respect to food puritanism. This makes option B as the correct answer. Option A is incorrect, for the first two paragraphs talk of speciesism, and also the option does not indicate its relationship with the third paragraph. Option D is on the same lines as option A. Option C is incorrect, for why would the author discuss speciesism if it were not related to veganism. There has to some pattern the author saw that he starts the concept of speciesism and applies to veganism.
24. (c) The attitude of the vegan activists is neither backstabbing (the action of criticising others in a treacherous manner) nor satirical (mocking). What the author states is that the vegan activists criticise others for the actions that they themselves do. Hence, ironical (happening in a way to what is expected) is the correct answer. Sympathetic (understanding) is incorrect in the context.
25. (a) The correct answer is A. Observe this statement, "Similarly, even in dynastic China, no emperor ever acknowledged the primacy of any legal source of authority; law was only the positive law that he himself made." Also, consider the statement preceding it. A close reading of the two sentences makes it convincing that the dynastic China ruled at a time prior to the rule of PRC. Notice how the word 'even' is used to signify distant past. Statement ii is incorrect, a plain reading of the first half of the passage suggests that the author is talking about Western Europe. Statement iii is not conclusive based only on the information in the passage. Therefore, the correct answer is A.
26. (d) The correct answer is D. The author conveys this in the last sentence of the penultimate paragraph." Indeed, there were many times when emperors were

weak and clearly failed to enforce rules on a recalcitrant society. What, then, furnished the real limits of state power in traditional China?" A has not been mentioned in the passage. B is an opinion of the West about China's political system, not that of the author. C is incorrect as it is an extreme interpretation of the author's opinion. Also, nothing of the sort is suggested in the passage. Therefore, the correct answer is D.

27. (b) The correct answer is B. The passage is mainly concerned about the questions that come up due to the political situation in China. The author brings up those questions about the sovereign nature of China. Each paragraph asks a separate question about China's political situation. This makes option B convincing. All other options automatically get eliminated. The parliament has not been discussed in the passage, making option A incorrect. No other forms of governments have been discussed in the passage, making option C incorrect. Option D is far-fetched. The passage is not about the best ruler of China.
28. (a) The correct answer is A. The author in the passage poses certain questions in order to get answers to why a certain authorities rule over the constitution; therefore, the tone is of a person who goes into the past and at the same time provokes the readers to deliberate along with him/her. Option B is not the tone for belligerent (attacking) and acerbic (caustic) are negative tones that the arguments and the language of the passage does not suggest. Option C is ruled out as the author is neither sympathising nor is apologetic about anything. Option D is rule out for the author does not indicate their superiority in terms of language, and neither does he belittle the State.
29. (c) The correct answer is C. The first paragraph of the passage contains information about the political circumstances in China over time. The subsequent paragraphs are based on this information. It is therefore safe to say that the paragraph gives background information for the author's content in the subsequent paragraphs. The author does not explain the topic in the first paragraph to clear some misconception in the later paragraphs; therefore, A is incorrect. B is incorrect as the author makes some arguments in the first paragraph that contain both claims and premises. Option D incorrect, as the author does not make any rhetorical statement in the first paragraph. The author provides premises and claims, none of which amount to theatrical or voluble. Therefore, the correct answer is C.
30. (c) The correct answer is C. Options B and C are the synonyms for 'innumerable', but in the context of the passage, the apt is 'countless'. Since the author suggests that one cannot count the number of revolts, usurpations, civil wars, and attempts to establish new dynasties that have taken place. Estimable and calculable distort the meaning of the

sentence, for they convey the opposite meaning to 'innumerable'. 'Infinite' does not provide the exact meaning, as it is more in terms of limitless or endless.

### **SECTION -B : CURRENT AFFAIRS, INCLUDING GENERAL KNOWLEDGE**

31. (c) International adaptation finance flows are 5-10 times lower than required and this gap continues to grow. Finance for adaptation increased to USD 29 billion in 2020, a 4% increase over 2019.
32. (d) Alliance of Small Island States is an intergovernmental organization of low-lying coastal and small island countries. AOSIS was established in 1990, ahead of the Second World Climate Conference. The main purpose of the alliance is to consolidate the voices of Small Island Developing States to address global warming. There are 39 members and 5 observer states.
33. (a) Race To Zero is a global campaign to rally leadership and support from businesses, cities, regions, investors for a healthy, resilient, zero carbon recovery that prevents future threats, creates decent jobs, and unlocks inclusive, sustainable growth. It mobilizes a coalition of leading net-zero initiatives, representing 11,309 non-State actors including 8,307 companies, 595 financial institutions, 1,136 cities, 52 states and regions, 1,125 educational institutions and 65 healthcare institutions (as of September 2022). These 'real economy' actors join the largest-ever alliance committed to achieving net zero carbon emissions by 2050 at the latest. Led by the High-Level Champions – Mahmoud Mohieldin and Nigel Topping – Race to Zero mobilizes actors outside of national governments to join the Climate Ambition Alliance, which was launched at the UNSG's Climate Action Summit 2019 by the President of Chile, Sebastián Piñera.
34. (c) Last year's UN talks in Glasgow at COP26 saw the end of discussions on how climate action should take place under the "rulebook" on the 2015 Paris Agreement. At COP27, the Egyptian presidency aimed to shift the focus to action on the ground. It was dubbed to be the 'implementation COP'. By the end of COP27, developed countries still had not delivered the US\$100bn a year they had promised in 2009. In addition, some agenda items on future finance arrangements also had not been delivered, despite an agreement at the G20 to "urgently scale up mitigation and adaptation ambition". COP27 presidency launched the Food and Agriculture for Sustainable Transformation (FAST) initiative, to improve the quantity and quality of climate finance contributions aimed at transforming agriculture by 2030, to be led by the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation. There were 636 lobbyists from the oil and gas industries registered at COP27, higher than



- the 503 at COP26, which already outnumbered the delegation of any single country. These figures show the growing influence of oil and gas interests at the climate talks.
35. (d) As per India's NDC, India is trying to reach net-zero by the year 2070.
  36. (a) From 2022 onwards, 3rd November will be celebrated as 'The International Day for Biosphere Reserves'. This is the first time that this day is being observed.
  37. (c) A biosphere reserve is a term given to an area for the conservation of the resources of the biosphere and the improvement of the relationship between man and the environment. Option (c) is actually a feature of National Parks. A biosphere reserve is internationally recognized within the framework of UNESCO's Man and Biosphere (MAB) program and nominated by national governments.
  38. (a) The World Network of Biosphere Reserves (WNBR) was formed in 1971, as a backbone for biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration, and living in harmony with nature.
  39. (c) Biosphere Reserves in India are defined as the widespread areas of biodiversity in which flora and fauna are protected. There are a total of 18 Biosphere Reserves in India, and 12 are a part of the UNESCO List of Man & Biosphere Reserves Programme. Biosphere Reserves are areas of coastal and terrestrial or marine ecosystems or their amalgamation.
  40. (d) In South Asia, over 30 biosphere reserves have been established. The first one was the Hurulu Biosphere Reserve, in Sri Lanka, with 25,500 hectares of tropical dry evergreen forest. In India, the first biosphere reserve was designated by UNESCO in 2000, namely, the blue mountains of the Nilgiris stretching over Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala. India's network of reserves has gone from strength to strength. All biosphere reserves are internationally recognised sites on land, at the coast, or in the oceans. Governments alone decide which areas to nominate. Before approval by UNESCO, the sites are externally examined. If approved, they will be managed based on a plan, reinforced by credibility checks while remaining under the sovereignty of their national government.
  41. (c) India adds 11 more wetlands to the list of Ramsar sites to make total 75 Ramsar sites covering an area of 13,26,677 ha in the country in the 75th year of Independence.
  42. (d) The first biosphere reserve in India was the blue mountains of the Nilgiris stretching over 3 states - Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala. The largest biosphere reserve is the Gulf of Kachchh (Gujarat) and the smallest is Dibru-Saikhowa (Assam). The highest number of reserves are in Europe and North America followed by Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa and Arab states.
  43. (d) International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has defined Wildlife Sanctuary as a Category IV type of protected areas.
  44. (c) As per the 'India State of Forest Report 2021', the total forest and tree cover of the country is 80.9 million hectare which is 24.62 percent of the geographical area of the country. As compared to the assessment of 2019, there is an increase of 2,261 sq km in the total forest and tree cover of the country.
  45. (d) The Haliday Island Wildlife Sanctuary, rich with flora and fauna, has shrunk from 595 hectares to 4 hectares since 1976, as per research conducted by the environmental law group LIFE. No action plan is in place for the retrieval and reclamation of the Haliday Island Wildlife Sanctuary, located in the middle of the Matla River in West Bengal's South 24 Parganas district, which has shrunk to less than 1% of its original size in the last more than 40 years.
  46. (d) The report assessed each species on 12 specific climate risk factors depending on two different future scenarios — one with lower emissions and one with higher emissions.
  47. (a) In the high emissions scenario, the global average ocean temperature will increase by 3-5 degrees Celsius by 2100. Under this scenario, almost 90 % of the 25,000 species are at a "high" or "critical" climate risk. The average species is at risk across 85 % of its geographic range.
  48. (c) The risk is highest in the subtropical and tropical ecosystems that tend to be biodiversity hotspots and in nearshore ecosystems that support 96 per cent of the global fish catch.
  49. (d) With the launch of the unique ocean mission 'Samudrayaan' in October 2021, India joined the elite club of nations such as the US, Russia, Japan, France, and China to have niche technology and vehicles to carry out subsea activities.
  50. (d) Samudrayaan Mission is aimed to develop a self-propelled manned submersible to carry three human beings to a water depth of 6,000 meters in the ocean with a suite of scientific sensors and tools for deep ocean exploration. It has an endurance of 12 hours of operational period and 96 hours in case of emergency.
  51. (b) For India, there lies a unique maritime position, a 7517 km long coastline, which is home to nine coastal states and 1,382 islands.
  52. (c) The Ministry of Earth Sciences is finalizing the National Policy on Blue Economy for the country. A draft policy framework on India's Blue Economy has been prepared. The draft Blue Economy policy framework envisages the optimal utilization of all sectors of the maritime domain, (living, non-living resources, tourism, ocean energy, etc.) for sustainable development of coastal areas. This policy document contains key recommendations on National Accounting Framework for Blue Economy and Ocean Governance, Coastal Marine Spatial

Planning and Tourism Priority, Marine Fisheries, Aquaculture and Fish Processing, Manufacturing, Emerging Industries, Trade, Technology, Services and Skill Development, Logistics, Infrastructure and Shipping, Coastal and Deep-Sea Mining and Offshore Energy and Security, Strategic Dimensions and International Engagement. There is no activity with the theme 'Swachh Prithvi, Swachh Sagar', however, an activity with the theme 'Swachh Sagar, Surakshit Sagar' is being implemented. This is a 75 days long coastal clean-up campaign for cleaning of at least 75 beaches along the coastal districts which started on 05th July 2022 and will culminate on 17th September 2022 the 'International Coastal Clean Up Day'. The activity is being organized by MoES jointly with Indian Coast Guard, MoEF& CC, MoYAS, NDMA, Paryavaran Sanrakshan Gatividhi and Government Departments, volunteer organizations, public and students.

53. (c) According to the draft policy, the blue economy is one of the ten core dimensions for national growth. It dwells on policies across several key sectors to achieve the holistic development of India's economy.

The government in Budget 2019 had presented its 10-point agenda that sees India a \$5-trillion economy in next five years and \$10-trillion 8 years after.

1. Physical & Social Infrastructure
2. Digital India
3. Energy security & Pollution control
4. Expanding rural industrialisation
5. Clean Rivers
6. Blue Economy
7. Space Programme
8. Food self sufficiency
9. A healthy India
10. Minimum government, maximum governance

54. (b) The 22nd Summit of SCO took place at Samarkand, Uzbekistan.

55. (d) The SCO member states include Russia, China, Central Asian Republics of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan, along with India and Pakistan. While Turkmenistan is not a member due to its policy of neutrality, it continues to be a permanent invitee. The organisation also has several observer states such as Afghanistan, Belarus and Mongolia, apart from dialogue partners such as Nepal, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Sri Lanka, amongst others.

56. (c) Prime Minister Narendra Modi highlighted the importance of robust connectivity, food security, resilient supply chains and enhanced regional cooperation and trust. He held bilateral meetings with Uzbek President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, Russian President Vladimir Putin, Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan, and Iranian President Ebrahim Raisi. Samarkand, Uzbekistan's cultural capital,

hosted the annual Summit this year. The major highlight of the Summit was the nomination of Varanasi as the first SCO Tourism and Cultural Capital (2022–23). The organisation also welcomed Maldives, Myanmar, United Arab Emirates, and Bahrain as dialogue partners.

57. (b) Belarus's initiation of permanent membership also took place during this summit.

58. (a) The SCO's predecessor, the Shanghai Five Organisation, established in 1995, initially consisted of Russia, China, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan. Its primary purpose was to settle border disputes between China and the Central Asian Republics. Russia was a part of this organisation mainly due to its strong influence on the former Soviet states. With the addition of Uzbekistan, the Shanghai Five morphed into the SCO in 2001. Since inception, SCO's first expansion took place in 2017, with the inclusion of India and Pakistan as permanent members.

Last year the meeting was held at Dushanbe. The present Summit was a 2-days affair.

59. (b) The group is due to expand further with incorporation of Iran as a permanent member in 2023.

60. (b) India's outreach to SCO is anchored in SECURE: Security of Citizens, Economic Development for all, Connecting the Region, Uniting the People, Respect for Sovereignty and Integrity, and Environmental Protection.

61. (b) Several world leaders have descended or would turn up in Glasgow for the 26th Conference of Parties (CoP26) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, starting November 1, 2021. The prime minister euphemistically termed his scheme as 'Panchamrita' meaning the 'five ambrosia'. 'Panchamrita' is a traditional method of mixing five natural foods — milk, ghee, curd, honey and jaggery. These are used in Hindu and Jain worship rituals. It is also used as a technique in Ayurveda. Modi's 'Panchamrita' promises include:

- India will get its non-fossil energy capacity to 500 gigawatt by 2030
- India will meet 50 per cent of its energy requirements till 2030 with renewable energy
- India will reduce its projected carbon emission by one billion tonnes by 2030
- India will reduce the carbon intensity of its economy by 45 per cent by 2030
- India will achieve net zero by 2070

62. (d) The Net Zero target by 2030 by Indian Railways alone will lead to a reduction of emissions by 60 million tonnes annually. Earlier, India submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to UNFCCC on October 2, 2015. The 2015 NDC comprised eight goals; three of these have quantitative targets upto 2030 namely, cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil

sources to reach 40%; reduce the emissions intensity of GDP by 33 to 35 percent compared to 2005 levels and creation of additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent through additional forest and tree cover. As per the updated NDC, India now stands committed to reduce Emissions Intensity of its GDP by 45 percent by 2030, from 2005 level and achieve about 50 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030.

63. (c) [ Some of the other measures on climate action announced in the budget are:  
 I) Additional funding under the Performance-Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for the production of high-efficiency solar modules.  
 II) Battery swapping policy. ]
64. (a) Union Minister for Finance & Corporate Affairs has approved the final Sovereign Green Bonds Framework of India for mobilizing resources for green projects.
65. (c) The issuance of green bonds, which are intended to raise funds for public sector projects to help in reducing carbon intensity of the economy, will be for Rs 16,000 crore in the second half of this financial year.

### SECTION – C: LEGAL REASONING

66. (a) The correct answer is (a). A trademark is similar if they are of such a character to prevent one design from being mistaken for the other. It would be enough if the disputed mark has such an overall similarity to the registered mark as it is likely to deceive a person usually dealing with one to accept the other if offered to him. In the present case, the other company has used a similar mascot as the one used by Jamul which is evidently given in the passage. A similar mascot, with which the brand Jamul is usually associated, is likely to deceive any prudent person to mistake the other brand for Amul. Therefore, there is a trademark infringement in the present case, and Jamul should file a suit against the other company.
- (b) is incorrect as a trademark means a mark capable of graphical representation and which is capable of distinguishing goods and services owned by one person from those of others in the market. In the present case, the mascot was used in a pictorial form which was a graphical representation, and as the facts state the mascot was easily associated with the brand Jamul and thus distinguished its products in the market. (c) is incorrect as, if the sales are going down meaning that the people are mistaking other brands for theirs, then in such a case Jamul should file a case. (d) is incorrect as it is not given in the passage that the infringer must be substantially in the similar market.

67. (b) The correct answer is (b). As per Section 2(zb) of the Trademark Act, 1999 a trademark means a mark capable of graphical representation and which is capable of distinguishing goods and services owned by one person from those of others in the market. In the light of the same, if MDH establishes that the said term 'chat masala' does not distinguish, Everest's products from others in the market then it can be established that Everest does not own the trademark for the said term. This has been given in (b), which is the correct answer.
- (a) is incorrect as MDH being a new brand, and Everest using it from earlier is not a determinant of anything the question demands and thus it is incorrect. (c) is incorrect as the term being used in households is not relevant, instead whether the term is one which distinguishes the products of one person from that of another, which is not the matter in the present case. (d) is incorrect as it favours Everest instead of MDH, which would apparently wouldn't be the best argument for MDH.
68. (d) The correct answer is (d). A trademark is similar if they are of such a character to prevent one design from being mistaken for the other. It would be enough if the disputed mark has such an overall similarity to the registered mark as it is likely to deceive a person usually dealing with one to accept the other if offered to him. In the present case, the names of both the products are not similar, while one is Foodgram, and the other is Instagram. Moreover, there is no apparent likeness that people can confuse one with the other as both are not in a similar market. For the given reasons, we can conclude that Facebook has not violated Foodgram's trademark. Hence, both options (a) and (c) are correct. Further, (b) is also evidently incorrect for the said reasons.
69. (c) The correct answer is (c). To constitute trademark violation it is to be seen that a company is using a deceptively similar trademark to another one, which distinguishes the products of the latter company. However, in the present case, the defendant is a company that is apparently distinguished by the name of the ointment, which can be concluded from its global sale. Moreover, there is no conclusive evidence of Fastcure's name enjoying such distinguished recognition by the people buying it.
- (a) is incorrect as the time period for which both the products are using the term might have an effect on whether it is distinguished or not, but as per the passage, this is no direct determinant of the same. (b) is incorrect for the same reasons as stated above that even if both the names are deceptively same it is not the case that Emami is violating Fastcure's trademark. (d) is incorrect as it makes a point that cannot be deduced from the passage and is thus irrelevant to the question asked.
70. (a) The correct answer is (a). I, II, and IV are evidently correct from the passage. III is incorrect because the

passage does not mention anything about the burden of proof, and since it cannot be deduced from the passage it is incorrect.

71. (c) The correct answer is (c). Right to property includes any proprietary/ hereditary interest in the right of management of a religious endowment, as well as anything acquired by inheritance. Further, in the absence of any proceedings for acquisition or for purchase, no land belonging to the Trust could be vested in the State. In the present factual situation, the land belongs to the trust established by Vipin and thus the State has no right over the property in the absence of any acquisition proceedings.

Option (a) is incorrect because the officials stated that "the land is now government property" which means that the state has acquired the land. Moreover, the property was in the trust's name established by Vipin and the obligation of the State to pay compensation to a person who is deprived of his property is inbuilt into Article 300A. Statutory authorities are bound to pay adequate compensation. Option (b) is incorrect because it presents an argument that cannot be reasonably deduced from the given set of facts or the above-mentioned passage.

Option (d) is incorrect because even though State can take or control the property of the owner for the benefit of the public but they are still obligated to initiate acquisition proceedings and to pay adequate compensation for such acquisition of property.

72. (d) The correct answer is (d). Paying reasonable compensation is one of the essential requirements that give the state the power to acquire any property for the public interest. The state cannot say that no compensation shall be paid. In the present circumstances, State authorities have to pay compensation to Preeta.

Option (a) is incorrect because even though the land has been acquired by the State in the public interest and not for any private interest, the State is still obligated to pay reasonable compensation to the people whose lands have been so acquired.

Option (b) is incorrect because even if Preeta had surrendered her land voluntarily for the construction of the hospital, then also the State would be obligated to pay reasonable compensation to her and all the other villagers.

Option (c) is incorrect because even though the construction of the hospital was for the public interest and the villagers voluntarily step up for their contribution, the State is still legally required to pay them a reasonable compensation for their land.

73. (b) The correct answer is (b). Article 300A embodies the doctrine of eminent domain which comprises the possession of the property in the public interest. In the present case, land has not been acquired for a public purpose and thus the land cannot be acquired by the State.

Option (a) is incorrect because even if Ketan was informed about the purpose of the acquisition of land prior to such acquisition, the State would still not be legally entitled to acquire any property for private use.

Option (c) is incorrect because even though Ketan was not forced to give up his land and he voluntarily surrendered the land to the State, the land was still used for private use by the relatives of the Collector which makes the acquisition illegal.

Option (d) is incorrect because even though the compensation has been paid to Ketan and imparting education is an act in the public interest but this was done for the benefit of a private party and not for public purpose.

74. (d) The correct answer is (d). A writ petition under Article 32 can be filed only upon infringement of fundamental rights by the State. The right to property is just a constitutional right and not a fundamental right and thus its violation does not attract Article 32.

Option (a) is incorrect because even if there is any infringement of Jagtaap's right to property, it is a constitutional right and not a fundamental right. Therefore, the Supreme Court should not allow the petition filed under Article 32.

Option (b) is incorrect because even though the argument presented is correct but to decide if the SC should allow the petition filed under Article 32 or not, the argument cannot be relied upon.

Option (c) is incorrect because in order to decide if the SC should allow the petition filed under Article 32 or not, the breach of a fundamental right has to be proved. However, in the present situation, the right to property is only a constitutional right.

75. (c) The correct answer is (c). As the establishment of the project was in the public interest even if not necessarily in the interest of the local people, also compensation has been paid to the owners of the property who surrendered the land. Therefore, the contention that acquisition is not in the public interest does not sustain.

Option (a) is incorrect because even if the electricity produced in the power plant is used for the benefit of the people of Jihar State, it is still in the public interest.

Option (b) is incorrect because even if constructing dams submerges biodiversity to some extent, the plant was still established for the benefit of the people to meet their necessary electricity requirements.

Option (d) is incorrect because even if the acquisition does not harm anyone and substantial compensation was also paid to the locals for their land, if the land is used for the private purpose it would not be a public purpose anymore.

76. (a) The correct answer is (a). Statement A is incorrect because the right to property is a constitutional right and a human right.



It includes any proprietary/ hereditary interest in the right of management of a religious endowment, as well as anything acquired by inheritance.

Statement B is correct because Article 300A embodies the doctrine of eminent domain which comprises two parts, (i) possession of the property in the public interest; and (ii) payment of reasonable compensation.

Statement C is correct because When, however, a State so acts it is obliged to compensate the injury by making just compensation.

Statement D is incorrect because The executive cannot deprive a person of his property without specific legal authority, which can be established in a court of law.

77. (c) Option C is the correct answer because as per the passage the NDPS Act excludes seeds and leaves when not accompanied by the fruiting tops. Therefore carrying merely the seeds of the cannabis plant is not punishable under the Act. In the instant case, Shyam was merely carrying the seeds of the plant and hence the act is not covered under the purview of the Act, and thus not punishable. So, Option C is correct, and Option A incorrect. Option B is incorrect because as mentioned in the passage carrying any amount of seeds of the cannabis plant is not punishable under the Act. Therefore, Shyam cannot be governed by the stipulated section 20 of the NDPS Act. Option D is the incorrect answer because the use of seeds of the plant, in general, is not prohibited. Hence, it does not matter what amount Shyam was carrying.

78. (c) Option C is the correct answer because as per the passage the NDPS Act defines cannabis (hemp) as a narcotic drug. Consequently, charas, ganja (a form of cannabis), and any mixture with or without any neutral material, of any of the above two forms of cannabis or any drink prepared therefrom qualifies as a narcotic drug, and its use is prohibited. Therefore, using charas in any form i.e. even mixing it with any neutral drink is prohibited. In the instance case, charas was used by mixing it with a neutral drink and therefore this amounts to a prohibited activity and hence Ben and his friends will be held liable for the same. Thus, option C is correct and option B is not.

Option A is not correct because as per the passage the NDPS Act defines cannabis (hemp) as a narcotic drug. Consequently, charas, ganja (a form of cannabis), and any mixture with or without any neutral material, of any of the above two forms of cannabis or any drink prepared therefrom qualifies as a narcotic drug, and its use is prohibited. Herein, it is clearly mentioned that the act prohibits the mere use of narcotic drugs such as charas and ganja. In the instant case since Ben and his friends were involved in the usage of the prohibited drugs, they shall be held liable for acting in contravention of the provisions of the Act. Option D is incorrect because

as per the passage the NDPS Act excludes seeds and leaves when not accompanied by the tops. Bhang, made with the leaves of the plant, is not mentioned in the NDPS. It is also stated in the passage that the Karnataka High Court observed that the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act does not mention bhang as a prohibited drug. Bhang is the edible preparation made from the leaves of the cannabis plant, often incorporated into drinks such as thandai and lassi, along with various foods. Hence, usage of bhang in any form as such is not prohibited.

79. (b) Option B is the correct answer because as per the passage a special provision the Act states that the government “may allow cultivation of any cannabis plant for industrial purposes only for obtaining fibre or seed or for horticultural purposes”. Section 20 of the NDPS Act lays out the punishment for the production, manufacture, sale, purchase, import, and inter-state export of cannabis, as defined in the Act. Thus, in general, any kind of production or manufacture of cannabis is punishable under the Act. The exception to the same is that it may be allowed by the government for industrial and other listed out purposes. In the instant case, there is no specific mention of whether the government has permitted the production of cannabis for industrial purposes. Therefore, the general rule of prohibition of production will apply as an exception to any situation is deemed applicable only when it is explicitly done, herein the act calls for the come out to do an explicit act otherwise the general rule will apply. Hence, Rahul will be held liable. So, option B is correct, and options A and D are not. Option C is incorrect because it is beyond the terms of reference of the facts and hence cannot be the correct answer.

80. (b) Option B is the correct answer because as per the passage a special provision the Act states that the government “may allow cultivation of any cannabis plant for industrial purposes only for obtaining fibre or seed or for horticultural purposes”. Section 20 of the NDPS Act lays out the punishment for the production, manufacture, sale, purchase, import, and inter-state export of cannabis, as defined in the Act. Thus, in general, any kind of production or manufacture of cannabis is punishable under the Act. The exception to the same is that it can be allowed by the government for any specific purpose which is mentioned in the provision. In the instant case, the government allowed the cultivation of cannabis for the purpose of obtaining leaves and seeds only. It did not do so for using the tops of the plant and hence his act will be deemed to be against the provisions of the act. Hence, Rahul will be held liable. So, option B is correct, and options A and D are not. Option C is incorrect because it is beyond the terms of reference of the facts and hence cannot be the correct answer.

81. (d) Option D is the correct answer because as per the passage Section 20 of the NDPS Act lays out the punishment for the production, manufacture, sale, purchase, import, and inter-state export of cannabis, as defined in the Act. When the contravention involves less than a commercial quantity (1 kg charas/hashish or 20kg ganja) but greater than a small quantity (100 g of charas/hashish or 1 kg of ganja), rigorous imprisonment of up to 10 years is prescribed, along with fine which may extend to Rs 1 lakh. In the instant case, Dhamodar was carrying 20 kg of bhang and 200 gms of hashish. Therefore, hashish being the only prohibitive substance and the amount involved is greater than small quantity and less than commercial. Therefore in accordance with Section 20, Dhamodar can be held liable for a punishment of rigorous imprisonment of up to 10 years, along with a fine which may extend to Rs 1 lakh.
82. (a) Option A is the correct answer because as per the passage gun licence applicants in India must be at least 21 years and not convicted of any offence involving violence, of 'unsound mind', or a threat to public safety and peace. Thus, as per the passage, an applicant who has been convicted for an offence involving violence shall be deemed disqualified for availing an arm under the legislation. Not all kinds of penal wrongs shall be deemed a ground for disqualification. In the instance case, the offence of fraud was committed by Niraj and the act did not involve committing of any act of violence. Therefore, he is not disqualified by the operation of this provision. Hence, option A is the correct answer and option C is not. Option B is incorrect because Niraj lives in India and is governed by the provisions of the Arms Act. In the USA an individual as per the passage is allowed to keep a gun for self-defence but not in India. Option D is incorrect because Niraj is a threat to public safety and peace is not provided in the facts given and hence cannot be the most appropriate answer.
83. (b) Option B is the correct answer because as per the passage Gun licence applicants in India must be at least 21 years and not convicted of any offence involving violence, of 'unsound mind', or a threat to public safety and peace. A person wanting to purchase a gun in India has to first make an application to the licensing authority. Upon receiving an application, the licensing authority (i.e., the Home Ministry), asks the officer-in-charge of the nearest police station to submit a report about the applicant after thorough vetting. Therefore, it can be inferred from the passage that the person wanting to buy a gun must make an application to the home ministry and then only can proceed to buy a gun. In the instant case, he immediately went to buy the gun and did so without even making an application, and hence his acquiring of the gun is not appropriate. Thus, even if he did not have any prior antecedents

as well as he met other legal requirements of age and ownership yet not filing an application makes his acquiring of a gun invalid as per law. Therefore, option B is correct, and options A and C are not. D is incorrect because as per the facts Rahul after checking the required marks and name on the arm took it home. Therefore, the facts suggest that the identification mark and other requirements were there. Thus, D cannot be the most appropriate answer.

84. (d) Option D is the correct answer because as per the passage no entity is permitted to sell or transfer any firearm which does not bear the name of the maker and, manufacturer's number or any other visible or stamped identification mark. In the instant case, we see that the gun sold by Shyam only had the name of the manufacturer. And if such a thing is missing in the arm, the entity is not entitled to sell the gun. Therefore, option D is correct and option B is not. Option A while as a statement is individually correct since Raj fulfilled all the requisites from his side, but due to the fact that the gun did not have the manufacturer's number on it, so the transaction cannot be deemed as valid. Option C is incorrect because it is beyond whatever has been provided for in the passage.
85. (c) Option C is the correct answer because as per the passage the Arms Act was amended in 2019 which reduces the number of firearms that an individual can procure from three to two. Thus, prior to 2019, an individual was allowed to own 3 guns after that individual can only acquire two. The current transaction took place in 2020 and hence Raj cannot own another gun. Thus, Option C is correct and not option A. Option B while as a statement is individually correct since Shyam, fulfilled all the requisites from his side, but due to the fact that Raj cannot own another gun as per the amended law, so the transaction cannot be deemed as valid. Option D is incorrect because as per the passage no entity is permitted to sell or transfer any firearm which does not bear the name of the maker, manufacturer's number, or any other visible or stamped identification mark. In the instant case, the gun had all the bearings since the fact states that the gun had the name of the maker and, the manufacturer's number or any other visible or stamped identification mark.
86. (c) Option C is the correct answer because as per the passage No entity is permitted to sell or transfer any firearm which does not bear the name of the maker, manufacturer's number, or any other visible or stamped identification mark. Any act of conversion (such as shortening the barrel of a firearm or converting an imitation firearm into a firearm) or unlawful import-export is punishable with an imprisonment term of seven years, which may extend to life imprisonment and be liable to monetary fines. Therefore, any act of conversion of

the arms makes the person converting such arms liable for punishment. Thus, even if one is a licensed seller such conversion and selling of guns is not permitted. And as mentioned in the passage the punishment is imprisonment of 7 years which is extendable to life imprisonment. Hence, option C is the correct answer and not option A & B. As even if one is a licensed seller he cannot indulge in such conversion. And for doing such conversion punishment ranges from the imprisonment of 7 years to life imprisonment and is not merely of imprisonment of 7 years.

Option D is the incorrect answer because any form of conversion as per the passage is punishable. Merely because the usage of Katta is of common practice that does not make the arm in question a legal one.

87. (b) option A is incorrect as it provides only the half information, Prateek is a young boy he knows what act he is doing and what can be the repercussions of the act which is done by him, no case for negligence makes here as given the main element that is he willingly went to see the match is missing in the given statement and hence option B is correct. Prateek and his father came to see the match by their own will and nobody is responsible for the act done by Prateek. Option C provides more of a suggestive answer rather than based on the reasoning given in the passage that in case a person gives his consent to doing of an act that leads to him getting injured, then even if an injury is caused by the other person, he cannot claim any damages from that person because the act was one for which he voluntarily consented. Option D is incorrect because there is no careless behavior shown by the owner, in fact, Prateek should have been careful on his part, hence, not considered.
88. (a) Option A is correct as in the present case it was not because of his allergy but because of the consumption of expired products as Rajat suffered food poisoning. Option B says that Rajat came by his own consent nobody forced him to go to Moonbucks he should be careful while having the dish, he cannot ask for compensation is incorrect as Moonbucks was negligent in doing their work which made Rajat ill. Option C, Moonbucks and Rajat both are at fault, they both did not keep reasonable care on their parts so Rajat cannot claim for compensation is incorrect because in the fact mention it is said that Rajat is allergic to Irish coffee beans, not the milk, from he got food poisoning. Option D is incorrect because Rajat got food poisoning due to expired milk and he is not at fault.
89. (a) option A is correct as Sejal's consent is obtained by fraud. As ram did tell it is salt, hence he cannot take the defence of volenti-non-fit-injuria. ram did not tell Sejal about the drug even after she asked about the mixture and she gave consent for supplying salt not the drug, option B is incorrect as Sejal asked

about the product, hence she was not negligent on her part and extend reasonable care, option C is not correct as misrepresentation has not been made the context of the passage given, option D is incorrect and not considered as misrepresentation is not been referred to either in facts or in the passage.

90. (d) Option A is incorrect as Mr. Harry was careful with clothes because it is mentioned in the facts that he kept them in the safest place taking all reasonable care one could. Option B is not correct as though it rightly mentions that Mr. Harry is not liable, moreover Option D gives a better argument as In case a person gives his consent to doing of an act that leads to him getting injured, then even if an injury is caused by the other person, he cannot claim any damages from that person because the act was one for which he voluntarily consented. Option C is not correct as Harry's material was not affected by rain is an assumption and was not addressed in the facts.
91. (d) Option A, is incorrect as they are not negligent on their part they kept the safety measures. It is clear that it was the plaintiff who despite reading the caution sign entered the ride anyway. Option B is partly correct but does not give an appropriate explanation in the light of principle given that states that In case a person gives his consent to doing of an act which leads to him getting injured, then even if an injury is caused by the other person, he cannot claim any damages from that person because the act was one for which he voluntarily consented hence, option D is the correct answer. Option C is a factually based answer and nothing of such is mentioned in the passage as well as facts.
92. (d) D is the correct answer as the passage mentions that a damages claim can only be brought after the breach of the contract thus option D cannot be concluded from the statement. A is wrong because even though indemnity promises to save the other from loss caused to him by the conduct of the promisor himself, or by the conduct of any other person, Option A clearly mentions that X will only indemnify Y when he is the one driving. When Y's servant crashes the car, X is under no obligation to indemnify Y as he was not the one driving the car. Option B is clearly mentioned in Section 73 in the passage and can be concluded from the same. Option C is the definition of Damages and can be concluded from Section 74.
93. (c) Option C is the correct answer as when a person is indemnified he will never make a profit or a loss out of it, he will be restored to his original position, whereas in case of monetary damages, award may be awarded more than the actual loss occurred or less than the actual loss occurred **and not the other way around**. Option B and Option D are directly mentioned in the passage and are the correct difference between indemnity and damages. Option

- A is incorrect answer because it is also explicitly mentioned in the passage.
94. (c) C is the correct answer because the contract of indemnity is an actionable claim provided it is not against public policy or unlawful to be valid. The passage also states that Indemnity is an undertaking to make good monetary or other loss that may be caused due to damage because of legal acts. A is incorrect because if the act was legal then A would have been liable to indemnify B but in this case, it was illegal and A is not liable to indemnify him. There is no mention of options B and D in the passage thus they stand incorrect.
95. (b) Option B is the correct answer because there was a contract of indemnity between A and B that if the publication of an article has any consequences then the damages will be borne by A. Option A is wrong as it is nowhere mentioned in the facts that it was an illegal act. Option C is invalid because the contract was just between A and B. D is incorrect because it makes B liable for the damages caused; which might be true but not in the given case because the question is with respect to the indemnity contract which is between A and B.
96. (d) As per the passage, When a person performs an act at the request of another, and the conduct is not inherently tortious to the knowledge of the person performing it, and the act injures the rights of a third person, the person performing the act is entitled to an indemnification from the person who requested that it be done. Option A is incorrect as the reasoning given is factual based. Option D is the right answer because the plaintiff acted on the instructions of the defendant, whom she believed to be owner of the ring. Since she was not the owner, she had to indemnify the plaintiff. Thus, option b is incorrect because of the reasoning is fact based whereas reasoning of option D is both principal and fact based. Option c is incorrect because the plaintiff had no inherent duty to check whether he was the owner of the ring
97. (b) The right answer is B because, according to Section 378, the taker of the property must intend to harm another person by making an unjustifiable benefit for them. It must be dishonest. It cannot be stated that K had an ulterior motive in the matter at hand because he was on his way to the police station and was also asking passersby for information. For the same reason, option C is incorrect. A is not the right answer because it provides a vague justification. An emergency cannot be said to not exist following a minor attack. D is not the right answer because it detours from the question and proposes a different course of action.
98. (b) The correct answer is B since the passage states that it would still be considered theft if someone **temporarily** took possession of any movable object with the aim to return it later. A is not the right answer because it is stated explicitly at the start of the passage. Since it is mentioned in point (3), option C is incorrect. Additionally, as it is referenced in point (4) of the passage, option D is also incorrect.
99. (a) The right answer is A since it doesn't matter when M took the jacket as long as it was done so with F's knowledge and consent. Because Y did not obtain X's permission before taking the marker, option B is incorrect. It doesn't matter if he gave it back to him the next day because taking isn't always permanent in theft. The reason why C is the incorrect answer is that it does not imply that if T did not utilize the chips, it granted Q permission to take them. Q is accountable for theft as long as he took the chips without T's permission. D is not the right answer because V did not obtain R's permission before taking the bike keys. He will therefore be held directly accountable for theft.
100. (b) The right answer is B since, according to the passage, the intention is a crucial component of committing theft. It must be dishonest. S shall not be held accountable for theft as there was no evidence of dishonest intent on her behalf. Since lack of consent is not the only factor that makes someone accountable for theft, option A is incorrect. For the same reason, option C is incorrect. Because it only mentions one ingredient, option D is incorrect. B is therefore a better option when compared to D.
101. (c) The correct answer is C since the passage indicates that there must be a dishonest intention to take property. Since it is clear from the circumstances that there was no theft in the matter at hand, W cannot be held accountable. D is incorrect because of the same factor. Even though it is true, option A is incorrect because it lacks the essential dishonest motive. B is not the right answer because texting alone is insufficient. There must be valid consent.
102. (c) The correct answer is option C. As the passage suggests in para two, the perception of the judicial system in the eyes of the common people is of utmost importance. Whoever with wrongful intention tries to degrade it, will be guilty of contempt. Option A is not correct as because firstly, Freedom of Speech and Expression is subject to reasonable restrictions and the second tweet in the given facts is not an opinion but a personal comment on a sitting Chief Justice. Option B is not correct as the committal of the offense is not determined by the opinion of the Judges who are not a party to it. Option D is not correct because there are other essentials apart from this to establish the offense of contempt.
103. (a) Option A is the correct answer here as Tom didn't intend to publish it in the newspaper. It was meant for a closed circle of people who were associated with it. Moreover, nothing has been said in respect to the judicial system. Option D is though close but is not correct as the reasoning given is factual based moreover there was nothing scandalizing in the



article so circulated. Option B is not correct as the passage states that Criminal contempt broadly deals with disrespecting legal authorities and trying to degrade the authority of the court. Here the statements state otherwise as it states that criminal contempt is related to the judicial system. Thus, not correct. Option C is not correct as the passage states that While freedom of speech is an essential fundamental right but at the same time, it is also important to uphold the dignity of the judiciary. Hence, article 19 is subject to some reasonable restriction.

104. (d) Option D is correct as allegations made questioning the ability, integrity, and dignity of the sitting Judges of the country is an attack on the institution. Option A is not correct as it is beyond the terms of the facts given, moreover, it cannot be assumed that because the imputations were true and classified as a fair criticism of the judges, which is permitted. Option B is a factual-based answer though stating correct facts but option D here goes with the reasoning that such statements will amount to contempt as allegations lowers the impression of the courts in the public eye. Option C is not correct as the statement given is a suggestive answer having no backup from the given facts or the principles given in the passage.
105. (a) Clearly the act of the comedian amounts to contempt, wherein he directly targets his statement at the court and made some ruthless comments about the judicial system. Thus, option A is correct. Option B though correct but showing no remorse cannot be made a reason to make someone guilty of contempt, it deals with disrespecting legal authorities and trying to degrade the authority of the court, obstructing or trying to obstruct the administration of justice, or impeding the course of judicial proceedings. Option C again is a correct statement but the reasoning given is not consistent with the passage given, therefore option A is correct. Option D is not correct as his statement degrades the authority of the court.

#### SECTION - D : LOGICAL REASONING

106. (a) The passage states that business of court is to deliver justice, and the misperception that its business is to discover the truth. Both are not aligned. The court's business is to ascertain the truth behind the claims made by both sides in terms of its validity. The discovery of truth is rare case used as a facilitator when the court believes that such discovery is particularly sought by the appellant. Option (b) is ruled out as it goes beyond the scope of the passage. Option (c) is incomplete as a conclusion. On basis of the opening line of the passage, option (a) is the correct answer.
- Option (d) is a judgement not a fact supported in the passage.
- Hence, option (a) is the only correct answer.

107. (a) The opening sentence of the passage helps identify the target audience of the passage. Here, the author says that 'layman' considers courts as a place to find truth, but it is not correct. It is only a fallacy. He has explained this at length in the passage. So, option (a) is the logical answer.
- Lawyers and judges is incorrect, for they would already be aware of what constitutes justice. Thus, options (b) and (c) are incorrect.
- Option (d) is irrational. The author does not look to appease the critics of the justice system in the passage.
108. (d) Option B is incorrect, it entails extremity. Refer to the lines, 'It often happens, from the imperfection of evidence, or the withholding of it, sometimes by the party in whose favour it would tell if presented, that an adjudication has to be made which is not, and is known not to be, the whole truth of the matter' Option (b) is not correct.
- Option (a) is a wrong assumption. It is against the working of a court. It is something that a layman assumes.
- Option (c) is not based on the passage. It does not find a supporting fact from the passage to assume so. Refer to the lines, 'yet if the decision has been in accordance with the available evidence and with the law, justice will have been fairly done.' The author says that a decision is fairly arrived if it takes into account all the claims and assertions made in the court, and if the court finds those assertions lawful; therefore, option (d) is the basis of the arguments provided by the author concerning the justice delivered by the court. Option (d) is a correct assumption.
109. (d) The prime purpose of the author in the passage is to make his readers understand that courts do not work with an aim to establish any independent truth but they are aimed at carrying a fair trial on basis of evidence, however, imperfect. So, option (d) correctly understands the prime purpose of the passage.
- Hence, option (d) is the correct answer. Options (a), (b) and (c) do not indicate the purpose of the passage. The author does not highlight the problems of justice system; neither does the author discourage the litigants to approach courts nor to mark the inefficiency of the justice system.
110. (c) The primary purpose of the author in the passage is to make his readers understand that courts do not work with an aim to establish any independent truth but they are aimed at carrying a fair trial on basis of evidence, however, imperfect. It means that the justice is considered fair if it meets the evidences, and upon judging the evidence to be lawful; hence, option C, which talks otherwise that truth should be the fundamental objective of adjudicative processes based on the findings of substantive truth which is different from the legal truth will weaken the author's contention.

Option (a) strengthens the passage by saying that the degree of truth-formality changes upon the evidences presented. It rarely works on the discovery of the truth.

Option (b) Is a verbatim statement from the passage. It is ruled out.

Option (d) is incorrect, as it neither strengthens nor weakens the claims made by the author in the passage. It is unrelated to the context.

Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

111. (b) The author has started the passage with the information that a number of companies are laying off their employees in large numbers. He links this sudden decision with the change in market scenario post Covid. The sudden demand has gone the non-rational high valuations of the companies based on online business or advertisement revenues during corona have gone. The author called this layoff as part of adaptation to new development in market. So, in a way he is rationalising the layoffs. Hence, option (b) gives us the main purpose of the author.

Option (a) is incorrect as the author is not limited to only highlighting the layoffs; he highlighted the changing business environment of layoffs as well.

Option (c) is not correct as it is not supported by the passage.

Option (d) is not the intention of the author in the passage. In fact, the author looks to justify the layoffs.

112. (c) Refer to the lines, 'Covid pandemic boosted technology companies, as most parts of the world were locked down and physical movement was restricted. This led to huge growth and sky-high valuations. As long as the restrictions were in place, tech companies got a black swan boost and hired in huge numbers to address this sudden market opportunity. It is evident in the passage that for technological companies, Covid restrictions proved to be beneficial. Their income increased manifolds. Option (c) is the correct answer.

Option (a) is not supported in the passage. It can be understood from the passage that revenue of some companies increased during Corona, so it is incorrect to generalise that Corona dampened the spirits of complete business community. Option (b) is also not correct. It cannot be the assumption of the passage, as the arguments are not supported by the passage.

Option (d) cannot be certified from the passage as the data given in the passage is not sufficient to assume so.

113. (c) Option (d) is not an inference that coincides with the passage information. The passage has captured the changing business needs that reflected after COVID. The correct inference would be adaptability of businesses to survive and generate revenues.

Option (b) is not a correct inference as some companies might achieve new peaks depending on their new business models.

Option (c) is the correct answer. It can be seen in the passage that temporary model of online products and advertisement-based revenues soared during the corona period but as the corona receded, the revenues began to fall. The author recommends that companies should look for a permanent model of revenue based on innovation. Thus, it can be inferred that temporary models cannot provide permanent revenues.

Option (a) is far-fetched inference, and does not find support in the passage.

114. (d) The author has not discussed the effects of pandemic in detail. So, option (c) can be discarded.

The author is not concerned about the volatility of markets or increased unemployment rates as stated in the options (a) and (b), but he is mainly concerned about the ability of businesses to sustain in the new environment without adapting to the new scenarios. We can find the concern of the author in the lines- 'Those who can adapt quickly to newer realities of a global economy growing at a slower pace or contracting, higher inflation, lower spending capacity and ability to navigate rising geo-political risks will emerge winners. In comparison, those who have been either dependent on mainly online advertising or selling digital-only goods or failed to adapt to newer market realities, are likely to face more challenges'.

Option (d) is the correct answer.

115. (a) The Covid effect created thousands of job opportunities, however temporary in nature. It can be assumed easily that all those companies that employed workforce during that period because of high demand would not have employed. It is clear from the fact that post Covid, there are layoff of the workers. So, option (a) is the correct assumption.

Option (b) is not logical. This is a conclusion that can be derived for post Covid, not if Covid hadn't taken place.

Option (c) is not a confirmation as there is no special reason mentioned for it in the passage.

Option (d) is not recommended by the author. Rather he is against it.

116. (a) The author gives a critical message in the passage. He has strong conviction that average citizens are not convinced on the effectiveness of conservative measures. They will resist any move of government to go forward with this approach. Hence, the newly appointed PM has to convince public about the necessity of this bitter pill. Option (d) is the correct answer.

Option (a) is vague and in parts untrue. . The social austerity has not been discussed. The passage talks about economic austerity.

Option (b) is the supporting statement not the main point.

- Option (c) is not suggested in the passage.
117. (c) Tory's policies refer to the conservatism leading to tax cuts and regulations. Reduced spending can also be a measure in the Tory economics, but it does not encourage free markets and free trades. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.
118. (c) Option (a) is incorrect as opposition parties are always expected to oppose the steps taken by the current regime.  
 Option (b) is not suggested in the passage. Even if media had lost its image in previous government, it cannot directly impact Sunak's image as a PM.  
 Option (c) gives a strong reason to weaken faith in the Rishi Sunak. If he was in favour of capitalistic policies earlier, his decision for conservative austerity can be resisted and questioned by public.  
 Option (d) does not add any vital information that already has been shared in the passage to show Sunak in a weak position.
119. (b) The above lines indicate that they reinforce the author's take that the people and the administration, including certain party who have influenced the BBC coverage believe in the conservative economic ideologies backing the austere measures. The author is against this and also highlights the biasness of media; therefore, the particular lines support author's earlier claims in the passage. This makes option (b) the correct answer.  
 Option (a) is contradictory.  
 Option (c) is incorrect as nothing from the passage indicates this.  
 Option (d) is not correct, as it is the opposite of what is mentioned in the passage. The above lines indicate media partisan, and not impartiality.
120. (a) In the preceding lines of the last paragraph, the author highlights that the media, especially BBC correspondent backed the austere measures by stating that the economic backdrop has changed: Mr Sunak is going to have to agree to spend cuts and to tax rises. The author, in response, says that such a remark is a stain on media neutrality. The arguments that will follow must be on the same lines; therefore, option (a) that highlights the author's take on the BBC correspondent's remark, which suggested that the measure that should be taken by Rishi Sunak as justifiable, is the correct choice. Option (b) is unrelated in the context. Options (c) and (d) mention Tory; therefore, will not immediately follow the last paragraph, as they are disjointed.  
 Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.
121. (b) Option A is an incorrect statement; hence, they cannot support the author's arguments. Refer to the lines, 'Supreme Court judge Justice D.Y. Chandrachud has termed the delay in communicating bail orders to prison authorities as a very serious deficiency and stressed the need to address it on war footing as it touches the human liberty of every under-trial prisoner.' These lines defy option A. Option C does not support the

- author's claims, for the author, in the passage, does not discuss the conditions of bail. Option D, too, is an incorrectly inferred fact that has not been conveyed by the author. The Chief Justice of India N.V. Ramana had expressed had said it would set up a secure, credible and authentic channel for transmission of orders, which clearly means that such a set up is not in place as of now. Option B, however, is clearly in support of the author's claims for the faster implementation of court orders making it the only correct answer. Refer to the lines, "We can use information and communication technology here also. This is what we are working on presently in the e-committee of the Supreme Court," Justice Chandrachud said.'
122. (a) Option B is a randomly made personal statement on a SC judge that in no manner can be assumed. Option C and D infer the author's statements in their own manner and not in the way the author has portrayed them making them unreasonable with respect to the passage. Option A however can very well be assumed as the statements in the passage showcases both of the facets mentioned in the statement A.
123. (d) All the statements mentioned as options in one way or the other point towards a suggestion to the issue discussed in the passage. Thus, they do not explain the author's arguments but merely suggests for the future course of actions.
124. (d) Options A and B are views of the judges and the bench of the SC and not courses of action. Option C, however, is also a judge's statement made in order to point out the fault in the system. Option D states an initiative by the SC for faster functioning of the court. This represents a course of action.
125. (c) Option A, though is entirely correct, is not the main aim of the passage as the passage as the same is not merely the representation of opinions of judges. Option B clearly can be ruled out from being the main aim as it clearly talks only about a singular facet of the passage. Option D is far-fetched, for there is no misconception that needs clearing. Option C, however, very briefly gives the main aim of the passage which is to avoid any delay in the implementation of court orders and the same can be achieved through the boost in digital space in the courts
126. (c) Option A is not correct answer because we cannot infer from the statement whether the laws against love-jihad is sexist or not. Sexist means prejudice or discrimination based on sex or gender. Above discrimination is based on religion.  
 Option B is not the correct answer because it is an extreme choice and cannot be inferred from the passage.  
 Option C is correct as the constitutional norms has been violated by the laws against 'love-jihad'.
127. (c) Option A is wrong because it is contradictory to the tone of the author.

Option B is wrong because love-jihad is an anti-conversion law which prevents conversion for the purpose of marriage.

Option C is correct because love-jihad is an intense act which can initiate violence among religions.

128. (d) Option A is wrong because it states otherwise. In place of "gullible", it is "ingenious".

Option B is wrong because no proof has been attested in the given statement.

Option C is wrong and cannot be assumed from the statement given.

Option D is correct as the author clearly mentions the threat to women's freedom from this act.

129. (d) Assumption I is wrong because statement does not give any clarification with the population count of Hindu.

Assumption II is wrong because we cannot say if Muslim is minority community in India as according to the statement.

130. (a) Option A is correct as it can be supports the passage strongly that love jihad laws are unreasonable.

Option B is incorrect and it is contradictory to the passage because state should not have any say in the personal choice of religion.

Option C is contradictory and we cannot say, as according to the passage, whether there is/can be a misuse.

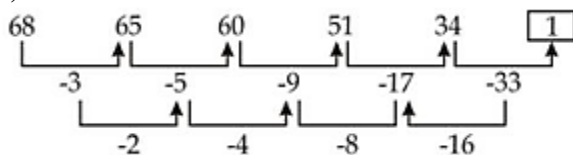
Option D is wrong choice because again the passage states otherwise, as it is the decision of an individual and he/she should be free to make the call.

131. (a) Accordign to Prabhat: 18 19 20

And according to Urmila : 20 21, 22, 23

∴ Urmila's mothe's birthday falls on 20<sup>th</sup> April.

132. (d) Pattern of series



133. (a) is the right answer

Words -	Codes
Spread/the	we/rt
across	aq
epidemic	p1
cities	bv
in/uncontrollable	df/gh
Disease/virus	cx/zm
through	jk
world	ui

134. (b) is the right answer

Words -	Codes
Spread/the	we/rt
across	aq
epidemic	p1
cities	bv
in/uncontrollable	df/gh
Disease/virus	cx/zm
through	jk
world	ui

135. (d) is the right answer

Words -	Codes
Spread/the	we/rt
across	aq
epidemic	p1
cities	bv
in/uncontrollable	df/gh
Disease/virus	cx/zm
through	jk
world	ui

### SECTION - E : QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

136. (b) Let the rated capacity of smaller container B be 100ℓ.

The first time 100 ℓ is filled.

The 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> and times 90 ℓ is filled.

So a total of 460 ℓ is filled. This is equal to 80% of rated capacity of container A.

∴ rated capacity of A =  $\frac{5}{4} \times 100 = 575 \ell$

∴ ratio of rated capacities = 575 : 100 : 5.75 : 1

137. (c) Let the rated capacity of container A be loot. The rated capacity of B will be 100 ℓ.

The first time 10 ℓ will be transferred to B.

The second time 9 ℓ will be transferred to B. (as 10% of water will be below the fancet)

All the successive times 9 ℓ will be transferred.

This can be done 10 times (i.e. 90 ℓ is transferred) combined with 10 ℓ of the first time 100 ℓ of container A is completely transferred in 11 times,

138. (d) Let the rated capacity of A be 75 ℓ and that of B be 10 ℓ. Hence each time 10 ℓ is transferred from A to B.

Seven times 10 ℓ = 70 ℓ and finally only 5 ℓ is left. = > 50% of B is empty.

139. (a) The number of balls in each basket is actually the sum of all the factors of the number on the basket. Hence, the basket numbered n, with the sum of factors of n being the maximum, will be the answer.

Now sum of factors of n

$$= a^p \cdot b^q \cdot c^r \dots \left( \frac{a^{p+1}-1}{a-1} \right) \left( \frac{b^{q+1}-1}{b-1} \right) \left( \frac{c^{r+1}-1}{c-1} \right)$$

140. (d) For this condition to be true the number on the basket should be equal to the sum of its factors. i.e., a perfect number



$\Rightarrow a = 6$ , and 28 are the only two possibilities.

141. (b) Only two players will put the balls in a basket numbered 'a' when 'a' is prime.  
 $\therefore$  Since there are 25 primes upto 100 we get 25 such
142. (d) If the sales of company A in 2004 is 100, the sales in 2005 is 130, in 2006 it is 158.6 and in 2007 it is 190.32.  
 The increase in the different years are given below
- | Year | Increase |
|------|----------|
| 2005 | - 30     |
| 2006 | - 28.6   |
| 2007 | - 31.72  |
- $\therefore$  The increase is the highest in 2007.
143. (c) If sales of company A was 100 in 2002, its sales in 2004 would be  $100 \times 1.1 \times 1.2 = 132$   
 The sales of company D in 2002 would be 200 and the sales in 2004 would be  $200 \times 1.05 \times 1.08 = 227$

$$\text{Required value} = \frac{132}{227} \times 100 = 58\%$$

144. (d) It can be seen that the highest difference in increase in sales of A and B happened in 2005.  
 If the sales of A and B in 2004 were x and y respectively, then the sales in 2005 would have been 1.3x and 1.06y  
 But as the increase in sales of B was higher in each year,  $1.06y > 3x$ ,  $\therefore y > 5x$   
 $\therefore$  Sales of B in 2004 was at least five times the sales of A in that year.  
 $\therefore$  If the sales of companies A and B in 2004 were 100 and 500 respectively their sales in 2003 would have been approximately 83 and 463 respectively.  
 $\therefore$  The required percentage =  $83/463 \times 100 = 18\%$
145. (c) Sales of B in 2005 would be  
 $180 \times 1.05 \times 1.08 \times 1.06 \times 1.07 \times 1.1 = 255$

146. (a)  $Y = 2797.5 - (360 + 675 + 750 + 562.5) = 450$   
 So,  $X = \{186 - (324/6 + 450/7.5)\} \times 8$   
 $= \{186 - (54 + 60)\} \times 8 = 576$   
 Total units used by household C =  $450/6 + 640/8 + 675/7.5 = 75 + 80 + 90 = 245$   
 Electricity bill of household D in February  
 $= 3488 - (816 + 576 + 640 + 576) = \text{Rs. } 880$   
 Electricity bill of January of household A  
 $= \{214 - (816/8 + 360/7.5)\} \times 6 = \text{Rs. } 384$   
 Total units used by household E  
 $= 468/6 + 576/8 + 562.5/7.5 = 225$   
 Total units used by household D  
 $= 1200 - (214 + 186 + 245 + 225) = 330$   
 Electricity bill of January of household D  
 $= \{330 - (880/8 + 750/7.5)\} \times 6 = \text{Rs. } 720$   
 Total electricity bill of January of all the households together =  $384 + 324 + 450 + 720 + 468 = \text{Rs. } 2346$

Household	Electricity bill of January (in Rs.)	Electricity bill of February (in Rs.)	Electricity bill of March (in Rs.)	Total units used
A	384	816	360	214
B	324	576	450	186
C	450	640	675	245
D	720	880	750	330
E	468	576	562.5	225
Total	2346	3488	2794.5	1200

147. (a)  $Y = 2797.5 - (360 + 675 + 750 + 562.5) = 450$   
 So,  $X = \{186 - (324/6 + 450/7.5)\} \times 8$   
 $= \{186 - (54 + 60)\} \times 8 = 576$   
 Total units used by household C =  $450/6 + 640/8 + 675/7.5 = 75 + 80 + 90 = 245$   
 Electricity bill of household D in February  
 $= 3488 - (816 + 576 + 640 + 576) = \text{Rs. } 880$   
 Electricity bill of January of household A  
 $= \{214 - (816/8 + 360/7.5)\} \times 6 = \text{Rs. } 384$   
 Total units used by household E  
 $= 468/6 + 576/8 + 562.5/7.5 = 225$   
 Total units used by household D  
 $= 1200 - (214 + 186 + 245 + 225) = 330$   
 Electricity bill of January of household D  
 $= \{330 - (880/8 + 750/7.5)\} \times 6 = \text{Rs. } 720$   
 Total electricity bill of January of all the households together =  $384 + 324 + 450 + 720 + 468 = \text{Rs. } 2346$

Household	Electricity bill of January (in Rs.)	Electricity bill of February (in Rs.)	Electricity bill of March (in Rs.)	Total units used
A	384	816	360	214
B	324	576	450	186
C	450	640	675	245
D	720	880	750	330
E	468	576	562.5	225
Total	2346	3488	2794.5	1200

Required number of units =  $384/6 = 64$  units

148. (b)  $Y = 2797.5 - (360 + 675 + 750 + 562.5) = 450$

So,  $X = \{186 - (324/6 + 450/7.5)\} \times 8$

$= \{186 - (54 + 60)\} \times 8 = 576$

Total units used by household C =  $450/6 + 640/8 + 675/7.5 = 75 + 80 + 90 = 245$

Electricity bill of household D in February

$= 3488 - (816 + 576 + 640 + 576) = \text{Rs. } 880$

Electricity bill of January of household A

$= \{214 - (816/8 + 360/7.5)\} \times 6 = \text{Rs. } 384$

Total units used by household E

$= 468/6 + 576/8 + 562.5/7.5 = 225$

Total units used by household D

$= 1200 - (214 + 186 + 245 + 225) = 330$

Electricity bill of January of household D

$= \{330 - (880/8 + 750/7.5)\} \times 6 = \text{Rs. } 720$

Total electricity bill of January of all the households together =  $384 + 324 + 450 + 720 + 468 = \text{Rs. } 2346$

Household	Electricity bill of January (in Rs.)	Electricity bill of February (in Rs.)	Electricity bill of March (in Rs.)	Total units used
A	384	816	360	214
B	324	576	450	186
C	450	640	675	245
D	720	880	750	330
E	468	576	562.5	225
Total	2346	3488	2794.5	1200

149. (b)  $Y = 2797.5 - (360 + 675 + 750 + 562.5) = 450$

So,  $X = \{186 - (324/6 + 450/7.5)\} \times 8$

$= \{186 - (54 + 60)\} \times 8 = 576$

Total units used by household C =  $450/6 + 640/8 + 675/7.5 = 75 + 80 + 90 = 245$

Electricity bill of household D in February

$= 3488 - (816 + 576 + 640 + 576) = \text{Rs. } 880$

Electricity bill of January of household A

$= \{214 - (816/8 + 360/7.5)\} \times 6 = \text{Rs. } 384$

Total units used by household E

$= 468/6 + 576/8 + 562.5/7.5 = 225$

Total units used by household D

$= 1200 - (214 + 186 + 245 + 225) = 330$

Electricity bill of January of household D

$= \{330 - (880/8 + 750/7.5)\} \times 6 = \text{Rs. } 720$

Total electricity bill of January of all the households together =  $384 + 324 + 450 + 720 + 468 = \text{Rs. } 2346$

Household	Electricity bill of January (in Rs.)	Electricity bill of February (in Rs.)	Electricity bill of March (in Rs.)	Total units used
A	384	816	360	214
B	324	576	450	186
C	450	640	675	245
D	720	880	750	330
E	468	576	562.5	225
Total	2346	3488	2794.5	1200

- Required percentage =  $\{(880 - 576)/576\} \times 100 \sim 53\%$
150. (d)  $Y = 2797.5 - (360 + 675 + 750 + 562.5) = 450$   
 So,  $X = \{186 - (324/6 + 450/7.5)\} \times 8$   
 $= \{186 - (54 + 60)\} \times 8 = 576$   
 Total units used by household C =  $450/6 + 640/8 + 675/7.5 = 75 + 80 + 90 = 245$   
 Electricity bill of household D in February  
 $= 3488 - (816 + 576 + 640 + 576) = \text{Rs. } 880$   
 Electricity bill of January of household A  
 $= \{214 - (816/8 + 360/7.5)\} \times 6 = \text{Rs. } 384$   
 Total units used by household E  
 $= 468/6 + 576/8 + 562.5/7.5 = 225$   
 Total units used by household D  
 $= 1200 - (214 + 186 + 245 + 225) = 330$   
 Electricity bill of January of household D  
 $= \{330 - (880/8 + 750/7.5)\} \times 6 = \text{Rs. } 720$   
 Total electricity bill of January of all the households together =  $384 + 324 + 450 + 720 + 468 = \text{Rs. } 2346$

Household	Electricity bill of January (in Rs.)	Electricity bill of February (in Rs.)	Electricity bill of March (in Rs.)	Total units used
A	384	816	360	214
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C	450	640	675	245
D	720	880	750	330
E	468	576	562.5	225
Total	2346	3488	2794.5	1200

Required number of units =  $(720 + 468)/6$   
 $= 1188/6 = 198$

**Notes:-**