

LEGALEDGE TEST SERIES
MOCK COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST 2024-25
MOCK CLAT 11

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 passage carefully and answer the questions.

Passage (Q.1-Q.6): The Revolutionary War was fought from 1775-1783 between Great Britain and the 13 American Colonies. There were several long-term causes that led to the conflict. First, many colonists felt that the taxes imposed on them were unfair and that Britain was trying to increase its control over the Colonies. The colonists were also distraught that they had no representation in Britain's Parliament or ways to voice their displeasure. This led to many protests in the early 1770s and eventually the colonists declared independence against Great Britain and fought to be recognized as an independent nation. Each side had strengths and weaknesses. The American strengths included the motivation to fight for their independence, the advantage of fighting at home, and an eventual alliance with France secured by Benjamin Franklin. Their weaknesses included difficulties raising funds for the war, no navy, a very small army, no training or organization, and many colonists still supported the Crown. British strengths included having a much larger and more experienced army, the strongest navy in the world, and alliances with Native Americans. British weaknesses included fighting in an unknown territory and debate among the British people if the war was **indispensable** due to the costly nature of it.

By 1776, the American Revolution was well underway. Great Britain gained thousands of African American supporters when their Royal Governor of Virginia offered freedom to all those enslaved in the Colonies to join the British side. Small battles had been fought across the Colonies when, on July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Second Continental Congress. This stated the grievances the colonists held against the king and made their push for independence official.

The following year in 1777, the British again proved their strength with victories and occupied major cities including New York and Philadelphia. As winter set in, Washington and his 12,000 troops set up camp at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. The soldiers faced cold, lack of food, and exposure to the harsh elements. Almost 2,000 soldiers died due to the conditions. Despite their hardship, the troops reorganized and trained to become an efficient and disciplined army.

The war would be fought for another four years until it's last great battle at Yorktown, Virginia. With the aid of French troops, The Continental Army, led by Washington, Alexander Hamilton, Marquis de Lafayette, Rochambeau, and others led a siege of Yorktown that surrounded the British army. This led to the surrender of British General Lord Cornwallis in October 1781. Soon, the British government began deliberations for a peace treaty. The Treaty of Paris of 1783 formally ended the war and Britain recognized the independence of the United States.

[Source:<https://www.studentsofhistory.com/revolution-timeline-reading#:~:text=British%20weaknesses%20included%20fighting%20in,heard%20round%20the%20world%E2%80%9D>.]

1. What is the main point conveyed through the passage?
 - (a) The United States of America, with much hardship, won its independence through an armed revolution against the British
 - (b) The British rule was beneficial for the African Americans, but it was defeated by the elitist revolutionaries from thirteen American colonies.
 - (c) The colonists could not defeat the British because they were not as mighty as their opponents.
 - (d) The United States won its independence through negotiations and talks of pacifism with the help of French diplomats.

2. What does the word “indispensable” mean in the context of the passage?
 - (a) Requisite.
 - (b) Inconsequential.
 - (c) Extraneous.
 - (d) Surplus.

3. Which of these is not supported by the passage?
 - (a) The American revolutionaries were lesser in numbers and funds, yet their fighting strength with French support led to victory.
 - (b) The British were genuinely and altruistically interested in the liberty of the African Americans.
 - (c) The war against British actually continued for some years after the Declaration of Independence in 1776.
 - (d) The unknown nature of the territory in the American war of independence was a weakness for the British.
4. What was the chief reason in the military context that the British finally surrendered in the form of Treaty of Paris?
 - (a) The arrival of French troops in the aid of the American revolutionaries.
 - (b) The arrival of African American troops for help of the American revolutionaries.
 - (c) The arrival of the European troops to help the American revolutionaries.
 - (d) The arrival of the Irish troops for the help of the American revolutionaries.
5. Which of these is an apt title for the passage?
 - (a) American War for Independence: Capitulation of the British.
 - (b) British Superiority in Combat on American Soil.
 - (c) American War of Independence: British triumph, French Assistance.
 - (d) American war of Independence: Sole Victory of American Soldiers.
6. What was the reason in monetary aspects which was one of the main reasons of the American Revolution?
 - (a) Unfairness of the taxes imposed on the Americans.
 - (b) Unfairness in the salaries given to the Americans employees.
 - (c) Unfairness in the treatment of Native American products in British market.
 - (d) Unfairness in the taxes imposed on the African Americans

Passage (Q.7-Q.12): Just like any other form of ancient civilization, the Vikings of Scandinavian countries had their own god-based belief system. These mighty Viking warriors followed figures that were even more powerful than they were. After all, they needed some way to explain the natural wonderment of the fjords in Norway, so they turned to a collection of gods and goddesses as the answer.

You can't have a list of powerful Norse gods and not include the King of the Aesir gods himself. Odin was one of three brothers that were responsible for taking down Ymir, a hermaphroditic Giant and source of the Earth according to Norse mythology.

Speaking of the god of thunder, Thor is one of the most well-known Norse gods, which is largely due to the popularity of his character in the Marvel movies. Thor was tasked with guarding Asgard, the stronghold of the gods and goddesses. He also wielded one of the most powerful weapons in the universe, Mjölfnir his unique hammer, which was capable of leveling mountains and slaying giants.

What made this god of light and purity, Balder, so powerful was not only his status as the half-brother of Thor but also his ability to be impervious to everything on earth except for mistletoe. To be the ruler of the underworld, you have to be a pretty powerful and **petrifying** individual. That is exactly what the goddess Hella was. Being the daughter of Loki already made her very powerful.

While Thor may have been the one who fought off any major threats to Asgard, Heimdall was the one who kept a constant eye out for any approaching danger affecting the stronghold of the Norse divinity. He was able to do this and gain his title as one of the most powerful gods thanks to his ability to see for hundreds of miles away.

Yet another one of Odin's sons turns out to be an extremely powerful god. It is believed that Vidar was the strongest among all men or gods, except for Thor. He proved his power during Ragnarok when he killed Loki's giant wolf-son, Fenrir. Loki was a powerful yet mischievous figure in Norse mythology.

Elli: This goddess of old age has a level of power that does not match her appearance. Although she takes the form of an old woman, her strength was undeniable as she was able to defeat Thor in a wrestling match orchestrated by Loki.

Freya (Freyja) was a daughter of Njord, god of the sea and Skadi, a jötunn and goddess associated with winter, skiing, mountains and bow hunting. Skadi was a Goddess of destruction, Giantess and Patron of Winter Hunters and Skiers in Norse Mythology.

Vali, the other half-brother of Thor proved to be quite the warrior himself. Considering the fact that he was born solely to kill his brother Hodr, the god Vali needed quite a bit of strength. He ended up being so powerful that he managed to be one of the few Norse gods that actually survived Ragnarok. Together these Norse gods and goddesses make up the most powerful beings in Norse mythology.

[Source: <https://www.fjordtours.com/inspiration/articles/norse-gods/>]

7. What is the central theme conveyed through the passage?
 - (a) The portrayal of various Norse gods revered by Viking warriors of the Scandinavian countries.
 - (b) The Vikings were heroic figures in the history of Scandinavia existing in the form of Gods.
 - (c) The Scandinavian mythology is full of many gods and goddesses who did favourable acts for the world.
 - (d) The Vikings were a group of powerful super humans in the Scandinavian mythology, all of whom were annihilated in the Ragnarok.
8. Which of these is not an inference from the passage?
 - (a) The Vikings acknowledged the they are not the omnipotent.
 - (b) Thor as Norse god gained more popularity after the character being featured in the Marvel movies.
 - (c) Balder, though all powerful, had a weakness.
 - (d) Heimdall was the constant watchful divinity who watched for any approaching dangers affecting Earth. The Vikings, in certain wars superseded the Norse gods because of their tactics.
9. What does the word “petrifying” mean in the context of the passage?
 - (a) Frightening.
 - (b) Reassuring.
 - (c) Heartening.
 - (d) Sanguine.
10. Which of the following is a conclusion from the passage?
 - (a) There were male as well female god figures from Norse mythology that inspired the Vikings.
 - (b) The Vikings had specific persons as heroes, in different periods of the actual times, who became godly with passage of time.
 - (c) All the Norse gods and goddesses were ever-youthful in their age and appearance.
 - (d) There were no children to any Norse god or goddess as their divinity stopped any reproduction.
11. Which part of speech is depicted through the underlined word from the statement from the passage: Freya (Freyja) was a daughter of Njord, god of the sea and Skadi, a jötunn and goddess associated with winter, skiing, mountains and bow hunting.
 - (a) Verb.
 - (b) Adjective.
 - (c) Pronoun.
 - (d) Noun.
12. Which of the following female divinities defeated Thor despite him being considered almost invincible?
 - (a) Elli.
 - (b) Hella.
 - (c) Freya.
 - (d) Skadi.

Passage (Q.13-Q.18): Articles 25 and 26 of the Indian constitution require that the state will not interfere, discriminate, patronize or meddle in the management of the affairs of the place of worship as long as the religious prayers and gatherings are peaceful and devoid of violence. This has to be monitored by each state with complete neutrality. The Supreme Court has further ruled recently that “All temple property is owned by the deity as a legal person and the name of the pujari or managers cannot be put in the property ownership papers.” Although the Supreme court rather than sanction certain states for stealing, transferring temple funds to other institutions and for other purposes (Kerala), and demolishing the place of worship in other states, without getting proper approvals of devotees, have just punted the issue. It seems that some states have misused this constitutional provision purely for “voting Block” politics.

The need of the hour is to gut articles 25 and 26. The supervision aspect of temples or other worshipping places should be transferred to the respective collectivity of worshippers, where the place of worship is located. The worshipping collective will convene meetings of worshippers/donors, who will elect a committee to supervise and manage the affairs of the temple etc. The state will not touch any liquid or illiquid assets of those religious places without the proper approval of the devotees and overseeing body.

Alternatively, we need to re-examine the entire constitution of India, considering the proclivities of our neighboring countries, who have discarded “religious secularity” as envisioned in India’s constitution. This will not affect the right to free speech or free press and democratic governance through the election. However, the direct election of executive positions should be considered with the popular voting mechanism. An unelected political party head in a “**smoke-filled room**” will no longer be the kingmaker, either at state or center. Unless these kinds of provisions are introduced, the people holding executive positions are no longer accountable to the people, negating the basic principle of democracy. The foundation of good democracy resides on the principle of “For the people, of the people and by the people.” In addition to this, just like many other countries that have banned 6th-century religious ideology, it will be forbidden in the revised constitution. The insult to the national flag, anthem, or any kind of celebration of the victory of enemy states will earn prison terms or another form of punishment. It is about time we review the hurriedly conceived and accepted colonial version of the constitution. The time and the circumstances have changed.

[Source:<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/readersblog/rise/temple-ownership-and-states-interference-with-article-25-and-26-38972/>]

13. What is the central theme which underlies the above extract?
- Articles 25 and 26 have been blatantly misused by the lawmakers to gain control over the places of worship of Hindus with no light at the end of the tunnel.
 - There have to be cogent amendments in Articles 25 and 26 of the Constitution on whose basis the state control over temples has taken place.
 - Indian Constitution must be reviewed with special focus on the power of state to free temples and facilitate in the management of such places of worship.
 - State control of place of worship of Hindus under guise of constitutional provisions must be stopped and the constitution must be revised.
14. What does the author mean when they say that there is a need for gutting of Articles 25 and 26?
- We need to fill and amend these articles according to the contemporary times.
 - We need to repeal the articles from the constitution.
 - We need to burn these articles along with the constitution.
 - We need to proliferate the essential provisions in the articles and escalate their size.
15. Which of these is a valid conclusion from the passage?
- Various aspects of the Indian Constitution are incompatible with the local and contemporary ethos and need to go over.
 - The Constitution must be brought in consonance with global ethos.
 - There must be several amendments to the Constitution making it properly secular as per neighbouring countries’ laws.
 - Several provisions in the Constitution have been identified as sources of state interference in places of educational importance.

16. What can be inferred from the underlined statements from the passage:
Alternatively, we need to re-examine the entire constitution of India, considering the proclivities of our neighboring countries, who have discarded “religious secularity” as envisioned in India’s constitution.
- There should be reviewing of secular aspects of Indian Constitution keeping in mind that neighbouring countries have done away with it.
 - There should be comparison with neighbouring countries and religious secularity must be retained with proper review of the Indian Constitution.
 - Indian Constitution must be revised keeping in mind that most neighbouring countries have religious secularity in their policy.
 - There must be a revisit of Indian Constitution keeping in mind that most countries are secular in their policy.
17. What does the phrase “smoke-filled room” denotes in context of the passage?
- Secret political gathering or round-tabled decision-making process.
 - Public political gathering or decision making process.
 - Decision-making process in which religious appointments are made with sacred smoke.
 - Decision making after the room has been sanitized by an antiseptic smoke herb.
18. What is the ideal state of the management of places of worship like temples in relation to the State?
- The State will manage their assets after approval of stakeholders.
 - The State shall not have any say in the management of any assets.
 - The State shall have only say in the appointment of certain posts.
 - The State shall not have any interference in the buying of new assets.

Passage (Q.19-Q.24): The Rajatarangini (literally, River of Kings) is an epic poem (mahakavya) composed in the classical language, Sanskrit, in 1148-50 CE in Kashmir. It was composed by a Kashmiri Pandit, named Kalhana. He is said to have been the son of a former minister by the name of Champaka in the court of a Kashmiri king, Harsha (r. 1089-1101 CE). Kalhana himself, however, does not seem to have worked for any king. Running into nearly 8000 verses that are unequally distributed among eight books or sections, the Rajatarangini is an account of the royal dynasties that ruled the kingdom of Kashmir from its **putative** origins to the poet’s own time. In other words, it narrates nearly two millennia of the ancient and early medieval history of the Kashmir Valley.

One of the outstanding features of Kalhana’s Rajatarangini is that it is self-reflective. It begins with a prolegomena, clearly stating its purpose (prayojana), its method, and its vision or philosophy of history. To begin with, it tells us that it was certainly not the first such work of Kashmiri history to have been written. Indeed, the Rajatarangini based itself on consultation and **emendation** of at least eleven similar Sanskrit texts composed before itself. Though only one of these older texts (Nilamata Purana, 8th century CE) has survived and only the author of another (Kshemendra 11th century CE) is historically well known, this indicates a long and well-established pre-modern tradition of writing history. Another aspect of interest is that the poet Kalhana claims to have consulted rock and copperplate inscriptions (shasana), that recorded royal land grants and had evidently survived from ancient times. Kalhana used these epigraphs to record the large number of donations made by kings, queens, ministers and generals to religious institutions of different affiliations, like Buddhist, Shaiva (worshippers of Shiva), Vaishnava (worshippers of Vishnu), and Saura (solar worship).

Significantly, Kalhana gives a continuous chronology for the region, using traditional Indian calendars or eras, such as kaliyuga and shaka samvat, to assign dates to the ascension and end of the reign of every king or queen of every dynasty that ruled early Kashmir. These dynasties included the Gonandiyas (5th-6th century CE), the Karkotas (7th-9th century CE), the Utpalas (9th century CE) and the Loharas (10th century-12th century CE). Some of the important rulers of Kashmir whom we know about because of the Rajatarangini are the Mauryan king Ashoka (4th century BCE), who also presided over an empire that spanned nearly the entire Indian

subcontinent, the Kushana king Kanishka (2nd century CE) and the Huna kings Toramana and Mihirakula (6th century CE) all of whom also ruled over, and would seem to have integrated Kashmir into, trans-regional Indian kingdoms. Hordes of gold, silver, copper and alloyed coins found in the Valley attest to the presence of these rulers in Kashmir. The Rajatarangini also documents some more local but nonetheless powerful Kashmiri kings chief among whom was Lalitaditya Muktapida (8th century CE) who reportedly undertook extensive conquests and raids, reaching into eastern India on the one hand, and central and western Asia (Sinkiang, Iran), on the other. We also hear of Queen Didda (10th century CE), one of the few strong female rulers we get in the ancient world ruling for four decades.

[Source: <https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/84171/3/Unit-6.pdf>]

19. The central thesis, as stated in the above extract, is
- Rajatarangini, a classical Sanskrit poem composed by Kalhana, is a written historical account of most ancient dynasties that have ruled over Kashmir, and has been backed by archaeological evidence.
 - Influenced solely by the previous works of historians, Rajatarangini is a written anecdotal account by poet Kalhana of most Hindu dynasties that have ruled over Kashmir.
 - Rajatarangini by Kalhana is a mythological epic based on the backdrop of Kashmir with description of many rulers.
 - Rajatarangini is an epic poem composed by the King's employee Kalhanathat describes the Hindu heritage of Kashmir and the sculptures and temples built by the rulers.
20. Which of these cannot be inferred from the passage?
- The book by Kalhana narrates nearly two thousand years of history of Kashmir.
 - Rajatarangini provides timelines for the Dynasties that ruled Kashmir.
 - Rajatarangini begins with a critical introduction of its objectives, methodology, and its ideology of history.
 - The book by Kalhana is the groundbreaking account of the rulers of Kashmir.
21. Which of the following are the correct meaning of the words "emendation" and "putative" as used in the context of the passage?
- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Rectification, supposed. | (b) Detraction, disputed. |
| (c) Calumny, Dubious. | (d) Augmentation, hesitant. |
22. Among the rulers stated in the passage, which of them has been a known female local ruler of Kashmir for a considerable period of time?
- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Lalitaditya Muktapida. | (b) Utpal Karkotas. |
| (c) Didda. | (d) Kshemendra. |
23. Which of the following is an apt title for the passage?
- Rajatarangini: an insight into Kashmir's history
 - Literary Mythical Marvel: Kashmir and Kalhana.
 - Rajatarangini and Kalhana: A King's Chronicle.
 - Kashmir's Sketchy Hindu heritage.
24. Which among these gave donations to build temples in Kashmir?
- Buddhist, Jains, Vaishnav, Shaivite and Saura Rulers.
 - Buddhist, Mughals, Vaishnav and Saura Rulers.
 - Buddhist, Parsi, Vaishnav, Shaivite and Saura Rulers.
 - Buddhist, Vaishnav, Shaivite and Saura Rulers.

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): PADMA AWARDS

Padma Awards - one of the highest civilian Awards of the country, are conferred in three categories, namely, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri. The Awards are given in various disciplines/ fields of activities, viz.- art, social work, public affairs, science and engineering, trade and industry, medicine, literature and education, sports, civil service, etc. 'Padma Vibhushan' is awarded for exceptional and distinguished service; 'Padma Bhushan' for distinguished service of high order and 'Padma Shri' for distinguished service in any field. The awards are announced on the occasion of Republic Day every year. These Awards are conferred by the President of India at ceremonial functions which are held at Rashtrapati Bhawan usually around March/ April every year. For the year 2023, the President has approved conferment of 106 Padma Awards including 3 duo cases (in a duo case, the Award is counted as one) as per list below. The list comprises 6 Padma Vibhushan, 9 Padma Bhushan and 91 Padma Shri Awards. 19 of the awardees are women and the list also includes 2 persons from the category of Foreigners/NRI/PIO/OCI and 7 Posthumous awardees. The constitutional validity of Padma Awards was challenged in 1992 in Kerala and Madhya Pradesh concerning the Public interest Litigation filed. The award was suspended until the issue was resolved in the respective courts. All persons without distinction of race, occupation, position, or sex are eligible for these awards.

Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1893797>

25. Who were conferred with Padma Vibhushan posthumously on the eve of the Republic Day (73rd)?
(a) General Bipin Rawat (b) Kalyan Singh
(c) General Bipin Rawat and Kalyan Singh (d) Pranav Mukherji
26. Which out of the following is highest in the hierarchy of Padma Awards?
(a) Padma Shri (b) Padma Vibhushan (c) Padma Bhushan (d) Param Vir Chakra
27. Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian award of India. How many maximum Bharat Ratna can be given in a year?
(a) Two (b) Four (c) Three (d) Five
28. In which of the following year Padma Awards was instituted?
(a) 1951 (b) 1952 (c) 1956 (d) 1954
29. Which awards is given for exceptional and distinguished service in India?
(a) Padma Bhushan (b) Padma Vibhushan (c) Padma Shri (d) Bharat Ratna
30. Who out of the following was/were the first recipient of Bharat Ratna award?
(a) Chakravarti Rajagopalachari (b) Sir C.V. Raman
(c) Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan (d) All the given options are correct

Passage (Q.31-Q.36): Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted in 1960 to prevent the infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering on animals and to amend the laws relating to the prevention of cruelty to animals. The act defines "animal" as 'any living creature other than a human being'. Chapter II of the Act details the establishment of a governing body to promote and enforce the Act. Chapter III of the Act lists multiple different forms of cruelty that are banned by the Act, including those related to work animals, captivity, ownership, abuse, mutilation or killing. Chapter IV of the Act deals with experimentation on animals. While it does not make it unlawful to perform experiments on animals for the advancement of knowledge, it does allow the Board to advise the Central Government to create a committee for "purpose of controlling and supervising

experiments on animals". The formed committee can then be authorized to inspect any institution or place that is suspected of violating the rules set out under chapter 17 of the Act, and subject to penalties detailed in section 20 upwards to the amount of 200 rps Chapter V outlines the restrictions, procedures for registration, offences to and exemptions for performing animals. It does not expressly prohibit any animal from exhibition or training, but allows the Central Government to deem an animal prohibited through the notification in the Official Gazette.

31. In which of the following year was Animal Welfare Board of India established?
(a) 1964 (b) 1971 (c) 1962 (d) 1978
32. What is the Punishment for killing an Animal according to draft Prevention of Cruelty to Animal (Amendment) Bill-2022?
(a) A maximum 1-year imprisonment, along with a fine.
(b) A maximum 5-year imprisonment, along with a fine.
(c) A maximum 2-year imprisonment, along with a fine.
(d) A maximum 3-year imprisonment, along with a fine.
33. Who out of the following is the current union Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying?
(a) Shri Suresh Prabhu (b) Shri Harshavardhan singh rathore
(c) Shri Narendra singh tomar (d) Shri Parshottam Rupala
34. Interm of above article what is the meaning of the word "Bestiality" from the given options?
(a) Any kind of sexual activity between human to human
(b) Any kind of brtual activity in a forest area
(c) Any kind of sexual activity or intercourse between human being and animal.
(d) All of the given options are correct.
35. The Bandhavgarh National Park is located in which of the following state?
(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Andhra Pradesh (c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Madhya Pradesh
36. In which of the following year did the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying founded?
(a) 1962 (b) 1967 (c) 1991 (d) 1988

Passage (Q.37-Q.42): Indus Water Treaty (IWT)

The Indus Water Treaty (IWT) is a water-distribution treaty between India and Pakistan. It was signed in Karachi on 19 September 1960 by then Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and then Pakistani president Ayub Khan. In 1948 during the Indo-Pakistani War of 1947-1948, the water rights of the river system were the focus of an Indo-Pakistani water dispute. Since the ratification of the treaty in 1960, India and Pakistan have not engaged in any water wars, despite engaging in several military conflicts. Most disagreements and disputes have been settled via legal procedures, provided for within the framework of the treaty. The Indus Waters Treaty is considered one of the most successful water sharing endeavours in the world today, even though analysts acknowledge the need to update certain technical specifications and expand the scope of the agreement to address climate change. The Indus system of rivers comprises three western rivers — the Indus, the Jhelum and Chenab — and three eastern rivers — the Sutlej, the Beas and the Ravi. Per Article I of IWT, any river/ tributary and its catchment area of the Indus system of rivers that are not part of the other five rivers, is part of the Indus River including its creeks, delta channels, connecting lakes, etc. According to this treaty, the eastern rivers are allocated for exclusive water use by India after the permitted water uses in Pakistan.

37. In which of the following year did India and Pakistan sign Indus Water treaty?
(a) 1955 (b) 1957 (c) 1960 (d) 1962
38. Which out of the following is/are the tributaries of the River Indus?
(a) Chenab, Jhelum (b) Ravi, Satluj (c) Beas (d) All of the above

39. Consider the following statement:
I: The Kishanganga project is located 5 km north of Bandipore in Jammu and Kashmir, India. It is a run-of-the-river project that includes a 37 m tall concrete-face rock-fill dam.
II: It requires to divert water from the Kishanganga River through a tunnel to a power plant in the Jhelum River basin.
- (a) Only I is correct. (b) Only II is correct.
(c) Both I & II are correct. (d) Both I & II are incorrect.
40. According to the provisions of the Indus Water Treaty, the Permanent Indus Commission is required to meet at least _____
- (a) Once in a year. (b) Once in five year.
(c) Once in each month in a year. (d) Once in Ten years.
41. The Indus Waters Treaty was signed in 1960 after nine years of negotiations between India and Pakistan with the help of the _____, which is also a signatory.
- (a) International Monetary Fund (b) World Bank
(c) ADB (d) WTO
42. Who out of the following was the first president of Pakistan?
- (a) Arif Alvi (b) Liaquat Ali Khan
(c) Iskander Mirza (d) Mohammed Ali Jinnah

Passage (Q.43-Q.48): Samudrayaan project

After the Chandrayaan mission, India is now preparing to explore the deep oceans and its resources via the Samudrayaan project, where three people will be sent into the depth of 6,000 metre in a submersible. The details regarding the Samudrayaan mission were shared by Union Minister of Earth Sciences Kiren Rijiju in a written reply to a question in the Rajya Sabha on Thursday. The Samudrayaan Mission is India's first manned mission to explore the deep ocean. It is designed to study the deep ocean resources and conduct biodiversity assessments as well. The submersible project will be only used for exploring biodiversity while letting the marine ecosystem remain intact. The project will be part of a larger deep ocean diversity exploration and research based mission, which supports the Centre's Blue Economy policy. This aims to sustainably use marine resources for the country's economic growth and livelihoods along with creating jobs and maintaining the health of the marine ecosystems as well. While the lunar landing focused on geographical exploration, 'Samudrayaan' has an additional economic aspect. As per the minister, the mission aims to support the 'Blue Economy', an initiative endorsed by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The mission envisages the sustainable extraction of ocean resources to bolster India's economic growth, and job creation. It will also ensure the health of marine ecosystems.

Source: <https://www.cnbtv18.com/science/samudrayaan-india-3-people-6000-metre-deep-submersible-first-manned-ocean-mission-17432371.htm>

43. According to the Ministry of Earth Science, the Samudrayaan Mission is expected to be realised by which of the following year?
- (a) 2026 (b) 2025 (c) 2028 (d) 2024
44. Samudrayaan Mission is aimed at sending three personnel to 6000-metre depth in a vehicle called _____ for the exploration of deep-sea resources like minerals.
- (a) SURYA 6000 (b) AKASH 6000 (c) MATSYA 6000 (d) VIJAY 6000
45. Deep Ocean Mission was approved by the Cabinet with the overall _____ of the Mission period during 2021-2026.
- (a) estimated cost of Rs.6077 Crores for three phases
(b) estimated cost of Rs.8077 Crores for four phases
(c) estimated cost of Rs.4077 Crores for two phases
(d) estimated cost of Rs.9077 Crores for three phases

46. Which out of the following is the strategic initiative for port-led development through the extensive use of IT enabled services for modernization of ports?
(a) Sagarmala Project (b) O-SMART Project
(c) Integrated Coastal Zone (d) National Fisheries Policy
47. Who out of the following is the current union minister of Earth Sciences?
(a) Kiren Rijju (b) Jyotiraditya M. Scindia
(c) Gajendra Singh Shekhawat (d) Dr. Virendra Kumar
48. The Samudrayaan project is designed and developed by the NIOT in Chennai. What does NIOT stands for?
(a) National Institute of Ocean Technology
(b) National Institute of Organic Technology
(c) Nations Institute of Ocean Tech
(d) National Institute of organized Technology

Passage (Q.49-Q.52): Implications of lithium reserves in Jammu and Kashmir

India is hopeful of finding more lithium reserves in the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and continues exploration in the region. According to officials, exploration for additional lithium sources is already going on in the Salal Hamima region of the Resai district of Jammu. India's first and only lithium reserves to the tune of 5.9 million tonnes have already been discovered in J&K. The Ministry is in the process of working out the ASP or the reserve price of these reserves. Auctions of these reserves in J&K are likely in December. The J&K administration is also in the process of appointing a transaction advisor. India currently imports all major components that go into lithium-ion cell manufacturing. The country's lithium-ion import bill for FY23 was ₹23,171 crore. It covers electric accumulators, including separators. In FY22, imports for lithium-ion was at ₹13,673.15 crore. Argentina is one of the countries with which sourcing discussions are on. An MoU has also been signed on the possibility of exploration of lithium there. Other countries like Chile and Australia are also on the radar, he said. Argentina is ranked among the main mineral reserves worldwide. Together with Chile and Bolivia, the north-west of the country forms the so-called "Lithium Triangle" and is currently the fourth largest producer and has the third largest world reserve of lithium. Australia is the top lithium producer globally.

Source: <https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/india-eyes-more-lithium-deposits-in-jk-identifies-30-critical-minerals/article67020197.ece>

49. Which out of the following city is the National capital of Chile?
(a) Santiago (b) Buenos Aires (c) Canberra (d) Berlin
50. UNFC-1997 is a system for the classification and reporting of reserves and resources of solid fuels and mineral commodities and provides a standardized, internationally recognized system for the reporting of reserves and resources. It has been developed by the _____.
(a) UN Economic Commission for Europe.
(b) UN Economic and Social Commission for Australia.
(c) UN Finance and Economic Commission for Asia.
(d) UN Finance Commission for Asia.
51. Where is the headquarters of Geological Survey of India located?
(a) Jaipur (b) Jabalpur (c) Kolkata (d) Nagpur
52. What is the atomic mass of Lithium?
(a) 3.941 u (b) 6.941 u (c) 4.941 u (d) 9.941 u

SECTION – C: LEGAL REASONING

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

Passage (Q.53-Q.57): The Supreme Court held that a High Court of Delhi, having original civil jurisdiction, can entertain a petition for executing a money decree, in excess of Rs.20 lakhs, of a foreign Court which is notified as a superior Court of reciprocating territory under Section 44A of the Code of Civil Procedure. The Court referred to the definition of 'district' provided in Section 2(4) of the CPC. Conjointly reading Sections 2(4) and 44A. Division Bench of the High Court, held : *"The Division Bench has proceeded on the basis of the expression "District Court", as being referred under Section 44A of the Code but it has not taken into consideration the other relevant provisions of which a reference has been made by us while coming to the conclusion that the expression "District" as defined under Section 2(4) of the Code only lays down the limits of the jurisdiction of the principal civil Court of original jurisdiction and that includes the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court and once the pecuniary jurisdiction exceeds as being notified under the relevant statute, the jurisdiction vests exclusively with the High Court as an ordinary original civil jurisdiction for execution of a foreign decree under Section 44A subject to the just objections which are available to the parties/judgment debtor as envisaged under Section 13 of the Code"*. Though all High Courts do not have ordinary original civil jurisdiction, the Court opined, those that do are competent to exercise power for execution of decrees including foreign decrees under Section 44A. The Court emphasised that the execution which would otherwise fall within the jurisdiction of the High Court based on the pecuniary limit notified under Section 5(2), cannot be executed by a Civil Court just because Section 44A mentions "District Court".

Source: <https://www.liveweb.in/top-stories/high-courts-with-original-civil-jurisdiction-can-also-execute-foreign-decrees-under-section-44a-of-cpc-supreme-court-190614>

53. Anisha challenged the exercise of power of Madhya Pradesh High Court, having original civil jurisdiction, to entertain a petition for executing a money decree of Rs.30 lakhs executed by the High Court of Ireland as the section 44 A states only district court can execute such decrees. Decide.
- The suit will fail as the High Court has original civil jurisdiction.
 - The suit will fail as the High Court falls within the ambit of definition of 'district'.
 - The suit will be successful as it is in violation of section 44A.
 - The suit will be successful as the High Court lacks jurisdiction.
54. Let's take the same case as the previous one, here the money decree from the foreign court was Rs.12 lakhs. Decide.
- The suit will be successful as it is in violation of section 44A.
 - The suit will fail as the High Court falls within the ambit of definition of 'district'.
 - The suit will be successful as the High Court lacks pecuniary jurisdiction.
 - The suit will fail as the High Court has original civil jurisdiction.
55. Mini challenged the exercise of power by the High Court of Cuttack, having no original civil jurisdiction, to entertain a money decree of Rs.50 lakhs from the Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, England. Decide.
- The suit will fail as it is within the pecuniary jurisdiction of the High Court.
 - The suit will fail as it is within the definition of 'district'.
 - The suit will be successful as the High Court does not have appropriate pecuniary jurisdiction.
 - The suit will be successful as the High Court lacks original civil jurisdiction.
56. Kala challenged the exercise of power by the District Court of Mumbai to entertain the execution of money decree of Rs.10 lakhs by the High Court of Wales. Decide.
- The suit will be successful as the court lacks original civil jurisdiction
 - The suit will fail as per the definition 44A the court can execute such decree.
 - The suit will be successful as the court lack pecuniary jurisdiction.
 - The will fail as court falls in the definition of 'district'

57. The Supreme Court opined under what condition can a money decree by a foreign court be executed by the High Court?
- (a) The court having original civil jurisdiction.
 - (b) The money decree being in excess of Rs.20 Lakhs.
 - (c) The money decree being in excess of Rs.10 Lakhs.
 - (d) The court do not fall under the definition of 'district'.

Passage (Q.58-Q.62): Vicarious liability is a legal concept, many times referred to as imputed liability also. It is a concept in which law imposes civil liability only over a person who did not in a real sense has committed any wrong but due to his place at the superior stage of their relationship will be held liable for the wrong done by their subordinates. Generally, it is the rule that the person is liable for the wrongful acts done by him and no one else would incur the liability for his act. But under certain circumstance, one person can be held liable for the acts done by the other and that's where the doctrine of vicarious liability lies. That is, if a servant does something wrong in the course of his employment, then for his act master will be held liable. The vicarious liability between employer and employee holds that for every wrongful act of employee performed in the course of his employment, the employer will be held vicariously liable. Vicarious liability is different from an independent contractor, in the sense that, where a servant is expected to work the order of his master, in an independent contractor there is no such limitation. That is, a servant represents as an agent who is supposed to work under the control and supervision of his employer regarding the manner in which the work is to be done.

58. A was a banker working in the State Bank of Deno. He was responsible for handling money deposits made by the customers. C, one of the regular customers gave A Rs. 20,000 cash to be deposited, but A misappropriates the money while making the deposits. C sues State Bank of Deno, decide whether the bank can be held liable or not.
- (a) The bank can be held liable as A is an employee of the bank.
 - (b) The bank will be vicariously liable the incident occurred in the bank.
 - (c) The bank will be held liable as A and the bank have a master servant relationship.
 - (d) The bank will be held liable as they had a master servant relationship and A an employee misappropriated the money during his duty.
59. Take the same situation as the one above, here A was an accountant employed by the bank and while doing his work, he misappropriates the funds of C. In this case C sues the State Bank of Deno, determine the liability of the bank in this case.
- (a) Not liable as there does not exists a master servant relationship.
 - (b) Not liable as A is an independent contractor.
 - (c) Vicariously liable as A was employed by the Bank.
 - (d) Vicariously liable as A as an independent contractor was hired by the Bank.
60. K asked his driver L to get her files from his house, on his way to get those he takes a detour to pick up K's coat from the dry cleaners. While on his way to the dry cleaners he runs into a fruit stand causing an accident. The fruit vendor sues K, decide the liability of K.
- (a) Vicariously liable as L caused the accident during the course of his employment.
 - (b) Not vicariously liable as L did not cause the accident during the course of his employment.
 - (c) Vicariously liable as L was going to pick up K's coat.
 - (d) Not vicariously liable as K was not driving the car.
61. M instructed his brother N to go and drop off his very important files to A. While on his way, N runs over an old man. The Old man sues M, decide the liability of M in this situation.
- (a) Vicariously liable as N caused the accident in the course of his employment.
 - (b) Vicariously liable as M is in a superior position in their relationship.
 - (c) Not vicariously liable as M and N don't have a master and servant relationship.
 - (d) Not vicariously liable as M and N are not working together.

62. According to your understanding of the passage, decide which of given the situation will not give rise to vicarious liability.
- (a) A, an employee of B caused an accident incurring monetary damages while working.
 - (b) A, an employee of B committed murder.
 - (c) A, an employee of B misused customer information.
 - (d) A, a designer employed by a fashion house.

Passage (Q.63-Q.68): The Karnataka High Court, in a judgment in Smt Harini H v. Smt Kavya H @ Sangeetha & Ors, had observed that a complaint by a wife under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 is not maintainable against the extramarital partner of the husband. From the name of the Act, it is clear that it is meant to provide protection to women only. A complaint under this Act can be made only by those women who qualify to be declared an "aggrieved person" as defined under clause (a) of Section 2, to mean "any woman who is, or has been, in a domestic relationship with the respondent and who alleges to have been subjected to any act of domestic violence by the respondent." As per the definition, an "aggrieved person" needs to be a (i) "woman" (ii) in a "domestic relationship" with the respondent(s) and who has been (iii) subjected to "domestic violence". "Domestic Relationship" has been defined in clause (f) of Section 2 of the Act to mean "a relationship between two persons who live or have at any point of time lived together in a shared household, where they are related by consanguinity, marriage, or through a relationship in the nature of marriage, adoption or are family members living together as a joint family."

63. Ziya was a 20-year-old college student and studied at one of the most prestigious universities in India. She was home for the winter break in December after not being at home for nine months due to the college and internships. She had some liberal thoughts that her conservative family did not like and so her brother would always keep bullying her. One day, her brother came home drunk and then beat her up badly to teach her a lesson, she ended up with a bruised face and a broken arm. Can she file a complaint under Domestic Violence Act 2005?
- (a) Yes, because she was in a domestic relationship with her brother, and both were related by consanguinity too.
 - (b) No, because this was only a familial matter and he wanted to teach her a lesson.
 - (c) Yes, because she is a woman and cannot file a complaint under the said act.
 - (d) No, because she should not have had liberal thoughts in a conservative household.
64. X and Y were husband and wife who lived in a big joint family in Noida. They were married for long ten years and they had three children together as well. Everything was going well until one day, Y suspected that her husband was having an extra marital affair and she called him to ask about it. X came home and they both got into an argument and then X beat his wife up in anger. His mother came in between to stop the fight, but X beat her up as well. Both the women filed a complaint against X under Domestic Violence Act. Can the suit be sustainable?
- (a) No, because fighting between husband and wife is a normal occurrence.
 - (b) No, because the beating happened in a fit of anger, and hence should not be considered as domestic violence.
 - (c) Only mother's case is valid because she was related to X by blood, whereas Y's is not valid because she is not an aggrieved person.
 - (d) Both the cases are valid because both are aggrieved and mother is related to him by blood and Y by marriage.
65. Suppose in the above question of X and Y, Y got to know that X was having an affair with his office colleague named Miss Rubina. Then she caught them red-handed in a compromised position in Rubina's house, she shouted at X and then X started beating her. Y threw a box at Rubina and that infuriated the latter and she started beating Y as well. Later, Y filed a suit against Rubina and X, under Domestic Violence Act. Will both the suits be valid, decide and choose the best reasoning.
- (a) The suit against Rubina will be valid because adultery is a crime.
 - (b) The suit against both of them would be valid because X and Rubina used to live together.
 - (c) The suit against X is valid because they are married, but not against Rubina because she is not related.
 - (d) The suit is invalid, she should directly file for divorce.

66. Ram and Arjun were childhood friends, they also went to college together. They fell in love one day, and decided to move in together. The gay couple was very happy after taking this big step because they had finally moved away from their toxic families and conservative neighbourhoods and culture. After three years of live-in, however, their families got to know about this secret gay relationship, so Arjun's family came to their house. That day, only Ram was present and Arjun was at work, the family members beat Ram up and fled. Later, Ram decided to file a case against the family members of Arjun under Domestic Violence Act. Can he do that?
- (a) No, because Ram is not an aggrieved person under the act.
 - (b) No, because Ram was not subjected to any domestic violence by Arjun.
 - (c) Yes, because he was beaten up badly and so can file a complaint for domestic violence.
 - (d) Yes, because live-in relationship is also marriage like and hence, Ram can claim the act.
67. Sita was a college student who was getting a degree in psychology, her family was vehemently against it as they thought Psychology was a useless degree and hence should not be wasted money upon. Sita really wanted to work in the field of psychology so, she decided to move out of her home away from her parents. However, her paternal uncle, who was a big enemy of their entire family decided to teach her a lesson, he beat her up one day. The uncle had moved out of the shared household three years ago. Can she file a suit against him under the Domestic Violence Act?
- (a) No, because he was a family member and it was a familial matter.
 - (b) She should file a complaint for assault against him.
 - (c) Yes, she can because he was a family member and had lived in the same household once.
 - (d) No, because they no longer lived together in the joint family and so no relation.
68. Simran and Rajneeti were a lesbian couple. They had been living together for three years and their families also knew about them being a couple and were satisfied with it. However, in the fourth year, they started having a lot of problems. They would frequently get into a lot of arguments and one of them would go out of the house and not come for a few days. One day, Simran found out that Rajneeti was having an affair with some woman named Maria. Simran got so angry that when Rajneeti came home, she hit her head with a bat and then beat her with her shoes. Assume that live-in relationship is treated to be marital in nature. Can Rajneeti file a complaint against Simran under Domestic Violence Act?
- (a) No, as Rajneeti herself was in the wrong by having an affair while being in a relationship.
 - (b) No, because this does not constitute a domestic relationship.
 - (c) Yes, because they were in a domestic relationship and a marriage like relationship.
 - (d) No, because it can only be levied against a man.

Passage (Q.69-Q.73): The Kerala High Court had criticised the state police for using derogatory words while dealing with citizens. The Court asked the state police chief to direct all officers to treat citizens respectfully and file a report detailing the steps taken towards ensuring the matter. The Kerala high court had taken strong exception to derogatory words like "eda" and "edi", often used by police to address the public and said that it is "contrary to the constitutional morality and conscience of our country". The Court said the use of disrespectful words like "Eda", "Edi", and "Nee" to address citizens is impermissible. "It is now imperative for this court to declare that such use by any member of the force is contrary to the constitutional morality and conscience of our country and is against the ethos of the democratic system," stated the HC order by Justice Ramachandran. The Court also said that derogatory words were "anathema to a civilised and cultured force and are the relic of the colonial subjugation tactics," Live Law reported. "Certainly, they have no place in a free country marching in pace with the needs and requirements of the 21st century," the Court said. The judge also noted that it was often difficult for citizens to prove that a police officer addressed them in a derogatory manner as such allegations were investigated by the police themselves.

[Source: <https://scroll.in/latest/1005090/kerala-high-court-directs-police-not-to-use-derogatory-words-to-address-residents>]

69. Mohan was a police officer who was stationed in a remote area of Maharashtra. He was a very diligent and hard-working police officer and had never taken any hush money of any sort ever. He also had a lot of enemies. Once, he was on a patrol in the village at night and he came across a group of black people who were around a fire camping and having fun. Mohan was appalled by the fact that he was working so late at night and these people were having fun, so he shouted at them the derogatory N word. Later he claimed that he was discharging his duty to keep them safe and so he shouted at them to be safe.
- (a) He being a public servant has immunity so would not be held liable for using derogatory words.
 - (b) He will not be held liable because he was a police officer who was concerned for the public.
 - (c) He has a reasonable justification so he would not be held liable.
 - (d) The term was offensive and derogatory; hence he will be held liable.
70. A group of police officers got a call in the middle of the night about a report that said a robbery was committed in thirty-six China town. The cops were on a night duty. They took their police vans and went to the location; they got an information that the robbers were hiding inside a tunnel and so they went there. In order to lure the robbers outside and to provoke them so they would come out of the hiding place, one of the police men shouted "Your mom is a prostitute, she is very ugly,". The robber came out and started firing at them. Later he filed a suit against the policeman for using derogatory words. Decide whether the cop would be held liable.
- (a) No, because they were discharging their official duty and hence were not liable.
 - (b) No, because they deemed the act necessary in order to catch the robbers.
 - (c) Yes, because the words employed by the police man was derogatory and deplorable.
 - (d) Yes, because he should not have called the robber's mom a derogatory term.
71. Mahika was a student at a medical university, and she was disabled. She was born without legs and was bound to a wheel chair. In September, one of the professors of the university was fired without justification. Soon the students took to protest against this. She was there in the protest outside the university when the police were called. One police officer saw her and he saw that the crowd was turning unruly and so he said loudly, "Let the wheel-chair lady pass safely", Mahika took big offence to this and she sued the man for using derogatory term. Decide.
- (a) The police officer would not be liable because the term was not derogatory.
 - (b) The police officer would be liable as he had screamed the words in front of everyone.
 - (c) The police officer would be held liable as being a police officer he should have used his words carefully.
 - (d) The police officer was only worried about the well-being of Mahika so, he would not be liable.
72. Mukesh was a police officer who was posted in Bhindwara district of Rajasthan, the place was infamous for its still prevailing practice of manual scavenging. Many scholars and reporters had visited the place to research on the practice and to work towards eradicating it. Mukesh was also invested in this and he was working with certain news reporters in the cause as well. One day, a news reporter from Zee took his interview to take his views on the manual scavenging and the people who were in it, Mukesh was talking about it and he used a word that was very derogatory towards the people. Decide his liability.
- (a) He should not have been held liable because he was merely trying to address the people.
 - (b) He should not have been held liable as he was working towards the eradication of manual scavenging.
 - (c) He will be held liable for using derogatory words.
 - (d) He did not intend to hurt the people so he would not be held liable.
73. A transgender person was being thrashed by their family because they were not the son the family wanted. They were not given food for days on end, and one day their father locked them in the bathroom, they were released after three days. The person went to the police station and filed a complaint against the family for oppression and assault. The police officer instead of providing them with protection, called their family and called them derogatory words that were hurtful for the entire transgender community. The police officer said he did not know

the terms were now derogatory for the community as it was a commonly used term. Decide the liability of the officer.

- (a) He should not be held liable because he did not know that the term was derogatory.
- (b) He should be held liable because he used derogatory words.
- (c) He should not have called the parents as the complaint was against them.
- (d) He should be held liable as it is against morality.

Passage (Q.74-Q.79): Whoever, being in any manner entrusted with property, or with any dominion over property, dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use that property, or dishonestly uses or disposes of that property in violation of any direction of law prescribing the mode in which such trust is to be discharged, or of any legal contract, express or implied, which he has made touching the discharge of such trust, or wilfully make suffer any other person so to do, commits 'criminal breach of trust.' The offence of criminal breach of trust, as defined under this section, is similar to the offence of embezzlement under English law. A reading of the section suggests that the gist of the offence of criminal breach of trust is 'dishonest misappropriation' or 'conversion to own use' of another's property, which is nothing but the offence of criminal misappropriation defined u/s 403. The only difference between the two is that in respect of criminal breach of trust, the accused is entrusted with property or with dominion or control over the property. Entrustment- As the title to the offence itself suggests, entrustment or property is an essential requirement before any offence under this section takes place. The term "entrusted" found in a 405, I.P.C. governs not only the words "with the property" immediately following it but also the words "or with any dominion over the property."

[Source: <https://www.legalserviceindia.com/articles/crbt.htm>]

74. Sakshi was a huge football fan. In the world cup season especially, she went all crazy for her favourite team. She had a lot of posters, and she was also keen on watching the matches, and she would watch every match with her favourite team. One day she had to watch the match, but her laptop was not charged enough, and she did not have her phone with her. She took her friend Aashee's laptop to watch the match. Her team lost the match, and she was so angry that she smashed the laptop on the wall. Can Sakshi be sued for criminal breach of trust?
- (a) No, she would not, as there was no dishonest intention; she was genuinely sad.
 - (b) Yes, football fans always get way too excited.
 - (c) No, because she was not entrusted with the laptop in any manner.
 - (d) Yes, because the laptop was not hers, and she used it like her own.
75. Suppose in the previous question, Aashee had given her laptop to Sakshi herself for the latter to copy her notes, and the latter was always absent from the classes because of her football fever. Sakshi, instead of copying notes, started watching football, and when the team she was rooting for lost, she smashed the laptop on the wall because she got really upset. Aashee sued Sakshi for a criminal breach of trust after seeing her broken laptop. Will your answer change and will she succeed with the suit?
- (a) No, the answer would remain the same.
 - (b) Yes, the answer will not change.
 - (c) Yes, she will succeed because she did entrust Sakshi with her property.
 - (d) No, she will not succeed because Sakshi is genuinely sad.
76. Mr Raj was a big businessman. He worked in a big company that was owned by his father. His father wanted to make Raj the Executive head of the main section of the company. His father was out of the country and was going to come back the following month. He had asked Raj to give him the details of the business so as to help him decide whether to give him the post or not. Raj had compiled the documents that were necessary, and he told his secretary Riya to keep them safe in the locker. Riya kept it in her purse to steal important information. Her purse got stolen. Can she be sued for criminal breach of trust?
- (a) Yes, because she was entrusted with the documents.
 - (b) Yes, because she was careless and dishonest.
 - (c) No, because she was going to keep them in the safe.
 - (d) Yes, because she did not keep them in the locker as Raj had told her to and had dishonest intentions.

77. In Timbaktu, there were different laws through which the business contracts were governed. One such law, which was also an old custom, was that the people entering into the contract had to sign an agreement beforehand and then proceed with the real contract details. Mr X and Mr Y decided to enter into an agreement, and Mr. Y entrusted his director, Mr. Z to bring the files and important things; the director was a very greedy man. Mr. Z looked at the documents and decided to enter into a contract with another party himself. He used the documents for himself. Can Mr. Z be sued for criminal breach of trust?
- No, because there was no law saying he himself could not enter into an agreement.
 - Yes, because he was entrusted with the documents, and he did not give them to Mr Y.
 - No, because he was not dishonest.
 - Yes, because he dishonestly misappropriated the property he was entrusted with.
78. Manju was a chef who regularly took part in a lot of competitions abroad. She also owned a lot of expensive appliances. She recently bought a new oven which was very expensive, and she bought it in Australia when she was there for her bakery competition. Her neighbour, Saroj, also liked to cook a lot. One day Manju decided to go to Switzerland for another competition. She told Saroj to take care of her new oven and keep it safe. Saroj was excited at this opportunity to use the oven. While he was using the oven, the oven exploded, and he suffered some burns. Manju sued him for a criminal breach of trust.
- Manju would not succeed because he only used it for baking.
 - Saroj did not dishonestly use the oven, and so no liability for criminal breach of trust arises because he did not have intention.
 - Saroj suffered some burns, too, so he should not be held liable.
 - Manju succeeded because she entrusted Saroj with her property, and he destroyed it.
79. Ram was a toy store owner in urban Hyderabad. One of his loyal customers was Laxman. Laxman was recently blessed with a baby boy; he went to Ram's toy store to buy some small toys. Ram was not there, but he directed Laxman towards the safe for him to choose the toys from. Laxman found a baby bear soft toy, and he took it home. He realized he had accidentally taken the keys to the safe as well. He decided to give it back to Ram the following day. Ram sued him for a criminal breach of trust for taking his keys.
- Laxman will not be liable because he did not dishonestly take the keys.
 - Laxman will be liable because he took the keys home instead of leaving them in the store.
 - Laxman was a loyal customer, so he would not be held liable.
 - Laxman should have been more careful, and so he will be liable for negligently taking the keys.

Passage (Q.80-Q.84): The legality of object is an essential element of a contract under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. It refers to the purpose or the objective of the contract, which must be lawful and not prohibited by law. The object of a contract must be legal and not against public policy, otherwise, the contract will be considered void.

Section 23 of the Indian Contract Act elaborates on what objects are lawful. The section states that, “The consideration or object of an agreement is lawful, unless—

- it is forbidden by law; or
- is of such a nature that, if permitted, it would defeat the provisions of any law; or
- is fraudulent; or
- involves or implies, injury to the person or property of another; or
- the Court regards it as immoral, or opposed to public policy.

In each of these cases, the consideration or object of an agreement is said to be unlawful. Every agreement of which the object or consideration is unlawful is void.”

Furthermore, a contract that restricts a person’s freedom to carry out his lawful profession, trade or business is also against public policy and therefore illegal. Such contracts are known as restraint of trade agreements, and they are generally considered void unless they are reasonable and necessary to protect the interests of the parties involved. Moreover, any contract that is entered into with an intention to defraud or deceive another party is also

considered illegal. It is essential to understand that the object of a contract can be legal at the time of formation but may become illegal later due to a change in the law or public policy. In such cases, the contract will be considered void ab initio, i.e., void from the beginning. It is also important to note that even if part of a contract is legal, and another part is illegal, the whole contract will be not considered void. Only the part that is illegal, is considered void. This is known as the doctrine of severability.

80. A's estate is sold for arrears of revenue under the provisions of an Act of the Legislature, by which the defaulter is prohibited from repurchasing the estate. B, upon an understanding with A, becomes the purchaser and agrees to pay the amount. Once A pays him back, B shall transfer the property in A's name back to A. The agreement is:
- Void as in effect the title will be in the name A.
 - Valid as the title will be in the name of B.
 - Voidable at the option of the government.
 - Valid as the primary aim is to have the arrears cleared.
81. A agrees to let her 18 years old daughter X to be hired by B for concubinage. Concubinage has been considered unethical by law and should not be practised. Decide the validity of the agreement.
- Valid as X is an adult and under Article 21 of the constitution has the right to choose.
 - Valid as morality is a subjective and fluid concept and evolves over time.
 - Void as the object of the agreement is immoral.
 - Void as it is against the principles of Indian heritage.
82. A received a license from the Forest Department to cut the grass of a certain area in 6 months. The authorities at the department told him he cannot pass on such interest to another person. But the Forest Act has no such statute. So, A sold his interest to B who has more experience and agreed to finish cutting the grass in just 3 months. The contract between A and B is:
- Void as the authorities at the forest department has explicitly communicated that he cannot pass such interest.
 - Valid as there is no such provision in the Forest Act that prohibits A from selling his interest to B.
 - Void as even though there is no such provision in the Forest Act the forest department is responsible for implementing the act and they can prescribe additional conditions.
 - Valid as the A selling the contract to B is in the interest of the state.
83. The 'limitation period' or the statute of limitation is a period of time within which one must come forward with any complaints regarding a particular issue. For recovery of debt, the statute of limitation is three years from the day the money was lent. Any suit filed after the limitation and is barred in the eyes of law. A and B are childhood friends. A lent INR 30,000 on 1st January 2020. A died in December 2022. A's son C who was married to B's daughter D, instituted a suit against B on 3rd January 2023 to recover the money not knowing that the limitation period within which the suit was to be instituted has already expired. After instituting the suit, C asked D to implore her father not to plead limitation. B agrees. The agreement between B and C is:
- Void as it defeats the purpose of the limitation act.
 - Valid as B and C mutually decided.
 - Valid as the delay is only of two days and the same can be condoned.
 - Void as C exploited the fact that D is B's daughter.
84. A, who is under insolvent circumstances, transfers his entire property to his near relation B for a certain amount with a view to cheat his creditors and preserve it for his family. The agreement between A and B is:
- Valid as A wanted to protect the property for his family, which makes the contract lawful.
 - Void as A transferred the property to cheat his creditors, which makes the contract unlawful.
 - Valid as consideration for the contract between A & B is valid.
 - Void as A in insolvent circumstances should have refrained from making any transactions, hence it is unlawful.

SECTION D: LOGICAL REASONING

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

Passage (Q.85-Q.90): We, in civilized societies, are rich. Why then are there so many poor? Why this painful drudgery for the masses? Why, even to the best paid workman, this uncertainty for the morrow, in the midst of all the wealth inherited from the past, and in spite of the powerful means of production, which could ensure comfort to all in return for a few hours of daily toil?

The Socialists have said it and repeated it unwearingly, demonstrating it by arguments taken from all the sciences. It is because all that is necessary for production-- the land, the mines, the highways, machinery, food, shelter, education, knowledge--all have been seized by the few in the course of that long story of robbery, enforced migration and wars, of ignorance and oppression, which has been the life of the human race before it had learned to subdue the forces of Nature. It is because, taking advantage of alleged rights acquired in the past, the rich have today appropriated two-thirds of the products of human labour, and then squander them in the most stupid and shameful way.

Take, indeed, a civilized country. The forests which once covered it have been cleared. It has been made habitable. The soil, which bore formerly only a coarse vegetation, is covered to-day with rich harvests. Thousands of highways and railroads furrow the earth, and pierce the mountains. The shriek of the engine is heard in the wild gorges of the Alps, the Caucasus, and the Himalayas. The rivers have been made navigable. Whole generations, that lived and died in misery, oppressed and ill-treated by their masters, and worn out by toil, have handed on this immense inheritance to our century.

Millions of human beings have laboured to create this civilization on which we pride ourselves today. Other millions scattered through the globe, labour to maintain it. Without them nothing would be left in fifty years but ruins. There is not even a thought, or an invention, which is not common property, born of the past and the present. Thousands of inventors, known and unknown, who have died in poverty, have cooperated in the invention of each of these machines which embody the genius of man.

85. Which of the following weakens the author's argument?
- (a) The rich don't control the majority of resources that produce means of subsistence.
 - (b) The rich control the majority of resources from which the means of subsistence are produced.
 - (c) The masses work for the few rich men out of necessity to get their means of subsistence.
 - (d) Some government authorities claim that they are chalking out a plan to free-up the resources from the control of the rich.
86. Which of the following is the primary purpose of the author?
- (a) To emphasize that people in the society have degenerated in search of material wealth
 - (b) To discuss the defects of economic system in which the rich thrive on poverty and scarcity.
 - (c) To remedy the ills of capitalism that has overwhelmed the society and masses in general
 - (d) To mention the contribution of men from the past and present, to the civilization that we have.
87. The author is likely to agree with which of the following?
- (a) The few who control the resources are willing to help the masses for their subsistence.
 - (b) The government is not doing anything to help the majority who are dependent on the rich for their subsistence.
 - (c) The development of a country is the responsibility of the few who control the resources.
 - (d) The majority don't have adequate resources to produce the means for their subsistence.

88. Answer to which of the following can be found in the passage?
- (a) How did the few human beings were able to squander the resources that they controlled?
 - (b) What is responsible for the unsavoury condition of the majority of the human beings?
 - (c) Which of the courses of actions is best suited to improve the condition of the majority of the human beings?
 - (d) What happened of the human beings before the civilization that we have inherited was created?
89. Which of the following is the author likely to disagree with?
- (a) Our current state of civilization and development is the result of the contributions of millions of workers of the past
 - (b) A wealthy minority controls a majority of the world's resources and squanders them on unproductive activities.
 - (c) The value of infrastructure rests not in its ownership but in its usage which is enabled by the actions of hundreds of workers
 - (d) None of the above
90. Which of the following strengthens the author's argument?
- (a) Those people who are able to control the resources are in possession of the resources.
 - (b) In return of means of subsistence, the majority of people are forced to produce things that benefit the rich.
 - (c) The majority of people are able to produce the means of subsistence from whatever resources they have.
 - (d) Means of subsistence don't come from the resources that are controlled by the rich.

Passage (Q.91-Q.96): China's slowest population growth in decades may be felt more acutely beyond its borders than within them. The economy will keep humming and incomes can continue to climb, albeit at a slower rate. The rest of us, however, will need to adjust to a persistently slacker pace of global expansion and the prospective ebbing of deflationary pressure. The caricature of China as an unlimited supplier of cheap labor holding down the cost of everything from dishwashers to dolls should be consigned to the history books.

Beijing's census showed there were 1.412 billion people in China last year, an average growth of 0.53% over the past decade, the slowest since 1953. While it's possible that China's headcount will actually decline in a few years, that doesn't mean a crisis is looming. Some of the world's wealthiest economies have wrestled with population retreat - Japan's population peaked in 2010 and South Korea logged its first dip in 2020. Singapore reported its first decline since 2003 last year - yet each has first-class infrastructure, great schools, high standards of living and a niche in technology supply chains that gives them a shot at long-term prosperity in the pandemic era.

However, the consequences for the rest of the planet may be more significant. The world's economic output has been driven by China the past few decades. Its GDP has increased at an average annual rate of about 8% since 2000, while for the US the figure has been a bit less than 2%. As things stand, China will contribute more than one-fifth of the total increase in global GDP in the five years through 2026, according to Bloomberg calculations based on International Monetary Fund forecasts published April. The U.S. will account for 14.8%, with India and Japan chipping in 8.4% and 3.5%, respectively. Anemic population growth, or an outright drop, is likely to mean slower overall expansion, even if GDP per capita may continue to climb. Assumptions about any expected contribution may need to be rethought.

China's ascent from an impoverished backwater to the workshop of the world and premier exporter reflected, in large part, the country's ability to offer vast amounts of relatively cheap labor to multinational companies and their suppliers. In the process, the country was a major force in holding down prices of goods destined for shelves in the U.S. and Europe. The benefits of this era may now be past, thanks to a contracting labor market.

This isn't all bad news, at least right away. A Chinese model no longer based on inexpensive labor pumping out bargain-basement goods will erode one of the props that has kept inflation low, something central banks everywhere first welcomed but now increasingly worry about.

If China aspires to world economic leadership, this is what it looks like. Sluggish demographics are part of the deal.

91. Which of the following is the primary argument of the author?
- (a) Although it is evident that population in China is slowing down, one cannot be sure that it is going to affect the country negatively, as trends with other countries show.
 - (b) Slowing population growth in China is not as much of a problem for itself as it is for the world.
 - (c) The positive outcome of the slowing population in China is that some countries will not be grappled with low inflation anymore.
 - (d) China's aspiration to lead world economy can be fulfilled, but it will have to accept the new demographic form.
92. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (a) With population decline in 2003 being the first, Singapore's population declined last year the second time.
 - (b) With reducing population growth, the prices of products in the US are likely to rise.
 - (c) During the last decade, China's GDP grew annually by 8% every year.
 - (d) With decreasing population, China will be able to ramp-up its ability to provide cheap labour.
93. Which of the arguments is parallel to the argument stated in the passage?
- (a) The U.S. saw the second-slowest population growth rate in history last decade at 7.4% — just ahead of 7.3% during the Depression era — yet life goes on.
 - (b) A stroll around parks, nightlife areas and shopping malls of pre-pandemic Tokyo show a declining population can still have plenty of vitality.
 - (c) The world will be able to cover up for the lost labour availability by finding another source of cheap labour.
 - (d) The slowing population growth in China, the cost of prices in the under-developed economies will go up, reducing the ability of these economies in the throes of inflation.
94. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?
- (a) Some countries around the world are not happy with low rate of inflation.
 - (b) The trends of slowing population growth in China is not going to reverse, increasing the rate of population growth.
 - (c) In five years through 2026, China's GDP will be double that of America's.
 - (d) In future, China's GDP will contribute 20% to the world GDP.
95. The argument that sluggish population growth in China will affect world economy is dependent on
- (a) There are no other sources that supply labour to drive world economy.
 - (b) The world has not yet found the substitute of cheap Chinese labour.
 - (c) Slowing population growth will not be as harmful for China itself as it was expected.
 - (d) Other avenues of labour are as efficient as China's
96. Which of the following can be an appropriate title to the passage?
- (a) China's census data sends shockwaves through the world.
 - (b) If China shrinks, it's the world's problem.
 - (c) The Long View: how the world economic order changes.
 - (d) China's slowing population growth: A reflection on its damaging policies.

Passage (Q.97-Q.102): The holding of Parliament or State Legislatures sessions in a regular manner is vital in a representative democracy. Parliament is the prime and foremost debating body, where functions such as the consideration of policy and legislation, articulation of constituency grievances or issues of national importance can be performed and solutions found.

A purposive and comprehensive discussion can take place on the floor of the House, if the Parliament or Legislatures meet for optimum duration. But over several decades there has been a decline in the numbers of sittings of the legislatures curbing the effectiveness of the Indian Parliament.

An important development this session has been the absence of careful scrutiny of Bills; of the 13 Bills introduced in the parliament – some were high impact bills and passed within few days - not even one was referred to a parliamentary committee for examination. In fact, the percentage of Bills referred to committees declined from 60% and 71% in the 14th Lok Sabha (2004-09) and the 15th Lok Sabha, respectively, to 27% in the 16th Lok Sabha and just 11% in the current one. Parliamentary committees have often done a stellar job as was seen in the case of changes made in the final laws pertaining to the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code. This quick work should be read as a sign of abdication by Parliament of its duty to scrutinise Bills, rather than as a sign of efficiency.

The last few years have seen the dubious practice of marking Bills as ‘Money Bills’ and getting them past the Rajya Sabha. Some sections of the Aadhaar Act were read down by the Supreme Court of India due to this procedure (with a dissenting opinion that said that the entire Act should be invalidated). The Finance Bills, over the last few years, have contained several unconnected items such as restructuring of tribunals, introduction of electoral bonds, and amendments to the foreign contribution act. It would be useful if the Court can give a clear interpretation of the definition of Money Bills and provide guide rails within which Bills have to stay to be termed as such.

Parliament has the central role in our democracy as the representative body that checks the work of the government. It is also expected to examine all legislative proposals in detail, understand their nuances and implications of the provisions, and decide on the appropriate way forward. In order to fulfil its constitutional mandate, it is imperative that Parliament functions effectively ensures sufficient scrutiny over the proposals and actions of the government.

97. The author is primarily arguing that
- (a) In absence of effective functioning of the Parliament, the government seems to adopt dubious practices to get the bills passed by the Parliament.
 - (b) It is imperative that the Parliament functions effectively as it has the key responsibility to keep a check the work of the government.
 - (c) The Parliament can work effectively only if more sessions are held regularly.
 - (d) The concerns of the Parliament can be addressed only when the Supreme Court defines the rules for terming bills as money bills.
98. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (a) In the past few years, some bills presented in the parliament have been categorised under the wrong head.
 - (b) Reduction in the number of bills referred to parliamentary committees means that the Parliament is working well.
 - (c) The Parliament will be able to perform all its normal functions while working with fewer sessions.
 - (d) In total 131 bills were referred to parliamentary committee in the 14th and 15th Lok Sabha.

99. Which of the following can be definitely concluded from the passage?
- (a) The Aadhaar Act was not referred to the parliamentary committee before getting passed by the parliament.
 - (b) Restructuring of tribunals, introduction of electoral bonds, and amendments to the foreign contribution act are all eligible to be included in the category of Finance Bills.
 - (c) The governments in India have purposefully abstained from the practice of referring bills to committees declining from 60% and 71% in the 14th Lok Sabha (2004-09) to just 11% in the current one.
 - (d) For Money Bills, the permission of Rajya Sabha is not needed.
100. Which of the following supports the author's argument
- (a) Responsible working by the government is directly proportional to the effective functioning by the Parliament as the government will not be able to take arbitrary decisions.
 - (b) The Constitution held that all three branches of the state — the government, the Parliament and the judiciary — be independent and act as a check and balance on each other.
 - (c) The government is planning to table a bill in the parliament that would require all bills to be referred to parliamentary committee.
 - (d) None of the above.
101. The author mentions the dubious practice of marking Bills as 'Money Bills' as
- (a) an evidence supporting his argument
 - (b) an evidence contradicting in the claim mentioned in the passage.
 - (c) an evidence that serves as the basis for rejecting one explanation of a certain finding.
 - (d) a contrast whose explanation is at issue in the reasoning
102. Which of the following is an appropriate title to the passage?
- (a) Role of Government and its accountability to the Nation.
 - (b) Working of the Parliament and Need for Reforms
 - (c) Effective Working of Parliament Keeps the Government in Check.
 - (d) Fit-for-Purpose Parliament: reviewing and enhancing parliamentary effectiveness

Passage (Q.103-Q.108): There is a personality type that has been absolutely driving me nuts recently. Every single time I overhear peers talking about their incessant itch to “travel and see the world” before starting a “real job” or “considering grad school” I want to punch a wall. The truth is that my generation has been completely brainwashed by bullshit millennial propaganda. Cute little listicles featuring pictures of young people standing on the edge of waterfalls, that tell our generation that life is only worth living if we “travel.” Instagram travellers who perfectly filter every single picture they’ve taken while exploring Europe on daddy’s dime.

Do you want to know what I believe, honestly? The only people who want to travel incessantly are people who have, or want, completely mediocre lives.

You don’t make an impact by being a “traveller.” You don’t actually do anything at all. You just see. You just enjoy. You just leech off of people who are actually living lives worth living and doing jobs worth doing. Nothing great in this world is accomplished through travel for the sake of travel. Did Albert Einstein wake up one day and think, “Wow I just need to do some sightseeing, and then maybe sometime later in my life I’ll do something that’s actually significant!” Did John D. Rockefeller one of our country’s greatest businessmen spend time taking cute pictures of buildings in faraway places? No, he worked. He created. He built something. He actually did something meaningful. The minute he became an adult, he was working his way up!

Being obsessed with travel is just a quiet concession that you don’t have anything worth doing or creating. You don’t create while on the move, you create when you stay in one place and focus on accomplishing your goals. Being obsessed with travel means you don’t actually have any goals, you just want to YOLO your way through

an insignificant life. “You’re only young once,” and “Enjoy your youth” are phrases that people have appropriated to justify months, and years of idle labor and laziness. I agree, you are only young once, and we should ALL be spending our youth provisioning for our future selves.

103. Which of the following is the primary argument of the author?
- (a) You should kill the thought of travelling and stay put at one place to create something material.
 - (b) Life goals are set by those people who are creators, not by those who travel.
 - (c) If you are obsessed with travelling, you are living a mediocre life.
 - (d) If you want to travel a lot, you should try to do it on your own expense, not daddy’s dime.
104. Which of the following advices would strengthen the argument in the passage?
- (a) Don’t forfeit your youth to the present, invest it in your future!
 - (b) Don’t forfeit your youth to the future, live in the moment!
 - (c) Don’t forfeit your youth to the past, you cannot change it!
 - (d) Don’t forfeit your youth to your parents, you’ll be generations apart!
105. Which of the following weakens the arguments in the passage?
- (a) All the challenges and opportunities travel lays at your feet help you discover who you are and what your strengths are.
 - (b) Taking long vacations to rejuvenate is scientifically proven to make you more productive and healthy.
 - (c) Travel teaches you economy, politics, history, geography, and sociology in an intense, hands-on way no class will.
 - (d) All of the above
106. Which of the following is likely to be in agreement with the author’s thoughts?
- (a) Being obsessed with travel means you are flexible to try anything so you chase your dreams.
 - (b) Whether you choose to spend a few years or just a couple months traveling this beautiful planet, it’s important to see what’s out there.
 - (c) If you’re open and willing, travel will make you an incredibly more well-rounded human being.
 - (d) This incessant need to travel the world for months and years post-college is not healthy
107. According to the passage, the author could possibly be:
- (a) A traveller
 - (b) A student
 - (c) An academician
 - (d) A nomad
108. The passage primarily focusses to discuss
- (a) ill-effects of travelling
 - (b) incessant need to travel around the world
 - (c) the pros and cons of a place before traveling
 - (d) travelling is more about switching-off than showing off

SECTION - E : QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Directions (Q.109-Q.120): Read the data carefully and answer the following questions.

Direction (Q.109-Q.114): In a university with 3000 students, each student plays a different and exactly one sport. Each player is either a district or state-level player. Out of the total players, 25% play Tennis. The number of district-level Badminton players is equal to the number of district-level Table Tennis players. The ratio of total Table Tennis players to total Badminton players is 4:3. 10% of the total students are Chess players. The total Chess players are one-third the total Carrom players. The district-level Carrom player is 150 more than the state-level Carrom players. The number of district-level Tennis players is equal to the number of district-level Carrom players. The difference between district-level Badminton players and state-level Chess players is 180. The number of total district-level chess players is 180.

109. How many district-level players are there in the University in total?
(a) 1640 (b) 1830 (c) 1170 (d) 1850
110. How many more district-level players are there in the university compared to the total number of state-level players?
(a) 780 (b) 660 (c) 640 (d) 730
111. What is the total number of Badminton players in the University?
(a) 450 (b) 300 (c) 600 (d) 750
112. What is the ratio of the district-level Table Tennis player to the state-level Badminton player in the university?
(a) 2 : 1 (b) 2 : 5 (c) 2 : 3 (d) 3 : 2
113. In which of the following sports is the total number of players highest in the University?
(a) Table Tennis (b) Tennis (c) Carrom (d) Badminton
114. At the state level, which of the following sports is being played the least in the University?
(a) Chess (b) Tennis (c) Carrom (d) Badminton

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

The data given below shows the number of males and females who visited the 'Statue of Unity' from four different countries: Japan, China, Germany, and Nepal in a particular month. There were 1000 people who visited the 'Statue of Unity' from Japan. The total number of males from Japan is 300 more than the number of females from the same country who visited the 'Statue of Unity.' The total number of males who visited the 'Statue of Unity' from China is 50% more than the number of females from the same country. The ratio between the total number of males who visited the 'Statue of Unity' from Germany and Nepal is 2:1. The number of females from Nepal is 60, which is 580 less than the number of females from Germany who visited the 'Statue of Unity.' The total number of males and females from all the given countries who visited the 'Statue of Unity' is 1550 and 1250, respectively.

115. Find the total number of male and female from Germany who visited 'Statue of Unity'.
(a) 500 (b) 1000 (c) 260 (d) 1040
116. Find the ratio between total number of male from Japan and Nepal who visited the 'Statue of Unity'.
(a) 5 : 3 (b) 2 : 3 (c) 3 : 2 (d) 13 : 4
117. Find the average number of male from China, Germany and Nepal together who visited the 'Statue of Unity'.
(a) 300 (b) 410 (c) 420 (d) 320

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118. Number of male who visited 'Statue of Unity' from China is what percent of total number of people from Japan who visited 'Statue of Unity'?
- (a) 60% (b) 30% (c) 50% (d) 40%
119. Find the difference between the total number of populations from Japan and Nepal who visited 'Statue of Unity'.
- (a) 260 (b) 740 (c) 780 (d) 240
120. From which countries is the number of males who visited the 'Statue of Unity' the lowest?
- (a) Japan (b) China (c) Germany (d) Nepal

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MOCK COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST 2024-25



MOCK CLAT 11

ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS

SECTION-A: ENGLISH LANGUAGE

- (a) (a) is the correct answer because the passage is stating about the revolutionary war that thirteen colonies of United States of America fought to gain their independence from the British with much economic hardship and some help from the French troops at the end of the war. (b) is incorrect because the British rule was oppressive to the American people in general and the revolutionaries rose to gain independence from the foreign British rule. The revolutionaries were not the elitists but ordinary people; they had suffered years of British oppression. The British gave benefits (freedom) to the African Americans to make them fight on their side; their rule was not beneficial to the American land and people in general. (c) is incorrect because the passage states about the subsequent surrender of the British to the American and French troops. (d) is incorrect because the United States won its independence with armed revolution against the oppressive British rule and with the help of French troops.
- (a) (a) is the correct answer because "indispensable" means necessary or requisite or essential. (b) is incorrect because "inconsequential" means unimportant or irrelevant. (c) is incorrect because "extraneous" means unnecessary or inessential. (d) is incorrect because "surplus" means excess or additional.
- (b) (b) is the correct answer because the passage mentions that the British granted freedom to enslaved African Americans to make them fight from the side of the British. They were not altruistically or selflessly interested in the liberty of the African Americans. (a) is incorrect because the passage mentions the hardship of the American revolutionaries being less in number and funds, yet they won the war due to their indomitable spirit, discipline, organization and French troop support. (c) is incorrect because the Treaty of Paris (surrender by the British) was signed in 1783 which was seven years after 1776 (declaration of independence). (d) is incorrect because the passage mentions that British weakness was the unknown nature of the American territory for them.
- (a) (a) is the correct answer because the passage states that "with the aid of French troops, The Continental Army, led by Washington, Alexander Hamilton, Marquis de Lafayette, Rochambeau, and others led a siege of Yorktown that surrounded the British army. This led to the surrender of British General Lord Cornwallis in October 1781." This makes French troop support to be crucial for the American victory against the British. (b) is incorrect because the African Americans were appeased by the British for their own selfish gains by granting them freedom. (c) is incorrect because the troops were French particularly, not European (according to the passage). (d) is incorrect because there is no mention of Irish troops for the help of American revolutionaries.
- (a) (a) is the correct answer because the passage states the American war of independence after the oppression suffered by the Americans in the hands of the British. This revolutionary war led to the surrender of the British in 1783. Capitulation indicates surrender. (b) is incorrect because despite having superior military strength, the British lost the

- revolutionary war against the Americans and on American soil. (c) is incorrect because there was American triumph with help from the French troops. (d) is incorrect because the victory achieved was the combined effort of American and French troops.
6. (a) (a) is the correct answer because the passage mentions that Americans were perturbed by the unfairness of the taxes imposed on them by the British. This was one of the major reasons for the American Revolution. (b) is incorrect because the salaries were not the point of contention for the Revolution; the taxes imposed were the one of the major reasons. (c) is incorrect because such treatment of products is not mentioned in the passage. (d) is incorrect because the taxes imposed were on all persons irrespective of their ethnicity or race; it was put on all Americans.
 7. (a) (a) is the correct answer because the passage states the Scandinavian region and Norse mythology full of heroes as divine (gods and goddesses) figures. Their qualities and attributes are described in brief in the passage. Vikings worshipped these gods and goddesses. (b) is incorrect because the passage mentions Vikings revering the gods who were more powerful than the warriors. The gods did not exist in their actual forms. (c) is incorrect because it does not capture the central theme. It only forms a sub-set. (d) is incorrect because Vali is stated to have survived the Ragnarok. All the Norse gods and goddesses were not annihilated in the Ragnarok. Also, the Vikings worshipped these gods, they were not in the form of Gods. The Gods were more powerful than the Vikings.
 8. (d) (d) is the correct answer because it is nowhere mentioned in the passage that the Vikings dominated the Norse gods in certain wars.. Such a notion is far-fetched. (a) is incorrect because the passage mentions that Fjords were explained by the Scandinavians in the form of gods and Goddesses from Norse mythology to be more powerful than them. (b) is incorrect because it is mentioned in the passage that Thor is one of the most well-known Norse gods, which is largely due to the popularity of his character in the Marvel movies.. (c) is incorrect because the passage mentions that "What made this god of light and purity, Balder, so powerful was not only his status as the half-brother of Thor but also his ability to be impervious to everything on earth except for mistletoe." Impervious indicates resistance or immunity. It also indicates not getting affected. He was immune from everything of earth except mistletoe (symbolic love).
 9. (a) (a) is the correct answer because "petrifying" indicates terrifying, bloodcurdling and horrid in its earning. Frightening indicates the same type of terrifying and scary part. (b) is incorrect because "reassuring" indicates soothing, calming and supportive which can hardly be something which induces fear in persons. (c) is incorrect because "heartening" indicates a positive connotation of something being hopeful and comforting. (d) is incorrect because "sanguine" indicates confident, optimistic and cheerful.
 10. (a) (a) is the correct answer because the passage mentions names of many male as well as female goddesses from Norse mythology which inspired the Vikings as they considered them more powerful than them. (b) is incorrect because the Gods in Norse mythology were devised by the Vikings. They have not been stated to have actually existed. (c) is incorrect because the passage mentions "Elli" to be the Norse goddess who was old in her appearance. (d) is incorrect because the passage mentions "Hella" to be the child of Loki and Vidar to be the child of Odin. This indicates that Norse gods and goddesses had children and their divinity was not obstructive of their reproduction.
 11. (d) (d) is the correct answer because a noun is a word that names a person, place, concept, or object. In this question, "daughter" is naming a female person. It is a common noun. (a) is incorrect because verbs are words that describe specific actions, like walking, winning, and being amazing. Here, there is no action being described. There is something being named through the word. (b) is incorrect because "adjectives" are the words that describe or modify nouns. Here, the word is naming something, not modifying anything. (c) is incorrect because pronouns are words you substitute for specific nouns when the reader or listener already knows which specific noun you're referring to. Like for a girl named Pari, you substitute "she" and so on and so forth.
 12. (a) (a) is the correct answer because the passage mentions that "Elli" was the female divinity who defeated Thor in a match orchestrated by Loki. (b) is incorrect because Hella is stated to be quite powerful but not beyond that of Thor. (c) is incorrect because Freya is stated to be the goddess of winter and bow-hunting; she did not defeat Thor. (d) is incorrect because "Skadi" is a goddess of destruction, she did not defeat Thor.
 13. (d) (d) is the correct answer because as per the passage, the control of places of worship under the constitutional provisions of articles 25 and 26 by the state (central or state governments) must be stopped by gutting (or eliminating) these articles and reviewing the constitution according to local needs and contemporary aspects. (a) is incorrect because the passage mentions that reviewing the Constitution is one hopeful aspect along with eliminating articles 25 and 26. (b) is incorrect because the passage does not advise for amendments, it advises for gutting or elimination of the mentioned articles. (c) is incorrect because the power is to control temples, not free them. Also, there is no facilitation by the state in management of temples; it is interference by them.
 14. (b) (b) is the correct answer because the passage states that there needs to be gutting of articles 25 and 26 which essentially means that their removal must be performed from the body of the Constitution like one removes intestines from a human body. (a) is incorrect because "gutting" indicates removal or

- elimination of something. It does not indicate amendment. (c) is incorrect because the passage is not suggesting such an extreme action of burning the provisions as burning would not result in any real change in the status of these articles. (d) is incorrect because gutting indicates removal and elimination: proliferation and escalation denote increasing in strength or size which is opposite of the meaning of "gutting".
15. (a) (a) is the correct answer because the passage makes the point about reviewing of the Indian Constitution with reference to secularism and making it compatible with local and contemporary ethos. (b) is incorrect because the passage states about making the Constitution to be in consonance with local ethos keeping in point that it is now out-dated and consists of foreign borrowed provisions. (c) is incorrect because the author is stating that the Constitution of India must be revised keeping in mind that most neighbouring countries have discarded or removed secular aspects from their law and policy. (d) is incorrect because state interference is in places of worship (especially of Hindus); it is not stated to be in educationally important places.
16. (a) (a) is the correct answer because the statements mention that most neighbouring countries have discarded religious secularity which must be taken in account by India to review its Constitution. (b) is incorrect because the statements mention about discarding of religious secularity by India just as neighbouring countries have done. (c) is incorrect because the statements mention that most neighbouring countries have eliminated religious secularity from their policy. (d) is incorrect because the statements mention most neighbouring countries to have discarded or abandoned the policy of secular religiosity: this must be emulated by India as well and its Constitution must be reviewed.
17. (a) (a) is the correct answer because "smoke-filled room" indicates secret political gathering or round-tabled decision making process as the context mentions political interference in management and control of temples and places of worship. (b) is incorrect because the phrase indicates secret decision making, not public. (c) is incorrect because the phrase does not mention about actual smoke, only about secrecy in decisions. (d) is incorrect because there is no mention about antiseptic smoke, just secrecy in decision-making.
18. (a) (a) is the correct answer because the passage mentions that "the state will not touch any liquid or illiquid assets of those religious places without the proper approval of the devotees and overseeing body." (b) is incorrect because there can be management of assets of such temples after approval from the stakeholders like devotees and overseeing body is given. (c) is incorrect because there is no mention regarding appointment of posts in the passage. (d) is incorrect because there can be management of assets after the approval of the stakeholders like devotees and the overseeing body.
19. (a) (a) is the correct answer because as per the passage, Rajatarangini is a written poetic account of Kashmir and its Hindu rulers before the Mongol invasion devastated the landscape. This chronology of Hindu rulers of Kashmir is backed by archaeological evidence in form of inscriptions (rock and copperplate) which was consulted by Kalhana. (b) is incorrect because the passage nowhere mentions that Kalhan's 'Rajatarangini' was influenced solely by previous historians work. (c) is incorrect because the historical account is not mythology; it is backed by rock and copperplate inscriptions. (d) is incorrect because the passage mentions about Kalhana did not work for any King; he wrote without any authority over him.
20. (d) (d) is the correct answer because there have been other historical accounts of Kashmir written prior to Kalhana's book Rajatarangini. The book is not innovative in its historical poetic account; it builds up on the previous work. (a) is incorrect because the passage mentions the book to have stated two millennium worth of Kashmir's history and ruling dynasties. (b) is incorrect because the passage mentions chronological order of the various dynasties. (c) is incorrect because the passage mentions a prolegomena to be present in the book along with stating the book to be self-reflective. A prolegomena indicates a critical introduction while self-reflection also means the same property of analyzing certain premises and thoughts.
21. (a) (a) is the correct answer because "emendation" is used to indicate rectification (correction) or improvement over the works of the previous authors. Also, "putative" is used to indicate something which is assumed or acknowledged; therefore, 'supposed' is the correct answer. (b) is incorrect because detraction means disparagement or denigration while disputed means something which is consisting of doubts. (c) is incorrect because "calumny" indicates denigration or libel. Dubious means doubtful or suspicious. (d) is incorrect because augmentation does mean increasing or expansion but "hesitant" means undecided or hesitant which cannot be the meaning of "putative".
22. (c) (c) is the correct answer because as per the passage, Didda was the female ruler who ruled over Kashmir for four decades or forty years approximately. This has been mentioned in Kalhana's Rajatarangini. All the other options, A, B and C have been stated in the passage to be male rulers. Some of them belong to a pan-India dynasty. None of them are female local rulers except Didda.
23. (a) (a) is the correct answer because the passage describes a composition of Kalhan, known as 'Rajatarangini' that takes us into an insightful journey of various Kashmiri dynasties, documenting the era's large donations, and their conquests and raids. (b) is incorrect because the historical account is not mythology; it is backed by archaeological evidence. (c) is incorrect because the book is not just a King's chronicle but it mentions local queens as well. (d) is

incorrect because the Hindu heritage is not sketchy or superficial. It is backed by cogent archaeological evidence in form of rock and copperplate inscriptions as well as gold and silver coins.

24. (d) (d) is the correct answer because the passage mentions that "Kalhana used these epigraphs to record the large number of donations made by kings, queens, ministers and generals to religious institutions of different affiliations, like Buddhist, Shaiva (worshippers of Shiva), Vaishnava (worshippers of Vishnu), and Saura (solar worship)." Therefore, option D fits the perfect description. (a) is incorrect because Jains are not included in the rulers who gave donations for building temple in Kashmir. (b) is incorrect because Mughals were the perpetrators and usurpers; they are not mentioned to have given any donation for temples. (c) is incorrect because Parsis did not give any donation as per the text described by Kalhana in the passage.

SECTION-B: CURRENT AFFAIRS, INCLUDING GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

25. (c) General Bipin Rawat, first Chief of Defence Staff who died in an air crash recently, and former Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Kalyan Singh who headed the State during the Babri Masjid demolition were conferred with Padma Vibhushan posthumously on the eve of the Republic Day (73rd). The Padma Awards are announced annually on Republic Day (26th January). Instituted in 1954, it is one of the highest civilian honours of India. Padma Vibhushan is highest in the hierarchy of Padma Awards followed by Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri.
26. (b) General Bipin Rawat, first Chief of Defence Staff who died in an air crash recently, and former Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Kalyan Singh who headed the State during the Babri Masjid demolition were conferred with Padma Vibhushan posthumously on the eve of the Republic Day (73rd). The Padma Awards are announced annually on Republic Day (26th January). Instituted in 1954, it is one of the highest civilian honours of India. Padma Vibhushan is highest in the hierarchy of Padma Awards followed by Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri.
27. (c) Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian award of the country. It is awarded in recognition of exceptional service/performance of the highest order in any field of human endeavour. It is treated on a different footing from Padma Award. The recommendations for Bharat Ratna are made by the Prime Minister to the President of India. The number of Bharat Ratna Awards is restricted to a maximum of three in a particular year.
28. (d) Instituted in 1954, it is one of the highest civilian honours of India. Padma Vibhushan is highest in the hierarchy of Padma Awards followed by Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri. Padma Awards, which were instituted in the year 1954, is announced every year on the occasion of Republic Day except for brief interruption(s) during the years 1978 and 1979 and 1993 to 1997.

29. (b) 'Padma Vibhushan' is awarded for exceptional and distinguished service; 'Padma Bhushan' for distinguished service of high order and 'Padma Shri' for distinguished service in any field. The awards are announced on the occasion of Republic Day every year.
30. (d) Bharat Ratna Award was constituted in 1954. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was the first vice president of India. The first recipients of the Bharat Ratna were politician C. Rajagopalachari, philosopher Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, and scientist C. V. Raman, who were honored in 1954.
31. (c) The Animal Welfare Board of India was established in 1962 under Section 4 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. Well-known humanitarian Rukmini Devi Arundale was instrumental in setting up the board and was its first chair. The Board consists of 28 Members, who serve for a period of 3 years.
32. (b) Recently, the Government has introduced the draft Prevention of Cruelty to Animal (Amendment) Bill-2022 to amend the six-decade-old law Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act, 1960. The draft has been prepared by the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying. A maximum 5-year imprisonment, along with a fine.
33. (d) Parshottam Khodabhai Rupala is an Indian politician and Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying in the Second Modi ministry. He is a member of Rajya Sabha, representing the Indian state of Gujarat and a leader of Bharatiya Janata Party.
34. (c) Recently, the Government has introduced the draft Prevention of Cruelty to Animal (Amendment) Bill-2022 to amend the six-decade-old law Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act, 1960. The draft has been prepared by the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying. The draft includes 'bestiality' as a crime under the new category of 'gruesome cruelty'. "Bestiality" means any kind of sexual activity or intercourse between human being and animal. Gruesome cruelty has been defined as "an act that leads to extreme pain and suffering to the animals which may cause lifelong disability or death".
35. (d) Bandhavgarh is located in Vindhya hills of Umaria district, Madhya Pradesh. In 1968 the area got its status of a National Park and now has become one of the preferred parks for Tiger Safari in India that includes photographing and tracking Tigers in wild.
36. (c) The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (AH&D) is one of the Departments of the newly created Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying vide Cabinet Secretariat's Notification No.1/21/7/2019-Cab dated 17.06.2019 published in eGazette S.O.No.1972(E). The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (AH&D) renamed as Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries (DADF) was one of the Departments in the Ministry of Agriculture and came into existence w.e.f. 1st February 1991, by converting two divisions of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation

namely Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development into a separate Department.

37. (c) India and Pakistan signed the IWT in September, 1960 after nine years of negotiations, with the World Bank being a signatory to the pact. The treaty sets out a mechanism for cooperation and information exchange between the two sides on the use of the water of the Indus River and its five tributaries Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Jhelum, and Chenab. The treaty prescribed how water from the six rivers of the Indus River System would be shared between India and Pakistan. It allocated the three western rivers—Indus, Chenab and Jhelum—to Pakistan for unrestricted use, barring certain non-consumptive, agricultural and domestic uses by India and the three Eastern rivers—Ravi, Beas and Sutlej—were allocated to India for unrestricted usage. This means that 80% of the share of water went to Pakistan, while leaving the rest 20% of water for use by India.
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39. (c) The Kishanganga project is located 5 km north of Bandipore in Jammu and Kashmir, India. It is a run-of-the-river project that includes a 37 m tall concrete-face rock-fill dam. It requires to divert water from the Kishanganga River through a tunnel to a power plant in the Jhelum River basin. It will have an installed capacity of 330 MW. The construction of this hydroelectric project began in 2007. Pakistan objected to the project arguing that it will affect the flow of the Kishanganga River (called the Neelum River in Pakistan). In 2013, The Hague's Permanent Court of Arbitration (CoA) ruled that India could divert all the water with certain conditions.
40. (a) Permanent Indus Commission: It also required both the countries to establish a Permanent Indus Commission constituted by permanent commissioners on both sides. According to the provisions of the IWT, the Permanent Indus Commission is required to meet at least once a year.
41. (b) India and Pakistan signed the IWT in September, 1960 after nine years of negotiations, with the World Bank being a signatory to the pact. The treaty sets out a mechanism for cooperation and information exchange between the two sides on the use of the water of the Indus River and its five tributaries Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Jhelum, and Chenab. The treaty

- prescribed how water from the six rivers of the Indus River System would be shared between India and Pakistan. It allocated the three western rivers—Indus, Chenab and Jhelum—to Pakistan for unrestricted use, barring certain non-consumptive, agricultural and domestic uses by India and the three Eastern rivers—Ravi, Beas and Sutlej—were allocated to India for unrestricted usage. This means that 80% of the share of water went to Pakistan, while leaving the rest 20% of water for use by India.
42. (c) Iskander Mirza was the first President of Pakistan, he was a former Major General of the Country. He became President in 1956, before that Pakistan did not have the title of President. There were Governor Generals from 1947 to 1956 as Pakistan was still a republic state with the British Monarch as head. In 1956, the Pakistani Constitution was passed and the country appointed its first President. Liaquat Ali Khan, served as the first prime minister of Pakistan after independence (1947–1951).
43. (a) According to the Ministry of Earth Science, the Samudrayaan Mission is expected to be realised by year 2026. The mission is aimed at sending three personnel to 6000-metre depth in a vehicle called 'MATSYA 6000' for the exploration of deep-sea resources like minerals. 'MATSYA 6000' vehicle is being designed and developed by National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Chennai under Ministry of Earth Sciences. It has an endurance of 12 hours under normal operation and 96 hours in case of emergency for human safety. It is India's first unique manned ocean mission and is a part of the Rs 6000-crores Deep Ocean Mission.
44. (c) According to the Ministry of Earth Science, the Samudrayaan Mission is expected to be realised by year 2026. The mission is aimed at sending three personnel to 6000-metre depth in a vehicle called 'MATSYA 6000' for the exploration of deep-sea resources like minerals. 'MATSYA 6000' vehicle is being designed and developed by National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Chennai under Ministry of Earth Sciences. It has an endurance of 12 hours under normal operation and 96 hours in case of emergency for human safety. It is India's first unique manned ocean mission and is a part of the Rs 6000-crores Deep Ocean Mission.
45. (c) Deep Ocean Mission: It was approved in June 2021 by the Ministry of Earth Sciences. It aims to explore the deep ocean for resources, develop deep-sea technologies for sustainable use of ocean resources, and support the Blue Economy Initiatives of the Indian Government. The cost of the Mission has been estimated at Rs. 4,077 crores over a five-year period and will be implemented in phases.
46. (a) India-Norway Task Force on Blue Economy for Sustainable Development: It was inaugurated jointly by both the countries in 2020 to develop and follow up joint initiatives between the two countries. Sagarmala Project: The Sagarmala project is the strategic initiative for port-led development through the extensive use of IT enabled services for

modernization of ports. O-SMART: India has an umbrella scheme by the name of O-SMART which aims at regulated use of oceans, marine resources for sustainable development. Integrated Coastal Zone Management: It focuses on conservation of coastal and marine resources, and improving livelihood opportunities for coastal communities etc. National Fisheries Policy: India has a National Fisheries policy for promoting 'Blue Growth Initiative' which focuses on sustainable utilization of fisheries wealth from marine and other aquatic resources.

47. (a) Kiren Rijiju (born 19 November 1971) is an Indian politician from Arunachal Pradesh who is the Cabinet Minister of Earth Sciences in the Government of India since 2023 and a member of the parliament in Lok Sabha from Arunachal West since 2014 and from 2004 to 2009.

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48. (a) A National Institute of Ocean Technology
 The Samudrayaan mission is a testament to India's innovation, being developed by the National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) in Chennai. It stands as India's inaugural manned ocean exploration mission, signifying a significant leap in scientific achievement.

49. (a) The capital and largest city of Chile is Santiago, and the national language is Spanish. Republic of Chile. Lithium (Li), sometimes also referred as 'White gold' due to its high demand for rechargeable batteries, is a soft and silvery-white metal. Lithium can be extracted in different ways, depending on the type of the deposit — generally either through solar evaporation of large brine pools, or from hard-rock extraction of the ore. Lithium is an important component of electrochemical cells used in batteries of EVs, Laptops, Mobiles etc. It is also used in thermonuclear reactions. It is used to make alloys with aluminium and magnesium, improving their strength and making them lighter. Chile > Australia > Argentina are top countries with Li reserves. Lithium Triangle: Chile, Argentina, Bolivia.

50. (a) UNFC-1997 is a system for the classification and reporting of reserves and resources of solid fuels and mineral commodities and provides a standardized, internationally recognized system for the reporting of reserves and resources. It has been developed by the UN Economic Commission for Europe. It promotes transparency and consistency in the reporting of mineral and energy assets and ensures that geological, engineering, and economic information is

used consistently. It provides a basis for comparing reserves and resources data between countries and regions which is widely used by governments, industry, and financial institutions around the world. According to UNFC-1997, there are four stages of exploration for any mineral deposit: Reconnaissance (G4) Preliminary exploration (G3) General Exploration (G2) Detailed Exploration (G1)

51. (c) Presently, GSI is an attached office to the Ministry of Mines. It was set up in 1851 primarily to find coal deposits for the Railways. Over the years, it has grown into a repository of geo-science information and also has attained the status of a geo-scientific organization of international repute. It is headquartered in Kolkata and has six regional offices located at Lucknow, Jaipur, Nagpur, Hyderabad, Shillong and Kolkata. Every state has a state unit. Central Geological Programming Board (CGPB) is an important platform of the Geological Survey of India (GSI) to facilitate discussion for synergy and to avoid duplication of work.
52. (b) Light metals are metals of low atomic weight while heavier elements generally have high atomic weight. Osmium is a hard metallic element which has the greatest density of all known elements. Osmium has an atomic weight of 190.2 u and its atomic number is 76. Lithium having an atomic number 3 and atomic weight of 6.941u is the lightest known metal. Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

SECTION – C: LEGAL REASONING

53. (a) Option (b) is partially correct, the High Court falls under the definition of 'district' as it has original civil jurisdiction, (c) is incorrect as it is not violation of section 44A as the decree lies within the pecuniary jurisdiction of the High Court having original civil jurisdiction, (d) is incorrect as it can be inferred from the facts that the High Court does not lack jurisdiction over this decree. Hence (a) is correct as per the passage "*The Court emphasised that the execution which would otherwise fall within the jurisdiction of the High Court based on the pecuniary limit notified under Section 5(2), cannot be executed by a Civil Court just because Section 44A mentions "District Court"*."
54. (c) Option (a) is incorrect as it is not in violation of section 44A, the Madhya Pradesh High Court lacks the pecuniary jurisdiction in this case, (b) is incorrect as the High Court does fall within the ambit of the definition but lacks the appropriate pecuniary jurisdiction, (d) is incorrect as the High Court does have original civil jurisdiction but the decree amount is not within the pecuniary limits of this court. Hence (c) as the pecuniary is Rs.12 lakhs, as per the passage "*The Supreme Court held that a High Court of Delhi, having original civil jurisdiction, can entertain a petition for executing a money decree, in excess of Rs.20 lakhs, of a foreign Court which is notified as a superior Court of reciprocating territory under Section 44A of the Code of Civil Procedure.*"

55. (d) Option (a) is incorrect as even if the money amount is within the pecuniary jurisdiction of the High Court, the court lacks original civil jurisdiction over the matter, (b) is incorrect as the court doesn't fall within the ambit of the definition of 'district', (c) is incorrect as the money amount is within the pecuniary jurisdiction of the court. Hence (d) is correct as *"Though all High Courts do not have ordinary original civil jurisdiction, the Court opined, those that do are competent to exercise power for execution of decrees including foreign decrees under Section 44A."* in this case the lacks the appropriate jurisdiction.
56. (b) Option (a) is incorrect as in this case the court does not require original jurisdiction as per the definition under section 44A, (c) is incorrect as the court does not lack pecuniary jurisdiction, (d) is partially correct as the court falls under the definition of 'district' as per section 44A. Hence (b) is correct as per the passage *"superior Court of reciprocating territory under Section 44A of the Code of Civil Procedure."*
57. (a) Option (b) is incorrect as even if the money decree falls under the pecuniary jurisdiction of the High Court with original civil jurisdiction it cannot execute such decree, (c) is incorrect as it cannot be inferred from the passage, (d) is incorrect as the court will fall under the definition of 'district' if it have appropriate original and pecuniary civil jurisdiction. Hence (a) is correct as per the passage as stated *"Though all High Courts do not have ordinary original civil jurisdiction, the Court opined, those that do are competent to exercise power for execution of decrees including foreign decrees under Section 44A."*
58. (d) Option (a) is incorrect as A is not only an employee at the bank but he misappropriated the money during the course of his action, (b) is incorrect as the place the tort occurred is not of significant to determine vicarious liability, (c) is incorrect as the bank will not be held liable just because there exists a master servant relationship but because the tort was committed during the course of A's duty. Hence (d) is correct as it clearly lays down the relationship between the bank and A, also stating the reason for vicarious liability to arise as per very first line in the passage.
59. (c) Option (a) is incorrect as A was employed by the Bank as an accountant and make the bank a superior in this relationship as per first line of the passage and will be hence liable for the tort, (b) is incorrect as A is an accountant employed and not an independent contractor just hired by the Bank as per the facts stated above, (d) is incorrect as if this was true the Bank would not be held vicariously liable in this situation as per the fourth line of the passage. Hence (c) is correct as A was employed by the bank and during the course of this employment he misappropriates the funds of C, thus making the State Bank of Deno vicariously liable for this tort.
60. (b) Option (a) is incorrect as L was asked to pick up the files and hence his detour to pick up K's coat caused him to deviate from his course of employment making K not vicariously liable, (c) is incorrect as K did not ask L to go pick up the coat, so his course of employment would be from K to the house and back, (d) is incorrect as the principle of vicarious liability does not apply in such cases as per third line of the passage. Hence (b) is correct as L caused the accident out of the course of his employment and hence K will not be held vicariously liable for this accident.
61. (c) Option (a) is incorrect as this situation fails to fulfil one of the criterion to determine vicarious liability as per fourth line of the passage, that is an existence of employer-employee relationship, (b) is incorrect as the two did not have an employer-employee relationship as per second line of the passage this superior position is not enough to determine vicarious liability, (d) is incorrect as M and N are working together in a sense but the relationship is not that of an employer and employee. Hence (c) is the correct option as there exists no such relationship between M and N that gave rise to vicarious liability and hence for the accident, N will be held liable and not M.
62. (b) Option (a) is incorrect as there exists an employee and employer relationship between the two and accident caused during the course of the employment make B liable, (c) is incorrect as A committed the act of misusing the customer information during the course of his employment and hence B will be vicariously liable, (d) is incorrect as any act of tort committed by A during the course of their employment will make the fashion house vicariously liable. Hence (b) is correct as in case of criminal liability, B will not be held vicariously liable as this is out of the course of his employment.
63. (a) The correct answer option is (a) because as the passage defines domestic relationship, this fact scenario fits in that definition, here Ziya was in a domestic relationship with her brother and so, she can sue him for domestic violence after he beat her. Option (b) is not the correct answer option because there is nothing in the passage that states that if it is a familial matter, one should not pursue it, hence this option is unreasonable along with the fact that he merely wanted to teach her a lesson, because him beating her up constitutes domestic violence. Option (c) is not the correct answer option because the passage clearly mentions that protection from Domestic violence is exclusively for women and here since Ziya is a woman she can file a complaint under the act. Option (d) is not the correct answer option because it is very inappropriate. Just because she had liberal thoughts and her conservative household could not take it, does not mean she can be beaten up, she can file a complaint under the Domestic violence act.
64. (d) The correct answer option is D because both of the aggrieved persons were women, and they were also in a domestic relationship with X, Y was related to him by marriage and his mother well, was related to him through blood, hence both of them can file a complaint against him for domestic violence. Option (a) is not the correct answer option because there is sense in saying fight between a husband and a wife is a natural occurrence. It is not, and Y can

definitely go ahead and file a complaint against her husband for domestic violence.

Option (b) is not the correct answer option because even if it happened in a fit of anger, it still remains an act of domestic violence against Y and her mother-in-law and hence, X will be liable.

Option (c) is not the correct answer option because not only the mother is an aggrieved person, Y is also an aggrieved person as per the definition contained in the passage. Here, Y was a woman, and had a relationship of domestic nature with X and was a victim of domestic violence as well.

65. (c) The correct answer option is (c) because the passage mentions that a case of domestic violence is not valid against the extra-marital partner of the husband X. Here, though sure Y can file a complaint under the concerned act against X, she cannot do so against Y. Option (a) is not the correct answer option because first of all adultery is not a crime, and when the passage clearly mentions that a case of domestic violence cannot be levied against the extra-marital partner of the husband, hence this is an incorrect option.

Option (b) is not the correct answer option because though Rubina and X lived together, they share a domestic relationship and not Y and Rubina and for the above-mentioned reasons anyways Rubina cannot be sued by Y.

Option (d) is not the correct answer option because we are not being asked what alternatives she can opt rather than suing her husband for violence under the Domestic Violence Act, hence we will not choose this option as instead of addressing the question it is telling us that she should file for divorce.

66. (a) The correct answer option is A because the passage defines an aggrieved person as only a woman, and here since Arjun is not a woman, he would not be able to file for violence under the domestic violence act.

Option (b) is not the correct answer option because though Ram was not subjected to domestic violence by Arjun, a case under the act can also be filed against family members and not necessarily one's partner. However, Ram is not a woman so he cannot file a complaint under this.

Option (c) is not the correct answer option because even though he was beaten up badly he cannot sue under the Domestic Violence act because he is not a woman and hence not an aggrieved person as per the definition in the passage.

Option (d) is not the correct answer option because though live-in relationship is marriage like and is recognized as domestic relationship, it still cannot be considered enough of a reason for him to sue, because he is not a woman hence not an aggrieved person.

67. (c) The correct answer option is (c) because though now the uncle had moved away from the house, the passage also mentions that domestic relationship also covers the people who used to live in a shared household once, and since he was the part of the joint family and used to live in a shared household, he can be sued for domestic violence.

Option (a) is not the correct answer option because there is nothing to show that domestic violence cases cannot be levied against a family member and that it should be let to die down because it is a familial matter.

Option (b) is not the correct answer option because we are not being asked about the potential alternatives, she can explore rather than filing a case of domestic violence. Hence this is not an appropriate answer option.

Option (d) is not the correct answer option because though they no longer lived in a joint family, the passage mentions that even people who once lived in a shared household can be sued under this act, hence an incorrect answer option.

68. (c) The correct answer option is C because they were in a live-in relationship which is a marriage like relationship, and it is recognized as a domestic relationship.

Option (a) is not the correct answer option because it is veering off the main question being asked, we are only being asked if a case can be filed in the domestic violence act, and that is a possibility here. It does not matter if Rajneeti was in an affair other than Simran, she can go ahead with the domestic violence case.

Option (b) is not the correct answer option because it does constitute a domestic relationship, they were in a marriage-like relationship and it constitutes a domestic relationship.

Option (d) is not the correct answer option because there is nothing in the passage that has mentioned that the case of domestic violence can be only levied against a man, only the person putting that complaint has to be a woman.

69. (d) The correct answer option is D because here, the term was indeed offensive and derogatory and the police should have used their words carefully in dealing with the civilians and here he did not do so, hence he would be liable.

Option (a) is not the correct answer option because having immunity does not protect even the police officers from this act.

Option (b) is not the correct answer option because being a police officer who is concerned for public is not a reason why he should be let go, he used derogatory words while dealing with the public.

Option (c) is not the correct answer option because having a reasonable justification does not make him not liable, as the passage mentions a police officer should be very careful of their words while dealing with the general public.

70. (c) The correct answer option is C because though they wanted to catch the robbers, the words were derogatory terms and words was not a good one and was deplorable and hence, he will be liable.

Option (a) is not the correct answer option because it does not matter if they were discharging their official duty, what matters is that the words were derogatory.

Option (b) is not the correct answer option because the act they deemed necessary to catch the robbers was derogatory and goes against the principal in the passage.

Option (d) is not the correct answer option because yes, he should not have called the robber's mom a derogatory term, the act in its entirety was deplorable and hence he would be liable.

71. (a) The correct answer option is (a) because the term here is not derogatory per-se, it is a normal thing to say, now he would not have stopped and asked for her name in the middle of a riot. Hence, he would not be held liable.

Option (b) is not the correct answer option because it does not matter that he screamed the words in front of everyone, even if he had done it in private, he would be liable.

Option (c) is not the correct answer option because though the passage is all about the police being a bit careful with their words when dealing with the citizens and them not resorting to the usage of derogatory terms, here the term was not derogatory.

Option (d) is not the correct answer option because what matters is that he used a term which was not derogatory and not that he was only concerned for the well-being of Mahika.

72. (c) The correct answer option is (c) because as the passage is all about the police being a bit careful with their words when dealing with the citizens and them not resorting to the usage of derogatory terms, here Mukesh will be liable.

Option (a) is not the correct answer option because though he was merely trying to address the people, his choice of words was derogatory.

Option (b) is not the correct answer option because though, he was working towards the eradication of manual scavenging, his choice of words to address them was derogatory and hence, he is liable.

Option (d) is not the correct answer option because the intention is not what matters here, he knew the term was derogatory.

73. (b) The correct answer option is b because as the passage mentions, the police have to be careful with their choice of words while dealing with the civilians. Saying that they did not know the terms could be derogatory is a very vague thing to say, and cannot let them be not liable.

Option (a) is not the correct answer option because again it is a very vague and illogical thing to say that they did not know the term was derogatory.

Option (c) is not the correct answer option because that is not what the question was asking of us, the passage is about using derogatory words by the police and so we will not choose this question which is not on that tangent.

Option (d) is not the correct answer option because morality is not really the concern here, the main reason to get him to be liable is his usage of derogatory words.

74. (c) The correct answer option is C because, as the passage mentions, the entrustment of property with someone is the prime requirement in deciding a case on criminal breach of trust. Here, Aashee did not entrust Sakshi with her laptop and did not tell her to use it or to take care of it, Sakshi took the laptop on

her own, and hence this would not be a case of criminal breach of trust.

Option (a) is not the correct answer option because though she was genuinely sad, it would not have warranted her exemption from criminal breach of trust had she been entrusted with the laptop to take care of it.

Option (b) is not the correct answer option because it is a very generic and nonsensical, and non-legal argument to make here; though fans of any sport get excited, that fact is in no way important to us here in determining the liability of criminal breach of trust.

Option (d) is not the correct answer option because though she used the laptop for her own use since she was not entrusted with the same, she cannot be held liable for criminal breach of trust.

75. (c) The correct answer option is (c) because now, in this changed scenario, Aashee had actually entrusted Sakshi with the laptop, she had given it to her to copy her notes from, but instead of doing that, she misappropriated it her own use and hence she will be liable for criminal breach of trust.

Option (a) is not the correct answer option because now since there was entrustment of property, the answer would change from the previous answer as well.

Option (b) is not the correct answer option because it is saying the same thing as the previous option, and since we already established that there has been an entrustment of property, that changes our answer.

Option (d) is not the correct answer option because, again, it is an emotionally charged and vague answer. We will not choose this and go with answer option (c) because now there was an entrustment of property, and Sakshi failed to take care of it and destroyed it, so she is liable for criminal breach of trust.

76. (d) The correct answer option is (d) because the passage mentions that whoever, being in any manner entrusted with property, or with any dominion over property, dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use that property, or dishonestly uses or disposes of that property in violation of any direction of law prescribing the mode in which such trust is to be discharged, or of any legal contract, express or implied, which he has made touching the discharge of such trust. And here, since Raj told her to keep the documents immediately in the locker, she failed to do so, and wanted to steal too, thus having a dishonest intention, hence is liable for criminal breach of trust.

Option (a) is not the correct answer option because merely saying that she was entrusted with the documents is not enough because, for criminal breach of trust, there are more requirements, as the passage mentions.

Option (b) is not the correct answer option because saying she was careless and dishonest does not prove her criminal breach of trust, and we also have to say that she had been entrusted with the property and then dishonestly lost it as well.

Option (c) is not the correct answer option because we do not know if she was actually going to keep

them in the safe as she had a dishonest intention to steal important information.

77. (d) The correct answer option is (d) because Mr. Z was entrusted with the documents, and he dishonestly misappropriated the property he was entrusted with and decided to use it to enter into a contract with the other party himself; this is regarded as criminal breach of trust, and hence he will be liable.

Option (a) is not the correct answer option because though Mr. Z could definitely enter into any agreement he wanted to, however, where he had misappropriated the property he was entrusted with and had used it to enter into a contract, he had a dishonest intention and hence is liable for criminal breach of trust.

Option (b) is not the correct answer option because though the option has correct reasoning, it would still not be the correct answer option because instead of saying he would be liable because he did not give the documents to Mr Y, he dishonestly misappropriated the property himself and so, he would be liable.

Option (c) is not the correct answer option because he was indeed dishonest; as the facts show as well, it does not always have to be written that there was a dishonest intention.

78. (d) The correct answer option is (d) because here, Manju had entrusted her property, her oven, to Saroj. He had a dishonest intention of using it behind her back, and in that course, he ended up exploding the oven and destroying it. He can be held liable for criminal breach of trust, and hence, option (d) is the correct answer option.

Option (a) is not the correct answer option because though he only used it for baking, he misappropriated a property that he was entrusted with for his own use, and hence he will be held liable for criminal breach of trust.

Option (b) is not the correct answer option because he did dishonestly use the oven, he was only to take care of the oven and not to use it, and he used it behind the owner's back and hence, he is liable.

Option (c) is not the correct answer option because though he suffered some burns, he will be held liable because he himself was responsible for it, and having some injuries would not exempt him from being liable for criminal breach of trust.

79. (a) The correct answer option is A because, as the facts make it clear, he was entrusted with the property, here the keys to the safe, but he did not dishonestly take the keys with him, it was a genuine mistake, and he was hoping to return it soon. Hence that establishes that he had no dishonest intention, and so he would not be liable for criminal breach of trust.

Option (b) is not the correct answer option because he did take took the keys home instead of leaving them in the store; however, he did not have any dishonest intention in doing so, and hence his liability won't arise here.

Option (c) is not the correct answer option because his being loyal is not the factor in determining his liability here; because he did not have a dishonest intention, he would not be liable.

Option (d) is not the correct answer option because his carefulness does not determine his liability for criminal breach of trust, his intention does, and here, since he did not have any dishonest intention, he would not be held liable.

80. (a) Option (a) is correct as the agreement renders the transaction, in effect a purchase by the defaulter, and would so defeat the object of the law. The object of the agreement is unlawful, trying to defeat the intention of the law and can thus not be enforced by law. Option (b) is incorrect, as the transaction would defeat the purpose of the legislature the object of the transaction itself is unlawful, rendering the contract void. Option (c) is incorrect, as a contract which has an unlawful object is considered as void and not voidable as per the principles of the Indian Contract Act. Option (d) is incorrect, as the answer does not try and provide the answer to the question though it rather aims at providing the purpose of the legislature. The option ignores the principles set out in the passage above.

81. (c) Option (c) is correct as, hiring B for concubinage is deviating from the standard norms of life and is against sexual norms. Agreements pertaining to concubinage, prostitution, and marriage for money are considered to be immoral and void. Option (a) and (b) are incorrect, as despite X being an adult and having the right to choose, the object is against the public policy of India, thus the contract is void. Option (d) is incorrect, despite the answer being correct the reasoning is merely a general statement without any application of the principles set above.

82. (b) Option (b) is correct as, an act becomes unlawful when the same is barred by law but when the same is not, it is lawful in the eyes of law. Thus, since the Forest Act prescribes no such condition which prohibits A from selling his interest to B, the contract is valid. Option (a) and (c) are incorrect, as since the condition stipulated by the authorities is not in tandem with Forest Act the condition is invalid and contract between A and B is valid. Option (d) is incorrect, as we do not have sufficient information of whether or not selling the contract to B is in the interest of the state.

83. (a) Option (a) is correct, as the agreement between B and C is trying to defeat the intention of the law. The limitation act is clear that any suit for the recovery of debt will be barred by limitation after the expiry of 3 years. This means if the contract is trying to defeat the intention of the law. If the courts find that the real intention of the parties to the agreement is to defeat the provisions of the law, it will put aside the said contract. Option (b) is incorrect as even though B consented to C's proposal it defeats the purpose of law and thus the contract cannot be valid as per the principle laid down. Option (c) is incorrect, as even if the delay is to be condoned that is the discretion of the court and the fact that suit was instituted after the expiry cannot be concealed from the court. Option (d) is incorrect as law concerns agreement is void because it aims to defeat the purpose of law.

84. (b) Option (b) is correct as, A transferred his property to cheat the creditors. The object of the contract is unlawful, thus the contract will be void. Option (a) and (d) are incorrect, as A's intention and action to safeguard the property for his family or abstaining from entering into transactions though may be morally correct but the object still is against the law. Option (c) is incorrect, as even though the consideration is valid the object is not and the contract is thus void.

SECTION D: LOGICAL REASONING

85. (a) A is the right answer. The author states that the majority are forced to think about tomorrow despite so many resources because the few rich men control the majority of the resources. This argument gets weakened if it were true that the rich had not controlled the resources that helped produce the means of subsistence. B is incorrect because this strengthens the argument. C is incorrect because this strengthens the argument that the majority are forced by the few rich men. D is incorrect because this also strengthens the argument as the government is trying to free up the resources. Hence, A
86. (b) B is the right answer. The author is discussing a system where the rich are exploiting the poor. A is incorrect because this is a far-fetched generalization. C is incorrect because there are no solutions stated in the passage. D is incorrect because this is just a one aspect mentioned in the passage.
87. (d) D is the right answer, as per the argument of the author that the majority are forced to think about tomorrow despite so many resources because the few rich men control the majority of the resources, it can be inferred that the majority don't have adequate resources to produce the means for their subsistence. A is incorrect because this is against the idea stated in the passage. B is incorrect because this is out of scope as we don't know if the government is really helping these people or not. Hence D
88. (b) B is the right answer. this answer can be had from the first two paras of the passage. how the rich wasted the resources is not given in the passage; only the claim has been made in the passage. so A is incorrect. C is incorrect as nothing is mentioned in the passage to improve the condition of these majority people. D is out of scope as nothing has been mentioned about what happened before we got this civilization. Hence, B
89. (d) D is the answer. A can be inferred from the last para of the passage. B and C are also given in the passage. So, the author agrees with all the options.
90. (b) B is the right answer. A is incorrect because this is simply a generalization which is not related to the argument. C is incorrect because this weakens as it says that people are not dependent on rich because they can produce their means of subsistence from whatever resources they have. D is incorrect because this also weakens the argument. Hence B
91. (b) The passage mentions examples of various countries battling with the problem of decreasing population growth, yet prospering. Similarly, China, despite this

- problem, can overcome obstacles. The passage also mentions that this will have impact on world. Hence, option (b).
92. (b) Read the third last paragraph carefully. China was major force in holding prices of products destined for shelves in the US and Europe. With China not able to supply cheap labour, the cost of products will obviously increase. Hence, option (b).
93. (b) Option (b) provides an argument same as that mentioned in the passage that despite the problem of reducing population growth, there is scope for economic vitality. Hence, option (b).
94. (a) We can infer option (a) from the penultimate paragraph which says that earlier banks welcomes low rate of inflation, but they turned increasingly worried. Hence, option (a).
95. (b) Option (b) is correct. If substitutes of Chinese labour were known, the world would not face this problem. Instead, those substitutes would not have allowed any influence on world economy. Option (a) is incorrect because it talks about unavailability of sources which is wrong. We should talk about efficiency of resources. This makes option (b) better than option (a). Option (c) is simply a fact stated in the passage. Option (d) weakens the argument. Hence, option (b).
96. (b) The closest options are (a) & (d), but, the correct answer is option (b). option (a) is incorrect because it doesn't mention the outcome of China's census data. Option (d) is incorrect because it doesn't mention the problem for the world. Hence, option (b).
97. (b) The primary argument of the author is that fewer sessions scheduled for Parliament are a cause of concern. The author also states that bills are named as money bills to get past the Rajya Sabha. Then, the author says that the Parliament has central role in keeping a check on the government's work. So, we can infer option (b). option (a) is incorrect as it is a generalization. Option (c) is incorrect as it distorts the information provided in the passage to support his claim. Option (d) is incorrect because it is only half the information mentioned in the passage. Hence, option (b)
98. (a) Read the lines from the third paragraph "The last few years have seen the dubious practice of marking Bills as 'Money Bills' and getting them past the Rajya Sabha." from these lines we can infer option (a). B is incorrect because it negates what has been stated in the passage. C is incorrect for the same reason as option B. D is incorrect because it is not mentioned in the passage.
99. (d) The government has been dubiously marking bills as Money Bills to get them past Rajya Sabha. So, we can infer that Money Bills don't need permission of Rajya Sabha. Hence, option (d)
100. (a) Option (a) is correct. It promotes the author's idea that the parliament should work effectively to keep a check on the government's working. Hence, option (a).
101. (a) The presents this piece of information to support his idea that effective working of the Parliament is necessary. The information of marking bills dubiously to get them past the Rajya Sabha supports

- the author's assertion in the passage. Hence, option (a).
102. (c) The author discusses the role of Parliament and how it should keep a tab on government working. Hence, option (c).
103. (c) The passage focuses on actually being productive, getting a job, doing meaningful work and not wasting time in obsessive travel. So, (c) is the answer. option (a) is incorrect because it is not given that you should not travel at all. This option is extreme. Option (b) is incorrect because this is distortion of idea. Nothing has been stated about not travelling at all. (d) is incorrect because this is not the whole idea just one of the premises mentioned in the passage.
104. (a) The last line of the passage states "I agree, you are only young once, and we should ALL be spending our youth provisioning for our future selves." This supports option (a). Hence (a).
105. (d) The passage focuses on actually being productive, getting a job, doing meaningful work and not wasting

- time in travel. Options (a), (b) and (c) all talk about the benefits of travel towards self-awareness, productivity and holistic education. Hence (d).
106. (d) The author does not have a favorable view of just running and travelling. He wishes the younger generation do something more purposeful in their lives. Options (a), (b) and (c) weaken this idea. Option (d) is apt. Hence (d).
107. (c) The author clearly critiques travel. Options (a) and (d) are out. Option (b) falls short as the author focuses on making a future and getting a job or finishing college – goals which are academic in nature. Hence (c).
108. (b) The passage questions the obsessive need of people to travel and show that they travel to the world. The author says such people live "mediocre lives." So, option (b) is correct. Option (a) is incorrect because this is extreme. Not all type of travelling is bad. (d) contradict the passage. Option (c) with "pros" is not addressed in the passage. Hence (b).

SECTION - E : QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Hint-[109-114]:

Total number of Tennis player = $3000 \times 0.25 = 750$
 Total number of chess player = $3000 \times 0.10 = 300$
 Total number of Carrom player = $300 \times 3 = 900$
 It is given that, district-level Carrom player is 150 more than the state-level Carrom players.
 District level carrom player – State level carrom player = 150
 Also,
 District level carrom player + State level carrom player = 900
 By solving above two equations,

Sports	District level player	State level player	Total
Tennis	525	225	750
Badminton	300	150	450
Table Tennis	300	300	600
Chess	180	120	300
Carrom	525	375	900

109. (b) Total district level player = $525 + 300 + 300 + 180 + 525 = 1830$
 110. (b) Total district level player = $525 + 300 + 300 + 180 + 525 = 1830$
 Total state level players = $225 + 150 + 300 + 120 + 375 = 1170$
 \therefore Difference = $1830 - 1170 = 660$
 111. (a) Total number of Badminton players in the University = 450
 112. (a) Ratio = $300 : 150 = 2 : 1$
 113. (c) The hence answer option (c)
 114. (a) The hence answer option (a)

District level carrom player = 525 and State level carrom player = 375
 Since, the number of district-level Tennis players is equal to the number of district-level Carrom players.
 \therefore Number of district-level Tennis players = 525
 Total number of Badminton and table tennis players = $3000 - (750 + 300 + 900) = 3000 - 1950 = 1050$
 Total table tennis player = $\frac{4}{7} \times 1050 = 600$
 \therefore Total number of Badminton players = $1050 - 600 = 450$
 Now tabulating all the given data in the following table:

Hint-[115-120]:

Tabulating all the given data in the following table:

Countries	Male	Female	Total
Japan	650	350	1000
China	300	200	500
Germany	400	640	1040
Nepal	200	60	260

115. (d) The hence answer option (d)
 116. (d) Ratio = $650 : 200 = 13 : 4$
 117. (a) Average = $\frac{300+400+200}{3} = 300$
 118. (b) Required percent = $\frac{300}{1000} \times 100 = 30\%$
 119. (b) Required number = $1000 - 260 = 740$
 120. (d) The hence answer option (d)