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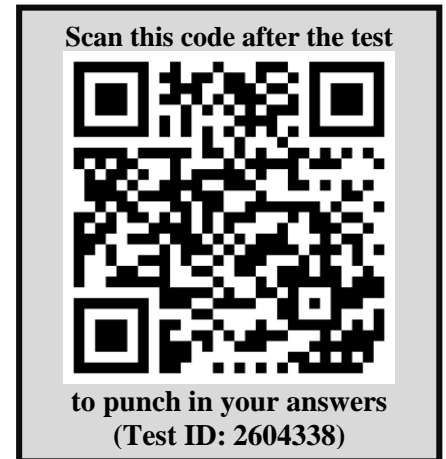
MOCK COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST 2024

MOCK CLAT - 04

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



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES



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

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

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

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

Right Method

Wrong Methods



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

SECTION-A: ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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

Passage(Q.1-Q.5): “When there’s no food, what use is art? When there’s no water, what use is art?” shouted a pair of anti-fossil fuel eco-ninjas who had glued themselves to the frame of The Hay Wain a few weeks ago at the London national Gallery. The painting is an invaluable masterpiece romanticising the pastoral idyllic by the great landscape artist John Constable.

The duo is among a growing number of environmental activists who have taken to gluing themselves to masterpieces displayed in some of the world’s most visited museums.

Lately, the delicate countenances of a priceless Picasso in Melbourne; a Botticelli in Florence; a Rubens in Munich; a Vermeer in The Hague; and a Van Gogh in London have been imperilled by this tribe of agitators. The stated objective is to vandalise these iconic canvasses to conjure images of “unethical” deal making between oil companies and national governments. So why art, many ask.

Why haven’t the activists glued themselves to the front of polluting public transport vehicles? Surely, that would be a more apt analogy to draw? Those who speak up in defence of the desecrators take pains to distinguish the perpetrators of these artful terrors from your garden variety headline hunters. They point out that through their chosen method of creative destruction, John Constable’s “painting becomes more than some escapist countryside fantasy—it becomes a poignant reminder that the natural landscape is endangered.” This is perhaps also precisely why protestors menaced Sandra Botticelli’s Primavera. Climate change brought on by carbon emissions will turn earth into a sterile wasteland in total contrast to the fecund sylvan paradise that springs forth from Botticelli’s canvas. The vandalism of the “Just stop oil” activists has thus served to force us to ponder their questions: “When there’s no food, what use is art? When there’s no water, what use is art?”

But for all those who militate righteously against exploitative capitalism, here’s a point to ponder. The reason that the climate activists got within touching distance of humanity’s most treasured heritage in the first place is because of the unstated trust between the state’s institutions and the public. It is easy to forget that the openness and accessibility of democracy that we take for granted are just as fragile as the elements of the biosphere that we seek to preserve. If the means of protest undermine the terms of the social contract, we should expect an erosion of trust. The actions of the few will have consequences for the vast majority that may find their freedoms curbed by security checks, erecting of barricades and cordon sanitaire. Civil disobedience is a legitimate tool of dissent employed by activists. Mahatma Gandhi’s blockades worked and won approval over the public even though their businesses were heavily impacted only because Indians under the British knew that they had no other means to protest the draconian and arbitrary impositions of their colonial masters. But times have changed. The mode and manner of dissent against colonial rule cannot be equated with dissent in a self-ruled democracy. In most democracies around the world, the state and the public accept that protests will be designed to cause a degree of inconvenience.

1. In the passage, is the writer successful in answering “When there’s no food, what use is art? When there’s no water, what use is art?”
 - (a) He has not tried to answer.
 - (b) He has not elaborated on it.
 - (c) He has aptly answered the eco-ninjas.
 - (d) He has supported the questions raisers.
2. Which of the following word cannot be used in more than one form of part of speech?
 - (a) Conjure
 - (b) Glue
 - (c) Touching
 - (d) Draw

3. The words given below are used in the passage in the different contexts. Find the odd one out from them based on your understanding of the passage.
(a) Desecrate (b) Vandalise (c) Dissent (d) Countenance
4. Which of the following will find support from the author?
(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Headlines hunters
(c) Activists outside art galleries (d) None of these
5. The passage is a –
(a) Political propaganda clandestine as a piece of creative writing.
(b) Purposeful article nuanced to criticise government.
(c) List of reasons to discourage and criticise selective protestors.
(d) A piece of pure art and having only literary value.

Passage(Q.6-Q.10): What is happening in China's losing war with Covid is a fine illustration of the **hubris of man**, which is most amplified in totalitarian societies ruled by dictators where with every layer of absolutism, the idea of certainty and failure dwindles increasingly less until, despite the evidence staring in the face, they march on as if nothing has happened. Cases are at their peak since the pandemic began and the news agency reported this week: "China recorded a total of 31,444 domestic cases Wednesday, of which 27,517 were asymptomatic, the National health Bureau said." Consider also this report by Bloomberg on Thursday: "Zhengzhou, home to apple Inc.'s largest iPhone manufacturing site, will be largely locked down for five days as officials in the Chinese city resort to tighter curbs to quell a swelling Covid-19 outbreak. Mobility controls—a euphemism for lockdown—will be imposed in the main urban areas of Zhengzhou from Friday through November 29 because of rising virus cases, Zhengzhou's pandemic task force said in a statement late Wednesday."

The rest of the world is over the pandemic precisely because it had already lost. It wasn't vaccines or lockdowns, but the total victory of the virus in infecting everyone that led to this. China, in the beginning, was a magnificent symbol of success because its lockdowns are near-perfect. As a result, the Chinese population, much of the 1.4 billion of them, are Covid virgins and, 5 December 2022 with each iteration, the virus has learnt how to spread faster, so all of China is now like tinder before a mutated forest fire. It, therefore, scrambles in a panic now and, even so, relies more on the same tactics that brought them to this pass. Its lockdowns will be successful but all that it will do is prolong the suffering. Where it stands now could still become a victory if they had humility. The case could be made that because of its extreme stand, it managed to stave off alpha and Delta and those were the two killer waves. They saved lives when no one else could. Omicron is mild and about as dangerous as your average viral fever.

All that has to be done is to admit that there is no permanent escape and live with Omicron. But this is where hubris comes into play. China will not do that because it believes that it has to win against Covid, and admission of failure is a sign of weakness. The economy can go to the dogs or the population live in perpetual fear, so long as the state does not admit defeat, the authority of the party and its leader will remain untarnished, and in the end that is the only thing that matters. But nature is crafty. It will not make an exception and the more China locks itself down, the more loopholes the virus will find. It is in no hurry. It will keep returning until the Great Wall collapses.

6. What is a valid conclusion based on the reading of the passage?
(a) China failed totally in managing Covid.
(b) China's policy of lockdown is not going to work this time.
(c) China's strategy was successful at the earlier stages of pandemic only.
(d) China is playing with fire in admitting defeat to Corona.

7. What is the meaning of the expression 'hubris of man' as used in the passage?
(a) Egotism (b) Empathy (c) Conceit (d) Insensitivity
8. What is not true according to the passage with reference to China?
(a) A resurgence of new lethal Covid wave in China is imminent.
(b) Alpha and Delta waves did more harm in other countries.
(c) China will anyhow have to lift sanctions.
(d) Covid virus has not vanished but become moderate.
9. What is the tone of the author in the passage?
(a) Imperious (b) Insipid (c) Derisive (d) Scathing
10. What does the author implies when he says 'economy going to dogs'?
(a) Economy going in wrong hands.
(b) Inflation rates can sky rocket.
(c) Covid restrictions eating into too much in economy
(d) Possibility of complete ruin of economy.

Passage(Q.11-Q.15): It was Aristotle who first constructed a well-defined and developed ontology. In his "Metaphysics" he analyses the simplest elements to which the mind reduces the world of reality. The medieval philosophers make his writings the groundwork of their commentaries in which they not only expand and illustrate the thought, but often correct and enrich it in the light of Revelation. Notable instances are St. Thomas Aquinas and Suarez (1548-1617). The "Disputations Metaphysical" of the latter is the most thorough work on ontology in any language. The Aristotelian writings and the Scholastic commentaries are its groundwork and largely its substance; but it amplifies and enriches both. The work of Father Harper mentioned below attempts to render it available for English readers. The author's untimely death, however, left the attempt far from its prospected ending. The movement of the mind towards the physical sciences -- which was largely stimulated and accelerated by Bacon -- carried philosophy away from the more abstract truth. Locke, Hume, and their followers denied the reality of the object of ontology. We can know nothing, they held, of the essence of things; substance is a mental figment, accidents are subjective aspects of an unknowable noumenon; cause is a name for a sequence of phenomena. These negations have been emphasized by Comte, Huxley, and Spencer.

On the other hand the subjective and psychological tendencies of Descartes and his followers dimmed yet more the vision for metaphysical truth. Primary notions and principles were held to be either forms innate in the mind or results of its development, but which do not express objective reality. Kant, analysing the structure of the cognitive faculties -- perception, judgment, reasoning -- discovers in them innate forms that present to reflection aspects of phenomena which appear to be the objective realities, being, substance, cause, etc., but which in truth are only subjective views evoked by sensory stimuli. The subject matter of Ontology is thus reduced to the types which the mind, until checked by criticism, projects into the external world. Between these two extremes of Empiricism and Idealism the traditional philosophy retains the convictions of common sense and the subtle analysis of the Scholastics. Being, essence, truth, substance, accident, cause, and the rest, are words expressing ideas but standing for realities. These realities are objective aspects of the individuals that strike the senses and the intellect. They exist concretely outside of the mind, not, of course, abstractly as they are within. They are the ultimate elementary notes or forms which the mind intuitively discerns, abstracts, and reflectively analyses in its endeavour to comprehend fundamentally any object. In this reflective analysis it must employ whatever information it can obtain from empirical psychology. Until recently this latter auxiliary has been insufficiently recognized by the philosophers. The works, however, of Maher and Walker mentioned below manifest a just appreciation of the importance of psychology's cooperation in the study of ontology.

11. To which of the following, predominance is not given by Kant?
 - (a) Metaphysical comprehension of truth
 - (b) Subjective views
 - (c) Reflections of apparently objective realities
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
12. What ontology is as understood in the movements from Aristotle to Descartes and his followers?
 - (a) A movement from positivism to negativism
 - (b) A movement from abstraction to abstruseness.
 - (c) A movement from criticism to simplicity
 - (d) A movement from clarity to confusion
13. According to the author, the importance of psychology in the study of ontology has not –
 - A. Been eulogised at all just.
 - B. Acquired unequivocal appreciation until now.
 - C. Had satisfactory recognition until recently.

(a) A and B (b) Only C (c) B and C (d) A and C
14. The traditional philosophy would most strongly support that –
 - (a) Being and truth are only ideas.
 - (b) Reflective analysis is a flawed tool employed by the mind.
 - (c) We cannot know anything about the essence of things.
 - (d) Essence stands for reality though it expresses an idea.
15. Which of the following word from the passage means ‘observational’?
 - (a) Manifest (b) Innate (c) Perception (d) Empiricism

Passage(Q.16-Q.20): Astronomers have found the first strong evidence of another solar system with earth size planets potentially able to support life. The discovery was made by astronomers from the Search for Extra-Terrestrial Intelligence (SETI) Institute in America, which works with NSA and Britain’s Jodrell Bank Observatory to seek alien life. Instruments were being used close to their limits when the observations were made, so the findings are being treated cautiously. Full details are expected to be given at the American Astronomical Society’s annual meeting in San Diego, California, this week.

Other astronomers are competing with SETI to find earth-sized planets that could harbour life. At the same meeting David Charbonneau, another planet hunter, will describe new ways of analysing the light from planets. Such techniques could show if ozone – a marker for life -is present in their atmospheres. Other researchers from Princeton University will describe similar methods to show if planets have oceans, landmasses, and weather systems. If there is life on either of the CM Draconis planets, it would experience conditions very different from those on earth. At the heart of the system are two small, dim, reddish stars that swing around one another while the planets orbit both of them. A ‘binary’ system like this would experience constant variations in day length and complex climate patterns.

Laurance Doyle, the SETI researcher who led the study, says the exact size of the ‘candidate planets’ is uncertain, but their diameters could be up to 10500 kilometers. By comparison, the Earth’s diameter is about 8000 miles and Jupiter’s is 90,000 miles. Doyle found a third planet roughly the size of Jupiter orbiting outside the other two. This is important because such planets may suck in the asteroids that would otherwise bombard the smaller bodies, preventing life from starting. Jupiter may have played such a valuable role in our solar system.

Doyle’s technique involved measuring the decrease in light from the CM Draconis stars as their planets passed between them and earth. Light from these stars takes about 57 years to reach us. Similar techniques have helped

detect more than 50 planets around the stars. Almost all of them, are, however, thought to be 'gas giants' too small to have become sunk. Professor Jill Tarter director of SETI, said Doyle's work was powerful evidence for the existence of planets similar to earth. "It is a delightful result. The environment on these planets would be very different from ours. Maybe life would love it or maybe not, but at least we know it is worth looking.

This is the most similar system to ours ever found and its discovery just a few years after the first extra solar planets were found implies that many more will emerge. Professor Negi Wiess, president of the Royal Astronomical Society, said such finds were potentially exciting; "It would be very significant if it could be shown for the first time that there are planets like ours and therefore capable of bearing life". Such discoveries could, however, soon become commonplace, especially the ambitious missions of NASA lined up, said Tarter," we will know we are not alone".

16. Which of the following is true regarding the discovery made by the SETI?
 - (a) It is a pointer that planets similar to the earth could exist.
 - (b) The new planets seem to have a hospitable environment.
 - (c) The system is in proximity to the earth.
 - (d) The evidence of the presence of life on these two planets has not yet been established.
17. What does Professor Tarter imply in the statement, "we will know we are not alone."?
 - (a) Existence of alien life
 - (b) Presence of other hospitable planets
 - (c) Possibility of the existence of other solar system
 - (d) Existence of extra solar planets
18. Which of the following is not one of the objectives of the research of the astronomers not belonging to SETI?
 - (a) To study the new solar system thoroughly.
 - (b) To analyse the light emitted by these planets.
 - (c) To study the environment of the new solar system.
 - (d) To seek any earth-sized planets that is conducive for life to exist.
19. The astronomers of SETI surmise that the new solar system can potentially support life on its planets as-
 - (a) Water is found to exist on these planets.
 - (b) They are similar to Earth and have the potential for supporting life.
 - (c) The heat being received from the stars is sufficient to melt the ice on the planets.
 - (d) The presence of water along with the heat of the stars can catalyze the evolution of life on those planets.
20. What is the role played by Jupiter in our solar system?
 - (a) To stabilize and strengthen our solar system.
 - (b) To help propagate life.
 - (c) To influence the weather and the diurnal patterns of the earth.
 - (d) To prevent the probable damage that could be caused to the smaller planets by asteroids.

Passage(Q.21-Q.25): The sophists were itinerant professional teachers and intellectuals who frequented Athens and other Greek cities in the second half of the fifth century B.C.E. In return for a fee, the sophists offered young wealthy Greek men an education in aretē (virtue or excellence), thereby attaining wealth and fame while also arousing significant antipathy. Prior to the fifth century B.C.E., aretē was predominately associated with aristocratic warrior virtues such as courage and physical strength. In democratic Athens of the latter fifth century B.C.E., however, aretē was increasingly understood in terms of the ability to influence one's fellow citizens in political gatherings through rhetorical persuasion; the sophistic education both grew out of and exploited this shift. The most famous representatives of the sophistic movement are Protagoras, Gorgias, Antiphon, Hippias, Prodicus and Thrasymachus who specialized in using the techniques of philosophy and rhetoric for the purpose

of teaching excellence or virtue, predominantly to young statesmen and nobility. The practice of charging money for education and providing wisdom only to those who could pay led to the condemnations made by Socrates, through Plato in his dialogues, as well as Xenophon's Memorabilia. Through works such as these, Sophists were portrayed as “**specious**” or “deceptive”, hence modern meaning of the term.

Early Sophists were well respected but they soon became unpopular and were subject to much opposition and controversy due to their high fees and their challenges to set rules. The only citizens who had the money to learn from the Sophists came from the upper echelons, meaning that many citizens were unable to learn from them. Sophist teachers were also thought to cater to the popular opinion to attract a greater number of students rather than being concerned with the truth. The historical and philological difficulties confronting an interpretation of the sophists are significant. Only a handful of sophistic texts have survived and most of what we know of the sophists is drawn from second-hand testimony, fragments and the generally hostile depiction of them in Plato's dialogues.

21. According to the passage, which of the following can be associated with Sophism?
 - (a) A practical discipline
 - (b) A philosophical discipline
 - (c) A religious teaching
 - (d) A branch of human sciences
22. Why the popularity of Sophists did started fading away?
 - (a) They took money in exchange for their teachings
 - (b) Socrates took their place in the society
 - (c) Their teachings were not liked by the people
 - (d) They never questioned convention
23. Which of the following is a belief advocated by the Sophists?
 - (a) There is no such thing as fair and unfair.
 - (b) People should be given the authority to decide the laws.
 - (c) The nature of universe remains unchanged throughout.
 - (d) Nothing can be said about the politics of a country.
24. Which of the word can replace word ‘specious’ in the passage?
 - (a) Miscellaneous
 - (b) Misjudging
 - (c) Misleading
 - (d) Misconduct
25. Which of the following words from the passage describe the dark side of the Sophists?
 - (a) Radical
 - (b) Convention
 - (c) Deceptive
 - (d) Aristocratic

Passage(Q.26-Q.30): In 2019, there were 44 million fewer breeding birds in the UK than there were in the 1970s. There are thought to be fewer than one million hedgehogs, compared to 35 million in the 1950s. Two-thirds of British butterflies have also been on a downward trend since the 1970s, adding to a grim picture for biodiversity in the UK.

“Biodiversity” simply means the variety of life on earth. Simply put, rich and diverse ecosystems are essential to the way we live. Take the way our food is grown. Agriculture depends on hundreds of different species to pollinate crops and help with pest control. A diverse range of animals, fungi and microbes decompose organic matter and enrich the soil with different micronutrients, making the food we grow more nutritious. A variety of plants also store carbon in their tissue at different rates and quantities, which is invaluable for slowing climate change.

That's why huge declines in biodiversity are so worrying, particularly among insects. They may not be dear to many of us, but they make up a large proportion of all living creatures.

Fortunately, there is good data on the abundance of some species, particularly birds, butterflies and some mammals. This gives researchers a good understanding of trends over time. But what about everything else? There are many more groups of organisms out there that lack such information. To understand how these less well-studied species are faring, we decided to use a different measure – distribution, or where a species can be found.

In our latest study, my colleagues and I investigated how the distribution of over 5,000 of these UK species has changed over the last few decades, to try and get a broader look at how biodiversity is faring in the UK.

Our estimates of species distribution came from observations of species collected by volunteers. These estimates cover more than 5,000 UK species of invertebrates, mosses and lichens and extend back to 1970. We found that the situation with these groups is more complicated than the average trends of well-studied species. Essentially, not everything is declining.

26. How much of British butterflies have been on a downward trend since the 1970s?
(a) Half (b) One-third (c) Two third (d) One fifth
27. How can a rich and diverse ecosystem be invaluable for slowing climate change?
(a) Because hundreds of different species pollinate crops and help pest control.
(b) Because a diverse range of animals, fungi and microbes decompose organic matter.
(c) Because a rich and diverse ecosystem cannot be easily destroyed by humans.
(d) Because a variety of plants store carbon in their tissue at different rates and quantities.
28. What did the author and his colleagues investigate in their latest study?
(a) How many species of insects are there in the UK.
(b) The consequences of global warming on the United Kingdom.
(c) How the distribution of over 5,000 of UK species has changed over the last few decades.
(d) Calculating the exact proportion of all living creatures.
29. The estimate of species distribution covers how many UK species of invertebrates, mosses and lichens and extends back to 1970?
(a) 15000 (b) 10000 (c) 50000 (d) 5000
30. Which of the following words is best conveyed by 'a very large quantity of something as has been used in the passage?'
(a) Abundance (b) Organic (c) Invaluable (d) Pollinate

SECTION-B : CURRENT AFFAIRS, INCLUDING GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

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

Passage (Q.31 – Q.37): Nearly [1] Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA) cases are pending investigation by the Delhi Police since 2005, while 35% of the cases are yet to be decided by the courts, police told the Delhi high court in a status report.

The statistics were given to the court in response to five appeals by the accused in separate cases who challenged the trial court's order extending the detention period from 90 days to 180 days.

The details were submitted after the high court, in October, directed the Delhi Police to provide details on a number of UAPA cases in which they filed a charge sheet within a period of 90 days and cases where they sought an extension.

In the report, Delhi Police said they registered 98 cases under UAPA from 2005 to August 7, 2022, of which they investigated 83, and transferred 15 to the National Investigation Agency (NIA).

Forty of the cases probed by the Delhi Police have been decided by the courts, while 29 are still pending trial, police's Special Cell told the high court, adding that investigation is pending in 14 cases.

31. Unlawful Activities Prevention Act was passed in which of the following years?
(a) 1957 (b) 1962 (c) 1967 (d) 1972
32. Which of the following ministry is the Nodal Agency to give permission for prosecution under UAPA?
(a) Ministry of Defence
(b) Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
(c) Ministry of Home Affairs
(d) Ministry of Cooperation
33. What is the default time period that investigating agency gets to complete its probe and file the charge sheet in UAPA cases?
(a) 60 Days (b) 90 Days (c) 120 Days (d) 180 Days
34. Which of the following will replace [1] in the above passage?
(a) 12% (b) 17% (c) 22% (d) 29%
35. NO Money for Terror Conference was started at the initiative of which of the following Countries?
(a) Australia (b) USA (c) France (d) India
36. IN which year did the Parliament inserted a chapter in UAPA dedicated to punishing terrorist activities?
(a) 2001 (b) 2002 (c) 2003 (d) 2004
37. Who among the following activists charged under UAPA died while in Jail in 2022?
(a) Siddique Kappan (b) Stan Swamy
(c) Varaara Rao (d) GN Saibaba

Passage (Q.38 – Q.44): China's President Xi Jinping was re-elected as the General Secretary of the Communist Party for a record [1] five-year term on Sunday.

China's Communist Party Congress concluded on Saturday with Xi Jinping cementing his iron grip over the party. Xi, 69, has emerged as the most powerful leader since party founder [2].

He was elected to the powerful Central Committee a day earlier by a once-in-a-five-year Congress despite crossing the official retirement age of 68.

The Central Committee members also elected a 25-member political bureau which picks the Standing Committee members to govern the country.

Xi, in his brief closing remarks at the 20th Congress on Saturday, said that the revision of the Constitution sets out clear requirements for upholding and strengthening the party's overall leadership.

"Dare to struggle, dare to win, bury your heads and work hard. Be determined to keep forging ahead," he said.

38. Which of the following will replace [1] in the above passage?
(a) Second (b) Third (c) Fourth (d) Fifth
39. Which of the following will replace [2] in the above passage?
(a) Mao Zedong (b) Hua Guofeng (c) Hu Yaobang (d) Deng Xiaoping
40. China launched the Belt and Road initiative in which of the following years?
(a) 2010 (b) 2013 (c) 2015 (d) 2017
41. India accepted in One China Policy in which of the following years?
(a) 1947 (b) 1949 (c) 1951 (d) 1955
42. Sri Lanka has leased which of the following ports to China after the former failed to repay its debt?
(a) East Colombo (b) Kandy (c) Hambantota (d) Galle
43. How much of Pangong Lake lies in China?
(a) Half (b) One-third
(c) Two-third (d) It is completely in China
44. Recently, China blocked proposals by India and the United States to designate Pakistan-based terrorists on which of the following lists?
(a) UN Security Council's 1247 list (b) UN Security Council's 1247 list
(c) UN Security Council's 1267 list (d) UN Security Council's 1277 list

Passage (Q.45 – Q.49): Over the last two and a half years, as the coronavirus pandemic ravaged the world and exposed the vulnerabilities of humans to new diseases, scientists continued to push ahead with significant progress in utilising an exciting recent technology for permanent cures to some of the most intractable health disorders.

In the 10 years since it was developed, the genome-editing technology called CRISPR has begun to deliver on the near unlimited potential that scientists say it has to improve the quality of human life.

The technology enables a simple but remarkably efficient way to ‘edit’ the genetic codes of living organisms, thus opening up the possibility of ‘correcting’ genetic information to cure diseases, prevent physical deformities, or to even produce cosmetic enhancements.

Over the last three years especially, several therapeutic interventions using CRISPR for diseases like thalassaemia or sickle cell anaemia have gone into clinical trials, mainly in the United States, and the initial results have been flawless.

45. In which of the following years did the precise technique for CRISPER-Cas9 developed?
(a) 2012 (b) 2014 (c) 2015 (d) 2019
46. In which of the following years did the Nobel for Chemistry was awarded for CRISPER?
(a) 2018 (b) 2019 (c) 2020 (d) 2021
47. India approved a five year project to develop technology to cure which of the following disease that is being targeted for CRISPR-based therapy?
(a) Sickle Cell Therapy (b) Inherited eye diseases
(c) Neurodegenerative conditions (d) Huntington's disorders
48. Who among the following has been awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry 2022?
(a) Carolyn R. Bertozzi (b) Alain Aspect
(c) John Clauser (d) Anton Zeilinger
49. The term Bioorthogonal Chemistry was coined in which of the following years?
(a) 2001 (b) 2003 (c) 2005 (d) 2009

Passage (Q.50 – Q.59): The SC declared the two-finger test (also known as the ‘virginity test’ or ‘per vaginum’ test) unconstitutional in [1]. It had then stated that the test “violates the right of rape survivors to privacy, physical and mental integrity and dignity.”

The unscientific and traumatizing two-finger test is still being used as part of the medical examination in a number of South Asian countries. This test involves a medical practitioner inserting two fingers into the vagina of a rape survivor in an attempt to determine if the hymen is broken, as well as to “test the laxity of the vagina”. The test is often used to declare rape survivors as “habituated to sex”. The medical evidence of past intercourse is used to cast doubt on the rape allegation, either to suggest a survivor lied about the rape, to imply that the rape wasn’t harmful, or to suggest the moral impropriety of the survivor and therefore her lack of entitlement to justice.

In March [2], India’s Ministry of Health issued Guidelines for the care of survivors/victims of sexual violence. The Guidelines specifically state that ‘Per-Vaginum examination commonly referred to by laypersons as ‘two-finger test’, must not be conducted for establishing rape/sexual violence and the size of the vaginal introitus has

no bearing on a case of sexual violence. Per vaginum examination can be done only in adult women when medically indicated.'

50. Which of the following will replace [1] in the above passage?
(a) 2008 (b) 2010 (c) 2012 (d) 2013
51. Which of the following will replace [2] in the above passage?
(a) 2012 (b) 2014 (c) 2016 (d) 2018
52. The landmark US case Roe v. Wade which provided for Right to Abortion was decided in which of the following years?
(a) 1971 (b) 1973 (c) 1981 (d) 1988
53. The case given in the above question was overruled by the Supreme Court of United States in which of the following rulings?
(a) Gideon v. Wainwright (b) Planned Parenthood v Casey
(c) McCulloch v. Maryland (d) Brown v. Board of Education
54. Which of the following State High Court gave a split verdict in the case of Constitutionality of Marital Rape in India recently?
(a) Delhi High Court (b) Karnataka High Court
(c) Bombay High Court (d) Kerala High Court
55. Abortion has been legal in India since which of the following years?
(a) 1970 (b) 1971 (c) 1972 (d) 1973
56. Recently, the Supreme Court of India allowed Medical Termination of Pregnancy for Single Women citing which of the following article as Fundamental Right of the Single Women?
(a) Article 14 (b) Article 19 (c) Article 21 (d) Article 22
57. The Exception of Marital Rape is given under which of the following Sections of the Indian Penal Code?
(a) Section 375 (b) Section 377 (c) Section 380 (d) Section 332
58. The exception of Marital Rape is not provided if the wife is less than which of the following ages?
(a) 18 Years (b) 16 Years (c) 17 Years (d) 15 Years
59. Prevention of Child from Sexual Offence Act was passed by the Parliament in which of the following years?
(a) 2011 (b) 2012 (c) 2013 (d) 2015

Passage (Q.60 – Q.65): Manufacturing and mining output contracted year-on-year in the July-September quarter, dragging Gross Value Added growth to a slower-than-expected 5.6%, which together with high inflation and weak exports combined to slow overall Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth to a [1] pace, as per estimates released by the National Statistical Office.

At a little over ₹75 lakh crore, India's GDP in the first half of 2022-23 was 5.7% larger than the comparable pre-COVID level. The April to June quarter of this fiscal had witnessed GDP growth of 13.5%, with GVA expanding 12.7%.

While growth in agriculture GVA quickened to 4.6% in the second quarter, from 4.5% in the preceding three months, manufacturing and mining GVA contracted 4.3% and 2.8%, respectively, in Q2 compared with a year earlier.

For the first half of 2022-23, the Indian economy recorded [2] growth in GDP, compared with 13.7% in the same period last year, while GVA rose 9%, compared with its 12.8% surge.

60. Which of the following will replace [1] in the above passage?
(a) 6.1 (b) 6.3 (c) 6.8 (d) 7.1
61. In which year did the Central Statistics Office (CSO) and the NSSO merged into the National Statistical Office?
(a) 2016 (b) 2018 (c) 2019 (d) 2021
62. Who among the following established Indian Statistical Institute?
(a) Prafulla Chandra Ray (b) C. R. Rao
(c) Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis (d) Jagadish Chandra Bose
63. What is India's rank in the largest GDP in the World?
(a) Third (b) Fourth (c) Fifth (d) Sixth
64. Which of the following will replace [2] in the above passage?
(a) 8.8 (b) 9.1 (c) 9.7 (d) 11.2
65. Which sector contributes most to India GDP?
(a) Agricultural Sector (b) Manufacturing Sector
(c) Service Sector (d) Healthcare Sector

SECTION - C: LEGAL REASONING

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

Passage(Q.66-Q.71): CODE- Right against self-incrimination (Article 20)

The Indian Constitution provides immunity to an accused against self-incrimination under Article 20(3) – ‘No person accused of an offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself’. The Supreme Court widened the scope of this immunity by interpreting the word ‘witness’ to include oral as well as documentary evidence so that no person can be compelled to be a witness to support a prosecution against himself. The Supreme Court has made it clear that in order to claim this immunity from being compelled to make a self-incriminating statement, it is necessary that a formal accusation must have been made against the person at the time of interrogation. Moreover, to substantiate on the provision the Supreme Court in the landmark ruling of Selvi v State of Karnataka held that to be a witness means imparting knowledge in respect of relevant fact, by means of oral statements or statements in writing, by a person who has personal knowledge of the facts to be communicated to a court or to a person holding an enquiry or investigation.

In State of Bombay v. Kathi Kalu Oghad, the court held that it must be shown that the person was compelled to make a statement which was likely to incriminate him. An eleven-judge bench of the Supreme Court, in the case of State of Bombay v. Kathi Kalu Oghad, held that while the investigative authority is not allowed to take compelled testimony from an accused, it is allowed to take physical evidence from the accused, which does not come from the volition of the accused, only for the purpose of identification and corroboration of evidence. The physical evidences included fingerprints, handwriting samples, hair strands, amongst others, only for the purpose of investigation and corroboration of the evidence that is already within its possession.

66. Sakshi was accused of murder of her husband, whose body was recovered from their farm house. While Sakshi refuses to killing her husband, she is the only person who had the access to the farm house apart from her husband. While investigating the crime, the investigating authority got a warrant for search of Sakshi’s house. Sakshi resisted the search and has filed the application before a magistrate stating that such searches violate her right against self-incrimination, compelling her to produce the evidence against herself. Decide:
- (a) Search does not amount to violation of right against self-incrimination as the same would apply only when any incriminatory evidence is found by Police in the house.
 - (b) Search amounts to violation of right against self-incrimination as Sakshi shall be given a prior notice to avoid self-incrimination before searching her house.
 - (c) Search does not amount to violation of right against self-incrimination as Sakshi is not being asked to produce any incriminating evidence herself.
 - (d) Search amounts to violation of right against self-incrimination as searching Sakshi’s house for evidence is synonymous to asking her to produce incriminating evidence herself.
67. Selvi has been arrested and charged under POCSO for sexual assault of a child, and causing her grievous hurt. When Police could not gather enough evidence against Selvi, they filed an application before the local magistrate to allow Narco-analysis of the accused. In this test, accused is sedated and then interrogated, which they often answer as their imagination is neutralised and they lose control of their senses as they kind of enter a hypnotic stage. Selvi contests the application arguing violation of right against self-incrimination. Decide:
- (a) The application shall not be allowed as accused might give false answers also which could then be used to incriminate them in court.
 - (b) The application shall be allowed as the accused shall be themselves giving all the answers without being compelled to do so.
 - (c) The application shall not be allowed as answering questions unwillingly in a sedated state would amount to self-incrimination.
 - (d) The application shall be allowed as such answers would be given before the investigating authority which are not admissible before the court of law.

68. With rest of the facts remaining the same as the above question, can the court allow such test with the consent of the accused, who too is desperate to prove his innocence. The court is sceptical as allowing the application would set the wrong precedent by promoting measures where the accused does not exercise control over how much information they are willing to divulge. Decide:
- (a) The application can be allowed by the court as there would be no violation of 20(3) without any compulsion to divulge self-incriminating information.
 - (b) The application cannot be allowed by the court as then it would defeat the purpose of the protection as then the accused would be compelled to consent to tests such as narco-analysis.
 - (c) The application can be allowed by the court as it would help give direction to a derailed investigation, considering that such statements are not admissible in court.
 - (d) The application cannot be allowed by the court as accused's whims cannot be allowed to dictate the course of a criminal investigation.
69. Harry has been arrested for the offense of conspiracy to defame on complaint by her school principal Dolores Umbridge. The complaint says that Harry has recorded her videos of her conversations with school staff and students, which he intends to use to defame her. Harry's phone was confiscated by the Police, but they could not access it because of the fingerprint lock on the phone. The police had no evidence against Harry. Harry is being compelled to share his fingerprint. As a result Harry has filed a writ petition under Article 226 of the Indian Constitution before the High Court for protection of his right against self-incrimination. Decide:
- (a) Harry's right has not been violated as investigative authority is allowed to take physical evidence from the accused and it does not qualify as self-incrimination.
 - (b) Harry's right has been violated as he cannot be compelled to share fingerprints to access incriminating evidence against himself.
 - (c) Harry's right has not been violated as there is no mention of use of force by the investigating authority which is required to establish violation.
 - (d) Harry's right has been violated as even confiscating phone amounts to violation of his right under article 20(3).
70. Ex-CM of MP, Nandini was called in for some questioning by the Vigilance Department regarding formal complaint against her for corruption during her tenure in the office. She refused to answer some questions claiming her right under article 20(3) of the Constitution. The officers denied such right and kept compelling her to give such information. When Nandini filed a petition before the court, the authorities contended that the right applies only when the trial has commenced, and that testimony given before investigating authority is anyway inadmissible. Therefore, the right need not be provided at the investigating stage itself. Decide whether Nandini's right has been violated or not.
- (a) Nandini's right has been violated as she is being compelled to be a witness against herself.
 - (b) Nandini's right has not been violated as she has no right against self-incrimination at this stage of criminal machinery.
 - (c) Nandini's right against self-incrimination has been violated as an accused of an offence cannot be called in for interrogation.
 - (d) Nandini's right against self-incrimination has not been violated even if she is compelled to divulge any incriminatory information it would not be admissible in the court of law.

71. Assertion (A): A person cannot be forced to share incriminating information which forms a part of their personal knowledge.

Reasoning (R): However, the right against self-incrimination will not prevent authorities to compel a person to present a document before them, even if it is incriminatory in nature as it does not form a part of their personal knowledge.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) Both A and R is correct, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Only A is correct, and R is incorrect.
- (c) Only R is correct, and A is incorrect.
- (d) Both A and R is correct, and R is not the correct explanation of A.

Passage(Q.72-Q.75): Duress can be defined as an unlawful threat or coercion that causes another person to commit an act that he would otherwise not commit. Initially the doctrine of duress was only confined to actual or threatened violence. Over the years, this doctrine has evolved to include various forms of duress including economic duress, duress by public officials; threat to seize or detain goods, threat to property, threat to a man's trade or business, and so on. The doctrine of economic duress applies where illegitimate pressure has been applied to a party that has been induced to enter into a contract that he would otherwise have not entered into. Such a contract can be avoided as it is voidable, rather than void, at the option of the party who has been threatened or induced into entering into the contract without his free consent. Thus there are two universally accepted elements to establish economic duress namely: (i) The exertion of illegitimate pressure by one party on the other: The pressure should be of such high capacity that it should be capable of provoking a sense of moral outrage and appear to be beyond the norms of ordinary commercial practice thus rendering it to be unconscionable enough to be at par with such conduct that the law expressly recognizes as illegal or even criminal. It must be shown that the pressure was of such nature that the victim's consent to the contract was an involuntary act on his part. Therefore, the illegitimate pressure must have been such, which actually caused the making of the agreement, in the sense that it would not otherwise have been made either at all or, at least, in the terms in which it was made. (ii) A significant cause compelling or pressurizing the other party to act as he did: It has to be shown that the illegitimate pressure was a significant cause that induced the claimant to enter into the contract. The courts must apply the test of a reasonable man to see whether an ordinary man of prudence would have acted in a similar manner in a similar situation, and if so, then would he have done so because he had no practical choice but to submit, or due to other reasons. The minimum basic test of subjective causation in economic duress ought, it appears to be a 'but for' test. In other words, the victim must show that, 'but for' the threat, he would not have entered the contract.

72. W had an immediate need for 100 bottles of mango juice because he had an orphanage visit scheduled for that day. He had to buy it the morning of his visit because he had forgotten to do it the night before. The shopkeeper asked him for 25 Rs. instead of the 15 Rs. that the bottle had originally cost when he went in and ordered 100 bottles in total on an urgent basis. Now that it was an emergency, he paid the higher price. When he got to the orphanage, he discovered that the store next to it would only sell the bottles for 15 Rs. W therefore asserted duress in order to terminate the contract. Comment.

- (a) W is not eligible to assert duress because the shopkeeper made no threats or exerted any pressure.
- (b) W cannot claim duress since the shopkeeper has the right to charge whatever price he deems acceptable.
- (c) W can assert that he was under duress since he would not have purchased the bottles if the shopkeeper hadn't forced him to do so.
- (d) W may be able to claim duress because the shopkeeper gave him no other plausible choice but to purchase the bottles because it was an emergency for him.

73. Considering the information given in passage, select the option that is the most irrelevant.
- (a) The victim must demonstrate that he would not have signed the contract 'but for' the threat.
 - (b) When a party has been persuaded by legitimate pressure to sign a contract that he otherwise would not have signed, the doctrine of economic duress is applicable.
 - (c) It must be proven that the unjustified pressure played a major role in persuading the claimant to sign the contract.
 - (d) The 'but for' test appears to be the minimum fundamental criterion of subjective causation in economic duress. In other words, the victim must demonstrate that he would not have entered the contract 'but for' the threat.
74. K was spending a Sunday evening at home watching a movie. He suddenly noticed some noise coming from one of his rooms. Upon inspection, he discovered that his home had been broken into. When confronted, the man demanded that he surrender all of his possessions in order to leave him unharmed. K was left with little choice but to submit to his demands and give him his belongings. K filed an FIR against the man after he left, alleging duress. Analyse.
- (a) Given that K had the option to refuse to hand over his valuables, the man did not act under duress.
 - (b) The man will be held accountable for theft, not under duress.
 - (c) Given that the conditions are met, the man will be held accountable for duress.
 - (d) K was not forced into executing the contract because it was entirely voluntary.
75. Which of the following situations doesn't involve duress?
- I. T was directed by his employer to sign a contract committing him to work additional shifts on the weekends or to leave his job.
 - II. Y was instructed by his mother to hand over his phone to her for the duration of the evening or finish the meal he had been served for dinner.
 - III. K was asked by a friend to either lie to his teacher on his behalf or purchase a sandwich for him.
- (a) I and II.
 - (b) II and III.
 - (c) III and I.
 - (d) I, II, and III.

Passage(Q.76-Q.80): Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is one of the most invoked and discussed provisions of the code. This code provides that any person who has sufficient means to maintain himself cannot deny the maintenance to the wife including divorced wife, children, and parents if they are not able to maintain themselves. The court after the party has invoked Section 125 of the Code, may order the respondent, that is the husband, to maintain the wife who is unable to maintain herself by providing monthly maintenance to her. However, there is an exception in the provision. For the purpose of providing maintenance to the wife, the husband has to be sufficient enough to support his wife after the separation and at the same time, the wife must not be living in adultery or living separately with her husband without any sufficient reasons. Even if they are living separately in mutual consent, then also the wife will not be entitled to any sort of maintenance, and if she remarries then also, she would not get maintenance. Whenever the judgment is passed in favour of the wife, the court has to make sure that the husband has sufficient means to provide maintenance to the wife. The court also needs to make sure that the wife after the separation does not have enough money to maintain herself.

76. Ramu was a small shop owner. He had a wife and two kids; he also had an ailing old mother who he had to frequently take to hospitals. Ramu had taken a lot of money from local money lenders because he could barely make the ends meet, and they were living in miserable conditions. His wife, Shanti was very fed up with the ongoing poverty and she wanted to leave the house and divorce her husband. She filed for divorce and it got through, however, Ramu denied her wife the maintenance, he said he did not have sufficient means to sustain her. Decide whether he will have to provide maintenance or not.
- (a) No, because he was not lying about being poor.
 - (b) Yes, because the wife did not have any affairs.
 - (c) Yes, because that was a divorce and they were not merely living separately.
 - (d) No, because Ramu was barely able to get enough money for himself.
77. Sanya was married to Rakesh; they had married as per their parents' wishes. Before marrying Rakesh, Sanya had an affair with a woman named Lucy. Lucy and Sanya wanted to marry but since it was a homosexual relationship, their parents did not allow it and they got Sanya married off to Rakesh. However, even after their marriage, Sanya kept meeting Lucy, and Sanya used to mostly live away from her marital home. Rakesh was very troubled by this, and did not want to continue with the marriage. They started living separately, and Sanya wanted maintenance, decide whether she will get the maintenance or not.
- (a) Sanya would get maintenance because she was not happy with Rakesh and wanted to be with Lucy.
 - (b) Sanya would not get maintenance because Rakesh was already going through a lot.
 - (c) Sanya would get maintenance as they were anyways living separately.
 - (d) Sanya would not get maintenance because she was having an extra marital affair.
78. Sulekha was married to Amitabh for ten years. They had three beautiful children and they were happy. However, soon they started having a lot of fights, and they would argue all the time. Amitabh stopped coming home regularly, and drank a lot, he neglected his family entirely. Sulekha decided to live away from the house with the kids, she did not file for divorce because she did not want her children to grow up without a father. She filed a suit for maintenance from Amitabh. Decide whether she will get the maintenance.
- (a) She will not get maintenance because she did not get a divorce and was merely living separately.
 - (b) She will get maintenance because Amitabh has a duty to provide maintenance to her and the kids.
 - (c) She will get maintenance because she did not file for divorce for the wellbeing of the kids.
 - (d) She will not get maintenance as she left the house out of her own volition.
79. Kareena and Kapoor were in love, and they wanted to get married also. Their parents did not want this because Kapoor was not very wealthy. They got Kareena married off to Khan. Khan and Kareena had a good and peaceful married life for a few years, but Kareena was not happy, so she filed for divorce and they got divorced. She went off to live with her first love Kapoor, they started living together. Kareena filed for maintenance from Khan and Khan denied the same. The matter went to the court. Decide whether she will get maintenance or not.
- (a) The court would not allow maintenance because she was in a live-in relationship.
 - (b) The court will allow maintenance because she was only in a live-in relationship and was not married.
 - (c) That is adultery and so she would not get maintenance.
 - (d) She would not get maintenance because Khan already had been through enough, and should not have to bear the burden of maintenance too.

80. Dune was a very rich businessman; he had a wife named Lily. Lily could not have children and Dune was very upset with this fact. They would barely talk, and their relationship was just a namesake. Lily used to stay at home. One day while flipping through magazines, she saw an ad for a post for an associate at the best law firm in England. She decided to join the same because she wanted to keep herself as busy as possible. She started earning handsomely. Soon Dune divorced her because he wanted to have children and married someone else. Lily filed for maintenance. Decide whether she will get it or not.
- (a) She would not get maintenance because she was earning fairly well.
 - (b) She would not get maintenance because now they were living separately.
 - (c) She would get maintenance because Dune was richer than her and so, he should give her money.
 - (d) She would not get maintenance because the divorce was on frivolous grounds.

Passage(Q.81-Q.85): Anticipatory bail is a type of pre-arrest bail, and the court's authority to grant anticipatory bail is discretionary. If a person believes they are likely to be arrested on non-bailable charges, they can move to the Court of Session or the High Court for anticipatory bail. Section 438 primarily addresses pre-arrest bail for non-bailable offences. A person apprehended for arrest may apply to the Court of Session or High Court for a direction to be released on bail. The power to grant anticipatory bail is ultra vires for the lower courts. Section 438(1A) of the Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 deals with the factors that the court considers before granting anticipatory bail: The nature and gravity of the accusations. The charge levelled against the applicant intends to harm or humiliate him by having him detained. The applicant's record, including when he has previously been imprisoned or sentenced by a court for any cognizable offence works against accused. The potential of the applicant to defy justice. In a landmark judgement, Gurbaksh Singh Sibbia & Ors. v. State of Punjab (1980), the Hon'ble Supreme Court ruled that an individual must have reasonable grounds to apply for anticipatory bail to apprehend the arrest and that "reason to believe" means the apprehension must be established on reasonable grounds and not just a mere "belief" or "fear".

81. Kalia Daku was a very notorious dacoit in the 90s. Once, he went to a house with his men to commit dacoity, and there, his men murdered the parents. There as they were interrupting the dacoity, then Kalia saw a little child crying in the corner. His heart instantly melted; he took the child and gave the child to her wife to take care of, then he surrendered to the police, he served a jail time of 10 years, and then he came out. He was a reformed man. However, he got to know that there was a robbery committed, and the police were looking for to arrest him, and he applied for anticipatory bail. Will he get the bail?
- (a) Yes, just because he was already an established dacoit doesn't mean he would be a criminal again.
 - (b) Yes, because there is no sign that he committed the said offence.
 - (c) Yes, because there is nothing to prove that he might abscond again.
 - (d) No, because he has previous record of imprisonment.
82. Pratham was an established businessman; he handled a lot of his own companies and works in a big company. He was a very kind person, and he used to regularly donate to charity as well. There was a major fraud committed in the company he was an employee at, and a co-worker told him that he was being framed because he was already planning to leave the company and so his boss did not want that to happen as his business was more successful than his. Pratham applied for anticipatory bail, as the charges were supposedly non-bailable. Decide whether he will get the anticipatory bail.
- (a) No, because he did not have any grounds to believe he was going to jail.
 - (b) Yes, because he had reasonable grounds to believe he was being framed.
 - (c) Yes, because he did not know if the co-worker was saying the truth.
 - (d) No, because it is not reasonable to trouble the police for such frivolous things.

83. Suman's husband was murdered. They were trying to find who the accused was, and her father-in-law accused her of witchcraft and murdering her husband. Suman was so distraught by this, so she decided to ignore it for the time being. Later on, they found a famous criminal and started an investigation against him. Her father-in-law still used to call her names like a witch and murderer. Suman was scared she would be framed for her husband's murder, so she applied for anticipatory bail. Decide whether she will be able to get the anticipatory bail or not.
- (a) Suman will not get anticipatory bail because a murderer deserves to be punished.
 - (b) Suman will not get anticipatory bail because she had no reasonable grounds to believe she was going to get arrested.
 - (c) Suman will get bail because her father-in-law kept accusing her of his son's murder.
 - (d) Suman will not get bail because the accused was already caught.
84. Kantak was a passer-by near a crime scene, a strand of his hair was found on the crime scene, and he was scared that he would get framed for the murder he did not commit. He decided to apply for anticipatory bail, he went to the police officer, and he narrated the entire incident. The police officer understood everything and decided to grant him anticipatory bail. Kantak happily went home. A few days later, he was arrested, and the plea that he had a pre-arrest bail was rejected. Decide whether his bail was valid or not.
- (a) No, because he was still needed in custody for necessary interrogation.
 - (b) No, because the police officer did not have the authority to grant him a pre-arrest bail.
 - (c) Yes, because he had a reasonable apprehension of getting arrested.
 - (d) Yes, because he was innocent.
85. Decide in which of the following circumstances the person can be granted pre-arrest bail.
- (a) Pawan was an average office-going fellow, and he got caught up in a murder case; he applied for anticipatory bail at a district court.
 - (b) Shikha applied for anticipatory bail as she was apprehended for brutally murdering sixteen school-going kids.
 - (c) Bhawani applied for anticipatory bail as he was accused of stealing 1200 rupees.
 - (d) A powerful politician was accused of rape and wanted to obtain a pre-arrest bail.

Passage(Q.86-Q.90): Negligence, in legal terms, means the breach of a duty of care that results in damage. The following three ways make the constituents for negligence: a legal duty to exercise due care on the part of the party complained of towards the party complaining the former's conduct within the scope of duty; breach of the same duty and consequential damages. In action for negligence, the plaintiff has to prove the following essentials:

Duty to care: One of the essential conditions of liability for negligence is that the defendant owed a legal duty towards the plaintiff. Duty must be towards the plaintiff- It is not sufficient that the defendant owed a duty to take care. It must also be established that the defendant owed a duty of care towards the plaintiff.

Breach of the duty to care: Yet another essential condition for the liability in negligence is that the plaintiff must prove that the defendant committed a breach of duty to take care or he failed to perform that duty.

Consequential damage or harm to the plaintiff: The last essential requisite for the tort of negligence is that the damage caused to the plaintiff was the result of the breach of duty. The harm may be physical harm, mental harm, nervous shock, harm to reputation, economic loss etc.

86. Samarth had a severe heart problem. She had to go to a lot of doctors and attend a lot of appointments, and she was also kept on a lot of medications. However, Samarth saw no improvement in her condition. One day her doctor told her to go for her usual jogs every day as it would be healthy for her heart. However, one morning she was jogging, and she coughed out blood and then fainted in the middle of the road, she was taken to a hospital and then she was told that her heart condition warranted her not to run, and because of that, there was extra pressure on her heart, and she coughed blood. She sued the doctor for negligence.
- (a) The doctor will be liable for negligence, as he had a duty towards Samarth.
 - (b) The doctor will be liable, as being a doctor, he must have been careful in his conduct.
 - (c) The doctor will be liable as Samarth suffered physical harm because of the wrong diagnosis.
 - (d) The doctor will be liable because he had a duty to care, and he did not give the correct direction, which led to harm.
87. Sukrut was a very rash driver. He had this sports bike that he would ride every day and would drive so rashly that the nearby people would be scared to death. One day, his father took the keys to the bike as he received several complaints from the neighbours. One day, however, Sukrut stealthily went ahead and stole the keys from his father's cupboard and went to ride the bike. He was driving so fast that he did not see a little kid crossing the road, and then he hit her, and she died. Decide whether he will be liable for negligence.
- (a) He will be held liable for negligence because he was driving rashly.
 - (b) He will be held liable for negligence because he owed a duty to drive responsibly.
 - (c) He will be held liable as he owed a duty to care for the kid, and as he was driving rashly, he hit the kid.
 - (d) He will be held liable because all negligent drivers must be punished.
88. Kranti went to a dermatologist. She had a very bad skin rash, and it was slowly spreading from her foot to her thighs; she was scared that the rash was going to leave a scar, so she wanted some immediate solution to it. She went to one of the best dermatologists in town, so she was confident that her problem would be solved. The doctor gave her a solution to apply to her rashes every day. However, the said solution made it worse, and she realized that the cream was for animals and not humans. She sued the doctor.
- (a) The doctor would not be held liable as it was a genuine error on his part.
 - (b) The doctor owed a duty to care and act responsibly; however, he failed to do so, which led to her skin getting worse.
 - (c) The doctor breached the duty to care, and so he will be held liable.
 - (d) Kranti should demand free treatment and a return of the expenses incurred.
89. Summer went to a supermarket store to buy some cosmetics; she wanted to buy a cream for her wrinkles as she wanted to be young and pretty for a long. She saw a cream that belonged to a big brand, and so she bought it. She applied the cream after coming home, and then the next day, she saw some infection because of the cream. She went to the supermarket store and shouted at them. The employee noticed that the cream bottle was expired, and they agreed to pay her the damages. She sued the supermarket store for being negligent.
- (a) The supermarket store would be liable because it was their duty to check the products they were selling.
 - (b) The manufacturers would be liable as they should not have sent an expired product.
 - (c) The store would be liable as Sumer suffered harm.
 - (d) Summer should take the money they were paying.

90. Bharat was a part-timer at a plumbing facility, the facility awarded him some funds for his work, and he was a student, so he always needed it. He was sent to a home one day to fix their bathroom; he went there 30 minutes late, and he was under the influence of alcohol when he reached there. He started working there; however, since he was inebriated, he was not very dexterous in his work, and he ended up mistakenly hitting a child with the tools he was using. The family sued him for being negligent in his conduct.
- (a) Bharat would be liable because he was negligent at work and ended up hitting the child which caused harm.
 - (b) He won't be liable because he was there for plumbing work, and the child should not have been there around the tools.
 - (c) He only needed to complete the work and did not owe any duty to care for the child.
 - (d) He will be liable as he went there inebriated and then ended up causing harm to the child.

Passage(Q.91-Q.95): In the Indian Jurisprudence on the right to personality, Personalities and celebrities are not defined in the Indian Copyright Act. However, in the case of Titan Industries Ltd. vs. M/S Ram kumar Jewellers in 2012, the Hon'ble Delhi High Court interpreted the term "celebrity" as a person who is famous or simply a person who many people talk about or are familiar with. According to Section 2(qq) of the Act, a "performer" is defined as an actor, singer, musician, dancer, acrobat, juggler, conjurer, snake charmer, person giving a lecture, or any other person who makes a performance. A celebrity can therefore easily fall under this definition and be granted the rights granted to performers under the Act.

In addition, the definition of "performer's right" in Section 38 of the Copyright Act stipulates that this right is valid for 50 years starting on the first day of the calendar year following the year in which the performance was made. Furthermore, Section 38A establishes the performer's exclusive right and forbids anybody from recording the performance in sound or image, reproducing it in any form, broadcasting it, or otherwise making it available to the public without the performer's express permission. In addition to the performer's previously indicated exclusive right, a personality also has rights under Sections 17, 39, and 52 of the Copyright Act.

In Titan Industries Ltd. vs. M/S Ramkumar Jewellers, the Hon'ble Delhi High Court has discussed personality rights and Section 17 of the Copyright Act, which talks about determining the first owner of the copyright. The Court stated that when a celebrity's identity is advertised without their permission, the right to decide when and how their identity is utilised shall vest with the renowned personality solely. The Court further restrained the Defendant from using or misappropriating Tanishq's and the star couple's rights. Thus, the right to publicity includes the right to limit the commercial exploitation of human identity.

91. Tabboo Ratnani is a well-known Indian fashion and commercial photographer who is well known for his yearly calendar, which was first published in 1999. A shot with him is said to cost between Rs 40,000 and Rs 75,000. A brand hired him to shoot a commercial with a Bollywood pair named Alia and Varun. The photographs were leaked and utilised by numerous social media accounts to collect likes and later by various local business to build up their brand without the artists permission. The couple wants to sue the various defendants for exploiting their photos without permission and seek injunction. Decide
- (a) The court will issue an injunction prohibiting the use of the artist's photographs.
 - (b) The court will not issue an injunction unless it is proven that the defendant has been commercially exploiting the artist's identity.
 - (c) The court shall issue an injunction in favour of the plaintiff since their identity has been used without their permission by multiple defendants.
 - (d) The court will not provide any remedy to the plaintiff since the balance of convenience is in favour of the defendant here.

92. A famous celebrity Cricketer Pajji Gambhir filed a claim for personality rights after learning that the defendant was operating restaurants with the tagline "by Paaji Gambhir" when he had no relation to the aforementioned eateries. According to the cricketer, the defendant had wrongfully infringed upon his "Personality Rights. Decide
- (a) Since the player, as a performer, has granted the defendant permission, he will be held accountable.
 - (b) The player cannot file a complaint since he cannot be called as a celebrity under the definition given in Section 2(qq) of the copyright act.
 - (c) The player cannot file a complaint since it is merely an issue of name and not that the defendant is using his face.
 - (d) The player may register a complaint here as his identity has been inappropriately utilised by the defendant.
93. Recently in June 2022, a girl named Saisha, recreated a sensational dance performance on the remix of Lata Mangeshkar's classic song 'Mera Dil Yeh Pukare Aaja' realised in the year 1950 performed by the very famous late shree Jidubala ji. The dance video trended trend has gone viral on Instagram. The video has been viewed more than 1.9 million times. It has garnered over 1.6 lakh likes. Suppose the representatives of the Deceased Jidubala ji sues Saisha in violation of section 38 of copyright act for reproducing the work of the renowned deceased actress. Will they succeed in the issue alleged?
- (a) Yes, as section 38 establishes the performer's exclusive right and forbids anybody from recording the performance in sound or image, reproducing it in any form.
 - (b) No, as the performer being dead now, his representatives cannot claim any right here with respect to Jidubala Ji's performance rights.
 - (c) Yes, as the right to decide when and how their identity is utilised vest with the renowned personality solely and after them with their legal representatives.
 - (d) No, as Saisha's performance was made after 50 years of the actual performance.
94. Sankar–Hissaan–Hoy is an Indian musical trio consisting of three absolute best artists in the field of music industry. They have composed music for over 50 soundtracks across five languages: Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi and English. They were asked to play live in Bhopal on the auspicious occasion of the state of Madhya Pradesh's founding day. The crowd asked them to perform their finest songs, and they concluded with a recent hit song by another artist, "Dhillon," which is actually a pop song, but the three recreated and performed the classical version of the song live in front of the audience. Dhillon, the singer, sued the group for copyright infringement when they recreated his original piece. Decide
- (a) The trio shall face liability under the copyright act as they created an original classic song by copying the work of the singer Dhillon.
 - (b) The trio shall not face any liability as they did it in good faith and moreover they did not copied the work of the singer however presented his art in their classic form.
 - (c) The trio shall face the liability as it is violation of Dhillon's performer's exclusive right under Section 38 of the said Act.
 - (d) The trio shall not face any liability here as Dhillon cannot be considered as a performer under Section 2(qq) of the copyright act.
95. A video titled 'Sachin v/s Lata Civil War' uses superimposed images of celebrities involved on his own, i.e., Tendulkar and Mangeshkar to debate whether Virat Kohli is better than the Master Blaster is uploaded by famous comedian on its YouTube channel, gaining many likes and reshared by its fans. Choose an appropriate statement in the light of the information given in the passage.
- (a) The comedian will face prosecution under Section 17 of the Copyright Act since the faces of celebrities were used appropriately.
 - (b) The comedian will not face any charges because he only utilised the artist's image on his original work.
 - (c) The comedian will face prosecution under Section 17 of the Copyright Act for publicizing a celebrity's identity without their permission.
 - (d) The comedian will not face prosecution since there was no economic exploitation of either of the two artists via the comedian's post on his YouTube channel.

Passage(Q.96-Q.100): A conditional acceptance, sometimes called a qualified acceptance, occurs when a person to whom an offer has been made tells the offeror that he or she is willing to agree to the offer provided that some changes are made in its terms or that some condition or event occurs. This type of acceptance operates as a counteroffer. A counteroffer must be accepted by the original offeror before a contract can be established between the parties.

When the acceptor puts in a new condition while accepting the contract already signed by the proposer, the contract is not complete until the proposer accepts that condition, the Supreme Court observed while setting aside a High Court judgment, which overlooked Section 7 of the Contract Act, while upholding the dismissal of the suit.

The issue before the Apex Court in an appeal filed by the Company was whether the acceptance of a conditional offer with a further condition results in a concluded contract, irrespective of whether the offeror accepts the further condition proposed by the acceptor. Referring to some earlier judgments on the subject, the bench observed: "It is a cardinal principle of the law of contract that the offer and acceptance of an offer must be absolute. The offer and acceptance must be based or founded on three components, that is, certainty, commitment and communication. However, when the acceptor puts in a new condition while accepting the contract already signed by the proposer, the contract is not complete until the proposer accepts that condition. An acceptance with a variation is no acceptance. It is, in effect and substance, simply a counter-proposal which must be accepted fully by the original proposer, before a contract is made.

96. Priya was a celebrity makeup artist, and her notion of beauty is simplicity, elegance, and something pleasing but not over the top. Due to her hectic schedule, it is difficult to take her appointment, but Meeta have set a meeting with her to discuss her availability to do her bridal makeup. When she met Meeta, she told her that she is only available for two hours on the scheduled day of her wedding and that she will try to finish her bridal look during that time, but she makes no promises. Priya arrived late for the wedding, which meant she couldn't finish the bride's look and had to leave. Meeta arranged another makeup artist immediately. Priya is being sued by Meeta for breach of contract. Decide.
- (a) There was a breach of contract on Priya's side because she was unable to complete the contract on time.
 - (b) There was no breach when the parties did not have a valid contract.
 - (c) Because there was unequivocal acceptance of the offer, Meeta cannot sue Priya for breach of contract.
 - (d) Priya cannot be held accountable for breach of contract because she did not provided absolute acceptance and informed Meeta of her conditions in advance.
97. Suppose, Priya informed Meeta that she was unsure about finishing her bridal look and the amount of time she could commit, but she still accepted Priya's conditional offer. She was overjoyed that Priya, a well-known makeup artist, would be a part of her wedding. She also hired two more makeup artists to give her the look of her dreams on her wedding day. Priya arrived late and just stayed for half an hour, doing small portions of her makeup before leaving. Select an acceptable statement in response to the given factual situation:
- (a) Priya can now be held responsible for breach of contract because she departed early and did not complete Meeta's makeup.
 - (b) Priya cannot be held accountable for breach because Meeta consented to Priya's conditional acceptance.
 - (c) Meeta has no recourse here as a counter-proposal, which must be completely accepted by the original proposer before a contract is made.
 - (d) Meeta cannot sue Priya since there was no contract formed between Priya and Meeta owing to the lack of unequivocal acceptance of Meeta's offer.

98. Lonavala is one of the most famous holiday destinations in Maharashtra, this mesmerizing hill station engulfed cozily in the heart of Western Ghats is famous for its hypnotic beauty adorned by lush green valleys, alluring waterfalls, pristine lakes, adventurous activities, and much more. Manish intends to surprise his wife with a stay at one of the beautiful villas nestled among the lush green jungles of Tamini ghat. Manish sent an email to the property manager on January 10th inquiring about the booking price for the Villa; the manager read and replied to the email on January 11th about all the details and sent him a quoted price of Rs, 10,000 for his stated dates; additionally, there was a condition attached to the mail that this price is not inclusive of the service charge which will be levied at the checkout, which was not read by Manish and he accepted the offer via email and paid all the amount in advance. Manish and his wife were checking out when they were presented a bill for extra Rs 5000 in lieu service charges. Manish refused to pay; therefore the manager sued him for breach of contract and breach of the terms agreed upon in the email. Decide
- (a) Manish expressed his acceptance by email and hence cannot refuse to pay the service expenses.
 - (b) Manish did not read the additional requirements and hence is not obligated to pay the additional expenses.
 - (c) Manish is not responsible for breach of contract because there was no unequivocal acceptance of the offer made.
 - (d) Manish shall be held accountable for breach of contract regardless of whether he accepted the attached counter offer.
99. Jamie is a theatrical performer who has portrayed a variety of roles on stage. Mahesh Jatt, a well-known Bollywood filmmaker, offered her the role of an elderly man who is penniless and miserable as a result of her daughter's nonsensical demands. Jamie replied, I accept your offer if you fit me into another role other than that of a father, and if you do not respond within a week, I will take your silence as acceptance. Decide.
- (a) There is valid acceptance on part of Jamie to the offer made Mahesh Jatt.
 - (b) There is no contract as a counteroffer must be accepted by the original offeror before a contract can be established between the parties.
 - (c) There shall be a valid contract between the two if Mahesh do not reply to the letter of Jamie within a week.
 - (d) There shall be no contract unless Mahesh accepts the counter offer proposed by Jamie.
100. Maheep has posted about selling his vacation home situated in Lonavala for about crore in his entire WhatsApp group and sent the quotation to prospective buyers. One of the buyers saw the picture and quote that I agree to buy the house at the quoted rate if you agree to sell the horse I see in the pictures and can even give 10% extra if you want. Maheep accepted the offer and stated I agree to sell the house and not the horse. What is status of contract between the parties?
- (a) No contract as there was no acceptance of the counteroffer by Maheep made by buyer.
 - (b) There is contract as Maheep stood strong against the original offer made.
 - (c) There is no contract as the counter offer was absolutely accepted by the original offeror i.e., Maheep.
 - (d) There is a valid contract as Maheep agreed to the offer made by the buyer even though partially.

Passage(Q.101-Q.105): Voters must be protected from anyone who attempts to intimidate them to vote in a particular way or not to vote at all. Undue influence is a complex electoral offence that is not easy for voters to understand. Someone is guilty of undue influence if they use, or threaten to use, force or violence to make someone vote a certain way, or not vote at all. Section 171C of IPC defines Undue influence at elections as:

- (a) Whoever voluntarily interferes or attempts to interfere with the free exercise of any electoral right commits the offence of undue influence at an election, or
- (b) Whoever threatens any candidate or voter, or any person in whom a candidate or voter is interested, with injury of any kind, or
- (c) induces or attempts to induce a candidate or voter to believe that he or any person in whom he is interested will become or will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure or of spiritual censure, shall be deemed to interfere with the free exercise of the electoral right of such candidate or voter.

- (d) However, A declaration of public policy or a promise of public action or the mere exercise or a legal right without intent to interfere with an electoral right, shall not be deemed to be interference within the meaning of this section.

It is the degree of gravity of the allegation, which determines whether the allegations would be covered by s 171C or s 171G. If it was aimed at character assassination, then it would be the lesser offence of s 171G; however, if it amounted to interference with the election, then it would be covered by provision of s 171C. The burden was on the complainant or petitioners to prove the charge that the successful candidate was involved or responsible for undue influence.

101. Mr Chintamani is a candidate from Jan Sangh who was contesting election from bhojpur constituency. An anonymous flyer was circulated in its vicinity stating that “If you’ve already voted in any election this year, you can’t vote in the presidential election; If anybody in your family has ever been found guilty of anything, you can’t vote in the presidential election; If you violate any of these laws, you can get ten years in prison and your children will get taken away from you. Choose an appropriate statement:
- (a) The aforementioned act will be covered by both sections 171C and 171G.
 - (b) Because the conduct would interfere with the electoral process, it will be covered under Section 171C.
 - (c) The aforementioned act will be classified as undue influence on the right to vote under Section 171C.
 - (d) The complaint must first demonstrate that the conduct influenced the electoral process and him personally.
102. Assume that in the above scenario, the campaigners attempted to clear the issue and informed as many people as possible about the bogus news, but owing to the penalty provision, no one in that particular area came to vote on the scheduled voting day. The campaigners had to go to each and every voter's home and entice them with various promises in order for them to come to the voting booths and vote. Can the campaigners be accused of exerting undue influence over the voters in this case?
- (a) Yes, since they swayed people with various false promises in order to get them to vote in their favour.
 - (b) No, it cannot be considered undue influence because the campaigners just attempted to dispel misinformation and urged voters to cast ballots.
 - (c) Yes, since campaigns will be held guilty for undue influence as efforts to intimidate people into voting in a specific manner.
 - (d) No, it cannot be decided since the facts do not support the campaigners' intent to exercise undue influence on the voters.
103. Suppose X a runner up in the local legislative assembly election contested that all the voters received fake phone calls stating that their polling location had changed and gave them the location of the new polling place. The voters went to that “new” polling place and was told they was at the wrong location. Decide whether X will be successful in getting the successful candidate prosecuted under section 171C?
- (a) Yes, but the allegations of character assassination, would be covered under S. 171G.
 - (b) No, as it amounted to interference with the election, it would be covered by provision of S. 171C.
 - (c) No, as the act done by defendant is quite evident that it influenced the voting pattern.
 - (d) Yes, as the voters are influenced to not vote at the scheduled voting day.
104. X and Y were two candidates running for the president of the local assembly. X was delivering a rally speech, and while addressing the audience, he made some subtle remarks about his competition and explained how they would gain more if they vote for him. When confronted by Y, X issued a public apology and advised voters to use their brains and vote for the most deserved candidate. Later, Y sued X under section 171G. Decide
- (a) He shall not win as X issued a public apology letter for character assassination of Y.
 - (b) He shall win as irrespective of the public apology the allegations by Y will be covered under Section 171G.
 - (c) He shall not win as there was no offence done by X, he only stated that how the voters would gain more if they vote for him.
 - (d) He shall win as he proved beyond doubt that the charge that the successful candidate was involved or responsible for undue influence.

105. X a runner up in the local legislative assembly election contested that his competition Y, played with the minds of the voters by engaging with them on religious grounds. In his entire campaign he was seen going to XYZ temple and gained votes. Will this Act be covered under S. 171C of the IPC?
- (a) Yes, but it will be of no effect as the candidate has already been elected.
 - (b) No, as Y did not influence or told voters anything that might have enticed him to vote in his favor.
 - (c) Yes, as the sloganeering by the candidate was quite frivolous in nature.
 - (d) No, as candidate Y have not made any direct actions to influence the voters.

SECTION - D: LOGICAL REASONING

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

Passage (Q.106 – Q.110): Nature is most defenceless when it is worthless. Once biological diversity has commercial value. It is more likely to be worth conserving. Heeding this economic advice, conservationists have scoured the world for markets into which they can sell products from the wild.

These markets are risky allies, according to a report. The report highlights the boom in the consumption of medicinal plants taking place in Europe. It goes on to argue that as a result, some plants are being dangerously exploited.

This is not easy for conservationists to prove moss is harder to track than tigers and they do not quite manage to do so. Jorgen Tomsem, the author of the report, admits that digging up data is not as easy as digging up plants. For example, this report has established that Germany is by far Europe's largest market for medicinal plants, but has no figures to show how fast demand is growing, or how it divides between drug companies which want to use natural ingredients in medicines or study and synthesise them, and herbalists selling traditional remedies. The report argues that demand for medicinal plants will grow, not just in developing countries which rely heavily on traditional remedies. Europe has started to set standards for herbal medicines, which impress previously sceptical consumers. Some of this demand can be met by horticulture, most medicinal plants can be cultivated. But herbalists and hypochondriacs seem to think that plants harvested in the wild are more effective. Although large drug companies generally grow their own, many medicinal plants traded in Europe are plucked from the wild.

Developing countries are waking up to the fact that their plants are valuable. Earlier this year, the Indian government banned the export of wild medicinal plants. A few drug companies are drawing up contracts with developing countries to prospect for useful plants and pay royalties on their finds.

106. Why does the author choose to call the markets 'risky allies'?
- (a) The market demand for medicinal plants could drop at any time.
 - (b) It is more difficult to monitor moss than it is to monitor tigers.
 - (c) Plants may be over-collected for commercial exploitation in the market.
 - (d) Large drug companies grow their own herbs and do not buy from the markets.
107. Which of the following statements is true?
- (a) Statistics on plant life exploitation are difficult to provide.
 - (b) Traditional drug companies cultivate many of the plants they need.
 - (c) Germany is the world's largest market for medicinal plants.
 - (d) Demand for medicinal plants will keep growing till alternative remedy is available.
108. What explains India's stand to ban the export of medicinal plants?
- (a) India is reluctant to sell its valuable medical plants overseas.
 - (b) India wants to protect its domestic drug industry.
 - (c) India does not want to over exploit its medicinal fauna to meet international demand.
 - (d) Indian government is not getting the justified price for their valuable plants.

109. Which one of the following, if true, lends the most support to the author's contention?
- (a) Essentially, herbal remedies consist of portions of plants or unpurified plant extracts containing several constituents which are often generally believed to work together synergistically.
 - (b) Herbal medicines are often viewed as a balanced and moderate approach to healing and individuals who use them as home remedies.
 - (c) The sales of herbal medicines are booming and represents a substantial proportion of the global drug market.
 - (d) As the global use of herbal medicinal products continues to grow and many more new products are introduced into the market, public health issues, and concerns surrounding their safety are also increasingly recognized.
110. What can be assumed about herbalists and hypochondriacs believing that wild herbs are better?
- (a) They believe that the efficacy of herbs is better in natural habitat.
 - (b) They know some hidden truth about wild herbs.
 - (c) They believe in the power of nature.
 - (d) They find it cheap to collect from wild.

Passage (Q.111 – Q.115): Thomas Piketty would have been spotted copiously taking notes if he was following this week's World Cup games from the stands in various Qatari stadiums. The French economist, whose work focuses on wealth concentration and distribution and how increasing wealth inequality around the world has its roots in history, would have found something odd in the ongoing World Cup — the diminishing inequality of footballing prowess among the 32 national teams playing.

For most football fans, the two standout upsets — Argentina's 1-2 loss against Saudi Arabia and Germany's 1-2 defeat against Japan — were what the Lebanese-American essayist and mathematical statistician Nassim Nicholas Taleb has familiarised us as 'black swan events' — high-profile, hard-to-predict 'rare' events. Like black swan events, those two major shockers in world football can be — and are being — wrongly rationalised. Most analyses have laid the 'blame' of the Saudi and Japanese victories squarely at the door of Argentina and Germany and their poor play. While this was, indeed, evident in the performances of the Albiceleste and Die Mannschaft - these names themselves underlining titular supremacy based on more than a century of footballing tradition - the major portion of the 'blame' must be apportioned to the two Asian countries' superior performances. Performances that the world didn't quite register because it doesn't quite attach such footballing prowess with the two teams. So, what's it that has caused this enhancement in footballing capabilities to make the good old, reliable categories of 'minnows' and 'favourites' less rooted to their assigned field positions? Globalisation, with national team characteristics and globalised players.

111. What is the main purpose of the author in the passage?
- (a) Praise the teams creating upsets in the world cup.
 - (b) Finding the reason for upsets in the world cup.
 - (c) Analysing the economic effects of the world cup victories.
 - (d) Highlighting the impact of a connected economic world.
112. Which of the following is not an observation of the author in the passage?
- (a) No one is the dark horse in this world cup.
 - (b) Minnows present a strong claim for the world cup title.
 - (c) Black swan events are not uncommon in sports as well.
 - (d) Black swan events are bound to occur in a globalised world.

113. What can be a logical reason for the victories of weak teams over strong teams in the world cup?
- (a) The concentration of wealth in some parts of the world.
 - (b) Widespread black swan events in the world.
 - (c) The advent of multi-country leagues with players from different countries.
 - (d) Strong teams take weak teams lightly in matches.
114. Why would Thomas Piketty find the recent results odd?
- (a) It is surprising that teams from wealthy countries are defeated by teams from small countries.
 - (b) Countries with a concentration of wealth fail to deliver on the ground.
 - (c) The phenomenon of economic inequality does not reflect in the field of sports.
 - (d) Football is not influenced by what is happening in the economic world.
115. Which of the following, if true, will weaken the argument of the author in the passage?
- (a) An unprecedented victory by Saudi Arabia and Japan is attributed to strengthening the prowess of the indigenous players.
 - (b) Money in sports attracts people to search for a career in sports.
 - (c) The less popular countries in the football arena hire excellent players from teams of different countries.
 - (d) Each team in the world cup qualifies after performing well in qualifying games.

Passage (Q.116 – Q.118): No society is completely brittle or it could not endure for long; but, clearly, some cultures handle the challenges of change and pluralization better than others. We are not sure why this is. Some societies may privilege entrenched elites more uncritically than others, reducing social flexibility under duress. It could be, too, that attitudes and institutions in more resilient societies reflect cosmologies in which change is associated with a positive, unfurling teleology, while those in less resilient ones conceive a cosmology based on cyclical or static conceptions of the world. Or perhaps something entirely different is at work; as I say, we don't really know.

Whatever the reasons for observed differences in social adaptive capacities, it follows that some societies will be roiled more and others less when significant change and associated accelerated pluralization occur on a planetary scale, as is occurring today. Some societies are thus bound to be seen as causing or "owning" the sources of change while others are seen, and will often see themselves, as being on the receiving end of forces believed to threaten their corporate identity and dignity as individuals. Such a world will tend to polarize into core and periphery: that part of the world seeming to manufacture and "manage" change, and that part composed of largely unwilling recipients of the consequences.

It is no fun being on the receiving end of changes one does not understand and can neither control nor defend against. It causes stress, anxiety, and insecurity. Insecurity leads to fear, and fear, we know, often engenders violence. This sequence is part and parcel of human nature, and society's ability to control it has changed only by degree since the emergence of modern humans some 200,000 years ago.

116. According to the author of the passage, change is ?
- (a) uncontrollable (b) abstruse (c) organic (d) ongoing
117. Which of the following could be a good title for the above passage?
- (a) What's Going on with Society.
 - (b) Change – A Source of Insecurity & Violence.
 - (c) Consequences of Change.
 - (d) Varied Approaches to Change.

118. Which of the following statements cannot be inferred from the passage given above?
- (a) Change can be good when no society is at its receiving end.
 - (b) For a society to be on the receiving end of changes makes its people insecure.
 - (c) Modern humans have not figured a coping mechanism for stress, anxiety and insecurity.
 - (d) While some societies are intimidated by change, others are not.

Passage (Q.119 – Q.121): India's Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019 starts encouragingly, seeking to protect "the privacy of individuals relating to their personal data". But by the end, it is clear it is not designed to deliver on the promise. For, even as it rightly requires handlers of data to abide by globally-accepted rules - about getting an individual's consent first - it disappointingly gives wide powers to the Government to dilute any of these provisions for its agencies. The Bill, which was tabled in Parliament by the Electronics and IT Minister on December 11, has now been referred to a joint committee, to be headed by the BJP's Meenakshi Lekhi. The committee is expected to table its report during the Budget session. Technically, therefore, this is not beyond redemption yet. But recent events have cast doubts about whether the Government is serious about delivering on the privacy promise. Recently, messaging platform WhatsApp said that some Indian journalists and rights activists were among those spied using technology by an Israeli company, which by its own admission only works for government agencies across the world. Google, too, had alerted 12,000 users, including 500 in India, regarding "government-backed" phishing attempts against them. The Indian Government has still not come out in the clear convincingly regarding these incidents.

Importantly, one of the first to raise a red flag about the Bill's problematic clauses was Justice B.N. Srikrishna, whose committee's report forms the basis of the Bill. He has used words such as "Orwellian" and "Big Brother" in reaction to the removal of safeguards for Government agencies. In its report last July, the committee noted that the dangers to privacy originate from state and non-state actors. It, therefore, called for exemptions to be "watertight", "narrow", and available for use in "limited circumstances". It had also recommended that the Government bring in a law for the oversight of intelligence-gathering activities, the means by which non-consensual processing of data takes place. A related concern about the Bill is regarding the constitution of the Data Protection Authority of India, which is to monitor and enforce the provisions of the Act. It will be headed by a chairperson and have not more than six whole-time members, all of whom are to be selected by a panel filled with Government nominees. This completely disregards the fact that Government agencies are also regulated under the Act; they are major collectors and processors of data themselves. The sweeping powers the Bill gives to the Government renders meaningless the gains from the landmark *K.S. Puttaswamy vs. Union of India* case, which culminated in the recognition that privacy is intrinsic to life and liberty, and therefore a basic right. That idea of privacy is certainly not reflected in the Bill in its current form

119. Which of the following views can be correctly attributed to the author of the above passage?
- (a) The idea of privacy is not relevant to the Bill.
 - (b) The idea of privacy can be overridden by Government agencies since their role is to protect citizens.
 - (c) The idea of privacy as a basic right is not adequately addressed in the Bill in its current form.
 - (d) Since the Bill gives sweeping powers to the Government, it is meaningless to reflect the idea of privacy in the Bill.
120. The author is concerned about the constitution of the DPA under the Bill because
- (a) The author believes that Government agencies should not be regulated under the Bill.
 - (b) The author believes that if the members of the DPA are elected by Government nominees, the DPA will be ineffective in regulating Government agencies.
 - (c) The author believes that the DPA should be composed of major collectors and processors of data.
 - (d) The author believes that collectors and processors of data cannot be regulated by persons who have no experience in collecting and processing data.

121. Which of the following assumptions can be made from the above passage?
- (a) The Government is trying to escape the liability by the enactment of act.
 - (b) There is a growing tendency for the protection of data to prevent invasion upon privacy.
 - (c) The idea of privacy is certainly not reflected in the Bill in its current form.
 - (d) India's Personal Data Protection Bill needs to be reassessed. .

Passage (Q.122 – Q.124): Nihilistic atheists: “Morality” is just part of a fairy tale we tell each other in order to keep our innate, objective “oughts” and “ought nots.” It must fall away once we realize that there is no universal enforcer to dish out rewards and punishments in the afterlife.

We’re left with pure self-interest, more or less enlightened.

Moralistic atheists: We find moral value to be immanent in the natural world, arising from the vulnerabilities of sentient beings and from the capabilities of rational being to recognize and to respond to those vulnerabilities and capacities in others. Moral value is inherent in morally valuable things. Things don’t become morally valuable because God prefers them: God prefers them because they are morally valuable.

122. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
- 1. Nihilistic atheists justify their opinion on the premise that the absence of a supreme power nullifies the logic of neglecting self-interest.
 - 2. Moralistic atheists give more value to morals than nihilistic atheists.
 - 3. Morality is not the central idea of the ideology of Moralistic atheists.
- (a) 1 and 3
 - (b) 1 and 2
 - (c) Only 2
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
123. Moralistic atheist is most likely to agree with which of the following?
- 1. Moral is something that needs to be understood independent of what is preferred by God.
 - 2. Nihilist atheists’ repudiation of morality stems more from an antecedent cynicism about ethics than from any philosophical view about the divine.
 - 3. Self-interest is an obstruction to enlightenment.
- (a) Only 1
 - (b) Only 1 and 2
 - (c) Only 2 and 3
 - (d) None of these
124. Which of the following is a valid assumption made by nihilistic atheists?
- 1. Concern for returns in the afterlife creates the need to behave in a morally correct manner.
 - 2. Morality and self-interest go hand in hand.
- (a) Both 1 and 2
 - (b) Only 1
 - (c) Only 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Passage (Q.125 – Q.129): The World Health Organization's (WHO) decision to recommend a pause in the supply of Covaxin for export is worrying. This follows an inspection of the company's production facilities between March 14 and 22 that found "deficiencies" in the process to ensure that the vaccine produced is consistently suitable for use. Bharat Biotech, the makers of Covaxin, has said it is committed to addressing these 'Good Manufacturing Process deficiencies' and developing a "corrective and preventive" action plan that it will submit to the Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI). WHO has told countries that for now they should "consider" alternative vaccines, but it has also said that the data available with it suggest that Covaxin is safe and effective. The details of these lacunae are not public, but Bharat Biotech has said that sophisticated equipment needed to "enhance the process stringency" were unavailable during the COVID-19 pandemic. This is not the first time that Bharat Biotech has tangled with WHO. The global body sought information at least nine times from the Hyderabad company before approving it to be a global supplier of Covaxin.

While India is no stranger to making and supplying billions of vaccine doses, it has historically done so with the benefit of time. The pandemic saw pulling out all the stops and the balance between safety and speed tilting towards the latter by both drug regulators, under the pressure from their governments, and vaccine manufacturers, for whom gargantuan demand promised a financial windfall. Other companies, internationally too, have made mistakes in supply. Astra Zeneca mistakenly supplied some volunteers who were being tested with the Oxford vaccine with half the required dose that led to surprising results. This was not disclosed until much after the trial results were made public and experts openly questioned the efficacy results. The defining characteristic of a vaccine is its safety profile and its acceptability is premised on its makers and the regulators being transparent about it at all times. Both the Government and Bharat Biotech should strive for better public communication on these fronts.

125. Which of the following is the main issue that is being highlighted by the author?
- (a) The companies that are manufacturing and supplying the vaccines for COVID-19, specifically Bharat Biotech, are not up to the mark for the manufacturing and distribution of vaccines.
 - (b) AstraZeneca has been in the spotlight internationally because of its negligence in the safety standards of their manufacturing plant.
 - (c) The COVID pandemic has made it very difficult for companies to obtain certain resources that has
 - (d) made it difficult for them to make the vaccines properly.
 - (e) The pandemic came as a surprise to the world and the sudden demand for vaccines worldwide made it difficult for the companies to cope up with the demand while maintaining the perfect standard for quality and safety.
126. The global body sought information at least nine times from the Hyderabad Company before approving it to be a global supplier of Covaxin. The above statement is /an
- (a) Fact
 - (b) Inference
 - (c) Judgement
 - (d) Assumption
127. 'While India is no stranger to making and supplying billions of vaccine doses, it has historically done so with the benefit of time.' Which of the following can be inferred from the line of the passage?
- (a) The pandemic came as a surprise to the world and the sudden demand for vaccines worldwide made it difficult for the companies to cope up with the demand while maintaining the perfect standard for quality and safety in the given amount of time.
 - (b) Time has been the essence in India's making and supplying billions of vaccines doses in the past.
 - (c) India had made and supplied the vaccines for the black fever pandemic.
 - (d) Both A and B.
128. Which of the following statement, if true, will undermine the passage and its content the most?
- I. The WHO has been specifically targeting India and Indian companies after India's statement about the questionable character of the WHO due to its apparent bias in favour of China.
 - II. Bharat Biotech is a subsidiary company and is not the main parent company, which means that the board of directors do not enjoy as much freedom as they would have normally.
- (a) Only I
 - (b) Only II
 - (c) Both I and II
 - (d) Neither I nor II.
129. Which of the following cannot be inferred from the passage?
- (a) According to WHO, Covaxin produced in India has reduced efficacy against the Virus.
 - (b) Bharat Biotech's manufacturing process has some issues which hampers with the vaccine.
 - (c) There is a need for transparency regarding the testing and results of the vaccines.
 - (d) A better public communication between the drug authorities and the drug companies will ensure accountability of the two.

130. Pointing to a man on the stage, Sushmita said, "He is the brother of the daughter of the wife of my husband." How is the man on the stage related to Sushmita?
(a) Nephew (b) Son (c) Husband (d) Cousin
131. What was the day of the week on 13th September 2001?
(a) Wednesday (b) Thursday (c) Friday (d) Saturday

Passage (Q.132 – Q.134): Eight boxes of different colours are kept in a linear row facing north. Four boxes are kept between the red and green box. The white box is kept third to the right of red box. Two boxes are kept between blue and white box. The yellow box is kept adjacent to the blue box. The brown box is kept to the left of pink box but to the right of black box.

132. How many boxes are kept to the left of the pink box?
(a) 3 (b) 6 (c) 5 (d) 4
133. Which of these statements is true?
I. White box is kept to the right of yellow box
II. Red box is kept at the end of the row
III. Brown box is kept to the immediate right of black box
(a) Only II (b) Only I (c) Both I and II (d) Both II and III
134. What is the position of red box with respect to brown box?
(a) Third to the left (b) Third to the right
(c) Second to the left (d) Fourth to the right
135. How many pairs of letters are there in the word LIGHTBAORD such that they have exactly same number of letters between them in both forward and backward direction as in the English alphabetical series?
(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6

SECTION - E: QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

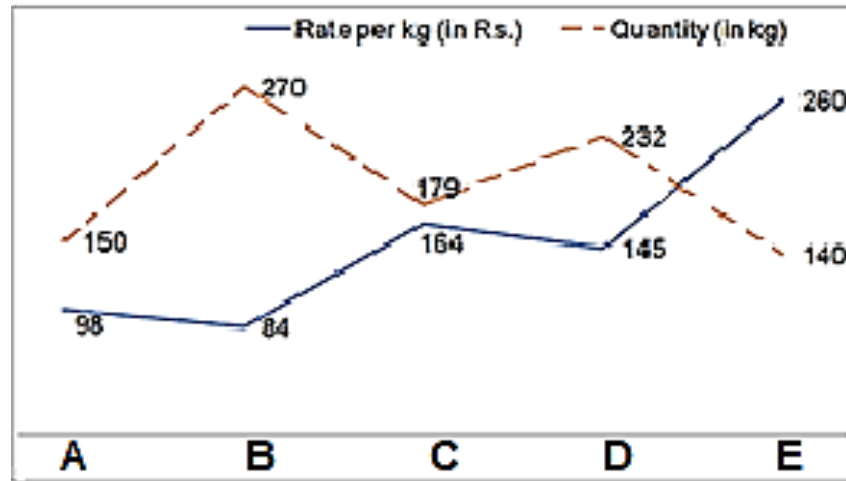
Directions(Q.136-Q.140): There are 540 students in a class. Each student plays only one of the three games viz. cricket, football and hockey. 40% of the total number of students plays football. Ratio of boys and girls who play football is 5:3 respectively. Ratio of number of girls who play cricket and number of girls who play football is 10:9 respectively. Number of boys who play cricket is 10% less than the number of girls who play cricket. Ratio of number of boys and number of girls who play hockey is 10:7 respectively.

136. Number of girls who play hockey is what percent of the number of girls who play cricket?
(a) 60% (b) 55% (c) 70% (d) 50%
137. Find the difference between number of boys who play football and cricket
(a) 48 (b) 54 (c) 62 (d) 60
138. Find the respective ratio of the number of boys who play hockey and the number of girls who play football?
(a) 9:7 (b) 10:9 (c) 7:8 (d) 11:9
139. Find the total number of students who play cricket and hockey?
(a) 308 (b) 410 (c) 520 (d) 324
140. Number of boys who play hockey forms what percent of total number of students who play football?
(a) 47.98% (b) 43.33% (c) 41.67% (d) 51.11%

Directions(Q.141-Q.145): A colony has 2800 members, out of which 650 members read only English newspaper, 550 members read only Hindi newspapers and 450 members read only Punjabi newspapers. The number of members reading all the 3 newspapers is 100. Members reading Hindi as well as English, but not Punjabi newspaper are 200. 400 members read Hindi as well as Punjabi newspaper, but not English newspaper and 300 members read English as well as Punjabi newspaper, but not Hindi newspaper.

141. Which language newspaper is/are read by the highest number of people?
(a) English (b) Hindi (c) Punjabi (d) All three of them
142. What percent of the people do not read Hindi newspaper?
(a) 52.83% (b) 55.36% (c) 50% (d) 53.19%
143. Find the number of members reading no newspaper
(a) 50 (b) 200 (c) 250 (d) 150
144. How many members read at least 2 newspapers??
(a) 1000 (b) 800 (c) 900 (d) 600
145. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
(a) The number of members reading exactly two newspapers is more than half of those who read only one newspaper.
(b) 150 members do not read any newspaper.
(c) The number of members reading only Hindi newspapers is more than half of the number of members reading Hindi newspaper.
(d) The number of members reading only English newspapers is more than half of the number of members reading English newspaper.

Directions(Q.146-Q.150): Sapna buys five articles. The quantity (in kg) of each article and the rate per kg (in Rs.) of each article has been given in the line chart.



146. The amount incurred for buying article C is how much less or more than the amount incurred for buying article D?
- (a) Rs. 3978 more (b) Rs. 4386 more
(c) Rs. 4182 less (d) Rs. 4284 less
147. Sapna sold 30% of article E at the rate of Rs. 264 per kg. He sold $(4/7)^{\text{th}}$ of the rest at Rs. 273 per kg. If he sold the remaining article E at 252 per kg, then how much profit is earned by Sapna?
- (a) Rs. 550 (b) Rs. 570 (c) Rs. 610 (d) Rs. 560
148. What is the ratio of the amount incurred for buying article A to the amount incurred for buying article B?
- (a) 35:54 (b) 28:47 (c) 32:51 (d) 39:62
149. What is the total quantity of articles bought by Sapna?
- (a) 984 kg (b) 927 kg (c) 906 kg (d) 971 kg
150. Price per kg of article F is 25% more than the price per kg of article B, and the quantity of article F bought by Sapna is 30% more than quantity of article E bought by Sapna. Find the cost incurred for buying article F by Sapna.
- (a) Rs. 18470 (b) Rs. 19870 (c) Rs. 18760 (d) Rs. 19110