

**LEGALEDGE TEST SERIES**  
**MOCK COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST 2024-25**  
**MOCK CLAT 10**

TR ID.

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(In Figures)



**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

**Duration of Test: 2 Hours (120 Minutes)**

**Maximum Marks: 120**

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

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**SECTION-A : ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

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

**Passage (Q.1-Q.6):** Women were exalted with a respectable status in early Vedic civilization. Dravidian culture “has had a very long history as a referential term for the southern portion of India” (Marr 1975, p. 30), in which women were honored as well as empowered in the affairs of the home and family. They were also honored by their participation in all the socio-cultural activities of early Indian civilization. Moreover, “the Aryan culture, based on the Vedic culture, remained the centralizing factor” (Burrow 1975, p. 29) of the early Vedic civilization. Women’s freedom to participate in war, gymnastics, archery, horse riding, public activities, education, decision making, and in the selection of male partners has portrayed the nature of women’s status in the social canvas of the Rig Vedic period (Altekar 1938). As explained in Devi and Subrahmanyam (2014), the value of women and the respect shown towards them was not only limited to the idea of owner of the household, rather, women demonstrated huge potential for contributing to human civilization during the Vedic period. The Ṛg-Vedā-Saṃhitā text revealed that the “goddess Durgā” (trans. Müller 1869, p. 211); “Aditi, the goddess of freedom” (trans. Müller 1869, p. 243); and Sārasvatī the “best mother, best of rivers, best of goddesses” (trans. Griffith 1896, Hymn XLI) were worshipped with complete dedication. Sculptures representing early Vedic society have also shown that women were placed in a higher status in this society. Despite the existence of a slight preference for sons for combat and religious purposes, daughters were always accepted and treated well in early Vedic India, where the “girls’ education passes through the stages of Upanayana and Brahmachārya leading to the marital state” (Tharakan & Tharakan 1975, p. 117). During the Rig Vedic period all genders were offered the privilege of equal educational opportunity to study the Vedāḥ (Vedic literatures), and the role of women in ancient Indian literature became of great importance. The Ṛg-Vedā-Saṃhitā mentioned several women seers and sages, of which Sulabhā Maitreyī, Gārgī Vāchaknavī, Lopāmudra, Ghōṣa, Visvavārā, Vadavā Prāchiteyī, and Sikatā Nivāvarī represented renowned female authors of the Vedic māntras (hymns), as well as being persons of **perspicacity** due to their learning during that era. Early Vedic texts have also revealed two types of women scholars of the period: the Brahmavādinis, women who never married and who studied the Vedāḥ throughout their lives; and the Sadyodvāhās who studied the Védas until they married. The Vedāḥ referred to female teachers as upadhyāyās (unmarried female teachers) or upadhyāyānīs (married female teachers) within Vedic society. The early Vedic period was therefore characterized by women’s glorious role in education. In early Vedic family affairs, women who enjoyed both their autonomy and their role as wives were considered to be ardhangini (better half) and sahadharmini (equal partner). Marriage was never forcibly imposed on women in Rig Vedic society. The Ṛg-Vedā-Saṃhitā has often referred to spinsters as “Amajuh, one who grows old in (one’s parents’) house” (Altekar 1938, p. 38). This Vedic glory in the status of women has been corrupted in the contemporary age after the invasion and influence of Islamic and Christian usurpation.

[Source: <https://intapi.sciendo.com/pdf/10.2478/mgrsd-2019-0012>]

1. What is the central theme conveyed through the passage?
  - (a) Women had an autonomous and almost egalitarian status in the Vedic age in all spheres which got corrupted due to foreign invasion.
  - (b) Women were great debaters and teachers in the Vedic age and enjoyed an equal status in the institution of marriage with no combat involvement.
  - (c) Women in the Vedic age were placed below males despite leading through their contribution in the field of education.
  - (d) Women had an egalitarian status in household in the Vedic age, with ample autonomy in the education sphere, which was subdued after foreign invasion.



2. Which of these cannot be inferred from the passage?
  - (a) Women's respectable status in the Vedic society has been verified through stone and other statues.
  - (b) A marriage in the Vedic age granted equal status to women in the household.
  - (c) The presence of female deities depicts the importance of women in the Vedic age.
  - (d) Foreign invasion brought many positive aspects for the upliftment of women after the Vedic age.
3. What does the word "perspicacity" mean in the context of the passage?
  - (a) Astuteness.      (b) Maladroitness.      (c) Gaucheness.      (d) Ineptitude .
4. Which of these can be an apt title for the passage?
  - (a) Women in Vedic Age: Equal householders and contributors.
  - (b) Vedic Age of melancholy in Women Education.
  - (c) Women in the Vedic Age: Second Preferences in all and sundry.
  - (d) Vedic status of women: Equality in Remuneration and Education.
5. Why did the status of women decline in the contemporary age despite being glorious in the Vedic age?
  - (a) Because of the cessation of education of women due to early marriages.
  - (b) Because of the extinguishment of the practice of upanayana for girl scholars.
  - (c) Because of the introduction of scientific methods to perform female feticide.
  - (d) Because of the usurpation and impact of foreign faiths.
6. Which of the female divinities mentioned in the extract above is a deity as well as a natural resource?
  - (a) Durga.      (b) Aditi.      (c) Saraswati.      (d) Sulabha Maitreyi.

**Passage (Q.7-Q.12):** Honey is made from the nectar of flowers sucked and collected by honeybees and is composed mostly of glucose and fructose. However, it also contains vitamins, minerals, amino acids, enzymes, organic acids, and other compounds taken from the honeybee's stomach. Its composition is affected by seasonal variations as well as the geographic location where the nectar was gathered by the bees. The moisture content of the deposited nectar mixture reduces and dries out, becoming more concentrated and producing viscous honey. Natural honey is composed of around 82% of water, carbohydrates, proteins, phytochemicals, antioxidants, and minerals. It has been proven that few of the ingredients that determine the biological and medical potential of this substance are likely to vary among the various types of honey. The sugars in honey include, in descending order, the following: "fructose (38.2%), glucose (31.2%), disaccharides and some other tri-saccharides and higher saccharides (9%) and sucrose (0.7–1%)". Honey containing a wide range of active compounds, including flavonoids, organic acids, phenolic acid, vitamins, and enzymes, may improve wound healing. The deposition of fibroblasts and collagen formation may also be promoted by the large amount of amino acids found in honey improving skin quality.

The natural properties of honey as well as its active compounds are crucial for the wound healing process. Natural honey is a viscous fluid; its jelly consistency creates a surface layer over the wound that inhibits the entrance of bacteria and protects the wound from dehydration. Its high sugar content creates a higher osmotic gradient that pulls fluid up through the sub-dermal tissue and offers an additional glucose source for flourishing cellular components in the wounded area. The water activity of honey is less than 0.91 aw, which prevents and controls the growth of bacteria on the wound surface and causes fluid flow that flushes slough, debris, and necrotic tissue as well as microorganisms out of the wound. Apart from this, the low water activity of honey helps transport oxygen and nutrients from the deep tissue into the wound area. In addition, the low pH of honey increases tissue oxygenation, while free radicals, which lead to tissue damage, are removed by flavonoids and aromatic acids. The therapeutic potency of honey is complex due to the presence of many compounds as well as variations in the composition of different types of honey. It has specific physicochemical properties that favor its use as a therapeutic agent to combat several microbial infections. These properties of honey are also associated with its wound healing effect, anti-inflammatory potency, antioxidant, and free radical scavenging ability. It is an



immune-modulator with the power to enhance the immune system. It can be applied in the treatment of conditions like gastric ulcers, and diseases like recurrent canine dermatitis, arthritis, diarrhea, tumors etc.; it can also be used for external purposes like skin disinfection and wound healing. In addition to its anti-inflammatory and antibacterial properties, honey **augments** the wound healing process.

[Source: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8496555/>]

7. Which of these is the main idea conveyed through the passage?
  - (a) The composition of the natural honey makes it a therapeutic agent, while augmenting wound healing process.
  - (b) Honey has a composition of various forms of glucose which is vital in providing energy for wound-healing.
  - (c) Honey is obtained from natural sources and could be fattening due to its high glucose and fructose content.
  - (d) There are healing properties in honey which is obtained from artificial sources, not flowery natural sources.
8. What does the word “augments” mean in the context of the passage?
  - (a) Enhances.            (b) Neutralizes.            (c) Attenuates.            (d) Mitigates.
9. Which of the following is not supported by the passage?
  - (a) Different flowers in the geographical region have an effect on the composition of honey.
  - (b) The healing property of honey is due to many enzymes present in it, not due to its sweet nature.
  - (c) Viscosity of the honey helps in preventing bacteria to be coming in contact with the open wound making healing faster.
  - (d) The sweet nature of honey makes it unsuitable for being used by diabetic patients.
10. Which of these is not a disease for which honey has been found to have proven effective?
  - (a) Wound-Healing.    (b) Arthritis.            (c) Diarrhea.            (d) Dermatitis.
11. Which of these is a conclusion from the passage?
  - (a) Bees play an important part in providing therapeutic qualities to honey.
  - (b) Honey can be used for preservation of certain things due to its sweet nature.
  - (c) Honey is not to be used for external application due to its high pH balance.
  - (d) Honey cannot annihilate free radicals which must be dealt by supplements containing flavonoids.
12. Which of these is not an inference from the passage?
  - (a) Flowers are the main suppliers of honey's base ingredient.
  - (b) External and internal application as well as consumption of honey is beneficial.
  - (c) The viscosity in the honey keeps the wound getting infected with bacteria.
  - (d) There are no amino acids in honey as it is mainly sucrose and its derivatives.

**Passage (Q.13-Q.18):** Mallakhamb is an ancient traditional Indian sport. 'Malla' means gymnast, and 'khamb' means pole. Thus, the name 'Mallakhamb' stands for 'a gymnast's pole'. The origin of Mallakhamb can be traced to the 12th century, where it is mentioned in Manas-Olhas - a classic by Chalukya in 1135 A.D. For seven centuries, the art lay dormant, till it was revived by Balambhatta Dada Deodhar, the sports and fitness instructor to Peshwa Bajirao II, who reigned during the first half of the 19th century. The apparently simple 'khamb' does not reveal the **intricacies** of the exercises, which require the performer to turn, twist, stretch and balance on the pole. It is this consummate grace, this agility, dexterity and suppleness of body, combined with quick reflexes, muscle coordination and sense of timing, that single out this game as special. Of the states in India, more than 14 participate in Mallakhamb competitions at the national level in the contemporary age.

At present, the following forms of Mallakhamb are prevalent:

- 1) Plain Mallakhamb - fixed on the ground

In this, a vertical wooden pole is fixed in the ground. The wood used is usually teakwood or *sheeshum*, preferred because of its twin characteristics of toughness and smoothness. The pole stands 225 cm above ground level.





**Passage (Q.19-Q.24):** As far as lifestyle practices, people in Japan typically act in a way that improves life – not only for themselves but also for the people around them. Here are some habits for better quality of life:

- 1) Improve Your Posture: As an ancient Japanese way of thinking, correcting the posture of the body could also correct the way you think.
- 2) Say “Itadakimasu”: *Itadakimasu* is a way of saying thank you and giving respect and appreciation to everyone involved in the preparation of your meal – from the cook who prepared it, to the farmer who grew the produce, to the actual food like mushrooms or any grain or millet.
- 3) Omiyage: Giving *omiyage* is deeply ingrained in Japanese society. It goes back centuries to when people made long journeys to pray at Shinto shrines. They would always bring back religious objects for their families. Local shopkeepers near the shrines started selling local products as gifts. Today, these gifts play a significant part in maintaining pleasant and harmonious relationships, which is extremely important in Japanese society. Remembering to bring back *omiyage* is a show of respect, thought and appreciation for those you left behind while you were on your trip. It can be frowned upon to return from a trip without gifts in hand.
- 4) Mottainai: The *Mottainai* Spirit is taught to Japanese children at a young age to install a sense of responsibility and conservation. Because Japanese have been hearing the word “*mottainai*” so often since childhood, they are naturally cautious about not wasting resources, e.g., turn off lights when not in use. However, *mottainai* is not just about avoiding waste; it’s also about appreciating what one has and taking care of one’s possessions. By practicing *mottainai* in daily life, individuals can make a positive impact on the environment and contribute to a more sustainable future.
- 5) Shinrin-yoku: Stress is a part of everyday life. But too much stress can take a toll on your mind and body. Feeling stressed for long periods of time can lead to depression, increased anxiety, and even physical symptoms, like body aches. One simple way to manage stress in Japan is the practice of *shinrin-yoku*, which translates to “forest bathing” or “absorbing the forest atmosphere.” No forest nearby? No problem! Any natural setting will do. The practice encourages people to simply spend time in nature — no actual bathing required. According to recent study, feelings of well-being and life satisfaction improved after spending just 20 minutes in a city park.
- 6) Wabi-Sabi: *Wabi-sabi* is an elegant philosophy that celebrates the beauty of imperfection. Taken individually, *wabi* and *sabi* are two separate concepts: *Wabi* is about recognizing beauty in humble simplicity. It invites us to open our heart and detach from the vanity of materialism so we can experience spiritual richness instead. *Sabi* is concerned with the passage of time, the way all things grow, age, and decay, and how it manifests itself beautifully in objects. It suggests that beauty is hidden beneath the surface of what we actually see, even in what we initially perceive as broken.
- 7) Kaizen: Kaizen is a compound of two Japanese words that together translate as “good change” or “improvement.” Kaizen is a philosophy of continual improvement through small, incremental changes being more effective than large, drastic changes.

[Source: <https://rafu.com/2023/06/it-pays-to-know-simple-japanese-habits-make-life-better/>]

19. What is the central thesis as being described in the passage?
  - (a) There are some specific habits followed by the Japanese that pave way for an enhanced quality of life.
  - (b) The Japanese have some specific habits which must be inculcated for better economic benefits.
  - (c) The Japanese have habits derived from nature and ancient religious literature which make their existence happier.
  - (d) The Japanese have been stated to be following habits which lead to a better environment while making humans wretched.
  
20. In the light of the above passage, which Japanese habit emphasizes on bringing religious gifts from the visited Shinto shrine?
  - (a) The habit of Kaizen.
  - (b) The habit of Wabi-Sabi.
  - (c) The habit of Shinrin-yoku.
  - (d) The habit of Omiyage.

- 
21. Which of the following actions is the author most likely to disagree with?
- (a) Gratitude towards the place visited is shown by buying a local specialty as gift.
  - (b) A Japanese kid always conserves water from the sprinklers for his home lawn.
  - (c) An office worker foils the visit to a local forest arranged by the manager, despite suffering from excessive stress.
  - (d) A Japanese girl begins to get up five minutes early with continual improvement in her daily routine.
22. Which of these is a habit that any Japanese child would follow in their daily life, in light of the passage?
- (a) Making a drastic improvement to their life after visiting a religious shrine.
  - (b) To be disproportionately lackadaisical regarding the resources in their home.
  - (c) Always sitting in the right posture in school and home with no slouching.
  - (d) Taking time away from material life to deprecate the beauty of ordinary aspects of life.
23. Which of these is not a habit endorsed by the author in the passage?
- (a) Sitting with the correct posture.
  - (b) Sleeping at the right time.
  - (c) Conserving resources.
  - (d) Appreciating hidden beauty.
24. What is the correct explanation of the habit of Shinrin-yoku?
- (a) Bathing with water in a natural setting.
  - (b) Bathing in the atmosphere of the forest.
  - (c) Bathing in a stream flowing deep in the forest.
  - (d) Bathing in a holy river which is part of the forest ecosystem.



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

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

**Passage (Q.25-Q.30): Global Gender Gap Report 2023**

Climate change is the global economy's biggest long-term challenge but one the world is least prepared to tackle because of short-term problems led by a cost-of-living crisis, the World Economic Forum (WEF) said in a report. The group's Global Risks Report – released on Wednesday in advance of its annual gathering of government leaders and business elites next week in the Swiss Alpine resort of Davos – offered a bleak outlook. Challenges, including the rising cost of living, persistent energy and food supply crunches, and heavy national debt, threatened to thwart the collective will and cooperation needed to address the climate crisis, the report said.

Based on a survey of 1,200 risk experts, industry leaders, and policymakers, the WEF report said the biggest challenges during the next decade involve the environment. However, more immediate challenges have been distracting world leaders, some of whom will be in Davos for panel discussions and schmoozing at an event that has faced criticism for not producing concrete action. "The coming years will present tough trade-offs for governments facing competing concerns for society, the environment and security," according to the report co-authored with global insurance broker Marsh McLennan and Zurich Insurance Group.

The World Economic Forum (WEF) will take into account the participation of women at panchayat level to rank countries in its future Global Gender Gap reports, which will better India's position at the global level.

<https://indianexpress.com/article/india/world-economic-forum-agrees-to-make-changes-in-criteria-for-gender-gap-reports-8400306/>

25. Which of the following is/are one of the dimensions on which World Economic Forum evaluates gender parity across 146 countries?
- (a) political empowerment (b) Economic Participation and opportunity  
(c) Educational attainment (d) All of these
26. Through the One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Amendment, the Bill aims to provide \_\_\_\_\_ in the Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies.
- (a) one-fourth of the total seats (b) one-third of the total seats  
(c) one-fifth of the total seats (d) one-half of the total seats
27. As of Global Gender Gap Report 2023, \_\_\_\_\_ continues to incrementally advance towards gender parity since the inaugural 2006 edition and ranks 1st for the 14th consecutive year.
- (a) Iceland (b) Singapore (c) Russia (d) Denmark
28. Which of the following is the current Executive chairman of World Economic Forum?
- (a) Kelly Ommundsen (b) Stephan ok lee  
(c) Zara Iqbal (d) Klaus Schwab
29. Which out of the following poses the greatest risk to the world in the coming ten years, according to the Global Risk Report 2023?
- (a) failure to mitigate climate change and failure of climate change adaptation  
(b) natural disasters and extreme weather events  
(c) Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse  
(d) Equality in Education Sector
30. Where is the Headquarters of the world economic forum located?
- (a) Russia (b) Switzerland (c) France (d) UAE

**Passage (Q.31-Q.36): UN ECOSOC and its agencies in the news**

India has been elected to four key bodies of the UN Economic and Social Council, including the Commission on Science and Technology for Development. India's Permanent Mission to the UN thanked all Member States. In December 2018, senior Indian diplomat Saran had been elected unopposed to the Asia Pacific seat on the UN's Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (CESCR). Saran's first four-year term began on January 1, 2019. She joined the Indian Foreign Service in August 1982. She has served in Indian missions in Moscow, Dhaka, Cairo, Geneva, Toronto, and Vietnam and was the Consul General of India in Toronto and the Indian Ambassador to Vietnam. Since the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen in 1995, the Commission for Social Development (CSocD) has been the key United Nations body in charge of the follow-up and implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action.

Its purpose was to advise ECOSOC on social policies of a general character and, in particular, on all matters in the social field not covered by the specialised inter-governmental agencies, the UN said. The Committee on Non-Governmental Organisations is a standing committee of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), established by the Council in [X]. The main tasks of the Committee are consideration of applications for consultative status and request for reclassification submitted by NGOs and consideration of quadrennial reports submitted by NGOs in General and Special categories among others. The United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) is a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

Source: India Today

31. The Economic and Social Council adopted the draft resolution, introduced by the US, on the removal of \_\_\_\_\_ from the membership of the Commission on the Status of Women for the remainder of its 2022-2026 term.  
(a) Iran                      (b) Pakistan                      (c) Afghanistan                      (d) Egypt
32. ECOSOC was established as one of the principal organs of the UN by the UN Charter in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 1960                      (b) 1955                      (c) 1935                      (d) 1945
33. UN ECOSOC coordinates the work of UN specialized agencies. Which of the following bodies does come under the purview of ECOSOC?  
(a) International Labour Organization (ILO)                      (b) Food and Agriculture Organization  
(c) UNESCO                      (d) All of these
34. As of December 2023, how many members does UN Economic and Social Council has?  
(a) 48                      (b) 50                      (c) 54                      (d) 56
35. Who out of the following is the ninth Secretary-General of the United Nations?  
(a) Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala                      (b) Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus  
(c) António Guterres                      (d) Masatsugu Asakawa
36. Consider the following statement.  
I. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) is the body of 18 independent experts that monitors implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights by its State parties.  
II. The United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) is a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).  
(a) Only I is correct.                      (b) Only II is correct.  
(c) Both I & II are correct.                      (d) Both I & II are incorrect.



**Passage (Q.37-Q.42): 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment**

The Sri Lankan government will “fully implement” the 13th Amendment, President said on Sunday, making a familiar promise to the Tamils on the nearly 40-year-old legislation. “We hope to fully implement the 13th Amendment of the Constitution. Not only in the North but also in the South, the Chief Ministers are demanding that it be implemented. Speaking at a Pongal event organised in Jaffna, in Sri Lanka’s Tamil-majority Northern Province. His remarks come even as his government is engaged in talks with the Tamil political leadership to find a durable political solution to the civil war-scarred island nation’s long-pending national question. The President has pledged to resolve the ethnic conflict— tied to the historic demand of Sri Lanka’s Tamils for equality and self-determination— before February 4, 2023, when Sri Lanka marks its 75th anniversary of Independence. The announcement on Sunday also assumes significance before the scheduled visit of External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar, who has earlier emphasized that addressing Tamil concerns and implementing the 13th Amendment was in Sri Lanka’s interest. While several past leaders have made the promise, none has kept it. While the ITAK has pitched its decision as a necessary poll strategy to strengthen its base, the decision only weakens the TNA’s bargaining power on the political solution, according to PLOTE leader and Jaffna MP Dharmalingam Sithadthan.

37. The 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment to Sri Lanka's constitution was made after the signing of the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord between \_\_\_\_\_ and President J R Jayewardene, on July 29, 1987, in Colombo.  
(a) Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi (b) President Hamid Ansari  
(c) Prime minister Indira Gandhi (d) President Pratibha singh patil
38. Recently, President of Sri Lanka said that their government would “fully implement” the 13th Amendment. As of December 2023, who is the current President of Sri Lanka?  
(a) Ranil Wickremesinghe (b) Mahinda Rajapaksa  
(c) Gotabaya Rajapaksa (d) Maithripala Sirisena
39. Which out of the following Article of the Indian Constitution deals with amending the power of the Indian Constitution?  
(a) Article 370 (b) Article 385 (c) Article 368 (d) Article 396
40. In which of the following year Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) was formed?  
(a) 1976 (b) 1987 (c) 1960 (d) 1992
41. India and Sri Lanka conducted one of the largest joint Military exercises. What is the name of the exercise?  
(a) VAJRA (b) Mitra Shakti (c) Yudh Abhyas (d) PRAHAR
42. Who out of the following was the first Women prime minister of the Sri Lanka?  
(a) Irene Wimala Kannangara (b) Sirimavo Bandaranaike  
(c) Ferial Ismail Ashraff (d) Chandrika Kumaratunga

**Passage (Q.43-Q.48): The National Green Tribunal**

The National Green Tribunal (NGT) has issued a stay on the Great Nicobar Island project worth ₹72,000 crore and created a committee to review the environmental clearance granted by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. As per the NITI Aayog report, the proposed port will allow Great Nicobar to participate in the regional and global maritime economy by becoming a major player in cargo transshipment. It is equidistant from Colombo to the southwest and Port Klang (Malaysia) and Singapore to the southeast, and positioned close to the East-West international shipping corridor, through which a very large part of the world’s shipping trade passes. The proposal to develop Great Nicobar was first floated in the 1970s, and its importance for national security and consolidation of the Indian Ocean Region has been repeatedly underlined. Increasing Chinese assertion in the Indian Ocean has added great urgency to this imperative in recent years. Environmentalists have

also flagged the loss of tree cover and mangroves on the island as a result of the development project. The loss of tree cover will not only affect the flora and fauna on the island, it will also lead to increased runoff and sediment deposits in the ocean, impacting the coral reefs in the area. Critics claimed that only one season data has been taken, as opposed to the requirement of taking data for three seasons for comprehensive impact assessment, environmental impact assessment reports were not conducted as per Terms of Reference (ToR).

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/great-nicobar-project-plan-for-the-paradise/article66689288.ece>

43. The Great Nicobar Island (GNI) Project is a mega project to be implemented at the Southern end of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Majuli island (b) Lakshadweep islands  
(c) Diu island (d) Andaman and Nicobar islands
44. Which out of the following is the capital of Andaman and Nicobar Islands?
- (a) Kohima (b) Shillong (c) Port Blair (d) Dehradun
45. Consider the following statement regarding the NGT:
- I. The project has faced several criticism citing concerns regarding its adverse impact on the rich biodiversity of the area and damage to the habitats of endangered species.  
II. The project area is part of Coastal Regulation Zones-IA and IB, and the Galathea bay which is a nesting ground for birds.
- (a) Only I is correct. (b) Only II is correct.  
(c) Both I and II are correct. (d) Both I and II are incorrect.
46. Who out of the following is the current Lieutenant Governor of Andaman & Nicobar Islands?
- (a) Satyapal Malik (b) Arif Mehmud (c) Anil Kumar Mishra (d) Devendra Kumar Joshi
47. As of December 2023, in how many zones does National Green tribunal has presence?
- (a) Ten (b) Five (c) Eight (d) Three
48. How many total districts are there in Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands in India?
- (a) Ten (b) Five (c) Eight (d) Three

#### Passage (Q.49-Q.52): Academy Awards

The Academy Awards, mainly known as the Oscars, are awards for artistic and technical merit for the film industry. The Academy Awards are regarded by many as the most prestigious, significant awards in the entertainment industry in the United States and worldwide. The Oscar statuette depicts a knight rendered in the Art Deco style. The major award categories are presented during a live televised Hollywood ceremony that is typically held in February or March. It is the oldest worldwide entertainment awards ceremony. The 1st Academy Awards were held in 1929, the second ceremony in 1930 was the first one broadcast by radio, and the 1953 ceremony was the first one televised. It is also the oldest of the four major annual American entertainment awards; its equivalents – the Emmy Awards for television, the Tony Awards for theater, and the Grammy Awards for music – are modeled after the Academy Awards. The first Academy Awards presentation was held on May 16, 1929, at a private dinner function at The Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel with an audience of about 270 people. The post-awards party was held at the Mayfair Hotel. The cost of guest tickets for that night's ceremony was \$5 (\$85 at 2020 prices). Fifteen statuettes were awarded, honoring artists, directors and other participants in the film-making industry of the time, for their works during the 1927–28 period. The ceremony ran for 15 minutes. For this first ceremony, winners were announced to the media three months earlier. For the second ceremony in 1930, and the rest of the first decade, the results were given to newspapers for publication at 11:00 pm on the night of the awards.



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49. Who out of the following is the first person from India to win an Oscar Award?  
(a) Rabindranath Tagore (b) Resul Pookutty  
(c) Gulzar (d) Bhanu Athaiya
50. The Academy Awards, better known as the Oscars, are given annually by the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences  
(b) Academy of Arts Picture and Motion  
(c) Academy of Motion Picture and Cinematography  
(d) Academy of Cinematic of Switzerland
51. Oscar Awards was awarded for the first time in which of the following year?  
(a) 1934 (b) 1925 (c) 1929 (d) 1935
52. Who out of the following has won the most Oscars ever?  
(a) Tom Cruise (b) Johnny Depp (c) Walt Disney (d) Katharine Hepburn

**SECTION – C: LEGAL REASONING**

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

**Passage (Q.53-Q.57):** As per Rule 2(k) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Pet Shop) Rules, 2018 (“Pet Shop Rules”), a ‘pet shop’ means a shop, place or premises where pet animals are traded, sold or housed, including online platforms. However, pet shops typically also act as retail outlets for pet food, pet products and pet care services as well. If an industry player wants to set up a pet shop, regardless of the nature, they would need to obtain a certificate of registration from the respective State Animal Welfare Board and comply with the provisions of the Pet Shop Rules. There are multiple parameters which an establishment needs to fulfill in order to obtain registration, including providing for minimum space requirements for pets, and submitting an application to the respective State Animal Welfare Board in the specified printed format, etc.

Further, since most of these establishments are engaged in the retail sale of pet products and rendering pet care services like pet grooming, etc., they would need to obtain relevant registration under the respective State’s Shops & Establishments Act (“S&E Act”) as a ‘commercial establishment’ (“CE”). For example, under the Delhi Shops & Establishments Act, 1954, the term ‘CE’ includes inter alia, any premises where any business, trade or profession are carried out or undertaken.

If an establishment wants to venture into the veterinary healthcare services, then it must comply with the provisions of the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984 (“Veterinary Act”). The Veterinary Act lays down the minimum qualification standards for veterinary practitioners and lists the recognised veterinary education institutions in India. To engage in veterinary practice, an establishment is required to submit an application to the State Veterinary Council and obtain the relevant certificate of registration.

[Source: <https://corporate.cyrilamarchandblogs.com/2023/06/the-pawsome-pet-care-sector-legal-insights/>]

53. Primesh, an animal enthusiast, decided to open a pet shop in a bustling city in India. Excited by the idea of connecting people with their favorite pets, he arranged twenty dogs, seven rabbits, ten tortoises and varied other animals for his shop. His shop is cramped in one small room in his house and the pets are kept in very dingy conditions, often cramped together which did not provide them basic space. He gets a registration from the State Shops and Establishment Act. He then files for a certificate of registration from the State Animal Welfare Board in an application form taken from their office. Will his certificate be granted in light of the passage?
- (a) Yes, because he had already complied with the Shops and Establishment Act which makes Board certificate redundant.
- (b) No, because the application was not in the prescribed printed format of the Board.
- (c) Yes, because all the requirements under the concerned Rules and Acts are being met.
- (d) No, because the minimum space requirements are not being met.
54. Priya, an entrepreneur and avid animal lover, recognized the growing demand for pet products and services in India. Considering the increasing number of pet owners and the convenience of online shopping, she decided to start an online pet shop. Priya conducted thorough market research to understand the needs and preferences of pet owners in India. She identified popular pet products, assessed market trends, and analyzed the competitive landscape. Priya invested in creating a user-friendly and visually appealing website for her online pet shop. The platform included clear product descriptions, high-quality images, and an easy-to-navigate interface to enhance the shopping experience. The pets are kept in spacious cages. She obtained certificate of registration from the Central Animal Welfare Board after applying in the prescribed printed form. Her warehouse is registered with the Shops and Establishment Act. Her first order is placed and she shipped the pet safely. Is her setting up of the pet business valid in light of the passage?
- (a) Yes, because she had met with all the requirements of the Rules and Acts concerning pet animals.
- (b) No, because she did not obtain the certificate of registration from the Veterinary Council.
- (c) Yes, because both the certificates of registration has been obtained by Priya.
- (d) No, because she did not obtain certificate of registration from the right Board.



55. Dr. Pari, a qualified veterinarian from a reputed University with a deep passion for animal care, decided to open a veterinary practice in a growing urban area in India. Recognizing the increasing pet population and the need for comprehensive veterinary services, she embarked on the journey of establishing her own clinic. She chose a strategic location for her veterinary practice, considering factors such as proximity to residential areas, accessibility, and the presence of potential clientele. She invested in creating a well-equipped veterinary clinic. The facility included examination rooms, a surgical suite, a diagnostic laboratory, and comfortable waiting areas for pet owners. She took certificate of registration from Indian Medical Council. She ensured compliance with hygiene and safety standards. Is her setting of the clinic valid in light of the passage?
- (a) Yes, because she has met with all the requirements of the Pet Rules and the Act.
  - (b) No, because the requirements of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act has not been met along with Bhartiya Veterinary Council Act, 1984.
  - (c) Yes, because she took the veterinary degree from a reputed University with due registration from proper authority.
  - (d) No, because the requirements of the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984 are not met.
56. Abhishek, an entrepreneur and pet enthusiast, identified a growing demand for high-quality pet accessories in a bustling city in India. Recognizing the increasing number of pet owners who desired fashionable and functional products for their pets, he decided to open a pet accessory shop. He conducted thorough market research to understand the preferences of pet owners in the region. He identified popular pet accessory trends, assessed the purchasing power of the target market, and analyzed the competitive landscape. He ensured a diverse and curated product selection. This included items such as stylish pet collars, beds, clothing, grooming tools, and interactive toys. He got the certificate from Shops and Establishment Act. He made an application to the State Animal Welfare Board in a handwritten application as he had no idea about the format. Will his application be granted a certificate in accordance with the passage?
- (a) Yes, because he had already gotten permission from the superior authority for shop establishment.
  - (b) No, because the application can only be for sale of pets, not their accessories.
  - (c) Yes, because he had met all the requirements from the Pet Rules and the Prevention of Cruelty Act.
  - (d) No, because the application was not in the format prescribed.
57. Which of these cannot be inferred from the Passage:
- (a) There needs to be a registration certificate obtained for the shop if it is selling anything related to pets.
  - (b) Every state has a different Board which issues the certificate of registration.
  - (c) A person doing degree from an educational institute which is not recognized by the Veterinary Act can be refused certificate.
  - (d) Commercial establishments do not include shops which have live animals being traded.

**Passage (Q.58-Q.62):** Multiple Supreme Court rulings establish that the right to health is an intrinsic part of our fundamental right to life under Article 21 of the Constitution. And tobacco consumption, selling and impact on non-consumers pose a severe threat to their lives.

The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA) is the principal legislation governing Indian laws on tobacco control in India. Section 4 of COTPA prohibits smoking in any public place but makes an exception to hotels or restaurants with a capacity of more than 30 people. Section 2(e) of COPTA gives clear directions to make separate smoking rooms in hotels or exhaust directly to the outside, not exposing non-smoker. However, the non-enforceability of this section has severe consequences under the Indian Penal Code (IPC), as every COTPA officer is deemed a public servant in the Act. Thus, any failure to perform their duty and checks under the COTPA Act can bring liability under Sections 166, 107, 109 and 110 of IPC. Another important area under this Act pertains to the advertisement of cigarettes and tobacco products. The COTPA Act prohibits advertisements directly or indirectly promoting such products. However, it does not ban 'in pack', 'on pack' or 'point of sale' advertisements and excludes Beedi, Cigar and Cheroot.

**Source:** <https://www.lawctopus.com/academike/tobacco-control-laws-in-india/>



58. The Hyatt Residency in Mumbai allows smoking inside their restaurants which has a capacity of 25 people. When the clients brought up suggestions of creating separate room it was denied by the management stating that they are within the exceptions of section 4 of COTPA. Decide.
- There is a violation of the Act as they are required to make a separate room for smokers.
  - There is a violation of the Act as smoking is not allowed in public places.
  - There is no violation of the Act as the capacity of the restaurant is 25 people only.
  - There is no violation of the Act as they come under the exception of section 4.
59. The Marriot hotel's restaurant capers is a roof top restaurant with a capacity of 50 people. As the restaurant is on the open terrace, they did not feel the need to create a smoking room as the non-smokers were given seat away from the smokers. Decide.
- The restaurant is in violation of section 4 of the Act.
  - The restaurant is in violation of section 2 (e) of the Act.
  - The restaurant is in violation of section 4 as well as section 2(e) of the Act.
  - The restaurant is in violation of the COTPA as it prohibits public smoking.
60. Cece, a very well-known model was booked under the COTPA for doing an advertisement which promoted cigarettes as a tool which helps people sleep quickly by relieving stress. Decide.
- The arrest is legal as advertisement promoting cigarettes is prohibited under COTPA.
  - The arrest is legal as this will lead to violation of Article 21.
  - The arrest is illegal as it is an on pack advertisement.
  - The arrest is illegal as advertisement of these products are beyond the scope of COTPA.
61. Mei, a very well know actress, was the face of a Cigar brand with material imported from the Dominican Republic. The Cigar did not promote its product through advertisements but through the concept of signed photo cards of Mei inside every pack. Decide whether such advertisement is under the purview of COTPA.
- Yes, as the brand intends to promote cigars.
  - Yes, as it is a type of advertisement tactic that the brand has adopted.
  - No, as it is a type of 'in pack' advertisement which is exempted under the Act.
  - No, as such advertisements of cigars have been excluded from the purview of the Act.
62. According to the passage which advertisements are permitted under COTPA?
- Ads for Beedi.
  - Ads for Cigars.
  - Ads for Cheroot.
  - All of the above.

**Passage (Q.63-Q.67):** The Madhya Pradesh Freedom of Religion Act 2021 requires 60 days prior notice for conversion. Further, the Uttar Pradesh Prohibition of Unlawful Conversion of Religion law 2020 requires 60 days, and the Himachal Pradesh Freedom of Religion Act 2019 mandates 30 days prior notice. These laws bestowed unchecked powers upon the authorities to intrude individuals' choice of partners or religion, violating the right to privacy, autonomy, and personal liberty. **Moreover, the requirement of giving prior notice is against the Special Marriage Act, 1954.** These anti-conversion laws, though prima facie, seem to protect the individuals, but the main motive is preventing the person from converting to a particular religion. **Ordinarily, in any criminal case, the burden of proof is on the prosecution. Under this Ordinance, however, every religious conversion is presumed to be illegal.** Thus, the burden of proof (presumption of guilt) now lies on the person accused of illegal conversion to prove that it is not illegal.

Source: <https://www.lawctopus.com/academike/madhya-pradesh-anti-conversion-law/>

63. According to the passage under which of the Religious Act a 30 day prior notice is required?
- Madhya Pradesh Freedom of Religion Act 2021
  - Uttar Pradesh Prohibition of Unlawful Conversion of Religion law 2020
  - Special Marriage Act, 1954
  - Himachal Pradesh Freedom of Religion Act 2019



64. The country of Shigashina, passed a law that stated that females can file a complaint against marriage if they believe that they are being forced to change their religion when they don't wish to do so, in the light of increase activity of forceful conversion of innocent women through marriage. In your opinion, did such law bestow unchecked powers upon the authorities to intrude individuals' choice of partners or religion?
- (a) No, as it allows women to raise their voices against an unfair practice.
  - (b) No, as it does not violate a person's personal liberty but in turn protects it.
  - (c) Yes, as it violates the personal liberty of the women.
  - (d) Yes, as it does not allow interfaith marriages.
65. The country of Quinta, passed a law that women of A religion cannot marry men of O religion as they are being forced to convert religions, violation of this law will lead to a sentence of 3 year in jail along with 50,000 mana coins as fine. In your opinion did such law bestow unchecked powers upon the authorities to intrude individuals' choice of partners or religion?
- (a) Yes, as it as a law violates the personal liberty and autonomy of the people.
  - (b) Yes, as it bans interfaith marriages.
  - (c) No, as it seeks to protect the women of religion A.
  - (d) No, as it allows women of religion A to marry men of religion A.
66. The country of Sina, deemed marriage of girls and boys below the age of 21 years old to be void, in order to curb the menace of child marriage and people encouraging this practice will face up to 5 years in jail. In your opinion did such law bestow unchecked powers upon the authorities to intrude individuals' choice of partners?
- (a) No, as it seeks to ban child marriage.
  - (b) No, as it seeks to ban child marriage in order to protect the personal liberty and autonomy of the kids.
  - (c) Yes, as it bans girls and boys below the age of 21 from choosing partners.
  - (d) Yes, as it violates the personal liberty of girls and boys below the age of 21.
67. The country of Marley, passed a law that all its citizens must follow the religion they were assigned at birth and cannot marry a partner of another religion. Such marriages will be harshly punished under law. In your opinion did such law bestow unchecked powers upon the authorities to intrude individuals' choice of partners or religion?
- (a) Yes, as it violates the personal liberty of its citizens.
  - (b) No, as it allows people from same faith to get marriage.
  - (c) Yes, as it takes away the freedom of religion from its citizens.
  - (d) No, as intra-faith marriages lead to happy married life.

**Passage (Q.68-Q.73):** The universal definition of 'adultery' is the voluntary sexual intercourse of a married person with a third person other than the spouse, although its legal definition varies from statute to statute and country to country. Section 497 of the I.P.C. gave a husband the exclusive right to prosecute the person with whom the wife committed adultery by indulging in sexual intercourse with him. Section 497 of I.P.C is held to be unconstitutional. The husband can also file for divorce against his adulterous wife on the grounds of adultery, and now the wife can too.. In adultery, there must be voluntary or consensual sexual intercourse between a married person and another, whether married or unmarried, of the opposite sex, not being the other's spouse, during the subsistence of the marriage; however, in case there is sexual intercourse of a man with an unmarried woman with her consent or with a married woman with the consent of her husband, then the man cannot be liable for adultery. The Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act 1939 also requires an amendment to explicitly include adultery as a ground for divorce for both spouses. Under Section 32(d) of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936, a person can file an application for divorce if the defendant, after the marriage, has committed the offence of adultery, fornication, bigamy, rape or an unnatural offence. However, this ground of divorce is available only when the other spouse files the application within two years of discovery of the fact.

[Source: <https://blog.iplayers.in/supreme-court-struck-adultery-law-section-497-ipc-justified/>]



68. Z and X have been friends since childhood. They went to the same school and also went to the same college. Soon, in college, they started dating. Z was a womanizer, and he used to flirt with a lot of other women as well. While X did not like it, she mostly kept quiet. They got married soon, but Z kept being a womanizer. One year into their marriage, X found out about his secretary and their adulterous relationship. X decided to finally divorce him because of his perpetual cheating nature. Can she get a divorce for the previous cheating and the latest one as well?
- (a) She cannot, as she herself aggravated it by never calling him out.
  - (b) She cannot as the secretary had consented to it.
  - (c) She can only get divorce for the latest relationship and not the previous ones.
  - (d) She cannot get it because he was always like this.
69. M and N were colleagues who worked in a huge firm together. They worked in different sections, however, and they did not meet frequently. Z was a very nosy woman in the entire office, and she wanted to set up M and N together. Soon, M and N started spending a lot of time together and eventually started dating as well. In four years, they decided that they want to get married at some point as well. So, they moved in together and got engaged. Soon, M found out that N had been in a relationship with Carla from his university as well. M decided to move out and also charged N with adultery. Decide if M can be charged for divorce.
- (a) He will be held guilty of adultery because he was having an extra-marital affair.
  - (b) He will not be held guilty because their relationship is not marital in nature.
  - (c) Carla would be held liable for adultery.
  - (d) He will be held guilty because live-in relationships are also considered married ones only.
70. Rita and Jay decided to get married. They had been dating for a long time, and soon, they decided to live together and got married one year. Two years into their marriage, they also got blessed with a child. Everything was going well, but soon Jay started living outside more than his home and many times, he would not even come home at all. Rita started suspecting something, and soon she got to know that Jay was having an affair with his co-worker Lucy. Rita decided to leave Jay and take the child with her, and she also filed for divorce on the grounds of cruelty and desertion.
- (a) Rita could not file the divorce as they had a child, and he needed a father.
  - (b) Cannot be determined.
  - (c) Rita can claim cruelty because Jay had been cruel to her.
  - (d) Rita can claim desertion as it is a valid ground for divorce.
71. Narayan was the C.E.O. of a very big company. He frequently had to go out of the country and the city for meetings and client counselling. His wife Marla was very fed up with this. They had been married for ten years now. Marla was very unhappy in the marriage. Her best friend Juan came back from Spain after five years. One day Marla and Juan had some drinks together, and they had sexual intercourse as well. Narayan got to know about this, and he decided to file for divorce on the grounds of adultery. Will he succeed?
- (a) He will succeed because adultery is a ground for divorce.
  - (b) He will not succeed because only a woman can seek divorce on these grounds.
  - (c) He will not succeed because he himself was responsible for his broken marriage.
  - (d) Their marriage was mere namesake, and he should get the divorce.
72. Maria and her colleague Rohan worked in the same team. Both were equally passionate about their work and always indulged in meaningless competitions in order to get the attention of their boss so they could get some promotions and bonuses. Maria had gotten a huge bonus the previous year. Rohan was very envious of her. Soon, they had to go attend a conference together, and they also had to share a room there. Maria was intoxicated and slept early. Rohan took the opportunity and raped her, the next morning Maria realized what had happened and she called her husband to tell him. Her husband decided to get a divorce on the grounds of adultery.
- (a) Maria should sue Rohan for rape.
  - (b) Rohan is liable for rape because he took advantage of Maria's intoxication.
  - (c) Maria's husband will not get the divorce because it was not adultery.
  - (d) The husband should be there for Maria instead of suing her for adultery.



73. W and X were a Parsi couple married for six years. They were happily in love, but W was having trouble with being faithful to his wife. He started an affair with their neighbour, Miss Rivera. Miss Rivera was a widow. X started suspecting something, and she one day followed W after he was out of his office to see where he went. She saw Miss Rivera get into the car, and then they went into a motel. X was very traumatized by this, and she got hit by a car while she was walking; she was in a coma for three years. When she came to, she wanted to file an application for divorce on the grounds of adultery.
- (a) She will get the divorce because she has already suffered enough.
  - (b) She would not get a divorce because the time limit has passed.
  - (c) She would get the divorce because she was in a coma and could not file the application within the time prescribed.
  - (d) She should have been careful with her walk and should have filed the application as soon as she started suspecting.

**Passage (Q.74-Q.79):** An agreement to restrict the enforcement of contractual rights through legal proceedings is void under Section 28 of the Indian Contract Act 1872. Section 28 of the Indian Contract Act 1872 is not absolute. It has three exceptions- a) clauses to refer the existing disputes to arbitration is not void, b) the cause of action will precede the arbitration award, c) contract by a bank or a financial institution giving guarantee. Section 9 of CPC states that “The Courts shall have jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature excepting suits of which their cognizance is either expressly or impliedly barred”. Section 28 clearly implies that a party cannot arbitrarily decide the jurisdiction of court which it does not hold on personal grounds. There can be dual jurisdiction of courts to try a case and it is on the discretion of the parties to decide one of the jurisdictions. Nevertheless, it is contrary to entertain the suit in a court which has no jurisdiction on that matter. The authenticity of an agreement to choose one of the courts depend upon the fact that it must have jurisdiction to hold the trial. In deciding the jurisdiction, a case held that in case one city is the centre place for the business, the court there will have the jurisdiction to try the case (Hakam Singh v Gammon). However, the parties cannot, by a common agreement, confer upon a court jurisdiction that it originally did not possess. And similarly, they cannot divest the court of its jurisdiction that it originally had. If there is a contract that confers jurisdiction to a court which does not have it and divests all the other courts having jurisdictions is void.

[Source: <https://www.latestlaws.com/articles/jurisdiction-clause-in-section-28-of-indian-contract-act-1872-a-brief-overview-with-judicial-interpretation-by-sourav-pandiyaa>]

74. Karam and Rekha were two business partners and also were in love. They wanted to get married as soon as possible and wanted to merge their respective businesses together so they could expand the areas and earn more. However, after some time, they started arguing a lot and decided to separate ways, but they had some disputes arising. They had clauses in their contracts to defer all the disputes to arbitration and not a court proceeding, but Rekha did not want to do that as she did not want to indulge in any mutual thing any further. She said the clauses were void now.
- (a) The clauses are not void and fall under the first exception.
  - (b) The clauses are valid, but they cannot be enforced now because they have separated.
  - (c) The clauses are void as they stopped the parties from going to court at all.
  - (d) They both should talk it out mutually, as business matters get complicated.
75. Suppose in the previous question, Karam lived in Mumbai and Rekha in Jodhpur and had her business there, and they had inserted a clause saying they would be allowed to go to the Jodhpur High Court for any dispute arising. But Rekha challenges this by saying it is void under section 28. Decide.
- (a) No, it is not void because there was no total restraint.
  - (b) Yes, it is void, as none of them lived in the area the court was decided on.
  - (c) No, because they should have given primacy to arbitration.
  - (d) Yes, because they should have given primacy to arbitration.

76. Kanpur bottling company entered into a contract for the sale and purchase of bottle caps from Mumbai bottle caps privately limited. The agreement was to buy 10000 bottle caps which were to be delivered to the bottling company at the end of November. They had entered into an agreement which had a clause that all the disputes arising within this contract were to be tried exclusively by the Jodhpur high court. The Bottle cap company could not perform the contract on time, so the bottling company decided to bring the case to the Kanpur court. Can they do so?
- (a) No, because the Kanpur court did not have the jurisdiction to do so.
  - (b) No, because the clause mentioned that the cases are to be tried by the Jodhpur high court only.
  - (c) Yes, because the Kanpur court had jurisdiction as the company was situated there.
  - (d) Yes, because the Jodhpur court had the jurisdiction.
77. Narain entered into a contract with one Aradhya in Mumbai. The contract was for the sale and purchase of bags of sunflower seeds. The contract held the time in essence, and delivery was to be made on July 16 or before the month of July ended because, after that, the rainy season destroyed the sunflower seeds. Aradhya was supposed to deliver the seeds before the stipulated time, but he could not do that. The contract had given exclusive power to the court of Jammu, but the court did not have the original jurisdiction to do so. Narain went to the court of Mumbai. Can he do so?
- (a) Yes, because the contract was entered into in Mumbai.
  - (b) No, because the contract clearly mentioned that the Jammu court had exclusive jurisdiction.
  - (c) Yes, because the clause was void as they gave power to a court which did not originally have a jurisdiction.
  - (d) No, he should have chosen another court.
78. A contract that was entered between Bhanupratap bus services and Tokla bus services to exchange seats and covers in Mumbai had a clause that mentioned that neither Mumbai nor Bhubaneshwar, where the contract was supposed to be executed, had any jurisdiction to try the cases. They had ousted the courts of their jurisdiction. They made a clause that only the High Court of Kerala would have the original jurisdiction to try the disputes that arose from the contract. The Tokla bus service decided to raise an issue in the Court of Kerala. Can the Kerala High Court try the case?
- (a) No, because the court did not have any jurisdiction to try the case.
  - (b) Yes, because it was chosen in the contract itself.
  - (c) No, the clauses were void as they went against section 28.
  - (d) Both a and c.
79. Ayush lives in Pune, Maharashtra, and Lakshya lives in Kerala. They entered into a contract for the construction of a shopping mall in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh. Lakshya owned the land in Bhopal, and his construction court was situated in Delhi, India. The contract mentioned that the disputes would only be solved through arbitration, and no party would be allowed to approach any other court. They would only be able to approach a court in Bhopal if the arbitration did not work. Is this void as per Section 28 of the Indian Contracts Act?
- (a) No, because the arbitration clause falls under the first exception of the passage.
  - (b) Yes, because they did not allow the parties to go for legal proceedings.
  - (c) No, because the Bhopal court had a valid jurisdiction.
  - (d) No, because there was no total restriction.



**Passage (Q.80-Q.84):** Two or more people commit a vast majority of crimes. In most of these crimes, there are sometimes people who do not participate in the crime themselves but assist others to commit the crime through various means, such as instigation, aid, or providing help or cooperation. These individuals might be said to aid in the commission of the crime, as it is correctly said, “*just as a man with property and wealth has a sentinel to protect his assets, a thief or criminal requires others to assist him in committing an offence*”.

The Indian Penal Code, 1860, contains a broad definition of abetment. It does not only constitute the aiding and abetting of an offence, but also of a thing that may or may not be an offence. In some circumstances, this makes the abettor solely accountable, even if the individual aided is completely innocent. Section 108 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, defines aiding and abetting as an offence.

Abetment is defined as a person’s active and intentional support of a criminal culprit. It relies on the intention of the person who abets as well as the conduct committed by the person who abets. The requirement of mens rea as a precondition for liability is thus critical to remember when analysing the law relating to abetment. Instigation, and engaging in a conspiracy to do something or purposefully helping another are all activities in which the person abetting knowingly promotes or supports another person in the commission of the offence, as can be deduced from a simple reading of Section 107.

As a result, knowledge of the act and its consequences is implicit in the construction of the provision itself. As has been observed in *Shrilal v. the State of Madhya Pradesh* (1952), in order to convict a person of abetting the commission of a crime, it is not only essential to prove that he/she participated in the innocent parts of the transaction, but it is also necessary to connect them with the criminal steps of the transaction in some way. Similarly, it cannot be stated that a person who offers his support willfully aids or facilitates the commission of a crime and that he is an abettor if he does not know or has no cause to believe that the act he is assisting or supporting is in itself a criminal act. In *Barendra Kumar Ghosh v. King Emperor* (1925), the Privy Council declared that a person’s presence at the scene of an incident constitutes abetment if it is meant to facilitate the commission of the crime. It is insufficient to show that the offence charged could not have been committed without the putative abettor’s help.

(Source: <https://blog.ipleaders.in/section-107-ipc-all-you-need-to-know/>)

80. Chandan and Nandan are two brothers who, on their way home from class, saw a man near the lake trying to drag a dead body. Upon enquiring, they thought of intentionally helping the man. They grabbed the body and discarded it in the lake, without informing anybody. What crime will the two be charged with?
- (a) Both will be held accountable for aiding of drowning a dead body in the lake.
  - (b) Neither will be held accountable for any crime since the person had already died.
  - (c) They will not be held accountable for any offence since they are minors.
  - (d) Both will face criminal charges.
81. In view of the aforementioned circumstances, what offence may Chandan and Nandan is held guilty for, given that, in Nandan's judgment, the infant was dead and causing a nasty smell in the neighbourhood, and he convinced Chandan that they should throw the newborn's body in the lake opposite their house? Decide.
- (a) Both will be held accountable for the crime.
  - (b) Nandan shall be held accountable for assisting Chandan in perpetrating the crime of drowning the newborn.
  - (c) They will not be held accountable since the infant was already dead, thus dumping a dead corpse is not a crime.
  - (d) Chandan shall be held accountable for supporting and Nandan for inciting Chandan to assist him in the crime.

82. Which of the following, according to the content in the above passage, may be considered essential for completing abetment as a crime?
- I. The person persuades or instigates someone else to do a particular thing.
  - II. The person though not participates but assists in any conspiracy to do such item with one or more other individuals.
  - III. The individual intentionally facilitates the doing of such activity through an illegal act or omission.
  - IV. Abetment entails a degree of involvement on the part of the abettor.
- (a) I, II & III                      (b) I & II                      (c) I & III                      (d) I, II & IV
83. Nidhi and her other pals are envious of Ananya's wealth; she has influenced every other student in the school. It wasn't because she was wealthy, but because of her kind nature toward others. When Ananya went to changing room at the sports festival, Nidhi and her squad plotted to lock her in the restroom. While Nidhi was engaged in a match, Chandini, one of Ananya's classmates, overheard their conversation and locked her in. Chandini became a witness to what Nidhi stated regarding locking Ananya when the complaint was lodged with the principle. What crime will Nidhi be charged with?
- (a) Nidhi will be held liable if she'd know about Chandini's plan of locking Ananya.
  - (b) Nidhi will not be held liable as she was neither present nor abetted Chandini to lock Ananya.
  - (c) Nidhi will be held liable as she instigated Chandini to lock Ananya.
  - (d) Cannot be determined as facts lack complete information.
84. Continuing with the similar facts as stated above, Nidhi knew that Chandini was overhearing all the plan about Ananya's locking up in the changing room. She deliberately hyped her troop so as to intimidate Chandini. Chandini then went on and discussed the arrangement Nidhi planned for Ananya with her best friend Rohit. Rohit went on locked Ananya. Will Nidhi be held liable for the crime of abetment to Chandini?
- (a) Cannot be decided since facts are incomplete.
  - (b) Nidhi will be held accountable for abetment since she deliberately promoted Chandini.
  - (c) Nidhi will not be found liable since she lacked mens rea in this case.
  - (d) Nidhi will be held liable because she lacked the essential mens rea.



**SECTION D: LOGICAL REASONING**

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

**Passage (Q.85-Q.90):** Under Article IV of the International Monetary Fund's articles of agreement, the Fund conducts annual bilateral discussions with members. On Tuesday, it released the annual Article IV country report for India. It details the views of the IMF staff on various macroeconomic issues and discussions with Indian officials on economic development and policies. In this year's report, two areas warrant closer examination. One, the views on India's currency regime. And two, the general government debt level.

On the issue of the currency, the IMF staff notes that from December 2022 to October 2023, the rupee-dollar rate "moved within a very narrow range". During this period, the Indian rupee had fallen marginally. This relative stability, which implies heavy foreign exchange interventions by the Reserve Bank of India, has prompted it to reclassify India's exchange rate regime from "floating" to "stabilised arrangement" for that period. The overall de jure classification, though, has remained "floating". In its response, the RBI has stated that the data has been used selectively, that the IMF staff's assessment was short-term in nature, and that taking a longer view would prove them wrong. The central bank maintained that the rupee is market-determined and that there was "no explicit/implicit target/band". It also maintained that foreign exchange interventions are used only to curb excessive exchange rate volatility. Thus, the reclassification was "unjustified" in its view. The IMF staff has also argued that an "ambitious" path of fiscal consolidation is needed to rebuild buffers and bring down government debt. As per its estimates, if shocks, similar to the ones that India has witnessed in the past, were to materialise, the baseline carries the risk that "debt would exceed 100 per cent of GDP in the medium term". In its debt sustainability analysis it has also warned that "long-term risks are high because considerable investment is required to reach India's climate change mitigation targets." In response, the executive director for India has noted that the risks stemming from sovereign debt are low "as it is predominantly denominated in domestic currency". And that despite several shocks, the general government level "has barely increased" — it was 81 per cent in 2005-06, 84 per cent in 2021-22, and 81 per cent in 2022-23.

On each of these issues, there are points to consider. On the exchange rate regime, there have been periods when the rupee has fallen less compared to other currencies as its decline has been cushioned by forex interventions. However, a flexible exchange rate, as the IMF also notes, would help absorb external shocks. And on the issue of debt, while both central and state governments have brought down their debt and deficit levels from levels seen during the pandemic, they must continue on the path of consolidation.

85. Based on the passage, what can be inferred as the primary reason for the IMF's reclassification of India's exchange rate regime from "floating" to "stabilised arrangement"?
- (a) The Indian rupee's marginal fall against the dollar indicating a weakening economy.
  - (b) RBI's interventions to curb excessive volatility in the foreign exchange market.
  - (c) The rupee-dollar rate moving within a very narrow range over the period.
  - (d) RBI's claim of the rupee being market-determined without any explicit target.
86. Considering the Reserve Bank of India's response to the IMF's reclassification, what assumption does the RBI seem to be making about the nature of exchange rate determination?
- (a) Exchange rates should primarily reflect long-term economic trends rather than short-term movements.
  - (b) Foreign exchange interventions are essential for maintaining economic stability.
  - (c) Market forces alone should determine the value of the rupee without any intervention.
  - (d) The rupee's value is determined by a combination of market forces and government policies.

87. In the context of the IMF's views on fiscal consolidation, what is the implicit assumption about the relationship between fiscal consolidation and government debt sustainability?
- (a) Fiscal consolidation directly leads to an immediate reduction in government debt levels.
  - (b) Strong fiscal consolidation is necessary to prevent future economic shocks.
  - (c) Fiscal consolidation is crucial for rebuilding buffers and managing long-term debt risks.
  - (d) Government debt sustainability is independent of fiscal consolidation efforts.
88. According to the IMF's debt sustainability analysis, what specific long-term risk is highlighted, and how does it relate to India's future economic challenges?
- (a) Rising government debt exceeding 100% of GDP, potentially stifling economic growth.
  - (b) The need for substantial investment to meet climate change mitigation targets.
  - (c) Dependence on foreign currency debt, increasing vulnerability to exchange rate fluctuations.
  - (d) The possibility of economic shocks similar to past events, impacting fiscal stability.
89. How does the information about general government debt levels in 2005-06, 2021-22, and 2022-23 support or contradict the claims made by the executive director for India regarding the stability of sovereign debt?
- (a) Supports, showing a stable trend with minor fluctuations over the years.
  - (b) Contradicts, as there is a significant increase in debt, indicating instability.
  - (c) Supports, indicating an overall reduction in debt over the given period.
  - (d) Contradicts, as the debt remained constant, showing no improvement in stability.
90. Based on the IMF's recent Article IV country report for India, what aspect of the Reserve Bank of India's policy should be prioritized for addressing the IMF's concerns?
- (a) Continuation of foreign exchange interventions to stabilize the rupee against the dollar.
  - (b) Transitioning to a fully flexible exchange rate regime to better absorb external shocks.
  - (c) Intensifying efforts to reduce general government debt below 80% of GDP.
  - (d) Focusing on long-term climate change mitigation investments to enhance sustainability.

**Passage (Q.91-96):** Upon Taliban's seizure of power in Afghanistan, the major issue facing India is whether the Indian government should provide diplomatic recognition to the Taliban government. This, of course, is quite different from mere engagement or dialogue with the Taliban. Countries are frequently compelled to interact and negotiate with a wide variety of non-state actors to serve their interests whilst still denying them legitimacy on the global stage. What should India's policy be moving forward?

One line of thought would argue that India should recognize Taliban despite difference in values. After all, India also recognises and willingly engages with other Islamic countries with questionable human rights records. There are two other compelling reasons. First, India has significant interests at stake in Afghanistan. Additionally, Concerns over cross-border terrorism, radicalisation, drug trade, etc. can hardly be addressed in the absence of a sustained dialogue. Second, if India refuses, India's rivals get the opportunity to strengthen their hand.

However, such arguments and their underlying assumptions are somewhat flawed. India had adopted precisely this line of reasoning in 1949 with communist China and failed. The Nehru government provided early recognition to the communists. Nehru believed communist China's goodwill was crucial to ensure a peaceful border settlement and to prevent the rise of communists in India.

Did it benefit India? No! Communist China continued to be suspicious of India's intentions. Moreover, it was India's early recognition that gave Mao Zedong confidence in his plans to annex Tibet through force in 1950.



A very different trajectory can be seen in Pakistan-China ties. In its pursuit of US military aid, Pakistan ceded closer ties with communist China initially. Still, when the opportunity for collaboration against India arose after the 1962 War, you know the story!

The lesson here is clear: In the absence of compelling shared interests, building mere goodwill through early recognition provides no returns. Does India have any such compelling shared interests with the Taliban? Nehru could have used recognition of communist China to draw concessions on the disputed frontier. It is far from clear if early and unconditional recognition of the Taliban government will help India achieve any of its regional security objectives. Surely, New Delhi must engage the Taliban. But in a manner that uses the Taliban's need for social recognition to draw concrete concessions on key interest areas.

91. The author is likely to disagree with which of the following?
- I. India's early and unconditional recognition to Taliban is not expected to favour of India.
  - II. China tried to annex Tibet in 1950s because India had given early recognition to the communists.
  - III. India's recognition to the Taliban will help India secure its interests in Afghanistan.
- (a) Only I and II      (b) Only III      (c) Only I and III      (d) Only II
92. How is second paragraph related to the passage?
- (a) It states a position that the argument as whole absolutely negates.
  - (b) It provides a position that the argument eventually targets to achieve albeit some stipulations.
  - (c) It is a premise used by the author to draw a position.
  - (d) It is the position that goes against the author's position.
93. Which of the following is the primary purpose of the author?
- (a) To criticize Nehru's decision to give early recognition to China's Mao government.
  - (b) To provide an account of how Pakistan's way of dealing with Mao in China was different than India's
  - (c) To caution against doing something that yielded no results in the past.
  - (d) To chalk out a plan, making use of some leverage against Taliban, to effectively deal with it.
94. Which of the following is the central idea of the passage?
- (a) Nehru's efforts to build mere goodwill through early recognition bore fruit for India.
  - (b) Building goodwill works well when it is accompanied with compelling shared interests.
  - (c) The only way to bring Taliban to books is to have their official recognition as head of state delayed.
  - (d) Taking lessons from the past, India must not rush in to provide diplomatic recognition to the Taliban.
95. Which of the following proverbs appropriately fits the argument of the passage?
- (a) For there to be betrayal, there would have to have been trust first.
  - (b) Stab the body and it heals, but injure the heart and the wound lasts a lifetime.
  - (c) Once bitten twice shy.
  - (d) Betrayal is the only truth that sticks.
96. Each of the following can be inferred from the passage except that
- (a) It is possible to engage with an authority without officially recognizing it.
  - (b) Not all partnerships forged by India with other countries are based on moral values.
  - (c) Positive engagement with and recognition of Taliban will serve India's strategic interests.
  - (d) Tibet was a part of the Indian Territory before 1950.

**Passage (Q.97-Q.102):** Western European politics is suddenly sprouting some very odd couples. Last weekend, Rishi Sunak flew to Rome and posed for pally photos with Italy's far-right leader, Giorgia Meloni. This week, France's "radical centrist" Emmanuel Macron has been cheered to the rafters by the far-right figurehead Marine Le Pen. For both men, this has been a long, strange trip further and further to the right. Mr Sunak and Mr Macron came to politics after elite educations and stints in global finance. Years later, they still appear more at home with Silicon Valley billionaires than ordinary voters. Hardline nativists they are not. So what do these freshly pressed spreadsheet readers see in their unlikely new supporters?

In a word: convenience. Lagging in the polls, they are rummaging deep inside the grubby sack of anti-immigrant politics and pulling out rhetoric and policies that the far right claim as rightfully theirs. The one-time arch-globalist Mr Macron now stands behind a bill that will allocate housing and benefits not on the grounds of need, but on degree of Frenchness. No wonder that Ms Le Pen hailed it as an "ideological victory" – or that one minister quit in protest and others had to be implored to stay.

For Mr Sunak, the anti-immigrant posturing has proved more personally humiliating. When the son of east African migrants became prime minister, it was hailed as a triumph of multicultural values. Yet last weekend, he warned that new arrivals to Europe threatened to "overwhelm" the continent. Such language may comfort the most reactionary racist, but they will never warm to Mr Sunak because they can't see past the colour of his skin. It is also a gauge of the moral depths in which British Conservatism now wallows. In 1968, when Enoch Powell made his "rivers of blood" speech, he was promptly sacked as a shadow minister and never again held a senior political post. Nowadays, worse is said by leading Tories who hope it might help them become party leader.

The only people for whom the new nativism is an unalloyed boon are of course the nativists themselves. In the UK, Nigel Farage has just spent weeks on primetime television posing as a celebrity in the jungle. In Italy, Ms Meloni hangs out with Elon Musk, while Ms Le Pen is using her newfound prominence to shed her party's old associations with antisemitism and to pose instead as a protector of Jews. This is a wholesale reconfiguration of European politics, where the centre-right are posing as radicals and the nativist right are donning the garb of centrists.

If Mr Sunak and Mr Macron were still serious about governing, rather than mere politicking, they would make some obvious points. First, both Britain and France ran huge empires from which they extracted fortunes. As the old saying goes, the people of those countries are over here because their one-time masters were over there. Second, ageing western European societies need foreigners to come and work, and to pay taxes to subsidise hospitals and schools. If Britain makes entry unnecessarily hard for skilled nurses from Manila or physicists from Kolkata, they will go elsewhere. Third, it is in the nature of humans to travel, to fall in love, to dream. They always have, and they always will. Migrants are not just economic units; they are people who can add to a society and a culture. Arguing otherwise is to play into the politics of prejudice.

97. What assumption underlies the author's argument about the shift in political stance of Rishi Sunak and Emmanuel Macron towards anti-immigrant policies?
- (a) Voters favor leaders who adopt stringent anti-immigrant stances.
  - (b) Anti-immigrant rhetoric is primarily a tool for political gain.
  - (c) Economic concerns are the main driver of anti-immigrant policies.
  - (d) Sunak and Macron genuinely believe in the principles of nativism.
98. Based on the passage, which of the following best summarizes the author's perspective on the consequences of British Conservative politics with regard to their stance on immigration?
- (a) It marks a return to traditional values and strengthens national identity.
  - (b) It is a strategic move to gain political advantage without real conviction.
  - (c) It reflects a genuine concern for the economic impact of immigration.
  - (d) It shows a shift towards more progressive and inclusive policies.



99. In the context of the passage, how does the author interpret the relationship between historical colonialism and current immigration trends in Western Europe?
- (a) Colonial history has no significant impact on current immigration trends.
  - (b) Current immigration is partly a consequence of past colonial relationships.
  - (c) Immigration trends are driven more by economic factors than colonial history.
  - (d) Colonial history justifies the current stringent immigration policies.
100. The author suggests a specific motivation behind the recent political actions of Rishi Sunak and Emmanuel Macron. What reasoning does the passage provide to support this suggestion?
- (a) To genuinely align with the principles of hardline nativism.
  - (b) To secure their political positions by appealing to far-right supporters.
  - (c) To address the economic implications of immigration in their countries.
  - (d) To reflect a shift in personal beliefs towards more conservative values.
101. Considering the passage as a whole, what conclusion can be drawn about the author's view on the impact of nativist politics on the traditional political spectrum in European politics?
- (a) Nativist politics are marginalizing traditional political ideologies in Europe.
  - (b) They are causing a significant shift towards more liberal and inclusive policies.
  - (c) Nativist politics have little to no impact on the traditional political spectrum.
  - (d) They are blurring the lines between traditional political divisions in Europe.
102. Based on the passage, what is the most significant underlying issue in the recent political actions of leaders like Rishi Sunak and Emmanuel Macron?
- (a) Their departure from traditional conservative values to align with far-right nativism.
  - (b) The strategic use of anti-immigrant rhetoric to gain support from far-right constituencies.
  - (c) The prioritization of personal political gain over the principles of multiculturalism.
  - (d) The transformation of European politics towards a more centrist, inclusive approach.

**Passage (Q.103-Q.108):** Scientists have for the first time recorded the brain activity of a dying person just 15 minutes before he died and it revealed astounding results. Researchers found "rhythmic brain wave patterns" near the time of death with similarities during dreaming and meditation. They recorded there was an increase in "gamma oscillations" which occurs during dreaming and memory retrieval.

The study was conducted as an 87-year-old patient developed epilepsy. The doctors were performing electroencephalography (EEG) to detect the seizures, however, the patient died due to a heart attack. It allowed scientists to record the activity of a dying human brain for the first time ever. Doctors, who were behind the study, measured 900 seconds of brain activity around the time of death and set a specific focus to investigate what happened in the 30 seconds before and after the heart stopped beating. They said that through generating oscillations involved in memory retrieval, the brain may be playing a last recall of important life events just before we die, similar to the ones reported in near-death experiences.

Brain oscillations are patterns of rhythmic brain activity normally present in living human brains, with different types of oscillations gamma involved in high-cognitive functions. Just before and after the heart stopped working, the doctors saw changes in a specific band of neural oscillations, so-called gamma oscillations, but also in others such as delta, theta, alpha and beta oscillations. The study also found that "brain may remain active and coordinated during and even after the transition to death and may even be programmed to orchestrate the whole ordeal."

The study pointed out that more cases will be investigated. In a hopeful message, the doctors said: "Something we may learn from this research is that although our loved ones have their eyes closed and are ready to leave us to rest, their brains may be replaying some of the nicest moments they experienced in their lives."

103. The primary purpose of the author of the passage is to
- (a) To discuss with the readers the functions of human brain
  - (b) To describe an experiment on brain, bring forth unprecedented results.
  - (c) To share his own experiences on how brain functions in near death scenarios
  - (d) To understand how human brain works when a person dies of Epilepsy.
104. Which of the following strengthens the author's argument?
- (a) The data collected from the brain of the dying person was not a good sample.
  - (b) Similar studies found that brain is the first organ to become passive when person dies of Epilepsy.
  - (c) 900 Seconds of the study of the brain wave patterns is not an enough time to draw a conclusion.
  - (d) It is not possible that the brain experienced increasing gamma oscillations due to Epilepsy.
105. Each of the following is true on the basis of the passage except that
- (a) When Brain experiences decreasing gamma oscillations, it is dreaming or meditating.
  - (b) Brain stores memories of the important life events of a person.
  - (c) A person's brain keeps functioning despite the person's death.
  - (d) When a person dreams or meditate, his brain has increasing gamma oscillations.
106. Which of the following is likely to be true according to the information in the passage?
- I. A person suffering from Epilepsy always experiences gamma oscillations before death.
  - II. The oscillations recorded by scientists 15 minutes before the death of the person hinted towards person dreaming.
  - III. When a person dreams, his brain activity is similar to that recorded from the person 15 minutes before the death.
- (a) Only I and III      (b) Only II and III      (c) Only I and II      (d) All of the above
107. Which of the following is the essence of the passage?
- (a) A study reveals that Brian keeps functioning even after people die.
  - (b) Research suggests that life flashes before our eyes during death.
  - (c) To study brain activity we need understand brain wave patterns.
  - (d) We wish to live nicest moments of our life again when we are close to death.
108. Each of the following can be a good source for the passage except that
- (a) A Monthly magazine
  - (b) A fortnightly Journal
  - (c) A high school biology text book
  - (d) An open blog



**SECTION - E : QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES**

**Directions (Q.109-Q.120):** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

**Directions (Q.109-Q.114):** The students of Class X at Rajendra High School in Mumbai are organizing a fundraising event to support a local charity. They have decided to sell two types of tickets for the event: Adult tickets and Student tickets. The cost of an adult ticket is ₹500, while the cost of a student ticket is ₹300. The class advisor, Mrs. Kapoor, has set a goal to raise at least ₹1,50,000 from ticket sales to contribute to the charity. If the target is met, the class will receive a matching donation from a local business. So far, the students have sold 120 Adult tickets and 200 Student tickets. Additionally, the students have also planned to organize a bake sale during the event. They estimate that they can raise an average of ₹25 for every adult ticket sold and ₹15 for every Student ticket sold through the bake sale.

109. Determine the overall revenue specifically derived from the purchase of adult tickets, while excluding any contributions from the bake sale.  
(a) ₹50,000                      (b) ₹60,000                      (c) ₹75,000                      (d) ₹80,000
110. Find the total revenue from the bake sale if the estimates hold true.  
(a) ₹4,500                      (b) ₹6,000                      (c) ₹8,000                      (d) ₹10,000
111. Determine the ratio of revenue generated exclusively from student ticket sales to revenue generated exclusively from adult ticket sales, excluding any revenue from the bake sale.  
(a) 1:1                      (b) 1:2                      (c) 2: 3                      (d) 3: 2
112. How much more money do the students need to meet their fundraising goal after considering the revenue from ticket sales and the bake sale?  
(a) ₹24,000                      (b) ₹36,000                      (c) ₹50,000                      (d) ₹76,000
113. Determine the total revenue generated from both ticket sales and the bake sale.  
(a) ₹120,000                      (b) ₹126,000                      (c) ₹130,000                      (d) ₹140,000
114. The total revenue from the bake sale for adult ticket holders is how much more or less than the revenue from the bake sale for student ticket holders?  
(a) 0                      (b) ₹140                      (c) ₹300                      (d) ₹360

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

A group of friends is working together to set up a lively community garden with three rectangular plots for different veggies. Plot A, 10 meters long and 8 meters wide, will be home to Carrots and Radishes, with 15 plants per square meter. Plot B, sized 12 meters by 6 meters, is for Tomatoes and Bell Peppers, with 20 plants per square meter. Lastly, Plot C, 15 meters long and 10 meters wide, is dedicated to Spinach and Lettuce, hosting 18 plants per square meter. These plots are all set to bring a variety of fresh vegetables to the community.

115. If each vegetable plant yields 5 vegetables, how many vegetables can Plot A potentially yield?  
(a) 2500                      (b) 4000                      (c) 5000                      (d) 6000
116. What is the total number of plants in Plot C?  
(a) 1800                      (b) 2200                      (c) 2500                      (d) 2700

117. Considering a 10% loss due to unfavourable weather conditions, what is the adjusted total number of plants Plot A can potentially accommodate?  
(a) 1080                      (b) 1100                      (c) 1170                      (d) 1190
118. If the planting density in Plot B is increased to 25 plants per square meter, what is the new total number of plants that can be grown?  
(a) 720                      (b) 1800                      (c) 900                      (d) 1000
119. What is the ratio between the total number of plants in Plot B and the total number of plants in Plot A, respectively?  
(a) 7 : 8                      (b) 6 : 5                      (c) 8 : 5                      (d) 4 : 3
120. What is the combined average number of plants in Plot A, Plot B, and Plot C?  
(a) 1640                      (b) 1590                      (c) 1780                      (d) 2100

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## MOCK COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST 2024-25



### MOCK CLAT 10

## ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS

### SECTION-A : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

- (a) Option (a) is the correct answer because the passage states about the egalitarian status of women in the field of education, war and household as well as other activities. This got corrupted and subdued after there was foreign invasion in the form of Islamic and Christian mythologies. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage mentions the involvement of women in varied fields apart from education and household. It mentions their participation in wars as well. Therefore, combat exclusion is not supported by the passage. Option (c) is incorrect because the main point of the passage is regarding the contribution of women in varied fields apart from education and household. There was preference for sons for combat purposes but daughters were equally valued and accepted in the Vedic age. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage mentions varied fields in which women participated and contributed apart from education and household. The passage does not confine the contribution of women to just the fields of education and household only. This was subdued after the foreign invasion.
- (d) Option (d) is the correct answer because as per the passage, foreign invasion in the form of Islam and Christian usurpation led to the subduing of women and their egalitarian status in the society. There was no upliftment of women through foreign invasion. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage mentions that sculptures show the presence of women's respectable status in the society. Sculptures are statues usually made from stone or such material.

- Option (b) is incorrect because the passage mentions the status of a wife to be that of equal partner and better half. This indicates equal status to women who got married in the Vedic age. Option (c) is incorrect because the mention of three female deities shows that women were regarded with high esteem in the Vedic age.
- (a) Option (a) is the correct answer because "perspicacity" means intelligence and sharpness which also indicates astuteness. Option (b) is incorrect because maladroitness indicates inelegance and awkwardness. This cannot be the meaning of the word indicating intelligence. Option (c) is incorrect because gaucheness indicates tactlessness and uncouthness. This cannot indicate intelligence and sharpness. Option (d) is incorrect because "ineptitude" indicates incompetence and unskillful which cannot be a meaning of the term indicating "intelligence".
  - (a) Option (a) is the correct answer because the passage is stating about women in the Vedic age and their status of equal contributors in varied fields of war, education and household. Option (b) is incorrect because melancholy indicates sadness while there was much positivity in the treatment and existence of women in the Vedic age. Option (c) is incorrect because daughters were not preferred slightly over the sons due to the latter's use in combat. But daughters were accepted and excelled in education, household and debating. Daughters were not second preferences in everything, only in combat. Option



- (d) is incorrect because the passage states about equality in the household. It does not state about equality in remuneration or salary.
5. (d) Option (d) is the correct answer because as per the passage, the glorious status of women in the Vedic age was influenced by the lowly status of women in the Islamic and Christian faiths. The usurpation and impact of foreign faiths was the major reason for the decline of the status of women in the post-Vedic society. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage does not mention the prevalence of early marriages. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage mentions the performing of the upanayana for girls in the Vedic age but it does not state about the stopping or cessation of the practice. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage does not state about scientific methods of female feticide.
6. (c) Option (c) is the correct answer because the passage mentions "Saraswati" to be the best of rivers which make her a deity as well as a natural resource. Option (a) is wrong because goddess Durga is not mentioned in terms of any natural resource in the passage. Option (b) is incorrect because she is mentioned in the form of the goddess of freedom. Option (d) is incorrect because Sulabha Maitreyi was a great scholar of the Vedas in ancient India. She is not mentioned in the form of any natural resource.
7. (a) Option (a) is the correct answer because the passage states the therapeutic qualities of honey, along with its wound healing properties. There are many other anti-bacterial and anti-inflammatory properties etc. present in honey. Option (b) is incorrect because the wound healing property of honey is due to certain enzymes and properties present in it like flavonoids, high viscosity etc. Option (c) is incorrect because honey's fattening property is not described or discussed in the passage. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage mentions the healing properties of honey obtained from natural sources like the nectar of flowers.
8. (a) Option (a) is the correct answer because "augments" indicates enhancement or increase in something. In the context of the passage, this indicates an increase in the capacity of the body to heal the wound. Option (b) is incorrect because "neutralizes" indicates making something ineffective. Option (c) is incorrect because "attenuates" indicates weakening or reducing. Option (d) is incorrect because "mitigates" indicates lessening or alleviating.
9. (d) Option (d) is the correct answer because the passage states that "honey is applied in the treatment of gastric ulcers, recurrent canine dermatitis, arthritis, diarrhea, tumors, and ulcers in diabetic patients." This indicates that it can be used by diabetic patients as well. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage mentions that the composition of honey varies by the geographical region that it the nectar is extracted from by the bees. Option (b) is incorrect because the

- healing property of honey is due to enzymes like the flavonoids etc., and not due to its sweet nature. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage mentions that viscous nature of honey makes a barrier between the wound and outside germs like bacteria which expedites the healing process.
10. (a) Option (a) is the correct answer because the passage mentions that the diseases listed are as follows: "It can be applied in the treatment of conditions like gastric ulcers, and diseases like recurrent canine dermatitis, arthritis, diarrhea, tumors etc.; it can also be used for external purposes like skin disinfection and wound healing." Here, the healing of wounds is not a disease; it is an injury which can be cured by honey. Wound is not a disease; it is an injury on the external part of the body. Honey is effective for wound-healing but wound is not a disease; it is an injury. Therefore, the answer will be "healing of wounds". Option (b), (c) and (d) are incorrect because all of these three have been listed in the category of diseases which are treated by honey. Only wound-healing is not included in the category of diseases; it is an external condition for which honey has been found to be effective.
11. (a) Option (a) is the correct answer. The passage mentions that honey is made from the nectar of flowers sucked and collected by honeybees and is composed mostly of glucose and fructose. However, it also contains vitamins, minerals, amino acids, enzymes, organic acids, and other compounds taken from the honeybee's stomach. One can conclude that Bees significantly contribute the medicinal properties to honey. Option (b) is incorrect because the preservation capability of honey is due to its viscous nature as it forms a barrier between bacteria and the concerned surface. Option (c) is incorrect because honey has been stated to be applied externally for wound healing even by diabetics in the passage. Also, a high pH value is not stated in the passage. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage mentions that honey contains flavonoids which annihilate free radicals. There is no mention of supplements in the passage, only natural honey.
12. (d) Option (d) is the correct answer because the passage states that the amino acids in honey help improve skin quality. This indicates that there are amino acids present in honey. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage states flowers to be the suppliers of nectar which is the base ingredient of honey. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage mentions external conditions like wound healing to be cured by honey as well as internal diseases like arthritis and diarrhea. Option (c) is incorrect because the viscous nature of honey makes a thick surface through which bacteria cannot penetrate. This is the reason honey helps in wound healing.
13. (c) Option (c) is the correct answer because the passage states the ancient origin of Mallakhamb as a traditional Indian sport. It is states the types of



- mallakhamb and the health benefits associated with playing this sport for the human body. Option (a) is incorrect because the sport was revived during the Maratha rule; it originated in ancient times, in the Chalukya age in the twelfth century. Option (b) is incorrect because the sport was not devised in the Gupta age. Option (d) is incorrect because the revival of the sport happened in the Maratha times and it has been played since the revival in the contemporary age.
14. (a) Option (a) is the correct answer because "intricacies" means complexities or convolutions. It means something which is not simple. Options (b), (c) and (d) are incorrect because simplicities, austerities and somberness indicate the presence of uncomplicated nature of something and its serious nature. It does not mean something which is complicated, which is indicated by "intricacies".
15. (d) Option (d) is the correct answer because as per the passage, "the Mallakhamb sport affects the spinal cord most, which develops energy and increases longevity, and is the only exercise in which all big and small organs of the body are active." Here, spinal cord is the major part of the nervous system. Option (a) is incorrect because all small and big organs are activated by the traditional sport. There is no confinement to just vital organs. Option (b) is incorrect because it strengthens stomach, arms and other parts of the human body as well. Option (c) is incorrect all the organs regardless of size are activated by the traditional sport. The superfluous or non-vital organs are not left out.
16. (c) Option (c) is the correct answer because the passage states about a sport which has traditional roots for the Indian terrain but there are competitions at national level in modern times. Therefore, tradition has survived in modern times in the form of the sport "Mallakhamb". Option (a) is incorrect because the invention of the sport is stated to be of Chalukyas, not Marathas. It was revived in the Maratha age. Option (b) is incorrect because the sport is not just confined to the royalty; it is for everyone as there are national competitions held in India at present, according to the passage. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage is not stating about global or international competitions of the Indian traditional sport. It states about the traditional regal roots of the sport and then national competitions being held in India in the contemporary age.
17. (a) Option (a) is the correct answer because the passage mentions that "It is this consummate grace, this agility, dexterity and suppleness of body, combined with quick reflexes, muscle coordination and sense of timing, that single out this game as special." This makes the immaculate grace with litheness (suppleness) as the correct answer. Option (b) is incorrect because the tree wood is not stated to be rare; it is of a hard tree which must be met. Option (c) is incorrect because such benefit has not been stated to make the sport special. Option (d) is incorrect because the variants or types increase the variability of the sport, but does not make it special, as per the passage.
18. (a) Option (a) is the correct because the passage states that "the Mallakhamb sport affects the spinal cord most, which develops energy and increases longevity." This makes the spinal cord to be the most affected by the traditional sport of mallakhamb. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage mentions all small as well as large organs to be affected by the traditional sport. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage does not mention specifically the muscles in the stomach. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage mentions the spinal cord and all kinds of organs, but not about muscles in the back.
19. (a) Option (a) is the correct answer because it encapsulates the entire gist of the passage, especially the seven habits that the author introduces to the reader to enhance their quality of lives. The purpose of the author is to introduce to the world, the Japanese habits that when inculcated may change how a person perceives the surroundings, while contributing to the environment and the society. Option (b) is incorrect because the habits being followed in Japan lead to better quality of life, not economic benefits. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage does not mention ancient religious roots of these habits scripted in a literature. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage mentions these habits bettering the quality of life of people; if quality of life is good then humans will not be wretched or feel worthless.
20. (d) Option (d) is the correct answer because as per the passage, the habit of Omiyage states that when a person visits some religious shrine, they should bring back some gifts or memento from the place. It is considered rude to come back from any place without bringing local religious bearings as gifts. Option (a) is incorrect because the habit of Kaizen is about making small continual changes (despite small) than big changes. Option (b) is incorrect because the concept of Wabi-sabi indicates embracing imperfections and recognizing beauty in everything. Option (c) is incorrect because the concept of Shinrin-yoku states about forest or nature bathing to reduce stress and improve well-being.
21. (c) Option (c) is the correct answer because as per the passage, forest bathing or sitting twenty minutes in a park is supposed to reduce stress. If the office worker suffering stress thwarts the visit to the forest then it would be contradictory to the author's point about benefits of forest bathing or soaking in the forest. Option (a) is incorrect because getting a local thing as a gift from a place visited is endorsed by the author. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage states about the habit of conservation of natural resources to save environment. Option (d) is



incorrect because the passage mentions about small continual steps being taken by Japanese persons for self-improvement.

22. (c) Option (c) is the correct answer because the passage mentions that sitting in the right posture is a good habit followed by the Japanese. This would be done by a Japanese kid. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage states about small continual changes to be preferred over drastic changes. Option (b) is incorrect because disproportionate and negligent attitude towards resources is contradictory to the *Mottainai* habit. Option (d) is incorrect because this is an aspect of Wabi-Sabi aspect of Japanese habits; but instead of deprecating or criticizing the ordinary aspects of life, the Japanese appreciate ordinary aspects of life.
23. (b) Option (b) is the correct answer because the passage does not endorse about sleeping habits. Option (a) is incorrect because sitting with the correct posture is the first habit which improves quality of life of persons. Option (c) is incorrect because conserving resources is also a habit in the form of *Mottainai* which has been stated in the passage. Option (d) is incorrect because appreciating hidden beauty has been endorsed by the author in the habit of Wabi-Sabi.
24. (b) Option (b) is the correct answer because this Japanese habit means getting rid of stress by absorbing the atmosphere of the forest. It simply means to destress oneself by being close to the nature. Option (a) is incorrect because the practice does not require the use of water to bathe. It is a practice of soaking in the atmosphere and the vibe of the forest. It is one way of absorbing the energies of the natural surroundings, either by being in the forest or any garden. Option (c) is incorrect because there is no actual bathing required in this Japanese habit: it has to be soaking in the atmosphere of the forest. Option (d) is incorrect because bathing in the holy river is not the part of the practice/habit; it entails soaking in the atmosphere of the forest.

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

25. (d) The Global Gender Gap Index measures the progress made towards gender parity in four important areas: political empowerment, health and survival, educational attainment, and economic participation and opportunity. World Economic Forum (WEF) will take into account the participation of women at panchayat level to rank countries in its future Global Gender Gap reports, which will better India's position at the global level.
26. (b) Through the One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Amendment, the Bill aims to provide one-third of the total seats in the Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies for women. The Bill introduces Article 332A, which stipulates that seats for women must be

reserved in each state's Legislative Assembly. For a period of 15 years, the reservation will be available. According to a law passed by Parliament, seats designated for women would be rotated following each delimitation. The Union Territory of Delhi is given special status under Article 239AA of the constitution in terms of how its legislative and administrative functioning

The bill added that the legislation enacted by parliament shall apply to the National Capital Territory of Delhi by amending Article 239AA(2)(b) in this manner.

27. (a) India improved significantly in the rankings, moving up from 135th (in 2022) to 127th (out of 146 countries) in the report's 2023 edition. With a gender gap score of 91.2%, Iceland has continued to hold the title of most gender-equal nation for the 14th year in a row.  
 It is the only nation whose gender disparity has been reduced by more than 90%. Iceland is joined in the top five rankings by three further Nordic nations: Norway (87.9%), Finland (86.3%), and Sweden (81.5%), underscoring the region's steadfast commitment to gender equality.
28. (d) The Forum's activities are managed by its executive leadership. Led by Founder and Executive Chairman Professor Klaus Schwab, the leadership and staff of the Forum comprise exceptional individuals from all walks of life and over 60 nationalities. This global depth and experience ensures our ability to fully support our global membership and their engagement on global issues.
29. (a) The 18th Edition of the Global Risks Report 2023, released by the globe Economic Forum (WEF), calls for the globe to be ready for "Natural disasters and extreme weather events" during the next two years. The WEF paper, Cooperation in a Fragmented World, has been made public ahead of its annual Davos 2023 Meeting. The two greatest threats to the globe in the coming ten years are "failure to mitigate climate change" and "failure of climate change adaptation," which are followed by "natural disasters and extreme weather events" and "biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse."
30. (b) Switzerland  
 The World Economic Forum (WEF) is an international non-governmental organization for public - private sector collaboration based in Cologny, Canton of Geneva, Switzerland. It was founded on 24 January 1971 by German engineer Klaus Schwab.
31. (a) India has abstained from the U.N. Economic and Social Council on a draft resolution to oust Iran from its principal global intergovernmental body (Commission on the Status of Women) dedicated to the promotion of gender equality and women empowerment.
32. (d) The main bodies of the United Nations are the General Assembly, the Security Council, the



Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and the UN Secretariat. All were established under the UN Charter when the Organization was founded in 1945.

33. (d) Some of the Important Bodies under the Purview of ECOSOC are International Labour Organization (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Health Organization (WHO), Bretton Woods Twins (World Bank Group and International Monetary Fund), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Apart from these, there are various Functional and Regional Commissions, Standing Committees, and Ad Hoc and Expert Bodies as well.

34. (c) UN Economic and Social Council Established by the UN Charter in 1945, it is the principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on economic, social and environmental issues, as well as implementation of internationally agreed development goals. It has 54 members, elected by the UN General Assembly for overlapping three-year terms. It is the UN's central platform for reflection, debate and innovative thinking on sustainable development. Each year, ECOSOC structures its work around an annual theme of global importance to sustainable development. It coordinates the work of the 14 UN specialized agencies, ten functional commissions and five regional commissions, receives reports from nine UN funds and programmes and issues policy recommendations to the UN system and to member states.

35. (c) António Guterres is a Portuguese politician and diplomat. Since 2017, he has served as secretary-general of the United Nations, the ninth person to hold this title. A member of the Portuguese Socialist Party, Guterres served as prime minister of Portugal from 1995 to 2002.

36. (c) The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) is the body of 18 independent experts that monitors implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights by its State parties. The United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) is a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

37. (a) The 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment to Sri Lanka's constitution was made after the signing of the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord between Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and President J R Jayewardene, on July 29, 1987, in Colombo. Under the 1978 constitution, Sri Lanka had a unitary government, with all powers in the hands of the Centre.

38. (a) Ranil Sriyan Wickremesinghe is a Sri Lankan politician who is the 9<sup>th</sup> and current president of Sri Lanka. He also holds several ministerial positions,

including the Minister of Finance, Minister of Defence, Minister of Technology, and Minister of Women, Child Affairs, and Social Empowerment.

39. (c) The procedure for the amendment of the Constitution is laid down in Article 368 which says that an amendment of the Constitution can be initiated only by the introduction of a bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament (Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha) and not in the state legislatures.

40. (a) The LTTE was established in 1976 by Velupillai Prabhakaran as the successor to an organization he had formed earlier in the 1970s. The LTTE grew to become one of the world's most sophisticated and tightly organized insurgent groups. During the 1970s the organization carried out a number of guerrilla attacks.

41. (b) Mitra Shakti Exercise is a bilateral joint military exercise between the armies of India and Sri Lanka. It is one of the important joint military exercises that India conducts with other nations. SLINEX (Sri Lanka India Naval Exercise) is a series of naval exercises between the Indian Navy and the Sri Lanka Navy.

42. (b) Sirimavo Bandaranaike was the first woman Prime Minister of any country of the world she became the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka in 1960.

43. (d) The Great Nicobar Island (GNI) Project is a mega project to be implemented at the southern end of the Andaman and Nicobar islands. The project includes an international container transshipment terminal, a greenfield international airport, township development, and a 450 MVA gas and solar based power plant over an extent of 16,610 hectares in the island. The project has faced several criticism citing concerns regarding its adverse impact on the rich biodiversity of the area and damage to the habitats of endangered species. The project area is part of Coastal Regulation Zones-IA and IB, and the Galathea bay which is a nesting ground for birds. Also, turtle nesting sites, dolphins and other species will be harmed by dredging.

44. (c) Port Blair is the capital of the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. It is located on the east coast of the South Andaman Island. Port Blair is the gateway to the pristine islands. Port Blair is also an Island town offering water based activities like snorkeling, scuba diving, sea-cruises, and glimpses of the history and culture of the region. The Aberdeen Bazaar forms the centre of the town. Most of the restaurants and hotels are around this area. The main bus station is just west of the bazaar and the Airport 4 Kms. to the south west. The main passenger dock for ferries-the Phoenix Bay Jetty is 1 Km. to the North West.

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Admiral Joshi has served in a variety of command, staff and instructional appointments. His commands at sea include guided missile corvette INS Kuthar, guided missile destroyer INS Ranvir and the aircraft carrier INS Viraat, during which he was awarded Nausena Medal, Vishist Seva Medal and Yudh Seva Medal respectively.

The project has faced several criticism citing concerns regarding its adverse impact on the rich biodiversity of the area and damage to the habitats of endangered species. The project area is part of Coastal Regulation Zones-IA and IB, and the Galathea bay which is a nesting ground for birds. Also, turtle nesting sites, dolphins and other species will be harmed by dredging.

47. (b) The National Green Tribunal, established in 2010, as per the National Green Tribunal Act is a specialised judicial body equipped with expertise solely for the purpose of adjudicating environmental cases in the country. Recognising that most environment cases involve multi-disciplinary issues which are better addressed in a specialised forum, the Tribunal was setup as per recommendations of the Supreme Court, Law Commission and India's international law obligations to develop national laws on environment and implement them effectively. The Tribunal has a presence in five zones- North, Central, East, South and West. The Principal Bench is situated in the North Zone, headquartered in Delhi. The Central zone bench is situated in Bhopal, East zone in Kolkata, South zone in Chennai and West zone in Pune. The Tribunal is headed by the Chairperson who sits in the Principal Bench and has at least ten but not more than twenty judicial members and at least ten but not more than twenty expert members.

48. (d) The Andaman and Nicobar is a union territory of India which is divided into three districts namely, South Andaman, North and Middle Andaman, and the Nicobar District. The capital of South Andaman district is Port Blair, North and Middle Andaman

district is Mayabunder and the Nicobar district is Car Nicobar Island.

49. (d) Bhanu Athaiya: Bhanu Athaiya is the first person from India to win an Oscar. She won an Oscar in the Best Costume Design Category for the 1982 historical film Gandhi. Satyajit Ray: In 1992 Satyajit Ray received the honorary Oscar award in recognition of his exceptional skill in the field of filmmaking. Resul Pookutty : His work on Slumdog Millionaire earned him the Academy Award in 2009 for Best Sound Mixing. A R Rahman and Gulzar : In 2009 The song "Jai Ho," written by Rahman and Gulzar, won the Best Original Song Oscar for the film Slumdog Millionaire. he also received a second Oscar for Danny Boyle's Slumdog Millionaire's as Best Original Score "Jai Ho", composed by AR Rahman and penned by Gulzar, is the first Hindi song to win an Academy Award.
50. (a) The Academy Awards, better known as the Oscars, are given annually by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences (AMPAS), as a recognition of excellence in cinematic achievements. SS Rajamouli's RRR became the first Indian feature film to win an Oscar. The film's 'Naatu Naatu' soundtrack by MM Keeravani was awarded the Best Original Song Award The song was composed by MM Keeravaani and penned by Chandrabose. Directed by Kartiki Gonsalves, Indian documentary The Elephant Whisperers emerged as the winner in the Best Documentary Short category The film also highlights the stunning beauty of Tamil Nadu's Mudumalai National Park and gives a peek into the lives of the Kattunayakan, an indigenous community that inhabits parts of South India. It also became the first Indian production that has won an Academy Award for the Documentary Short category.
51. (c) The Oscar Awards or Academy awards are presented for artistic talent and technical excellence in the International film industry. Presented by The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, it is the most prestigious honour in the entertainment industry. It was awarded for the first time on May 16, 1929. The name of the trophy is known as the Academy Award of Merit.
52. (c) The person who has triumphed more times at the Oscars than anyone else in history is Walt Disney. America's most iconic filmmaker racked up a whopping 26 Oscars, four of which were honorary awards, and he also holds the record for the most nominations on record - 59. Actress Katharine Hepburn holds the record for the most Oscars for acting, having won four Academy Awards across her career and earned a total of 12 nominations. Hepburn won Oscars in the best actress category for her performances in the films Morning Glory (1933), Guess Who's Coming to Dinner (1967), The Lion in Winter (1968) and On Golden Pond (1981). The person with the most nominations for acting is



Meryl Streep, who has received 21 nods over the course of her career. She has won three times for Kramer vs. Kramer (1979), Sophie's Choice (1982) and The Iron Lady (2011). John Ford won none of his four Oscars for his famous Westerns. Instead, he holds the Best Director record for The Informer (1935), The Grapes of Wrath (1940), How Green Was My Valley (1941) and The Quiet Man (1952).

### SECTION - C: LEGAL REASONING

53. (d) Option D is the correct answer because as per the passage, there are multiple parameters which an establishment needs to fulfill in order to obtain registration, including providing for minimum space requirements, and submitting an application to the respective State Animal Welfare Board in the specified printed format, etc. In this factual situation, the shop had very dingy conditions and the pets are cramped together which defeats the minimum space requirements for the pets. Option A is incorrect because there needs to be two certificates compulsorily obtained: one from State Animal Welfare Board and the other from the shops and Establishment Act. Here, since the minimum space requirements are not met therefore the certificate from the Board will not be given. Option B is incorrect because the application was in the form taken from the Board office which will be the prescribed format as it is an official form. Option C is incorrect because the minimum space requirements are not being met in accordance with the passage.
54. (d) Option D is the correct answer because as per the passage, if an industry player wants to set up a pet shop, regardless of the nature, they would need to obtain a certificate of registration from the respective State Animal Welfare Board and comply with the provisions of the Pet Shop Rules. In this factual situation, Priya obtained the certificate of registration from the Central Animal Welfare Board. This was the wrong authority. There needs to be certificate obtained from the State Board. Option A is incorrect because her certificate was not from the State Board which is the requirement under the Rules. Option B is incorrect because such veterinary Council registration is needed for veterinary practice, not for pet shops or business. Option C is incorrect because the certificate must have been taken from the State Board, not central board.
55. (d) Option D is the correct answer because the passage states that to engage in veterinary practice, an establishment is required to submit an application to the State Veterinary Council and obtain the relevant certificate of registration under the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984. In this factual situation, the certificate was obtained from the Indian Medical Council. It should have been obtained from the State Veterinary Council Act

1984. Option A is incorrect because the Pet Rules are regarding pet shops, not veterinary practice. Option B is incorrect because the requirements to be met must be of Indian Veterinary Council Act 1984, not Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. Option C is incorrect because the registration should be from the State veterinary Council, not Indian Medical Council.

56. (d) Option D is the correct answer because as per the passage, there are multiple parameters which an establishment needs to fulfill in order to obtain registration, including providing for minimum space requirements, and submitting an application to the respective State Animal Welfare Board in the specified printed format, etc. under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Pet Shop) Rules, 2018. In this factual situation, the application to the State Board was made in a handwritten format. It should have been made in the printed format provided by the official format by the Board. Option A is incorrect because there needs to be two certificates taken according to the passage; there is no superior authority. Both certificates are equally necessary. Option B is incorrect because the passage mentions that pet shops typically also act as retail outlets for pet food, pet products and pet care services as well. This includes accessories' shop for pets within its ambit. Option C is incorrect because he did not meet the Pet Rules' requirement about the printed format application; his application was handwritten.
57. (d) Option D is the correct answer because the passage mentions that commercial establishment includes inter alia (among other things), any premises where any business, trade or profession are carried out or undertaken. It includes pet shops as well. There is no exclusion based on sale of live animals. Option A is incorrect because the passage mentions that pet Rules state that there should be registration certificate obtained if anything is sold in a shop related to pets, regardless of the nature of the commodity sold. Option B is incorrect because the passage mentions that respective states have their own State Animal Welfare Board. Option C is incorrect because the passage mentions that the Veterinary Act recognizes certain institutes and if there is no degree obtained from those institutes then registration certificate can be refused by the State veterinary Board.
58. (a) Option (b) is incorrect as the capacity of the restaurant is only 25 people they come under the exception of section 4 but they are to create a separate room for smokers as per the directions under section 2 of the Act, according to the third and fourth lines of the passage, (c) is incorrect as according to the fourth line of the passage there is clear violation of section 2 (e) of the Act, (d) is incorrect as yes according to the third line of the passage they are under the exception of smoking in public places but according to the fourth line of the



passage they have violated section 2 (e) of the Act by not creating a separate room for smokers. Hence (a) is correct as per the fourth line of the passage which states that section 2(c) gives clear directions that smokers should not be exposed to non-smokers.

59. (c) Option (a) is partially correct as per the third line of the passage they are over the seating capacity but also according to the fourth line of the passage they are also in violation of section 2 (e), (b) is partially correct as according to the fourth line of the passage they have failed to follow the said directions but along with that as per the third line of the passage they are also in violation of section 4 of the act, (d) is incorrect as according to third line of the passage there an exception to this said rule. Hence (c) is correct as the capacity of the restaurant exceed the exception limit under section 4 and also, they fail to abide by the directions under section 2(e) as laid down in the third and fourth lines of the passage.
60. (a) Option (b) is incorrect as it cannot be inferred but according to the last few lines of the passage it has been clearly stated that advertisement of these products have been prohibited under the Act, (c) is incorrect as it cannot be inferred whether this is an on pack advertisement or not from the facts, (d) is incorrect as according to the second last line of the passage which states "The COTPA Act prohibits advertisements directly or indirectly promoting such products." Hence (a) is correct as per the last few lines of the passage which states "Another important area under this Act pertains to the advertisement of cigarettes and tobacco products. The COTPA Act prohibits advertisements directly or indirectly promoting such products"
61. (d) Option (a) is incorrect as per the last line of the act states that advertisements of cigars is excluded from the purview of the Act, (b) is incorrect as per the passage which states that advertisements of cigar, bheedi and cheroot are excluded from the Act, in its last line. (c) is incorrect as even if the type of advertisement would not have been 'in pack' it does not come under the purview of the Act as advertisements of Cigars is not regulated under the COTPA, which has been stated in the last line of the passage. Hence (d) is correct as per the last lines of the passage which state "However, it does not ban 'in pack', 'on pack' or 'point of sale' advertisements and excludes Beedi, Cigar and Cheroot".
62. (d) Option (a), (b) and (c) are partially correct. Hence, option (d) is correct as it includes all of the options above. It has been clearly given in the last line of the passage which states, "However, it does not ban 'in pack', 'on pack' or 'point of sale' advertisements and excludes Beedi, Cigar and Cheroot".
63. (d) Option (a), (b), (c) are incorrect as it has been stated in the passage "the Himachal Pradesh Freedom of Religion Act 2019 mandates 30 days prior notice". Hence (d) is the only correct option that can be deduced from the passage.

64. (b) (a) is incorrect as yes it allows women to raise their voices against this unfair practice but most importantly it allows women to choose who they wish to marry with being subjected to restrictions, (c) is incorrect as it does not violate the personal liberty of women by protects them by offering them help getting out of a forced conversion through marriage, (d) is incorrect the law passed in no way prohibits interfaith marriage, but protects those women who are subjected to conversion without their consent. Hence (b) is correct as the law passed by this country safeguards women's personal liberty by offering them protection from forced conversions and according to the second line of the passage it cannot be said the law is bestowing unchecked powers over the authorities.
65. (a) Option (b) is incorrect as the law according to second line of the passage this law gives immense powers to the government which in turn violates the personal liberty of the citizens, (c) is incorrect as the law does not intent to protect the women but instead takes away their choice of choosing a partner and religion, (d) is incorrect as the law put a restriction on its citizens and takes away their choices of who they would like to marry and whether they would want to change their religion. Hence (a) is correct as according to the second line of the passage this law takes away the personal liberty of people by restricting who they can marry and what religion they can adopt.
66. (b) Option (a) is partially correct as the law seeks to ban child marriage and protect the liberty of kids by allowing them to choose a spouse when they are adults and capable of understanding these things, (c) is incorrect as girls and boys under the age of 21 years old don't have the required knowledge and experience in life to choose their spouse, to prevent them from being exploited at the hands of their parents this law has been passes, (d) is incorrect as it does not violate the personal liberty of the kids as they are allowed to choose whoever they wish to marry once they attain adulthood at 21 years of age. Hence (b) is correct as it does not infringe on the children's personal liberty because they are free to marry whoever they want after they reach adulthood at the age of 21.
67. (a) Option (b) is incorrect as it restricts the choices of the people to choose who they would wish to marry and what religion they would like to follow, (c) is incorrect as it cannot be inferred from the passage, (d) is incorrect as it cannot be inferred from the passage and the facts. Hence (a) is correct as this law give arbitrary powers to the authority to violate the personal liberty of the people by not allowing them to choose their partners and their religion.
68. (c) The correct answer option is C because the offence of adultery and the claim against it can only be brought if the spouse is in a relationship outside of the marriage, and here, she can bring it for the



relationship with the secretary and not for the previous ones, because he was not married to her in the course of the previous relationships.

Option A is not the correct answer option because she cannot be called out for being ignorant or never calling Z out when they were dating. Moreover, the question is not asking us to put the blame on X, and we are only being asked to determine whether the divorce can be granted or not on the grounds of adultery.

Option B is not the correct answer option because even though the secretary consented to it, it was still adultery on the part of Z. And because of that, X can ask for a divorce.

Option D is not the correct answer option because even though he was always a womanizer, X can very well file for divorce on the grounds of adultery, and even though he had been like this, that does not exempt him from being adulterous, and cannot be let go.

69. (b) The correct answer option is B because the rationale under section 497 is that the person alleging adultery on the other person has to be married to the person; here, M and N were merely deciding to get married and were not actually married. Hence it cannot be a charge of adultery.

Option A is not the correct answer option because, again, even if he was having an affair with someone other than N, he was not married to N, and so the basic ground of adultery falls here.

Option C is not the correct answer option because Carla was not the one married, and hence cannot be liable for adultery since it is a ground for divorce only for married couples.

Option D is not the correct answer option because live-in relationships are considered to be like a marriage, it has not been given in the passage and hence, he will not be held guilty because he was not married.

70. (b) The correct answer option is B because here, we do not know if there was cruelty or desertion on the part of Jay targeted towards Rita. Therefore, it cannot be determined because passage does not talk about cruelty or desertion as a ground for divorce.

Option A is not the correct answer option because this is merely an emotionally charged statement; adultery does not see these grounds while taking divorce into consideration, hence saying that the child was young and needed a father is a vague answer.

Option C is not the correct answer option because it cannot be inferred from the facts that Jay had been cruel to her or not; moreover, we will not choose this option because it is not in line with the reasoning of the passage.

Option D is not the correct answer option because following the same line of reasoning as option C, and we will not go into other legal entities while

choosing the options, especially when the passage does not speak anything about them.

71. (a) The correct answer option is A because clearly, Marla indulged in sexual intercourse with another man outside of her marriage, and hence it is adultery as per section 497 and can be used as a ground for divorce.

Option B is not the correct answer option because there is nothing like that saying only a woman can file for divorce under adultery. The passage clearly mentions that the husband can file for divorce from his adulterous wife, so this is an erroneous option.

Option C is not the correct answer option because even though it might seem that he broke his own marriage by being absent for most of the time, however, that is not what we look for while dealing with divorce cases on adulterous grounds. Hence, this is an inappropriate option.

Option D is not the correct answer option because, again, we do not have to choose emotionally vague answers. Even if their marriage had already fallen apart, and was mere namesake, still, Narayan can get divorced on the grounds of adultery.

72. (c) The correct answer option is C because here, that was not a case of adultery on Maria's part. The passage mentions that for adultery, there has to be consensual sexual intercourse, and here as the mention of the fact, Maria did not consent to the intercourse; she was inebriated and sleeping when Rohan took her advantage. Hence it is not an adulterous relationship.

Option A is not the correct answer option because we are not being asked to guide Maria through the legal options she can take; we are only being asked about whether her husband can seek divorce by alleging that Maria was in an adulterous relationship.

Option B is not the correct answer option because, again, going on the line of the same reasoning as option A, we are not being asked what steps Maria should take or if Rohan should be held liable; we are only being asked about whether her husband can seek divorce by alleging that Maria was in an adulterous relationship.

Option D is not the correct answer option because it is again spewing illogical and non-legal arguments; there is no question about if she should stay with her because they were married, rather we only have to say and choose an option that explains if he can get a divorce on the ground of adultery.

73. (b) The correct answer option is B because, as the passage mentions, Under Section 32(d) of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936, a person can file an application for divorce if the defendant, after the marriage has committed the offence of adultery, fornication, bigamy, rape or an unnatural offence. However, this ground of divorce is available only when the other spouse files the application within two years of discovery of the fact, and as it is



conspicuous from the passage that the time limit had passed for the same, hence she cannot use adultery as a ground for divorce.

Option A is not the correct answer option because it is not a legally valid argument to make by contending she had already suffered a lot because of the adultery committed by her husband; she cannot get a divorce on those grounds because the time limit prescribed had gone by.

Option C is not the correct answer option because even though it is clear that she was in a coma and could not possibly have filed an application contesting adultery against her husband, we still only have to stick to the passage and answer accordingly.

Option D is not the correct answer option because it is not logical to blame her for being in a coma and not being able to file an application, contesting adultery against her husband. Still, we only have to stick to the passage and answer accordingly.

74. (a) The correct answer option is A because the passage mentions that one of the exceptions under section 28 is that if the parties decide that they will take all their disputes to arbitration, they can do so and that it would not be void, and so, this is the correct answer option.

Option B is not the correct answer option because Karam and Rekha being separated do not mean that their clauses in the contract become void.

Option C is not the correct answer option because the clauses did not take away their rights to legal help in case of a dispute, they still had the option to go to arbitration, and there was no total restraint.

Option D is not the correct answer option because it is a random and vague option. It is not in line with the question being asked here.

75. (a) The correct answer option is A because in this question also, there is no total restraint, and the parties can go ahead and try the case in the Jodhpur High court; hence it is not void under section 28.

Option B is not the correct answer option because Rekha indeed lived in Jodhpur and her business was there as well.

Option C is not the correct answer option because there is nothing in the passage to show or insinuate that they should have given primacy to arbitration; the section only mentions that if there exists a clause saying arbitration is the only mode of dispute addressal, then it would not be considered void.

Option D is not the correct answer option because there is nothing in the passage to show or insinuate that they should have given primacy to arbitration; the section only mentions that if there exists a clause saying arbitration is the only mode of dispute addressal, then it would not be considered void.

6. (c) The correct answer option is C because here, the Kanpur court had jurisdiction because the company in question was situated there and so the clause is

not void, and they can bring their case to the Kanpur court.

Option A is not the correct answer option because, as we already mentioned above, the Kanpur court had jurisdiction to try their case, and so they did not err by including a clause saying they would take their cases to Kanpur court.

Option B is not the correct answer option because, as the passage mentions, they cannot divest the court of its jurisdiction that it originally had. If there is a contract that confers jurisdiction to a court which does not have it and divests all the other courts having jurisdictions is void, and here Jodhpur court had no jurisdiction.

Option C is not the correct answer option because the Jodhpur court had no jurisdiction, one of the parties was situated in Kanpur, and the other was in Mumbai.

77. (c) The correct answer option is C because, as the passage clearly mentions in a contract, they cannot divest the court of its jurisdiction that it originally has. If there is a contract that confers jurisdiction to a court which does not have it and divests all the other courts having jurisdictions is void, and here Jammu court had no jurisdiction.

Option A is not the correct answer option because though it is somewhat correct, he could go to the Mumbai court; the better reasoning is enshrined in answer option C.

Option B is not the correct answer option because, as the passage clearly mentions in a contract, they cannot divest the court of its jurisdiction that it originally had. If there is a contract that confers jurisdiction to a court which does not have it and divests all the other courts having jurisdictions is void, and here Jammu court had no jurisdiction; hence it is void.

Option D is not the correct answer option because it is an inappropriate option; one cannot choose courts to try their cases as per their whims and fancies.

78. (d) The correct answer option is D because both options A and option C is correct. The Kerala High court had no jurisdiction to try the case. And they gave jurisdiction to a court which did not have the jurisdiction to do so, hence is void.

Option B is not the correct answer option because being chosen in the contract does not mean it cannot be rendered void.

Option A and option C are correct because the passage mentions that in a contract, they cannot divest the court of its jurisdiction that it originally had. If there is a contract that confers jurisdiction to a court which does not have it and divests all the other courts having jurisdictions is void, and here Jammu court had no jurisdiction; hence it is void.

79. (d) The correct answer is option D because there was no total restriction here. They were given the option to approach the Bhopal court. The passage mentions that an agreement to restrict the enforcement of



contractual rights through legal proceedings is void under Section 28 of the Indian Contract Act 1872. Section 28 of the Indian Contract Act 1872 states that an agreement in absolute restraint of legal proceedings is void. Since that is not the case here, it stands valid.

Option A is not the correct answer option because even though the arbitration clause falls under the first exception of the passage, the cases were also allowed to be tried by the Bhopal court.

Option B is not the correct answer option because they did allow the parties to go for legal proceedings, and there was no total restraint at all.

Option C is not the correct answer option because it is a contradictory option; Bhopal court had a valid jurisdiction here to take up the cases.

80. (a) Option A is correct as the statement provides reasoning in the context of the passage. They knowingly aided the man in drowning the dead body in the lake, thereby abetting the person in committing of an offence, thus is correct. Option B is not correct as it does not matter if the person was already dead or not, hence incorrect. Option C is not correct as the fact that they are minors, cannot be inferred from the facts. Thus, not correct. Option D is not correct as it does not provide the complete reasoning with respect to the question asked, and hence, stands incorrect.

81. (d) Option A is eliminated as the factual question specifically asks what offence does Nandan and Chandan can be held guilty of, since the given statement do not provides for culpability of Nandan's and Chandan's, hence not considered. Option B is incorrect as it was Nandan's idea according to the text that that they should throw the newborn's body in the lake opposite their house. Hence, incorrect. Option C is erroneous since it was Nandan's decision that the infant was dead, it was not proven, and hence cannot be stated as right. Option D is consequently right since the phrase correctly specifies the offence for which Chandan and Nandan should be held liable.

82. (c) The essentials for completing abetment as a crime can be inferred from Para 3 of the passage that states: Instigation, and engaging in a conspiracy to do something or purposefully helping another are all activities in which the person abetting knowingly promotes or supports another person in the commission of the offence, Section 107. Thus, statement I is correct. Statement II can be partially inferred from the text of the passage which states that, in order to convict a person of abetting the commission of a crime, it is not only essential to prove that he/she participated in the innocent parts of the transaction, but it is also necessary to connect them with the criminal steps of the transaction in some way. Hence the statement is only partially correct as with participation and assistance,

incidence of both being connected with the criminal steps of the transaction in some way is also essential. Statement III is correct as abetment is defines as a person's active and intentional support of a criminal culprit. Thus, correct. Statement IV is erroneous because it identifies a characteristic of abetment which is not essential, making it incorrect. Therefore, Option C is correct.

83. (b) According to the passage. Abetment is defined as a person's active and intentional support of a criminal culprit. Since, in the present set of facts, Nidhi had no consonance with Chandini's intention to lock Ananya. Thus, option B is correct. Option A and C is incorrect as Nidhi do not have any control over Chandini's act, as the plan was discussed between Nidhi and her troop. As a result, incorrect. Option D is incorrect. The facts give comprehensive information about Nidhi's non-involvement in the current case.

84. (b) Option A is not correct as the factual question asks about Nidhi's culpability in the present case. According to the facts, Nidhi deliberately hyped her troop so as to intimidate Chandini. Hence liable for abetting Chandini. Thus, option B is correct as according to the passages, there are sometimes people who do not participate in the crime themselves but assist others to commit the crime through various means, such as instigation, aid, or providing help or cooperation. Option C and D are discarded since they do not give comprehensive information on Nidhi's role in aiding Chandini. Mens rea is required, however options C and D do not relate to it rationally in relation to Chandini. As a result, inaccurate.

### SECTION D: LOGICAL REASONING

85. (c) The correct answer is C. The rupee-dollar rate moving within a very narrow range over the period. The passage directly mentions that the IMF staff notes the rupee-dollar rate "moved within a very narrow range" from December 2022 to October 2023, implying heavy foreign exchange interventions by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), leading to the reclassification of India's exchange rate regime. This specific observation is the primary factor for the IMF's reclassification. A is a trap because, while it mentions the rupee's fall, it does not directly relate to the reason for the IMF's reclassification, which is more about the stability of the exchange rate rather than the economy's strength. B is subtly misleading. While RBI's interventions are mentioned in the passage, they are presented more as a response to the IMF's observation, rather than the primary reason for the reclassification itself. D is incorrect as it discusses the RBI's stance on the exchange rate, which is a response to the IMF's classification, rather than the reason for the IMF's decision itself.



86. (a) The correct answer is A. Exchange rates should primarily reflect long-term economic trends rather than short-term movements. This is inferred from the RBI's statement that the IMF staff's assessment was short-term in nature and that a longer view would contradict their findings. The RBI suggests that short-term fluctuations, like those observed by the IMF, are not the best indicators for determining the nature of exchange rate regimes. B is a trap, as it focuses on the role of interventions in economic stability, which is a broad concept and not directly related to the RBI's assumption about exchange rate determination. C is misleading because, while the RBI maintains that the rupee is market-determined, it also acknowledges its interventions to curb volatility, which contradicts the idea of market-only determination. D is incorrect as it suggests a balanced approach between market forces and government policies, which is not explicitly stated or inferred from the RBI's response.
87. (c) The correct answer is C. Fiscal consolidation is crucial for rebuilding buffers and managing long-term debt risks. This is derived from the IMF's advice that an "ambitious path of fiscal consolidation" is needed to rebuild buffers and manage debt. The passage implies that fiscal consolidation is viewed as a strategic approach to address long-term risks associated with government debt, rather than an immediate solution to reduce debt levels. A is a trap as it implies an immediate cause-and-effect relationship, which is not explicitly stated or implied in the passage. The passage discusses long-term risk management rather than immediate effects. B is misleading. While preventing future economic shocks is a goal, the passage specifically links fiscal consolidation to debt sustainability, not directly to the prevention of shocks. D is incorrect as it contradicts the IMF's view. The passage suggests that the IMF believes there is a connection between fiscal consolidation and debt sustainability, not independence.
88. (b) The correct answer is B. The need for substantial investment to meet climate change mitigation targets. This is directly stated in the passage, where the IMF's analysis warns that "long-term risks are high because considerable investment is required to reach India's climate change mitigation targets." This relates to India's future economic challenges as addressing climate change is a significant and costly endeavor that could impact the country's financial stability and policy priorities. A is a trap. It mentions the risk of debt exceeding 100% of GDP, which is mentioned in the passage, but it does not specifically address the long-term risk related to climate change mitigation, which is the focus of the question. C is misleading because, although exchange rate fluctuations are a concern for economies, the passage does not specifically link this to the long-term risks highlighted in the IMF's analysis. D refers to potential economic shocks, which is a valid concern but not the specific long-term risk highlighted in the passage regarding climate change mitigation.
89. (a) The correct answer is A. Supports, showing a stable trend with minor fluctuations over the years. The passage states that the general government debt level was 81% in 2005-06, 84% in 2021-22, and 81% in 2022-23. This information supports the claim of the executive director for India about the stability of sovereign debt, as the debt levels have shown only minor fluctuations and remained relatively stable over a long period. B is a trap. It suggests a significant increase in debt, which contradicts the actual data provided in the passage, indicating only minor fluctuations. C is misleading because, while it suggests a reduction in debt, the passage doesn't indicate a consistent downward trend, just stability. D is incorrect as it implies no change in debt levels, whereas the passage indicates minor fluctuations, which supports the claim of stability rather than contradicting it.
90. (b) The correct answer is b. A. This choice is a trap. While the RBI has intervened in the foreign exchange market, the IMF notes that a flexible exchange rate would help absorb external shocks. Continuation of interventions contradicts this advice. B. Correct Answer - The passage indicates that the IMF reclassified India's exchange rate regime due to heavy foreign exchange interventions. Adopting a fully flexible exchange rate, as suggested by the IMF, would align with their recommendations for better shock absorption. C. Reducing government debt is important, but the passage specifically focuses on the currency regime and the IMF's view on fiscal consolidation, not setting a specific debt target like below 80% of GDP. D. While climate change mitigation is vital, it is mentioned as a long-term risk in the context of debt sustainability, not as an immediate priority in exchange rate or fiscal policy, as highlighted in the IMF report.
91. (d) Option D is the right answer. It is clearly stated towards the end of the passage that early recognition would be repeating the past mistake. So, the author will agree with I. The author is not going to agree with the second one because it is given in the passage that India's early recognition gave China the confidence to annex Tibet. This means that China was anyway planning to annex Tibet. It is just that they mustered the courage due to India's decision. So, the author will disagree with II. The author will agree with III because the author doesn't specifically disagree with this one. Hence, option D
92. (b) Option (b): Second paragraph argues that for the sake of its own interests, India must officially recognize Taliban. The overall argument of the passage is also the same. However, the author argues



that recognition should not be immediate and it should not be unconditional.

93. (c) Option (c), While arguing that India must not repeat the same mistake – giving recognition to China immediately and unconditionally – the author is drawing parallels between the situation today and that in the past and trying to put across some lessons from past mistakes.
94. (d) Option (d), The author is drawing parallels between the situation today and that in the past and trying to put across some lessons from past mistakes. In the last paragraph the author argues that recognition must not come immediately and unconditionally.
95. (c) Option (c), As author draws parallels between the present and the past and as he argues against repeating the same mistake, the most suitable proverb that fits the situation is "Once bitten, twice shy" which means being careful while doing something at which you failed previously.
96. (d) Option (d), Although it is given in the argument that Tibet was annexed forcefully in 1950 by China, it doesn't mean Tibet was under the Indian Territory. It could have been a neutral ground which India wanted to be neutral so that its strategic interests were served.
97. (b) The correct answer is B. The passage implies that both Sunak and Macron, despite not being hardline nativists, are using anti-immigrant rhetoric as a strategy to gain political support. This is evident from the statement that they are "rummaging deep inside the grubby sack of anti-immigrant politics" for convenience and political advantage. A is a trap because, while it might be true, the passage doesn't specifically mention the voters' preferences as the reason for their shift. Option C is misleading because, even though economic concerns often drive immigration policies, the passage focuses on the political motives rather than economic reasoning. Option D is incorrect as the passage clearly states that Sunak and Macron are not naturally aligned with nativist ideologies; instead, they are using it as a political strategy, making this choice factually inconsistent with the passage.
98. (b) The correct answer is B. The passage indicates that the British Conservative's stance on immigration, particularly Sunak's rhetoric about new arrivals threatening to "overwhelm" Europe, is more of a political maneuver than a reflection of genuine belief or concern. This is supported by the author's view that such language is used to comfort reactionary racists, despite the fact that they may never fully accept Sunak due to his heritage. This suggests a lack of true conviction behind the stance, aligning it with a strategy for political gain. A is incorrect as the passage criticizes rather than praises the shift in immigration policy, implying it does not strengthen national identity in a positive way. Option C is a subtle trap; while economic impact is often a consideration in immigration policies, the

passage emphasizes political strategy over genuine economic concerns. Option D is factually inconsistent with the passage, which portrays the shift as a moral decline rather than a progressive move, thus making it an incorrect choice.

99. (b) The correct answer is B. The passage suggests a direct link between historical colonialism and present-day immigration trends. This is evident in the author's statement that "the people of those countries are over here because their one-time masters were over there," implying that former colonies' citizens move to European countries partly due to past colonial ties. A is incorrect as the passage explicitly makes a connection between colonial history and immigration. Option C, while potentially true in a broader context, is misleading in this case because the passage specifically emphasizes the historical colonial aspect rather than economic factors. Option D is a trap; it suggests a justification that the passage does not make. The passage implies a causal relationship but does not endorse current immigration policies, making D an incorrect choice.
100. (b) The correct answer is B. The passage suggests that both Sunak and Macron are adopting anti-immigrant rhetoric as a strategy to appeal to far-right supporters and secure their political positions. This is supported by the author's analysis that they are using anti-immigrant politics for convenience, indicating a motive of political gain rather than genuine belief. A is incorrect because the passage explicitly states that Sunak and Macron are not hardline nativists, making their alignment with such principles unlikely. Option C is a trap, as it misdirects with a plausible reason (economic implications) that is not supported by the passage's focus on political strategy. Option D is misleading, as the passage does not indicate a personal belief shift in Sunak and Macron but rather a strategic political maneuver, making D an incorrect choice.
101. (d) The correct answer is D. The passage describes a scenario where traditional political boundaries are being crossed or blurred, with leaders like Sunak and Macron, who are not natural nativists, adopting nativist rhetoric. This suggests a transformation in the traditional political spectrum where the lines between different political ideologies are becoming less distinct due to the influence of nativist politics. A is a trap, suggesting an extreme impact that is not supported by the passage. While nativist politics are influential, the passage does not imply they are completely marginalizing other ideologies. Option B is factually inconsistent with the passage, which indicates a shift towards nativism, not liberalism. Option C is misleading, as it underestimates the impact of nativist politics; the passage clearly indicates they are having a significant effect on the political landscape.



102. (b) The correct answer is b. A. This option is a trap. The passage does not focus on a departure from conservative values but rather on the adoption of far-right nativist rhetoric for political convenience. B. Correct Answer - The passage highlights that leaders like Sunak and Macron, despite not being hardline nativists, are utilizing anti-immigrant politics for convenience, indicating a strategic choice to appeal to far-right constituencies. C. While personal political gain is implied, the primary focus of the passage is on the specific strategy of adopting anti-immigrant rhetoric, not just a general prioritization of political gain. D. This choice is misleading. The passage does not suggest a move towards centrism or inclusivity but rather points out the adoption of far-right nativist stances by traditionally non-nativist leaders.
103. (b) Option (b), The author explains the experiment that produced astounding results. Option (a) is incorrect because this experiment is not about functions of brain. Option (c) is incorrect because there is no personal experience, but results of an experiment on person suffering from epilepsy. Option (d) is incorrect because finding functioning of brain while a person dies of epilepsy is not the objective. Hence, option (b).
104. (d) Option (d), It is given that the experiment was conducted on the person suffering from Epilepsy. If we are able to show that the activities that were recorded were not due to Epilepsy, we can strengthen the argument. Option (a) is incorrect because it weakens the argument. Option (b) is incorrect because it is out of scope as it talks about which organ fails first when a person dies of Epilepsy. Option (c) is incorrect because it weakens the argument. Hence, option (d).
105. (a) Option (a), Since it is given that Brain may be recalling the nicest moments before death, we can say that Brain stores memories of important events. The oscillations recorded were after the death, so we can say that Brain keeps functioning after a person's death. Option (d) can also be inferred from the passage. hence, option (a).
106. (b) B is the right answer. although it is given that the person suffered from Epilepsy and that Gamma oscillations were recorded. It cannot be said that a person suffering from Epilepsy always experiences gamma oscillations. This is extreme. II can be inferred as this is what scientists suggest in the passage. III is also correct because of the correlation. Hence, option B
107. (b) Option (b), The whole passage is about the experiment in which scientists found astounding results. So, option (b) is correct. Option (a) is incorrect because it is incomplete. Option (c) is incorrect because it may be logically appealing but it is not the focus of the argument. Option (d) is incorrect because it is given from the point of view of a dying person. Hence, option (b).

108. (c) Option (c), Since it is recent study, this cannot be found in school biology book because this may not be useful for those kids. Other options can be a good source for this type of argument. Hence, option (c).

**SECTION - E : QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES**

109. (b) The cost of an adult ticket is ₹500, and the number of adult tickets sold is 120.  
Total revenue from adult ticket sales = Cost per Adult ticket × Number of Adult tickets sold  
Total revenue from adult ticket sales = ₹500 × 120 = ₹60,000
110. (b) The estimated revenue from the bake sale is ₹25 for every adult ticket and ₹15 for every Student ticket.  
Total revenue from bake sale = (Revenue per Adult ticket × Number of Adult tickets sold) + (Revenue per Student ticket × Number of Student tickets sold)  
Total revenue from bake sale = (₹25 × 120) + (₹15 × 200) = ₹3000 + ₹3000 = ₹6000
111. (a) The cost of an adult ticket is ₹500, and the number of adult tickets sold is 120.  
Total revenue from adult ticket sales = Cost per Adult ticket × Number of Adult tickets sold  
Total revenue from adult ticket sales = ₹500 × 120 = ₹60,000  
And  
The cost of a student ticket is ₹300, and the number of Student tickets sold is 200.  
Total revenue from Student ticket sales = Cost per Student ticket × Number of Student tickets sold  
Total revenue from Student ticket sales = ₹300 × 200 = ₹60,000  
Ratio = ₹60,000 : ₹60,000 = 1 : 1
112. (a) Total revenue = ₹60,000 + ₹60,000 + ₹6000 = ₹126,000  
The fundraising goal is ₹1,50,000, and the total revenue generated is ₹126,000.  
Remaining funds needed = Fundraising goal - Total revenue generated  
Remaining funds needed = ₹1,50,000 - ₹126,000 = ₹24,000
113. (b) Total revenue = Total revenue from adult ticket sales + Total revenue from Student ticket sales + Total revenue from bake sale  
Total revenue = ₹60,000 + ₹60,000 + ₹6000 = ₹126,000
114. (a) The estimated revenue from the bake sale is ₹25 for every adult ticket and ₹15 for every Student ticket.  
Total revenue from the bake sale for adults = Revenue per Adult ticket × Number of Adult tickets sold = 25 × 120 = 3000  
Total revenue from the bake sale for students = Revenue per Student ticket × Number of Student tickets sold = 15 × 200 = 3000  
Difference = Total revenue from bake sale for adults - Total revenue from bake sale for students = 3000 - 3000 = 0
115. (d) 6000





Plot A dimensions: Length = 10 meters, Width = 8 meters

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area of Plot A} &= \text{Length} \times \text{Width} \\ &= 10 \text{ meters} \times 8 \text{ meters} \\ &= 80 \text{ square meters}\end{aligned}$$

Now, multiply the area by the number of plants per square meter:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Number of plants in Plot A} &= 80 \text{ square meters} \times 15 \text{ plants/square meter} \\ &= 1200 \text{ plants}\end{aligned}$$

Finally, multiply the number of plants by the yield per plant:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Potential yield from Plot A} &= 1200 \text{ plants} \times 5 \text{ vegetables/plant} \\ &= 6000 \text{ vegetables}\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, Plot A can potentially yield 6000 vegetables.

116. (d) 2700

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area of Plot C} &= \text{Length} \times \text{Width} \\ &= 15 \text{ meters} \times 10 \text{ meters} \\ &= 150 \text{ square meters}\end{aligned}$$

Now, multiply the area by the number of plants per square meter:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Number of plants in Plot C} &= 150 \text{ square meters} \times 18 \text{ plants/square meter} \\ &= 2700 \text{ plants}\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, Plot C has a total of 2700 plants.

117. (a) Required number =  $1200 - 0.1 \times 1200 = 1080$

118. (b) Required number =  $12 \times 6 \times 25 = 1800$

119. (b) Total number of plants in Plot A =  $10 \times 8 \times 15 = 1200$

$$\text{Total number of plants in Plot B} = 12 \times 6 \times 20 = 1440$$

$$\text{Ratio} = 1440 : 1200 = 144 : 120 = 6 : 5$$

120. (c) Average =  $\frac{1200 + 1440 + 2700}{3} = 1780$  plants