

LEGALEDGE TEST SERIES
MOCK COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST 2024-25
MOCK CLAT 06

TR ID.

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(In Figures)



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Duration of Test : 2 Hours (120 Minutes)

Maximum Marks : 120

1. Separate carbonised Optical Mark Reader (OMR) Response Sheet is supplied along with this Questions Booklet and the carbon copy has to be detached and taken by the candidates.
2. In case of any discrepancy in the question booklet (QB), please request the invigilator for replacement of a fresh packet of QB with OMR. Do not use the previous OMR response Sheet for a fresh booklet so obtained.
3. Candidates will not be given a second blank OMR response Sheet under any circumstance. Hence, OMR response Sheet shall be handled carefully.
4. Answer all questions. No clarification can be sought on the Questions Paper
5. Possession of electronic devices in any form is strictly prohibited in the examination Hall.
6. The use of any unfair means by any candidate shall result in the cancellation of his/her examination.
7. Impersonation is an offense and the candidate, apart from disqualification, will be liable to be prosecuted.
8. The test Paper for Five Year integrated Law Programme is for 120 marks containing 120 multiple Choice Questions.
9. There will be Negative marking for multiple choice objective type questions. 0.25 marks will be deducted for every wrong answer or where candidates have marked more than one response.
10. Use **BLACK/BLUE BALL POINT PEN** only for writing the roll No. and other details on OMR response Sheet.
11. Use **BLACK/BLUE BALL POINT PEN** for shading the circles. Indicate only the most appropriate answer by shading from the options provided. The answer circle should be shaded completely without leaving any space.
12. As the responses cannot be modified/corrected on the OMR Response Sheet, candidates have to take necessary precautions before marking the appropriate circle.
13. The candidate should retain the Admit Card duly Signed by the invigilator, as the same has to be produced at the time of Admission.
14. Handle the OMR response Sheet with care. Do not fold.
15. Ensure that invigilator puts his/her signature in the space provided on the OMR response Sheet. Candidate should sign in the space provided on the OMR response Sheet.
16. The candidate should write Question Paper booklet No., and OMR response Sheet No., and sign in the space/column provided in the attendance sheet.
17. Return the Original Page of OMR response Sheet to the invigilator after the examination.
18. The candidate shall not write anything on the OMR response Sheet other than the details required and in the spaces provided for.

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SECTION-A : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Directions (Q.1-Q.24): Read the passages carefully and answer the questions.

Passage (Q.1-Q.5): In the evolving landscape of the modern workplace, a pervasive sense of burnout looms, casting shadows of exhaustion, cynicism, and inefficacy. A chasm seems to have opened between organizational ideals and the lived experiences of employees, leading to a paradoxical environment where the rhetoric of respectful workplaces and engaging teamwork is often contradicted by realities of incivility, abuse, and bullying. This disconnection is not merely anecdotal. Studies, including Gallup polls, reveal a majority of workers rating their jobs as mediocre or bad, and the global perspective is even bleaker, with a mere 20 percent of employees feeling genuinely engaged with their jobs.

The roots of burnout are entangled in a complex web of social, political, and economic factors that have relentlessly sculpted the contours of the work environment. Competitive pressures, policy shifts, and the ceaseless quest for profitability have led to conditions where jobs have become increasingly stressful. Downsizing, declining real wages, and reduced job benefits have become common phenomena, leaving employees grappling with the same workloads but fewer resources and support.

Burnout is not a novel concept but has been part of our vocabulary for decades, evolving in its application and understanding. It has transitioned from an engineering term to a reflection of workplace realities, capturing the essence of chronic workplace stress that has not been successfully managed. The World Health Organization (WHO) has recognized burnout as a legitimate occupational phenomenon, characterized by feelings of energy depletion, increased mental distance from one's job, and reduced professional efficacy.

The onset of the Covid-19 pandemic further intensified the complexities of the work environment. The pandemic brought unprecedented changes, uncertainties, and adaptations, adding new dimensions to the existing challenges faced by workers. Workplaces, already designed primarily with economic objectives in mind, were further strained, revealing that when the human aspect is not adequately integrated into organizational structures and strategies, the consequences are detrimental to both employees and the broader economic fabric.

Our exploration into the realms of burnout has led us to identify mismatches between workers and workplaces as a significant catalyst. These mismatches manifest in various forms such as work overload, lack of control, insufficient rewards, breakdown of community, absence of fairness, and value conflicts. Each misalignment, whether singularly or in combination, amplifies the risk of burnout, creating environments where employees feel overwhelmed, undervalued, and disconnected.

In navigating the intricate pathways of burnout, the focus should not merely be on the individual but also on the broader contextual and organizational frameworks. It is essential to foster environments where the relationship between individuals and their workplaces is harmonized, promoting a sense of belonging, value, and mutual growth. By addressing and rectifying the mismatches, there lies a potential to not only alleviate burnout but also to cultivate workplaces where engagement, satisfaction, and productivity flourish. Thus, in the ashes of burnout, there lies an opportunity to reignite the flames of passion, dedication, and well-being in the modern workplace. Edited and recreated from: <https://bigthink.com/leadership/what-causes-burnout/>

1. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the above passage?
 - (a) The author believes that burnout is solely a consequence of individual weaknesses and personal inability to manage stress.
 - (b) The author suggests that the Covid-19 pandemic has had no significant impact on the prevalence of burnout in the workplace.
 - (c) The author implies that organizational structures primarily designed with economic objectives are detrimental when the human aspect is inadequately integrated, leading to employee burnout.
 - (d) The author asserts that the concept of burnout has remained static and unchanged in its application and understanding over the decades, and has recently emerged, post Covid-19.

2. Which of the following can be a suitable title of the passage?
 - (a) The Unchanging Nature of Burnout: A Static Dilemma
 - (b) Navigating Individual Stress: Personal Pathways to Overcoming Burnout
 - (c) Burnout: The Disconnection between Organizational Ideals and Employee Realities
 - (d) The Sole Impact of Covid-19 on Workplace Burnout

3. Which of the following best explains the relevance of the underlined sentence of the passage?

Underlined Sentence: A chasm seems to have opened between organizational ideals and the lived experiences of employees, leading to a paradoxical environment where the rhetoric of respectful workplaces and engaging teamwork is often contradicted by realities of incivility, abuse, and bullying.

 - (a) It emphasizes the universal prevalence of burnout across various sectors and industries.
 - (b) It introduces the paradox of organizational rhetoric versus the actual experiences of employees in the workplace.
 - (c) It suggests that burnout is a recent phenomenon that has emerged due to contemporary workplace challenges.
 - (d) It argues that burnout is primarily a result of individual employees' inability to manage workplace stress.

4. Which of the following categories best describes this piece of writing?
 - (a) Persuasive Essay
 - (b) Historical Analysis
 - (c) Expository Essay
 - (d) Fictional Narrative

5. Which of the following is the tone of the author?
 - (a) Optimistic and Light-hearted
 - (b) Critical and Analytical
 - (c) Indifferent and Detached
 - (d) Pessimistic and Resigned

Passage (Q.6-Q.10): Gender discrimination, a pervasive and longstanding issue, is the result of unequal treatment based on gender roles. This form of discrimination has been a part of human history for countless generations. However, as society evolves and becomes more enlightened, there's an increasing urgency to challenge and rectify these outdated and harmful beliefs.

One of the most significant contributors to gender discrimination is illiteracy. Individuals who lack education often adhere to age-old sexist traditions and norms, perpetuating a cycle of discrimination that can span generations. Education, conversely, has the potential to be a transformative force. An educated populace is equipped with the tools to question, challenge, and ultimately change ingrained prejudices. Another intertwined factor is poverty. Economic hardships often lead to a dependence on male family members, creating an environment where women are left vulnerable, with limited financial autonomy. This dependence not only restricts their freedom but also reinforces the idea that they are secondary to men.

The patriarchal structure, deeply embedded in many societies, further intensifies gender discrimination. Within this framework, males are often given a disproportionate amount of power and influence, leading them to perceive themselves as inherently superior. This misguided sense of superiority can result in widespread violence, oppression, and injustice against women. Such a system makes it exceedingly difficult for everyone, irrespective of their gender, to access equal opportunities and realize their full potential.

The ripple effects of gender discrimination touch every facet of society. From the earliest stages of life, children are exposed to and moulded by gender stereotypes. These stereotypes shape their behaviours, aspirations, and worldviews. For instance, these biases might discourage girls from pursuing certain activities, such as sports, or push them towards traditionally "feminine" roles. As they grow, women continue to face challenges, from being

more susceptible to physical violence to confronting a persistent gender pay gap in the workforce. Men often earn significantly more than women for the same work, a disparity that underscores the systemic nature of the issue. Older women face their unique set of challenges, with many at a heightened risk of homelessness compared to men. Indigenous women, often marginalized on multiple fronts, face even graver risks, including a significantly higher likelihood of falling victim to domestic violence.

However, it's crucial to recognize that men, too, are victims of these gendered expectations. Societal norms often pressure men to conform to a specific mould, suppressing their emotions, and adhering to a narrow definition of masculinity. These pressures can lead to a host of mental health challenges, including a tragically elevated rate of suicide among men.

In conclusion, addressing gender discrimination is not just a moral imperative but a necessity for societal progress. Every individual, irrespective of their gender, deserves equal opportunities in education, work, and all other spheres of life. As a society, we must take collective and sustained action to dismantle the structures that perpetuate this discrimination, ensuring a fairer, more just future for all.

Source: <https://www.toppr.com/guides/essays/gender-discrimination-essay/>

6. Based on the passage, which of the following can be inferred about the role of education in addressing gender discrimination?
 - (a) Education perpetuates age-old sexist traditions.
 - (b) An educated populace is less likely to challenge ingrained prejudices.
 - (c) Education equips individuals with tools to question societal norms.
 - (d) Education has no significant role in changing discriminatory practices.
7. Based on the passage, which of the following is an underlying assumption regarding the factors contributing to gender discrimination?
 - (a) Illiteracy is the sole cause of gender discrimination.
 - (b) Economic hardships always lead to a dependence on male family members.
 - (c) The patriarchal structure inherently grants males a sense of superiority.
 - (d) All societal norms are detrimental to men's mental health.
8. Which of the following options captures the meaning of the last sentence best? "As a society, we must take collective and sustained action to dismantle the structures that perpetuate this discrimination, ensuring a fairer, more just future for all."
 - (a) Society should occasionally address gender discrimination.
 - (b) A joint effort is required to challenge the ongoing gender biases.
 - (c) Gender discrimination can be ignored for a brighter future.
 - (d) Only a few members of society need to address gender discrimination.
9. "In the patriarchal structure, deeply embedded in many societies, males are often given a disproportionate amount of power and influence, leading them to perceive themselves as inherently superior." – What does this sentence imply?
 - (a) Societies with patriarchal structures inherently believe that males should be dominant.
 - (b) Males in all societies believe they are superior due to their inherent nature.
 - (c) The patriarchal structure is the sole reason for gender discrimination in society.
 - (d) In many societies, the patriarchal system influences male perceptions of their own superiority.

10. Considering the information in the passage, which of the following best evaluates the societal structures that support gender discrimination?
- (a) Societal structures have no role in perpetuating gender discrimination.
 - (b) Only modern societal structures contribute to gender discrimination.
 - (c) Societal structures, like the patriarchal system, intensify gender discrimination.
 - (d) Gender discrimination exists independently of societal structures.

Passage (Q.11-Q.15): Comfort foods, often high in sugar or carbohydrates, have long been the refuge for many during stressful times. Aiman Khan, a 27-year-old software engineer, finds solace in an episode of "Friends" and a tub of ice cream after a challenging day. This habit began during her tenure at a high-pressure consulting firm. The American Psychological Association reveals that 27% of adults eat to manage stress, with 34% of those admitting to overeating or choosing unhealthy foods due to stress.

The Oxford English Dictionary defines comfort food as any food, frequently rich in sugar or carbohydrates, that evokes memories of childhood or home-cooked meals. Dr. Neerja Aggarwal, a psychologist at Emoneeds, believes that the inclination towards comfort foods arises from our inherent need for relief during tough times. Consuming these foods releases neurotransmitters in the brain, offering a temporary mood boost and emotional stability.

Laharika Arasu, a counselling psychologist at Lissun, notes that foods high in carbohydrates and fats are typically seen as comfort foods. A study in the medical journal *Neuron* found that chronic stress makes us crave high-calorie comfort food. Herbert Herzog, a senior author of the study, stated that stress can override our brain's natural response, continuously rewarding us for eating.

However, not everyone's comfort food choices are driven by stress or high-calorie content. Some, like Mansi Sharma, associate comfort foods with family memories and nostalgia. For Sharma, the simple dish of dal chawal reminds her of meals at her grandmother's house. Psychologist Kamna Chibber explains that the brain can associate the consumption of certain foods with specific emotional experiences, which individuals might seek during distressing times. Bhavya Agarwal, for instance, finds comfort in rajma chawal when dining alone, but turns to ramen when she's upset. Chibber emphasizes that the symbolic meaning of the food, rather than the food itself, provides comfort.

Arasu explains that consuming comfort foods activates the brain's addiction centers, which is why we feel rewarded and calmed after indulging. The repeated consumption of calorie-dense foods like pizza or burgers makes the body feel good, prompting us to replicate this behavior for the same feeling. This differs from emotional eating, where the brain associates a specific food with relief from burdens. As a result, many find themselves reaching for their hidden junk food stash after a tough day, drawn by the brain-food association.

Jyotima, chief dietician at Regency Hospital, highlights the mind-gut connection, explaining that the brain and stomach communicate directly. The mere thought of eating can stimulate the stomach, and vice versa, a troubled gut can send signals to the brain.

However, the relationship with comfort foods isn't always positive. While they might offer temporary solace, relying on them consistently can lead to negative moods. This is evident when we feel guilt after overindulging during festive occasions. Arasu advises addressing the root cause of our emotions rather than resorting to comfort foods. Over-reliance on such foods can even lead to disorders like binge-eating in extreme cases. While an occasional indulgence is okay, it's crucial to introspect and understand our emotions. Agarwal echoes this sentiment, emphasizing the importance of seeking professional help and accessing appropriate resources for long-term solutions.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/lifestyle/food-wine/comfort-foods-psychology-behind-them-8820465/>

11. In the context of the passage's discussion on the psychological and physiological implications of consuming comfort foods, which of the following statements provides an elaboration on the assertion that "the brain and stomach communicate directly"?
- (a) The brain's addiction centers are activated when consuming comfort foods, leading to feelings of reward and calmness.
 - (b) Emotional eating arises when the brain forms an association between a specific food and relief from burdens.
 - (c) The mere thought of eating can stimulate the stomach, and a troubled gut can send signals to the brain.
 - (d) Over-reliance on comfort foods can potentially lead to disorders like binge-eating in extreme cases.
12. From the discussion on the intricate relationship between the brain and the stomach, which of the following statements can be inferred from the above passage?
- (a) The brain's primary function is to prepare the body for digestion through the release of gastric juices.
 - (b) The gut-brain axis suggests that mental well-being is solely determined by gut health.
 - (c) The anticipation of a meal can lead to physiological reactions in the stomach.
 - (d) A troubled gut exclusively results in pronounced mood disturbances.
13. Based on the exploration of the relationship between cognitive processes and physiological functions, which of the following categories best describes this piece of writing?
- (a) Fictional Narrative
 - (b) Historical Analysis
 - (c) Scientific Exposition
 - (d) Political Commentary
14. Which of the following comes closest to the underlined sentence in the passage?
Underlined Sentence: "The repeated consumption of calorie-dense foods like pizza or burgers makes the body feel good, prompting us to replicate this behaviour for the same feeling."
- (a) Comfort foods activate the brain's addiction centers, leading to a sense of reward.
 - (b) Emotional eating is when the brain associates a specific food with relief from burdens.
 - (c) The brain and stomach communicate directly, influencing each other's functions.
 - (d) Consuming foods high in carbohydrates and fats are typically seen as discomfort foods.
15. The author of the passage would agree with all of the following, except...
- (a) Comfort foods, often rich in carbohydrates, evoke memories of childhood or home-cooked meals.
 - (b) The brain's addiction centers are activated when consuming any type of food.
 - (c) The mind-gut connection signifies that the brain and stomach communicate directly.
 - (d) Emotional eating arises when the brain associates a specific food with relief from burdens.

Passage (Q.16-Q.20): Francis Scott Key Fitzgerald, born on September 24, 1896, in St. Paul, Minnesota, was not just an ordinary American writer. He was named after his distant relative, Francis Scott Key, the lyricist behind the U.S. national anthem. This familial connection was a source of immense pride for the Fitzgeralds, deeply embedding a sense of nationalistic fervor in their lineage.

Fitzgerald's educational journey began at the Newman School, a renowned Catholic preparatory institution in New Jersey. From there, he transitioned to Princeton, an Ivy League institution. However, instead of immersing himself in rigorous academic pursuits, Fitzgerald was more inclined towards the literary arts. He became an active contributor to various university publications, showcasing his budding talent. His passion for writing was so profound that he even wrote scripts for the Princeton Triangle Club musicals, a testament to his multifaceted literary skills.

1917 was a pivotal year for Fitzgerald. With the world engulfed in war, he enlisted in the army. Amidst the chaos and uncertainty of war, fearing the fragility of life, he penned "The Romantic Egotist." His time at Camp Sheridan

was not just about military duties; it was there he met and fell deeply in love with Zelda Sayre, a judge's daughter. Their love story, however, faced early challenges. Financial constraints led Zelda to break off their engagement initially. But destiny had other plans. The success of Fitzgerald's novel "This Side of Paradise" in 1920 not only catapulted him to fame but also paved the way for their union.

"This Side of Paradise" is more than just a novel; it's a mirror reflecting post-World War 1 American society. Through the life of Amory Blaine, readers traverse from his innocent childhood days to the complexities of adulthood. The narrative, divided into two distinct parts, captures Amory's evolution, drawing parallels with Fitzgerald's own life, especially his Princeton days and his roller-coaster relationship with Zelda.

However, it's "The Great Gatsby" that stands as Fitzgerald's magnum opus. This novel, set against the backdrop of the roaring 1920s, delves deep into themes that were close to Fitzgerald's heart: the recklessness of the era, the stark divisions of social class, and the ever-elusive American Dream. The characters, events, and emotions intricately woven into the narrative fabric are believed to be reflections of Fitzgerald's personal experiences, particularly his tumultuous relationship with Zelda.

Throughout his life, Fitzgerald's pen never ceased to move. His literary repertoire is vast, encompassing a plethora of novels and short stories. Yet, fate had its own story to write. His last work, "The Love of The Last Tycoon," remained an unfinished symphony, with Fitzgerald's untimely demise in 1940 cutting short his literary brilliance. This novel, though incomplete, offers readers a tantalizing glimpse into the glitzy world of Hollywood, touching upon themes of power, destiny, and the unpredictability of life.

In essence, F. Scott Fitzgerald was not just a writer; he was a literary maestro who encapsulated the spirit of his age. His life, marked by love, challenges, and an undying passion for writing, resonates through his works. While his untimely departure left a void in the literary world, his legacy as one of the luminaries of American literature remains undiminished.

Source: <https://www.ukessays.com/essays/english-literature/critical-analysis-f-scott-fitzgerald-english-literature-essay.php>

16. In the passage, which figure of speech is predominantly used to enhance the narrative's vividness and depth?
(a) Imagery (b) Hyperbole (c) Alliteration (d) Personification
17. Which word from the passage best exemplifies the author's attempt to convey the brilliance and importance of Fitzgerald's literary contributions?
(a) Pivotal (b) Repertoire (c) Luminaries (d) Tantalizing
18. Based on the passage, which statement best describes Fitzgerald's relationship with Zelda?
(a) It was a fleeting romance.
(b) They had a smooth and uneventful relationship.
(c) Their love faced challenges but was deeply rooted.
(d) Zelda was an afterthought in Fitzgerald's life.
19. What is the predominant tone of the passage regarding Fitzgerald's life and works?
(a) Dismissive (b) Admiring (c) Sarcastic (d) Indifferent
20. Which of the following pairs of words, as used in the context of the passage, are not synonyms?
(a) Pivotal – Crucial (b) Repertoire - Collection
(c) Luminaries – Novices (d) Tantalizing - Teasing

Passage (Q.21-Q.24): From my early days as a carpentry apprentice, my journey has been marked by resilience, adaptability, and a commitment to continuous learning. The economic downturn made it challenging to complete my apprenticeship, but this setback led me to discover my passion for food and customer service when I began working as a kitchen porter for the NHS. This role taught me the importance of hygiene and cleanliness, values I carried forward as I transitioned to a cook/housekeeping assistant at a new Alzheimer's center. The joy of serving and helping patients there ignited a deeper passion within me. This experience, coupled with my NVQ level 1 in cleaning, customer services, and hospitality, equipped me to deliver exceptional service and set me on a path of further education.

My role as a head cook at Rookwood hospital, catering to patients with spinal and brain injuries, was a significant milestone. Here, I not only honed my culinary skills but also developed leadership qualities, guiding my team through challenging situations. My growth was further cemented by acquiring a level 2 food hygiene qualification and an NVQ level 2 in cleaning, support services, and hospitality. My journey then took me to U.H.L., a large hospital undergoing expansion. As a supervisor, I was entrusted with the responsibility of setting up catering and housekeeping services for a new mental health wing. The experience was demanding, and in hindsight, I realize the importance of seeking help when overwhelmed. Nevertheless, my time at UHL was instrumental in my professional growth, leading me to acquire a food hygiene level 3 and NVQs in facilities management and healthcare support services. These qualifications paved the way for my current management role.

My learning style has always been hands-on. I've found that I grasp concepts better when I'm actively involved in the process, whether it's learning on the job or working alongside a mentor. For instance, when I was promoted to team manager at U.H.W., I learned to manage staff rotas more effectively by actively creating them under the guidance of another manager, rather than just observing. This practical approach has **unswervingly** _____ beneficial for me.

Similarly, when pursuing qualifications, I've discovered that I articulate my thoughts more clearly through conversation than through written exercises. While written work is essential, I've often recorded discussions with my tutors to gather evidence and insights, ensuring I fully understand and can convey the subject matter.

In summary, my professional journey has been one of continuous growth, adaptability, and a commitment to learning. From carpentry to culinary arts, and from hands-on roles to leadership positions, I've embraced every opportunity to evolve, always prioritizing the well-being and satisfaction of those I serve.

Source: <https://edubirdie.com/examples/essay-on-personal-experience/>

21. Which of the following most accurately describes what the underlined sentence means in the context of the passage?
Underlined Sentence: "My learning style has always been hands-on."
(a) The author prefers to learn by reading and attending lectures.
(b) The author values direct experience and active participation in the learning process.
(c) The author learns best when taught by a mentor.
(d) The author only learns when forced to.
22. Which of the following is the most convincing conclusion from this statement: "I've embraced every opportunity to evolve, always prioritizing the well-being and satisfaction of those I serve."
(a) The author is resistant to change.
(b) The author's primary concern is self-growth.
(c) The author places a high value on the self-growth and welfare of others.
(d) The author is indifferent to the needs of those he serves.

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23. What does the word “unswervingly” mean in the context of the passage?
(a) Steadily. (b) Faltering. (c) Flickering. (d) Ambivalent.
24. This practical approach has unswervingly (_____) beneficial for me.
(a) being proven (b) proved (c) proving (d) proven

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SECTION -B : CURRENT AFFAIRS, INCLUDING GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Directions (Q.25-Q.52): Read the information carefully and answer the questions.

Passage (Q.25-Q.29): Emissions Gap Report 2023

The report finds that there has been progress since the Paris Agreement was signed in [1]. Greenhouse gas emissions in 2030, based on policies in place, were projected to increase by 16 per cent at the time of the agreement's adoption. Today, the projected increase is 3 per cent. However, predicted 2030 greenhouse gas emissions still must fall by 28 per cent for the Paris Agreement 2°C pathway and 42 per cent for the 1.5°C pathway.

As things stand, fully implementing unconditional Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) made under the Paris Agreement would put the world on track for limiting temperature rise to 2.9°C above pre-industrial levels this century. Fully implementing conditional NDCs would lower this to 2.5°C.

The report calls for all nations to accelerate economy-wide, low-carbon development transformations. Countries with greater capacity and responsibility for emissions will need to take more ambitious action and support developing nations as they pursue low-emissions development growth.

The report looks at how stronger implementation can increase the chances of the next round of NDCs, due in 2025, bringing down greenhouse gas emissions in 2035 to levels consistent with 2°C and 1.5°C pathways. It also looks at the potential and risks of Carbon Dioxide Removal methods – such as nature-based solutions and direct air carbon capture and storage.

The Emissions Gap Report is UNEP's spotlight report launched annually in advance of the annual Climate negotiations. The EGR tracks the gap between where global emissions are heading with current country commitments and where they ought to be to limit warming to 1.5°C. Each edition explores ways to bridge the emissions gap.

Ref- <https://www.unep.org/resources/emissions-gap-report-2023>

25. What has been redacted by [1] in this passage?
(a) 2015 (b) 2013 (c) 2017 (d) 2009
26. Consider the following statements.
I. The report looks at how stronger implementation can increase the chances of the next round of NDCs, due in 2025, bringing down greenhouse gas emissions in 2035 to levels consistent with 2°C and 1.5°C pathways.
II. As things stand, fully implementing unconditional Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) made under the Paris Agreement would put the world on track for limiting temperature rise to 2.9°C above pre-industrial levels this century. Fully implementing conditional NDCs would lower this to 2.5°C.
(a) Only I is correct (b) Only II is correct
(c) Both I & II are correct. (d) Both I & II are incorrect.
27. According to the report, what was the initial projected increase in greenhouse gas emissions in 2030 based on policies in place at the time of the Paris Agreement adoption?
(a) 25 percent (b) 10 percent (c) 16 percent (d) 22 percent
28. When did United Nations Environment Programme founded?
(a) 1972 (b) 1970 (c) 1976 (d) 1978

29. Who is Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya ?
- (a) António Guterres (b) Eleanor Roosevelt
(c) Narinder Singh Dhingra (d) Inger Andersen

Passage (Q.30-Q.34): ASEAN-India Millets Festival

The Indian Mission to ASEAN in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare is organizing the ASEAN-India Millet Festival 2023, in [1] from 22nd November to 26th November 2023. The inaugural session of the festival took place in the Kota Kasablanka Mall, a prominent shopping destination in South Jakarta, [1]. A Millet-centric exhibition is being held as part of the festival featuring participation from Millet-based FPOs, start-ups and Indian chefs.

Aligned with the International Year of Millets (IYM) celebrations, an aim of this festival is to raise awareness and create a market for millets and millets-based products among the ASEAN Member states i.e. Brunei, Cambodia, [1], Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. During the festival, the Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare is leading a delegation from India, representing a diverse set of professionals engaged in the Indian millet ecosystem, including chefs, start-ups, representatives from Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), industry leaders, state officials and more.

Additional Secretary at DA&FW and Head of the Indian Delegation Dr. Maninder Kaur Dwivedi provided valuable insights into millet cultivation, processing and the business potential of these ancient grains. Joint Secretary (Crops) at DA&FW Ms. Shubha Thakur showcased India's leading role in celebrating the International Year of Millets 2023 and Indian government's initiatives to encourage adoption of millets through a captivating video, setting the stage for insightful panel discussions. Additionally, Deputy Head of BPN Dr. Andriko Noto Susanto further highlighted the remarkable prospects of millets cultivation and its role in diversifying the South Asian food basket.

The exhibition, scheduled from November 22nd to 26th, aims to foster collaboration between ASEAN countries, celebrate cultural and culinary diversity and promote sustainable millet practices for a healthier future. The exhibition will also feature five Indian FPOs, namely Citi Block FPC, Jewargi Taluka Millets FPC, Bhumitrajalapur, Vaam Agro, and Lambasingi Tribal Products FPC, and two start-ups namely Taru Naturals and Sattva Millets and Food Products (Mibbles) exhibiting unique millet-added products such as millet cookies, namkeen, khakhra, cakes, and more.

A major highlight of the event will be the live cooking workshop from November 23rd to 26th, where celebrity chefs from India and Indonesia will showcase the culinary potential of millets, presenting dishes like Foxtail Millet Tabouleh, Mixed Millet Mathri Canopies, Millet Risotto, Millet Curd Rice, Ragi brownie and cookies each day. Chefs Vinesh Johny, Risma Widyastuti, Anahita Dhondy, Sabyasachi Gorai, and Ambika Johar will captivate the audience with a new dish daily during this period.

Ref- <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1978720>

30. what has been redacted by [1] in this passage?
- (a) Malaysia (b) Indonesia (c) Myanmar (d) Thailand
31. Who is the current responsible minister for Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, formerly the Ministry of Agriculture?
- (a) Shri Narendra Singh Tomar (b) Shri Suresh Prabhu
(c) Shri Dharmendra Pradhan (d) Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari

32. Where is the headquarters of ASEAN located?
(a) New Delhi (b) Dubai (c) Paris (d) Jakarta
33. Consider the following statement.
I. The Indian Mission to ASEAN in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare is organizing the ASEAN-India Millet Festival 2023, in Indonesia from 22nd November to 26th November 2023.
II. Aligned with the International Year of Millets (IYM) celebrations, an aim of this festival is to raise awareness and create a market for millets and millets-based products among the ASEAN Member states i.e. Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.
(a) Only I is correct. (b) Only II is correct.
(c) Both I & II are correct. (d) Both I & II are incorrect.
34. When did India began formal engagement with ASEAN?
(a) 1992 (b) 1996 (c) 1999 (d) 2002

Passage (Q.35-Q.38): Delhi Pollution

Pollution in India's capital Delhi has made global headlines in recent years, but it's not a new problem. For around four decades, the country's top court has actively discussed the issue, sometimes passing orders that have significantly reshaped life in Delhi.

Its latest intervention came in early November, when the Supreme Court called for "immediate action" after air quality in the capital deteriorated to alarming levels.

The court heard arguments on measures implemented by the Delhi government to tackle the situation, from reducing stubble burning in the neighbouring states of Punjab and Haryana, to a proposal to allow motor vehicles only on alternate days, depending on whether the last number on their licence plates was odd or even.

The court left the decision of formulating these policies to the government - but last week, it pulled up authorities for not following its instructions to allocate funds for a rapid rail system, calling it a "gross breach of assurances". The project aims to connect Delhi with its neighbouring cities through high-speed rail corridors to reduce vehicular pollution.

The top court also accused the Punjab state government of not doing enough to stop stubble burning and said that farmers in the state were being vilified due to its poor management of the problem.

The Supreme Court has often taken the lead in reforms to clean up Delhi's air - some of its orders include rules on the kind of vehicles that should run in the city; the relocation of thousands of smoke-spewing factories; and the sealing of businesses to reduce emissions. It has also been lauded for making the government act, even when it was unwilling.

But critics have questioned the efficacy of the court's decisions and accuse it of wading into executive action often. Some have also pointed out that despite reforms, pollution in the capital has only worsened over the past 40 years.

Ref- <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-67411826>

35. Who is the current Lieutenant Governor of Delhi?
(a) Sundar Lal Khurana (b) Shri Manoj Sinha
(c) Shri Anil Baijal (d) Shri Vinai Kumar Saxena

36. On 12th December __ (i) __, at the historic Delhi Durbar, the George V, the Emperor of the British Empire proclaimed the shifting of the capital of India from __ (ii) __ to Delhi.
- (a) (i)-1910 (ii)- Hyderabad (b) (i)-1911 (ii)- Calcutta
(c) (i)-1921 (ii)- Calcutta (d) (i)-1921 (ii)- Hyderabad
37. Who is the longest-serving Chief Minister of Delhi?
- (a) Sushma Swaraj (b) Madan Lal Khurana
(c) Arvind Kejriwal (d) Sheila Dikshit
38. When did National Pollution Control Day observed in India?
- (a) January 2 (b) December 2 (c) November 2 (d) November 30

Passage (Q.39-Q.43): Amini: Arnala Class Ship for Indian Navy

'Amini', the 4th of 08 x ASW Shallow Water Craft (SWC) Project being built by M/s GRSE for Indian Navy, was launched on 16 Nov 23 at M/s L&T, Kattupalli. The Launch Ceremony was presided over by VAdm Sandeep Naithani, Chief of Materiel. In keeping with maritime tradition, Mrs Manju Naithani launched the ship to the invocation from Atharva Veda. The ship has been named Amini to signify the strategic maritime importance accorded to the island of Amini at [1], located about 400 Km west of Kochi.

The contract for building eight ASW SWC ships was signed between MoD and Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers (GRSE), Kolkata on 29 Apr 19. As per the build strategy, four ships are being built at GRSE, Kolkata and balance four ships sub-contracted to M/s L&T Shipbuilding, Kattupalli for hull and part outfitting. Arnala class of ships will replace the in-service Abhay class ASW Corvettes of Indian Navy and are designed to undertake anti-submarine operations in coastal waters, as also Low Intensity Maritime operations (LIMO) and Mine Laying Operations. The 77m long ASW SWC ships with a displacement of 900 tons have a maximum speed of 25 knots and endurance of approx 1800 NM.

The third ship of the class was launched on 13 Jun 23 at M/s L&T, Kattupalli. Launch of four ships of the same class within a year highlights our strides in indigenous shipbuilding, towards AatmaNirbhar Bharat. The first ship of the project is planned to be delivered in early 2024. The ASW SWC ships will have over 80% indigenous content, thereby ensuring that large scale defence production is executed by Indian manufacturing units, generating employment and capability enhancement within the country.

Ref-

[https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1977458#:~:text=Arnala%20class%20of%20ships%20will,LIMO\)%20and%20Mine%20Laying%20Operations.](https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1977458#:~:text=Arnala%20class%20of%20ships%20will,LIMO)%20and%20Mine%20Laying%20Operations.)

39. What has been redacted by [1] in this passage?
- (a) Mizoram (b) Lakshadweep (c) Nagaland (d) Haryana
40. Consider the following statement.
- I. Contract for building eight ASW SWC ships was signed between MoD and Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers (GRSE), Kolkata on 29 Apr 19.
- II. On 16th November 2023, a significant milestone in India's naval capabilities was achieved as 'Amini,' the fourth of the Anti-Submarine Warfare Shallow Water Craft (ASW SWC) Project, was successfully launched at M/s L&T Shipbuilding in Kattupalli.
- (a) Both I & II are correct.
(b) Both I & II are incorrect.
(c) Only I is correct.
(d) Only II is correct.

41. Who is the current Administrator of Lakshadweep?
(a) Shri Vinai Kumar Saxena (b) Shri Anil Baijal
(c) Shri Praful Patel (d) Shri Neiphiu Rio
42. When does Indian Navy day celebrated?
(a) 14 November (b) 14 December (c) 4 November (d) 4 December
43. Who is current Admiral of Indian Navy?
(a) Admiral R Hari Kumar (b) Admiral Hardeep Singh
(c) Admiral Arun kumar singh (d) Admiral Vinay kumar singh

Passage (Q.44-Q.47): The State of Food and Agriculture 2023

Agrifood systems generate significant benefits to society, including the food that nourishes us and jobs and livelihoods for over a billion people. However, their negative impacts due to unsustainable business-as-usual activities and practices are contributing to climate change, natural resource degradation and the unaffordability of healthy diets. Addressing these negative impacts is challenging, because people, businesses, governments and other stakeholders lack a complete picture of how their activities affect economic, social and environmental sustainability when they make decisions on a day-to-day basis.

The State of Food and Agriculture 2023 looks into the true cost of food for sustainable agrifood systems. The report introduces the concept of hidden environmental, health and social costs and benefits of agrifood systems and proposes an approach – true cost accounting (TCA) – to assess them. To operationalize the TCA approach, the report proposes a two-phase assessment process, first relying on national-level TCA assessments to raise awareness and then moving towards in-depth and targeted evaluations to prioritize solutions and guide transformative actions. It provides a first attempt at national-level assessments for [X], suggesting that global hidden costs from agrifood systems amount to at least to 10 trillion 2020 PPP dollars. The estimates indicate that low-income countries bear the highest burden of the hidden costs of agrifood systems relative to national income. Despite the preliminary nature of these estimates, the analysis reveals the urgent need to factor hidden costs into decision-making for the transformation of agrifood systems. Innovations in research and data, alongside investments in data collection and capacity building, are needed to scale the application of TCA, especially in low- and middle-income countries, so that it can become a viable tool to inform decision- and policymaking in a transparent and consistent way.

Ref- <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en?details=cc7724en>

44. What has been redacted by [X] in this passage?
(a) 194 countries (b) 144 countries (c) 154 countries (d) 134 countries
45. What approach does the State of Food and Agriculture 2023 report propose to assess the hidden costs and benefits of agrifood systems?
(a) Economic evaluation (b) True cost accounting (TCA)
(c) Stakeholder engagement (d) Technological advancements
46. Who is the current Director General of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)?
(a) Qu Dongyu (b) Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus
(c) Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala (d) Antonio Guterres
47. When did Food and Agriculture Organization founded?
(a) 1950 (b) 1945 (c) 1952 (d) 1958

Passage (Q.48-Q.52): NASA's Roman Space Telescope

NASA is mobilizing the scientific community to ensure the agency's next big space telescope will be ready to deliver a "big picture" view of the universe almost immediately after launching.

The Nancy Grace Roman Telescope — also known as the Roman Space Telescope, or just Roman — is set to launch in [1] and will view the cosmos with a staggeringly wide field of view. Its big-picture observations of distant and early galaxies could help scientists solve the mysteries of dark matter and dark energy. Collectively, this so-called dark universe accounts for 95% of the energy and matter in the cosmos, yet the true nature of dark matter and dark energy eludes scientists.

The work of the scientific community could help Roman's operators deal with the deluge of data it delivers when it opens its eyes to tackle these mysteries and hunt for planets outside the solar system. By supporting the existing infrastructure calibrating Roman, this effort will maximize the scientific potential of the instrument, which began as the Wide Field Infrared Survey Telescope before being renamed in honor of Nancy Grace Roman, NASA's first chief astronomer.

Roman's view of the cosmos is so vast that the telescope will collect tremendous amounts of raw data consisting of trillions of individual measurements of stars and galaxies over the course of its five-year primary mission. Therefore, a fast and efficient way to identify patterns in this data will be crucial.

Simulations are currently being performed that will test machine-learning algorithms' ability to spot various cosmic phenomena and thus identify these patterns.

"The preparatory work is complex, partly because everything Roman will do is quite interconnected," McEnery said. "Each observation is going to be used by multiple teams for very different science cases, so we're creating an environment that makes it as easy as possible for scientists to collaborate."

Ref- <https://www.space.com/roman-space-telescope-scientists-preparing-2027-launch>

48. What has been redacted by [1] in this passage?
(a) 2025 (b) 2027 (c) 2030 (d) 2024
49. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is an independent agency of the_____.
(a) France governmental agency (b) Indian governmental agency
(c) China's governmental agency (d) U.S. governmental agency
50. Who is the current Chairman of ISRO?
(a) Rajeev Kumar (b) S. Somanath
(c) Arun Kumar singh (d) Kailasavadivoo Sivan
51. Choose the incorrect statement.
(a) Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) was established in August 1972.
(b) The Indian Space Research Organisation is the national space agency of India.
(c) The Nancy Grace Roman Telescope also known as the Roman Space Telescope is set to launch in 2027.
(d) NASA opened for business on Oct. 1, 1958, with T. Keith Glennan, president of Case Institute of Technology in Ohio, as its first administrator.
52. ISRO was previously the Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR), set up by the Government of India in 1962, as envisioned by _____.
(a) Homi J. Bhabha (b) C. V. Raman
(c) A. P. J. Abdul Kalam (d) Dr. Vikram Sarabhai

SECTION – C: LEGAL REASONING

Directions (Q.53-Q.84): Read the comprehension carefully and answer the questions.

Passage (Q.53-Q.57): The first thing which should be kept in mind while drafting a contract is that it should be according to the law, so to ensure its legality. Only those agreements that are legally enforceable by law are considered valid contracts. Agreements should be made with the free consent of the parties and also it should be free from any wrongful means mentioned in the contract law. A void agreement is an agreement that is not enforceable by law. Such an agreement cannot be challenged in a court of law. The type of agreements which are declared void is: **(a) Agreement in Restraint of Trade:** Any agreement done by the parties in restraint of trade is void under Section 27 of the Indian Contract Act. Any agreement stopping a person from trading in the manner he likes on an agreement with other parties for the benefit of that party will be called an agreement in restraint of trade. **(b) Agreement in Restraint of Legal Proceedings:** Section 28 of the Indian Contract Act says that any agreement that restricts an aggrieved party to approach a court or tribunal in case of a breach of contract is a void agreement. **(c) Wagering Agreement:** Wager means a bet. It is a game where the probability of winning or losing is not certain. The chance of winning or losing is wholly dependent on an uncertain event. Generally, wagering agreements are void. Parties involved in a wagering contract mutually agree that either one will win. **(d) Agreement to do impossible act:** An agreement to do an act impossible is void. Where one person has promised to do something which he knew to be impossible or unlawful, such agreements are void. **(e) Agreement by persons who are not competent to contract:** A minor is not competent to contract as per section 11 of The Indian Contract Act, 1872. An agreement with the minor is deemed void ab initio.

(Source: <https://www.thelegalwatch.in/post/void-agreement-and-it-s-types>)

53. Which of the following statements cannot be concluded from the given passage?
- (a) Agreements be concluded with the parties' voluntary cooperation and without the use of any unethical tactics prohibited by contract law.
 - (b) Contract law as well as principles of natural justice state that any arrangement that prevents a party who has been wronged from bringing legal action against the other party in the event of a breach of contract is void.
 - (c) Wagering contracts are typically void because the parties to a wagering agreement concur that any party will win.
 - (d) Such agreements are void when one party made a promise that he knew to be unattainable or against the law.
54. R was a florist who sold his commodities every evening from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. He used to sit in an open area outside his house for business. He'd opened a small shop selling a wide range of flowers and plants. P lived in the house next door to R. He didn't like the fragrance of the flowers that R used to sell, so he asked him to stop selling flowers. R initially refused, but when P promised to pay him the amount equal to the cost of the flowers, he agreed. Comment on the legality of their agreement.
- (a) The agreement between the two is valid because P eventually agreed to pay the amount equivalent to those flowers.
 - (b) It is not a trade restraint agreement because R was not prohibited from doing business but was simply asked not to sell certain types of flowers.
 - (c) It was not a trade restraint agreement because the essentials of Section 27 were not met in the given case.
 - (d) It is a trade restraint agreement because R was prevented from conducting his preferred course of business for the benefit of P.

55. H was one of the town's strongest men. He had boxing and wrestling training and had won several national awards. To put his abilities to use, he made a deal with J in which he promised to stop an airplane by simply touching it from the front. J was intrigued by this and agreed to pay him Rs.5000 in exchange. Comment on the contract's validity.
- It was not a void agreement because the necessary conditions were not met in the given case.
 - Given that H promised to perform an act that was in fact impossible, the agreement between H and J is null and void.
 - The agreement between H and J is not void because it is clear from the facts that H would have been able to perform the promised act.
 - The agreement between H and J is void because no one has the legal authority to perform such an act.
56. On a Sunday morning, Z was preparing lunch for her family. When she noticed that a few of the grocery items were out of stock, she asked her younger son to bring them from a nearby store. The shopkeeper refused to give him the groceries because he was a minor, but when he explained that his mother had sent him and that she would pay him later the next day, he agreed. The shopkeeper did not hesitate to give the items to Z's son because she was a regular customer. When Z failed to pay after two months, the shopkeeper threatened to sue her. Comment on whether he has the entitlement to do so.
- The shopkeeper has no right to file a complaint because he voluntarily gave the items for free and cannot now demand payment.
 - The shopkeeper is permitted to file a complaint because Z failed to follow through on her promise, thereby breaching the contract.
 - Due to the fact that one of the parties to the contract was a minor, the contract is void from the beginning.
 - The contract will be enforced because Z's son came on her behalf, and she will be compelled to give the money.
57. M had been murdered by Y. Y knew that because his father was an MLA, he would not be punished for any offense. He took advantage of the opportunity because he had an old rivalry with M. When M's parents learned of his actions, they intended to file a complaint. Since the elections were close, Y's father did not want any stain on his reputation, so he offered M's parents a large sum of money and a luxurious bungalow in exchange for them not filing a complaint. Comment on the contracts' enforceability.
- Since it was a contract in restraint of legal proceedings, it is not enforceable.
 - The contract will be considered null and void because Y's father abused his position.
 - Since Section 28 does not apply in criminal cases, the contract is considered valid.
 - Given that there was an adequate consideration, the contract is considered legitimate.

Passage (Q.58-Q.62): The Allahabad High Court last week asked the Uttar Pradesh Government to submit a report disclosing a comprehensive plan and proposed consequential government action as to how the public lands are going to be saved from unauthorized construction in the name of religious places.

The Bench of Justice Ajit Kumar was hearing a contempt plea wherein it was alleged that the State Government had not complied with the order of the Court passed in Writ- C No.- 26941 of 2013.

In this order, passed on September 13, 2013, the High Court had directed the district administration/public authorities to take immediate steps to remove unauthorized constructions for religious purpose wherever they have been raised on public places and to stop further constructions in public places.

It was contended before the court by the applicant, Abdul Kayyum that the said petition was still pending and the interim order was still operating and has not been modified to date.

Importantly, it was further argued that the encroachment upon the public land could be seen from bare eyes and that it was unfortunate that the authorities were sitting tight over the matter and is filing affidavit after affidavit with lame excuses.

Against this backdrop, the Standing Counsel submitted that some time may be granted to comply with the direction as issued and therefore, the Court granted 30 days' time.

58. X is a very religious person; he completed his education in Allahabad and moves out to Delhi to work. He finds himself a decent place to live in a good locality but he is surprised to see that people in his locality are oblivious of religious practices. With the aim to create awareness, he constructs a small temple under a tree in the locality and plays bhajan every morning and evening. Determine what will happen if authorities find about the same?
- The temple construction will be demolished strictly in accordance with the High court ruling.
 - The temple construction will not be demolished because the temple is not constructed in a public land, but just under a tree of X's locality.
 - The temple construction will be left as it is with no intervention from the authorities.
 - The fate of the temple construction will not be in the hands of authorities but the people of the locality.
59. Suppose in the previous question X comes back to his hometown but is surprised to see that small children are turning nonchalant to the very idea of God itself, with the aim to influence and teach them the religious principles he obtains the permission of all the neighbours and sets up a religious school just near the park. What will happen if the authorities come to know about this?
- The school will not be demolished because it is an authorised construction.
 - The school will be demolished because it is an unauthorized construction in the name of religion.
 - The school will be demolished because it has been made in a public place.
 - Both (b) and (c).
60. Devansh was a resident of Lucknow, where he lived in a newly constructed colony. As per the by-laws of that residential colony, any resident who intends to construct anything apart from the pre-approved house designs shall seek the permission of society's secretary. Devansh has always been a religious person, so he went on constructing a small temple in his garden without taking the approval from Mr. Rakesh (secretary). Mr. Rakesh and other society members were furious by this act, and they approached the court to get the temple removed as this was an unauthorized construction. What would be your response, in the light of the judgement by Allahabad High Court?
- The temple shall be removed as it is an unauthorized construction.
 - The temple shall not be removed, as it is constructed in his garden.
 - The temple shall be removed, as the compliance with by-laws is mandatory.
 - The temple shall not be removed, as this is a residential colony and not public land.
61. In the previous question, what would be your answer if the temple would have been created on the terrace of society's clubhouse, which is not visible from outside?
- The temple shall not be removed, as it is not visible and therefore creates no disturbance to the actual public land in use.
 - The temple shall be removed, as it is an unauthorized construction.
 - The temple shall not be removed, as it doesn't is not on the main pathway.
 - The temple shall be removed, as it has not been constructed without the permission of secretary.
62. Riya has just returned to her hometown Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh) and was a firm believer of religion X, for which she constructed a temple on an empty land, which belonged to her. However, this was opposed by a group of people, as they have been using this empty land as a short-cut to their destination from quite a long time. They claimed that this construction would hamper their movement, and the land is an essential path to their destination. The local authorities were in a state of confusion. Decide in the light of Allahabad HC's judgement?
- The temple shall be removed as it is an unauthorized construction and it hampers the public movement.
 - The temple shall not be removed as it is constructed on a private land.
 - The temple shall not be removed, as it is just a short-cut and not a main pathway.
 - The temple shall be removed as it is being used since quite a long time.

Passage (Q.63-Q.68): A Special NDPS Court has recently rejected the bail application of Aryan Khan by holding that even while Narcotics Control Bureau did not recover any drugs in his possession, he would not be entitled to bail as he was in "conscious possession" of the drugs found with Accused No.2- Arbaaz Merchant. The NDPS Act itself does not use the term 'conscious possession'. Throughout the Act, the term possession occurs standalone without the term 'conscious' preceding it anywhere. The term has its origins in a plethora of Supreme Court and High Court judgements which have held that the term 'possession' under the NDPS Act must mean conscious or mental state of possession and not merely physical possession. +

By specifying that possession must always be conscious in nature, court have laid down that 'possession' consists of two elements- one, the physical control and second the intent."The word 'conscious' means awareness about a particular fact. It is a state of mind which is deliberate or intended. As noted in *Gunwantlal v. The State of M.P* (AIR 1972 SC 1756) possession in a given case need not be physical possession but can be constructive, having power and control over the article in the case in question, while the person whom physical possession is given holds it subject to that power or control."Thus, the question of 'conscious possession' becomes a subjective test to be determined with reference to the factual backdrop of each case.

63. X was travelling from Jaipur to Udaipur. During his journey, he had to walk a certain distance to catch a bus. He was walking on his own pace but then suddenly got the idea to ask lift from anyone who happens to cross that path. After waiting for a long time, Y happened to cross that path. X stopped him and asked for lift, but Y was hesitant since he was carrying 1 kg prohibited drugs, he stated the same to X in order to deny his request but X said he has no problem with that. X sat behind Y holding the drug packet Y gave to him. Few meters ahead, X requests to take a right turn so that he can reach his destination; Y had to travel straight but he accepted his request, but as soon as they turned right few policemen stopped them for routine check and caught X red hand with drug packet. Determine his liability.
- X is not liable since he was not in the conscious possession of the drug.
 - X is liable because he was in the conscious possession of the drug packet.
 - X is not liable because he was merely taking lift from Y to reach his destination.
 - X is liable because he had the knowledge about the drug and control over it too, since he was holding the drug packet and guiding Y to drive.
64. Suppose in the previous question X did not have the knowledge about the drug, would then your answer change in the previous question?
- Yes, X is not liable for conscious possession of drugs.
 - No, X is not liable for conscious possession of drugs.
 - Yes, X is liable for conscious possession of drugs.
 - No, X is liable for conscious possession of drugs.
65. A, B & C are friends. They were planning for a house party at A's house. In furtherance of their plan, they went to purchase alcohol and snacks. When they were done with the shopping B got the idea to purchase some prohibited drug from D, who lives nearby. C agreed to this but A was apprehensive about the plan, he tried to convince them not to buy drugs but they did not pay any heed. B went and bought the drugs and handed it to A to keep the drugs in the bag he was carrying, containing alcohol and snacks. As soon as they started walking home, few policemen stopped them and caught A possessing drugs. Determine A's liability.
- A is not liable since he did not have the intention to consume drugs.
 - A is liable because he had the intent and control over the drugs.
 - A is not liable since he was carrying the drugs on the behalf of C & B.
 - A is liable because he has not satisfied all the ingredients of conscious possession.

66. Suppose in the previous question, B misleads A with the fact he has not bought the drugs per se but the raw ingredients which he will use to make drugs. With the rest of the facts remaining the same, will this change in facts change your answer to the previous question?
- (a) Yes, A is not liable for conscious possession of drugs.
 - (b) No, A is not liable for conscious possession of drugs.
 - (c) Yes, A is liable for conscious possession of drugs.
 - (d) No, A is liable for conscious possession of drugs.
67. X went to purchase a powder for his ailing mother as a medicine without knowing that it is banned by law due to severe side effects. He bought the powder from Z who also happens to be a drug dealer. Z mistakenly gave X a different drug which is prohibited under NDPS and the police catches X with the drug. Determine X's liability.
- (a) X is not liable because he has not satisfied the ingredients for conscious possession.
 - (b) X is liable because he has satisfied the ingredients for conscious possession.
 - (c) X is not liable because he did not have the knowledge and intent to carry that drug.
 - (d) X is liable because he had the intent and the control over the drug he was carrying.
68. Suppose in the previous question, Z does not make a mistake and hands X the drug he wanted. Will this change in facts, change your answer to the previous question?
- (a) Yes, X is liable for conscious possession of the drugs.
 - (b) No, X is liable for conscious possession of the drugs.
 - (c) Yes, X is not liable for conscious possession of the drugs.
 - (d) No, X is not liable for conscious possession of the drugs.

Passage (Q.69-Q.73): Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has cautioned public to be safe from unscrupulous companies/agencies/individuals who promise hefty monthly rental payment for installation of Mobile Tower. The Department has informed that neither DoT nor Telecom and Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) is involved in leasing/renting the premises for installation of mobile towers. Also, DoT/TRAI or its officers do not issue any "No Objection Certificate" for the installation of mobile towers which negates any legal impediments or objections from the side of the authority for the things stated in the application.

It has been brought to the notice of Department of Telecommunications (DoT) that some unscrupulous companies/agencies/individuals cheat general public by promising them hefty monthly rental payment for installation of Mobile Tower etc. Such companies ask public to deposit money in their personal/companies account under various names such as security deposit/application fee/registration charges/stamp duty/government tax under Telecom Act/clearing of the advanced payment etc. for leasing/renting the premises of individuals for installation of Mobile Tower etc. After collecting the money these companies/individuals/agencies vanish and become unreachable. These companies at times issue fake "No Objection Certificate" for installation of tower in the name of fictitious companies purportedly issued by DoT/ TRAI/ other government departments.

A mobile tower may be installed by either Telecom Service Provider (TSP) or Infrastructure Provider (IP-1) as per their licensing/registration conditions. The updated list of TSPs and IP-1 is available on DoT website. The public are cautioned that before they entertain any offer for installation of tower, they should verify the authenticity of TSP/IP-1 from DoT website.

In case any company/agency/individual is asking for advance or for application fee or for money in any form before actual installation of tower, public is hereby cautioned to be extra careful and verify the credentials of the company. Normally, NO TSP or IP-I company asks for any advance money for installation of tower. Any loss/damage on the part of any individual will be the sole responsibility of the individual and DoT has no

responsibility toward such loss or damages suffered by such individuals, directly or indirectly, by become victim of such fraudulent actions.

[Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1827203>]

69. What is the primary focus of the passage?
- (a) The installation of legal mobile towers.
 - (b) Fraud in mobile tower installations.
 - (c) Fraud in the DoT mobile tower scheme.
 - (d) Installation of mobile towers by DoT and TSPs.
70. What is a no-objection certificate, as described in the passage?
- (a) That there are no legal impediments in the application.
 - (b) That there is no land related impediments in the application.
 - (c) That there is no money related payments prior to the application.
 - (d) That there are no factual issues in the permission given to install towers.
71. If there is some fraud suffered by the persons for installation of mobile towers, who will be responsible for the same?
- (a) The Department of Telecommunications.
 - (b) The Telecom and Regulatory Authority of India.
 - (c) Corporate authority.
 - (d) The person themselves.
72. Generally a mobile towered is installed by which entity in light of the passage?
- (a) The Telecom Service Provider (TSP) only.
 - (b) Infrastructure Provider (IP-1) only.
 - (c) May be TSP or IP-1.
 - (d) May be TSP, IP-1 or DoT.
73. What is the role of department of Telecommunications in fraudulent activities in mobile tower installation?
- (a) To issue warnings for prevention of frauds and issue list of valid ISP or IPs.
 - (b) To issue a no-objection certificate for the installation of mobile towers. From ISP or IP.
 - (c) To grant certificate of permission for installation of the mobile towers.
 - (d) To issue criteria in the selection of the TSP or IP for installation of the mobile tower.

Passage (Q.74-Q.79): Section 511 of the IPC defines an attempt to commit an offence as "whoever attempts to commit an offence punishable by this Code with imprisonment for life or imprisonment, or to cause such an offence to be committed, and in such attempt does any act towards the commission of the offence, shall be punished with imprisonment of any description provided for the offence for a term which may extend to one-half of the imprisonment for the offence itself, or with such fine as is provided for the offence, or with both." In simpler terms, attempting to commit a crime involves taking a step towards committing a crime with the intention of committing the crime, but not completing the crime itself though a mere preparation or planning to commit a crime does not amount to an attempt.

In order to ascertain an attempt to commit a crime, certain tests are used which are:

Proximity Test: This test examines whether the accused had taken steps that were in close proximity to the commission of the crime. The closer the accused is to committing the crime, the greater the likelihood of an attempt.

Intent Test: This test looks at whether the accused had a specific intention to commit the crime. In other words, the prosecution must show that the accused had a conscious and deliberate intent to commit the crime.

Unequivocality Test: This test examines whether the accused's conduct was unequivocal in its expression of an intention to commit the crime. In other words, the accused's conduct must be such that it leaves no doubt that they intended to commit the crime.

Possibility Test: This test looks at whether the accused's conduct was capable of resulting in the commission of the crime. If the accused's conduct was not capable of resulting in the commission of the crime, then there can be no attempt.

[Source: Princy A. F, "Attempt And Criminal Conspiracy Under Indian Penal Code, 1860", Legal Services India, <https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-4753-attempt-and-criminal-conspiracy-under-indian-penal-code-1860.html>]

74. X was an employee superior to Y in a company. X used to give a hard time to Y while working. One day while working Y got very frustrated and decided to take revenge. He planned that before leaving the office he would go to the parking lot and then drain X's car out of the brake fluid so that when X is driving home, he has an accident and is injured. In order to act upon the same Y started walking towards X's car but due to an urgent call he needed to rush back to the office. Decide:
- Y's act amounts to attempt as he had created a perfect plan to take revenge from X.
 - Y's act amounts to attempt as he reached the parking lot and was walking to X's car with the intention of draining the brake fluid of the car.
 - Y's act does not amount to attempt as merely walking towards X's car is not sufficient to establish attempt.
 - Y's act does not amount to attempt as there was no act.
75. Facts in continuation: Y further decided to attempt take revenge and one day decides to poison X and then starts to look for poison of the perfect kind to give to X. Y started roaming around the whole city but could not find the poison that he was looking for. Decide:
- Y's act of roaming around is indicative of preparation and would thus be included within the ambit of attempt.
 - Y's act of roaming around cannot be considered as preparation as the same did not actually further his goal therefore should not be termed as attempt.
 - Y's act of roaming around shall be termed as preparation as he did so to procure poison but could not find the poison, therefore it is attempt.
 - Y's act of roaming around cannot be termed as preparation.
76. Facts in continuation: Disappointed that Y could not procure any poison, he decided to make the poison himself. So he went to a chemist and brought a bunch of medicines and using some tutorials on the internet he made a powder, which he stored in a glass bottle and used to carry it around with him everywhere for an opportunity to use the same. Decide:
- Y's actions would amount to attempt as Y making and carrying the poison is sufficient cause for attempt.
 - Y's actions would not amount to attempt as Y making and carrying the poison is not sufficient cause for attempt.
 - Y's actions would amount to attempt as Y had completed the preparation for poisoning X.
 - Y's actions would not amount to attempt as Y making and carrying the poison is not sufficient cause for attempt unless he tries to give the poison to X.
77. A and B were one day playing in a field where A hurled some offences to B which infuriated him. B then sought to take revenge by trying to hurt A. B told C that the next time he sees A he will teach him a lesson. The next day as B was standing with C, he saw A approaching him and in a fit of rage started running towards A with a baseball bat. Decide:
- B is not liable for attempt as it cannot be determined if he was actually going to hit A.
 - B is liable for attempt as his action fall within the ambit of the unequivocality test.
 - B is not liable for attempt as his actions do not fall within the ambit of the unequivocality test.
 - B is liable for attempt as by a reasonable person's understanding this seems like an attempt.

78. Facts in continuation: As C saw B starting to run, he stopped him. C tried counselling B and told him that he was blinded by his rage and the person he saw was their friend D and not A, as A had left for a trip the night before. Decide if it constitutes as an attempt to hit A:
- (a) B is liable for attempt but not on A but rather on D.
 - (b) B is liable for attempt as irrespective of who he was running towards he is within the ambit of intent test.
 - (c) B is not liable for attempt as his actions fail on the possibility test as he intended to hit A but A was not present.
 - (d) B is not liable for attempt as he could not have hit A as A was not there.
79. Facts in continuation: As D saw B running towards him with a bat he got scared. In an act of startlement he threw a leather ball towards B, but the same did not hit B and fell close to his feet. Decide whether D's act amount to attempt:
- (a) D is liable for attempt as he attempted to hit B with a leather ball.
 - (b) D is not liable for attempt as self-defence is a valid defence for the offence.
 - (c) D is liable for attempt as instead of fleeing he decided to hit B.
 - (d) D is not liable for attempt as his actions don't stand on the intent test as his acts were reactionary without any intention.

Passage (Q.80-Q.84): In appeal to the Lahore High Court, on May 4, 1927, Justice Dalip Singh in *Raj Paul v. Emperor*, [1927 SCC OnLineLah 304: AIR 1927 Lah 590] delivered the final, landmark ruling in the Rajpal case, and one that would prove to have long-lasting consequences on criminal law related to religious offences within India. Justice Dalip Singh rejected the defence's contentions that "*the pamphlet [did] not show any such intention and that it was only meant to show the evils of polygamy and marriage between persons of disparate age*" and concurred with each of the lower court judges' respective positions that the pamphlet was in fact a "*scurrilous satire on the founder of the Muslim religion*," but not an attack upon the religion as a whole. Justice Dalip Singh acquitted the accused and held that the pamphlet may arise "*contempt of all decent persons*" and may even "*wound the religious feelings of certain Mussalmans*", but cannot be held to have promoted *feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes*. This distinction between distasteful content, which may even invite contempt by a class or community, as opposed to content promoting enmity or hatred, was a fine legal distinction carved out by Justice Singh. This fine distinction in application evidently results in protecting free speech. This distinction, propounded in the pre-constitutional era, has often been ironically blurred in the era of freedom of expression which had constitutional protection.

Source: <https://www.barandbench.com/columns/kishan-bharwad-the-real-price-of-free-speech>

80. According to the passage what was the reason that the accused was acquitted in the case of Raj Paul v. Emperor.
- (a) As the content of the pamphlet wounded the feelings of Muslims in the country.
 - (b) As the content of pamphlet was a satirical take on polygamous marriage.
 - (c) As the pamphlet laid down facts by condemning people practicing polygamous marriage and did not have the intention of promoting hatred.
 - (d) As the contents of the pamphlet did not have any intentions of promoting animosity and hatred towards different classes of people.

81. Lele was a renowned artist, in one of her recent showcases she brought out a painting of a naked woman and in front of the audience pours black paint over it. She addressed the painting as a woman's virtue and said that through this painting she wants to showcase how the society darkens out a woman's desires by holding her by the virtues that they believe a woman should have, forbidding her from ever letting her see her true naked form. She was awarded the artist of the year for such a powerful display. Decide whether such content is protected under freedom of speech.
- (a) Yes, such content is protected as it is only distasteful in nature.
 - (b) Yes, as her art did not target any specific class of people.
 - (c) No, such content is disrespectful towards society as a whole and hence is a violation.
 - (d) No, such content promotes hate among the people.
82. Sneha wrote an article for the Times of India, heavily criticising the Transgender Bill for being disrespectful and invasive towards the LGBTQ+I community, she states in the article how the cis gender is given preference over the LGBTQ+I community in the bill and also proved suggestions as to how the bill can be made more inclusive. She was charged for misusing her freedom of speech on the grounds of inciting violence towards the cis gender. Decide.
- (a) The charge is illegal as she has just analysed the bill and presented her views with no intention of inciting hatred towards cis gendered people.
 - (b) The charge is illegal as she meant to only highlight the flaws in the bill.
 - (c) The charge is legal as she intends to create animosity towards the cis gender people.
 - (d) The charge is legal as her writing suggests that the cis gender dominates the LGBTQ+I community.
83. Prof. K a law professor, publishes an article highly criticising the fact how the Quran allows a Muslim man to marry multiple women, he states in his article how the whole community should be ashamed of such a patriarchal practice and asks everyone to heavily speak against such practices. Decide whether his right to freedom will be protected under the situation.
- (a) No as this article was distasteful in nature for targeting a particular group of people.
 - (b) No as this article incites hatred and animosity towards the Muslim community.
 - (c) Yes as this article is only distasteful in nature and does not incite any violence towards the group.
 - (d) Yes as this article is only stating fact which are well within his rights of speech.
84. According to the passage why was the legal distinction between 'distasteful' and 'content promoting animosity' was made?
- (a) To limit the freedom of speech and expression.
 - (b) To protect the freedom of speech and expression.
 - (c) To allow the misuse of freedom of speech and expression.
 - (d) To allow people to comment on religious affairs without consequences.

SECTION D: LOGICAL REASONING

Directions (Q.85-Q.108): Read the passages carefully and answer the questions.

Passage (Q.85-Q.90): The recent controversy surrounding Jack Dorsey, former CEO of Twitter, and his statement alleging government intimidation by the Indian authorities during the farmers' agitation has raised significant concerns. The claim that the Indian government forced Twitter to remove around 300 accounts has sparked a heated debate regarding freedom of expression, accountability of social media platforms, and the role of governments in regulating online spaces. While these allegations must be taken seriously, it is crucial to approach the issue with a balanced perspective that weighs the interests of all stakeholders involved. The allegations made by Jack Dorsey regarding government intimidation in India during the farmer's agitation deserve a thorough examination. While it is important to address any potential overreach or suppression of free speech, we must also recognise the need for social media platforms to operate within the legal frameworks of the countries in which they operate. Achieving a delicate balance between free expression and accountability is essential in our increasingly connected world. Transparency, collaboration, and responsible governance can help foster an environment where democratic values are upheld, and the rights of all stakeholders are respected.

The allegations made by Dorsey are shocking, to say the least. He in an interview said that Twitter was constantly intimidated by the Government to block and limit the accounts of around 300 activists, and journalists who were not on the same page as the government. Twitter was threatened with raids, putting the staff behind bars and even kicking out Twitter from India. The Indian Government has vehemently denied the allegations and accused Twitter of violating the law. In a Twitter post, Rajeev Chandrasekhar, India's deputy minister for information technology, called Dorsey's claims an outright lie. He said no one was jailed or a single raid conducted on Twitter premises. However, to put things in perspective several accounts were indeed blocked or limited including the Twitter account of Rahul Gandhi, and the official Twitter account of protesting farmers though many were de-blocked after a while. The opposition has been alleging that the government is resorting to undeclared 'Emergency' and controlling media and intimidating the journalists and activists who dare to speak against it. Social media, which is an extension of the mainstream media is the voice of the people and must not be muzzled on flimsy premises. The fact of the matter is that many journalists have their Twitter accounts suspended or limited on flimsy grounds which is a breach of the fundamental right to right and expression. Twitter has also alleged that the government has acted in an arbitrary fashion, just dictating terms without giving specific reasons for account deletion or suspension. Last year, Twitter moved to Karnataka High Court seeking relief on content. The Government must come clean and tell its side of the story so that the image of the country in the world as a free democracy does not suffer.

85. Which of the following pieces of information would most weaken the author's argument concerning the allegations made by Jack Dorsey?
- (a) A court ruling in India determining that the blocked accounts violated the country's legal standards.
 - (b) A public survey indicating that most Indians support the government's actions against Twitter.
 - (c) A statement from a different social media platform praising the Indian Government for its handling of online discourse.
 - (d) A report by an international media organization critiquing Twitter's handling of political discussions.
86. With which of the following statements would the author of the passage most likely disagree?
- (a) The role of social media platforms in preserving freedom of expression is crucial.
 - (b) Allegations of government intimidation should be examined thoroughly.
 - (c) Any action by governments against social media platforms can be justified without providing specific reasons.
 - (d) Social media platforms should operate within the legal frameworks of the countries they operate in.

87. What is an assumption made by the author in the passage?
- (a) Jack Dorsey left his position as CEO of Twitter due to the controversy with the Indian Government.
 - (b) Social media platforms have a significant role in upholding freedom of expression, and their operation should be within the legal frameworks of the countries they operate in.
 - (c) All the accounts that were blocked or limited by Twitter were of journalists and activists.
 - (d) The Indian Government is universally recognized for its transparency and upholding of democratic values.
88. Which of the following pieces of information would most strengthen the author's argument concerning the allegations made by Jack Dorsey?
- (a) A detailed report by a renowned international human rights organization supporting Dorsey's claims about government intimidation.
 - (b) An increase in Twitter's user base in India during the farmers' agitation.
 - (c) A public statement by the Indian Government admitting to its intimidation tactics on Twitter.
 - (d) An unrelated instance of government interference in another social media platform in a different country.
89. What inference can be drawn from the passage about the role of social media platforms and government regulation in contemporary society?
- (a) Social media platforms, like Twitter, operate entirely independently without any interference from governments worldwide.
 - (b) The Indian government's actions suggest a suppression of free speech, indicative of broader concerns about democratic values and media control.
 - (c) The passage implies that Twitter and the Indian Government have an amicable relationship.
 - (d) The farmers' agitation in India has resulted in the government taking over control of Twitter in the country.
90. What is the central controversy highlighted in the provided passage?
- (a) Jack Dorsey, the former CEO of Twitter, has been accused of disseminating false information about the Indian Government.
 - (b) The Indian Government has been accused by Twitter's former CEO, Jack Dorsey, of intimidating the platform into removing or limiting approximately 300 accounts during the farmers' agitation.
 - (c) The passage primarily discusses the legal aspects of the Karnataka High Court case between Twitter and the Indian Government.
 - (d) The text primarily focuses on the ongoing farmers' agitation in India and the role of Twitter in it.

Passage (Q.91-Q.96): Indian Revenue Service officer and former Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) Mumbai zonal director Sameer Wankhede's troubles are unlikely to end soon. A couple of days after he made public the purported chats with film star Shah Rukh Khan during Aryan Khan's arrest, it has emerged that he might have broken rules. The drugs-on-cruise case against Aryan proved to be a false one, but it brought Wankhede in the limelight—and now a lot of problems for him. An inquiry carried out by the NCB's Special Enquiry Team (SET) on Wankhede resulted in the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) registering a case against him and others for trying to extort Rs 25 crore from Shah Rukh Khan for the release of Aryan. The CBI has accused Wankhede of not just extortion but also of living a lavish lifestyle, much beyond the salary of a government servant, even beyond his and his wife's combined annual income of Rs 4,561,460. During 2017-21, he reportedly made six family trips abroad. They visited the UK, Ireland, Portugal, South Africa and Maldives, staying for 55 days. His claim is that just Rs 8.75 lakh was spent, but this amount hardly covers air travel. The CBI has mentioned a number of expensive watches (Rolex) and properties, which no middle class person can afford to own—certainly not four flats in Mumbai and about 417-acre land in Washim. He cannot even claim that he inherited property, because his father was also a government servant, not a business tycoon.

Wankhede's conduct and luxurious lifestyle raise a number of questions. First, why did no one in the system bother to find out about his opulence? After all, foreign visits with family involve huge expenses. Why didn't anyone know about the ownership of his properties? Had it not been the Aryan Khan case, and his alleged misdemeanour in it, he might have continued living life king size. Are there other officers as well who have wealth and income disproportionate to their known sources of income? Has any Government, at the Centre or in States, learnt a lesson from this episode and tried to find out about such officers? If any such attempt is being made, it is not in the public domain. Then there is also the issue of human rights and civil liberties. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act is a harsh law, which is not wrong, for drugs are a menace to the society, especially youngsters; the offenders ought to be dealt with in a harsh manner. But it should not become an instrument in the hands of unscrupulous officers. The SET report and the CBI's accusation against Wankhede suggest that the harshness of the law was aimed at Aryan who was proved to be innocent. Apparently, there are not enough safeguards to shield innocents from the machinations of the dodgy officers. It is time the powers that be ensured that the war on drugs is waged against criminals, not innocent people.

91. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's arguments?
- (a) Wankhede was previously accused of corruption in another high-profile drug case.
 - (b) Wankhede's wife has launched a designer clothing brand.
 - (c) The Indian government is planning to tighten its laws on drug possession and trafficking.
 - (d) Wankhede has been decorated with several awards for his service in the Narcotics Control Bureau.
92. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's arguments?
- (a) Wankhede received a large inheritance from a distant relative.
 - (b) Wankhede's wife is a successful entrepreneur.
 - (c) The properties listed in Wankhede's name are part of a housing cooperative for government officials.
 - (d) The trip to the Maldives was fully sponsored by a travel agency as a prize for Wankhede's exemplary service.
93. According to the passage, which of the following statements accurately describes the accusation made against Sameer Wankhede by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)?
- (a) The CBI has accused Wankhede of extortion amounting to Rs 50 crore and leading an excessively luxurious lifestyle.
 - (b) The CBI has accused Wankhede of extortion amounting to Rs 25 crore and owning five flats in Mumbai.
 - (c) The CBI has accused Wankhede of extortion amounting to Rs 25 crore and leading a lifestyle beyond his and his wife's combined annual income of Rs 4,561,460.
 - (d) The CBI has accused Wankhede of extortion amounting to Rs 15 crore and conducting eight family trips abroad.
94. Based on the passage, which inference about the role of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act in Sameer Wankhede's case can be made?
- (a) The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act primarily benefits officers like Wankhede in covering up their dubious acts.
 - (b) The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act was used by Wankhede as an instrument of extortion against Aryan Khan.
 - (c) The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act is suggested to have been used excessively against Aryan Khan, who was proved innocent.
 - (d) The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act directly led to the alleged extortion committed by Wankhede.

95. Which of the following statements would the author most likely disagree with, based on the passage?
- (a) The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act should be modified to provide better safeguards for the innocent.
 - (b) Wankhede's extravagant lifestyle was adequately justified by his and his wife's combined income.
 - (c) The case against Wankhede underlines the need for better checks and balances in the system.
 - (d) It is crucial for the government to ensure that the war on drugs targets criminals and not innocent people.
96. How can the apparent paradox that Wankhede, a government servant, lives a lifestyle well beyond his means, yet managed to evade detection until now, be best resolved?
- (a) Wankhede was able to hide his wealth effectively, making it difficult for authorities to detect any anomalies.
 - (b) The internal systems were complacent and ignored clear signs of Wankhede's opulence.
 - (c) Wankhede used his position at the Narcotics Control Bureau to influence any investigation into his wealth.
 - (d) The government has limited resources and mechanisms to investigate and control the personal wealth of government servants.

Passage (Q.97-Q.102): THE inference drawn by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) that a liquor factory in Punjab's Ferozepur district was injecting contaminated water into the ground through reverse boring is in line with what the protesting villagers have been claiming for months. An agitation was launched in Zira in July last year, demanding the closure of the ethanol unit for allegedly polluting groundwater in villages and also causing air pollution. Unlike boring, which is done to lift underground water, reverse boring involves drilling a deep trench to dispose of waste water. The latter gets mixed with underground water and pollutes it. The findings fly in the face of claims that it was a zero-liquid-discharge factory.

The CPCB report, submitted to the National Green Tribunal, found a high concentration of heavy metals in the water drawn from two borewells on the factory premises. Water samples drawn from 29 borewells near the unit were also found unfit for drinking, lending credence to the charge that the factory was causing ecological degradation. According to the report, most of the groundwater structures identified by the inspection team had been installed without obtaining permissions. Two sealed borewells were found within a few metres of each other instead of the mandated 200-metre distance. Operations at the factory have been suspended since July last year, and the owners have moved court. Protests continue at the site despite the Chief Minister announcing a shutdown. The Zira protest not only exemplifies a just fight for environmental protection, but it's also a call for fixing accountability. The regulatory authorities cannot be absolved of their laxity that resulted in a public health scare. A case for imposing a stiff environment compensation is made out. A stringent pollution audit of all industrial units would be in order.

97. Which of the following can be concluded from the information present in the passage?
- (a) The borewells within the factory premises were found to contain no contaminants and were deemed safe for drinking.
 - (b) Despite the ongoing protests and the factory's operational suspension, the factory management has not taken any legal action.
 - (c) The factory's claims of being a zero-liquid-discharge unit have been verified and supported by the CPCB report.
 - (d) The regulatory authorities have displayed negligence by allowing the installment and operation of borewells without obtaining the necessary permissions.
98. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's arguments?
- (a) The factory had previously been lauded for its stringent adherence to environmental regulations.
 - (b) Protests were largely organized by individuals who were not residents of Zira or the surrounding villages.
 - (c) Groundwater tests from areas beyond the immediate vicinity of the factory also showed high levels of contamination.
 - (d) Regulatory authorities had previously been praised for their meticulous supervision of industrial units.

99. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's arguments?
- (a) Multiple other factories in the region have been found to dispose of their waste in a similar fashion.
 - (b) A recent study showed that the heavy metal concentration in the region's groundwater was higher before the factory's establishment.
 - (c) The protesting villagers have a history of launching agitations against various factories without substantial evidence.
 - (d) The factory has been adhering to all environmental regulations, as confirmed by independent audits.
100. If you were appointed as the new director of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in the aftermath of this incident, which of the following measures would most directly address the issues raised in the passage?
- (a) Proposing legislation to increase penalties for air pollution, while offering tax incentives to companies for implementing clean air technologies.
 - (b) Implementing stringent norms for the treatment and disposal of wastewater in industries, including independent audits of zero-liquid-discharge factories.
 - (c) Instituting a region-wide ban on the establishment of new factories for a period of five years to allow for environmental recuperation.
 - (d) Launching a mass tree plantation campaign in Punjab's Ferozepur district to offset the carbon footprint of the factories.
101. Based on the passage, which of the following inferences can be reasonably drawn?
- (a) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) primarily focuses on monitoring air pollution levels.
 - (b) The protesting villagers of Zira initiated the inspection by the CPCB.
 - (c) The management of the ethanol factory has been complacent about adhering to environmental regulations.
 - (d) The factory's operations have not been suspended since the villagers launched their agitation.
102. Based on the passage, which of the following is the author most likely to disagree with?
- (a) Regulatory authorities should be held accountable for lax oversight that results in public health scares.
 - (b) The villagers' agitation against the factory is an exemplary fight for environmental protection.
 - (c) The factory in question is a legitimate zero-liquid-discharge entity that follows all environmental norms.
 - (d) A stringent pollution audit of all industrial units is needed.

Passage (Q.103-Q.108): At Paris in 2015, most nations agreed that checking global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels holds the key to keeping climate change at tolerable levels. It was clear then that achieving this goal required making drastic cuts in emissions. Many experts had argued that the cumulative ambition expressed through the Paris Pact's voluntary targets—the Nationally Determined Contributions—was insufficient to keep the temperature rise below the tolerance threshold. Now a report from the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) has warned that at least one of the next four years could be 1.5 degrees hotter than the pre-industrial average. This temperature rise is likely to be temporary and would not mean a breaching of the Paris target, which is based on long-term temperature trends. Nevertheless, the seriousness of climate change is such that every fraction of a degree rise in temperature increases the risks of untoward weather events.

In April, the WMO pointed out that the global mean temperature last year was 1.15 degrees above pre-industrial levels. The agency did not specify country-wise trends. However, the India Meteorological Organisation recorded 2022 as the fifth warmest year on record since 2021, and the last decade as the hottest 10 years in the country's history. The Indian monsoon arrived earlier last year and withdrew before its normal date. Northeast India experienced floods in June and a dry spell in July and August. Floods in Pakistan claimed more than 1,500 lives and affected more than 30 million people. Heatwaves led to record temperatures in several parts of Europe last year, leading to droughts and reduced river flows. North America had its warmest August and forest fires raged in several parts of the US and Australia. These weather vagaries have underlined the need for greater

investments in building people's resilience —interventions to risk-proof agriculture, build food security, develop flood and cyclone warning systems and strengthen the defences of coasts and other vulnerable areas. According to a UN report released at the end of last year, most countries have adaptation plans in place, and “instruments are getting better at prioritising disadvantaged groups”. However, the report also notes that international “adaptation finance flows to developing countries are 5-10 times below estimated needs and the gap is widening”. In about six months from now, climate diplomats will take stock of the progress on meeting the Paris Pact's targets at the COP-28 in Dubai. The latest WMO report should lead to rethinking targets and course corrections, especially to protect the most vulnerable.

103. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's arguments?
- (a) The Paris Pact's voluntary targets are believed by a majority of scientists to be sufficient for keeping the global temperature rise below the tolerance threshold.
 - (b) The global mean temperature last year was actually lower than the pre-industrial levels.
 - (c) The investment in climate adaptation measures has seen a significant increase, exceeding the estimated needs for most developing countries.
 - (d) The number of extreme weather events such as floods, droughts, and heatwaves has shown an unprecedented increase globally in the past five years.
104. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's arguments?
- (a) There has been a dramatic decrease in global extreme weather events such as floods, droughts, and heatwaves over the past five years.
 - (b) The Paris Pact's voluntary targets have been revised to more ambitious levels in response to new scientific evidence.
 - (c) Investments in climate adaptation measures are significantly increasing and are projected to meet the estimated needs for most developing countries within a few years.
 - (d) The global mean temperature last year was a full degree lower than the pre-industrial levels.
105. According to the passage, which specific climatic anomaly occurred in North America in 2022?
- (a) North America had its coldest December on record, causing unprecedented freezing conditions.
 - (b) North America experienced a dramatic increase in cyclones and tropical storms.
 - (c) North America had its warmest August, contributing to extensive forest fires.
 - (d) North America witnessed a drastic drop in annual precipitation, leading to severe droughts.
106. What can be inferred about the status of adaptation plans in most countries, as per the passage?
- (a) Most countries have comprehensive adaptation plans, but funding is still a major hurdle.
 - (b) Most countries do not have any adaptation plans in place due to financial constraints.
 - (c) Most countries have fully funded and implemented their adaptation plans.
 - (d) Most countries have adaptation plans, but these are prioritized only for advantaged groups.
107. Which of the following statements is the author most likely to disagree with?
- (a) A temporary rise in temperature does not constitute a breach of the Paris Pact.
 - (b) Weather anomalies have no significant relation to global warming.
 - (c) The WMO report could lead to rethinking targets and course corrections.
 - (d) The Indian monsoon's erratic behavior is a symptom of climate change.
108. According to the author, the current global situation necessitates _____.
- (a) The implementation of strict climate change denial policies.
 - (b) The reduction of efforts towards building people's resilience against climate change.
 - (c) Increased investments in interventions to risk-proof agriculture, build food security, develop flood and cyclone warning systems, and strengthen the defences of coasts and other vulnerable areas.
 - (d) The retraction of the Paris Pact's targets due to their infeasibility.

SECTION - E : QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Directions (Q.109-Q.112): There are two boxes, Box X and Box Y. Each box has different colored balls - blue, orange, and purple. Together, both boxes have 140 balls. The ratio of the total number of balls in box X to box Y is 4:3. Out of all the balls, 40% are blue. If we check Box X and Box Y, the ratio of blue balls in Box X to Box Y is 5: 3. In Box X, the number of orange balls is 3 more than the number of blue balls. The ratio of the number of blue balls in Y to the number of purple balls in Y is 7:4.

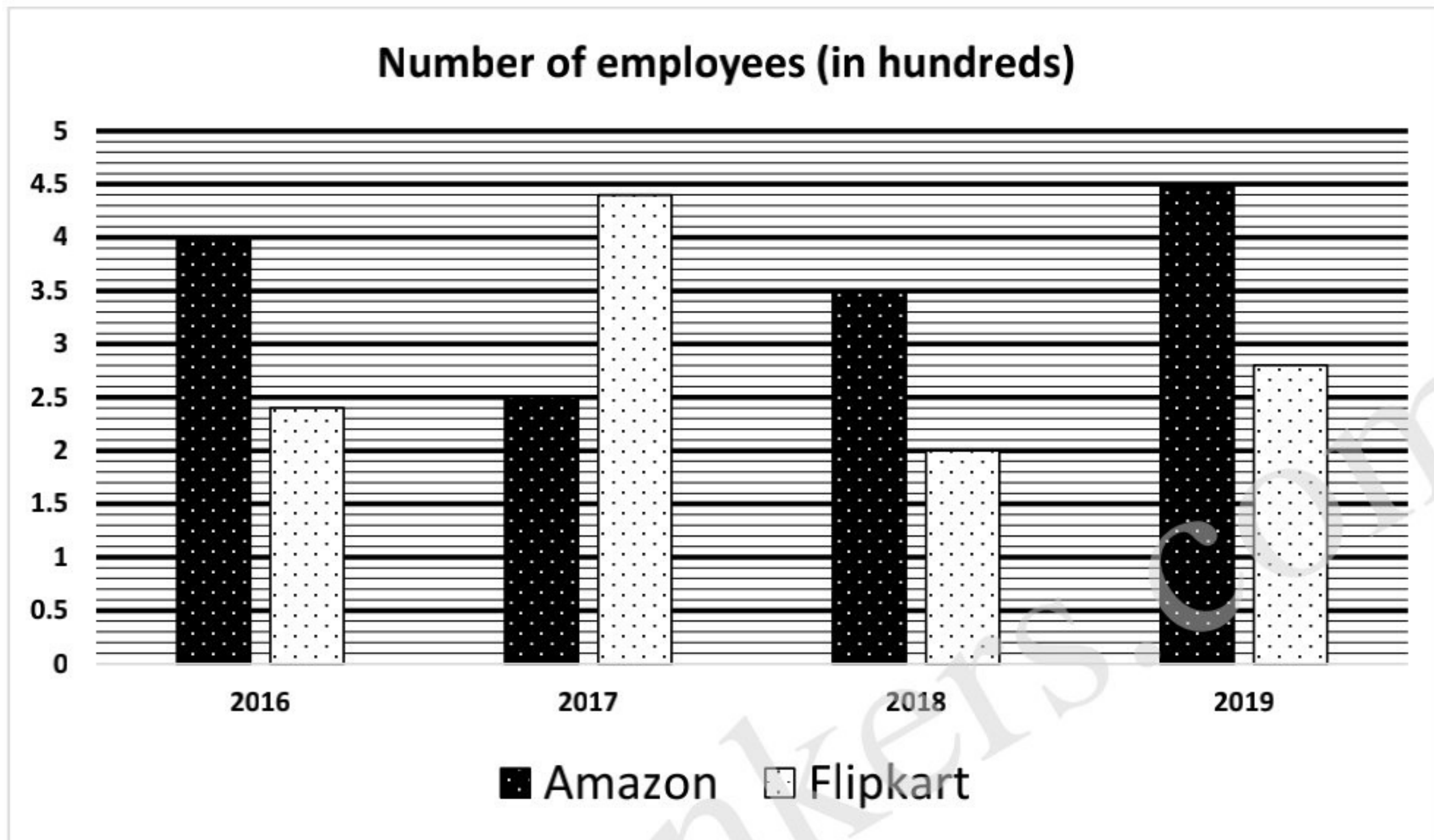
109. Number of blue balls in X is what percent of the number of purple balls in X?
(a) 400% (b) 500% (c) 100% (d) 50%
110. What is the ratio of the number of blue balls in Y to the number of orange balls in Y?
(a) 8 : 9 (b) 4 : 5 (c) 5 : 7 (d) 7 : 9
111. Find the sum of the number of orange balls in box X and Y together?
(a) 65 (b) 45 (c) 56 (d) 46
112. What is the difference between the number of purple balls in Box X and the number of blue balls in Box Y?
(a) 14 (b) 18 (c) 26 (d) 22

Directions (Q.113-Q.116): Study the following information and answer the questions followed:

Four persons borrowed money from the bank at different rates, either simple or compound interest, for different periods. The amounts lent to A, B, C, and D are in the ratio 2:3:5:8. The total amount lent by all the persons is Rs 72,000. Person A borrowed money at a 20% interest rate for one year, Person B borrowed money at a 15% interest rate for three years, Person C borrowed money at a 36% interest rate for eight years, and Person D borrowed money at a 25% interest rate for six years.

113. What is the compound interest calculated half-yearly on the amount given to Person A?
(a) Rs. 1680 (b) Rs. 1760 (c) Rs. 2200 (d) Rs. 2340
114. If all the persons borrow money at simple interest, who will return less simple interest after the completion of the given time period?
(a) D (b) B (c) A (d) C
115. What is the difference in simple interest on the amount lent to C and the amount lent to D after the completion of the given time period?
(a) Rs. 9600 (b) Rs. 8800 (c) Rs. 10500 (d) Rs. 7800
116. If all persons borrowed money on simple interest, what will be the ratio of the simple interest earned from A to the simple interest earned from B?
(a) 8: 27 (b) 16: 27 (c) 54: 57 (d) 1: 3

Directions (Q.117-Q.120): The bar graph shows the total number of employees working in two different companies Amazon and Flipkart (in hundreds) in different years from 2016 to 2019.



117. What is the ratio of the number of employees working in Amazon in 2016 to the number of employees working in Flipkart in 2017?
 (a) 11: 10 (b) 10: 11 (c) 3: 5 (d) 5: 6
118. What is the difference of the average number of employees working per company in 2016 and the average number of employees working per company in 2018?
 (a) 45 (b) 100 (c) 30 (d) 75
119. In 2020, if the number of employees working in Amazon is 20 more than that in previous year, then the total number of employees in Amazon in year 2018 and 2020 together are:
 (a) 470 (b) 560 (c) 820 (d) 720
120. Which of the following is true?
 (a) Employees working in Flipkart are least in year 2018
 (b) Employees working in Amazon in 2016 is 140 more than the Flipkart in 2016.
 (c) Employees working in Amazon are most in the year 2019.
 (d) Both (a) and (c)

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