

**LEGALEDGE TEST SERIES**  
**MOCK COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST 2024-25**  
**MOCK CLAT 08**

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.

**CONTENT OF QUESTION PAPER**

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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.6):** The moon rises and sets, stitching eternity together, night by night. Love-spun thread binds family when even years, or blue skies, stand between one and another's touch. Generations travel the same footprints, reach hands to the same climbing branches, and warm the same brown skin under the Alabama sun. Maybe "family" brings to mind only blood, marital relations, and it's easy to understand that way of thinking. But love by my hand tethers generations to generations, as well as kin by skin, in this place where all in me, and of me, can thrive.

Yet even the strongest thread will snap with constant tension and no slack. The heavens overflow with memories lost. So as life requires I hold taut and I give. In most ways, my people know, if, in some, they never will. But in all ways, my moon rises and sets for family.

So in eternity, the time had come for me to leave the home where I was born. The sun was setting and the half-bald red sweetgum around the fields announced November just a few days coming. But 1957 was still October-old when our landlord ended up face down on the ground for trying to drag me behind him to the toolshed. I was the last to leave the home house in Rensler: Daddy had passed a couple weeks before, and I had settled him next to Mama, though his burial left me scrambling for the rent. My sister Rosie was rooming with a nice family in Chicago, doing hair, and my need to keep a roof over my head had mellowed my worry to wonder about when her next letter would arrive. There was plenty of gleaning left to make November's payment, and then I'd scratch around for whatever came available to buy myself some time. I had never planned, or wanted, to leave Alabama. But with old man Todd shouting curses at my back, his face split open and gushing sweetgum-red, my plans to stay began to fade.

After sleeping a night at the neighbors, and an hours-long walk with the dawn, I arrived at the bus station with just my thrown-together knapsack. The man behind the counter assured me that my little money would carry me to Birmingham. Not Nashville, or Louisville, or Cleveland, let alone Chicago. Birmingham, he said. And no further. In those hours I waited on the bus to depart, the world came undone piece by piece. Unable to get to a place I never wanted to go, with ticket in hand to a place I knew not a single soul, first, the landscape flattened. Direction was next—north, south, east, west, all headed towards the unfamiliar. Then finally color, until everything faded to black and white. I rode the bus into this flat, directionless, colorless world, until it shushed to a stop in my new home.

Excerpted from *Moonrise Over New Jessup* by Jamila Minnicks .

1. What does the protagonist's decision to leave Alabama after the incident with the landlord suggest about her character?
  - (a) She is quick to flee from challenging situations.
  - (b) She values her safety and recognizes when a situation becomes untenable.
  - (c) She is impulsive and makes decisions without considering the consequences.
  - (d) She is seeking adventure and new experiences.
2. How does the protagonist's perception of the changing landscape during her bus journey reflect her emotional state?
  - (a) She feels a sense of excitement and anticipation for the unknown.
  - (b) She is indifferent to her surroundings and focused on practical concerns.
  - (c) She experiences a feeling of relief and liberation from her past.
  - (d) She is overwhelmed by a sense of loss and disorientation.

3. What does the protagonist's reflection on family and the moon's cycles reveal about her view of relationships?
  - (a) She believes family connections are fleeting and changeable.
  - (b) She sees family bonds as enduring and cyclical, like the moon.
  - (c) She feels disconnected from her family and her past.
  - (d) She views family relationships as burdensome and restrictive.
  
4. How does the protagonist's reaction to leaving her home in Rensler reflect her connection to the place?
  - (a) She feels a sense of relief and eagerness to embrace new opportunities.
  - (b) She is indifferent to the place, focusing only on practical aspects of moving.
  - (c) She experiences a deep sense of suffering and uprooting from a place she cherishes.
  - (d) She views the departure as a necessary step towards personal growth.
  
5. What does the protagonist's journey to Birmingham symbolize in her life?
  - (a) An involuntary shift towards an uncertain and unplanned future.
  - (b) An escape from past traumas and a chance for healing.
  - (c) A deliberate choice to seek new adventures and challenges.
  - (d) A strategic move to achieve her long-term goals and aspirations.
  
6. What does the protagonist's contemplation of the sweetgum tree signify about her state of mind?
  - (a) She finds beauty and solace in the natural world around her.
  - (b) She is reminded of the violence and bloodshed she has witnessed.
  - (c) She feels a deep connection to the changing seasons and nature's cycles.
  - (d) She is nostalgic for her childhood and simpler times.

**Passage (Q.7-Q.12):** Have you heard the one in which a comic, a judge, and a heckler walk into a bar and have a laugh together? Neither have I, and it seems improbable that we will encounter such a situation, other than in a joke. Given the rather tenuous relationship between comedy, law, and a heightened propensity for people to take offence at jokes, we are unlikely to witness a harmonious coming together of the three in the real world. While humour and satire have always been essential to political speech, in the Indian context, comic speech has played a relatively minor part in the development of free speech jurisprudence.

If modern jurisprudence in democratic India is slightly impoverished in its articulation of a comic jurisprudence, we ironically find a relatively rich conception of the same in ancient and medieval literature. The figure of the clown, the court jester, or the buffoon companion can be found in diverse textual and folk traditions ranging from Bharata's *Natyashastra*, Kautilya's *Arthashastra*, and in the popular narratives of Tenali Raman and Birbal-Akbar.

Unlike in Western traditions presided over by Plato, who insisted on banishing poets from the ideal republic, the jester in Indian tradition seems to enjoy a much greater licence to laugh to power. Whether it is Tenali Raman in the court of Krishnadevaraya or Birbal in Akbar's court, it appears that these jesters were not just tolerated but also rewarded for their comic excesses. Beneath the humorous veneer of these narratives, however, lurk the looming threat of death and punishment (*danda*): in several of the popular folk tales involving Tenali Raman and Birbal, they are banished or sentenced to death, only to be eventually redeemed on account of the king's often belated, and occasionally begrudging, recognition of their value as a necessary check against the hubris of the king, a hubris fed by a culture of sycophancy amongst other members of the court.

While we have spoken much about comedy, it is sobering to remind ourselves that there is a relatively thin line between comedy and tragedy. Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, for instance, is a tragedy that could easily have been a comedy, but it misses this opportunity by a matter of a few minutes. If only Juliet had woken up from her staged death a few minutes (or more precisely, 27 lines earlier), poor Romeo, instead of killing himself, would



have been united with his lady love (of any name), and the audience would have joined in their laughter, delighting at the manner in which they hoodwinked their disapproving parents.

But, alas, that was not to be, and we have since suffered their tragic star-crossed fate. Might it similarly be the case that the failure of the law to develop a sense of humour is the reason why we continue to experience comedy in India as tragedy?

Extracted from Time for a modern law protecting the right to offend through comedy, <https://frontline.thehindu.com/society/time-for-a-modern-law-in-favour-of-comedy-relationship-between-humour-and-democracy-liberty-to-offend/article67512131.ece>

7. How does the passage describe the role of humour in Indian historical and cultural contexts?
  - (a) Humour in Indian tradition is strictly regulated and frowned upon.
  - (b) The jesters in Indian courts were often punished without any recognition of their value.
  - (c) Indian jesters enjoyed a greater freedom to critique power compared to their Western counterparts.
  - (d) Humour in Indian tradition is predominantly used for entertaining the masses without any political significance.
  
8. What does the author imply by the comparison between Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" and the nature of comedy and tragedy?
  - (a) Tragedy and comedy are distinct genres with no overlapping elements.
  - (b) The transition from comedy to tragedy in literature is often a matter of timing and circumstance.
  - (c) Shakespeare's works are primarily tragic with no elements of comedy.
  - (d) "Romeo and Juliet" is an example of a comedy misunderstood as a tragedy.
  
9. What underlying message about the development of legal humour in India can be inferred from the passage?
  - (a) Indian legal system has always been supportive of comic expression.
  - (b) The lack of development in comic jurisprudence in India leads to the perception of comedy as tragedy.
  - (c) Ancient and medieval Indian literature had no influence on modern legal humour.
  - (d) Western legal traditions have a richer history of comic jurisprudence than India.
  
10. Which perspective does the passage most likely support regarding the role of humour in Indian history and culture?
  - (a) Humour in Indian history primarily served as a means to educate the masses about religious and moral values.
  - (b) Indian jesters, unlike their Western counterparts, were strictly controlled and rarely critiqued authority.
  - (c) In Indian tradition, jesters played a crucial role in critiquing power, often with the risk of severe consequences.
  - (d) Humour in Indian culture was exclusively reserved for the elite and had no place in the life of the common people.
  
11. Based on the passage, which statement would the author most likely disagree with?
  - (a) The thin line between comedy and tragedy is exemplified in Shakespeare's works.
  - (b) In the Indian context, the development of free speech jurisprudence has been significantly influenced by comic speech.
  - (c) The role of the jester in Indian tradition was to provide a necessary check against the hubris of the king.
  - (d) The failure of the law to develop a sense of humour contributes to the perception of comedy as tragedy in India.

12. What aspect of the relationship between comedy and law in India does the passage most emphasize?
- (a) The Indian legal system has always been supportive and protective of comedians and their freedom of speech.
  - (b) The historical role of jesters in Indian courts has been a major influence on modern Indian legal attitudes towards humour.
  - (c) The lack of a well-developed comic jurisprudence in modern India leads to a blurred line between comedy and tragedy.
  - (d) Indian law strictly prohibits any form of humour that critiques political power or authority.

**Passage (Q.13-Q.18):** Days after the Supreme Court of India's voluble judgment on the August 2019 presidential orders, there has been considerable, and excellent, dissection of its validation of the removal of Jammu and Kashmir's autonomy, and its cursory handling of Parliament's demotion and division of the State to two Union Territories.

Much of the commentary has dealt with the judgment's implications for the rest of the country, which are far-reaching. It undermines the rights of States vis-à-vis the Union even on critical issues such as statehood and division, grants the President far larger powers over States than earlier envisaged, and allows long-term political and territorial decisions to be made under limited-term emergency conditions such as President's rule.

There are three other key elements which have, however, been less discussed: what the verdict means on the ground for Jammu and Kashmir, and Ladakh, what it tells us about how the Court sees peace and security, and what it implies for the fundament of democracy in India. Back in 1953-55, the States Reorganization Commission held widespread public consultations during which villages expressed their preference for which unit to belong. This judgment negates even the right to consultation of the State's elected representatives.

On the ground, the judgment has been met largely with silence that is ambiguous in Jammu, disappointed in Kargil, welcoming in Ladakh (with reservations), and ominous in the Valley. Jammu's ambiguity centres on its experience of economic dispossession post-2019, when the Lieutenant-Governor's administration awarded trade, retail and mining rights to national rather than local industry. In Ladakh, Kargil's disappointment stems from the fact that its majority Shia wishes to retain ties to the Valley. Leh's welcome of separation from the Valley is tempered by the desire for an elected administration instead of a Lieutenant-Governor.

The most severe impact is undoubtedly in the Valley, where the verdict has reinforced a widespread belief that Kashmiris are resented by the rest of India and their voice is repeatedly silenced. The circumstances in which the President of India, Ram Nath Kovind, passed his August 5 orders were draconian, to say the least. Additional troops were sent in at July end, over 5,500 Kashmiri politicians and activists, including three former Chief Ministers, were put in detention on the day before, Section 144 was applied forbidding gatherings of four or more persons, and a total communications blackout was imposed.

Notably, neither the main nor the concurring judgments mention these events in their summaries of incidents prefiguring the presidential orders. Instead of acknowledging the enormity of the administration's actions, which imposed war-like conditions on the people, the judges accepted the alleged security threat, in August 2019, to the Amarnath Yatra — of which nothing has been heard since, either on what it comprised or how it was averted — as background to the presidential orders and the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019. Security has also been accepted as a reason for the delay in restoring statehood, despite the administration's claim that the situation is much improved.

13. Based on the passage, how does the Supreme Court's judgment address the issue of public consultation in Jammu and Kashmir?
- (a) The judgment mandates extensive public consultation for future decisions.
  - (b) It acknowledges the lack of public consultation but deems it unnecessary.
  - (c) The judgment negates even the right to consultation of the State's elected representatives.
  - (d) The passage suggests that public consultation was thoroughly conducted before the judgment.
14. According to the passage, how does the Supreme Court's judgment impact the autonomy of Jammu and Kashmir?
- (a) The judgment reinforces the autonomy of Jammu and Kashmir by upholding its special status.
  - (b) It has no significant impact on the autonomy of Jammu and Kashmir.
  - (c) The judgment only affects the economic aspects of Jammu and Kashmir's autonomy.
  - (d) The judgment removes Jammu and Kashmir's autonomy and divides the state into two Union Territories.
15. What does the passage imply about the Supreme Court's consideration of state rights in its judgment?
- (a) The judgment respects and upholds the traditional rights of states.
  - (b) It suggests that the judgment grants the President limited powers over states.
  - (c) The judgment is seen as undermining the rights of states vis-à-vis the Union.
  - (d) The Supreme Court's judgment is neutral on the issue of state rights.
16. Based on the passage, how does the Supreme Court's judgment affect the political landscape in Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh?
- (a) The judgment has been met with overwhelming support in all regions.
  - (b) It has led to a uniform sense of disappointment across Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh.
  - (c) The judgment has elicited mixed reactions, with varying sentiments across different regions.
  - (d) The judgment has had no discernible impact on the political landscape of the regions.
17. According to the passage, how is the Supreme Court's judgment perceived in terms of its handling of democratic principles in India?
- (a) The judgment is viewed as undermining the fundament of democracy in India.
  - (b) It is perceived as having no significant impact on democratic principles.
  - (c) The judgment is seen as a strong affirmation of democratic principles.
  - (d) The passage suggests that the judgment exclusively enhances the democratic process in Jammu and Kashmir.
18. What does the passage suggest about the Supreme Court's approach to security concerns in its judgment?
- (a) The judgment dismisses all security concerns as irrelevant.
  - (b) The judgment accepts alleged security concerns without thorough investigation.
  - (c) It acknowledges security concerns but prioritizes democratic consultation.
  - (d) The passage indicates that security concerns were the sole focus of the judgment.

**Passage (Q.19-Q.24):** The decline in crime that began in the early 1990s was accompanied by a blistering national economy and a significant drop in unemployment. It might seem to follow that the economy was a hammer that helped beat down crime. But a closer look at the data destroys this theory. It is true that a stronger job market may make certain crimes relatively less attractive. But that is only the case for crimes with a direct financial motivation—burglary, robbery, and auto theft—as opposed to violent crimes like homicide, assault, and rape. Moreover, studies have shown that an unemployment decline of 1 percentage point accounts for a 1 percent drop in nonviolent crime. During the 1990s, the unemployment rate fell by 2 percentage points; nonviolent crime, meanwhile, fell by roughly 40 percent. But an even bigger flaw in the strong-economy theory concerns violent crime. Homicide fell at a greater rate during the 1990s than any other sort of crime, and a number of reliable studies have shown virtually no link between the economy and violent crime. This weak link is made even weaker by glancing back to a recent decade, the 1960s, when the economy went on a wild growth

spurt—as did violent crime. So, while a strong 1990s economy might have seemed, on the surface, a likely explanation for the drop in crime, it almost certainly didn't affect criminal behavior in any significant way. Unless, that is, "the economy" is construed in a broader sense—as a means to build and maintain hundreds of prisons. Let's now consider another crime-drop explanation: increased reliance on prisons. It might help to start by flipping the crime question around. Instead of wondering what made crime fall, think about this: why had it risen so dramatically in the first place?

19. What does the passage suggest about the common perception of the economy's role in crime reduction during the 1990s?
- (a) It was widely accepted that the economy played a major role in reducing both violent and nonviolent crime.
  - (b) The perception that the economy significantly reduced crime is challenged by the data presented.
  - (c) The economy's role in reducing crime was universally acknowledged and supported by all studies.
  - (d) There was no common perception about the economy's impact on crime during the 1990s.
20. Based on the passage, how did the decline in violent crime in the 1990s compare to the decline in nonviolent crime?
- (a) Violent crime declined at a slower rate than nonviolent crime.
  - (b) The rates of decline for violent and nonviolent crime were approximately the same.
  - (c) Homicide declined at a greater rate than any other type of crime.
  - (d) There was no significant decline in violent crime during the 1990s.
21. What alternative explanation for the drop in crime does the passage introduce towards the end?
- (a) Improved law enforcement strategies.
  - (b) Increased reliance on prisons.
  - (c) Enhanced community engagement programs.
  - (d) Better economic opportunities for at-risk populations.
22. In the passage, the phrase "blistering national economy" is used. What does this phrase most likely mean in this context?
- (a) A national economy that is causing harm and discomfort.
  - (b) A rapidly growing and robust national economy.
  - (c) An economy that is unstable and likely to collapse.
  - (d) A national economy that is stagnant and not showing any growth.
23. What does the passage imply about the link between the economy and nonviolent crime in the 1990s?
- (a) The economy barely affected nonviolent crime rates.
  - (b) Better economy meant less nonviolent crime, equally.
  - (c) Nonviolent crime dropped much more than the economy improved.
  - (d) Nonviolent crime went up even as the economy got better.
24. What does the passage imply about the common theories regarding the decline in violent crime during the 1990s?
- (a) The decline in violent crime was primarily due to economic growth.
  - (b) There is a strong, direct correlation between economic factors and the decrease in violent crime.
  - (c) The decline in violent crime cannot be attributed primarily to economic factors.
  - (d) Violent crime decreased solely because of increased incarceration rates.

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

**Directions (Q.25-Q.54):** Read the information carefully and answer the questions.

**Passage (Q.25-Q.30): Santiniketan inscribed on Unesco World Heritage List**

Santiniketan, West Bengal has been inscribed on UNESCO's list of World Heritage Sites during the ongoing [1] of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Santiniketan is India's 41<sup>st</sup> UNESCO World Heritage Site.

It is an ensemble of historic buildings, landscapes and gardens, pavilions, artworks, and continuing educational and cultural traditions that together express its Outstanding Universal Value.

Established in rural West Bengal in 1901, Santiniketan was founded by Rabindranath Tagore, a renowned poet and philosopher.

The built and open spaces of Santiniketan constitute an exceptional global testimony to ideas of environmental art and educational reform where progressive education and visual art are intertwined with architecture and landscape, with the Ashram, Uttarayan, and Kala-Bhavana areas forming the prime sites of these practices.

Santiniketan is also directly and tangibly associated with the ideas, works and vision of Rabindranath Tagore and his associates, pioneers of the Bengal School of Art and early Indian Modernism.

This UNESCO recognition not only celebrates India's heritage but also reinforces the global significance of Santiniketan as a cultural and educational beacon.

The World Heritage Convention, adopted by UNESCO in 1972, strives to safeguard such exceptional places for future generations, recognizing their universal value and the need for international cooperation in their protection.

UNESCO seeks to encourage the identification, protection, and preservation of cultural and natural heritage around the world considered to be of outstanding value to humanity.

**Ref-<https://www.unesco.org/en/articles/santiniketan-new-indian-site-unesco-world-heritage-list#:~:text=Santiniketan%2C%20West%20Bengal%20has%20been,st%20UNESCO%20World%20Heritage%20Site>**

25. What has been redacted by [1] in this passage?  
(a) 45<sup>th</sup> session      (b) 44<sup>th</sup> session      (c) 46<sup>th</sup> session      (d) 49<sup>th</sup> session
26. As of Dec 2023 how many UNESCO world heritage sites in India?  
(a) 44      (b) 42      (c) 41      (d) 45
27. Out of the following, what is the main purpose of UNESCO?  
(a) Economic development  
(b) Human rights advocacy  
(c) International peace and security  
(d) Promoting international cooperation in Education, science, and culture
28. \_\_\_\_ is to encourage States Parties to safeguard intangible cultural heritage present on their territories, whether or not it is listed internationally.  
(a) The last priority of the 2007 Convention      (b) The first priority of the 2007 Convention  
(c) The last priority of the 2002 Convention      (d) The first priority of the 2003 Convention



29. The UNESCO Memory of the World Programme is dedicated to the \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Space exploration (b) Preservation of documentary heritage  
(c) Cybersecurity (d) International law
30. Who out of the following is the current Director-General of UNESCO?  
(a) Koïchiro Matsuura (b) Audrey Azoulay (c) Irina Bokova (d) Federico Mayor

**Passage (Q.31-Q.36): Road accident in India 2022**

The Annual Report on 'Road Accidents in India-2022' has been published by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. This report is based on the data/information received from police departments of States/UTs on calendar year basis in standardized formats as provided by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) under the Asia Pacific Road Accident Data (APRAD) base project.

As per the report, a total of 4,61,312 road accidents have been reported by States and Union Territories (UTs) during the calendar year 2022, which claimed 1,68,491 lives and caused injuries to 4,43,366 persons. This marks an increase of 11.9% in accidents, 9.4% in fatalities, and 15.3% in injuries compared to the previous year.

The report underscores the urgency of adopting a comprehensive approach to address the contributing factors to these accidents, including speeding, reckless driving, drunken driving, and non-compliance with traffic regulations. It is crucial that we strengthen enforcement mechanisms, enhance driver education and training programs, and invest in improving the condition of roads and vehicles.

The Ministry is committed to implementing robust measures to curb road accidents. The Ministry is also working towards various aspects such as road user behaviour, road infrastructure, vehicle standards, enforcement of traffic regulations, and the role of technology in accident prevention. As the road accidents are multi-causal in nature, requiring multi-pronged approach to mitigate the problems through concerted efforts of all agencies at both Central Government and State Governments. The Ministry, along with various other related organizations as well as stakeholders has formulated a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety focusing on all 4Es including Education, Engineering (both roads and vehicles), Enforcement and Emergency Care.

Furthermore, the Ministry is actively involved in initiatives such as implementation of modern transportation systems, road safety audits, and international collaborations to learn from global best practices. Initiatives like the Electronic Detailed Accident Report (e-DAR) for real-time data analysis and automated vehicle inspection centers are also underway to combat road accidents.

The "Road Accidents in India-2022" publication serves as a valuable resource for policymakers, researchers, and stakeholders in the realm of road safety. It offers in-depth insights into various aspects of road accidents, including their causes, locations, and their impact on different categories of road users. The report also sheds light on emerging trends, challenges, and the Ministry's road safety initiatives.

**Ref- <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1973295>**

31. When did the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) founded?  
(a) 1959 (b) 1972 (c) 1947 (d) 1953
32. In 2022, which Indian state reported the highest number of road accidents?  
(a) Maharashtra (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Karnataka



33. Fatality rate is used to explain road accidents relative to vehicular population in a given location. It is measured by \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) the number of road accident fatalities per 10,000 vehicles.  
(b) the number of road accident fatalities per 20,000 vehicles.  
(c) the number of road accident fatalities per 12,000 vehicles.  
(d) the number of road accident fatalities per 15,000 vehicles.
34. Which of the following statement is incorrect, according to the “road accident report 2022”?
- (a) As per the data, 67 per cent of all accidents occurred on straight roads.  
(b) Sikkim reported the highest fatality rate, standing at 29.  
(c) Most collisions in 2022 were, what the report classifies as ‘hit from back’.  
(d) Almost three fourth of all accidents and fatalities took place under ‘sunny/clear’ weather.
35. The Annual Report on ‘Road Accidents in India-2022’ has been published by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, who is the current union minister of Road Transport and Highways?
- (a) Piyush Goyal (b) Suresh Prabhu (c) Nitin Gadkari (d) Prahlad Patel
36. According to the “Road Accident Report 2022” which state reported the highest fatality rate?
- (a) Himachal Pradesh (b) Karnataka (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Sikkim

**Passage (Q.37-Q.42): Vyas Samman**

Noted Hindi writer Pushpa Bharati’s 2016 memoir, *Yaadein, Yaadein aur Yaadein*, has been selected for the [1] Vyas Samman, 2023, the KK Birla Foundation has said in an official statement. Instituted in 1991, the award is given to an outstanding Hindi literary work by an Indian citizen published during the last 10 years. It carries a cash prize of ₹4 lakh, a citation and a plaque. After considering the works published during 2013-2022, a selection committee headed by eminent litterateur Prof Ramji Tiwari picked Bharati’s *Yaadein, Yaadein aur Yaadein* for the prestigious award. Born in Moradabad of Uttar Pradesh in 1935, Bharati did her MA in Hindi literature from Prayag University in 1955. In a career spanning decades, Bharati has authored and edited books across genres, garnering critical acclaim.

In the memoir *Yaadein, Yaadein aur Yaadein*, Bharti gives the readers a glimpse into her cherished memories and life lessons through captivating anecdotes as she reflects on the joys, challenges, and transformative moments that shape a life. A recipient of several awards, Bharati is celebrated in the literary circles for her unique writing style and use of language.

Besides the Vyas Samman, the KK Birla Foundation has also instituted Saraswati Samman and Bihari Puraskar. The Saraswati Samman, which carries a cash prize of ₹15 lakh, is given to an outstanding literary work by an Indian citizen in any of the languages included in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India and published during a period of 10 years. The Bihari Puraskar carries a cash prize of ₹2.5 lakh and is meant for Hindi/Rajasthani writers of Rajasthan.

**Ref- <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news>**

37. What has been redacted by [1] in this passage?
- (a) 33rd (b) 34<sup>th</sup> (c) 31<sup>st</sup> (d) 37<sup>th</sup>
38. Who was the first recipient of the Vyas Samman?
- (a) Harivansh Rai Bachchan (b) Ram Vilas Sharma  
(c) Munshi Premchand (d) S. H. Vatsyayan 'Agyeya'

39. Which poet was awarded the Vyas Samman in 2022?  
(a) Keki N. Daruwalla (b) Gyan Chaturvedi  
(c) Manglesh Dabral (d) Vishwanath Tripathi
40. The Vyas Samman is the second highest literary award, after the\_\_\_\_\_, for contributions made to Indian literature.  
(a) Bankim Puraskar (b) Cherukad Award  
(c) G Shankar Kurup Award (d) Jnanpith Award
41. The Vyas Samman is a literary award in India, first awarded in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 1991 (b) 1993 (c) 1995 (d) 1999
42. Which of the following statement is incorrect regarding the vyas Samman?  
(a) Renowned Hindi writer, Asghar Wajahat was conferred with the prestigious Vyas Samman - 2021.  
(b) Leeladhar Jagudi had been selected for the Vyas Samman 2014 award by the KK Birla Foundation.  
(c) The Vyas Samman is a literary award in India, first awarded in 1991.  
(d) To be eligible for the award, the literary work must be in the Hindi language and have been published in the past 10 years.

**Passage (Q.43-Q.48): NCRB data: Kolkata safest city**

Kolkata has again topped the list of cities with the least number of cognisable offences per lakh population, making the metropolis the safest city of India in 2022, according to the latest National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) report. As per the latest NCRB data based on cases recorded and shared by the state government to the Centre, Kolkata reported 86.5 cases of cognisable offences per lakh people, followed by [1] at 280.7 and Hyderabad (Telangana) at 299.2. The cognisable crimes include cases registered under sections of the Indian Penal Code and SLL (Special and Local Laws).

Also, the crime rate has come down. Last year (2021), Kolkata reported 103.4 per cases of cognisable crimes per lakh people. This year it was 86.5 – a drop of over 16%. Last year, Pune and Hyderabad also reported fewer crimes at 256.8 and 259.9 cases per lakh population, respectively. The rankings have been arrived at after comparing the city against 18 others with over two million population.

At present, 83 police stations come under the Kolkata Police. Out of the 83, nine are women police stations and two are cybercrime police stations and STF. Kolkata Police is in the process of setting up at least nine more police stations in Bhangar.

“It is the result of the hard work of all the law enforcers and it boosts the confidence of police personnel who work day and night to ensure the city sleeps safely,” a senior police officer said.

The NCRB report, titled “Crime in India 2022”, is based on data collected from 36 states and Union Territories as well as central agencies. The report has been delayed by at least five months this year. It is usually made public by July or August annually.

“I believe any society where the Left and democratic movements develop, the crime rate comes down. It’s a good thing to know that Kolkata tops the list and is the safest city as per the NCRB data. However, I feel government or law enforcers don’t have much role in it. Conscious people resist organised crimes,” said Ranjit Sur of the Association for the Protection of Democratic Rights (APDR).

**Ref- <https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/kolkata/kolkata-safest-city-with-least-crime-rates-says-ncrb-data-9054773/>**

43. What has been redacted by [1] in this passage?  
(a) Bangalore(Karnataka) (b) Indore(Madhya Pradesh)  
(c) Pune (Maharashtra) (d) Chennai(Tamil Nadu)
44. According to the (NCRB) report, In terms of violent crimes, Kolkata demonstrated significant improvement, with a reduction in murder cases from\_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 40 in 2021 to 34 in 2022 (b) 45 in 2021 to 54 in 2022  
(c) 45 in 2021 to 20 in 2022 (d) 45 in 2021 to 34 in 2022
45. According to the NCRB latest data, what is the percentage decline in crime rates in Kolkata from the previous year?  
(a) 10% (b) 12% (c) 14% (d) 16%
46. According to the NCRB latest data, In 2021, how many cases per lakh population were reported in Kolkata?  
(a) 86.5 (b) 103.4 (c) 256.8 (d) 259.9
47. Who out of the following is the current governor of the west Bengal?  
(a) Kalraj Mishra (b) Jagdish Mukhi (c) C.V. Ananda Bose (d) Anandi Ben Patel
48. Who out of the following is holds the record for being the longest-serving Chief Minister of West Bengal?  
(a) Naveen Patnaik (b) Mamata Banerjee  
(c) Pawan Kumar Chamling (d) Jyoti Basu

**Passage (Q.49-Q.54): Amplifi 2.0 portal**

The Union Ministry of [1] is making raw data from Indian cities available on a single platform for academics, researchers, and stakeholders to help data-driven policy making. The Amplifi 2.0 (Assessment and Monitoring Platform for Liveable, Inclusive and Future-ready urban India) portal was launched by the Ministry three weeks ago.

Currently, 225 urban local bodies (ULB) have been on-boarded, and data for 150 cities is available on the portal. “While onboarding the cities, we found that there is a lack of data maturity in cities, and thus only 150 ULBs were able to share their data. Following this, we sent data quality parameters to every city,” a senior official in the Urban Affairs Ministry said.

It is hoped that data from the more than 4,000 Urban Local Bodies will eventually be made available on the portal.

The website provides data on a range of information for several cities, including, for example, the total diesel consumption; the number of samples tested for water quality; the average annual expenditure on healthcare; the total number of people residing in slums; the fatalities recorded due to road accidents.

Earlier, the Ministry used data provided by ULBs to rank cities based on four indices — the Ease of Living Index, Municipal Performance Index, Climate Smart Cities Assessment Framework, and Data Maturity Assessment Framework. The government is also planning to bring out different reports on subsets of the four indices.

The Urban Outcomes Framework 2022, which has been developed for the Ministry by the National Institute of Urban Affairs and Ernst and Young, shifts the focus from the indices to the data with a comprehensive list of indicators. With this, data across 14 sectors is streamlined to increase focus on data collection, and disaggregated data can be analysed by domain experts.

**Ref- <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/urban-affairs-ministry-aims-to-provide-data-on-indian-cities-via-dedicated-portal/article67573273.ece>**

49. What has been redacted by [1] in this passage?  
(a) Housing and Urban Affairs (b) Finance Affairs  
(c) Home Affairs (d) External Affairs
50. According to the 2011 Census, urban India contributed 63% to the country's GDP, and this is projected \_\_\_\_  
(a) to increase to 70% by 2025. (b) to increase to 75% by 2030.  
(c) to increase to 85% by 2025. (d) to increase to 75% by 2035.
51. Which sector is NOT mentioned among the 14 sectors covered by the initiative for creating new frameworks?  
(a) Finance (b) Information technology  
(c) Safety and security (d) Mobility
52. Which of the following is NOT one of the four indices used for ranking cities?  
(a) Ease of Living Index (b) Municipal Performance Index  
(c) Education Accessibility Index (d) Climate Smart Cities Assessment Framework
53. Indira Awaas Yojana was launched by which of the following Prime minister of India?  
(a) Rajiv Gandhi (b) Manmohan Singh  
(c) Narendra Modi (d) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
54. Who among the following is the current union minister responsible for the urban and Housing affairs?  
(a) Suresh Prabhu (b) Piyush Goyal  
(c) Anurag Thakur (d) Hardeep S Puri

**SECTION – C: LEGAL REASONING**

**Directions (Q.55-Q.84):** Read the comprehension carefully and answer the questions.

**Passage (Q.55-Q.59): Extortion.** Whoever intentionally puts any person in fear of any injury to that person, or to any other, and thereby dishonestly induces the person so put in fear to deliver to any person any property or valuable security, or anything signed or sealed *which may be converted into a valuable security, commits "extortion"*.

**Robbery.** In all robbery there is either theft or extortion. When theft is robbery.—Theft is “robbery” if, in order to the committing of the theft, or in committing the theft, or in carrying away or attempting to carry away property obtained by the theft, the offender, for that end, voluntarily causes or attempts to cause to any person death or hurt or wrongful restraint, or fear of instant death or of instant hurt, or of instant wrongful restraint. When extortion is robbery.—Extortion is “robbery” if the offender, at the time of committing the extortion, is in the presence of the person put in fear, and commits the extortion by putting that person in fear of instant death, of instant hurt, or of instant wrongful restraint to that person or to some other person, and, by so putting in fear, induces the person so put in fear then and there to deliver up the thing extorted. Explanation—The offender is said to be present if he is sufficiently near to put the other person in fear of instant death, of instant hurt, or of instant wrongful restraint.

**Theft.** Whoever, intending to take dishonestly any movable property out of the possession of any person without that person's consent, takes away that property in order to such taking, is said to commit theft.

The following kinds of hurt only are designated as "grievous":—

Firstly—Destruction or permanent impairing of the powers of any member or joint.

Secondly—Permanent disfiguration of the head or face.

Thirdly—Fracture or dislocation of a bone or tooth.

Fourthly—Any hurt which endangers life or which causes the sufferer to be during the space of twenty days in severe bodily pain, or unable to follow his ordinary pursuits.

55. Laxityji and Rigidityji were staunch opponents of each other. They have fought several battles in the field of ring boxing and kickboxing. They did not hate each other, they were good friends off the ring, and always were spotted together having fun over a glass of soda imported from Papua New Guinea. One fateful morning, Laxityji was sleeping in his room and was waiting for Rigidityji to wake up so that both can together go out for a morning walk. One Futilityji entered the house and started beating the door and put Laxityji in fear of being hurt. Futilityji demanded one broken piece of soda bottle which had no value and assume that it will have no value in any case in the future; Laxityji thought it was a prank being recorded by some TV Channel, but when Futilityji entered the room without arms, yet threatened and jumped over and put Laxityji in fear of being hurt again and demanded that piece, Laxityji handed it over to him. Decide.
- (a) It is not the case of Extortion because nothing valuable was demanded.  
(b) It is a case of Robbery.  
(c) It is not a case of Robbery.  
(d) It is a case of mere theft.
56. Let's assume that Futilityji slapped Laxityji in the course of his operations in the house; the same thing is being reported in the media also, and receiving both positive and negative reviews about the toughness of Laxityji that being a boxer he could not defend himself, thereby as a result his academy of self-defense was now devoid of any members. Futilityji has done enough damage to Laxityji's fame; however Laxityji is thick-skinned and he did not sue Futilityji for damaging his image but he thought of dealing it with like how a boxer should have dealt in the first place according to Laxityji. He went to Futilityji's home and beaten him up black and blue thus breaking his teeth and fracturing his elbows and knees. Decide.

- (a) Laxityji should have reported the incident to police station like a gentleman and should have not resorted to such extra-judicial means.
- (b) Laxityji faced robbery and the perpetrator Futilityji has committed grievous hurt to Laxityji.
- (c) Laxityji faced robbery as he was slapped by Futilityji.
- (d) None of the above.
57. Papita and Anar were neighbours. Papita's house was yellow in colour and Anar's house was red in colour. Both were jealous of each other and wanted to capture each other's house. This thing somehow came into the knowledge of one advocate, Mr Mango; he suggested Papita and Anar to exchange their houses and do the shifting of their goods. Papita went into Anar's old house and started to throw the things out of the house with dishonest intention. Decide.
- (a) Papita is liable for theft as he moved or took away the goods belonging to Anar without his consent with dishonest intention.
- (b) Papita is liable for robbery as seeing Papita throwing away his goods, Anar must be in fear of being hurt.
- (c) Papita is not liable for theft as he did not take away the goods belonging to Anar, however his intentions were dishonest.
- (d) Papita is not liable because the goods were in his house only, so it cannot be said as theft as it was under his possession.
58. Batata was sleeping in his house at night. One masked person trespassed into his room and took out the items such as a cricket bat and golf club- Batata got awake and he saw the person taking away an expensive suit as well. Batata was scared to death when he saw a masked person, so he pretended to be asleep and let the masked man do his work and a few minutes later he went away. Batata after one day filed the report of the incident with the police station.
- (a) It was robbery (aggravated form of theft) as there was an immediate threat of death to Batata while the man took away the goods.
- (b) It was extortion as the man put Batata in fear while doing the act.
- (c) It was theft as the man took away the goods without consent of Batata.
- (d) It was robbery because the man broke into Batata's house and put him under an immediate threat of death to Batata while the man took away the goods.
59. Bhatoora is a law aspirant and is studying 3 hours a day diligently apart from his mandatory 3 hours of classes. He is not getting good scores in his CLAT Mock tests, but he is still attempting them on time and diligently analyzing the mocks and never repeats the same mistakes, therefore his prospects of clearing the exam are there as he reads the questions and the passages carefully. While attempting one of his CLAT Mock tests, his room was trespassed by two strangers armed with assault rifles, Bhatoora was ignoring them as for him nothing is more important than his Mock Test at that point of time; the strangers pointed the rifle at Bhatoora, however Bhatoora is completely unaware of this and is keenly solving his test; one person even fires a bullet to eradicate Bhatoora which almost hit Bhatoora; Bhatoora is still not aware of any other thing than his Mock Test. Bhatoora's room is looted by the armed strangers. The police caught them red handed outside of Bhatoora's house when they were trying to escape with the looted items. Bhatoora said that he saw those two men but he is unaware of the rest of the developments and as a result of which he did not feel scared or felt any immediate fear of death/hurt. Decide, if this amounts to theft or not.
- (a) Bhatoora is too much involved in his preparation, he should be responsible towards his house also apart from being a good aspirant.
- (b) Bhatoora is not scared; therefore it is theft.
- (c) Bhatoora is not scared, yet any reasonable person would have been scared, hence it is robbery.
- (d) Bhatoora is not scared, yet it is robbery.



**Passage (Q.60-Q.64):** The doctrine of double jeopardy is a legal defense that protects an accused/defendant from being tried again for the same accusations and facts after a lawful acquittal or conviction. The provision of double jeopardy apotheosizes the principle that a person cannot be tried twice for the same offence by an equally competent court. Double jeopardy is a doctrine from the Indian Constitution, specifically Article 20(2), which deals with and specifies the meaning of the double jeopardy doctrine. It has been incorporated as a part of our basic right by the founders of the Indian Constitution under Part III. The criminal justice system works on the assumption of some principles where no compromise is acceptable, such as the double jeopardy principle, in which values are defended by the system. In general, Article 20 of the Indian Constitution deals with the protection from criminal convictions. There are three safeguards in place to keep an accused person from being convicted, namely, *ex post facto* law [Article 20(1)], double jeopardy [Article 20(2)], and self-discrimination [Article 20(3)]. In legal terms, jeopardy refers to the danger that defendants in criminal cases suffer, such as jail time or penalties. In three situations, double jeopardy has been stated as a valid defense: (a) First and foremost, the individual must be charged with a crime which is any act or omission that is criminal under the law in force at the time, (b) Before a court or a judicial tribunal, the investigation or proceeding must have occurred. (c) The offence must be the same as the one for which he was previously convicted and sentenced.

(Source: <https://blog.ipleaders.in/the-doctrine-of-double-jeopardy/> )

60. Which of the following statement is not in line with the author's argument about double jeopardy?
- After a valid acquittal or conviction, the idea of double jeopardy prevents an accused/defendant from being prosecuted for the same crime again.
  - The prohibition against double jeopardy exemplifies the idea that a person cannot be tried twice by equally competent courts for the same offence.
  - The double jeopardy principle, for example, is one of the presumptions upon which the criminal justice system is based, in which case the system's values are upheld.
  - Ex post facto* law, double jeopardy, and self-discrimination are the three safeguards in place to prevent an accused person from being convicted under Article 20 of the Indian Constitution, which generally deals with protection against criminal convictions.
61. W was accused of breaching a contract, which caused P to suffer a significant loss. As a result of this, he was taken to court by P. The case was initially brought before the district court, but after W ended up winning, P made the decision to appeal to the High Court. When the High Court decided in P's favor, W asserted double jeopardy as a defense and argued that the judgment should be quashed. Comment.
- P is not permitted to bring back the same case before the High Court because there was a blatant violation of W's right against double jeopardy.
  - W's right under Article 20 is not violated by P's plea to have an appeal be heard by the High Court.
  - The decision to refer the case to the High Court is at the discretion of the Court where the initial verdict was issued.
  - The fact that a competent court has already rendered a decision in the same case precludes P from filing an appeal.
62. V was hired as the girls hostel's security guard. He had a night shift. He fell asleep one night and did not guard the gate. A few outsiders broke into the hostel and caused havoc. Because a few of the girls were still awake, they called the owner and asked him to come over right away. The owner was able to arrive in five minutes because he lived nearby. There was no harm done as a result of this. V was fired from his job as a result of his negligence, and a lawsuit was also filed against him. He asserts double jeopardy. Decide.
- Since V was fired from his job and also sued in court, his Article 20 right has been violated.
  - Since he's able to look for another job after being fired from one job, V is not being punished twice for the same offense.
  - Due to the fact that the conditions are obviously met, the situation is double jeopardy.
  - V is not empowered to assert his rights under Article 20 as he appeared in the court only once.

63. R was accused of stealing from his neighbor K's house. When K learned of this, he decided to sue R. As a result, he filed a complaint against him, and a trial date was announced. Meanwhile, the presiding judge passed away, and the case was postponed indefinitely. K filed a second complaint on the same issue two months later. R claimed double jeopardy in response. Examine the passage carefully and respond to R's assertions.
- (a) Because the case has already been tried in court, there is double jeopardy.
  - (b) There is double jeopardy because the requirements are clearly met in the presented scenario.
  - (c) Since the case was never heard in court, there is no double jeopardy.
  - (d) There is no double jeopardy in the given case because the matter was not resolved even if it was taken to court.
64. G was arrested for assaulting his friend's sister. When X saw G getting close to his sister, he became enraged. The final decision in court was in X's favor, and he was satisfied that G got what he deserved. G was thus imprisoned for seven months and was given the order to pay a fine of twenty thousand rupees. G claims he is being tried twice for the same offense. Consider your response in light of the passage.
- (a) There is double jeopardy because he was already sentenced to prison and so was not required to pay the fine.
  - (b) G is ineligible to assert his rights under Article 20 because he has only been to court once.
  - (c) Because such cases should have been handled by family courts in the first place, the verdict is invalid.
  - (d) Since the requirements are clearly met in the presented scenario, there is double jeopardy.

**Passage (Q.65-Q.69):** In India, the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972 ('WPA') deals with the conservation and protection of all wildlife in the country, including animals, plants and birds. The preservation of flora and fauna hinges on this law which regulates & prohibits trade & hunting of listed species, establishes Central and State level authorities, including Chief Wildlife Wardens, to prevent & redress illegal wildlife activities, and empowers governments to declare national parks, sanctuaries, community reserves & closed areas. The Bill introduces the term 'invasive alien species' which refers to species that are non-native to India, whose introduction or spread may threaten or adversely impact wildlife or its habitat. The WPA & Amendment Bill use the term 'vermin' to describe species that are harmful to crops, agriculture and livestock. Vermin species are declared principally for population control. Accordingly, trade, possession, import, or proliferation of invasive alien species is proposed to be regulated by the Central government. The Wild Life Protection Act has limited applicability to State Forests (which are protected under the Indian Forest Act 1927 & other state laws). State Forests are different from protected areas under the Wild Life Protection Act, but are crucial to wildlife conservation as they harbour nearly all of India's endemic mammals and are the areas consisting of the most human-dominated wildlife habitats, prone to heightened human-wildlife conflict. Apart from the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), other agencies do not intervene regarding wildlife protection in State Forests Areas, leaving wildlife in these areas unprotected.

Source: <https://www.barandbench.com/columns/vidhispeaks-the-wildlife-protection-amendment-act-an-opportunity-for-effective-reform-in-wildlife-law>

65. Mini has been interested in hunting since she was 5 years old. At a young age she would often accompany her mother to hunt down rabbits for their family shawl making business. One day she comes across a snow leopard, which has been listed under the WPA, and amazed by its shiny furs shoots the animal down in order to use it for its skin. Decide whether she will be liable for this act under WPA.
- (a) Yes she will be liable as she hunted down a species listed in the WPA.
  - (b) Yes she will be liable as she hunted rabbits which is a listed species.
  - (c) No she will not be liable held liable for hunting rabbits but the snow leopard.
  - (d) Yes she will be held liable for hunting both the snow leopard and the rabbits.

66. Kari was an event manager and for decorating a venue for a wedding, she imported in Indigo Carnations from Germany, which are also grown in India, as the bride requested. These Carnations have been listed as a rare species of flora by the Wildlife Protection Act in India. Decide whether she will be held liable as per the Act.
- (a) No she will not be held liable as the flowers were imported,
  - (b) No she will not be held liable as Carnations is an 'invasive alien species',
  - (c) Yes she will be held liable as these flowers are protected under the Act.
  - (d) Yes she will be held liable as trading of these flowers are prohibited under the WPA.
67. Mayank was a student of agricultural sciences. During a research he finds that if stevia, a plant native to Paraguay, is grown along with sugarcane, it will provide an enhanced taste to the sugar obtained from the sugarcane. But Stevia has a tendency of soaking up all the nutrients from the soil and rendering the land barren after grown once. Decide whether stevia can be used to enhance the production of sugar from sugarcane.
- (a) As the quality of sugar is enhanced use of stevia should be encouraged among farmers.
  - (b) Stevia is an 'invasive alien species' as it is native to India.
  - (c) Stevia is 'invasive alien species' as it greatly damages the soil.
  - (d) Stevia is a 'vermin' species as it destroys crops and hence should not be used.
68. Black algae is a type of bacteria which helps in rejuvenating the nutrients of the soil which supports various rare species of flora but at the same time it is harmful to wheat plant. Mira who owned a field near a forest found that the black algae would spread and destroy her wheat field. She introduces 'long grass' a species of weed native to the Maldivian islands which eats up the black algae. The 'long grass' ends up eating all the algae in the 50 km radius of the field and ends up destroying the flora. Decide.
- (a) The 'long grass' is an 'invasive alien species' as it has destroyed the flora by eating up black algae.
  - (b) The 'black algae' is an 'invasive alien species' as it had adversely impacted the wheat field.
  - (c) The 'long grass' is not an 'invasive alien species' as 'wildlife' does not include flora.
  - (d) Cannot be determined.
69. According to the passage which species are out of the ambit of the Wildlife Protection Act 1972?
- (a) Rare species of animals.
  - (b) Rare species of birds.
  - (c) Rare species of plants.
  - (d) Species of endemic mammals found in State Forests

**Passage (Q.70-Q.74):** The transgender community in India has faced systemic oppression at the behest of the largely cisgender society. It was only in 2014, when the Supreme Court delivered the NALSA judgment, that the transgender community finally felt seen and heard as individuals with their distinct identity. Given the deep-rooted prejudice against the community, actualising the rights of transgender persons has taken longer. It was only in 2018, with the passing of the Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India verdict where Section 377 (punishment for unnatural sex) of the Indian Penal Code was decriminalised, that the NALSA verdict was given holistic meaning. Given the widespread stigma attached to LGBTQ persons, the hostility they face at the behest of policemen denying protection and inflicting harassment is immense. The absence of an internal circular or notification perpetuates the ignorance among the police. In this regard, the Court directed the following: The Police Department must refrain from harassing not only LGBTQ+ folks but also activists and NGOs advocating for these communities. The Police Conduct Rules must have a clause that stipulates punishment in case of harassment to LGBTQ+ allies or individuals. Sensitisation programs to be conducted through people identifying with the community or by activists believing in the cause. In 2018, the Kerala High Court delivered a judgment reiterating that the right to freedom of speech and expression guaranteed by Article 19(1)(a) brings within its ambit the right of the transgender community to live as trans-genders.

Source: <https://www.barandbench.com/columns/towards-a-gender-inclusive-future-judicial-developments-recognising-the-rights-of-the-transgender-community-i>

70. According to the passage which judgement led to the actualization of rights of the transgender community?
- The judgment rendered in the case of Navtej Singh v. Union of India.
  - The judgement of decriminalising section 377.
  - The passing of Transgender Protection Bill.
  - The judgement of the Karnataka High court.
71. X was an activist who heavily campaigned and protested to ensure that the rights and interest of the transgender community is protected. He has been put in jail numerous times and every time atrociously harassed by the police. In your opinion is he also protected under the directions given by the court in the passage?
- No, he is not protected as he is not a part of the transgender community.
  - No, he is not protect as his campaigns led to public disorder which is against societal peace.
  - Yes, he is protected as he is an activist advocating rights for the community.
  - Yes, he is protected as activists have a right to protest for the welfare of the communities of the society to maintain peace and order.
72. SMILE foundation is an activist which has always been at the forefront of advocating the rights of LGBTQ+ community. Recently one of its activist was booked for sexual assault of a minor. He protests against the arrest stating that he is protected under the directions issued by the court. Decide.
- The arrest is legal as this charge is not protected under his status as an activists.
  - The arrest is legal as he is vile of a human.
  - The arrest is illegal as he is an LGBTQ+I activist and is protected under the directions issued by the court.
  - Cannot be determined as the information is not sufficient.
73. The police force of Bohana after the directions issued by the Court, issues a notification that any police personnel who is accused of harassment, on duty towards the LGBTQ+I community will be dismissed from their services along with a fine of Rs. 50,000 that will go towards the welfare of the community. M a police officer harasses K off duty, under the pretence of doing a community check and faces no consequences however. Decide.
- He should not face any consequence as M was not on duty at the time.
  - He should face consequences as he did pretend to be on duty and harassed K.
  - He should not face consequence as it was not his intention to harass K.
  - He should face consequences as he has committed a crime
74. Which Article guarantees the right to free speech and expression to the transgender community?
- (a) Article 19                      (b) Article 377                      (c) Article 21                      (d) Article 14

**Passage (Q.75-Q.79):** Contempt can be mainly divided into two parts, one being civil contempt and the second one being criminal contempt. The former deals with wilful non-compliance of any kind of court order or breach of an undertaking. The latter contempt broadly deals with disrespecting legal authorities and trying to degrade the authority of the court, obstructing or trying to obstruct the administration of justice or impeding in the course of judicial proceedings. Of these, it is pertinent to note that contempt due to scandalizing or lowering the authority of court considerably threatens freedom of speech in the Indian context. Scandalising the court is vague and provides the court with an unfettered discretion which leads to inconsistency in application and misuse of the power. This discretion stems from an assumption that scandalising will erode people's confidence in the judiciary. This assumption cannot be verified but like any other authority in a democracy, the judiciary gains public confidence not by stifling criticism but by performing its duties with utmost integrity. To maintain a healthy democracy, it is necessary for people to believe in the judiciary system. Repetitive attempts of intimidating the court, gross breaches of professional standards and uncultured behaviour can destroy the judicial system and democracy wouldn't survive in such circumstances. A contempt action is essential to uphold the dignity of the courts and to maintain public confidence in the system.

Source: <https://www.lawctopus.com/academike/analysing-misuse-relevance-contempt-of-court-conviction-scandalizing/>



75. Contempt can only be of one type that is 'criminal'. State whether this statement is true or false.
- True as contempt is a criminal act.
  - True as disrespecting legal authorities is criminal contempt.
  - False as contempt can be of two types, civil or criminal.
  - Cannot be determined.
76. Adv. Kira alleges that the opposing party represented by Adv. Mira have filed a false affidavit and are hence trying to obstruct the judicial procedure. An investigation proves this to be true. As a judge, decide which contempt shall Adv. Mira be charged with?
- Criminal contempt as they are trying to obstruct judicial proceedings.
  - Civil contempt as they submitted a false undertaking.
  - Criminal contempt as they lied to the court.
  - Civil contempt as they failed to submit the required document.
77. Adv. Aliya was running late for one of her hearings. When she reached the court she finds out that her case has been dismissed, she gets angry and starts hurling abuses at the judge calling them incompetent. As the concerned judge accordingly.
- She will be charged with civil contempt as she did not appear in court.
  - She will be charged with criminal contempt for impeding judicial proceedings.
  - She will be charged with criminal contempt for degrading judicial officer.
  - She will be charged with civil contempt for obstructing judicial proceeding.
78. Adv. Mari was abusing and cursing a judge, alleging that he is lazy, has no sense of justice and also that he accepts bribes. Such video went viral and hurt the reputation of the judicial system itself. Decide.
- She will be charged with criminal contempt as she was degrading a judicial officer.
  - She will be charged with contempt for degrading a judicial officer.
  - She will face no consequences as she did not say all these in court.
  - She will face no consequences as the video was fabricated
79. Adv. Aashna was ordered by the court with immediate effect to produce the FIR and present a copy of it to the defendants. She failed to do so even after repeated orders and notices. As a judge decide accordingly.
- She will be charged with contempt for non-compliance.
  - She will be charged with civil contempt for non-compliance.
  - She will be charged with contempt for obstructing judicial proceedings.
  - She will be charged with criminal contempt for obstructing judicial proceedings.

**Passage (Q.80-Q.84):** "The standard for judging obscenity, adequate to withstand the charge of constitutional infirmity, is whether, to the average person, applying contemporary community standards, the dominant theme of the material, taken as a whole, appeals to prurient interest."

Therefore, the test has two prongs:

- The material must be taken as whole taking into relevant circumstances
  - The dominant theme of the material must appeal to prurient interest of an average person of the community
- "The power of obscenity and sexual explicitness of language used in this web series ... has a definite effect of depraving and corrupting the minds of people, especially the impressionable minds ... The web series does deprave the morality of the impressionable minds."

An argument of this sort is similar to the Hicklin test which was discarded by in Aweek Sarkar. The court concluded, as noted above, the web series would attract Section 67 as language used in the web series tend to deprave and corrupt impressionable minds. A conclusion that the content is obscene because it has a capacity to

corrupt 'impressionable minds' is in direct conflict with the community standards test. The test should not be from the point of view of people most likely to get deprived or corrupted (most vulnerable constituency test).

The court in order to get around the conflict observes that the language is obscene even when judged from an average person's perspective:

"In the episode in question, there is clear description and reference to a sexually explicit act. The Court had to watch the episodes with the aid of earphones, in the chamber, as the profanity of language used was of the extent that it could not have been heard without shocking or alarming the people around and keeping in mind the decorum of language which is maintained by a common prudent man whether in professional or public domain or even with family members at home."

However, I submit, this is not the proper way to decide the 'community standards' as it was not any pornographic material that could be regarded obscene under the said test. The setting of the court is obviously much more decorous from the setting of a private space.

[Extracted with Edits from Proof of Guilt Blog- <https://theprooffofguilt.blogspot.com/2023/03/guest-post-obscenity-and-tvf-judgment.html>]

80. A web series has been deemed obscene by a court due to its explicit language and alleged impact on impressionable minds. The court relied on the fact that the language used in the web series would shock or alarm people, even when judged from an average person's perspective. However, the argument presented questions whether the court's decision aligns with the community standards test. Which of the following statements best summarizes the conflict between the court's decision and the community standards test?
- (a) The court's decision properly aligns with the community standards test, as the explicit language in the web series has a tendency to deprave and corrupt impressionable minds.
  - (b) The court's decision contradicts the community standards test, as it places more emphasis on the decorum of language observed in the court setting rather than the average person's perspective in the community.
  - (c) The court's decision upholds the community standards test, as the explicit language used in the web series is likely to shock or alarm people in any setting.
  - (d) The court's decision fails to address the conflict with the community standards test, as it relies solely on the personal opinions of the judges rather than considering the average person's perspective.
81. One artist was arrested on grounds of obscenity and Child Abuse Law. The facts are such that she was undressed and she was teaching her children about body positivity and sex education, for that purpose she got some body paint on her and showed the body parts to her children; she made an attempt to educate her children, however one person living as her neighbour across the street using a powerful zoom camera captured it and posted the same on pornographic website depicting it as child abuse and accused the woman of receiving sexual gratification from the children. The person who had posted the video on social media succumbed to death after he ate 100,000 apple seeds due to Cyanide poisoning because he saw one video on social media which claimed that consuming apple seeds will help him get abs. Decide the liability of the woman as per the Hicklin test.
- (a) No, it was the fault of the neighbour who had illegally uploaded the video on a pornographic website.
  - (b) No, her intentions were not to attain sexual gratification, hence not obscene and also she was doing it to educate her kids and bringing awareness in them.
  - (c) Yes, she is liable under the Hicklin test.
  - (d) Yes, she is liable under the said test because she was undressed and she showed her naked body to her children which itself constitutes child abuse and is obscenity.



82. Considering that the neighbour in the previous question did not upload the video, however, he died thereafter because of Cyanide poisoning. Assume that the artist herself uploaded the same video to an encyclopedia website meant for children in the age group of 6-14 years, and the traffic of that website provides that it is true that children are the most frequent visitors of it. Now, a case has been filed against her for promoting nudity, obscenity and obtaining sexual gratification from her own children. Decide as per the community standard test.
- (a) She is liable; the content was posted on a children's website, for their impressionable minds, and such content can cause depravity and corruptness.
  - (b) She is liable; the content was posted on a children's website and could be considered inappropriate and offensive to the average person in the community.
  - (c) She is not liable; it is for the sex education for the children; hence it will not affect their minds at all but rather educate them.
  - (d) She is not liable; the video is for educational purposes, and the broad context of the video does not reflect interest related to sex but sex education.
83. Tack and Rack were two friends who used to engage in a lot of heated discussions about homosexuality. Tack being a homosexual was always in favour of homosexuality, but Rack was a little conservative; hence he did not have any nice opinion about the same. Rack considered homosexuality to be unnatural despite the Apex Court decriminalizing it. Tack showed him his own porn video of engaging in homosexual intercourse with his partner Tracke. Rack got upset with Tack that he was trying to corrupt his mind and that he was not going to tolerate any pornographic and obscene material to be displayed to him. Tack had also uploaded the same video to an educational website to spread awareness about homosexuality. Based on the community standards and its two prongs, decide whether Tack will be liable or not.
- (a) Tack is not liable as his intentions were not prurient in nature, and even the broad idea of the video is educational.
  - (b) This is sheer obscenity, showing pornography and uploading it on educational websites will corrupt the minds of young people and children, hence liable.
  - (c) Tack is not liable because the general population will not see this video to be prurient but rather educative in nature.
  - (d) Tack is liable because the material in its entirety pertains to sex, and an average individual will not perceive it as education.
84. There is a movie having certain scenes involving intimate scenes; the movie has been labelled as an adult film and is only for the viewership of people above 18 years of age. The movie has been regarded as obscene by the Court using the community standards basing their judgment on- that a large section of the audience of the movie will be vulnerable and the scenes of the movie have certain elements that may cause depravity in the minds of the audience. Decide whether the Court is right in adjudging obscenity through the application of community standards.
- (a) The Court is correct in the application of the community standards because the dominant theme of the movie appeals to the prurient interest of an average person of the community.
  - (b) The Court is correct in the application of the community standards because the dominant theme of the movie has certain scenes which will corrupt and cause depravity in the adults watching the movie.
  - (c) The Court is incorrect in the application of the community standards because only certain scenes are intimate, the broader theme of the movie had to be looked at.
  - (d) The Court is incorrect in the application of the community standards because it did not enquire into the larger community.

**SECTION D: LOGICAL REASONING**

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

**Passage (Q.85-Q.90):** The latest stock market convolutions induced in large measure by the stock rout in leading infrastructure and commodities intensive conglomerate, the Adani group, over the last two trading sessions last week has cast the spotlight back on India's regulatory environment. The highly leveraged group's market troubles, in the wake of a U.S.-based short seller's report alleging 'stock manipulation and questionable accounting practices', dragged down banking shares led by the State Bank of India and even the state-owned Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) appreciably on Friday, triggering investor concern about broader financial sector stability. And while a media report citing sources said the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) had stepped up scrutiny of the conglomerate's transactions, there has been no official word from the markets regulator.

The conglomerate itself has rubbished the short seller's allegations as being 'baseless and discredited and born of mala fide intent to hurt the group's reputation', and is weighing legal action. Notwithstanding how the conglomerate might move to address the concerns raised in the short seller's report as well as those of domestic investors who appear to have turned cautious of the group's stocks, India's regulators including SEBI and the Reserve Bank of India have an opportunity, nay an obligation, to clear the air by allaying fears of any broader systemic contagion.

Even stating that the Adani stocks do not have an impact on the major benchmark stock indices, and private equity research reports have sought to downplay concerns about the banking sector's overall exposure to the group, there can be little argument that the major state-owned banks and the LIC are key pillars of the country's financial system. Given the extent of public trust reposed in these companies in the form of savers' deposits and life insurance policies as well as taxpayer resources that have been invested to keep the PSU lenders adequately capitalized, financial system regulators would be serving the larger public interest by pre-emptively communicating messages of reassurance. Regulators could also enhance credibility in India as an investment destination by tightening not just the listing requirements but more crucially the enforcement actions in case of egregious breaches of the laws. The global debate over the credibility of credit ratings that has surfaced from time to time, whether in the wake of the Asian financial crisis of the late 1990s, or the global financial crisis of 2007-08, is also a concern that India's regulators need to re-engage with. At a time when India holds the G-20 presidency, authorities must ensure the regulatory framework is seen in nothing less than the best light.

85. The passage's main idea is best represented by which of the following options?
- (a) India's regulatory framework would do well to infuse confidence in investors and savers.
  - (b) The last two trading sessions in India have shown that its regulatory framework isn't trustworthy.
  - (c) The recent stock market drop caused by Adani group's allegations of stock manipulation and questionable accounting practices has raised concerns about the Hindenburg report.
  - (d) The banking sector's exposure to the Adani group is not a concern as private equity research reports downplay it.
86. According to the passage, which of the following options best represent the reason as to why India's regulators should take immediate action to restore investor confidence?
- (a) Because the Adani group's stocks have a significant presence or weight on the major benchmark stock indices
  - (b) To downplay concerns about the banking sector's overall exposure to the group
  - (c) To ensure the regulatory framework is seen in nothing less than the best light, especially at a time when India holds the G-20 presidency
  - (d) To prove the short seller's allegations are baseless and discredit

87. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's arguments about the importance of India's regulatory framework in clearing the air and allaying fears of systemic contagion in the financial sector?
- (a) The Adani group's stocks have a significant presence and weight on the major benchmark stock indices.
  - (b) The state-owned banks and LIC are not considered key pillars of the country's financial system by the general public.
  - (c) The regulatory framework in India is already seen in the best light by the international community.
  - (d) The enforcement actions in case of breaches of laws in India are not considered strict by investors.
88. Which of the following is a necessary assumption made by the author in order for his arguments to hold?
- (a) The stock market drop is solely caused by Adani group's actions.
  - (b) All investors and savers have a negative view of India's regulatory framework.
  - (c) The banking sector's exposure to the Adani group will have no impact on the economy.
  - (d) The regulatory framework in India is trustworthy and capable of instilling confidence in investors and savers.
89. Which of the following can be answered on the basis of information contained in the passage?
- (a) What has investors said on the allegations levelled by the U.S.-based short seller?
  - (b) What led to the stock rout in the Adani group over the last two trading sessions last week?
  - (c) How has the Adani group manipulated stock prices using questionable accounting practices?
  - (d) How the episode of fall in Adani group stocks affects India's opportunity of holding G-20 presidency.
90. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (a) It is possible for the market regulator to identify if a company was involved in stock manipulations and questionable accounting practices.
  - (b) Allegations of incorrect practices by a company can spook investor's confidence in the market.
  - (c) Investor's confidence in the market is independent of allegations of wrong doing by a company in the market.
  - (d) None of the above.

**Passage (Q.91-Q.96):** The death of BJP leader Vijay Kumar Singh has cast a pall over the protests in Patna sparked by the Nitish Kumar government's policy of teacher recruitment. Even as they unfolded in a fraught political context, the protests have drawn attention to the larger and longsimmering issue of inadequate job creation in the state.

They picked up after the Nitish cabinet's decision to roll back its December 2020 announcement that had made domicile a mandatory requirement for appointments of teachers. That is, domicile provisions have been scrapped in order to widen the pool of candidates, attract better and specialised teachers. Of course, the reason may also have been political — the new policy is in line, it could be said, with Nitish Kumar's vaulting ambitions and his pursuit of a national profile in the runup to 2024. Whatever the reason, however, and despite the anxieties it appears to have stoked among jobseekers in Bihar, the government's relaxation of domicile policy is welcome in a country with growing rates of internal migration.

With people of Bihar going out in large numbers to study and work in other states, it is also an acknowledgement of the need for the state, in turn, to show a large heart and keep its doors open.

Unsurprisingly, the BJP, as the main Opposition party, has avidly fished in troubled waters. A call for the resignation of Deputy Chief Minister Tejashwi Yadav, after the new chargesheet filed by the CBI against him in the alleged landforjobs scam, was added to the protesters' list, where it sat somewhat awkwardly next to the demand for regularisation of teachers appointed through Panchayati raj institutions and urban local bodies.

The BJP, till recently part of the ruling alliance with Nitish's JD(U), and which has ambitions to win the state on its own, has arguably been on the look out for a reason to mobilise and agitate. For the Nitish government,

though, the problem runs deeper than an aggressive Opposition. The fact is that even though Bihar ranks among the states with the highest growth rates — according to the Economic Survey, in 202122, it posted a growth rate of 10.98 per cent — its unemployment rate at 6.5 per cent, was higher than the allIndia figure of 4.4 per cent, and the youth unemployment rate was even more steep at 20.1 per cent as compared to 12.4 per cent nationally.

Those figures tell a story of why the recruitment of government teachers repeatedly becomes a site for scandal — in economies that do not offer abundant or adequate job opportunities to their young, it all too often becomes the centre of irregularities and scams, as in Bihar now or West Bengal earlier.

The onus is on the Nitish government to manage the rising aspirations and expectations in the state. Having presided over Bihar's turnaround from the days when law and order was its most pressing problem, dwarfing all others, the challenge for Nitish is to take the next step, widen his policy and political repertoire. He has little time to lose.

91. Which of the following statements most accurately encapsulates the central issue raised in the given passage about the political situation in Bihar related to teacher recruitment?
- (a) The protests in Bihar are largely driven by the government's rollback on domicile requirements for teacher recruitment.
  - (b) The central issue in Bihar is the state's unusually high growth rate despite high unemployment.
  - (c) The Nitish Kumar government is facing opposition solely because of its ambitions to pursue a national profile.
  - (d) The political unrest in Bihar, surrounding teacher recruitment and unemployment, reflects a deeper issue in state governance.
92. What can be reasonably inferred from the given passage about the Bihar government's decision to scrap domicile provisions for teacher recruitment?
- (a) The decision was made exclusively to enhance Nitish Kumar's national profile.
  - (b) The decision aimed to draw more specialized teachers, possibly along with political considerations.
  - (c) The decision has been universally praised by jobseekers in Bihar.
  - (d) The BJP supports the decision as it aligns with their political strategies.
93. What supporting idea is conveyed in the passage about the impact of the new teacher recruitment policy in Bihar?
- (a) The policy is viewed by the Opposition as a significant blunder by the government.
  - (b) The new policy has caused widespread concern among the youth in Bihar.
  - (c) The policy scrapping domicile provisions is welcome for a country with growing internal migration.
  - (d) The policy has led to a sudden increase in the state's unemployment rate.
94. In the passage, which of the following represents the weakest argument put forth by the author?
- (a) The relaxation of domicile policy is welcome due to growing rates of internal migration.
  - (b) The BJP has been on the lookout for a reason to mobilize and agitate.
  - (c) The recruitment of government teachers repeatedly becomes a site for scandal.
  - (d) Nitish Kumar's policy is in line with his pursuit of a national profile for 2024.
95. What specific reason is highlighted in the passage as a cause for the Nitish Kumar government's decision to roll back the domicile requirement for teacher recruitment?
- (a) To enable the government's new policy to be in line with Nitish Kumar's political ambitions.
  - (b) To increase the unemployment rate in Bihar by attracting specialized teachers.
  - (c) To address the issue of inadequate job creation by relaxing domicile provisions.
  - (d) To widen the pool of candidates and attract better and specialized teachers.

96. What role does the paragraph highlighting the economic figures of Bihar's growth rate and unemployment play in the given passage?
- It primarily criticizes the BJP's inability to govern effectively.
  - It supports the argument that Bihar's growth rate justifies the government's decisions.
  - It contextualizes the protests by illustrating the economic backdrop of job scarcity.
  - It argues that Bihar's economy is suffering due to the policies of Nitish Kumar.

**Passage (Q.97-Q.102):** Growing up in poverty or experiencing any adversity, such as abuse or neglect, during early childhood can put a person at risk for poor health, including mental disorders, later in life. Studies have shown that adverse early childhood experience leaves persisting (and possibly irreversible) traces in brain structure. Safe and nurturing environments are a prerequisite for healthy brain development and lifelong well-being.

Poverty and adversity can cause changes in brain development. Harms can come from exposure to violence or toxins or a lack of nutrition, caregiving, perceptual and cognitive stimulation or language interaction. Neuroscientists have demonstrated that these factors crucially influence human brain development.

We don't know whether these changes are reversed by more favorable circumstances later in life, however. Investigating this question in humans is extremely difficult as multiple biological and psychological factors through which poverty and adversity affect brain development are hard to disentangle. That's because they often occur together: a neglected child often experiences a lack of caregiving simultaneously with malnutrition and exposure to physical violence.

In a recently published study in *Cerebral Cortex*, a part of brain. We and our colleagues investigated the reversibility of altered brain structure in individuals who had recovered their sight after suffering from congenital blindness. Visual deprivation can be considered an extreme form of aberrant early childhood experience, and congenital blindness is known to cause a reduction in brain surface area similar to other types of aberrant childhood experience.

We used magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) to examine the structure of the cerebral cortex. Our study investigated 21 children and adults who had been born blind because of dense bilateral cataracts and who had gained sight through cataract removal surgery only months or even years later. Individuals with reversed cataracts constitute a unique human model for assessing the reversibility of impaired brain structure after aberrant childhood experience because the reason for their blindness can be fully eliminated at a clearly defined time point in life. Previous research has suggested that despite sight restoration surgery, individuals treated late for congenital blindness typically do not recover full visual capabilities but remain visually impaired throughout life.

97. On the basis of information contained in the first two paragraphs, it can be concluded that
- No early childhood adversity will lead to a healthy life without any problem.
  - Early childhood experience has no bearing on the life of a person during later stages
  - Preventing early childhood adversity contributes to healthier lives physically and mentally.
  - None of the above.
98. Which of the following will the author disagree with?
- Abuses against children during their early lives hamper their brain development.
  - It hasn't been proven that brain structure resulting from adversities during their early years can be reversed.
  - People who suffered from visual deprivation can be said to have experienced adversity.
  - Lack of perceptual and cognitive stimulation has no bearing on the development of brain structure.



99. According to the passage, which complicating factor would most significantly hinder the separation of multiple biological and psychological elements that contribute to altered brain development in adverse childhood experiences?
- (a) The impracticality of fully reversing harsh environments for the affected children.
  - (b) The difficulty in defining a clear beginning and end point for adverse experiences.
  - (c) The frequent co-occurrence of several adverse factors like neglect, malnutrition, and violence.
  - (d) The ethical constraints associated with moving children out of their families or communities for research purposes.
100. Given the limitations stated in the passage regarding the study of congenital blindness and its reversibility, what assumption is critical for the authors to generalize their findings to other forms of early childhood adversity?
- (a) The alterations in cerebral cortex structure due to congenital blindness are same as those produced by other early-life adversities.
  - (b) The neurobiological mechanisms behind sight restoration apply universally to reversing other adverse childhood conditions.
  - (c) The limited visual capabilities post-sight restoration are indicative of similar limitations across other forms of early childhood adversity.
  - (d) The clear demarcation point of reversing blindness through cataract removal is analogous to the ending of other adverse experiences.
101. If a subsequent study found that individuals who had their sight restored later in life could recover full visual capabilities, what would be the most immediate implication for the authors' assertions about the irreversibility of brain structure changes?
- (a) It would challenge the notion that late-treated congenital blindness results in perpetual visual impairment.
  - (b) It would undermine the authors' claim about the persisting, possibly irreversible, traces in brain structure due to early adversity.
  - (c) It would reinforce the authors' observations about the complexity and co-occurrence of multiple factors affecting brain development.
  - (d) It would bring into question the validity of using congenital blindness as an extreme form of aberrant early childhood experience.
102. Based on the discussion of the German-Indian collaboration, what is the fundamental methodological advantage offered by examining individuals who regained their sight after congenital blindness, as compared to other potential study subjects suffering from early childhood adversity?
- (a) The study leverages a model where the underlying cause of adversity—congenital blindness—can be entirely eradicated.
  - (b) The cataract removal provides a distinct physiological endpoint, allowing for pre- and post-treatment comparative analysis.
  - (c) The study participants' age range allows for the investigation of how plasticity in brain structure varies with age.
  - (d) The MRI techniques used are more sensitive in detecting structural changes in the brain post-cataract removal.



**Passage (Q.103-Q.108):** Former Arkansas governor Asa Hutchinson’s campaign for the Republican presidential nomination hasn’t gotten much traction, but in some ways, he is an exceptional candidate. Mr. Hutchinson has pushed back against the demonization of the FBI by his party’s front-runners and unveiled substantive policy proposals to reform federal law enforcement.

Mr. Hutchinson and his ideas deserve to be taken seriously. The plan he unveiled this month in Washington would require FBI agents to record their interviews, transfer drug enforcement responsibilities from the FBI to the DEA to free up resources, and reassign various administrative support functions from the FBI to the Justice Department. To bolster transparency, he’d give congressional leaders more access to information about searches conducted under Section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act.

Mr. Hutchinson says it’s fair game for a president to set law enforcement priorities and talk with the attorney general about cases bearing national security implications — but that, otherwise, it’s essential for any White House to respect the DOJ’s independence. He also calls for establishing a commission on the future of federal law enforcement. He notes that more than 90 federal agencies have the authority to carry firearms and make arrests, from the Postal Service to the National Park Service and even the Agriculture Department (to investigate food stamp fraud). He says the commission could identify efficiencies and reduce turf wars by clarifying who has jurisdiction over what.

None of this is radical, and Democrats could support most of what he’s advocating. Alas, Mr. Hutchinson might not get the 40,000 donations necessary to qualify for the first GOP debate next month. If he does, he said he will call out first-time candidate Vivek Ramaswamy for floating a range of off-the-wall ideas, such as firing more than half the federal workforce and imposing an eight-year term limit on all government employees. Mr. Hutchinson has noted that it takes years to train DEA and FBI agents, and it would be ridiculous to push them out after only eight years.

Mr. Hutchinson doesn’t always get it right. He applauds FBI Director Christopher A. Wray for fixing problems identified by the Justice Department’s inspector general but then says he’d probably still get rid of him. “I want an FBI director that is fresh,” he said. This is clearly what Republican primary voters clamor to hear, but FBI directors are confirmed to serve a 10-year term to safeguard the bureau’s independence. Mr. Wray, appointed by Mr. Trump, deserves to stay until his term ends in 2027.

103. In the passage, what specific proposal did Asa Hutchinson make regarding the reorganization of federal law enforcement agencies, and how does it reflect his stance on the role of law enforcement in the United States?
- (a) Transferring all law enforcement responsibilities from the FBI to the DEA to centralize control.
  - (b) Requiring FBI agents to record interviews and transferring drug enforcement from the FBI to the DEA.
  - (c) Assigning all administrative support functions from the DEA to the Justice Department to boost efficiency.
  - (d) Creating a commission to reduce turf wars and clarify jurisdiction among more than 80 federal agencies.
104. Based on the passage, what can be inferred about Asa Hutchinson's approach to federal law enforcement if he were to become president?
- (a) He would prioritize reducing the number of federal agencies with arrest authority.
  - (b) He would entirely eliminate the FBI's role in drug enforcement.
  - (c) He would focus on transparency, efficiency, and maintaining the independence of law enforcement agencies.
  - (d) He would replace FBI Director Christopher A. Wray before his term ends.

105. Which of the following points would most likely strengthen the author's argument regarding Asa Hutchinson's qualifications and proposals for reforming federal law enforcement?
- (a) A detailed analysis of Hutchinson's tenure as governor of Arkansas.
  - (b) Evidence of bipartisan support for Hutchinson's proposal to transfer drug enforcement to the DEA.
  - (c) An overview of Hutchinson's stance on unrelated domestic policy issues.
  - (d) A comparison of Hutchinson's views on law enforcement with those of former President Donald Trump.
106. The passage presents a seeming contradiction where Asa Hutchinson applauds FBI Director Christopher A. Wray for fixing problems but then says he'd probably still get rid of him. Which of the following represents the author's stance?
- (a) Hutchinson sees value in Wray's efforts but wants a fresh perspective in the FBI's leadership.
  - (b) Hutchinson believes in keeping FBI directors for their full 10-year term.
  - (c) Hutchinson intends to dissolve the FBI's Office of Privacy and Civil Liberties.
  - (d) Hutchinson disagrees with Wray's appointment by former President Donald Trump.
107. In arguing for the merit of Asa Hutchinson's candidacy and his proposals to reform federal law enforcement, the author must assume which of the following?
- (a) Federal law enforcement is completely flawed and must be overhauled entirely.
  - (b) The existing policies of the FBI and other agencies are perfect and need no change.
  - (c) Hutchinson's background uniquely qualifies him to propose these specific reforms.
  - (d) Vivek Ramaswamy's proposals are more sensible and should be the focus instead.
108. Based on the passage, with which of the following would the author most likely disagree?
- (a) FBI Director Christopher Wray deserves to stay in his position until 2027.
  - (b) Asa Hutchinson's plan for law enforcement reforms is radical and unfeasible.
  - (c) Federal law enforcement agencies should seek to reduce turf wars and improve efficiencies.
  - (d) Mr. Hutchinson's campaign should be considered seriously due to his experience and proposals.

**SECTION - E : QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES**

**Directions (Q.109-Q.114): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.**

There are four hostels near a medical college. In hostel K, there are 120 boys, and the number of girls is 20% more than that in hostel L, which is 120. Hostel L has twice the number of boys compared to girls. Hostel M has 80 more boys than hostel K, and the total number of boys and girls in M is 500. In hostel N, the number of boys is the same as the average of boys in L and M. The average number of girls in hostels K and N is 180.

109. What is the sum of number of boys in hostel M and number of girls in hostel K?  
(a) 320 (b) 344 (c) 416 (d) 364
110. Find the ratio of the total number of boys and girls together in hostel L to that of in hostel M?  
(a) 61 : 36 (b) 4 : 3 (c) 21 : 25 (d) 18 : 25
111. Find the difference between the total number of boys and girls together in hostel K and that in hostel N?  
(a) 164 (b) 236 (c) 172 (d) 192
112. After an exit of 20% of the boys from hostel K and 30% of the girls from hostel M, calculate the combined total of the remaining boys in hostel K and the remaining girls in hostel M.  
(a) 296 (b) 136 (c) 306 (d) 318
113. How many hostels have a greater number of boys than the average number of boys across all hostels?  
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 3
114. What percent of all the girls in all hostels is the number of girls in hostel L?  
(a) 18.48% (b) 12.63% (c) 16.86% (d) 15.38%

**Directions (Q.115-Q.120): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.**

In an engineering branch of a college, there are three sections: Section P, Section Q, and Section R. In each of these sections, both male and female students are present. The total number of students in Section P is 1500. The number of female students in Section Q is 1200. The combined number of female students in Sections Q and R is 1500. The number of male students in Section Q is 30% more than the number of female students in Section R. The total number of female students in all the sections together is 2100, and the ratio of male students in Section P and R is 3:4 respectively.

115. What is the number of male students in section P?  
(a) 1200 (b) 900 (c) 600 (d) 390
116. What is the difference between the total number of male students and the total number of female students in all the sections together?  
(a) 390 (b) 600 (c) 510 (d) 300
117. Find the difference between the number of male students in section R and the number of female students in section P.  
(a) 800 (b) 390 (c) 600 (d) 900

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118. What is the average number of female students in Sections P, Q, and R together?  
(a) 900                      (b) 500                      (c) 700                      (d) 800
119. What is the respective ratio between the total number of students in section P and the sum of the number of girls in sections Q and R?  
(a) 4 : 3                      (b) 3 : 2                      (c) 1 : 1                      (d) 5 : 4
120. By how much does the average number of students in section P exceed the number of girls in section R?  
(a) 450                      (b) 300                      (c) 600                      (d) 150

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### MOCK COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST 2024-25



### MOCK CLAT 08

## ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS

### SECTION-A: ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1. (b) She values her safety and recognizes when a situation becomes untenable.  
Reference Line: "But 1957 was still October-old when our landlord ended up face down on the ground for trying to drag me behind him to the toolshed." And, "But with old man Todd shouting curses at my back, his face split open and gushing sweetgum-red, my plans to stay began to fade."  
(a) She is quick to flee from challenging situations. This option might suggest that the protagonist avoids difficulties rather than facing them. However, the context of the story indicates that her decision to leave is not about avoiding challenges but about recognizing a dangerous situation. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.  
(b) She values her safety and recognizes when a situation becomes untenable. The protagonist's decision to leave after a violent incident shows a strong sense of self-preservation and an understanding of when a situation is no longer safe or sustainable. This choice reflects a mature and pragmatic approach to her own well-being. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.  
(c) She is impulsive and makes decisions without considering the consequences. This option would imply a lack of forethought or planning in her actions. However, the narrative suggests that her decision to leave is a considered

response to an immediate threat, rather than an impulsive act. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

- (d) She is seeking adventure and new experiences. While this option might apply to someone who is eager for change and new experiences, the protagonist's situation is more about necessity than desire. Her departure is driven by circumstance rather than a quest for adventure. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.
2. (d) She is overwhelmed by a sense of loss and disorientation.  
Reference Line: "...Then finally color, until everything faded to black and white."  
(a) She feels a sense of excitement and anticipation for the unknown. This interpretation would suggest a positive outlook and eagerness for new experiences. However, the text does not support this view; instead, it conveys a sense of loss and disorientation. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.  
(b) She is indifferent to her surroundings and focused on practical concerns. While this option might indicate a pragmatic approach to her situation, the protagonist's emotional response to her changing environment suggests a deeper, more introspective reaction than mere practicality. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.  
(c) She experiences a feeling of relief and liberation from her past. This option would imply a positive emotional release from leaving



her past behind. However, the text conveys more of a sense of loss than relief, indicating that this is not her primary emotional response. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

- (d) She is overwhelmed by a sense of loss and disorientation. The description of the world becoming "flat, directionless, colorless" aligns with feelings of loss and disorientation. This reflects a profound emotional response to leaving behind everything familiar and facing an uncertain future. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.
3. (b) She sees family bonds as enduring and cyclical, like the moon.  
Reference Line: "Love-span thread binds family... my moon rises and sets for family."  
(a) She believes family connections are fleeting and changeable. This interpretation would suggest a transient view of family relationships, which is contrary to the enduring and cyclical nature implied in the text. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.  
(b) She sees family bonds as enduring and cyclical, like the moon. The comparison of family bonds to the moon's cycles indicates a belief in the enduring, recurring nature of these relationships, suggesting a deep appreciation for the continuity and permanence of family ties. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.  
(c) She feels disconnected from her family and her past. This option would imply a sense of alienation or detachment from her family, which contradicts the strong sense of connection and continuity expressed in the text. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.  
(d) She views family relationships as burdensome and restrictive. This interpretation would suggest a negative view of family ties, which is not supported by the text's portrayal of family bonds as something positive and sustaining. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.
4. (c) She experiences a deep sense of loss and uprooting from a place she cherishes.  
Reference Line: "I had never planned, or wanted, to leave Alabama."  
(a) She feels a sense of relief and eagerness to embrace new opportunities. This option would suggest a positive reaction to leaving, looking forward to new beginnings. However, the text indicates a deep attachment to her home and a reluctance to leave, rather than eagerness. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.  
(b) She is indifferent to the place, focusing only on practical aspects of moving. This interpretation would imply a lack of emotional attachment to her home. However, the protagonist's deep connection to her home and her reluctance to leave suggest a strong emotional bond rather

than indifference. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

- (c) She experiences a deep sense of suffering and uprooting from a place she cherishes. The protagonist's attachment to her home and her reluctance to leave Alabama indicate a profound sense of loss and uprooting. This reflects a deep emotional connection to her home and the life she is leaving behind. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.  
(d) She views the departure as a necessary step towards personal growth. While this option might apply to someone who sees leaving home as an opportunity for development, the protagonist's feelings are more aligned with loss and reluctance than with seeing the departure as a growth opportunity. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.
5. (a) An involuntary shift towards an uncertain and unplanned future.  
Reference Line: "Unable to get to a place I never wanted to go, with ticket in hand to a place I knew not a single soul."  
(a) The protagonist's journey to Birmingham is not a choice made out of desire or ambition, but rather a forced move due to circumstances beyond her control. The passage clearly indicates her reluctance and the lack of a personal connection to Birmingham. She is thrust into a situation where she must leave her familiar surroundings without a clear plan or destination in mind, symbolizing a significant and involuntary change in her life's trajectory. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.  
(b) While the journey does involve leaving a place of trauma, there is no indication in the passage that the protagonist views this move as an opportunity for healing or escape. Her departure seems more circumstantial and urgent, rather than a thoughtful step towards recovery or dealing with past traumas. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.  
(c) The text does not suggest that the protagonist is motivated by a desire for adventure or new challenges. Her departure is portrayed as a necessity rather than a choice made for personal growth or exploration. The lack of enthusiasm or positive anticipation in her journey contradicts the idea of seeking adventure. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.  
(d) There is no evidence in the passage to suggest that the protagonist's move to Birmingham is part of a larger strategy or plan to achieve specific goals or aspirations. The situation is presented as an abrupt and unplanned change, rather than a calculated step towards fulfilling long-term ambitions. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

6. (b) She is reminded of the violence and bloodshed she has witnessed.

Reference Line: "The sun was setting and the half-bald red sweetgum around the fields announced November just a few days coming ' And, "But with old man Todd shouting curses at my back, his face split open and gushing sweetgum-red, my plans to stay began to fade."

- (a) The protagonist's observation of the sweetgum tree does not primarily reflect a sense of beauty or solace. Instead, the tree is associated with the violent incident involving the landlord, as indicated by the reference to its red colour resembling blood. This association suggests a connection to trauma rather than finding peace or beauty in nature. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.  
(b) The protagonist's contemplation of the sweetgum tree, especially its red colour, directly connects to the violent incident with the landlord. This connection indicates that her observation of the tree triggers memories of violence and bloodshed, reflecting a troubled and disturbed state of mind. The tree becomes a symbol of the traumatic experience she has endured, rather than a mere element of the natural landscape. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.  
(c) While the passage does mention the changing seasons, the protagonist's focus on the sweetgum tree is more closely tied to the recent violent event rather than a reflection on the cycles of nature. The tree's description is used to evoke the memory of violence, rather than to express a connection with nature's rhythms or cycles. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.  
(d) There is no indication in the passage that the protagonist's observation of the sweetgum tree evokes nostalgia or longing for her childhood or simpler times. The context in which the tree is mentioned relates more to a reflection on the past or a yearning for a simpler era. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.
7. (e) Indian jesters enjoyed a greater freedom to critique power compared to their Western counterparts.  
Reference Lines: "Unlike in Western traditions... the jester in Indian tradition seems to enjoy a much greater licence to laugh truth to power."  
(a) Humour in Indian tradition is strictly regulated and frowned upon.  
This option suggests a restrictive view of humour in Indian tradition, implying strict control and negative perception. However, the passage contrasts this by highlighting the relative freedom and licence jesters enjoyed in Indian tradition, especially when compared to Western traditions. The jesters' ability to

critique power and the recognition they received, albeit sometimes begrudgingly, indicate a more nuanced and accepting approach to humour. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

- (b) The jesters in Indian courts were often punished without any recognition of their value.  
While the passage acknowledges the risks jesters faced, including threats of punishment, it also emphasizes their eventual recognition and redemption. This suggests that their role and the humour they brought were ultimately valued, especially as a check against royal hubris. The jesters' ability to speak truth to power and their eventual redemption by the kings reflect a complex relationship with humour, rather than outright dismissal or lack of recognition. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.  
(c) Indian jesters enjoyed a greater freedom to critique power compared to their Western counterparts.  
This option aligns closely with the passage's description of the role of jesters in Indian tradition. It highlights the contrast with Western traditions, particularly the greater latitude Indian jesters had in critiquing authority and speaking truth to power. This freedom, despite the underlying risks, underscores a culturally embedded respect for humour as a means of political and social commentary. The passage's emphasis on this aspect makes this option the most accurate reflection of the author's viewpoint. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.  
(d) Humour in Indian tradition is predominantly used for entertaining the masses without any political significance.  
This option reduces the role of humour in Indian tradition to mere entertainment, disregarding its political and social implications. The passage, however, indicates that humour, especially in the context of jesters like Tenali Raman and Birbal, had significant political aspects. Their roles involved critiquing power and providing a check against royal hubris, which goes beyond mere entertainment. This broader significance of humour in Indian tradition is not captured by this option. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.
8. (b) The transition from comedy to tragedy in literature is often a matter of timing and circumstance.  
Reference Lines: "Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet... is a tragedy that could easily have been a comedy, but it misses this opportunity by a matter of a few minutes."  
(a) Tragedy and comedy are distinct genres with no overlapping elements.  
This interpretation suggests a clear-cut distinction between tragedy and comedy, with

no shared elements or crossover between the two genres. However, the passage uses "Romeo and Juliet" to illustrate the fine line between comedy and tragedy, emphasizing how minor changes in timing or circumstance could alter the genre of a narrative. This example demonstrates the potential fluidity and interconnectedness between tragedy and comedy, contradicting the notion of them being entirely distinct. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The transition from comedy to tragedy in literature is often a matter of timing and circumstance.

This option captures the essence of the passage's discussion of "Romeo and Juliet." It reflects the idea that the line between comedy and tragedy can be thin and subject to changes in timing or minor details. The passage illustrates this with the hypothetical scenario where a slight timing difference in Juliet's awakening could have transformed the tragic ending into a comedic one. This perspective acknowledges the nuanced and often intertwined nature of these two genres. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) Shakespeare's works are primarily tragic with no elements of comedy.

This option presents a one-dimensional view of Shakespeare's works, focusing solely on their tragic aspects. However, the passage does not discuss the overall nature of Shakespeare's works; it specifically examines "Romeo and Juliet" to highlight the interplay between comedy and tragedy. Shakespeare's body of work, known for its complexity, often blends elements of both genres, contradicting the idea that his works are exclusively tragic. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) "Romeo and Juliet" is an example of a comedy misunderstood as a tragedy.

This interpretation suggests that "Romeo and Juliet" is fundamentally a comedy that has been misinterpreted as a tragedy. However, the passage does not support this view. It uses the play as an example to illustrate how small changes could shift a narrative from one genre to another, rather than claiming the play is a comedy in disguise. The focus is on the potential for genre crossover, not on redefining the play's established genre. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

9. (b) The lack of development in comic jurisprudence in India leads to the perception of comedy as tragedy. Reference Lines: "Might it similarly be the case that the failure of the law to develop a sense of humour is the reason why we continue to experience comedy in India as tragedy?"

(a) Indian legal system has always been supportive of comic expression.

This option suggests a consistently supportive stance of the Indian legal system towards comic expression. However, the passage indicates a lack of development in comic jurisprudence in modern India, implying that support for comic expression in the legal realm is not as robust as it could be. The contrast between the rich conception of comic jurisprudence in ancient and medieval literature and its modern counterpart suggests a gap in support and development. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The lack of development in comic jurisprudence in India leads to the perception of comedy as tragedy.

This option aligns with the passage's suggestion that the underdevelopment of comic jurisprudence in India affects how comedy is perceived and received. The passage posits that this lack of development might contribute to comedy being experienced as tragedy, reflecting a broader commentary on the relationship between law, humour, and society. This perspective highlights the potential consequences of the legal system's failure to evolve in its understanding and support of humour. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) Ancient and medieval Indian literature had no influence on modern legal humour.

This option contradicts the passage's discussion of the rich conception of comic jurisprudence in ancient and medieval Indian literature. The passage implies that, despite this rich historical background, modern legal humour has not developed to the same extent. It does not suggest that ancient and medieval literature had no influence; rather, it highlights a disconnect between this historical richness and modern legal attitudes towards humour. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Western legal traditions have a richer history of comic jurisprudence than India.

This option suggests that Western legal traditions surpass Indian traditions in terms of comic jurisprudence. However, the passage does not make a direct comparison of the richness of comic jurisprudence between Western and Indian traditions. It focuses more on the contrast in the freedom enjoyed by jesters in Indian tradition compared to Western traditions, without commenting on the overall richness of comic jurisprudence in the West. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

10. (e) In Indian tradition, jesters played a crucial role in critiquing power, often with the risk of severe consequences.

democratic processes and principles. Hence, Option (e) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option is incorrect as the passage discusses other aspects of the judgment beyond security concerns. While security concerns are certainly a significant part of the judgment, the passage also touches on issues related to democracy, state rights, and the political landscape, indicating that security was not the sole focus. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

19. (b) The perception that the economy significantly reduced crime is challenged by the data presented.

Reference Lines: "So while a strong 1990s economy might have seemed, on the surface, a likely explanation for the drop in crime, it almost certainly didn't affect criminal behavior in any significant way."

(a) It was widely accepted that the economy played a major role in reducing both violent and nonviolent crime.

This option suggests a general consensus on the economy's significant role in reducing crime. However, the passage challenges this view by presenting data that show little to no link between the economy and certain types of crime, especially violent crime. The passage indicates that while the strong economy might have seemed a likely explanation for the drop in crime, it didn't significantly affect criminal behavior. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The perception that the economy significantly reduced crime is challenged by the data presented.

This option aligns with the passage's content. The passage presents data that contradict the common perception of the economy's significant role in reducing crime during the 1990s, particularly in the case of violent crime. It suggests that the strong economy was not a major factor in the crime reduction observed during that period. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) The economy's role in reducing crime was universally acknowledged and supported by all studies.

This option is incorrect because the passage indicates that there are studies showing little to no link between the economy and certain types of crime, particularly violent crime. This contradicts the idea of universal acknowledgment and support for the economy's role in reducing crime. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) There was no common perception about the economy's impact on crime during the 1990s.

This option is incorrect as the passage implies that there was a common perception about the economy's impact on crime, but it challenges

this perception with data. The passage suggests that while a strong economy might have seemed a likely explanation for the drop in crime, it almost certainly didn't affect criminal behavior in any significant way. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

20. (c) Violent crime declined at a greater rate than nonviolent crime.

Reference Lines: "Homicide fell at a greater rate during the 1990s than any other sort of crime."

(a) Violent crime declined at a slower rate than nonviolent crime.

This option is incorrect as the passage specifically states that homicide, a form of violent crime, fell at a greater rate than any other sort of crime during the 1990s. This indicates that the decline in violent crime was not slower but rather more pronounced than the decline in nonviolent crime. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The rates of decline for violent and nonviolent crime were approximately the same.

This option is incorrect because the passage indicates that the decline in violent crime, specifically homicide, was greater than the decline in nonviolent crime. It suggests a more significant decrease in violent crime compared to nonviolent crime. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Homicide declined at a greater rate than any other type of crime.

This is the correct answer, aligning with the passage's statement that homicide, a violent crime, fell at a greater rate than other types of crime during the 1990s. This suggests that the decline in violent crime was more significant than the decline in nonviolent crime. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) There was no significant decline in violent crime during the 1990s.

This option is incorrect as the passage clearly states that there was a significant decline in violent crime, particularly homicide, during the 1990s. It emphasizes that homicide fell at a greater rate than any other sort of crime. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

21. (b) Increased reliance on prisons.

Reference Lines: "Unless, that is, 'the economy' is construed in a broader sense—as a means to build and maintain hundreds of prisons. Let's now consider another crime-drop explanation: increased reliance on prisons."

(a) Improved law enforcement strategies.

This option is incorrect because the passage does not mention improved law enforcement strategies as an alternative explanation for the drop in crime. Instead, it focuses on the role of the economy and the possibility of increased

reliance on prisons. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

- (b) Increased reliance on prisons.  
This is the correct answer, as the passage introduces the idea that increased reliance on prisons might be another explanation for the drop in crime during the 1990s. It suggests considering the economy in a broader sense, as a means to build and maintain prisons, as a factor in the crime reduction. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.
- (c) Enhanced community engagement programs.  
This option is incorrect as the passage does not discuss enhanced community engagement programs as a factor in the crime drop. The focus is more on the economy and the potential role of increased incarceration. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) Better economic opportunities for at-risk populations.  
This option is incorrect because the passage does not suggest that better economic opportunities for at-risk populations were a factor in the decline of crime. The passage challenges the notion that the economy had a significant impact on crime reduction. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

22. (b) A rapidly growing and robust national economy.

- (a) A national economy that is causing harm and discomfort.  
This interpretation of "blistering" as causing harm or discomfort is not aligned with the context of the passage. In economic terms, "blistering" does not typically convey a negative connotation such as harm or discomfort. Instead, it is more commonly used to describe rapid movement or intense activity. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) A rapidly growing and robust national economy.  
In the context of the passage, "blistering" is used to describe the national economy's rapid growth and robust performance during the 1990s. The term conveys the intensity and speed of the economic growth, suggesting a very positive and strong economic condition. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.
- (c) An economy that is unstable and likely to collapse.  
The term "blistering" does not imply instability or a likelihood of collapse, especially in the context of an economy. It typically conveys rapidly and intensely, not instability. The passage does not suggest that the economy of the 1990s was unstable or on the verge of collapse. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) A national economy that is stagnant and not showing any growth.

"Blistering" in the context of an economy would not be used to describe stagnation or lack of growth. On the contrary, it implies rapid and significant growth. The passage describes the economy of the 1990s as strong and growing, not stagnant. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

23. (c) Nonviolent crime dropped much more than the economy improved.

Reference Lines: "During the 1990s, the unemployment rate fell by 2 percentage points; nonviolent crime, meanwhile, fell by roughly 40 percent."

- (a) The economy barely affected nonviolent crime rates.  
This option suggests that the economy had little to no impact on the rates of nonviolent crime. However, the passage does acknowledge a relationship between the economy and nonviolent crime, stating that a stronger job market may make certain crimes relatively less attractive. While the impact may not be as substantial as some might assume, to say it barely affected nonviolent crime rates oversimplifies and minimizes the acknowledged connection. The data presented in the passage indicates some level of impact, even if it's not the dominant factor. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) Better economy meant less nonviolent crime, equally.  
This option implies a direct and proportional relationship between economic improvement and the reduction in nonviolent crime. However, the passage challenges this notion by presenting data that shows a disproportionate change: a 2 percentage point drop in unemployment versus a roughly 40 percent decrease in nonviolent crime. This indicates that while there might be a connection between a better economy and reduced nonviolent crime, the relationship is not one-to-one or equal. The significant disparity suggests other factors at play or a more complex interaction than this option implies. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) Nonviolent crime dropped much more than the economy improved.  
This option is supported by the passage, which provides specific data: the unemployment rate fell by 2 percentage points, but nonviolent crime fell by roughly 40 percent. This significant discrepancy indicates that the decline in nonviolent crime during the 1990s was much greater than the improvement in the economy. The passage implies that while the economy might have played a role in reducing nonviolent crime, its impact does not fully account for the substantial decrease observed.

Reference Lines: "Whether it is Tenali Raman in the court of Krishnadevaraya or Birbal in Akbar's court... beneath the humorous veneer of these narratives, however, lurk the looming threat of death and punishment (danda)."

- (a) Humour in Indian history primarily served as a means to educate the masses about religious and moral values.  
This option suggests that humour in Indian history was primarily an educational tool, focusing on imparting religious and moral values. While humour has been used as an educational tool in many cultures, the passage specifically highlights the political and critical nature of humour through the role of jesters. It doesn't mention education as the primary function of humour. Therefore, this option doesn't capture the essence of the jesters' role as described in the passage, which is more aligned with political critique than mere moral education. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) Indian jesters, unlike their Western counterparts, were strictly controlled and rarely critiqued authority.  
This option posits that Indian jesters were under strict control and seldom critiqued authority, contrasting them with their Western counterparts. However, the passage indicates the opposite, noting that Indian jesters, such as Tenali Raman and Birbal, enjoyed a greater degree of freedom to critique power, unlike in Western traditions where such freedom was more restricted. The passage underscores the jesters' ability to use humour as a means to speak truth to power, often navigating the delicate balance between humour and critique. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) In Indian tradition, jesters played a crucial role in critiquing power, often with the risk of severe consequences.  
This option accurately reflects the passage's depiction of jesters in Indian tradition. It acknowledges the crucial role they played in critiquing power and authority, a role that came with significant risks, including the threat of death and punishment. The passage illustrates this through the examples of Tenali Raman and Birbal, who used their wit and humour to challenge and provide a check against the hubris of kings. This nuanced understanding of the jesters' role in Indian tradition, balancing humour with political critique and personal risk, is captured well in this option. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.
- (d) Humour in Indian culture was exclusively reserved for the elite and had no place in the life of the common people.

This option posits that humour was an exclusive domain of the elite in Indian culture, inaccessible to the common people. However, the passage does not support this view. It discusses the role of jesters who often performed in royal courts but doesn't imply that humour was confined to these settings or that it was inaccessible to the broader population. In many historical contexts, humour has been a universal aspect of culture, enjoyed and understood across different social strata. The passage's focus on the critical and sometimes subversive nature of humour through jesters suggests that it had broader relevance and was not just an elite pastime. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

11. (b) In the Indian context, the development of free speech jurisprudence has been significantly influenced by comic speech.

- Reference Lines: "While humour and satire have always been essential to political speech, in the Indian context, comic speech has played a relatively minor part in the development of free speech jurisprudence."  
The thin line between comedy and tragedy is exemplified in Shakespeare's works. This option aligns with the passage's discussion of Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," where the author uses the play as an example to illustrate the fine line between comedy and tragedy. The passage suggests that minor changes in timing or circumstance could have transformed the tragic narrative into a comedic one, demonstrating the interconnectedness and fluidity between these two genres. This understanding of the relationship between comedy and tragedy in Shakespeare's works is consistent with the passage's perspective. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) In the Indian context, the development of free speech jurisprudence has been significantly influenced by comic speech.  
This option claims that comic speech has significantly influenced the development of free speech jurisprudence in India. However, the passage explicitly states that, while humour and satire have been essential to political speech, comic speech has played a relatively minor part in the development of free speech jurisprudence in the Indian context. This suggests that the author would disagree with the notion that comic speech has been a significant influence in this area, as the passage points to a more limited role of comic speech in shaping legal discourse on free speech. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.
- (c) The role of the jester in Indian tradition was to provide a necessary check against the hubris of the king.

This option is in line with the passage's depiction of jesters in Indian tradition. The passage describes how jesters like Tenali Raman and Birbal were not just tolerated but also valued for their ability to use humour as a tool to critique and check the hubris of kings. This role of the jester, as a necessary counterbalance to royal authority and a means to challenge the culture of sycophancy in courts, is emphasized in the passage. The author would likely agree with this statement, as it reflects the nuanced and critical role jesters played in the political and social fabric of their time. Hence, Option (e) is not the correct answer.

(d) The failure of the law to develop a sense of humour contributes to the perception of comedy as tragedy in India.

This option reflects the passage's suggestion that the underdevelopment of comic jurisprudence in India might be a reason why comedy is often experienced as tragedy. The passage posits that the lack of a well-developed legal framework for understanding and protecting humour could lead to a situation where comedic expressions are perceived or treated as tragic. This perspective on the relationship between law, humour, and societal perception aligns with the passage's discussion of the challenges faced in appreciating and safeguarding comic speech within the legal system. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

12. (e) The lack of a well-developed comic jurisprudence in modern India leads to a blurred line between comedy and tragedy.

Reference Lines: "Might it similarly be the case that the failure of the law to develop a sense of humour is the reason why we continue to experience comedy in India as tragedy?"

(a) The Indian legal system has always been supportive and protective of comedians and their freedom of speech.

This option suggests a consistently supportive stance of the Indian legal system towards comedians and their freedom of speech. However, the passage indicates a lack of development in comic jurisprudence in modern India, which implies that the legal system's support for comedic expression is not as robust or well-established as it could be. The contrast between the rich conception of comic jurisprudence in ancient and medieval literature and its modern counterpart suggests a gap in the legal system's support and understanding of humour. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The historical role of jesters in Indian courts has been a major influence on modern Indian legal attitudes towards humour.

This option posits that the historical role of jesters has significantly influenced modern Indian legal attitudes towards humour. While the passage discusses the role of jesters in ancient and medieval Indian literature, it does not explicitly state that this historical role has been a major influence on modern legal attitudes. Instead, it points to a disconnect between the rich historical conception of comic jurisprudence and the less developed state of such jurisprudence in modern India. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) The lack of a well-developed comic jurisprudence in modern India leads to a blurred line between comedy and tragedy.

This option accurately reflects the passage's emphasis on the consequences of the underdevelopment of comic jurisprudence in modern India. The passage suggests that this lack of development contributes to a situation where comedy is often experienced or perceived as tragedy, highlighting the blurred lines between these two genres in the context of legal and societal understanding. This perspective on the relationship between law, humour, and societal perception is a key focus of the passage, making this option the most aligned with the passage's message. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) Indian law strictly prohibits any form of humour that critiques political power or authority.

This option implies that Indian law categorically bans any humour that critiques political power or authority. However, the passage does not make such a definitive statement about the legal prohibition of humour critiquing power. Instead, it discusses the challenges and risks associated with comic expression, particularly in the context of the law's failure to develop a nuanced understanding of humour. The passage focuses more on the lack of development in comic jurisprudence rather than on an outright legal prohibition of certain types of humour. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

13. (e) The judgment negates even the right to consultation of the State's elected representatives

Reference Lines: "Back in 1953-55, the States Reorganization Commission held widespread public consultations during which villages expressed their preference for which unit to belong. This judgment negates even the right to consultation of the State's elected representatives."

(a) This option is incorrect as the passage indicates that the judgment negated the right to

consultation, not mandated it. The passage makes it clear that the historical precedent of public consultation was not followed in this case, and there is no mention of any mandate for future consultations. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) While the judgment did lack public consultation, the passage does not state that it was deemed unnecessary. Instead, it highlights the negation of the right to consultation, which implies a disregard for this democratic process rather than an acknowledgment of its lack. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This is the correct answer as it directly reflects the passage's information about the negation of the right to consultation. The reference to the historical context of the States Reorganization Commission and the subsequent negation of consultation rights in the judgment underscores the significant departure from past practices. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) The passage indicates that the right to consultation was negated, not that it was thoroughly conducted. There is a clear contrast between the earlier practices of public consultation and the current judgment's approach, which does not uphold these democratic norms. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

14. (d) The judgment removes Jammu and Kashmir's autonomy and divides the state into two Union Territories.

Reference Lines: "Days after the Supreme Court of India's notable judgment on the August 2019 presidential orders, there has been considerable, and excellent, dissection of its validation of the removal of Jammu and Kashmir's autonomy, and its cursory handling of Parliament's demotion and division of the State to two Union Territories."

(a) This option is incorrect as the passage clearly states that the judgment validated the removal of Jammu and Kashmir's autonomy, not its reinforcement. The judgment is described as having a far-reaching impact, fundamentally altering the state's status, which contradicts the idea of reinforcing autonomy. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option is incorrect because the passage explicitly discusses the significant impact of the judgment on the autonomy of Jammu and Kashmir. The removal of autonomy and division of the state into Union Territories represent profound changes, not a lack of impact. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option is incorrect as the passage indicates that the judgment affected more than just economic aspects, including political and territorial decisions. The judgment's

implications extend beyond economics to the very nature of the state's autonomy and its constitutional status. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This is the correct answer as it directly reflects the passage's information about the judgment's impact on Jammu and Kashmir's autonomy and its division into Union Territories. The passage details the judgment's validation of significant changes, including the removal of autonomy, which is a central aspect of the state's identity and governance. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

15. (c) The judgment is seen as undermining the rights of states vis-à-vis the Union.

Reference Lines: "It undermines the rights of States vis-à-vis the Union even on critical issues such as statehood and division, grants the President far larger powers over States than earlier envisaged..."

(a) This option is incorrect as the passage clearly states that the judgment undermines the rights of states, not upholds them. The passage discusses the far-reaching implications of the judgment, which include a shift in the balance of power between the Union and the states, indicating a departure from traditional rights. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) This option is incorrect because the passage indicates that the President is granted far larger powers over states, not limited powers. The judgment is described as expanding the President's authority in ways that were not previously envisaged, which suggests an increase rather than a limitation of powers. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This is the correct answer as it aligns with the passage's indication that the judgment undermines the rights of states vis-à-vis the Union. The passage specifically mentions the undermining of rights on critical issues such as statehood and division, highlighting the judgment's significant impact on the federal structure. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) This option is incorrect as the passage clearly discusses the judgment's significant impact on state rights, indicating it is not neutral. The judgment's implications for the balance of power and the autonomy of states suggest a decisive stance rather than a neutral one. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

16. (e) The judgment has elicited mixed reactions, with varying sentiments across different regions.

Reference Lines: "On the ground, the judgment has been met largely with silence that is ambiguous in Jammu, disappointed in Kargil, welcoming in Ladakh (with reservations), and ominous in the Valley."



- (a) This option is incorrect as the passage describes a variety of reactions to the judgment, not overwhelming support. The varied sentiments ranging from silence, disappointment, welcome with reservations, and ominous feelings indicate a complex and divided response rather than universal approval. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) This option is incorrect because the passage does not suggest a uniform reaction across all regions. Instead, it highlights differing responses in Jammu, Kargil, Ladakh, and the Valley, indicating that the impact of the judgment varies significantly based on the region and its unique circumstances and concerns. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) This is the correct answer as it accurately reflects the varied and mixed reactions described in the passage. The judgment's impact is not monolithic; it varies greatly between regions, reflecting the diverse political, economic, and cultural landscapes of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh. This option captures the nuanced reality of the judgment's reception. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.
- (d) This option is incorrect as the passage clearly indicates that the judgment has had a significant impact on the political landscape. The varied reactions and the strong sentiments expressed in different regions demonstrate that the judgment has been a major factor in shaping the current political discourse. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.
17. (a) The judgment is viewed as undermining the fundament of democracy in India.  
Reference Lines: "There are three other key elements which have, however, been less discussed: what the verdict means on the ground for Jammu and Kashmir, and Ladakh, what it tells us about how the Court sees peace and security, and what it implies for the fundament of democracy in India."  
(a) This is the correct answer as it aligns with the passage's implication that the judgment has negative implications for democracy in India. The passage suggests that the judgment's handling of issues like statehood, division, and the right to consultation has broader implications for the democratic fabric of the country, raising concerns about the respect for states' rights and the democratic process. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.
- (b) This option is incorrect because the passage discusses the judgment's implications for democracy, indicating a significant impact. The concerns raised about the undermining of states' rights and the negation of consultation rights suggest a departure from democratic norms and principles, which is far from having no

significant impact. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

- (c) This option is incorrect as the passage implies concerns about the judgment undermining democratic principles, not affirming them. The various elements discussed in the passage, such as the increased powers of the President and the handling of Jammu and Kashmir's autonomy, suggest a move away from democratic ideals rather than an affirmation. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) This option is incorrect as the passage does not suggest that the judgment exclusively enhances the democratic process. Instead, it raises concerns about the implications for democracy, indicating a more complex and potentially negative impact. The passage does not provide any specific evidence that the judgment has enhanced democratic processes in any region. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.
18. (b) The judgment accepts alleged security concerns without thorough investigation.  
Reference Lines: "Instead of acknowledging the enormity of the administration's actions, which imposed war-like conditions on the people, the judges accepted the alleged security threat, in August 2019, to the Amarnath Yatra — of which nothing has been heard since, either on what it comprised or how it was averted — as background to the presidential orders and the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019."  
(a) This option is incorrect as the passage indicates that the judgment did accept security concerns. The passage does not suggest that the concerns were dismissed as irrelevant; rather, it implies that they were accepted without the due diligence or thorough investigation that might be expected in such a significant and impactful decision. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) This is the correct answer as it reflects the passage's indication that the judgment accepted security concerns without thorough investigation. The passage notes the lack of information or follow-up on the alleged security threats, suggesting a readiness to accept these concerns at face value without the detailed scrutiny one might expect in the context of such a consequential decision. This acceptance has profound implications for the region and its people. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.
- (c) This option is incorrect because the passage suggests that the judgment did not prioritize democratic consultation over security concerns. The lack of consultation with the state's elected representatives and the acceptance of security concerns without detailed scrutiny indicate a prioritization of security narratives over

contributed 63% to the country's GDP, and this is projected to increase to 75% by 2030.

51. (b) Information technology  
The initiative also provides the opportunity to create new frameworks based on open data. The 14 sectors are — demography, economy, education, energy, environment, finance, governance, health, housing, mobility, planning, safety and security, solid waste management, and water and sanitation.
52. (c) Education Accessibility Index  
Earlier, the Ministry used data provided by ULBs to rank cities based on four indices — the Ease of Living Index, Municipal Performance Index, Climate Smart Cities Assessment Framework, and Data Maturity Assessment Framework. The government is also planning to bring out different reports on subsets of the four indices.
53. (a) Indira Awas Yojana was launched in 1985 by Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, as one of the major flagship programs of the Ministry of Rural Development to construct houses for the Below Poverty Line population in the villages.
54. (d) Hardeep Singh Puri is an Indian politician and former Indian diplomat who is currently serving as the Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs in the Government of India. He presently also holds the record as the longest serving Minister for Housing and Urban Affairs in history.

#### SECTION - C: LEGAL REASONING

55. (b) Option A is not the correct option because the provision also specifies that any property if induced to give to the offender will constitute extortion, provided the victim is put in a fear of any injury. Therefore it is a case of extortion.  
Option B is the correct option as robbery is an aggravated form of extortion; as per the provision the victim must have been put into the fear of instant death, or instant hurt which is the case given in the factual situation. Hence C cannot be the answer.  
Option D is not the correct option as it is not theft, it is robbery.
56. (d) Option A is not the correct option as it is suggestive in nature.  
Option B is not the correct option because though it is right to say that Laxityiji had faced robbery but Futilityiji did not commit grievous hurt as the constituents of grievous hurt does not include slapping.  
Option C is the incorrect option because all the constituents of robbery are not there- fear of immediate hurt was there (since he slapped him), but the property was not extorted.  
Hence, Option D is the most appropriate option.
57. (a) Option A is the correct answer because moving or taking away would constitute theft, since Anar's goods were moved without his consent, Paipna is liable for theft.  
Option B is not the correct answer because there is nothing to suggest that Anar was present at that place and seeing everything which might have caused fear instilled in him- therefore this option is not giving correct reasoning.  
Option D is incorrect because nowhere does the passage suggests that someone else's goods in one's house would constitute possession, therefore it is not the correct answer.  
Option C is incorrect answer because it is theft; as per the passage it is the taking away of the property which will constitute theft.
58. (c) Option A is not the correct option because it was not robbery, hence Option D is also incorrect- it is so because though it is given that Batata was scared to death, that does not mean that there was an actual threat, and there is nothing in the question to suggest that the masked man had done anything in addition to taking away the goods which would cause the threat of death to Batata.  
Option B is incorrect as it is not extortion; Batata did not deliver the goods to the masked man, hence the most essential element distinguishing theft and extortion is absent- in theft the perpetrator themselves take the goods, whereas in extortion they induce the victim to deliver the same.  
Option C is correct as it is theft, since the masked man without any consent of Batata took away his goods. Therefore it is the most appropriate option.
59. (b) Option A is not the correct option because that is merely a suggestive option and should not be selected.  
Option B is the correct option as it is true that Bhatoora is not scared, therefore it will not be robbery but because the goods were moved, it will amount to theft.  
Option C is not the correct option as the passage does not talk about the standards of a reasonable man, so it should not be applied as it is external to the passage.  
Option D is not correct, it is not rightly mentioning that it is robbery.
60. (a) A is the correct answer with respect to the question asked because as per the passage, the doctrine of double jeopardy is a legal defense that protects an accused/defendant from being tried again for the same accusations and facts after a lawful acquittal or conviction; in this statement emphasised on the words 'for the same accusations and facts' which is not similar to 'double jeopardy prevents prosecuted for the same crime again', hence considering the striking difference, option A runs contrary to the argument presented in the passage. The rest of the options are correct and hence can be directly concluded from the passage itself.
61. (b) The correct answer is B because according to the passage, the provision of double jeopardy



apothecizes the principle that a person cannot be tried twice for the same offence by an equally competent court. There is no double jeopardy in the given case because an appeal was filed in a higher court. Option A and D are also eliminated for the same reason. C is not the correct answer because no Court has been granted such discretion.

62. (d) The correct answer is D because, according to the passage, the prohibition against double jeopardy exemplifies the idea that a person cannot be tried twice for the same crime by two courts with equal standing. There is no double jeopardy in the case at hand because he was fired from his job, which cannot be regarded as a legal punishment, and he only appeared in court once. Because of the same factor, options A and C are ruled out. B is not the right answer because the justification offered is illogical.

63. (c) The correct answer is C because, according to the passage, double jeopardy can be used as a valid defense when the investigation or proceeding is before a court or a judicial tribunal. There is no double jeopardy because the proceedings were never held because the judge passed away. Option A and Option B are both ruled out for the same reason. D is not a viable reason, so it is not the correct answer.

64. (b) The correct answer is B because, according to the passage, a person cannot be tried twice for the same offence by an equally competent court. He cannot claim double jeopardy because he was only tried once and received punishment. Options A and D are also eliminated for the same reason. C is not the correct answer because no such restriction is mentioned in the passage.

65. (a) Option (b) is incorrect as according to 2<sup>nd</sup> line of the passage hunting of listed species is prohibited under the WPA, it cannot be inferred from the facts whether the rabbits were special species or not, (c) is incorrect as per the second line in the passage she will be held liable for hunting the snow leopard as it is a listed species but the appropriate explanation is missing in this option. (d) is incorrect as 2<sup>nd</sup> line in the passage states that hunting of listed species is prohibited under the WPA. Hence (a) is correct as per the 2<sup>nd</sup> line of the passage Mini hunted down a special animal species which has been listed in the WPA and will be held liable for this act.

66. (d) Explanation: Option (a) is incorrect as from the facts we can see that these flowers were originally grown in India and according to the second line of the passage these species of flowers have been listed under the Act and trading of such rare species is prohibited, (b) is incorrect according to the fourth line of the passage 'invasive alien species' are species of flora that are not native to the Indian subcontinent and whose introduction may harm the existing ecosystem. As the flowers in this case are native to India they cannot be said to be 'invasive alien species'. (c) is partially correct according to the

second line of the passage these flowers have been listed under the Protection Act and hence any trading of them is prohibited. Hence (d) is correct according to the passage which states "The preservation of flora and fauna hinges on this law which regulates & prohibits trade & hunting of listed species" as Indigo Carnations have been listed in the Act any trading of them is hence prohibited.

67. (c) Option (a) is incorrect as according to the facts its clear that stevia does more harm to the ecosystem than good and hence according to the fourth line in the passage it should be categorised as 'invasive alien species' as it destroys the existing ecosystem, (b) is incorrect as stevia in this case does enhance the taste of sugarcane but after stevia has been grown on the land it becomes impossible to grow anything on the land in the future and hence according to the fourth line in the passage stevia should be categorised as an 'invasive alien species' not because it is not native to the sub-continent but it's devastating effects of the soil. (d) is incorrect as Stevia by its characteristics of rendering fertile field barren can be termed as 'invasive alien species' whose introductions is harmful and not a vermin species as its population is not a concern in the facts above. Hence (c) is correct according to the passage which states "The Bill introduces the term 'invasive alien species' which refers to species that are non-native to India, whose introduction or spread may threaten or adversely impact wildlife or its habitat."

68. (a) Option (b) is incorrect as according to the fourth line in the passage an 'invasive alien species' is non-native to India and has to be introduced by someone. Here black algae is a part of the ecosystem already existing in India and hence cannot be termed as an 'invasive alien species'. (c) is incorrect as in the first line of the passage it has been stated that "wildlife" includes animals, plants and birds, (d) is incorrect as it can be clearly seen from the facts the introductions of 'long grass' a species which is not native to India has adversely impacted the wildlife existing in the country and hence it is a 'invasive alien species'. Hence (a) is correct according to the fourth line of the passage, as long grass is non-native to India and has adversely impacted wildlife it is a 'invasive alien species'

69. (d) Options (a), (b), (c) are incorrect as all included under the act as stated in the first line of passage which states "In India, the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972 ('WPA') deals with the conservation and protection of all wildlife in the country, including animals, plants and birds." Hence (d) is the correct option as per the last few lines of the passage "State Forests are different from protected areas under the Wild Life Protection Act, but are crucial to wildlife conservation as they harbour nearly all of India's endemic mammals and are the areas consisting of the most human-dominated wildlife habitats, prone to heightened human-wildlife conflict."

70. (a) Option (b) is partially correct as section 377 was decriminalised as a result of the verdict passed in the case of Navtej Singh Johar as according to the third line of the passage, (c) is incorrect as it cannot be inferred from the passage, (d) is incorrect as this judgment according to the last line of the passage brought rights of transgender community to live as trans genders under the ambit of Article 19. Hence (a) is correct as according to the third line of the passage it was the verdict passed in this case was which decriminalised section 377 led to actualization of right of the transgender persons.

71. (e) Option (a) is incorrect as according to the seventh line of the passage he is protected as the directions state not only LGBTQ+ folks but also activists, (b) is incorrect as it cannot be inferred from the facts, (d) is incorrect as according to the passage activists advocating rights for the LGBTQ+ community are to be protected, the rights of other activists is beyond the provisions stated in the passage. Hence (c) is correct as per the seventh line in the passage which states "The Police Department must refrain from harassing not only LGBTQ+ folks but also activists and NGOs advocating for these communities."

72. (a) Option (b) is incorrect as his actions are disgusting the reasoning for him not being protected under the directions of the court does not suffice as per the passage, (c) is incorrect as it goes against the principal stated in the sixth line of the passage which led to the directions being established by the Court, (d) is incorrect as it can be very well inferred that he was arrested under the charge which is independent to his status as an activist, he was arrested for doing something which has no relation to advocating rights of LGBTQ+ community. Hence (a) is correct as from the sixth line of the passage it is inferred that the said directions was passed by the Court in order to protect the interest of LGBTQ+ community from being harassed at the hands of police hence it does not provide immunity from other charges.

73. (b) Option (a) is incorrect as he may have been off duty but he did pretend to be on duty as the time and hence he should be held liable, (c) is incorrect as it cannot be inferred from the facts, (d) is incorrect as it cannot be inferred from the passage that such act has been criminalised and hence this reasoning cannot be accepted. Hence (b) is correct as he took the liberty of his position as an officer and harassed K under the pretence of being on duty.

74. (a) Option a is correct as in 2018, the Kerala High Court delivered a judgment reiterating that the right to freedom of speech and expression guaranteed by Article 19(1)(a) brings within its ambit the right of the transgender community to live as trans-genders.

75. (c) Option (a) is incorrect as according to the passage there are two types of contempt, (b) is incorrect as nature of such act is criminal contempt but there also exists civil contempt, (d) is incorrect as it can be

clearly inferred from the passage that there exists two types of contempt. Hence (c) is correct according to the passage "Contempt can be mainly divided into two parts, one being civil contempt and the second one being criminal contempt."

76. (b) Option (a) is incorrect as they failed to submit a true copy of the undertaking and hence will be charged with civil contempt, (c) is incorrect as lying in court does not attract criminal contempt as per the passage, (d) is partially correct as they did submit the document but it was false. Hence (b) is correct as per the passage which states "The former deals with wilful non-compliance of any kind of court order or breach of an undertaking."

77. (c) Option (a) is incorrect as not appearing in court does not attract any kind of contempt as per the passage, (b) is partially correct as she impeded the judicial procedure by degrading the authority of the court, (d) is incorrect as criminal contempt is charged for obstructing judicial proceeding not civil. Hence (c) is correct as per the passage "The latter contempt broadly deals with disrespecting legal authorities and trying to degrade the authority of the court."

78. (a) Option (b) is partially correct as she will be charged with contempt which will be criminal in nature, (c) is incorrect as the place of committing such act does not matter, (d) is incorrect as it cannot be inferred from the passage. Hence (a) is correct as per the passage "The latter contempt broadly deals with disrespecting legal authorities and trying to degrade the authority of the court."

79. (b) Option (a) is partially correct as yes she will be charged with contempt but such contempt will be civil in nature, (c) is incorrect as she is not obstructing judicial proceedings but is not complying with the orders of the court, (d) is incorrect as such contempt as in this case cannot be of criminal in nature. Hence (b) is correct as per the passage which states "wilful non-compliance of any kind of court order or breach of an undertaking."

80. (b) Option A is incorrect because this option incorrectly suggests that the court's decision aligns with the community standards test because it states that the explicit language in the web series has a tendency to deprave and corrupt impressionable minds. However, the argument presented in the passage questions this alignment, creating a conflict. Option C is incorrect because this option incorrectly suggests that the court's decision upholds the community standards test because it claims that the explicit language used in the web series is likely to shock or alarm people in any setting. However, the passage questions whether the court's decision accurately reflects the community standards test. Option D is incorrect because this option does not accurately address the conflict between the court's decision and the community standards test. It suggests that the court's decision fails to consider the average person's perspective, but it does not

specifically address the conflict related to the court's emphasis on the decorum of language observed in the court setting.

Option B is correct because this option correctly summarizes the conflict between the court's decision and the community standards test. It points out that the court's decision contradicts the community standards test by giving more importance to the decorum of language observed in the court setting rather than considering the perspective of the average person in the community.

81. (c) Option A is not the correct choice because firstly she is liable under the Hicklin test. Secondly the question does not require the response whether the neighbour was guilty or not. Hence it does not address the question.

Option B is speaking in line with the community standard test for obscenity. However the following question has required the test-taker to pursue it through the Hicklin test which has to be inferred from the following part of the passage- The power of obscenity and sexual explicitness of language used in this web series ... has a definite effect of depraving and corrupting the minds of people, especially the impressionable minds ... The web series does deprave the morality of the impressionable minds. An argument of this sort is similar to the Hicklin test which was discarded by in Aveek Sarkar. This leads us to understand what could be the Hicklin test- any action having effect to deprave and corrupt the minds of people, especially the impressionable minds. Hence it does not matter what the broader idea of the artist was in this case, it is the viewers of that video that will determine whether it's obscene or not, hence Option B cannot be the answer.

Option D is incorrect because it rather defines child abuse and not obscenity, it did not talk about the aspect of impressionable minds. Therefore the reason it provides is erroneous.

Option C is the only appropriate option which is left; this is not the best choice indeed, however there has to be the selection of the most appropriate option, and when all other three options are having some or the other errors in them, therefore by elimination only option C is left, and there is nothing erroneous about it.

82. (d) Option A gives the sense of the Hicklin test; therefore, it is not the correct option. It is so as it is focussing the reasoning on the impressionable minds of the children.

Option B is incorrect because there is nothing in the passage or the question to suggest that the average person in the community will consider such content to be offensive and inappropriate.

Option C is incorrect because it may be true that she is not liable, but the reason that it states is coming from the Hicklin test itself that the minds of the

children will not be corrupted; it implies that the test of impressionable minds has been used.

Option D is the most appropriate option because it is based on the two prongs of the Community test. The dominant theme of the material, taken as a whole, appeals to prurient interest. This part of the passage provides for the two-prong test, here it is given in the question that she did not have any sexual intentions, she did this for the purpose of educating her children, and she aims to educate further; hence the dominant theme of the material is not obscene. Now, whether the video reflects a prurient interest or interest related to sex, this is also an enquiry that this option makes, and hence as per the question, the video reflects sex education and not prurient interest; therefore, it is the most appropriate option.

83. (d) The video contains sexual intercourse. The argument taken by Tack is that it is to educate people about homosexuality, as per the context of the question, that should be to make people aware of the concept of homosexuality and not show them actual homosexual intercourse. Hence the broad idea of the video is only prurient and not educational, therefore, Option A is not an appropriate choice.

Option B is incorrect because when it talks about corrupting minds of young people and children, it is tilting towards the Hicklin test, which the article was all about, and hence when the question has required the application of the Community standards test, then Option B cannot be the answer.

Option C is incorrect because it cannot be said that the general population will not perceive pornographic content as not prurient. In fact, the passage makes it inferable that pornographic content hits the prurient interests, as deduced from the last part of the passage. Hence option D is the correct answer. This could be understood from the last part of the passage- However, I submit this is not the proper way to decide the 'community standards' as it was not any pornographic material that could be regarded obscene under the said test.

84. (d) Option A is incorrect because firstly the Court is incorrect in its application of the community standards test, it is similar to the case discussed in the passage. Secondly, there is nothing in the passage to show that the movie appeals to the prurient interest of an average person in the community, hence the same could not be the right choice.

Option B is incorrect because it is not given that the dominant theme of the movie is having a tendency to corrupt the minds of the adults watching the movie- also, the Court has to make the argument upon an average person of the community and not the adult viewers of the movie.

Option C is incorrect because though it is right the Court is incorrect in its application of the test, the reason is not that Court has based its judgment on

This option accurately reflects the relationship described in the passage, acknowledging the disproportionate change between economic improvement and the decline in nonviolent crime. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

- (d) Nonviolent crime went up even as the economy got better.

This option contradicts the information provided in the passage. The passage clearly states that nonviolent crime fell by roughly 40 percent during the 1990s, a period when the economy was also improving (evidenced by a 2 percentage point drop in unemployment). There is no indication or implication in the passage that nonviolent crime rates increased during this time of economic improvement. Therefore, this option is not aligned with the data and implications presented in the passage. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

24. (e) The decline in violent crime cannot be attributed primarily to economic factors.

Reference Lines: "But an even bigger flaw in the strong-economy theory concerns violent crime... a number of reliable studies have shown virtually no link between the economy and violent crime."

- (a) The decline in violent crime was primarily due to economic growth.

This option is not supported by the passage. The passage explicitly states that there is virtually no link between the economy and violent crime.

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

25. (a) The decision to include Santiniketan in the list was taken during the 45th session of the World Heritage Committee currently underway in Saudi Arabia. Prime Minister Narendra Modi called it a "proud moment for all Indians".

"Delighted that Santiniketan, an embodiment of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore's vision and India's rich cultural heritage, has been inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

26. (b) There are 42 UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India. Santiniketan, established by Nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore, becomes the 41st site to be declared a world heritage site in India in September 2023. The UNESCO also included the Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas in Karnataka in the list in September 2023.

27. (d) Education, science, and culture UNESCO is the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. It contributes to peace and security by promoting international cooperation in education, sciences, culture, communication and information.

28. (d) The first priority of the 2003 Convention is to encourage States Parties to safeguard intangible

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indicating that economic growth was not the primary factor in reducing violent crime. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

- (b) There is a strong, direct correlation between economic factors and the decrease in violent crime.

The passage contradicts this option by stating that there is virtually no link between economic growth and violent crime. This suggests that the relationship between economic factors and the decrease in violent crime is not strong or direct. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

- (c) The decline in violent crime cannot be attributed primarily to economic factors.

This option aligns with the passage's content. The passage suggests that the decline in violent crime during the 1990s cannot be primarily attributed to economic factors, given the weak link between the economy and violent crime. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

- (d) Violent crime decreased solely because of increased incarceration rates.

This option is too absolute and not fully supported by the passage. While the passage introduces increased reliance on prisons as a possible explanation for the crime drop, it does not claim this as the sole reason for the decrease in violent crime. The passage suggests a more nuanced view, considering multiple factors. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

cultural heritage present on their territories, whether or not it is listed internationally.

The Convention of the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage was adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 2003 and entered into force in 2006.

29. (b) Preservation of documentary heritage

The Memory of the World Programme was established to preserve and digitize humanity's documentary heritage. People the world over are creating [memories] in forms that are less and less permanent—be it sound recordings, film, videotape, newsprint, photographs, or computer-based documents.

30. (b) The General Conference of UNESCO, at its 41st session, has elected Ms Audrey Azoulay for a second mandate as Director-General of the Organization.

31. (c) Established in 1947 with its headquarters in Bangkok, Thailand, ESCAP works to overcome some of the region's greatest challenges by providing results-oriented projects, technical assistance, and capacity building to member States.

32. (c) Tamil Nadu Tamil Nadu reported 64,105 total accidents, 15.1 per cent up from the previous year. This accounted for over 13 per cent of total accidents reported in India

- At the next spot was Madhya Pradesh, which reported 54,432 accidents.
33. (a) Fatality rate is used to explain road accidents relative to vehicular population in a given location. It is measured by the number of road accident fatalities per 10,000 vehicles. Sikkim reported the highest fatality rate, standing at 17. UTs Ladakh and Daman & Diu had the lowest fatality rate at 0. The all India rate stood at 5.2.
34. (b) Sikkim reported the highest fatality rate, standing at 17. UTs Ladakh and Daman & Diu had the lowest fatality rate at 0. The all India rate stood at 5.2. Almost three fourth of all accidents and fatalities took place under 'sunny/clear' weather. Accidents under adverse weather conditions such as rain, fog and hail accounted for just about 16.6 percent of total road accidents during 2022.
35. (c) Nitin Jairam Gadkari is an Indian politician from Maharashtra who is the current Minister for Road Transport & Highways in the Government of India. He is also the longest serving Minister for Road Transport & Highways currently running his tenure for over nine years.
36. (d) Fatality rate is used to explain road accidents relative to vehicular population in a given location. It is measured by the number of road accident fatalities per 10,000 vehicles. Sikkim reported the highest fatality rate, standing at 17. UTs Ladakh and Daman & Diu had the lowest fatality rate at 0. The all India rate stood at 5.2.
37. (a) Noted Hindi writer Pushpa Bharti's 2016 memoir, 'Yaadein, Yaadein aur Yaadein', has been selected for the 33rd Vyas Samman, 2023. This information has been given by KK Birla Foundation in an official statement. Vyas Samman is a literary award which was first given in 1991.
38. (b) Ram Vilas Sharma  
The Vyas Samman carries a cash prize of Rs 4 lakh along with a citation and a plaque. The first recipient of Vyas Samman - Ram Vilas Sharma for the work 'Bharat ke Pracheen Bhasha Parivar aur Hindi' in 1991.
39. (b) Noted Hindi writer Dr Gyan Chaturvedi's 2018 satirical novel, *PagalKhana*, has been selected for the 32nd Vyas Samman, 2022. Instituted by the KK Birla Foundation in 1991, the annual Vyas Samman is given to an outstanding Hindi literary work by an Indian citizen published during the last 10 years. It carries an award money of ₹4 lakh.
40. (d) The Vyas Samman is the second highest literary award, after the Jnanpith Award, for contributions made to Indian literature. This award was given in 1991 by K. K. Birla Foundation started the first Vyas Samman was given in the year 1991 for Ram Vilas Sharma's work 'The Ancient Language Family of India and Hindi'.
41. (a) The Vyas Samman is a literary award in India, first awarded in 1991. It is awarded annually by the K.K. Birla Foundation and includes a cash payout of Rs 4,00,000 (as of 2019). To be eligible for the award, the literary work must be in the Hindi language and have been published in the past 10 years.
42. (b) Lecladhar Jagudi had been selected for the Vyas Samman 2018 award by the KK Birla Foundation. He was selected for his poetry collection 'Utime Log Utime Prem'. He belongs to the Dhungal village of Uttarakhand state.
43. (c) As per this report, the city of Kolkata recorded the least number of cognisable offences per lakh population among other major cities in India. Following Kolkata is Pune in Maharashtra and Hyderabad in Telangana.
44. (d) In terms of violent crimes, Kolkata demonstrated significant improvement, with a reduction in murder cases from 45 in 2021 to 34 in 2022. However, the city needs to address challenges related to "hurd cases" causing grievous injury and deaths by negligence, which remained a persistent concern for the third successive year.
45. (d) 16%  
Also, the crime rate has come down. Last year (2021), Kolkata reported 103.4 per cases of cognisable crimes per lakh people. This year it was 86.5 - a drop of over 16%.
46. (b) 103.4  
According to the NCRB report, Kolkata had registered 103.4 cases of cognisable crimes per lakh people in 2021, which dropped to 86.5 this year. In 2020, the count was 129.5.
47. (c) C. V. Ananda Bose is an Indian politician and retired 1977-batch IAS officer, currently serving as the Governor of West Bengal since 23 November 2022.
48. (d) Jyoti Basu was an Indian Marxist theorist, communist activist, and politician. He was one of the most prominent leaders of Communist movement in India. He served as the 6th and longest serving Chief Minister of West Bengal from 1977 to 2000. He was one of the founding members of the Communist Party of India.
49. (a) India's Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs launched Amplifi 2.0, a platform centralizing city data for informed urban policy-making and development. The Amplifi 2.0 portal is designed to encompass data from over 4,000 Urban Local Bodies eventually. It already provides a wealth of information, covering diverse aspects such as total diesel consumption, water quality testing, annual healthcare expenditure, slum population statistics, and road accident fatalities.
50. (b) India has been witnessing rapid urbanisation over the last few years. By 2030, India is projected to have 60 crore (40%) of the population living in urban areas compared with 37.7 crore (31%) in 2011. According to the 2011 Census, urban India

- the presence of certain scenes in the movies, but the Court based its judgment as a modified version of the Hicklin test when it talked about the vulnerability of the audience, it should invoke the idea of impressionable minds, which is not the community standards, and hence Option D is the correct option because it rightly points out that the Court failed to enquire as to the fact of the perception of the movie on the larger community or the average person of the community rather than the movie watching adult population.
89. (b) Option B is the right answer. This can be inferred easily from the first paragraph where it is stated that there were allegations of stock manipulations and questionable accounting practices. A is incorrect because nothing is given in the passage about what investors said in this episode. C is incorrect because there are just the allegations against the Adani group. Nothing is known if these allegations are right or wrong. D is incorrect because the author only suggests that India should keep its framework especially when it is the president of G-20 nations.
90. (b) B is the right answer. It is given that the US based short seller accused Adani group of manipulations and incorrect accounting that led to fall of shares and convolutions in the market. A is incorrect because nothing is given in the passage through which we can identify if regulator is capable of identifying manipulations or not. This can at best be assumption but not inference. C is incorrect because this goes against what is stated in the passage, hence, option B.
91. (d) The correct answer is D, as it captures the broader spectrum of issues discussed in the passage. This includes both the teacher recruitment policy and the underlying unemployment problem, emphasizing their connection to deeper governance issues. Option A is incorrect but subtly alluring because the process related to the rollback on domicile requirements for teacher recruitment are part of the story, but this option fails to address the underlying unemployment issue that fuels the unrest. Option B is also close but misses the mark by focusing only on the paradox of high growth and high unemployment without connecting it to the specific political context of teacher recruitment. Option C is misleading as it oversimplifies the complex political situation by attributing the opposition to the Nitish Kumar government's national ambitions, whereas the passage reveals a more intricate interplay of factors including policy decisions and economic circumstances.
92. (b) The correct answer is B, as the passage indicates that the decision to scrap domicile provisions was made to widen the pool of candidates and attract better, specialized teachers. While political reasons could also be behind the new policy, the passage does not restrict the motivations to this factor alone. Option A is incorrect because it narrows the rationale to exclusively enhancing Nitish Kumar's national profile, which ignores the stated goal of attracting better teachers. Option C is misleading; though the passage states that the decision is welcome in a broader context, it doesn't assert universal praise among jobseekers in Bihar, and in fact, it mentions anxieties it appears to have stoked among them. Option D is not the best answer since it is in
- SECTION D: LOGICAL REASONING
85. (a) The correct answer is A. This accurately captures the central theme of the passage, which is the need for India's regulators to allay fears and instill confidence in the country's financial sector and investment environment in light of the recent stock market drop caused by allegations against the Adani group. The passage highlights the significance of key financial institutions such as state-owned banks and LIC, as well as the importance of regulatory actions to ensure the credibility of India as an investment destination. The overall message is that the regulatory framework should aim to increase confidence and trust in the financial system. Therefore, the correct answer is A.
86. (c) The correct answer is C. The passage clearly states that "At a time when India holds the G-20 presidency, authorities must ensure the regulatory framework is seen in nothing less than the best light." The reputation of the country is at stake here and the regulators have a responsibility to present the regulatory framework in the most favorable light possible. So, option C is the right answer.
87. (e) The correct answer is C. The regulatory framework in India is already seen in the best light by the international community. This would mean that the author's arguments about the need for India's regulatory framework to enhance its credibility as an investment destination and to communicate messages of reassurance to the public become redundant. The other options, while weakening the author's arguments to some extent, do not have the same impact as option C.
88. (d) The correct answer is D. The author argues that the recent stock market drop has raised concerns about the trustworthiness of India's regulatory framework, but in order for the argument to hold, the author must assume that the framework is indeed capable of instilling confidence in the first place. So, the necessary assumption made by the author is! "The regulatory framework in India is trustworthy and capable of instilling confidence in investors and savers." If this assumption were not true, then the author's argument about the stock market drop raising concerns about the trustworthiness of the framework would be weakened. It's all connected,



strengthen the argument that Hutchinson's ideas are substantive and potentially appealing across party lines. Option A could seem appealing as it relates to Hutchinson's qualifications, but his tenure as governor is not directly relevant to the specific focus on federal law enforcement reform. Option C is misleading since it mentions unrelated domestic policy issues, which would not necessarily strengthen the arguments concerning Hutchinson's law enforcement proposals. Option D is a trap since a comparison with Trump's views might seem relevant but would not necessarily strengthen the author's argument regarding Hutchinson's qualifications and proposals for federal law enforcement.

106. (a) The correct answer is A. It is closely aligned with what author says by pointing out that Hutchinson both acknowledges Wray's efforts to fix problems and still wants to bring in a fresh perspective. This combination of respect for what has been done and desire for new leadership explains the seemingly contradictory statements. Option B is a trap, as although Hutchinson does discuss the 10-year term for FBI directors, he specifically says he'd probably still get rid of Wray, so this doesn't represent his views. Option C is misleading because the passage doesn't indicate that Hutchinson's views on the Office of Privacy and Civil Liberties are related to his opinion of Wray. Option D is another subtle trap, as although Wray's appointment by Trump is mentioned, there's no evidence in the passage that Hutchinson's desire to replace Wray stems from disagreement with this appointment.
107. (c) The correct answer is C. It aligns with the underlying assumption that the author believes Hutchinson's proposals for reforming federal law enforcement are meaningful and credible. This assumption is supported by the extensive details provided about Hutchinson's background and qualifications, including his roles in the Drug Enforcement Administration, his time as a U.S. attorney, and his service under two U.S. Presidents. Option A is a trap, as the author does not argue that federal law enforcement is entirely flawed but highlights Hutchinson's substantive policy proposals for reform. Option B is another subtle trap, as it directly contradicts the premise of reform, suggesting that no change is needed, while the passage focuses on Hutchinson's plans for change. Option D is misleading, as the author's mention of Ramaswamy's ideas is in the context of Hutchinson's criticism, not a suggestion that they should be the focus.
108. (b) The correct answer is B. Option A is incorrect, as the author specifically states that "Mr. Wray,

appointed by Mr. Trump, deserves to stay until his term ends in 2027." Option B is the correct answer, as the author appreciates and outlines Hutchinson's plan, stating that "None of this is radical," thus it would be contrary to the author's stance to label it as such. Option C is incorrect, as the author discusses Hutchinson's call for a commission to identify efficiencies and reduce turf wars, which aligns with the notion of improving federal law enforcement. Option D is incorrect, as the author clearly supports taking Mr. Hutchinson's campaign seriously due to his experience and proposals.

### SECTION - E: QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

#### Hint [109-114]:

The given data is tabulated as shown below:

Hostel	Boys	Girls
K	120	144
L	240	120
M	200	300
N	220	216

109. (b) ∴ Sum of number of boys in hostel M and number of girls in hostel K =  $200 + 144 = 344$
110. (d) ∴ Ratio of the total number of boys and girls together in hostel L to that of in hostel M =  $(240 + 120) : (200 + 300) = 360 : 500 = 18 : 25$
111. (c) ∴ Required difference =  $(220 + 216) - (120 + 144) = 172$
112. (c) ∴ Required number =  $120 \times 0.8 + 300 \times 0.7 = 96 + 210 = 306$
113. (d) The given data is tabulated as shown below:  
Average number of boys across all hostels =  $\frac{120+240+200+220}{4} = \frac{780}{4} = 195$   
∴ Three hostels—namely, hostels L, M, and N—exhibit a higher number of boys than the average across all hostels
114. (d) ∴ Required percent =  $\frac{120}{144+120+300+216} \times 100 = \frac{120}{780} \times 100 = 15.38\%$

#### Hint [155-120]:

The given data is tabulated as shown below:

Section	Boys	Girls
P	900	600
Q	390	1200
R	1200	300

115. (b) ∴ Number of male students in section P = 900
116. (a) ∴ Difference =  $(900 + 390 + 1200) - 2100 = 390$
117. (c) ∴ Difference =  $1200 - 600 = 600$
118. (c) ∴ Required average =  $\frac{600+1200+300}{3} = 700$
119. (c) ∴ Required ratio =  $(900 + 600) : (1200 + 300) = 1500 : 1500 = 1 : 1$
120. (a) ∴ Required number =  $\frac{900+600}{2} - 300 = 450$