

# CLAT MOCK BANK

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Solutions for CLAT 2021

# ***CLAT MOCK BANK***

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***SAMPLE MOCK CLAT #01***

**PAGE**

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

**Passage(Q.1 – Q.5):** [1]Maintenance, strengthening and consolidation on India's independence were among Nehru's most pressing tasks in world that was sharply divided between the two superpowers the United States and the Soviet Union which were determined to extend their hegemony over the rest of the world. [2]Nehru resisted all pressures and refused to become their pawn and India's internal policies-right or wrong- developed outside the direct influence of the superpowers and India remained in full control of her internal as well as her external policies. [3]Nehru also successfully resisted penetration of India's political and economic structure and institutions by outside agencies.

[4]Clearly, independence depended on the economic strength of a country. [5]Given this, Nehru set out, with a great deal of success, to build an independent and self-reliant economy and made an all-out effort to break out of colonial underdevelopment and to ensure self-sustaining and self-generation growth, both in agriculture and industry. [6]He put a great deal of emphasis on self-reliance and cautioned against dependence on other nations. [7]Rapid industrialisation, particularly growth of heavy industries, planning, development of the public sector, atomic energy and science and technology, technical modernisation and the training of a large technical and scientific cadre were regarded by Nehru as necessary parts of the effort at independent economic development and self-reliance. [8]The biggest achievement he claimed for planning and for Congress Rule was the creation of 'a feeling of confidence...a feeling of self-reliance'. [9]This would further make national independence more stronger by increasing the self-confidence and self-respect of the people.

[Excerpt taken from Bipin Chandra's India after Independence p.221]

The correct sequence of synonyms for the words maintenance, strengthening, consolidation is:

1. (a) preservation, buttress, amalgamation  
(b) repair; bolster; fragment  
(c) alimony, weakening, gathering  
(d) build, buttress, separation
2. How did Nehru ensure that he built an independent and self-reliant economy?  
(a) Industrialisation, planning and development of the public sector and extensive research in science and technology.  
(b) Creating a feeling of self-reliance among the people through speeches and mobilisation of public opinion.  
(c) Less focus on agriculture and more on industrial development  
(d) Resisting the pressures of USA and USSR and following a policy of non-alignment

Which of the following would be an appropriate title for the passage?

3. (a) Consolidation of Indian Independence  
(b) Nehru's Struggle  
(c) Indian Economy after Independence  
(d) Nehru's Achievements as a Prime Minister

The word 'pawn' as used in the passage means:

4. (a) A chess piece  
(b) A person used by others for their own purposes  
(c) An obedient servant  
(d) A faithful soldier

5. Choose the grammatically incorrect statement in the paragraph:

(a) [1] (b) [4] (c) [8] (d) [9]

**Passage(Q.6 – Q.9):** In our age of anxiety and victimhood, courage is a trait that many of us sorely lack. For who among us could not create a long list of things we would do if only we were more courageous? How often have we disappointed ourselves by succumbing to our fears rather than taking actions that could create a better life? But for those of us in such a position our future need not mirror our past as courage is a skill that can be cultivated and above all else this skill emerges from the way we relate to our emotions. To act with courage requires that we stop looking at distressing emotions as barriers to action and instead learn to proceed into life even in the presence of fear, anxiety, guilt or shame. In this essay we are going to explore some tools and techniques that can help us form this type of relationship to the emotional side of the world.

To begin we need to outline the role that emotions play in a human life and we need to distinguish between adaptive and maladaptive emotions. For within this frame of understanding it will become clear why the typical ways people relate to distressing emotions promotes cowardice and why an alternative is needed.

There has been a persistent trend in the history of ideas, stretching all the way back to Plato, that characterizes emotions as the unruly and animalistic elements of a human life. Our emotions, according to this perspective, disrupt our tranquillity and impede our ability to think rationally. But this view is one-sided and overlooks the prospective role of emotions. For our emotions, when functioning properly, help us adapt to our environment; they provide information as to the good and bad of our life, and they direct our attention at a speed that often surpasses that of our cognitive mind. While all emotions can provide us with information, it is often the most distressing emotions that are packed with the most important information. Fear can focus us on a threat, anxiety can alert us to the fact that we are taking a wrong path in life, while guilt and shame can signal that our behaviour is not in line with our moral compass.

Our emotions, in other words, are crucial not just in our ability to survive, but to flourish. But where most of us struggle is in our inability to deal with what are called maladaptive emotions. For sometimes our emotions can take on a life of their own and instead of signalling adaptive ways to interact with our environment they deceive us and impel us to behave in ways that will diminish our well-being.

What of the following best explains the author's perspective on emotions?

6. (a) There are adaptive emotions that direct our attention to important information and then there are maladaptive emotions that cause maladaptive reactions to the environment.  
 (b) Emotions reduce our ability to think clearly and objectively. Emotions are a part of our animalistic side.  
 (c) Emotions are essential adaptive systems that point one to important information  
 (d) Emotions are the unruly and animalistic traits of human life that gives a person courage

Based on the text, which of the following statements are true:

7. Statement 1: We are cowardly because we have ineffective ways of dealing with maladaptive emotions.  
 Statement 2 : To act less cowardly, we need to change our perspective that emotions are obstacles  
 (a) Statement 1 and 2 are false (b) Statement 1 is true  
 (c) Statement 2 is true (d) Statement 1 and 2 are true

Based on the text, which of the following is a Platonist view

8. (a) Emotions can be adaptive or maladaptive.  
 (b) Maladaptive emotions characterise the animalistic elements of humans  
 (c) Maladaptive emotions are distressing.  
 (d) All emotions are animalistic and act as an obstacle to think rationally.

9. What is the author's primary message that can be inferred from the text

- (a) Emotions are crucial to one's ability to survive and flourish but maladaptive emotions can diminish our well-being and make us cowardly.
- (b) The effects emotions need to be curbed to be less cowardly. Emotions diminish one's ability to think objectively.
- (c) Emotions signal us to important information. We should try to understand the information as effectively as possible.
- (d) To act cowardly is to not live up to one's full potential.

**Passage(Q.10 – Q.14):** [1]From its early days the national movement was committed to secularism. [2] Secularism was defined in a comprehensive manner which meant the separation of religion from politics and the state, the treatment of religion as a private matter for the individual, state neutrality towards or equal respect for all religions, absence of discrimination between followers of different religions, an active opposition to communalism. [3]For example, to counter communalism and give expression to its secular commitment, Congress in its Karachi Resolution of 1931 declared that in free India "Every citizen shall enjoy freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess and practice his religion", that all citizens would be "equal before the law, irrespective of caste, creed or sex" that no disability would attach to any citizen because of caste, creed or gender "in regard to public employment, office of power or honour and in the exercise of any trade or calling", and that "the state shall observe neutrality in regard to all religions".

[4]It is true that in his early years, Gandhi, a deeply religious person, emphasised the close connection between religion and politics. [5] This was because he believed that politics had to be based on morality, and to him all religions were the source of morality. [6]Religion was in fact, he believed, itself morality in the Indian sense of dharma. [7]But he not only moved the Karachi Resolution in 1931, when he saw that communalists were using religion as a sectarian belief system to divide the people he overtly began to preach the separation of religion from politics. [8]Thus he said in 1942: "Religion is a personal matter which should have no place in politics." [9]And again in 1947: "Religion is the personal affair of each individual. It must not be mixed up with politics or national affairs." [10]Jawaharlal Nehru wrote and spoke passionately and with deep understanding on communalism. [11]He was perhaps the first Indian to see communalism as the Indian form of fascism. [12]Interestingly, the leaders of the national movement never appealed to the people on religious grounds or that the British rulers' religion was Christianity. [13]Their critique of British rule was invariably economic, political, social or cultural.

[14]It is true that the national movement was not able to counter forces of communalism adequately or evolve an effective strategy against them. [15]This contributed to the partition and the communal carnage of 1946-47. [16]But it was because of the strong secular commitment of the national movement that, despite these traumatic events, independent India made secularism a basic pillar of its constitution, as also of its state and society.

[Excerpt taken from Bipin Chandra's India after Independence p.222]

10. What according to the passage is not 'secularism'?

- (a) Separation of religion and politics
- (b) Neutral state policy towards all religions
- (c) Having a state religion but respecting all other religion equally
- (d) No tolerance of communalism

11. What caused Gandhi to change his stance with respect to the relationship between religion and politics?

- (a) When religion stopped preaching morals
- (b) Being religious started being equated with fascism
- (c) When the State intervened in the religious affairs of the minorities
- (d) When religion started being used to divide people

12. What is the meaning of the word 'fascism' in the context of the passage?

- (a) A political system led by a dictator having absolute power
- (b) Differences between Hindus and Muslims
- (c) Communal tensions in Kashmir
- (d) Promoting nationalistic feelings by pitting one community against another one

13. What is the most appropriate synonym of 'carnage' in the context of the passage?

- (a) Bloodbath (b) Captious (c) Symbol (d) Calibrate

14. Which of the following statements is correct in the context of the passage?

- (a) Leaders of the national movement encouraged the people to view the imperial leaders as Christians who had come to rob them of their faith.
- (b) Gandhi and Nehru's critique of the British Rule was never along religious lines.
- (c) Secularism is part of the basic structure of the Indian Constitution.
- (d) Secularism is defined in the Constitution

**Passage(Q.15 – Q.21):** Sam squinted against the sun at the distant dust trail raked up by the car on its way up to the Big House. The horses kicked and flicked their tails at flies, not caring about their owner's first visit in ten months. Sam waited. Mr. Carter didn't come out here unless he had to, which was just fine by Sam. The more he kept out of his boss's way, the longer he'd have a job.

Carter came by later while Sam was chopping wood. Carter lifted his hat as if he were waiting for an appointment with the town priest, and then removed it completely as if he were talking to his mother. He pulled out a pile of paper from his back pocket and held it out.

'Don't pick up your mail often, do you?'

Sam took it without a glance and dropped the envelopes onto the bench.

'Never,' he replied and waited for Carter to say why he was here. The fact it was Carter's house was no explanation and they both knew it. Carter twisted his hat round and round, licking his lips and clearing his throat.

'Nice work fixing those fences,' he said finally.

'I'll be back to the beginning soon,' Sam said. It wasn't a complaint. A fence that took a year to repair meant another year's work to the man who did it well.

'Don't you ever want to take a holiday?'

'And go where?' A holiday meant being back out in the real world, a place even people like Carter travelled to escape from. Sam's escape was his reality and he wasn't going back.

Mr Carter wiped the sweat from the back of his neck. The damp patches on his shirt drew together like shapes in an atlas. His skin was already turning ruddy in the June sun. Otherwise he had the indoor tan of a man that made money while other people did the work.

'I've brought my son with me on this trip. He's had some trouble at school.' Mr Carter's eyes flicked up, blinked rapidly and then shifted back to the hat occupying his hands. 'Not much trouble out here for a young boy.' He attempted a laugh but it came out like a dog's bark.

The two men looked towards the northern end of the property. It stretched as far as the eye could see. Even the fences were barely visible from where they stood. However bored and rebellious a teenage boy might get, it wasn't possible to escape on foot. Sam looked at the biggest of the horses, kicking at the ground with its heavy hooves. Could the boy ride? He wondered. There was a whole load of trouble a good rider could get into out here, miles away from anyone. But maybe there was even more trouble for someone who knew nothing about horses and wanted to get away from his father.

15. Why was Sam assured of one more years work from Mr. Carter?

- (a) Mr. Carter had signed a contract with him for one more year.
- (b) Repairing fences took a years' time.
- (c) The property was so big that it would take that long to repair the fence.
- (d) Mr. Carters son was a bored teenager who would break the fence again.

16. Which of the following words would be the most appropriate synonyms for the word 'Patches'?

- (a) Smudged (b) Cluster (c) Mend (d) Stitch.



25. Which of the following meanings of the term 'outreach programs' in the passage is incorrect?

- (a) does not have any economic implications.
- (b) Meant giving away clothes in charity.
- (c) Made American women more financially independent.
- (d) Has to do with making paper patterns

26. Do you think mass-produced clothing in catalogues and department stores -

- i. Targeted adolescent girls
- ii. Reduced the necessity of home sewing.
- iii. Caused a change in studying curriculum in schools
- iv. Made American women self-sufficient and resourceful.

Which of the above is wrong?

- (a) Only ii. (b) Both i& ii. (c) All i,ii,iii &iv. (d) only iv

**Passage(Q.27 – Q.30):** [1]Food prices are cyclical in nature. [2]A sharp increase in food prices during the recent period has been a cause of concern. [3]A significant part of this inflation could be explained by supply-side bottlenecks in some of the essential commodities, precipitated by the delayed and sub-normal southwest monsoon as well as drought like conditions in some parts of the country. [4]However, inflation in some of the commodities like wheat and rice in which there is ample stock available could have been exacerbated due to inflationary expectations. [5]Making available adequate and timely quantities of these items and at different locations to overcome supply demand mismatch is the real problem to deal with.

[6]India cannot be immune to global price situations, especially when a significant portion of our requirement of edible oils, pulses and sugar (in years of shortages) is met through imports. [7]At the same time, for a large country like India the scope for imports for many commodities is limited. [8] Any decision to import food items raises global prices which impacts domestic prices as well. [9]Proper and timely assessment of the supply demand situation and preventive action become the essence of supply side management. [10]The concentrated pressure on headline inflation arising from high food prices entails the risk of getting transmitted overtime to other non-food items through expectations-driven wage price revisions, and thereby manifesting into a generalized inflation.

27. What is a challenge, according to the passage, to the supply demand gaps in the system?

- (a) Providing timely and sufficient units of a particular food grains at different locations
- (b) Food prices are cyclical in nature
- (c) Rising headline inflation
- (d) Revision of wages of the labourers

28. Provide correct synonyms for the following: import, assessment, bottleneck

- (a) export, test, roadblock
- (b) ship in, evaluation, impediment
- (c) purport, averse, cap
- (d) export, analysis, roadblock

29. Which of the following statements refer to the fact that the prices in India can not be insulated from the economic implications of the world and is a way is connected?

- (a) [6] and [7] (b) [7] and [8] (c) [8] and [6] (d) [6], [7] and [8]

30. What is the antonym of the word 'exacerbate'?

- (a) Inflame (b) Compound (c) Worsen (d) Alleviat

17. According to the passage what was the type of relation between Mr. Carter and Sam?  
(a) Bullying (b) Deference (c) Arrogance (d) Disrespect
18. What was the purpose of Mr. Carter's visit?  
(a) To give Sam his mail.  
(b) For a holiday.  
(c) To track Sam's progress in repairing the fence.  
(d) To leave his son with Sam.
19. Do you think Sam wanted a holiday, and why?  
(a) Yes because he did a lot of hard work.  
(b) No as Mr. Carter paid him well.  
(c) No as he wanted an escape.  
(d) Sam wasn't sure.
20. In the context of the passage why do you think Mr. Carter had brought his son there?  
(a) The son needed a holiday  
(b) The son was interested in horses.  
(c) He wanted to keep his son away from school.  
(d) The son would not be able to get into much trouble there.
21. Which of the following figure of speech is not found in the passage?  
(a) Similie (b) Oxymoron (c) Onomatopoeia (d) Chiasmus

**Passage(Q.22 – Q.26):** [1] By the mid-nineteenth century, mass production of paper patterns, the emergence of the home sewing machine, and the convenience of mail order catalogues brought fashionable clothing into the American home. [2] By the early twentieth century, home economists working in extension and outreach programs taught women how to use paper patterns to improve the fit and efficiency of new garments as well as how to update existing ones. [3] Teachers of home economics traditionally made home sewing a critical part of their curriculum, emphasizing self-sufficiency and **resourcefulness** for young women. [4] By the mid-nineteenth century, mass production of paper patterns, the emergence of the home sewing machine, and the convenience of mail order catalogues brought fashionable clothing into the American home. [5] By the early twentieth century, home economists working in extension and outreach programs taught women how to use paper patterns to improve the fit and efficiency of new garments as well as how to update existing ones.

- [6] However, with the increasing availability of mass-produced clothing in catalogues and department stores, more and more women preferred buying garments to making them. [7] As a result, home economists shifted their attention to consumer education. [8] Through field study, analysis and research, they became experts on the purchase and preservation of ready-to-wear clothing for the family, offering budgeting instruction targeted at adolescent girls. [9] Modern home sewing made it possible for American women to transcend their economic differences and geographic locations with clothing that was increasingly standardized. [10] The democratization of fashion continued through the twentieth century as the ready to wear market expanded and home sewing became more of a pastime than a necessity.
22. Which of the following is the correct meaning of the word 'resourcefulness'?  
(a) Competence (b) Creativity (c) Alertness (d) Imagination
23. Which word from the passage implies subjects in a course of study?  
(a) Programs (b) Outreach (c) Catalogue (d) Curriculum
24. Which of the following statements is not supported in the above passage?  
(a) The use of paper patterns helped to improve the fit of new garments.  
(b) Sewing helped to make American women self-sufficient.  
(c) Home economists studied consumer behavior.  
(d) In the mid-nineteenth century more and more women preferred buying garments.

**SECTION B: LEGAL REASONING**

**Directions (Q.31-Q.68):** Read the comprehension carefully and answer the questions.

**Passage (Q.31-Q.35):** The provision of the self defence must be construed in the back ground that the right of private defence is basically preventive, and not punitive. As the self defence serves social purposes, the same should be construed liberally.

***The whole law of self defence rests on these propositions:***

Ø That society undertakes, and in the great majority of cases, is able to protect private persons against unlawful attacks upon their person or property.

Ø That where its aid cannot be obtained, it must be resorted to.

Ø That where its aid cannot be obtained, the individual may do everything that is necessary to protect himself.

Ø But that the violence used must be in proportion to the injury to be averted and must not be employed for the gratification of vindictive or malicious feeling. It is evident that proposition.

The law undoubtedly authorizes a person under a reasonable apprehension that his life or that of another would be in danger or in risk of grievous hurt to inflict death upon assailant either when assault is attempted or directly threatened. Violence inflicted must not be greater than reasonably necessary for purposes of self-defence. It must be proportionate and commensurate with the quality and character of the act it is intended to meet, what is done in excess is not protected in law. In order to find out whether the right of private defence existed or not the entire incident should be examined with care and in its proper setting. The injuries received by the accused, the imminent threat to his safety, the injuries caused by the accused and the circumstances whether the accused had time to have recourse to public authorities are all relevant factors to be considered on a plea of private defence.

There are obvious differences between the English Law and the Indian Law relating to 'right of private defence'. A person has ordinarily no right of private defence of body (self- defence) under English law unless his own life or life of someone standing to close relationship with him, like husband- wife, guardian-ward, master- servant, is threatened. On the other hand, the first clause of s 97 of the Indian penal code provides that a person has right to self defence of body when his own life or that of any person in danger by reason of apprehension of danger to life, like that arising upon a sudden quarrel in which case the person who claims to act in self-defence must treated as for as possible and attempt other means to avoid killing has assailant before he can be held to have had that right. The right of self-defence arises out of the necessity for self preservation, still the later is wider and there can't be right of self-defence in every case of necessity. Also it is said that this right arises only against an act which would otherwise constitute an offence and not against an act which is not an offence.

31. A virus named WuhanVirus is spreading all over the country. Government has issued advisory to everyone to be inside their house and avoid public gatherings. However, despite all these warnings, Vanika Kapoor, top Bollywood singer throws a party in Lucknow. Prominent Bollywood stars and politicians were invited in the party. When she was in her party, her secretary informed her that the medical test which Vanika took last week, their reports are out and they suggest that Vanika is infected with WuhanVirus. KasundraRaje, one of the prominent politician of the country overheard their conversation. KasundraRaje decided to kill Vanika otherwise she would spread virus to everyone in the party. KasundraRaje did not tell about this to anyone and killed Vanika. Vanika's parents sued KasundraRaje for Vanika's murder. Assume that KasundraRaje didn't had time to call police authorities or any of the officials, can she claim right of self-defence?

(a) KasundraRaje can claim right of self defence as it was necessary to kill Vanika otherwise she would spread virus to everyone in the party.

(b) KasundraRajecan not claim right to self defence as it was just slight possibility that people could get infected from Vanika's disease. Thus, there was no imminent threat to her or other's life in the party.

(c) KasundraRaje can claim right to self defence as Vanika should not throw party in such sensitive and should abide government guidelines.

(d) KasundraRaje cannot claim right to self-defence as Vanika has not committed any offence by throwing a party.

32. Mary is a citizen of country Fitzerland which is governed under English law. Mary has completed her education from that country only and is now pursuing her career as Assistant Manager in LLC Pvt Ltd Company. One day when Mary was returning from her office noticed that her school friend, Tom, whom he had seen after twelve years, has been beaten by two persons with Iron Rod and it seemed that if she will not do anything they would beat him to death. To Tom's rescue, Mary knowingly hit both of them with her car in a way that one of them died. Mary took the defence of self-defence.

(a) Mary can take the defence of self defence as it was necessary to kill that them to save Tom. There was imminent danger to Tom's life and she had no time to call for police.

(b) Mary cannot take the defence of self defence as it was not herself or any of hers close relative life was in danger.

(c) Mary can take the defence of self defence as Tom was Mary's school friend and she know him very well.

(d) Mary cannot take the defence of self defence as she should not assassins with her car in a way that one pf them died. She could take any other measure that did not necessarily put there life in danger.

33. Manmohan and his brother has committed rape and murder of a girl. Police was searching for both of the brothers since last one year. Since last year they had been successful from hiding from police. However, this time police catches them and taking them to police station from there jeep. During their way, the tire of jeep got puncher. As a result, both of them tried to run away from police and thus police had to kill them. In the court police claimed that they did it for self-defence and they do not have any option further.

(a) Police can claim self defence as both the brothers had committed gruesome crime and they were further trying to run away from police.

(b) Police cannot claim self-defence as they were not facing immediate threat to their life and thus was not required to kill both of the accused.

(c) Police can claim self-defence as they were facing immediate threat to their life and thus had to kill both of them to protect their life.

(d) Police cannot claim self defence as it can be interpreted from facts that police had intentionally killed both accused.

34. Neha, student studying in Delhi was going to her village through bus. In the village, she was thirsty and thus took water from the person sitting next to her on bus. After drinking water she fell unconscious and when wake up she find herself in a room. She found that she has been kidnapped and is pushed into prostitution business. She decided to run away and on the same night she climbed the window and tries to run away. However, Mahesh saw her and tried to stop her. She grabs an Iron Rod and hit thrice to him in his head. He died. Can Neha claim self-defence.

(a) Neha can claim self-defence as clearly Mahesh and his gang was trying to pushed her to prostitution which is offence.

(b) Neha cannot claim self-defence as her attack on Mahesh was not in proximate with the danger, he was posing to her.

(c) Neha can claim self defence because there was immediate threat to her life and she did not had time to call police.

(d) Neha cannot claim self-defence because there was not immediate threat to her life and she did had time to call police.

35. After returning from business trip after four weeks, Dakkulal suspected something is wrong in his house as back door of house was open. To make sure everything is right, he took gun in his hand and inspected whole house. While inspecting, he saw a shadow of a person in his garden. It appears that a person is standing with a knife in his hand. Dakukulal jumped with fright and fired his gun. That person died.

However, later it came to know, that person was in fact his sister-in-law who came to take some fruits from Dakkulal's garden. What seems knife, was actually a branch of tree which fell down. Dakkulal was accused of murder whereas he took the defence of self-defence.

(a) Dakkulal can claim self-defence because he did not intentionally kill his sister-in-law and honestly thought that shadow posed harm to him.

(b) Dakkulal cannot claim self-defence because his act was not in proportion to the danger.

(c) Dakkulal can claim self-defence because there was reasonable apprehension that his life is in danger and thus had done reasonable act.

(d) Dakkulal cannot claim self-defence because there was no reasonable apprehension of danger to his life.

**Passage (Q.36-Q.40):** The Supreme Court on Tuesday, 19 May will decide on whether the investigation of the two FIRs against Republic TV Editor in Chief Arnab Goswami for spreading communal hatred should be transferred to the CBI. The judgment will be pronounced by a bench of Justices DY Chandrachud, Hemant Gupta and Ajay Rastogi at 11:30 am.

The Supreme Court on 11 May had extended the interim protection granted to Goswami, till it makes a decision on his pleas to transfer the investigation of the FIRs filed against him regarding his shows on the Palghar lynching and Bandra migrant gatherings to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).

The bench comprising Justices DY Chandrachud and MR Shah had reserved its orders, noting that it also takes into account the Maharashtra government's application filed in the apex court requesting directions to stop Goswami's alleged attempts to influence the investigation of the cases.

The hearing, conducted via video conferencing, saw senior advocate Harish Salve, representing Goswami, allege that this was a case of "one political party targeting a journalist." He also noted with alarm that one of the police officers who had interrogated Goswami had now tested positive for COVID-19, questioning the bona fides of the investigation process.

Salve argued that the nature of the FIRs regarding Goswami's show about the Palghar lynching – where he had made allegations against Congress President Sonia Gandhi – showed that it was an "arm-twisting tactic", and that the 12-hour long interrogation conducted by the police was unnecessary. Initially in the hearing, he was requesting the court to quash the FIRs against Goswami, or at least issue anticipatory bail to him.

The judges, however, suggested that these requests could be put to the Bombay High Court rather than the Supreme Court, during which time the interim protection granted by the apex court to Goswami on 24 April would continue. Justice Chandrachud stated that they had to ensure that a citizen was not being subjected to harassment, but could not allow one person, in particular, to be exempted from the normal judicial process.

It was at this stage that Salve then suggested that the investigation should be transferred to the CBI.

He noted that Goswami had "made serious allegations against the local police" in his programs (a point which had been raised in the Maharashtra government's application to the court), and so said he would not have a problem if the cases were transferred to the CBI for investigation.

This led to a sharp exchange between senior advocate Kapil Sibal, representing the State of Maharashtra, Solicitor General Tushar Mehta, and Salve. Sibal contested the transfer of the case to the CBI, alleging this meant the investigation would be in Goswami's hands as a result. The Solicitor General

objected to this statement, and Salve said this showed Goswami had been “caught in the crossfire” between the Centre and the State.

36. Mr. Satish is a Hindi news T.V. anchor for RKTv news channel. He is known for always questioning the government on various issues and be always critical of the government. He is often targeted verbally by the supporters of the majority party on social media and on calls etc. At the time of elections, he is apprehensive of the fact that someone might file a false case on him and hence demands the court to provide him anticipatory bail for any case until the elections are over. Decide, as per the passage, the accurate principle to be followed by the court.

(a) Court will grant him anticipatory bail as it is their responsibility to save citizens of India from these kinds of harassment.

(b) Court will not grant him anticipatory bail as a person cannot be allowed to be exempted from the normal justice system like this.

(c) Court will grant him anticipatory bail as there is enough apprehension of threat that false cases might be filed against him.

(d) Both (a) & (c)

37. Rajkumar Singh is a whistle-blower in a huge scam of the Bihar government in which he has called out many irregularities of the state government in allotment of funds in an irrigation canal scheme. One fine day, police arrests him in a property case and takes his custody. Charge-sheet is filed and trial is started. Read the passage and decide, if Mr. Salve is his lawyer, which of the following demands is he likely to make.

(a) To grant Mr. Rajkumar anticipatory bail owing to the clear abuse of power of the state government.

(b) To transfer the case to CBI as Bihar Police being a tool in the hands of the state government and can be used to harass the accused.

(c) Both (a) & (b).

(d) None of the above.

38. A media journalist named Sarvesh is often targeted for taking a particular political stand in his tweets. He claims that his personal views do not affect his work in media but his trolls have the exact opposite to say. Sarvesh is set to perform a special show on 15th June exposing a particular political party. On 14th June an FIR is lodged against him and he is arrested. He demands anticipatory bail from the court. Decide.

(a) Anticipatory bail shall be granted if he is able to prove that this is a false case lodged against him.

(b) Anticipatory bail shall be granted irrespective of any factor whatsoever.

(c) Anticipatory bail shall not be granted as a person cannot be exempted from judicial process like this.

(d) Anticipatory bail shall not be granted as it can only be done before filing of FIR.

39. Which of the following is not suggested by Mr. Salve to question the bona fide nature of Mumbai Police's role in investigating Mr. Goswami?

(a) That Mumbai Police came under a government of which INC is a part.

(b) That Mumbai Police is also one of the entities targeted by Goswami in his show.

(c) That Mumbai Police unnecessarily held the accused for 12 hours and it was nothing but harassment.

(d) None of the above.

40. Mr. Salve's client has a case filed against him by the central government and is facing many harassment calls and messages. Identify from the passage, by which authority, Mr. Salve being the counsel, will demand from the court, the case to be undertaken.

(a) Local Police

(b) Central Bureau of Investigation

(c) National Investigation Agency

(d) None of the above.

**Passage (Q.41-Q.45):** With hundreds of boys from south Delhi, the group was allegedly used for sharing photos of underage girls, objectifying them, and promoting rape culture, a user on Twitter revealed on Sunday, 3 May. The boys allegedly shared morphed photos of underage girls, body shaming, and slut-shaming them. While the comments and discussions are a matter of grave concern and require correction of some form, the legal consequences are likely to relate to the sharing of private photos and morphed photos of girls on the group.

The Delhi Police has reportedly registered a case under provisions of the Information Technology Act 2000 (IT Act), and the Indian Penal Code (IPC). In addition to these, the sharing of images of underage girls could also be a violation of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012 (POCSO Act). The police were able to register a case even without any of the girls coming forward to file a complaint, as at least some of the potential offenses involved are designated as 'cognizable offenses'. In Indian criminal law, anyone who comes to know of a cognizable offense can file a complaint with the police, who have to register an FIR in such cases. The police themselves can register an FIR for a case dealing with a cognizable offense, once they come to know about it. In this case, the information regarding the 'Bois Locker Room' group had become public knowledge, and so the cyber cell decided to investigate.

As for whether being juvenile will affect the punishment possible for the commission of these offenses, yes, any of the boys who are under 18 whom the police decide to book, will not be tried before the criminal courts, but will instead be taken before the Juvenile Justice Boards. The maximum punishment by a JJB for a juvenile is 3 years imprisonment. However, apart from the POCSO Act offenses, the maximum punishment prescribed under the law for most of the potential offenses here is the same, so the punishment is unlikely to be particularly less severe.

As many of these boys will be between the ages of 16 to 18, some might ask if they could be tried as adults – this was the headline change brought about by the JJ Act of 2015, of course. However, this would not be possible for the offenses listed above, as these don't qualify as 'heinous offenses' (with imprisonment of 7 years or more), and so they cannot be tried as adults. If the police do decide to add some more severe charges to the case – for instance, conspiracy to commit rape or gang rape – then this might become a possibility. In the meanwhile, when it comes to those on the group who are over 18, there are no restrictions on revealing their identities and they can be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

41. In events transpired on Instagram, a social media handle, a boys group shares morphed pictures of 3 girls of ages 19, 24 & 21 respectively. After these pictures are revealed, the girls file a complaint against the boys who are the members of the group. Assuming that all the members of the groups are adults, determine from the passage, under which acts, the boys will be booked.
- Information Technology Act 2000 (IT Act), Indian Penal Code (IPC) & Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012 (POCSO Act).
  - Information Technology Act 2000 (IT Act) & Indian Penal Code (IPC).
  - Information Technology Act 2000 (IT Act) & Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012 (POCSO Act).
  - Information Technology Act 2000 (IT Act) only.
42. Four boys aged 26, 19, 15 and 25 respectively are charged with the offence of sexual harassment of a girl aged 13. The boys allegedly harassed her on her way to home from market. All the four boys are presented before the district court and are given imprisonment for 4 years each. The boy aged 15, however, for being a juvenile was given only 2.5 years. He filed a complaint with the High Court for infringement of his right as he was to be tried by the Juvenile court and not normal trial courts. Decide.
- The court will accept boy's claims as being a juvenile, he should have been tried under juvenile courts.
  - The court will not accept boy's claims as the punishment given to him anyways was not greater than the punishment in the juvenile court.
  - The court will not accept boy's claims as he was treated as a juvenile only and hence no rights of his were infringed.
  - Both (b) & (c).





Section 207 CrPC empowers the magistrate to withhold the supply of voluminous documents to the accused and only allow inspection thereof.

However, this is the only codified ground on which documents may not be supplied to the accused. In all other cases, it is mandatory to supply documents relied on by the prosecution to the accused to give him an opportunity of fair trial. In practice, many courts now direct investigating agencies to make an electronic file of voluminous records and supply the same to the accused. Some courts even direct that such files be watermarked and be in 'read-only' form to prevent their unwanted circulation and misuse.

What about audio/video records that the prosecution may rely on? In ordinary cases, the accused has a right to a copy of the audio/video records being relied on by the prosecution. Such records cannot even be subject to the discretion of the magistrate because they are simply not 'voluminous'. But in case where it involves the identity of the victim being tainted, the right to such a copy is denied to the accused.

46. A was in jail for sexually harassing B. He then asked for the copy of the video tape in which the alleged incident was recorded in the court. Will he be supplied one?

- (a) No, because he might misuse it
- (b) No, because the victim would never want A to have such a tape of her
- (c) Yes, because he is entitled to one
- (d) Yes, because it is not even that voluminous

47. B was the counsel of A, who was not present during the trial. In his absence, B asked for all the documentary evidence that was being presented by the other party. He was denied of the same. Decide

- (a) He was denied the documents since the accused himself was not present during the trial
- (b) He was denied the documents since there so many documents that it wasn't feasible to hand it over to B
- (c) He was denied the documents on the grounds that it included some confidential information
- (d) He was denied the documents since he could not prove as to why he needed them.

48. B was the counsel of A, who was not present during the trial. In his absence, B asked for all the documentary evidence that was being presented by the other party. He was denied of the same. What should be an alternative?

- (a) The counsel can be allowed to inspect the same
- (b) The counsel should call A so that he can get the required documents
- (c) The counsel should insist on having the evidence in front of the court
- (d) There exists no alternative

49. The counsel of a party insisted in the court as to given to him the copy of the voluminous evidence since it was very important and the whole case was dependent on it. He further insisted on being given it to him in a pen drive. Will the court allow it?

- (a) No, because converting the whole evidence into the soft copy format was a tedious job
- (b) No, because the counsel can only ask for evidence the way it exists
- (c) Yes, the court has to provide the copy in the same way that it has been asked for
- (d) No, because it is not possible to share such voluminous evidence

50. What according to the author has not been discussed in the passage?

- (a) Documents (b) Bail (c) Inspection (d) Fair Trial

**Passage (Q.51-Q.56):** The constitutionality of death sentence was canvassed for the first time before the apex court in the case of Jagmohan Singh v State of Uttar Pradesh. Section 302 of IPC was challenged as violative of Article 14, 19 and 21 of the Constitution. The Court upheld the sentence of death as constitutional and held, that even after assuming that right to life is the foundation stone of the freedom enumerated under Article 19 and that no law can be enacted which takes away the life of a person unless it is reasonable and in public interest. There is no statutory definition of rarest of rare. In a criminal trial, the nature and gravity of the crime are taken into consideration for determining a suitable punishment.

The principle of 'rarest of rare' can be divided into parts:-

Aggravating circumstances

The following can be considered as aggravating circumstances:-

- Murder committed with previous planning and extreme brutality
- Murder involves exceptional decadence
  - Murder of any member of the armed force of the Union, police force or a public servant (i) on duty (ii) anything done or attempted to be done in the lawful discharge of his duty whether or not at the time of the murder he was such member or public servant
- Murder of a person in the course of lawful discharge of his duty u/s 43, 37 and 129 of CrPC.

Mitigating circumstances As per the obiter dicta in Bachan Singh case some of the mitigating factors which the Court shall take into account the following circumstances:

- Circumstances under which the offence has been committed.
- Age of the offender
- The frequency of committing such offences
- The possibility of reformation and rehabilitation of the accused.
- He was morally justified in doing such acts in the light of facts and circumstances of the case.
- The existence of coercion, duress, undue influence etc
- Mental disability

The difference between the two is that in case of aggravating circumstances, the Judge may on his will impose death sentence but for mitigating circumstances, the Bench shall not award death penalty under rarest of rare cases. The Judicature of India is under an obligation to strike a balance between aggravating and mitigating circumstances on one hand and cry of the society on the other.

An enduring and predominant concern for the dignity of human life postulates resistance to taking a life through law's instrumentality. "That ought not to be done save in the rarest of rare cases when the alternative option is unquestionably foreclosed."

In recent times what gain more priority is what type of cases should be labelled as rarest of rare. The judgment also blatantly exposes the deep-rooted patriarchy.

51. Section 302, allows for the punishment of offence of murder with either murder or life imprisonment. A convict has to be punished for the brutal murder of two children-Sanjay and Geeta. He has a past of being a notorious professional murderer and kidnapper of children for extortion. Decide the punishment.
- (a) Since the law provides for an alternative to death penalty, it should be invoked.
  - (b) Since the act is of aggravating circumstance, hence death penalty can be awarded.
  - (c) Since the act portrays a mental instability there are mitigating circumstances, hence life imprisonment should be served.
  - (d) Since the rarest of rare is a precedent, hence death sentence cannot be awarded.

52. On suspecting the chastity of his wife and that she did not beget the children through him, the accused, fatally assaulted his wife, two children and his brother-in-law when they were asleep. As a result of the injuries sustained the victims died. Decide.

- (a) He was morally justified to act so in light of the circumstance and he was provoked by his wife's act. Hence he should not be penalized with death sentence.
- (b) He was under duress and hence acted out of hatred and in the given circumstance, he can be rehabilitated and reformed.
- (c) He acted under aggravating case, where his act was horrifying and extreme to the circumstance.
- (d) He was a first time offender. Hence he should not be penalized with death sentence.

53. A bench observed that in the case before them, the collective conscience of the community was shocked to the extent that they expected infliction of death penalty from the holders of judicial power. The law of the offence provided for such punishment, if the offence was so grave. Decide.
- (a) The above case highlights an instance of mitigating circumstance, wherein the judiciary has the last say in deciding the fate of the convict.
  - (b) The above case has aggravating circumstance, wherein the judiciary has the last say in deciding the fate of the convict.
  - (c) The above case highlights an instance of mitigating circumstance, hence they would award the sentence if it were rarest of the rare case.
  - (d) The above case has aggravating circumstance, and hence since it has such exceptional debauchery they can impose according to their will.
54. Other than as provided by law, what does the author in the above paragraph insinuate is the leading factor for deciding if the case falls in the rarest of the rare case.
- (a) The circumstances which show what could have been mitigating but instead turn it into aggravating.
  - (b) The decision of Bachhan Singh as a precedent for judges to decide if the circumstances require such grave punishment.
  - (c) The decision of the judges and their powers of interpreting and labelling.
  - (d) The deep rooted patriarchy which gives men the power to decide the fate of someone's life on either side of the bench.
55. Section 305 provides for death penalty under IPC for Abetment of suicide of a minor, or insane, or intoxicated person. Samira and Raj were in a relationship for a long time after which due to certain circumstances, Samira broke up with him. Despite his constant pleas she did not reconstitute their relationship, and one day in an attempt to blackmail her, he intoxicated himself heavily and ended his life. Samira is sued for abetment of suicide of an intoxicated person. Decide.
- (a) The circumstances show that the same was neither planned nor aggravated by Samira. If found guilty, she cannot be given death sentence.
  - (b) The circumstances, if found guilty, would be mitigating and do not fulfill the rarest of rare case.
  - (c) If she fulfills the essentials of the crime then it would be planned and hence she can be penalized with a death penalty.
  - (d) The above case does not dole out enough evidence for the same.
56. Niharika is a 17 year old girl, who in a fit of rage to rebel against her family left her house and ran away with her boyfriend who was 17 years old against her parents' wishes. The parents filed a case against him for kidnapping as it fit all the essentials. Section 364A which allows death penalty for such act, was charged. Decide the punishment of the boy in case he is found guilty on all charges.
- (a) The act is committed with previous planning and extreme brutality and hence can be considered aggravating.
  - (b) The act is committed with exceptional depravity, decadence and self-indulgence and hence can be considered aggravating.
  - (c) The act would have to be studied in light of all the mitigating factors which apply and hence he will not be punished with a death sentence.
  - (d) In a criminal trial, the nature and gravity of the crime are taken into consideration for determining a suitable punishment.

**Passage (Q.57-Q.62):** Plea Bargaining, in the most traditional and general sense, refers to a pre-trial negotiation between the defendant, who is represented by a counsel and the prosecution, during which the defendant agrees to plead guilty in exchange for certain concessions by the prosecutor. Plea Bargaining is further divided into two categories – "charge bargaining", where the negotiation is to reduce or dismiss some of the charges brought against the defendant in exchange for a guilty plea and "sentence bargaining", where the prosecutor promises to recommend a specific sentence or refrain from making any sentence recommendation defendant in exchange for a guilty plea. Despite its resounding success in the countries like the United States of America, there were divided opinions with respect to introducing Plea Bargaining in the Indian criminal justice system. In this article, we will examine all the concerns raised at various public institutions in India with respect to introducing Plea Bargaining in India so that we can proceed, very cautiously to dovetail interests of the society and met demands of the justice system.

The Indian Parliament on Plea Bargaining Plea Bargaining was included in the Code of Criminal Procedure (Cr.P.C) under chapter 21A from Section 265A to Section 265L through the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2005 (2 of 2006) on with effect from 5th July, 2006 as a prescription to the problem of overcrowded jails, overburdened courts and abnormal delays.

Now, more than ever, India is at crossroads. With innovative investigative tools and the use of technology in pinning down criminal involvement, plea bargaining has a very important role to play in the dispensing of justice- both to the victim and the accused. Its benefits are certainly many. Nonetheless, we need a set of clear and decisive guidelines taking into account the concerns vis-à-vis plea bargaining. It has to be a fair deal- for all.

Following are the silent features of Plea Bargaining;

1. It is applicable in respect of those offences for which punishment is up to a period of 7 years.
2. It does not apply to cases where offence is committed against a woman or a child below the age of 14 years
3. When court passes an order in the case of plea bargaining no appeal shall lie to any court against that order.
4. It reduces the charge.
5. It drops multiple counts and press only one charge.
6. It makes recommendation to the courts about punishment or sentence.

Plea Bargaining can be described as a process whereby the accused may bargain with the prosecution for a lesser punishment. In simple words, Plea Bargaining is an agreement (contract) between the accused and the prosecution regarding disposition of the criminal charge leveled by the prosecution against the accused. In layman's language, it is bargaining done by the accused of a serious and severe offence, with the authority for a lighter punishment in lieu of a full- fledged trial.

- A man Mr. X is accused of killing his wife. While there is no concrete evidence put up against him yet, the counsel of Mr. X asks him to admit to the guilt and get a lesser sentence in case of a trial, as the punishment for it could lead to life imprisonment. Should Mr. X agree?
57. (a) No, as there is no concrete evidence Mr. X would not be penalized in the first place.  
(b) Yes, as this could lead to serve a shorter sentence.  
(c) No, as this deal would not be valid in the first place.  
(d) Yes, as Mr. X should heed to his counsel's advice as he has better legal knowledge than him.

- A man Mr. Z agrees to plea bargain with the prosecution and lessened his sentence from 7 to 4 years. Later he realized that the police did not garner enough evidence against him. Can he revoke his deal?
58. (a) No, as a plea bargained for cannot be revoked.  
(b) No, as a plea bargained for cannot be appealed.  
(c) Yes, as he was never going to be convicted in the first instance.  
(d) Yes, as he was not going to be released due to the lack of evidence.

59. Raghav a 17 year old boy committed an offence which had a sentence for 6 years as punishment under the Indian Penal Code. Can he plead guilty and ask for a plea bargaining deal?
- (a) No, he cannot as he is a minor.
  - (b) Yes, he can as minors and children under 14 cannot be tried for offences.
  - (c) Yes, he can, as it's not an offence under the Indian Penal Code.
  - (d) Yes he can as the offence he committed was for under 6 years of punishment.
60. Shikha committed an offence under Narcotics and Drugs Act of India and was charged for a probable punishment of 14 years. Can she ask for a Plea Bargaining Deal?
- (a) No she cannot as offences for under 14 years cannot fall under the law.
  - (b) No, as her offence is not criminalized under Indian Penal Code.
  - (c) Yes, as her offence is not criminalized under Indian Penal Code.
  - (d) No, as the offence has punishment for over 7 years.
61. In a situation where a person is charged with more than one offence, wherein some have a punishment less than 7 years but some more than 7 will he be eligible for Plea Bargaining?
- (a) No, as to get the effect of plea bargaining the offences have to be less than 7 years.
  - (b) Yes, as plea bargaining can help him drop multiple charges for just one charge
  - (c) Yes, as it could reduce the charges for his other offences that could lead to imprisonment over 7 years.
  - (d) No, as this is a provision only for the case of a singular offence, not multiple offences.
62. Person H committed an offence with a punishment of no less than 3 years of imprisonment. He was put on trial without being told of the option of plea bargaining. Can he invoke this right mid trial?
- (a) Yes, as plea bargaining is tool to replace the necessity of going through a full-fledged trial.
  - (b) No, as once the order is given you cannot plea or revoke the plea bargaining agreement.
  - (c) Yes, as he was not aware of his rights hence his counsel should be blamed for it not the accused.
  - (d) Can't say based on the above information.

**Passage (Q.63-Q.68):** The National Green Tribunal ordered LG Polymers to deposit Rs. 50 Crores with the District Magistrate, Vishakhapatnam, in connection to a major leak of Styrene gas from its polymer plant situated in RR Venkatapuram village. However, the NGT observed in the order that the situation attracted the principle of "strict liability". Leakage of hazardous gas at such a scale adversely affecting public health and environment, attracts the principle of 'Strict Liability' against the enterprise engaged in hazardous or inherently dangerous industry", Tribunal observed.

As per this principle, any person who indulges in "non-natural" use of land and who keeps "hazardous substances" on his premises will be held "strictly liable" if such substances "escapes" the premises and causes any "damage". The quoted words form the essentials for constituting strict liability of an industry. However, this principle allows for exception from liability if such damage has been caused by:

1. The Plaintiff's own fault;
2. Act of God;
3. Act of a Third Party; or
4. The hazardous activity was being carried out with the consent of the Plaintiff.

In principle, the concept of strict liability contemplates the accountability of a person/ industry carrying out hazardous activity in cases where some sort of "negligence" is attributable to them.

Strikingly, this principle was overturned by the Indian Supreme Court in the celebrated decision of MC Mehta v. Union of India, 1987 SCR (1) 819, whereby the Court evolved the concept of no-fault liability, known as the principle of "Absolute Liability".

Under this principle, "an enterprise, which is engaged in hazardous or inherently dangerous industry which poses a potential threat to the health and safety of the persons working in the factory and residing in the surrounding areas owes an Absolute and non-delegable duty to the community to ensure that no

harm results to anyone on account of hazardous or inherently dangerous activity which it has undertaken."

The principle of absolute liability offers no exception to the industries involved in hazardous activities and they are absolutely liable for the damage so caused, despite observance of due diligence. Whereas under strict liability, compensation is payable as per the nature and quantum of damages caused but in cases of absolute liability, damages to be paid are exemplary in nature, and depend upon the magnitude and financial capability of the enterprise.

Further, the element of "escape" is not an essential under the doctrine of Absolute Liability. This means that even if any hazardous substance does not leak from the premises of the industry but causes harm to the workers inside, the enterprise may be held absolutely liable.

Inter alia, Absolute Liability can be upheld by the courts even in those cases where a single death is reported and there is no mass destruction of property or pollution of the environment.

63. ABC Construction Company is building a warehouse through a rural area when it encounters a rocky promontory. Although the area is rather close to a housing district, they decide to blast away the rock. A child, playing in a yard two blocks away is hit by a piece of flying rock, causing a deep laceration. ABC Construction was just going about its business, and took the usual precautions for such blasting, so negligence isn't an issue. The activity of blasting, however, carries with it inherent dangers, including flying debris. The child's parents sue the construction company for the child's medical bills, as well as his pain and suffering. Decide?

- (a) Yes they can for strict liability as an escaped piece caused damage despite their precautions.
- (b) Yes, they would be absolutely liable as they started working a hazardous process, and even one grievous hurt can hold them liable.
- (c) No, they won't be strictly liable as they took all the necessary precautions.
- (d) No, they won't be absolutely liable as they were constructing which is not a hazardous activity.

64. There was a renovation work in one flat going on, causing some nuisance to another flat. Here, the tenant affected by the nuisance sued his landlord. Decide?

- (a) Yes, as the landlord is the owner of the property he is responsible for any such liability.
- (b) No, he should sue the tenant who is renovating the flat and causing the damage.
- (c) No he should sue the company/ organization doing the renovation as they are acting a way causing nuisance to the neighbor's
- (d) No it would not sustain as landlord can claim the act of a third party to be saved from any such liability.

65. Mr. Z and Mr. Y were neighbors. Mr. Z filed a suit against Mr. Y after the death of his horse who had escaped into the orchard of Mr. Y. There the horse of the plaintiff died because of nibbling the leaves of poisonous trees planted at defendant's land. Decide if Mr. Y would be held strictly liable.

- (a) Yes, as Mr. Z was the owner of dangerous substance which caused damage and harm.
- (b) No, as the horse escaped due to the plaintiff's fault hence he cannot claim damages.
- (c) Yes, as Mr. Z lost his horse, while Mr. Y has faced no damages hence he should be compensated.
- (d) Mr. Y should be given compensation as Mr. Z's dangerous animal escaped into his land and could have caused serious damage.

66. In a case, there was a double storied building, where the plaintiff acquired a ground floor of the building and the defendant acquired the first floor. There was a leakage of water from the upper floor of the building which the plaintiff and defendant both have agreed to store. The defendant was at no fault for leakage. Due to the leakage plaintiff's goods were damaged. Decide.

- (a) The defendant should be absolutely liable as he lived on the upper floor and hence had control over the leak.
- (b) The defendant would be strictly liable as it was due to his negligence but no grievous damage was caused.

(c) The defendant can't be made liable for the damage as it was the consented act.

(d) The plaintiff would not be compensated as he was aware of the leak and still placed his goods near the plausible damaging site.

67. In a certain case of Reed vs. Lyons & Co., the plaintiff was an employee under defendant's ammunition factory. While she was performing her experiment in the defendant's premises a shell which was manufactured the blast. As a result, the plaintiff suffered an injury. Can she hold him liable?

(a) Yes she can as regardless of how it happens, having dangerous substances can make you absolutely liable for it.

(b) No, she cannot as she was an employee and consented to the risks of the work.

(c) No she cannot as it was her own act which caused this disaster on the defendant's property causing him damage within his premises.

(d) Yes, she can as he was negligent with the dangerous products available on the property.

68. In England, there is a rule that if anyone wants to keep a wild animal, one which is naturally very dangerous or a domestic animal which is famous for its unruly behavior then he is going to be absolutely liable for injuries done by the animal due to its behavior. The owner of a trespassing cow was held liable even though it was let out of the pasture by a trespassing third party. Decide.

(a) It would not be fair as it was the fault of the third party.

(b) It would be fair as he was held absolutely liable and hence third party interference is not a defense.

(c) It would not be fair as cow is not a dangerous or unruly animal.

(d) It would be fair as the he should have considered the cons to purchasing the cow before as the law was already in place.

**SECTION C: LOGICAL REASONING**

**Directions (Q.69-Q.96):** Read the information carefully and answer the questions based on it.

**Passage (Q.69-Q.72):** I've often argued that the rule of law is effectively absent in India for those without money, power or connections. But there's more to this than even that. In most scams of the kind that these activists are trying to expose, private parties are actually in collusion with government authorities. Most mafias in the country in the country are public-private partnerships, and the incentives of the men in power are obviously tailored to keeping these partnerships going. Thus, not only is the rule of law absent for the hapless RTI worker who chooses to challenge the system, the government is likely to actively work against him. The machinery he turns to for help generally has every reason to thwart him and to look the other way when he's beaten on the head with an iron rod.

That said, the RTI is a powerful tool, and it is precisely because of its power that there is such a backlash against those who use it. If the RTI was ineffectual, this backlash would not exist. These attacks, thus, demonstrate how much the RTI is capable of enabling. That leaves me both hopeful and worried. Perhaps a change is going to come—but there will be a cost.

69. Which of the following is the main idea of the author in the above passage?

- (a) Rule of law is effectively absent in India.
- (b) Most mafias in the country are public-private partnerships.
- (c) An RTI worker faces challenges as even the government sides with those having money, power etc.
- (d) None of the above.

70. What role does the statement “the rule of law absent for the hapless RTI worker who chooses to challenge the system” play in the above passage?

- (a) It is the premise for establishing the conclusion that an RTI worker faces challenges as even the government sides with those having money, power etc.
- (b) It is the proof that Government is not helpful.
- (c) It is the conclusion of the author's idea that an RTI worker faces challenges as even the government sides with those having money, power etc.
- (d) It is the premise for establishing the conclusion that most mafias in the country are public-private partnerships.

71. Which one of the following can be best inferred from the above passage?

- (a) The rule of law is almost absent and powerful people feel that there is no law.
- (b) Most mafias in the country are public-private partnerships.
- (c) Transparency and Accountability are not attainable unless citizens participate in governance process.
- (d) Media is a key factor in all democratic countries.

72. RTI activists who are trying to expose the rot in the system are also dealing with immense intimidation.

The above statement is:

- (a) Probably true.
- (b) Definitely true.
- (c) Probably false.
- (d) Definitely false.



**Passage (Q.73-Q.76): Marijuana advocate:** Drug liberalization is the process of eliminating or reducing drug prohibition laws. Variations of drug liberalization include: drug legalization, drug relegalization and drug decriminalization. Drug legalization calls for a return to the pre-20th century situation in which almost all drugs were legal. This would require ending government-enforced prohibition on the distribution or sale and personal use of specified (or all) currently banned drugs. If marijuana were legalized in states, the states could start assessing tax on the drug, increasing state revenues. Since sales would be legal, the criminal culture supporting the drug would vanish; as crimes cease, the state would save money on fighting crime. Overall, the state has a tremendous amount to gain by making the drug legal.

**Solicitor general-** Legalization has been tried before—and failed miserably. Alaska's experiment with legalization in the 1970s led to the state's teens using marijuana at more than twice the rate of other youths nationally. This led Alaska's residents to vote to re-criminalize marijuana in 1990. Studies of legalizing previously illegal drugs in other countries suggest that criminals controlling the business will not be eager either to sacrifice their profits or to play by the rules. Moreover, diverting money from crime-fighting after such legalization gives those criminals more free rein.

73. Which of the following could be best inferred from the Solicitor general's argument?

- (a) Crime, violence and drug use go hand in hand.
- (b) Frequent use of hard drugs is one of the strongest indicators of a criminal career.
- (c) War on drugs can never be won.
- (d) Failure to police speeding drivers simply allows inordinate harm to be inflicted on other individuals.

74. Which of the following could be the conclusion of the Marijuana advocate's arguments?

- (a) Mass arrests of local growers of marijuana, not only increase the price of local drugs, but also lessen competition.
- (b) War on drugs can never be won.
- (c) Legalising marijuana could mean a big push for state economies and big bucks for the states.
- (d) The War on Drugs has resulted in the outlawing of the entire hemp industry in the United States.

75. The Solicitor General used which one of the following techniques in responding to the marijuana advocate?

- (a) Putting new evidence that calls the conclusion into question.
- (b) Suggesting, by analogy, potential drawbacks that might outweigh the predicted advantages.
- (c) Asking the question about an unstated assumption.
- (d) Demonstrating that the conclusion is true, but not for the reasons cited.

76. Which of the following statement could strengthen the argument of Marijuana advocate?

- (a) Prohibition protects the drug cartel insofar as it keeps the distribution in the black market and creates the risk that makes smuggling profitable.
- (b) Criminal behaviour can importantly be the direct result of drug use.
- (c) Psychoactive drugs can have a powerful impact on behaviour which may influence some people to commit crimes.
- (d) None of the above.

**Passage (Q.77-Q.80):** There is strong, consistent evidence that advertising influences the factors that lead directly to tobacco use by adolescents, including the initiation of cigarette smoking as well as its continuation. Advertising by the tobacco industry *causes* tobacco use, including its initiation among youth. This conclusion has been buttressed by a multitude of scientific and governmental reports, and the strength of the evidence for causality continues to grow. There is strong empirical evidence that tobacco companies' advertising affects awareness of smoking and of particular brands, the recognition and recall of cigarette advertising, attitudes about smoking, intentions to smoke, and actual smoking behaviour. In fact, children appear to be even more responsive to advertising appeals than are adults. As with all advertising, tobacco advertising frequently relies on imagery to appeal to an individual's aspirations and conveys very little, if any, factual information about the characteristics of the product.

In the light of these studies, the major cigarette companies agreed to some limitations on advertising targeted directly at people. In Texas, however, where there has been a ban on tobacco advertising for the last ten years, tobacco consumption per person is as high as other states that do not have such ban in place.

77. Which of the following statements draws the most reliable conclusion from the above information?

- (a) Advertising cannot be the only factor that determines an individual's consumption of tobacco.
- (b) Most people continued to consume tobacco after the ban was implemented.
- (c) If advertising for tobacco were allowed in Texas, it would be extremely effective.
- (d) People consume more tobacco if they are exposed to tobacco advertisement, then if they are not exposed to those advertisements.

78. The author's statement that "tobacco advertisements on television cause people to increase their tobacco consumption".

- (a) Forms conclusion of the author's idea that Advertising is not the only factor that determines an individual's consumption of tobacco.
- (b) Forms premise of the author's conclusion that Advertising is not the only factor that determines an individual's consumption of tobacco.
- (c) Forms premise of the author's conclusion that People consume more tobacco if they are exposed to tobacco advertisement.
- (d) None of the above.

79. Which of the following statement could strengthen the conclusion of the above passage?

- (a) Children are more responsive to advertising appeals than are adults.
- (b) The major cigarette companies agreed to some limitations on advertising and promotions targeted directly at youth.
- (c) Since youths have less disposable income and are more price-sensitive than adults, promotions such as discount or buy-one-get-one-free schemes may be especially attractive to them.
- (d) Cigarette marketing recruits youth to smoke and the major cigarette companies know it.

80. Susceptibility to initiate smoking increases when a parent or friends smoke, but susceptibility to initiate smoking also increases because of advertisement.

The above statement is:

- (a) Probably true.
- (b) Definitely true.
- (c) Probably false.
- (d) Definitely false.

**Passage (Q.81-Q.84):** With the New York Stock Exchange in free fall, the jittery crowd that had descended upon [Wall Street](#) heard the rumours that 11 speculators had already committed suicide. They looked up in horror at the surveyor, fearing the man teetering above their heads was another dispirited stockbroker who would make it an even dozen by jumping to his death. On what became known as "Black Thursday," false reports crackled around Wall Street that distraught bankers and investors were leaping out of high-rise windows and plummeting as quickly as the stock market itself. "If half the suicides which were reported to 'TRADER' yesterday had proved true, Wall Street would be a deserted village this morning," the [New York Daily News reported](#) the day after Black Thursday.

The "suicide wave" that followed the United States stock market crash of October 1929 is more legend than fact. Careful examination of the monthly figures on the causes of death in 1929 shows that the number of suicides in October and in November was comparatively low. In only three other months were the monthly figures lower. During the summer months, when the stock market was flourishing, the number of suicides was substantially higher.

81. Which one of the following, if true, would best challenge the conclusion of the second paragraph of the passage?
- (a) The suicidal rate is influenced by many psychological, interpersonal, and societal factors during any given historical period.
  - (b) October and November have almost always had relatively high suicide rates, even during the 1920s and 1930s.
  - (c) The suicide rate in October and November of 1929 was considerably higher than the average for those months during several preceding and following years.
  - (d) During the years surrounding the stock market crash, suicide rates were typically lower at the beginning of any calendar year than toward the end of that year.
82. Which of the following is the conclusion of the above passage?
- (a) Stock market crash of October 1929 did not cause a suicide wave.
  - (b) Stock market crash of October 1929 is the factor responsible for the suicide wave.
  - (c) During the summer months, the number of suicides was substantially higher.
  - (d) Number of suicides in October and in November was comparatively low.
83. What role does the statement “During the summer months, when the stock market was flourishing, the number of suicides was substantially higher” play in the above passage?
- (a) It is the conclusion of the author’s idea that stock market crash of October 1929 is not the factor responsible for the suicide wave.
  - (b) It is the premise for establishing the conclusion that stock market crash of October 1929 did not cause a suicide wave.
  - (c) It is the conclusion of the author’s idea that stock market crash of October 1929 is the factor responsible for the suicide wave.
  - (d) It is the premise for establishing the conclusion that stock market crash of October 1929 is the factor responsible for the suicide wave.
84. Which of the following statement could strengthen the conclusion of the above passage?
- (a) While 44 suicides had occurred during those four weeks in Manhattan, that number was actually lower than the 53 recorded over the same time period in 1928.
  - (b) When Wall Street took that tail spin, you had to stand in line to get a window to jump out of, and speculators were selling spaces for bodies in the East River.
  - (c) During the years surrounding the stock market crash, suicide rates were typically lower at the beginning of any calendar year than toward the end of that year.
  - (d) All of the above.

**Passage (Q.85-Q.88):** Food is not only a source of nutrition for humans, but also plays various roles in our daily life, beliefs, and socioeconomics. Food has many symbolic meanings; it not only expresses but also establishes the relationship between people and their environment as well as between people and what they believe. Therefore, food is an important component of a society. The term gourmet can refer to a person with refined or discriminating taste who is knowledgeable in the craft and art of food and **food preparation**.

Some good cooks are gourmet cooks who pride themselves on always using extravagantly rich ingredients in power elaborate recipes. Some good cooks can be characterized as fast food cooks. They may use rich ingredients as long as the recipes are easy to follow and take little time. Other good cooks are health food enthusiasts, who are concerned primarily with the nutritional value of food. But even though not all good cooks are big eaters, they all enjoy preparing and serving food.

85. If the information in the passage is true, which one of the following statement must be true?
- (a) Gourmet cooks, fast-food cooks, and cooks who are health food enthusiasts are all big eaters.
  - (b) All good cooks enjoy preparing and serving foods.
  - (c) Fast food cooks use extravagantly rich ingredients in elaborate recipes.
  - (d) All good cooks are concerned with nutritional value of food.

86. What would be the most likely hidden assumption of the author in the passage in drawing the conclusion that “But even though not all good cooks are big eaters, they all enjoy preparing and serving food”?
- (a) To see their consumers satisfied after eating the food, which is made by good cooks, gives utmost happiness to the good cooks.
  - (b) More good cooks who use extravagantly rich ingredients are big eaters than are good cooks who do not use such ingredients
  - (c) Everyone who enjoys preparing and serving food is good cook.
  - (d) Most good cooks do not use extravagantly rich ingredients.
87. While cooking food Manav uses rich ingredients only when the recipes are easy to follow and take little time, which type of cook is Manav?
- (a) Gourmet cooks.
  - (b) Fast food cooks.
  - (c) Health food enthusiast.
  - (d) Cannot be predicted.
88. If the information in the passage is true, which one of the following CANNOT be true?
- (a) Most good cooks do not use extravagantly rich ingredients.
  - (b) Everyone who enjoys preparing and serving food is a good cook.
  - (c) All good cooks are big eaters.
  - (d) The symbolic meanings conveyed by food expresses the relationship between people and what they believe.

**Passage (Q.89-Q.92):** A major part of performance management involves managing employees and managers, as their performance will have a major effect on the performance of the organisation as a whole. ‘Reward system refers to all the monetary, non-monetary and psychological payments that an organisation provides for its employees in exchange for the work they perform.’ Rewards schemes may include extrinsic and intrinsic rewards. Extrinsic rewards are items such as financial payments and working conditions that the employee receives as part of the job. Intrinsic rewards relate to satisfaction that is derived from actually performing the job such as personal fulfilment, and a sense of contributing something to society. Many people who work for charities, for example, work for much lower salaries than they might achieve if they worked for commercial organisations. In doing so, they are exchanging extrinsic rewards for the intrinsic reward of doing something that they believe is good for society.

A CEO of a major company noted a serious decline in worker productivity during the previous five years. According to a report done by an outside consultant, productivity dropped by 35% by the end of that period. The CEO has therefore initiated a plan to boost productivity by giving employees shares of the company as part of their pay package.

89. The author’s statement that “CEO of a major company noted a serious decline in worker productivity during the previous five years”.
- (a) Forms conclusion of the statement that productivity dropped by 35% in the last five years.
  - (b) Forms a premise for the conclusion that there is a need to boost the productivity of the employees.
  - (c) Both (a) and (b).
  - (d) Neither (a) nor (b).
90. Which one of the following is an assumption necessary to the conclusion?
- (a) Owning something or part of something obliges you to work harder to make it succeed.
  - (b) Paying employees in cash will make them work harder.
  - (c) Deducting the salaries of employees will push them towards hard work.
  - (d) Productivity cannot be boosted by giving employees shares of the company.

91. Which of the following illustration is consistent with the second paragraph of the passage?

- (a) In order to boost the productivity of Devansh, CEO made him the CFO of the company.
- (b) In order to boost the productivity of Devansh, CEO made him partner of the company.
- (c) In order to boost the productivity of Devansh, CEO gave promotion to him.
- (d) In order to boost the productivity of Devansh, CEO increased his salary.

92. Giving employees shares of the company as part of their pay package is an-

- (a) Extrinsic reward.
- (b) Intrinsic reward.
- (c) Both Extrinsic and Intrinsic reward.
- (d) Neither Extrinsic reward nor intrinsic reward.

93. Ravi is a son of Aman's father's sister. Sahil is the son of Divya who is the mother of Gaurav and grandmother of Aman. Ashok is the father of Tanya and grandfather of Ravi. Divya is the wife of Ashok. How is Ravi related to Divya?

- (a) Nephew
- (b) Son
- (c) Grandson
- (d) Data inadequate

94. Read the following instructions:

P \$ Q means P is the brother of Q;

P # Q means P is the mother of Q;

P \* Q means P is the daughter of Q

If the code of family is A # B \$ C \* D, who is the father in them?

- (a) D
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) A

**Directions (Q.95 and Q.96):** In each question below is given a statement followed by some assumptions. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

95. **Statement:** The advisable age for a child to join a school is 5 years.

**Assumptions:**

**I:** At this age, the child is familiar to adaptability

**II:** After this age, kids do not like to go to school

**III:** Schools do not take admission of children who are more than 5 years old

- (a) Only Assumption I follows
- (b) Both Assumptions I & III follow
- (c) Assumption I, II & III follow
- (d) Only Assumption II follows

96. **Statement:** Food poisoning due to the consumption of liquor is very common in rural areas

**Assumptions:**

**I:** There are more illegal and unauthorised shops selling liquor in villages and rural areas

**II:** The ratio of people drinking liquor in villages is much more than that in towns

- (a) Both Assumption I and II follow
- (b) Neither Assumption I nor Assumption II follows
- (c) Only Assumption I follows
- (d) Assumption II follows but Assumption I does not follow

**TECHNIQUES**

**Direction (Q97-Q101):** The following table shows the number of days for which 4 individuals A, B, C and D worked on 5 different projects numbered 1 to 5. It also shows the part of respective project that could not be completed by individuals in time. Some values are missing which are denoted by symbol (-). With the help of information in questions and table below answer the questions that follow.

No. of days for which individuals worked on different projects	Project				Part of project uncompleted after
	A	B	C	D	
1 6 6	2 3	1/3			
2 - 3 4	-				
3 - -	- -				
4 5 3	2 -	1/6			
5 2 2	3 5	1/12			

97. A and B started working on Project 1. They completed  $\frac{1}{3}$  of work after which they left and C joined the project. C can complete the whole project in 12 days. After C worked for his assigned number of days, D joined the project and worked for his assigned number of days. Find the number of days in which D can complete the whole Project 1?  
(a) 15 days (b) 20 days (c) 18 days (d) 25 days
98. A who can complete project 2 in 20 days, worked for 6 days. The ratio of number of days in which B and C can complete Project 2 alone is 5 : 8. D could not come to work for project 2. Find the number of days in which B and C can complete  $\frac{13}{30}$  of project 2 together, given that if D who can complete work in 12 days had also joined the project for 4 days, the project would have been completed.  
(a) 3 days (b) 6 days (c) 5 days (d) 4 days
99. Project 3 was to be completed in 6 days. To complete project in time, all A, B, C and D decided to work in pairs in alternate days. A and C on 1st day, B and D on 2nd day, A and C on 3rd, and so on. But they could not complete project in time. What percent of project 3 remain uncompleted if A, B, C and D can complete whole project 3 in 12, 18, 20 and 15 days respectively?  
(a)  $23\frac{1}{3}\%$  (b)  $21\frac{2}{5}\%$  (c)  $25\frac{1}{4}\%$  (d)  $24\frac{2}{3}\%$
100. B and C can complete the whole project 4 in 6 days working together. A is 20% more efficient than C and 40% less efficient than B. How many days did D work on project 4 if D can complete whole project 4 in 18 days?  
(a) 5 days (b) 4 days (c) 2 days (d) 1 day
101. A, E and D worked on project numbered 5. B and C alone can complete whole project numbered 5 in 20 and 30 days respectively. E who is  $\frac{3}{2}$  times efficient than B and C together replaces both of them and worked for same number of days for which B and C had to work. A completed  $\frac{1}{12}$ th of the work. Find in how many days all A, B, C, and D can complete the project 5 together.  
(a) 3 days (b) 6 days (c) 8 days (d) 11 days

**Direction (Q.102-Q.106):** Study the following table to answer the questions that follow. Some values are missing. Study the table carefully and answer the questions based on data in table and particular questions.

Days	Distance (km)	Upstream Speed (km/hr)	Speed of Boat (km/hr)	Speed of stream (km/hr)	Total time taken (hours)
Monday	320	4			
Tuesday		75			
Wednesday	270	6			
Thursday	117				
Friday	324		72		

Distance Upstream = Distance Downstream (if not stated).

Total time taken = downstream time + Upstream time

102. On Friday, if ratio of speed of boat to speed of stream is 2 : 1, what is the difference between the time taken by the boat to go upstream and the time taken by the boat to go downstream?

- (a) 36 hours (b) 54 hours (c) 45 hours (d) 72 hours

103. On Monday, if difference between the time taken by the boat to go upstream and the time taken by the boat to go downstream is 20 hours, find the total time taken by the boat to go upstream and downstream.

- (a) 60 hours (b) 40 hours (c) 30 hours (d) 80 hours

104. On Tuesday, if difference between the time taken by the boat to go upstream and the time taken by the boat to go downstream is 45 hours, find the total distance covered by the boat to go upstream and downstream. Downstream speed is 24 km/hr.

- (a) 720 km (b) 540 km (c) 360 km (d) 680 km

105. On Wednesday, if the boat covered half distance upstream with usual speed and other half with double its speed, then it takes  $33\frac{3}{4}$  hours less time than usual time to go upstream. Find the total time taken by the boat to go upstream and downstream.

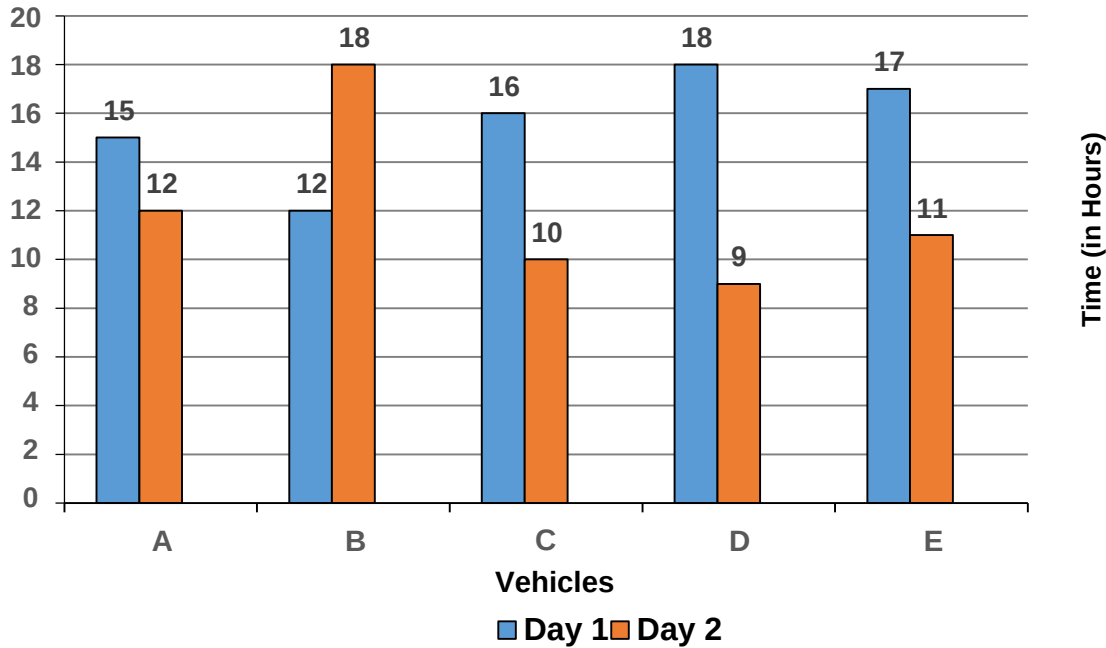
- (a) 120 hours (b) 108 hours (c) 92 hours (d) 84 hours

106. On Thursday, difference between time taken by the boat to cover 'X' km upstream and (X+120) km downstream is 26 hours. Had the boat covered same distance upstream as downstream, what would be the difference in time taken then?

- (a) 58 hours (b) 62 hours (c) 48 hours (d) 56 hours

**Direction (Q.107 and Q.108):** Study the following graph and table and answer the questions given below.

**TIME TAKEN TO TRAVEL(in hours) BY FIVE VEHICLES ON TWO DIFFERENT DAYS**



**DISTANCE COVERED (IN KILOMETERES) BY FIVE VEHICLES**

**Vehicle Day 1 Day 2**

A	180	156
B	180	324
C	256	160
D	306	135
E	221	121

107. Which vehicle travelled at the same speed on both the days?

(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D

108. The distance travelled by Vehicle E(both days included) is what percent less (approx..) than the distance travelled by vehicle B (both days included)?

(a) 47% (b) 45% (c) 32% (d) 38%



**Directions (Q.109-Q.111):** A had a certain amount of money. He divides it equally and gives to his 3 brothers (B1, B2, B3) and one sister (S1) on his death. B1 then gives half of such received money to his wife and distributes the rest between his children C11, C12 and C13. B2 distributes his money in the ratio of  $x:y$  (such that  $x$  and  $y$  sum up to 20 while  $(y-x)$  amounts to twice the number of male children of A) between his son C21 and daughter C22. B3 donates all his money to a charity, while S1 distributes her money equally between C11, C12, C13, C21 and C22.

109. If B1's wife has 18 crores less than her children's amounts put together, how much did A have originally?

(a) 110 crores, (b) 120 crores, (c) 130 crores, (d) 140 crores

110. If the charity got 30 crores, how much did A have originally?

(a) 110 crores, (b) 120 crores, (c) 130 crores, (d) 140 crores

111. If the amount C22 received from B2 is 3.25 times the amount C22 receives from S1, how much did A have originally?

(a) 140 crores, (b) 120 crores, (c) 130 crores, (d) Not enough information

**LEGE**

**Directions (Q.112–Q.150):** Read the information given below and answer the questions based on it.

**Passage (Q.112-Q.117):** Nagaland Chief Minister Neiphiu Rio said on Thursday the message from the government of India is clear that there will be only “one solution” for the Naga political issue. Mr. Rio was addressing over 150 members of the civil society groups in Kohima who had met to discuss the ongoing Naga peace talks and the Naga political issue. He said he met Union Home Minister Amit Shah on September 19 in Delhi and one of the reasons for Thursday’s meeting was to convey the Centre’s “one solution” message.

“Having understood that there will be only one solution, we need to deliberate and support the peace process, strengthen the negotiations and facilitate the journey towards achievement of this one solution in the earliest time possible. Looking back at history, we must come to an understanding that our achievements and our failures are all collective. We need to cross the bridge of blame and move towards a matured approach of collective responsibility for all our achievements and failures,” he said. The Naga talks hit a roadblock in August this year after the NSCN(IM) leadership refused to hold any dialogue with Naga interlocutor R.N. Ravi who is also Nagaland’s Governor. A team of Intelligence Bureau officials were deputed to hold forth the discussions with National Socialist Council of Nagaland-(Isak Muivah). Mr. Ravi and the NSCN(IM) signed a framework agreement on August 3, 2015 in the presence of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The NSCN(IM) has been demanding [1] for the Nagas and the assimilation of all Naga-inhabited areas in [2]. In 2017, Mr. Ravi included more Naga groups in the dialogue process and signed a preamble with the [x].

112. Which of the following has been redacted by [1]?

1. A separate constitution
  2. A separate flag
  3. A separate anthem
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 1 and 2 (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) Only 2 and 3

113. Which of the following states is not in [2]?

- (a) Assam (b) Arunachal Pradesh  
(c) Mizoram (d) Manipur

114. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Thuingaleng Muivah had created the Naga National Council (NNC).  
(b) The NSCN agreed to give up arms after the Shillong Accord in 1975  
(c) Both a and b  
(d) Neither a nor b

115. “The government of India sent in the Army to crush the insurgency and, in 1956, enacted the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act. Presently, AFSPA, 1956 is operational in entire States of Assam, Nagaland, Manipur (except Imphal Municipal area), three districts namely Tirap, Changlang and Longding of Arunachal Pradesh and the areas falling within the jurisdiction of the eight police stations in the districts of Arunachal Pradesh. AFSPA gives armed forces the power to maintain public order in “disturbed areas. They have the authority to prohibit a gathering of four or more persons in an area, can use force or even open fire after giving due warning if they feel a person is in contravention of the law.”

Which aspect of the above statement is wrong?

1. The year in which AFSPA was enacted
  2. The states in which AFSPA is operational
  3. Number of persons that can gather under AFSPA
  4. Warning need not be given
- (a) Only 1 and 2 (b) Only 3 and 4 (c) Only 1 and 3 (d) Only 2 and 4

116. What are the hurdles in the Naga Peace Process?

- (a) The Naga insurgents at one time were given assistance by Myanmar, China and Pakistan
- (b) The government is clueless as to how to manage all the weapons in the NSCN camp
- (c) Taxes levied by insurgent groups have created problems with the Central government
- (d) All of the above

117. How many parties are there in [x]?

- (a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 8

**Passage (Q.118-Q.121):** The number of people fleeing Myanmar facing persecution after the military coup and seeking refuge in India has doubled over the last week. Earlier, the figure was around 300 but it has jumped to 733 now, official data shows. While the total number of refugees taking shelter in [1] bordering the [2] state of Myanmar stands at 642, there are 91 other people who have been put in the “unconfirmed” category, according to the official report of the state government. The maximum numbers are reported from Champhai district where 324 people are staying and there are another 91 not accounted for who have entered recently.

The next most affected district is Siaha with 144 people. Other districts where people from the neighbouring country are taking shelter are Hnahthial (83), Lawngtalai (55) Serchhip (15), [x] (14), Saitual (3), Kolasib (2) and Lunglei (2). Most are staying in community halls near the borders that are meant to facilitate accommodation under the Free Movement Regime (FMR) arrangement while some others have taken shelter with relatives away from the border areas. “Most of them who have come are restricted to the FMR zones near the borders,” said a senior official tracking development. The Myanmar military in a coup had overthrown the democratically elected government on February 1.

118. Which of the following states has been redacted by [1]?

- (a) Manipur (b) Mizoram
- (c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) Nagaland

119. Which of the following has been redacted by [2]?

- (a) Rakhine (b) Kaya (c) Shan (d) Chin

120. Which of the following statements is true?

- (a) Many people coming in to [1] are policemen of Myanmar
- (b) All the refugees who have come in have deep cultural ties with [1] and speak the state's language
- (c) 3 states share borders with Myanmar
- (d) India and Myanmar share a 1143 km long border

121. Which of the following is incorrect about the FMR?

- (a) FMR permits the tribes residing along the border to travel 16-km across the boundary
- (b) There are no visa restrictions for travelling under FMR
- (c) India has FMR only with Myanmar
- (d) The Centre is planning to remove FMR with context to the recent developments

**Passage (Q.122-Q.126):** The Parliament of India has merged two TV channels into an integrated channels “Sansad TV”. According to an order dated 1 March 2021, issued by the new channel, the decision was jointly taken by Rajya Sabha Chairman M. Venkaiah Naidu and Lok Sabha Speaker Om Birl(a) A retired IAS officer of the 1986 batch, has been appointed as Sansad TV Chief Executive Officer for one year who will be responsible for working out the final details of the merger. Sources in the government told that there could be two channels under Sansad TV, to give equal weight to live proceedings of both Houses, among other reasons. In a separate order issued, the Rajya Sabha secretariat terminated the services of channel CEO Manoj Kumar Pandey. He was a member of the panel formed in 2019 to chalk out the modalities and prepare guidelines for the merger. Apart from broadcasting the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament, the channels aired discussions and other programmes on a range of topics. According to sources in the two channels, the secretariats of the two

Houses started deliberations on the merger in 2017. On 7 November 2019, a committee was constituted and tasked with chalking out the modalities of the merger, and preparing guidelines for pooling of resources and technology.

Source: *Excerpt from The Print, written by Amrita Nayak Dutta (Dated 2 March 2021)*

122. Parliament of India has recently merged two channels to form “Sansad TV” to show the live telecast of parliamentary procedure. This channel was formed by merging which two channels?

- (a) DD News & DD Bharti
- (b) DD India & DD News
- (c) RSTV & LSTV
- (d) None of the above

123. The proposal for the merger of two entities was put forward in 2019 which was headed by-

- (a) Shashi Shekhar Vempati.
- (b) Dr. A Surya Prakash.
- (c) Dr. Mrinul Pandey.
- (d) Jawhar Sircar.

124. Who has been appointed as CEO of Sansad TV for one year?

- (a) Shri Atul Chaturvedi.
- (b) Shri M Ramakrishnan.
- (c) Shri Anil Kumar KC.
- (d) Shri Ravi Capoor.

125. When was Rajya Sabha TV launched?

- (a) 2011
- (b) 2006
- (c) 2009
- (d) 2010

126. Which Hon'ble Speaker launched the Lok Sabha Television in 2006?

- (a) Om Birla.
- (b) Manohar Joshi.
- (c) Somnath Chatterjee.
- (d) Meira Kumar.

**Passage (Q.127-Q.131):** The Supreme Court on Monday said the issue of whether it is time to scrap the 50% ceiling on reservations in educational institutions and jobs needs to be answered in the context of the “changed social dynamics of the society” and recent constitutional amendments, and sought the views of the states - a radical departure from the legal precedent that has, for three decades now, held the ceiling as inviolable. Any attempt to increase the ceiling is loaded with political significance- various states (ruled by governments of varying hues) have sought, in vain until now, to do this to address the grievances of one politically important constituency or other. The court's observation itself, came in a case where a reservation for Marathas in Maharashtra caused a breach in the ceiling. On 8 March 2021, the bench, which also comprised justices L Nageswara Rao, S Abdul Nazeer, Hemant Gupta and S Ravindra Bhat, framed a total of six questions, including the one on review of the 50% ceiling, while considering the constitutional validity of a 2018 Maharashtra law that sought to provide reservation to the Maratha community in jobs and admissions, a move that would take total reservations in the state in excess of 50%.

Source: *Except from Hindustan Times written by Abraham Thomas and Utkarsh Anand (dated 09 March 2021)*

127. Which judgment did Supreme Court decide to examine which fixed reservation for the marginalised and the poor in Government jobs and educational institutions at 50%?

- (a) State of Madras v. Smt. Champakan Dorairajan.
- (b) M.R. Balaji and Ors. v. State of Mysore.
- (c) Indra Swahney v. Union of India.
- (d) M. Nagaraj v. Union of India

128. Based on which commission did Maharashtra SEBC Act of 2018 originally provided 16% of reservation to Marathas?

- (a) Mandal Commission
- (b) Gaikwad Commission
- (c) Kalelkar Commission
- (d) Backward Classes Commission

129. Which Constitutional Amendment is in question which introduced the National Commission for Backward Classes?

- (a) 103rd Amendment (b) 95th Amendment  
(c) 104th Amendment (d) 102nd Amendment

130. The Bombay High Court reduced the Maratha Reservation Policy to-

- (a) 12-13% (b) 13-14% (c) 14-15% (d) 15-16%

131. Which Article empowers the President to specify the socially and educationally backward communities in a State?

- (a) Article 340 (b) Article 338A (c) Article 342A (d) Article 330

**Passage (Q.132-Q.135):** India on Thursday proposed the inclusion of Iran's Chabahar port in the International North South Transport Corridor (INSTC), a 7,200km multi-mode route spanning 13 countries, and also called for two countries to be made part of the corridor. Chabahar port, where an Indian state-run firm operates a terminal, is a key part of India's plans to enhance connectivity to Afghanistan and the Central Asian states. The port played an important role in shipping humanitarian aid to Afghanistan amid the Covid-19 pandemic and India recently supplied heavy cranes to boost its capabilities. Addressing the virtual "Chabahar Day" event organised on the margins of the Maritime India Summit 2021, External Affairs Minister S Jaishankar and Minister of State for Shipping spoke about plans to include the Iranian port in INSTC. Jaishankar welcomed the interest shown by Uzbekistan and Afghanistan in joining the multilateral corridor and said: "Establishing an eastern corridor through Afghanistan would maximise its potential." The INSTC project, which includes India, Iran, Russia, Turkey, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz republic, Tajikistan, Oman, Syria and Ukraine, was first proposed in 2000 to cut costs and time in moving cargo and to improve connectivity between the regions.

Source: *Excerpt from Hindustan Times, written by Rezaul H Laskar (dated 04 March 2021)*

132. International North-South Transport Corridor is a corridor to increase trade between

- (a) Iran and Russia. (b) Afghanistan and Turkey.  
(c) India and Russia. (d) Afghanistan and Uzbekistan.

133. Which countries are the founding members states of INSTC?

- (a) Armenia, Azerbaijan and Russia. (b) Oman, Turkey and Syria.  
(c) Belarus, India and Iran. (d) Russia, India and Iran.

134. Which two countries are to be included to expand the INSTC membership?

- (a) Afghanistan and Uzbekistan. (b) Kazakhstan and Afghanistan.  
(c) Mongolia and Georgia. (d) Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

135. India proposed that land route via Kabul and Tashkent would form the INSTC's-

- (a) Western Corridor. (b) Eastern Corridor.  
(c) North-East Corridor. (d) South-West Corridor.

**Passage (Q.136-Q.140):** The [1] government Wednesday decided to bring in an ordinance to grant official status to the Bodo language. The cabinet also approved an ordinance to create a Bodo Kachari Autonomous Welfare Council outside the Sixth Schedule areas for the Bodo community.

The move is seen as an attempt by the state government to appease the Bodos, while gradually fulfilling the promises made by the Modi government during the signing of the third Bodo accord on 27 January.

The State cabinet Wednesday also resolved to request the State Election Commission to schedule the much-talked about Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) elections for December this year.

The elections were to be held on 4 April but were postponed due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The 40-member tribal council, established in 2003 under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution, looks after the administrative affairs of the four Bodoland Territorial Area Districts (BTAD) districts of Baksa, Chirang, Kokrajhar and Udalguri, all of which have a sizeable population of the Bodo community in State.

The current BTC's five-year term ended on 27 April. State Governor Jagdish Mukhi currently leads the caretaker government but his rule ends on 27 October.

136. Which of the following statement is not correct about Bodo Statehood Movement?

(a) The armed group Bodo Security Force arose, which subsequently renamed itself 'National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)', an organisation that is known to be involved in attacks, killings, and extortions. It later split into factions.

(b) First organised demand for a Bodo state came under the banner of the political party Plains Tribals Council of West Bengal

(c) Indian security forces launched extensive operations against the NDFB, causing the latter to flee to bordering Bhutan.

(d) The ABSU-led movement from 1987 culminated in a 1993 Bodo Accord, which paved the way for a Bodoland Autonomous Council (BAC), but ABSU withdrew its agreement and renewed its demand for a separate state.

137. In 2003, the second Bodo Accord was signed by the extremist group Bodo Liberation Tiger Force (BLTF), the Centre and the state. This led to the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC). BTC is an autonomous body under the which Schedule of the Constitution?

(a) fifth Schedule (b) Seventh Schedule

(c) Sixth Schedule (d) Eighth Schedule

138. Which of these has been replaced by [1] in the above passage?

(a) West Bengal (b) Assam (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Kerala

139. Which of the following statement about tripartite agreement is/are true?

I. It provides for "alteration of area of BTAD" and "provisions for Bodos outside BTAD"

II. The Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR) was renamed BTAD.

III. It provides for more legislative, executive, administrative and financial powers to BTC.

IV. Provision for rehabilitation of surrendered militants of NDFB and bringing a special development package of Rs. 1,500 crore for the region.

(a) I II III (b) II IV (c) I III IV (d) I IV

140. According to historians, they belong to the Tibeto-Burman family of the which race?

(a) Australoid race (b) Capoid race (c) Mongoloid race (d) Caucasoid race

**Passage (Q.141-Q.145):** The bill states that the legislative assembly shall not make any rule to enable itself or its committees to consider the matters of the day-to-day administration of the national capital or conduct inquiries in relation to the administrative decisions.

"Any of the rule made in contravention of this proviso, before the commencement of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Act, 2021, shall be void," it says.

According to the statement of objects and reasons of the bill, to give effect to the interpretation made by the Supreme Court which had ruled that the city government need not obtain the lieutenant governor's "concurrence" of every issue of day-to-day governance, the bill has been brought.

"The said bill will promote harmonious relations between the legislature and the executive, and further define the responsibilities of the elected government and the L-G, in line with the constitutional scheme of governance of the National Capital Territory of Delhi, as interpreted by the Supreme Court," the statement of objects said.

141. the central government introduced the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Bill, 2021 in the Lok Sabha to amend the

- (a) Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991
- (b) Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1995
- (c) Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1990
- (d) Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1989

142. Which of the following statement is not correct about the provisions of the Bill?

- (a) The expression 'Government' referred to in any law to be made by the Legislative Assembly shall mean the Lieutenant Governor (LG).
- (b) The Bill gives discretionary powers to the LG even in matters where the Legislative Assembly of Delhi is empowered to make laws.
- (c) It seeks to ensure that the LG is "necessarily granted an opportunity" to give her/his opinion before any decision taken by the Council of Ministers (or the Delhi Cabinet) is implemented.
- (d) The amendment also says that "Legislative Assembly can make any rule to enable itself to consider the matters of day-to-day administration of the Capital or conduct inquiries in relation to the administrative decisions after discussion with LG".

143. Which section of the 1991 Act says that all executive actions of the LG, whether taken on the advice of his Ministers or otherwise shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the LG?

- (a) Section 34 (b) Section 44 (c) Section 46 (d) Section 35

144. Delhi's current status as a Union Territory with a Legislative Assembly is an outcome of which Amendment Act?

- (a) 66th Amendment Act (b) 56th Amendment Act
- (c) 69th Amendment Act (d) 57th Amendment Act

145. Which of the following issues doesn't come under the jurisdiction of LG as per the verdict of 2018?

- (a) Land (b) Police
- (c) Executive matters (d) Public order

**Passage (Q.146-Q.150):** At least 170 people have been reported missing after a glacier broke off near Raini village in Tapovan area of Chamoli district in the Garhwal Himalayas on Sunday morning, triggering massive damage in its wake that was reminiscent of the 2013 Kedarnath tragedy. By evening, bodies of seven men were recovered, but no one could say how many have died in the catastrophe that has once again shaken Uttarakhand.

The State Emergency Operation Centre said, of the missing persons, 148 were in the NTPC hydropower site whereas 22 were at the Vishnugad project. Most of them are believed to be workers involved in the hydropower projects.

"The maximum water level at the Tapovan barrage is 1,803 metres, but as per initial reports, the water level crossed 1808 metres, causing the breakage," said Piyooch Rautela, executive director of the state's disaster mitigation and management centre (DMMC).

Chief minister Trivendra Rawat, who conducted an aerial survey and went to areas near the disaster site, announced Rs 4 lakh relief to the next of kin of those killed. PM Modi also announced ex-gratia of Rs 2 lakh for the families of the deceased. Later in Dehradun, Rawat said a team of 100 Army personnel, including those from the engineering task force, and 250 personnel from ITBP's 1st battalion are engaged in rescue operations.

146. Recently, a glacial break in the Tapovan-Reni area of Chamoli District of Uttarakhand led to massive Flash Flood in Dhauliganga and

(a) Gori Ganga (b) Rishi Ganga (c) Sarayu (d) Alaknanda

147. Due to the falling of a portion of which glacier in the river exponentially increased the volume of water caused Flash Flood in Uttarakhand in river Rishi Ganga

(a) Gangotri Glacier (b) Satopanth Glacier  
(c) Nanda Devi Glacier (d) Rishiganga Glacier

148. Which of the following statement is not correct about the glacier burst?

(a) Rishi Ganga Power Project, a privately owned 130MW project got destroyed.  
(b) Tapovan Vishnugad Hydropower Project on the Alaknanda, a 520 MW run-of-river hydroelectric project got effected.  
(c) glacial break in the Tapovan-Reni area damaged houses and the nearby Rishiganga power project.  
(d) other projects on the Dhauliganga and Bhagirathi river basins in northwestern Uttarakhand have also been impacted by the flood.

149. Which of the following statement about glaciers is not true?

(a) Glaciers are a bulk of ice moving under its weight. It forms in areas where the amassing of snow goes beyond its ablation over many years.  
(b) They are generally seen in the snow-fields.  
(c) This largest freshwater basin covers around 10% of the land surface of the Earth.  
(d) According to the topography and the location of the glacier, it can be categorized as Mountain Glacier (Alpine Glaciers) or Piedmont Glacier (Ice Sheets).

150. Which of the following statement is not correct about Dhauliganga?

(a) It originates from Vasudhara Tal, perhaps the largest glacial lake in Uttarakhand.  
(b) Dhauliganga is one of the important tributaries of Alaknanda, the other being the Nandakini, Pindar, Mandakini and Yamuna.  
(c) Dhauliganga is joined by the Rishiganga river at Raini.  
(d) It merges with the Alaknanda at Vishnuprayag.



**ANSWER KEY AND EXPLANATIONS**  
**SAMPLE MOCK CLAT #01**

**SECTION : ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

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1. (a) Preservation is an accurate synonym of maintenance as it means to conserve or preserve something that already exists. Buttress means to strengthen something and consolidation refers to getting something together, amalgamate or gather. Hence, option (a) is correct.  
Repair is not a synonym of maintain, bolster is a synonym of strengthen; fragmentation is the antonym of consolidation. Hence option (b) is incorrect.  
Alimony refers to maintenance paid in terms of money to a divorced spouse which is not the context of the passage. Weakening is the antonym of strengthen. Gathering is the synonym of consolidation. Hence option (c) is incorrect.  
Build is not the synonym of maintain as it refers to creating something new. Buttress is the synonym of strengthen. Separation is the antonym of consolidation. Hence option (d) is incorrect.
2. (a) Option (a) clearly highlights the efforts taken by Nehru to move towards a self-reliant economy. Options (b) and (c) are far-fetched and outside the scope of the passage. Option (d) seems tempting but the question is really asking for the steps taken and option (d) does not highlight the steps taken.
3. (a) The passage refers to an independent India in almost every alternate sentence and the central idea of the passage is also India's situation after independence. The passage not only refers to the economy but also the political sovereignty of India which eliminates option (b). The passage is not one highlighting Nehru's struggle or achievements and is more focused on the state of India at the time of independence which eliminates options (b) and (d).  
Option (a) is the most appropriate answer as it clearly expresses the central idea of the passage.  
(b) Options (a) and (d) miss the point of the question.
4. Option (c) seems tempting but option (b) is the more appropriate answer in the context because India was not used by the superpowers for their own purposes, and created and maintained an identity of its own.  
(d) Two comparatives cannot be used together. Here the comparatives are 'more' and 'stronger'. The word 'stronger' itself means 'more strong'.
5. (a) The author discusses the differences between the adaptive and maladaptive behavior. Further, he explains how mal-adaptive behavior is the main cause of cowardliness.  
(a) In para 2, the author provides his insight and comment on the nature of emotions.  
(b) This is plato's comment  
(c) This is a part of the author's comment.  
(d) This is Plato's definition of emotion. However, the author refuses to look at emotions that way. For him/her this definition is one-sided.
6. (a) Both statements are true  
(b) In para 1 and 2, the author discusses the cause of cowardliness.  
(c) In para 1,2 and last para , the author discusses how to overcome cowardliness.  
(d) Both statements are true.
7. (a) A Platonist's view is plato's view on emotions.  
(a) This is author's view on emotions  
(b) Plato did not differentiate between the types of emotion  
(c) This is author's view  
(d) This is plato's view
8. (a) While all options do convey parts of the text, option (a) best explains the text  
(a) This is the author's primary message  
(b) This is plato's view and a part of author's message  
(c) This is a part of author's message  
(d) This is a part of the author's message.
9. (a) Options (a), (b) and (d) are stated in the first paragraph. Option (c) is outside of the scope of secularism according to the passage.  
(d) Options (a), (b) and (c) are exaggerated restatements of sentences from the paragraph but the statement that correctly captures the reason as to why Gandhi changed his stance is Option (d) as it refers to communalists using religion to divide people.
10. (d) Option (a) refers to the literal meaning of fascism but is also an incomplete definition. Options (b) and (c) are completely outside the scope of the passage. Option (d) is an accurate summary of the way 'fascism' is used by Nehru in the context of communalism.
11. (a) The word carnage refers to killing a large number of people. Appropriate synonyms would be massacre, bloodbath, slaughter, etc.  
Captious refers to someone who finds faults in everything. Calibrate means to set or carefully assess like calibrating a scale.  
(b) Option (a) is the opposite of what is stated in the passage. Option (c) is true but not in the context of the passage. Option (d) is not only outside the scope of the passage but is also factually incorrect.
12. (c) The circumference of the fence was long enough for repairing it to take a year. It is evident from this dialogue of Sam - 'I'll be back to the beginning soon.' This means Sam will get to the beginning of the fence after a long time.
13. (a) The author discusses the differences between the adaptive and maladaptive behavior. Further, he explains how mal-adaptive behavior is the main cause of cowardliness.  
(a) In para 2, the author provides his insight and comment on the nature of emotions.  
(b) This is plato's comment  
(c) This is a part of the author's comment.  
(d) This is Plato's definition of emotion. However, the author refuses to look at emotions that way. For him/her this definition is one-sided.
14. (a) Both statements are true  
(b) In para 1 and 2, the author discusses the cause of cowardliness.  
(c) In para 1,2 and last para , the author discusses how to overcome cowardliness.  
(d) Both statements are true.
15. (a) A Platonist's view is plato's view on emotions.  
(a) This is author's view on emotions  
(b) Plato did not differentiate between the types of emotion  
(c) This is author's view  
(d) This is plato's view

16. (a) The soaked sweat on his shirt had caused smudging. Cluster is incorrect as the collection of patches isn't described. Mend & stitch are wrong as both imply repairing torn clothes which isn't the context.
17. (b) Mr. Carter is portrayed as uncomfortable and unsure of himself whilst with Sam his worker. The other options describe how a person of authority might behave with a worker.
18. (d) Mr. Carter wanted to keep his son away from his school where the son was getting into trouble. Though Carter starts his conversation by asking Sam about the mail and then asks him about his progress of the fence, followed by asking him not to go on a holiday these were not the real points he was interested in talking. These were just loose talk. Thus, options (a), (b) and (c) are incorrect.
19. (c) Sam wanted to remain far away from his real world where during a holiday he would be forced to go to hence he did not want a holiday. Nowhere in the passage is it written that Sam wanted a break, in fact he wanted his owner out of the way so that he could work without interference. Hence options (a) and (d) are omitted. There's no mention of Carter paying Sam well. So, option (b) is not the answer.
20. (d) As this place was secluded and far away from the school his son attended Mr. Carter had brought his son there. Carter says that 'I've brought my son with me on this trip. He's had some trouble at school.' & 'Not much trouble out here for a young boy.' These dialogues omit out options (a) and (c). His son was not interested in horses, in fact, Sam was apprehensive whether he will be able to manage horses.
21. (a) Similie is a stated comparison (usually formed with "like" or "as") between two fundamentally dissimilar things that have certain qualities in common. There are quite a few uses of this in the passage – 'Carter lifted his hat as if he were waiting for an appointment with the town priest, and then removed it completely as if he were talking to his mother.' 'He attempted a laugh but it came out like a dog's bark.' An oxymoron is a figure of speech in which incongruous or contradictory terms appear side by side. 'Otherwise he had the *indoor tan* of a man that made money while other people did the work.' Onomatopoeia are words that imitate the sounds associated with the objects or actions they refer to. Here we see the word 'bark'. Chiasmus is a verbal pattern in which the second half of an expression is balanced against the first but with the parts reversed. We don't see its usage anywhere in the passage. So, option (d) is the answer.
22. (b) Competence means capabilities or being qualified. Creativity is the ability to bring together unlikely results alertness is a state of enhanced attention and imagination is the act of forming mental or logical picture that doesn't have a hard form resourcefulness on the other hand means the capability of solving difficult or unusual problems by using unconventional methods. Hence the answer is (b)
23. (c) Curriculum is the content of a syllabus, or subjects in a course of study. Program is a collection of subjects and is more suited with a degree.

- Outreach means the extent or length of reaching out. Catalogue means a complete list of items, typically one in alphabetical or other systematic order.
24. (d) In the mid-nineteenth century home sewing was a critical part of women's education buying readymade garments became more common in the twentieth century. Statement [1] vindicates option (a). Statement [3] helps reinforce option (b). Statement [8] vindicates option (c).
25. (b) In the passage the term 'outreach programs' did not imply Meant giving away clothes in charity. In the passage, the outreach programs is meant to have economic implications, making American women more financially independent and also has to do with making proper patters. Hence, options (a), (c) and (d) are not correct.
26. (d) Mass-produced clothing in catalogues made American women reduced their self-sufficiency and increased their dependence on readymade clothes.
27. (a) The other options are just restatements of sentences in the passage which do not highlight challenges to the demand supply gaps in the system. Since option (a) is vindicated by statements [2] and [5], option (a) is thus the answer.
28. (b) Import means to ship something into the country. Assessment in this context means evaluating or judging something. Bottleneck implies a barrage or impediment to something or an obstruction in some work.
29. (c) Statement [6] says that India cannot be immune to global price situations, especially when a significant portion of our requirement of edible oils, pulses and sugar (in years of shortages) is met through imports. This is thus the answer. Statement [7] says how there is almost no wriggle-space for India to stop its imports. Statement [8] says how India's imports affect global prices, which in turn affects India's prices. Thus Statements [6] and [8] says about the interconnected prices. Hence Option (c) is the answer.
30. (d) To alleviate means to soothe the pain. Exacerbate is to worsen. Options (a), (b) and (c) are all synonyms.

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31. (d) Vanika has not committed any offence as government merely issue guidelines that public gatherings should be avoided. There was no law regarding this which Vankia had violated.
32. (b) In the passage it is clearly mentioned that under English law right to self defence is limited only when

- there is danger to oneself or one's close relation.  
The fact that Mary is seeing Tom after twelve years shows that they don't share close relationship.
33. **(b)** Nothing in fact indicate that police is facing immediate threat to their life. Therefore they cant claim self defence.
34. **(b)** Facts shows that she hit Mahesh thrice in his head. This shows that her attack on Mahesh was not in proximate with the danger, he was posing to her.
35. **(b)** Although there was reasonable apprehension that something is wrong, Dakkulal's act was not in proportion to the danger.
36. **(b)** The correct answer is (b) – court will not grant him anticipatory bail as a person cannot be allowed to be exempted from the justice system like this. A response just like this is given on the request of giving anticipatory bail to Arnab Goswami.
37. **(b)** The correct answer is (b) – to transfer the case to CBI as Bihar Police being a tool in the hands of the state government and can be used to harass the accused. Option (b) being self-explanatory, option (a) is wrong because anticipatory bail is asked for before the trial commences and not after it.
38. **(a)** The correct answer is (a) – anticipatory bail shall be granted if he is able to prove that this is a false case lodged against him. The difference form Arnab Goswami's case is that this bail is regarding a specific case and the condition of proving of false case is included.
39. **(d)** The correct answer is (d) – none of the above. All the points are well raised by the counsel in the Supreme Court
40. **(a)** The correct answer is (a) – local police. Going by the passage, keeping in mind, CBI comes under the central government, the counsel is likely to demand the investigation by the local police only.
41. **(b)** The correct answer is (b) – Information Technology Act 2000 (IT Act) & Indian Penal Code (IPC). The POCSO Act won't be applied as the victims are adults and not juveniles.
42. **(a)** The correct answer is (a) – the court will accept boy's claims as being a juvenile, he should have been tried under juvenile courts. It does not matter whether a juvenile was treated differently or the magnitude of punishment was under the juvenile law. Not presenting a juvenile in juvenile court is an infringement of their rights.
43. **(c)** The correct answer is (c) – Normal Trial Court: A, B, C, D, E, F; Juvenile Court: G. As per the passage, if the crime is heinous, then the accused of age group 16 – 18 are to be tried as adults.
44. **(a)** The correct answer is (a) – the complaint is valid as revealing identities of accused under 18 years of age is restricted as per the JJ act. Self-explanatory.
45. **(c)** The correct answer is (c) – a 15 year 8 months old boy booked for a heinous crime. As per the passage, only juveniles from 16 to 18 years age booked with heinous crime are to be tried in normal trial courts.
46. **(a)** Since it would be impinging upon the esteem, decency, chastity, dignity and reputation of the victim and also against the public interest, the tape would not be given. However, the magisterial court can allow the accused to examine the said video in the court premises.
47. **(b)** According to the author, when the record itself is so voluminous that it is not physically possible to share the same with the accused, only then the accused can be denied the supply of the copy of the documents
48. **(a)** if for any reason the court denies to hand over the copy of the evidences to the party, they can be allowed to inspect the same thereof
49. **(d)** To deal with such a case, the second proviso to Section 207 CrPC empowers the magistrate to withhold the supply of voluminous documents to the accused and only allow inspection thereof.
50. **(b)** The author has talked about everything except for bail
51. **(b)** The two essentials that allow the judges to deliver a death penalty is that the case has aggravating circumstances, and the law allows for the delivery of that punishment.
52. **(c)** An enduring and predominant concern for the dignity of human life postulates resistance to taking a life through law's instrumentality. But when an act is aggravating and intended to shock the conscious of the victim or the affected and the society, it fulfills the essentials that by law can give the penalty of a death sentence.
53. **(d)** The difference between the two is that in case of aggravating circumstances, the Judge may on his will impose death sentence but for mitigating circumstances, the Bench shall not award death penalty under rarest of rare cases. The Judicature of India is under an obligation to strike a balance between aggravating and mitigating circumstances on one hand and cry of the society on the other.
54. **(c)** While the legislature has laid down the provisions which can allow for the penalty of a death sentence, the author states that the final decision falls with the judiciary and the interpretation of the bench.
55. **(b)** Since the trial is not complete, we first eliminate any options assume the charge fulfilled, then we pick that option that completes the essentials, of both, (b). If she were found guilty, even if the law provided the judiciary would have to apply the rarest of rare doctrine as the facts are of mitigating circumstances not aggravating.
56. **(c)** If he were found guilty, even if the law provided the judiciary would have to apply the rarest of rare doctrine as the facts are of mitigating circumstances not aggravating. Like in the question above they would have to first find him guilty of the essentials under 364A with the facts that fulfill the essentials laid down in the case of Bachhan Singh to penalize him. Since he was under 18 and first time offender, the circumstances are more likely mitigating than aggravating.

57. (c) This would be an invalid plea bargaining as it does not apply to offences with punishment 7 years or less of prison time.
58. (b) He does not have a choice as the plea bargaining once agreed to cannot be appealed for before any other court of law.
59. (d) Yes Raghav can confess and ask for a plea bargaining deal as his offence was punishable with less than 7 years of imprisonment.
60. (d) This would be an invalid plea bargaining as it does not apply to offences with punishment 7 years or less of prison time.
61. (a) It is applicable in respect of those offences for which punishment is up to a period of 7 years only.
62. (a) It is bargaining done by the accused of a serious and severe offence, with the authority for a lighter punishment in lieu of a full-fledged trial.
63. (a) All, the elements of strict liability have been fulfilled in the above scenario hence they would be strictly liable.
64. (d) The act of third party is a defense against the tort of strict liability, and as the tenant is the third party between the landlord and the plaintiff, he can use it as to protect himself from the same.
65. (b) It would be contended that the horse intruded in defendants' property where he ate leaves and therefore defendant won't be held liable for the same.
66. (c) Since the Plaintiff was also responsible he cannot hold the defendant liable for an act he had already consented to.
67. (c) The defendant cannot be held liable as the accident occurred in the premises of the defendant and by the act of the plaintiff.
68. (b) The law states that he was absolutely liable for the ownership of any such animal, so regardless of who invoked the trespass the owner would be sued for it.

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69. (c) Option (a) and (b) are narrow and focus on specific points rather than the whole paragraph. Option (c) is general enough to encompass all the idea in that passage. Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.
70. (a) The main idea of the author in the above passage is that an RTI worker faces challenges as even the government sides with those having money, power

- etc and one of the premise of this idea is that the rule of law absent for the hapless RTI worker who chooses to challenge the system. Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.
71. (a) Option (b) cannot be inferred, as it is expressly provided in the above passage. Option (c) and (d) are irrelevant. Option (a) can be inferred from the above passage as it is provided in the above passage that in most scams of the kind that these activists are trying to expose, private parties are actually in collusion with government authorities. Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.
72. (b) In the above passage it is provided that "The machinery he turns to for help generally has every reason to thwart him and to look the other way when he's beaten on the head with an iron rod." On the basis of this statement, it can be said that the above statement is definitely true.
73. (a) Option (d) is irrelevant. Option (b) and (c) cannot be inferred on the basis of information provided in the above passage. Option (a) is the correct answer because it can be best inferred from the above passage, on the basis of information provided in the above passage.
74. (c) In the above passage it is provided that "If marijuana were legalized in states, the states could start assessing tax on the drug, increasing state revenues." Therefore, it can be best concluded from the arguments of Marijuana advocate that Legal marijuana could mean a big push for state economies and big bucks for the states. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.
75. (b) The Solicitor General points out data from other countries, suggesting that things will not as rosy as the marijuana advocate suggests. Therefore, the correct answer is option (b). The arguments of Solicitor General does not give any direct proof, it only provides for the analogy of different countries and state.
76. (a) One of the argument of the Marijuana advocate is that "Since sales would be legal, the criminal culture supporting the drug would vanish; as crimes cease, the state would save money on fighting crime." Option (a) is further strengthening the above argument of the MA. Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer. Option (b) and (c) are irrelevant to the arguments of Marijuana advocate.
77. (a) An option (d) is not the correct answer because it supports only first half of the author's statement and does not explain the other half of the author's statement. Option (b) and (c) are not the correct answers because it goes beyond the scope of the argument. Option (c) is the correct answer because it deals with both the statements of author and can be assumed from both the statements.
78. (b) Conclusion of the passage is advertising cannot be the only factor that determines an individual's consumption of tobacco, therefore, option A is not the correct answer. Option (c) is not the correct answer because it's not the conclusion of the author that People consume more tobacco if they are exposed to tobacco advertisement. The author's conclusion is that advertising is not the only factor that determines an individual's consumption of tobacco, and the above statement forms the premise of author's conclusion. Therefore, option B is the correct answer.

79. (c) The conclusion of the above passage is that Advertising cannot be the only factor that determines an individual's consumption of tobacco. Option (a) is further weakening the conclusion of the above passage. Option (b) and (d) are irrelevant. Option (c) is further strengthening the conclusion of the above passage, because it is providing that there are other factors which are responsible for the increase of consumption of tobacco among youths.
80. (a) In the above passage it is provided that advertising by the tobacco industry causes tobacco use, including its initiation among youth. And it is also provided that "In Texas, however, where there has been a ban on tobacco advertising for the last ten years, tobacco consumption per person is as high as other states that do not have such ban in place." This means that there are other reasons as well for the increase in consumption of tobacco, but it is not necessary that, that other reason is smoking by parents or friends. That is why the above statement is probably true not definitely true. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.
- (c) The conclusion of the above passage is that stock market crash is not the factor responsible for the suicide wave. Option (a) is further strengthening the author's argument. Option (b) is against the line of argument of the author. Option (d) is not correct because it is not specified that when the crashing of stock market had started. Option (c) is the correct answer because it is challenging the conclusion of the above passage by providing that the suicide rate in October and November of 1929 was considerably higher than the average for those months during several preceding and following years. Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.
- (a) Option (c) and (d) only form premise of the main idea of the author in the above passage. Option (b) is not correct as per paragraph. Option (a) is the correct answer because conclusion of the above passage (evident from second paragraph) is that Stock market crash of October 1929 didn't cause any suicide wave. Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.
- (b) The conclusion of the above passage is that stock market crash of October 1929 did not cause any suicide wave. And one of the premises of this conclusion is that "During the summer months, when the stock market was flourishing, the number of suicides was substantially higher". Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.
- (a) Option (b) is further weakening the conclusion of the above passage. Option (c) is irrelevant. Option (a) is strengthening the conclusion of the above passage, because it is providing that the suicides are lower this month as compared to the last month. Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.
- (b) option A is not true because all good cooks are not big eaters. Option C is not correct because fast food cooks use rich ingredients as long as the recipes are easy to follow and take little time. Option D is not correct because all good cooks are not concerned with nutritional value of food. But despite all this, all good cooks enjoy preparing and serving foods as provided in passage. Therefore, option B is the correct answer.
- (a) Option A is the correct answer because it is the most likely assumption that author may have made
- is to see their consumers satisfied after eating the food, which is made by good cooks, gives utmost happiness to the good cooks. Option (b), (c) and (d) are not correct assumption because they are not leading to the conclusion.
87. (b) Above passage provides that some good cooks can be characterized as fast food cooks. They may use rich ingredients as long as the recipes are easy to follow and take little time. Therefore the correct answer is option (b).
88. (c) Option (a), (b) and (d) may be true or may not be true, but option (c) is definitely not true because it is provided in passage that all good cooks are not big eaters. Therefore, the correct answer is option (c).
89. (b) Option (b) is the correct answer because it forms a premise of the passage and helps the author lead to the conclusion or main idea of the passage.
90. (a) Option (a) is the correct answer because author's conclusion is that the CEO has initiated a plan to boost productivity by giving employees shares of the company as part of their pay package and this conclusion is based on the assumption that Owning something or part of something obliges you work harder to make it succeed. Option B is not correct employees are not getting paid in cash. Option (c) and (d) is against the conclusion of the author.
- (b) Main idea or conclusion of the passage is that the CEO has initiated a plan to boost productivity by giving employees a share of the company as part of their pay package, therefore the correct answer is option (b).
- (a) In the above passage, it is provided that "Extrinsic rewards are items such as financial payments and working conditions that the employee receives as part of the job." Therefore, giving employees shares of the company as part of their pay package is an extrinsic reward. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.
- (c) There is no requirement for drawing a family tree to solve this question. Since Divya is the grandmother of Aman and Aman and Ravi are cousins (from the first statement). Ravi should be a grandson to Divya.  
Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.
- (a) A # B indicates A is the mother in the family  
B \$ C indicates B is the brother of C.  
C \* D indicates C is the daughter of D.  
Since B and C are siblings and A is the mother of B and D is the father of C, D is the father in the family.  
Hence, option (a) is correct.
- (a) In the given statement it is mentioned that 5 years is an advisable age for kids to join the school. The only sensible assumption which proves the statement to be true is that chances of kids getting more adaptable to the school at this young age are very high
- (c) The statement is talking about food poisoning due to liquor so the number of people consuming liquor in towns or villages is not the main concern here. Which is why only assumption I follow
91. CEO has initiated a plan to boost productivity by giving employees a share of the company as part of their pay package, therefore the correct answer is option (b).
92. (a) In the above passage, it is provided that "Extrinsic rewards are items such as financial payments and working conditions that the employee receives as part of the job." Therefore, giving employees shares of the company as part of their pay package is an extrinsic reward. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.
93. (c) There is no requirement for drawing a family tree to solve this question. Since Divya is the grandmother of Aman and Aman and Ravi are cousins (from the first statement). Ravi should be a grandson to Divya.  
Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.
94. (a) A # B indicates A is the mother in the family  
B \$ C indicates B is the brother of C.  
C \* D indicates C is the daughter of D.  
Since B and C are siblings and A is the mother of B and D is the father of C, D is the father in the family.  
Hence, option (a) is correct.
95. (a) In the given statement it is mentioned that 5 years is an advisable age for kids to join the school. The only sensible assumption which proves the statement to be true is that chances of kids getting more adaptable to the school at this young age are very high
- (c) The statement is talking about food poisoning due to liquor so the number of people consuming liquor in towns or villages is not the main concern here. Which is why only assumption I follow
96. Which is why only assumption I follow
- 86.

**SECTION : QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES**

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97. <sup>rd</sup> (c) A and B complete  $\frac{1}{3}$ , C completed  $\frac{1}{12} * 2 = \frac{1}{6}$   
Completed work before D joined is  $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  
so to be completed by D =  $1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$  of work  
Now project uncompleted after D left =  $\frac{1}{3}$   
So D did =  $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$  of work  
<sup>th</sup>  
He worked for 3 days, means he complete  $\frac{1}{6}$  of work in 3 days. so he can do complete project 1 in  $\frac{6}{1} * 3 = 18$  days
98. (d) Number of days in which B and C can complete project 2 alone is  $5x$  and  $8x$  respectively.  
Now if D also joined for 4 days, project would have been completed, means  
 $\frac{6}{20} + \frac{3}{5x} + \frac{4}{8x} + \frac{4}{12} = 1$   
 $\frac{11}{10x} = \frac{11}{30}$   
 $x = 3$   
So B can complete project in  $5x = 15$  days, and C in  $8x = 24$  days.  
So  $\frac{13}{30}$  work, B and C together –  $(\frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{24}) * y = \frac{13}{30}$   
Solve,  $y = 4$  days
99. (a) Project is to be completed in 6 days. They all worked in pairs on alternate means all worked for 3 days each.  
So  
On 1st day, work completed by A and C =  $\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{20} = \frac{2}{15}$   
On 2nd day, work completed by B and D =  $\frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{25} = \frac{11}{90}$   
1st pair worked for 3 days, so work completed by them =  $\frac{2}{15} * 3 = \frac{2}{5}$   
Similarly, by B and D =  $\frac{11}{90} * 3 = \frac{11}{30}$   
So part of project uncompleted =  $1 - (\frac{2}{5} + \frac{11}{30}) = \frac{7}{30}$   
So % =  $\frac{7}{30} * 100 = 70\frac{2}{3}\%$
100. (d) Efficiency — A : C =  $120 : 100 = 6 : 5$   
So days ratio =  $5 : 6$   
Similarly, A : B =  $60 : 100 = 3 : 5$ , so days  $5 : 3$   
 $B/A = \frac{3}{5}$ ,  $A/C = \frac{5}{6}$   
So ratio of days for B : A : C is  $3 : 5 : 6$  .....(1)  
Now — B and C can complete the whole project 4 in 6 days working together, and ratio of no. of days in which they can complete work alone is B and C from (1) is  $3 : 6 = 1 : 2$   
So  
 $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2x} = \frac{1}{6}$   
Solve,  $x = 9$   
So B can complete work in 8 days, C in 18 days and then A in 15 days  
Now, let D worked for 'y' days on project 4. So  
 $\frac{1}{15} * 5 + \frac{1}{9} * 3 + \frac{1}{18} * 2 + \frac{1}{18} * y = 1 - \frac{1}{6}$   
Solve,  $y = 1$  day

101. (b) B and C together can complete work in 12 days  
 $[\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{30} = \frac{5}{60} \text{ — 12 days}]$   
Efficiency E : (B + c) =  $\frac{3}{2} : 1 = 3 : 2$   
So, ratio of number days =  $2 : 3$   
 $3 == 12$   
 $1 == 4$   
So E can complete whole work in  $2 == 8$  days  
Now E worked for  $(2+3) = 5$  days – total days for which B and C worked.  
So E completed  $\frac{5}{8}$  of work, A completed  $\frac{1}{12}$  of work.  $\frac{1}{12}$  is uncompleted work. Let x is no. of days in which D can complete whole work. So  
A's work + E's work + D's work =  $1 - \text{uncompleted work}$   
 $\frac{1}{12} + \frac{5}{8} + \frac{5}{x} = 1 - \frac{1}{12}$   
Solve,  $x = 24$  = no. of days in which D can alone complete project 5.  
A completed  $\frac{1}{12}$ th work in 2 days, so he can complete whole project in  $2 * 12 = 24$  days  
A = 24, B = 20, C = 30, D = 24  
So together they can complete in –  $\frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{24} = \frac{1}{6} \text{ —> 6 days}$
- (a) Speeds =  $2a, a$   
So  
102.  $\frac{324}{2a+a} + \frac{324}{2a-a} = 72$   
Solve,  $a = 6$   
So speed of stream is 6 km/hr and speed of boat is 12 km/hr  
So difference in time =  $\frac{324}{(12-6)} - \frac{324}{(12+6)} = 54 - 18 = 36$  hours  
(a) Given:  $\frac{320}{(a-4)} - \frac{320}{(a+4)} = 20$   
Solve,  $a = 12$  km/hr = speed of boat
103. So total time =  $\frac{320}{(12-4)} + \frac{320}{(12+4)} = 40 + 20 = 60$  hours  
(a) Let upstream distance = downstream distance = x km
104. Speed of boat = a km/hr, speed of stream = b km/hr  
So  
 $\frac{x}{(a-b)} + \frac{x}{(a+b)} = 75$   
 $2xa/(a^2 - b^2) = 75$  .....(1)  
Also  
 $\frac{x}{(a-b)} - \frac{x}{(a+b)} = 45$   
 $2xb/(a^2 - b^2) = 45$  .....(2)  
Divide (1) by (2)  
 $a/b = 5/3$   
 $3a - 5b = 0$  .....(3)  
Also,  $a + b = 24$  .....(4)  
Solve (3) and (4)  
 $a = 15, b = 9$   
From  $\frac{x}{(a-b)} + \frac{x}{(a+b)} = 75$   
Solve,  $x = 360$  km  
So total 720 km  
(b) Let speed of boat = a km/hr  
So  $\frac{270}{(a-6)} - [\frac{135}{(a-6)} + \frac{135}{(2a-6)}] = 33.75$
105.  $\frac{270}{(a-6)} - \frac{135}{(a-6)} - \frac{135}{(2a-6)} = 33.75$   
 $\frac{135}{(a-6)} - \frac{135}{(2a-6)} = 33.75$   
 $\frac{1}{(a-6)} - \frac{1}{(2a-6)} = \frac{1}{4}$   
Solve,  $a = 9$  and 2  
Speed of stream = 6 km/hr, so speed of boat = 9 km/hr [speed of boat remains greater than speed of stream] So total time =  $\frac{270}{(9-6)} + \frac{270}{(9+6)} = 90 + 18 = 108$  hours  
(d) Downstream speed =  $11+7 = 18$  km/hr  
Upstream speed =  $11-7 = 4$  km/hr
106.  $\frac{X}{4} - \frac{(X+120)}{18} = 26$   
Solve,  $X = 168$  km = Upstream distance  
Downstream distance =  $168+120 = 288$  km  
Required time now =  $\frac{288}{4} - \frac{288}{18} = 56$  hours

107. (c) We get the following data by using the two charts

Day 1		Day 2		Vehicle	Time	Speed	Time	Speed
Distance	Distance	Distance	Distance					
A	180	15	12	156	12	13		
B	180	12	15	324	18	18		
C	256	16	16	160	10	16		
D	306	18	17	135	9	15		
E	221	17	13	121	11	11		

108. (c) Total Distance by E= 342; Total distance by B=504  
 $\% = (504 - 342) / 504 * 100 = 32.14\%$

**Hint [109-111]**

B1, B2, B3 and S1 are assumed to get a sum of "m" rupees each.

Wife gets  $\frac{1}{2} * m$ , C11, C12 and C13 each get  $(1/6) * m$   
 $x + y = 20$  and  $y - x = 6$ , therefore  $x = 7$ ,  $y = 13$

C21 gets  $(7/20) * m$  and C22 gets  $(13/20) * m$

C11, C12, C13, C21 and C22 each gets  $(1/5) * m$  from S1.

109. (b). The only difference between the sum of C11, C12 and C13' amounts and their mother's is the money they got from S1, as half of "m" was given to their mother, meaning  $18 \text{ crores} = 3 * (1/5) * m$ .

$m = 30$  crores and A had 120 crores.

110. (b) Since the charity got "m" and A had 4m, total is directly 120 crores.

111. (d) Amount C22 received from B2 is 3.25 times the amount C22 receives from S1

$(1/5) * m * 3.25 = (13/20) * m$

$0.65 = 0.65$ , not enough data to find "m" or "4m"

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112. (b) The Naga peace process appears to have again hit a roadblock after decades of negotiations. The non-flexibility of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN-IM) on the "Naga national flag" and "Naga Yezhabo (constitution) among many more are said to be the primary reasons. But the issue is more complex than the twin conditions, as it affects Nagaland's neighbours in northeast India.

113. (c) A contentious demand of the NSCN-IM is the integration of the Naga-inhabited areas of Assam, Arunachal and Manipur with Nagaland. Tirap, Changlang and Longding in Arunachal are parts of the NSCN-IM's envisaged unified Naga homeland called 'Greater Nagalim', to which the neighbouring states are opposing.

114. (d) The Naga Hills became part of British India in 1881. The effort to bring scattered Naga tribes together resulted in the formation of the Naga Club in 1918. The Naga club rejected the Simon Commission in 1929 and asked them "to leave us

alone to determine for ourselves as in ancient times". The club metamorphosed into the Naga National Council (NNC) in 1946. In 1975, when the government signed the Shillong Accord, under which this section of NNC and NFG agreed to give up arms. Thus, option (d) is the answer.

115. (c) The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 came into force in the context of increasing violence in the North-eastern States decades ago, which the State governments found difficult to control. AFSPA gives armed forces the power to maintain public order in "disturbed areas". They have the authority to prohibit a gathering of five or more persons in an area, can use force or even open fire after giving due warning if they feel a person is in contravention of the law. Thus, 1 and 3 are wrong.

116. (d) A significant issue is how the weapons in the NSCN-IM camps are going to be managed. As a 'ceasefire' group, its cadres are supposed to retain their weapons inside the designated camps for self-defence only, but more often than not, many influential cadres are seen moving with weapons in civilian localities, leading to many problems. It would be an uphill task for the Centre to ensure that all weapons are surrendered at the time of the final accord. In the early phase, the Naga insurgents were provided with what has come to be known as 'safe haven' in Myanmar. India's adversaries (China and Pakistan) also provided them with vital external support at one point in time. The porous border and rugged terrain make it different for the Security Forces as they cross borders where they are sheltered and fed. The 'taxes' levied by insurgent groups are intricately intertwined in almost all developmental activities in Nagaland and one of the major aims of the NSCN-IM has been to acquire formal recognition of this informal practice through negotiations. Thus, option (d) is the answer.

(c) [x] means Naga National Political Groups. It is a collection of 7 political groups.

117. (b) The Indian government has been in a stand-off with the Mizoram state government for the past few weeks. The reason: their differing stance on how to deal with the ongoing refugee crisis from Myanmar.

118. (d) Most of them are the Chin people, i.e. they are from the Chin state. They belong to the same tribe as the

119. Mizo people.  
 (a) Around 160 of them are from police and army. They aren't Chin, they are real Burmese. They don't speak the Mizo language but we have to take care of them on humanitarian grounds. India and Myanmar share 1,643km border and people on either side have familial ties due to ethnic affiliations. Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland are the Indian states that share borders with Myanmar but the influx after the coup has been limited to Mizoram that share a 510km border with Myanmar.

120. (d) India-Myanmar border passes through the difficult terrains of mountains and forests. The India – Myanmar region also hosts large number of tribes who have a relations and interests across the border. In order to facilitate free movement of the tribal people along the border so that their deep seated relations among the tribal's does not gets affected the mechanism of the free movement regime was introduced. (d) Free Movement Regime (FMR) which allows the tribes living along the

- border to travel 16-km across the boundary without visa restrictions. But this free movement is often misused by the insurgent groups who use these open borders to carry out attacks and cross over the border for escaping the authorities. Hence for regulating this menace without affecting the deep seated tribal relations the government of India had proposed the Border management pact. As per the border management pact, the four states of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram which share the unfenced border with Myanmar were asked to distribute border pass to all the residents living within 16 km from the border. Thus providing for a structured and regulated mechanism to facilitate the tribal movements and countering insurgents.
122. (c) The Parliament of India has approved the merger of two of the TV channels namely, Lok Sabha TV and Rajya Sabha TV into an integrated channel "Sansad TV". This new platform will continue to live telecast the house proceedings, pack news and the current affairs programme in Hindi as well as in English languages.
123. (b) On 7 November 2019, a committee was constituted and tasked with chalking out the modalities of the merger, and preparing guidelines for pooling of resources and technology. The panel was headed by former Prasar Bharati Chairman A. Surya Prakash.
124. (d) Retired IAS officer of 1986 batch Ravi Capoor has been appointed Sansad TV CEO for one year. He will be responsible for working out the final details of the merger.
125. (a) RSTV was launched in 2011. Apart from telecasting live the proceedings in Rajya Sabha, it also brings analyses of parliamentary affairs and provides a platform for knowledge-based programmes.
126. (c) Somnath Chatterjee was appointed as Lok Sabha Speaker from 4 June 2004 to 31 May 2009. He was associated with the Communist Party of India (Marxist).
127. (c) The Supreme Court in the case of Indra Sawhney v. Union of India had set the **upper limit for reservation in jobs and education at 50%, except in "extraordinary circumstances"**.
128. (b) The Justice GaiKWad Commission report, whose recommendations supposedly formed the legislature's basis for implementing the Act, is also under scrutiny for allegedly using unreliable and unscientific data. It concluded that the Marathas are a socially and educationally backward class whose extraordinary position justifies creating reservations beyond the 50% ceiling limit.
129. (a) The 102nd Constitutional Amendment Act introduced Articles 338B and 342A in the Constitution. Article 338B deals with the NCBC.
130. (a) In 2018, the Maharashtra government enacted a law, it provides 16 per cent reservation to the Maratha community in jobs and admissions. After recommendations of the State Backward Classes Commission, the Bombay High Court upheld the constitutional validity of the Act.
131. (c) The 102nd Constitutional Amendment Act introduced **Articles 338B and 342A in the Constitution.**
132. (c) INSTC is a corridor to increase trade between India and Russia. This trade route is 7200 Km long and the transport of freight is through a multi-mode network of Road, Ship, and Railways. This route connects India and Russia through Iran and Azerbaijan.
133. (d) The current INSTC project was initiated by Russia, India and Iran in September 2000 in St. Petersburg. The agreement was signed on 16th May 2002.
134. (a) **INSTC** that extends from India to Russia, and to **expand INSTC membership** by including Afghanistan and Uzbekistan, at a "Chabahar Day" event organised as part of Maritime India Summit.
135. (b) Pitching for Chabahar in the INSTC, Indian proposed that establishing the Eastern Corridor through Afghanistan would maximise its potential.
136. (b) 1967-68: First organised demand for a Bodo state came under the banner of the political party Plains Tribals Council of Assam.
137. (c) In 2003, the second Bodo Accord was signed by the extremist group Bodo Liberation Tiger Force (BLTF), the Centre and the state. This led to the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC). BTC is an autonomous body under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. The area under the jurisdiction of BTC was called the Bodo Territorial Autonomous District (BTAD).
138. (b) Bodos are the single largest community among the notified Scheduled Tribes in Assam. Part of the larger umbrella of Bodo-Kachari, the Bodos constitute about 5-6% of Assam's population.
139. (c) The Central government signed a tripartite agreement with the state government and different Bodo groups, including four factions of the National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB), for a "permanent" solution to the Bodo issue. Some features:  
It provides for "alteration of area of BTAD" and "provisions for Bodos outside BTAD"  
The BTAD was renamed Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR).  
It provides for more legislative, executive, administrative and financial powers to BTC.  
Provision for rehabilitation of surrendered militants of NDFB and bringing a special development package of Rs. 1,500 crore for the region.
140. (c) According to historians, they belong to the Tibeto-Burman family of the Mongoloid race. Their population is concentrated mostly on the North bank of the Brahmaputra river, in western and parts of Central Assam, the northern part of West Bengal and in some parts of Bhutan and Nepal, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.
141. (a) the central government introduced the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Bill, 2021 in the Lok Sabha to amend the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991.
142. (d) "Government" to mean "Lieutenant Governor (LG)":  
The expression 'Government' referred to in any law to be made by the Legislative Assembly shall mean the Lieutenant Governor (LG).  
Widening of Discretionary Powers of LG: The Bill gives discretionary powers to the LG even in matters where the Legislative Assembly of Delhi is empowered to make laws.  
Necessarily Granted an Opportunity to LG: It seeks to ensure that the LG is "necessarily granted an opportunity" to give her/his opinion before any decision taken by the Council of Ministers (or the Delhi Cabinet) is implemented.



- Related to Administrative Decisions: The amendment also says that “Legislative Assembly shall not make any rule to enable itself to consider the matters of day-to-day administration of the Capital or conduct inquiries in relation to the administrative decisions”.
143. (b) Section 44 of the 1991 Act says that all executive actions of the LG, whether taken on the advice of his Ministers or otherwise shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the LG.
144. (c) Delhi’s current status as a Union Territory with a Legislative Assembly is an outcome of the 69th Amendment Act through which Articles 239AA and 239BB were introduced in the Constitution.
145. (c) In its 2018 verdict, the five-judge Bench had held that the LG’s concurrence is not required on issues other than police, public order and land.
146. (d) Recently, a glacial break in the Tapovan-Reni area of Chamoli District of Uttarakhand led to massive Flash Flood in Dhaul Ganga and Alaknanda Rivers, damaging houses and the nearby Rishiganga power project.
147. (c) It occurred in river Rishi Ganga due to the falling of a portion of Nanda Devi glacier in the river which exponentially increased the volume of water. Rishiganga meets Dhaul Ganga near Raini. So Dhaul Ganga also got flooded.  
(b) Major Power Projects Affected:
148. Rishi Ganga Power Project: It is a privately owned 130MW project.  
Tapovan Vishnugad Hydropower Project on the Dhauliganga: It was a 520 MW run-of-river hydroelectric project being constructed on Dhauliganga River.
149. (d) According to the topography and the location of the glacier, it can be categorized as Mountain Glacier (Alpine Glaciers) or Continental Glacier (Ice Sheets). The Continental Glacier moves outward in all directions whereas the Mountain Glacier moves from a higher to a lower altitude.
150. (b) Dhauliganga  
**Origination:**  
It originates from Vasudhara Tal, perhaps the largest glacial lake in Uttarakhand.  
**About:**  
Dhauliganga is one of the important tributaries of Alaknanda, the other being the Nandakini, Pindar, Mandakini and Bhagirathi.  
Dhauliganga is joined by the Rishiganga river at Raini.  
It merges with the Alaknanda at Vishnuprayag. There it loses its identity and the Alaknanda flows southwest through Chamoli, Maithana, Nandaprayag, Karnaprayag until it meets the Mandakini river, coming from the north at Rudraprayag.  
After subsuming Mandakini, the Alaknanda carries on past Srinagar, before joining the Ganga at Devprayag.  
Alaknanda then disappears and the mighty Ganga carries on its journey, first flowing south then west through important pilgrimage centres such as Rishikesh and finally descending into the Indo-Gangetic plains at Haridwar.

**SAMPLE MOCK CLAT #02**

**SECTION A: ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

**Directions (Q.1-Q.30):** Read the passages carefully and answer the questions.

**Passage (Q.1-Q.6):** The bhoomipujan for the new Ram temple at Ayodhya has been called a historical event by both Hindutva stalwarts and bitter Hindutva critics, with one group cheering and the other groaning about the transition of a secular India into a BJP-Hindutva dominated one.

When the Babri Masjid was destroyed in 1992, I thought that was a gamechanger that would launch endless attempts by the BJP to demolish hundreds of other mosques and build new Hindu temples on these sites. Prime Minister Narasimha Rao passed a law saying that henceforth the character of no religious place could be changed. But I thought that law would easily be reversed or amended to irrelevance when the BJP came to power I thought I was vindicated by the post-Babri Mumbai pogrom of Bal Thackeray in Mumbai, to which Muslim don Dawood Ibrahim responded with his serial Mumbai bomb blasts. Many other analysts shared these fears.

Happily, we were proved dead wrong. Narasimha Rao took the gamble of dismissing the BJP-ruled state governments in UP, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, and holding fresh elections there in 1993. The BJP was beaten in all four states. With the help of Independents it returned to office in Rajasthan, but was decisively rejected in the other three states, above all in Uttar Pradesh.

The Ram temple is coming up today not because the BJP won a great popular victory but because the Supreme Court came out with an odd verdict that slammed BJP vigilantes for destroying the Babri Masjid and categorically named the Muslims as victims, yet created a new trust to build a Ram temple. Between 1992 and 2019, the BJP tried hard but failed dismally to excite Hindus about building a new temple in Ayodhya. Indeed its comeback in UP after 2014 was due entirely to Modi's new image of a nationalist who would get tough with Pakistan, provide millions of new jobs, and squelch Congress corruption. Its comeback had nothing to do with renewed popular passion for a Ram temple.

But the Amit Shah-inspired aim in state elections to raise communal temperatures and label Muslims as pro-Pakistani traitors clearly failed. The BJP fared badly in 10 state elections in a row — Karnataka, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Haryana and Delhi.

Yet the BJP's recent poor performance in a string of state elections shows that its strength lies overwhelmingly in Modi's personal popularity, not in communalism or temple building. India has lakhs of temples [x] dozens of deities, and one more in Ayodhya will make little difference. Indian voters have a thousand complaints about their rulers, exacerbated by Covid-19 and a sick economy that was already slipping badly before the disease struck. If the BJP cannot succeed on these fronts, it will not be saved by building temples at Ayodhya or anywhere else.

1. Which of the following is not the reason, according to the author, for BJP coming back to power in Uttar Pradesh after 2014?  
(a) Construction of Ram temple (b) Creation of jobs  
(c) Ending corruption by congress (d) Being firm against Pakistan
2. Which of the following statement can be inferred from the passage?  
(a) Construction of Ram temple has always been the BJP's agenda during Lok Sabha election.  
(b) The main reason behind construction of temple is Modi led BJP government.  
(c) The destruction of Babri mosque did not appeal to the voters during assembly elections.  
(d) After destruction of Babri mosque, Muslim community became anti BJP.
3. Which of the following can be the main point mooted by the author?  
(a) Temples should not be built since India is a secular country.  
(b) Modi is quite popular among masses and has played a great role in winning election in Uttar Pradesh.  
(c) Real issues such as jobs, economy and health infrastructure, not the communalism and religious appeasement, win the elections.  
(d) Building Ram temple had always been the priority of the BJP.

4. Which of the following election manifesto's statement is likely to be supported by the author?  
 (a) We shall build educations institute for dalits and minority.  
 (b) We shall build huge solar plant to make environment carbon free.  
 (c) We shall bring CAA and NRC to protect our borders.  
 (d) We shall build statues and parks and hence, resulting increation of revenue.

5. What is the meaning of the word 'pogrom'?  
 (a) Agitation (b) Massacre (c) Celebration (d) Revolution

- Which of the following prepositions has been redacted by [x]?  
 6. (a) in (b) at (c) on (d) to

**Passage (Q.7-Q.12):** Many aspects of Bhagat Singh's life are relevant in the prevailing socio-political turbulence and these include his *discomfiture* over the right-wing Hindu orientation of leaders like LajpatRai, his rejection of communal identity and personal commitment to atheism, and, above all, the commitment to revolution and rationality.

A communicator par excellence, who valued the public platform and understood the power of the pamphlet, Bhagat Singh's writing and the lucidity of his advocacy is quite extraordinary for its time and his relative youth. If one were to identify one speech where all his ideals and objectives coalesce, it's the October 1929 presidential address at the student's conference in Lahore where he asserted: "If we are to bring about a revolution of ideas we have first to hold up before us an ideal which will galvanise our whole life. That ideal is freedom." Or "*azadi*".

At a time when the word *azadi* has been bruised, battered and resurrected from zealous and occasionally militant patriotism, starting with the JNU controversy, the Bhagat Singh elucidation merits objective reflection. He continued, "But freedom is a word which has varied connotations and, even in our country, the conception of freedom has undergone a process of evolution. By freedom, I mean all round freedom, that is, freedom for the individual as well as for society; freedom for the rich as well as for the poor; freedom for men as well asfor women; freedom for all individuals and for all classes. This freedom implies not only emancipation from political bondage but also equal distribution of wealth, abolition of caste barriers and social iniquities and destruction of communalism and religious intolerance. This is an ideal which may appear utopian... but this ideal alone can appease the hunger in the soul."

The nationalist fervour during Bhagat Singh's time had a *shared* objective — freedom from colonial bondage and the ushering in of an equitable socio-economic order — that almost all his contemporaries subscribed to. The rejection of any form of communalism and religious intolerance that Bhagat Singh advocated has a special resonance in the current milieu where the Indian Muslim citizen is often deemed "guilty" unless a reluctant state machinery discharges its constitutional obligations.

The deplorable lynching atrocities at both Dadri and Latehar are illustrative of this dangerous vigilantism that now passes for nationalist pride.

A nationalism derived from a menacing majoritarian constituency, wherein the hapless citizen is terrified into mouthing a certain slogan, augurs ill for the world's largest democracy. When Bhagat Singh's clarion call "*InquilabZindabad*" replaced "*VandeMataram*" in large parts of northern India, it was not imposed by rabid diktat but voluntarily accepted. This didn't compromise patriotism then. Why should it now?

What was the ideological difference between Bhagat Singh and LalaLajpatRai?

- (a) Bhagat Singh was indifferent to the ideals of Azadi and the rhetoric of the revolution.  
 (b) Bhagat Singh was indifferent to the ideal of right wing Hindu orientation and ardently believed in the revolution and rationality.  
 7. (c) Bhagat Singh was a firm supporter of the liberal values which the leaders like LajpatRai and Gandhi rejected.  
 (d) The nationalist fervour during Bhagat Singh's time had a shared objective among all the revolutionaries.

8. What is the meaning of the word freedom for Bhagat Singh according to his speeches quoted in the above passage?  
 (a) Freedom of individual in the society  
 (b) Freedom of the society itself.  
 (c) Freedom from caste barriers.  
 (d) All of the above.

9. In the context of the passage, what is the meaning of the word 'discomfiture', underlined in the above?  
 (a) Uneasiness (b) Comfortable (c) Calm (d) Approval

In the light of the above passage, which of the following is not true?

10. (a) In spite of the shared objective of the freedom from colonial bondage, there was ideological difference among the revolutionaries.  
 (b) Bhagat Singh's ideals of freedom is being upheld by the state machinery of today.  
 (c) The ides of "InquilabZindabad" in the place of "VandeMataram" was voluntarily accepted by the people.  
 (d) Bhagat Singh rejected the communal ideology and was committed to atheism.

In the context of above passage, what ideal is referred to as utopia according to Bhagat Singh?

11. (a) That there is freedom for society as well as individuals.  
 (b) That all the people give a call of "InquilabZindabad" instead of "VandeMataram".  
 (c) That freedom should also manifest destruction of communalism and religious intolerance apart from political bondage.  
 (d) That freedom should meandestruction of belief in religion and instilling rationality and atheism in everyone.

The word "shared" in the passage has been italicized. Which of the following options use the word in the

12. same way as has been used in the passage?  
 (a) The sisters shared a healthy bond.  
 (b) I have a shared Netflix account.  
 (c) This is my right!! This is my share!!  
 (d) Other countries don't share our reluctance to eat goat meat

**Passage (Q.13-Q.19):** I bade goodbye to Chhattisgarh with bittersweet feelings. Over nearly two weeks in the state, I rode pillion [x] eerily quiet sal forests late at night, with barren white ghost trees shimmering under the moonlit sky. While travelling through Bastar and Kawardha, I lived in an off-grid village of the Gond tribe deep in the forest. In this demarcated Naxal territory, I joined my host family around a fire, trying to decipher the complexities and misconceptions of tribal life.

With hastily shut eyes and an aching heart, I witnessed a goat sacrifice in the traditional festival of the Dhurwa tribe. Rumour has it that back in the day, humans were sacrificed at their forest altars. Apparently clueless outsiders who overstayed their welcome!

In a traditional healer's hut, alongside medicinal herbs, I was shocked to discover worn-out bird feet and pangolin shells (gathered years ago), still used to heal people. In obscure villages, I met artists and craftsmen, working with bell metal and bamboo crafts – their extraordinary lives and rare skills mocked by the tag of "other backward classes".

And perhaps I'll never forget that evening, when in the twilight hours, the sudden rush of freedom gripped me as I stood under the torrential spray of the gushing Teerathgarh waterfall! *The chilling water of waterfall was as cold as ice.* If someone had told me that I'd be 50+ days into an indefinite lockdown as I type this, I would've savored that rush just a little longer.

And yet, I felt a deep sadness as I spent time with the tribes of Chhattisgarh.

The old rituals, the traditional way of wearing clothes and hair, social interactions in the forest and the tribal haats have fallen prey to the influences of "modernity" and religion. The once nutritional diet of millets and superfoods – like kodo, moringa and mahua – has been replaced by rice and daal, leading to malnutrition. An abundance of indigenous knowledge about the forest and the sustainable, zero-waste use of its resources is on the brink of extinction.

The shift towards 'modern' habitat conservation techniques has alienated the very communities that have protected this land for centuries. Many tribal communities have had their connection with the forest severed.

As I lived with tribal families, broke bread with a shaman under the stars and heard stories of socially progressive customs, I had one lingered thought. That the current generation of tribal elders is our last chance to retain India's ancient indigenous knowledge to live sustainably with nature. Their children, who still have the forest in their blood, could easily be trained as naturalists, guides and conservationists, instead of just being a source of menial labor.

Instead of labelling them as 'backward' people, we need to acknowledge the centuries of wisdom they've gathered from living in harmony with the land.

13. Which of the following statements is likely to be agreed with by the author?

- (a) One should stay away from the tribal lands in order to allow them to protect their rich culture.
- (b) In recent years, the land mafia has exploited the rich natural resources of forest resulting into extinction of tribals.
- (c) Tribals are well equipped with methods of using the limited natural resources in such a manner so that coming generation may also enjoy limited resources.
- (d) Tribals are moving out of the forest into the cities so that they are not termed as 'backward'.

14. The sentence underlined in the passage above has one word that appears in a form that is grammatically incorrect in the context of that sentence. What is the word that appears in an incorrect form, and what would be its appropriate form in the context of the sentence?

- (a) Broke...breaking (b) Heard...hearing
- (c) Lingered...lingering (d) Lived...was living

15. What is the meaning of the word 'gushing'?

- (a) Wonderful (b) A sudden outpouring
- (c) Dangerous (d) Extremely deep

16. Which of the following figure of speech is used in the *Italics* sentence?

- (a) Simile (b) Oxymoron (c) Metaphor (d) Metonym

17. Which of the following prepositions can be replaced with [x]?

- (a) Through (b) Along (c) With (d) From

18. Why does the author feel sad about the tribes of Chhattisgarh?

- (a) He feels sorry for their backwardness in medicines and thoughts
- (b) He feels sorry that the tribals are gradually losing their way of life
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) Neither a nor b

19. The words "barren white ghost trees" have been written in bold. Which of the following are the adjectives?

- (a) Only "barren" (b) Only "white"
- (c) Only "barren white" (d) "barren white ghost"

**Passage (Q.20-Q.25):** Sanjaya Baru's book has been perceived as an attack on PM Manmohan Singh by a disgruntled employee who was denied a job by the Prime Minister in his second term. This is a completely wrong reading of the book. It is, in fact, a defense of Manmohan by a member of his fan club. Fortunately, it is not a fawning hagiography. It is straightforward and gossipy, but not excessively so. It is an important contribution to contemporary Indian history.

Contrary to the popular perception of Manmohan being **dour** or politically clumsy, Baru makes the case that the economist turned politician is, in fact, a clever and sophisticated operator. Manmohan's excellent relationship with wily and experienced politicians like Sharad Pawar, Karunanidhi, Lalu Prasad, Harkishen Surjeet, Jyoti Basu and even Vajpayee and Jaswant Singh would not have been possible if he had been naïve or weak. On issues which mattered to Manmohan like Free Trade Agreements or the Nuclear Accord, he can be a cool and consummate political operator. But he does have his blind spots. Whether it is because he has a lifelong commitment to civil service traditions that one department must not intrude on the turf of another department, or it is out of a conviction that party politics is not his forte, or for whatever unmentioned reason, Manmohan has kept himself severely and completely away from the Congress Party. The net result was that Manmohan had less support from his own party leaders and, in Baru's opinion, that proved very costly for our "accidental Prime Minister".

There are some self-serving bits in this memoir. Manmohan's performance in UPA-1 is portrayed as outstanding. After all, Baru was with him most of that time, was he not? And some of the achievements of that time seem to have a greater Baru imprint than what other observers might concede. And virtually all the problems of Manmohan seem to have coincided with UPA-2 when Baru was no longer around! Nevertheless, Baru's professionalism and better nature does assert itself almost everywhere in the book. He gives himself far less credit than others who have written similar books tend to do. He is lucid enough to concede that in economic matters, effects are preceded by causes with some lags. The good times of UPA-1 were not merely because the global economy was strong, but because Manmohan inherited a good legacy from Vajpayee. The roots of many of the problems in UPA-2 were the results of sins of profligacy committed during UPA-1 when economic growth was not only taken for granted, but treated with some contempt by the elitist do-gooders of the National Advisory Council, which could have been a source of anodyne amusement, if so many of its actions had not ended up being dangerous, even disastrous for the country.

20. Why does the author say that the Baru's memoir has self-serving bits?

- (a) Because he wrote the book as an attack on Manmohan Singh after he did not get his job in UPA 2.
- (b) Because according to him UPA 1 was outstanding for Manmohan Singh and all problem came in UPA 2 when he was not there.
- (c) Because he hasn't been a professional in writing the book.
- (d) Because Baru's feeling of revenge for not getting job has got better over him.

21. Why in Baru's opinion does Manmohan Singh had less support from Congress's own leaders?

- (a) Because the big leaders of the party were not in favour of Manmohan's decisions.
- (b) Because Manmohan himself kept away from the Congress Party.
- (c) Because being an economist, Manmohan was not a good politician.
- (d) Because Manmohan did not have skills of a leader.

22. What is the meaning of the term 'hagiography'?

- (a) a biography that treats its subject with reverence
- (b) a biography that treats its subject with contempt
- (c) a biography that treats its subject with neutrality
- (d) a biography that treats its subject with biasness.

23. What according to the author of the passage is the reason behind the success of UPA 1?

- (a) Good leadership of Manmohan Singh demonstrating political acumen.
- (b) Strong global economy during the time of UPA 1.
- (c) Because of the strong legacy left to UPA 1 by Vajpayee.
- (d) Because of the strong advice of the Baru to the Prime Minister.

24. Which of the following is true according to Baru's book?

- (a) That Manmohan Singh was a good economist but a bad politician.
- (b) That in spite of the bad decisions of the Manmohan Singh, the Congress leaders supported him.
- (c) That contrary to public perception, Manmohan Singh was a clever and sophisticated politician.
- (d) That the strong image of UPA 1 is depended on the strong legacy left by Vajpayee.

25. Which of the following means "dour"?

- (a) Chauvinistic (b) Empathetic (c) Stern (d) Procrastinating

**Passage (Q.26-Q.30):**In a new report, the Washington, DC-based air-quality think tank Open AQ notes that "more data underpins all actions on air pollution". The report, entitled 'Open Air Quality Data: The Global State of Play', makes its case by arguing that 51% of countries, representing 1.4 billion people, don't generate any air-quality data. And of those that do, only 38% share data in real-time.

While it's easy to agree, in principle, with the egalitarian ideals of data democratization and transparency, the report errs when it argues for more investment in regulatory data generation and the government ownership of data. Specifically, it ignores the political issues underlying the air pollution crisis.

In order to effectively address the air pollution crisis, it is important to first understand the political economy of the crisis – i.e., acknowledging the nexus of air pollution, politics and the economy.

India's premiere pollution watchdog agency, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), has also been exposed to accusations. In 2019, the National Green Tribunal sought a response from the CPCB after a petition alleged that CPCB had fudged pollution data. Accusations of data misrepresentation have been leveled against state pollution control agencies as well. For example, in April 2017, the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board was accused of presenting false data to shield the Koradi thermal power plant near Nagpur from regulatory action.

The centralized control also tempts regulatory agencies to engage in the selective elimination of data, often in response to political compulsions. On the 69th Republic Day celebrations in New Delhi, the Delhi Pollution Control Committee shut down most of its monitors to evade negative press on the city's air pollution crisis, especially in the presence of 10 ASEAN state leaders.

In February 2019, the citizens of Whitefield, Bengaluru, won a landmark case against a polluting graphite factory in their neighborhood. After paying a fine of Rs 50 lakh in 2018, the factory was subsequently shut down in 2019 on directions from the National Green Tribunal. At the centre of this case was the exhaustive air quality data generated by the residents of Whitefield – a feat that the region's foremost regulatory agency, the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board, had failed to achieve in over two decades.

Similarly, in March 2020, the tribunal slapped a fine of Rs 160 crore on the Jindal Steel and Power Ltd., in Raigarh, Chhattisgarh, for polluting the air. In addition to acknowledging the severity based on a citizens' report, the tribunal directed the Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board to install 12 continuous air-quality monitoring stations in the region. Note that neither the board nor the CPCB operated a single air quality monitoring station in the region despite the significant pollution.

The examples above demonstrate that central ownership of data can't pave the way to data democratization. In that, Open AQ's case for data transparency seems logical in an ideal world where governments do what they ought to do.

26. Which of the following word can be used for someone who 'errs'?

- (a) Impeccable (b) Immaculate (c) Fallible (d) Unimpeachable

27. Which of the following statement is consistent with the report of think tank Open AQ?

- (a) Data should be owned by private entities.
- (b) Government agencies are not well equipped to own data.
- (c) Data generation can stop the air pollution.
- (d) The data should be controlled and governed by the government.



28. What does the author mean when he says that he wants the democratization of data?
- (a) Data should be owned by private entities.
  - (b) Data serve no purpose in a democratic country like India when controlled by government agencies.
  - (c) Data should be owned by state government also.
  - (d) Data should be available to all without any hindrance.
29. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (a) Data is just a number and serves no purpose to control air pollution.
  - (b) Data if easily available to public can become a shield against air pollution.
  - (c) Agencies owned by the government should be regulated by the ministry to ensure transparency.
  - (d) In United States, the government agencies are well suited to handle data as argued by the think tank.
30. "Delhi Pollution Control Committee shut down most of its monitors to evade negative press on the city's air pollution crisis, especially in the presence of 10 ASEAN state leaders". Which of the following can best describe the intention of the author behind this statement?
- (a) Science is often pressed into the service of political agenda.
  - (b) Reality of pollution in Delhi might affect the relations with ASEAN nations.
  - (c) Science should be used to prevent air pollution.
  - (d) Delhi is most polluted in India.

**NG**

**Directions(Q.31-Q.66):** Read the comprehension carefully and answer the questions based on it.

**Passage(Q.31-Q.36):** Medical Negligence basically is the misconduct by a medical practitioner or doctor by not providing enough care resulting in breach of their duties and harming the patients which are their consumers. A professional is deemed to be an expert in that field at least; a patient getting treated under any doctor surely expects to get healed and at least expects the doctor to be careful while performing his duties. Medical negligence

Medical negligence also known as medical malpractice is improper, unskilled, or negligent treatment of a patient by a physician, dentist, pharmacist, or other health care professional. Medical malpractice occurs when a health-care provider strays from the recognized “standard of care” in the treatment of a patient. The “standard of care” is defined as what a reasonably prudent medical provider would or would not have done under the same or similar circumstances. “The important question isn’t how to keep bad physicians from harming patient; it’s how to keep good physicians from harming patients.” Mistakes or Negligence in medical profession may lead to minor injuries or some serious kinds of injuries and sometimes these kinds of mistakes may even cause death. Since no man is perfect in this world, it is evident that a person who is skilled and has knowledge over a particular subject can also commit mistakes during his practice. Too err is human but to replicate the same mistake due to one’s carelessness is negligence. The fundamental reason behind medical error or medical negligence is the carelessness of the said doctors or medical professionals it can be observed in various cases where reasonable care is not taken during the diagnosis, during operations, sometimes while injecting anaesthesia etc

31. The defendant (committee) was the body who employed a doctor who (as per common practice) had not given a mentally-ill patient (the claimant, Mr Charuwala) muscle-relaxant drugs nor restrained them prior to giving them electro-convulsive therapy. Mr Charuwala was a voluntary patient at Swasth Hospital, a mental health institution run by the Swasth Hospital Management Committee. He voluntarily agreed to undergo electro-convulsive therapy. He was not given any muscle relaxant, and his body was not restrained during the procedure. He flailed about violently before the procedure was stopped, and he suffered some serious injuries, including fractures of the acetabula. He sued the defendant (committee) for the compensation. He argued they were negligent for: not issuing relaxants, not restraining him and not warning him about the risks involved. Defendants in the court argues that it is a it was the common practice of the profession to not warn patients of the risk of treatment (when it is small) unless they are asked. Considering all the arguments given by both the sides are true, decide the matter.
- (a) Claimant will win, as the defendant were at the fault by not warning the claimant. Also, it is reasonable for doctors to tell patient everything about the surgery. This was not done in this case.
  - (b) Claimant will not win. The defendant did nothing wrong by not warning claimant about the therapy. Also, given the common practice, it is not reasonable for doctors to tell patient everything about the surgery.
  - (c) Claimant will win. Defendants were at fault by not informing defendant about surgery. It is established practiced in medical field to inform everything about treatment to patient, before taking their consent. Here, although claimant voluntary agreed for therapy, he didn’t have full information.
  - (d) Claimant will not win. Before therapy, claimant was asked, and he gave consent about the same and thus now he can’t blame defendant or doctor for it.

The XYZ hospital, initially acting through an inexperienced junior doctor, negligently administered excessive oxygen during the post-natal care of a premature child, son of Mr and Mrs Chawda, who subsequently became blind. Excessive oxygen was, according to the medical evidence, one of five possible factors that could have led to blindness. Trial court ruled that on the "balance of probabilities" test, the hospital would not be liable, since it was more likely that one of the alternate risks had caused the injury. The High court applied the "material increase of risk" test, first espoused in *A v. B*. The Court found that since the hospital breached its duty and thus increased the risk of harm, and that the plaintiff's injury fell within the ambit of that risk, the hospital was liable despite the fact the plaintiff had not proved the hospital's negligence had caused his injury. Hospital appealed in Supreme court, arguing there is no proof that excessive oxygen caused the blindness to the child. Decide the matter.

(a) Hospital will win as Mr and Mrs Chawda are not able to prove that blindness of their son is caused because of excessive oxygen.

(b) Hospital will not win as Mr and Mrs Chawda son got blind after receiving excessive oxygen, which according to medical science is a factor of causing blindness.

(c) Hospital will win. The standard of care taken by the hospital and staff was of reasonable amount and thus hospital will not be liable for medical negligence.

(d) Hospital will not win. The standard of care taken by the hospital and staff was not of reasonable amount and thus hospital will be liable for medical negligence.

33. Robin's husband, Barney dies of arsenic poisoning. After coming from work on 8th August, Barney complained of pain to his wife, Robin. He further felt sick and went to Sanjeev hospital. He told the nurse that he was feeling uneasy since he drank tea at work place on that afternoon. As the doctor was not available in the hospital, he was seen by a nurse, Sanjeevni, who telephoned the Dr. Sanjeev, the doctor on duty. The doctor told her to send Barney home and contact him in the morning. Mr Barney died five hours later from arsenic poisoning. Although it was revealed later on that had the doctor examined Mr Barney at the time there would have been nothing the doctor could have done to save him. Nevertheless, Robin sued the hospital for medical negligence.

(a) Hospital will win. The standard of care taken by the hospital and staff was of reasonable amount and thus hospital will not be liable for medical negligence.

(b) Hospital will not win. The standard of care taken by the hospital and staff was not of reasonable amount and thus hospital will be liable for medical negligence.

(c) Hospital will not win. Considering the fact that doctor was not available in the hospital, when indeed it was his duty and gave instructions to nurse over phone shows that the doctor is negligent in his services.

(d) Hospital will win. Had the doctor examined Barney, it would not have made any difference thus he would not be liable for not presenting on his duty.

34. The plaintiff, Kent Arrow, was pregnant and had asthma. Her husband Mr. Dharmendra called Malini Hospital and requested an ambulance to take the plaintiff to hospital. The ambulance took 38 minutes to arrive. As a result, the plaintiff suffered a respiratory arrest with grave consequences – substantial memory impairment, personality change and miscarriage. Kent brought an action against the Malini hospital alleging negligence in failing to respond promptly and continuously give her oxygen in the ambulance. Kent argued that first ambulance came late and second it was not equipped properly with all the instruments and thus fail to provide her oxygen. Because of all this she suffers great injuries along with mental trauma. She and her husband, Mr. Dharmendra brought an action against Malini hospital. Malini hospital argued that the ambulance got late because of traffic and it was not able to provide oxygen because Hospital assume that patient will come on time and she will not need oxygen in ambulance. Decide the matter.

(a) Hospital will win. The standard of care taken by the hospital and staff was of reasonable amount and thus hospital will not be liable for medical negligence.

(b) Hospital will not win. The standard of care taken by the hospital and staff was not of reasonable amount and thus hospital will be liable for medical negligence.

- (c) Hospital sent ambulance on time. They made a reasonable assumption that given ambulance is sent on time to Kent's house, she will be able to come to hospital on time and thus will not need any additional services in ambulance. Hospital did not commit negligence.
- (d) None of these.
35. The claimant was a young boy, Jack, who sustained various injuries after falling from a tall tree, including a fractured hip. He was taken to receive medical treatment at the local hospital where the doctors failed to identify his fractured hip, and he was subsequently allowed to leave. Five days later, the boy returned to the hospital in significant pain, at which point his injury was subsequently realised. Despite receiving treatment, it was determined that he had suffered from a muscular condition (avascular necrosis) which left the boy with a permanent disability and further left a strong probability that he would develop severe osteoarthritis later in life. The submission of expert medical testimony indicated that had his fractured hip been identified on his initial hospital visit, there was a 25% chance of his condition having been successfully treated (and thus a 75% chance it would have made no difference). Decide the matter.
- (a) Claimant will win. The hospital was negligent and did not take reasonable standard of care which further resulted in harm to the claimant.
- (b) Claimant will not win. Although hospital was negligent and did not take reasonable standard of care, the harm to the claimant is not a result of this negligence as major harm inflicted was not due to this negligence of hospital.
- (c) Claimant will win. Medical testimony proves that if Jack's disease had identified earlier, there were chances of saving him from all the pain.
- (d) Claimant will not win. Hospital was not negligent. Hospital committed a reasonable mistake after exercising due care.
36. Subindere Rao, an officer in malaria department filed a complaint against the hospital for negligent conduct in treating his wife, Rubindera. Rubindera was feeling unwell since past two days and decided to visit hospital. In hospital, doctors conducted various test on her and concluded that she had typhoid. However, later it came to know that she was wrongly treated for typhoid fever instead of malaria fever, due to the wrong medication provided by the hospital. Because of wrong medication, her condition worsened and was admitted into ICU. Claimant argued that doctor was negligent while conducting the test, whereas doctor argued that the test was conducted properly, however Rubindera files got exchange mistakenly by nurse with another patient. Decide the matter.
- (a) The nurse will be liable. The nurse was negligent and did not take reasonable amount of care which further resulted in harm to the claimant.
- (b) The doctor will be liable. The doctor was negligent and did not take reasonable amount of care which further resulted in harm to the claimant. The principle of vicarious liability will apply.
- (c) The hospital will be liable. The hospital was negligent and did not take reasonable amount of care which further resulted in harm to the claimant. The principle of vicarious liability will apply.
- (d) None of these.

**Passage (Q.37-Q.42):** A bailment is delivery of goods by one person to another for some purpose, upon the contract that they shall, when the purpose is accomplished, be returned or otherwise disposed of according to the directions of the person delivering them. The person delivering the goods is called bailor. The person to whom goods are delivered is called bailee. Delivery of possession is an essential condition of bailment. The delivery of possession should from one person to another and it should be distinguished from mere custody of goods. The one who has custody without the possession is not bailee. The goods must be handed over to the bailee for whatever is the purpose of bailment. The delivery to the bailee may be made by doing anything which has the effect of putting the goods in the possession of the intended bailee or of any person authorised to hold them on his behalf.

Delivery of possession is of two kinds:

- Actual delivery
- Constructive delivery

When the bailor hands over to the bailee physical possession of the goods, that is called actual delivery. Constructive delivery takes place when there is no change of physical possession, goods remain where they are, but something is done which has the effect of putting them in the possession of the bailee.

Delivery of goods should be made for some purpose and upon a contract that when the purpose is accomplished the goods shall be returned to the bailor. When a person's goods go into the possession of another without any contract, there is no bailment. The obligation of bailee cannot arise independently of a contract.

In all cases of bailment the bailee is bound to take as much care of the goods bailed to him as a man of ordinary prudence would, under similar circumstances take of his own goods of the same bulk, quality and value as the goods bailed.

If the bailee places before the court evidence to show that he had taken reasonable care to avoid damage which was reasonably foreseeable or had taken all, reasonable precautions to obviate the risks which were reasonably apprehended, he would be absolved from of his liability. The burden of proof is on the bailee to show that he was exercising reasonable care and if he can prove this he will not be held liable.

37. An old customer went into a restaurant for the purpose of dining there. When he entered the room a waiter took his coat, without being asked, and hung it on a hook behind him. When the customer rose to leave the coat was gone. The customer sued the waiter claiming latter to be bailee. Decide the validity of customer's claim.

(a) Waiter is liable since it is only his courtesy to take out the coat.

(b) Waiter is liable since by taking the coat into his possession the waiter has established bailor-bailee relationship.

(c) Waiter is not liable since the coat was hung just behind the customer and he could himself can guard the coat.

(d) Waiter is not liable since the customer himself never handed the coat to the waiter to create contract of bailment.

38. A lady handed over to a goldsmith certain jewels for the purpose of being melted and utilized for making new jewels. Every evening as soon as the goldsmith's work for the day was over, the lady used to receive half-made jewels from the goldsmith and put them into a box in the goldsmith's room and keep the key in her possession. The jewellery was stolen one night. Lady instigated an action against the goldsmith. Decide whether her claim would succeed or not.

(a) The lady's claim would succeed since the delivery of jewellery is an essential condition which concluded it as a contract of bailment.

(b) The lady's claim would succeed since the jewellery's were kept in jeweller's room.

(c) The lady's claim would not succeed since the possession of jewellery is still with her as she kept the keys with herself and hence no contract of bailment

(d) The lady's claim would not succeed since the theft is not in jeweller's control.

39. Rishi was holding Kamla's mare under the execution of a decree. Kamal satisfied the decree and the court ordered redelivery of the mare to Kamal. Rishi, however refused to do so unless his maintenance charges were also paid. The mare was stolen from his custody. Decide the liability of Rishi.

(a) Rishi is liable since the delivery order has been passed and hence the bailor-bailee relationship was established.

(b) Rishi is not liable since no actual delivery of mare has taken place.

(c) Rishi is not under any obligation to return the mare till the time maintenance charges are also paid.

(d) Rishi is not liable since he took as much care of the mare as if it belongs to him.

40. The owner of the car, Raju met with an accident and his car got damaged in lot of places. He decided to get his car repaired and for that he kept it in a garage and was asked to take back after 6 days. Unfortunately on the 4th day the garage caught fire because of the leaking cylinder which was kept at the corner of the garage and the cylinder was in a dilapidated condition. In this fire Raju's car got severely burned. He sued the garage owner of the loss in the capacity of the bailee.
- (a) The garage owner is not liable since he owes no responsibility for the safety of Raju's car.  
(b) The garage owner is liable for the negligent act of keeping the dilapidated cylinder in the garage.  
(c) The garage owner is not liable since the outbreak of the fire is under no one's control.  
(d) The garage owner is liable as bailee since the delivery of car in the garage is sufficient to constitute bailor- bailee relationship.
41. Ramesh's stolen ornaments were recovered by the police and, while in police custody, were stolen again. Ramesh brought action against state. Decide whether his claim is maintainable or not?
- (a) The state is not liable since it is performing the statutory work.  
(b) The state is liable since it did not took as much care of the jewellery as if it belongs to the state.  
(c) The state is liable since it recovered Ramesh's jewellery and hence ultimately became the  
(d) The state is not liable to pay for the stolen jewellery since there was no contract of bailment between them and hence the state never occupied the position of bailee.
42. Esha was going abroad for few days and for the meantime she handed her gold jewelleryes to Neha, her neighbour. Once Neha went to grocery shop to buy some food ingredients, and since the shop was located near her house she did not lock her house. By the time she returned, unfortunately theft has already been committed in her house and all the jewellery of Esha got stolen.
- (a) Neha is not liable since she it is very reasonable on her part to not lock the house when shop is so near her house.  
(b) Neha is not liable since she did not lock her goods as well therefore cannot be expected to keep safe Esha's jewellery.  
(c) Neha is liable for the stole jewellery of Esha, since she did not took as much care as should be taken and she was negligent in taking care of jewellery.  
(d) Neha is not liable since the shop is very near to her house and no reasonable man could expect theft in such a short distance.

**Passage (Q.43-Q.48):** Section 339 of Indian Penal Code states wrongful restraint as where a person is pre vented from going to a place where he has got a right to be. Whoever voluntarily obstructs any person so as to prevent that person from preceding in any direction in which that person has a right to proceed, is said to wrongfully restraint that person.

Physical obstruction by mere verbal prohibition constitutes wrongful restraint. The physical presence of accused is not always necessary.

The offence is determined by the effect caused and not by the nature of the act by which wrongful restraint is brought alone. A person guilty of wrongful restraint is punishable by simple imprisonment for a term up to one month, or a fine of up to five hundred rupees, or both.

However wrongful confinement is when he is confined within particular limits against his desire to go outside those limits. Whoever wrongfully restrains any person in such a manner as to prevent that person from proceeding beyond certain circumscribing limits is said wrongfully to confine that person. There must be a total restraint and not a partial one.

The distinction between wrongful confinement and wrongful restraint is that in wrongful confinement, a person is restrained from proceeding in direction beyond a certain area; in wrongful restraint, he is restrained from proceeding in some particular direction, though free to proceed elsewhere.

The provision of sec 160 of CrPC provides that no women or a male under 15 years of age should be summoned to the police station for interrogation. Instead, they must be interrogated at the place where they reside.

43. Sarita and her 13 year old boy were summoned and detained in the police station for interrogation. The police was sued in the court of law for the wrongful restraint. Decide-
- (a) The police is neither liable for wrongful confinement nor wrongful restraint.
  - (b) The police is guilty of wrongful confinement of Sarita and the boy.
  - (c) The police is not guilty of wrongful restraint since he was performing his statutory duty.
  - (d) The police is guilty of wrongful restraint since this action of summoning women and 13 year old child in police station is in violation of sec 160 of CrPC.
44. Rekha was in occupation of a room in the campus of Victoria School. A letter was addressed to her on 1st October stating that no outsider is allowed to reside in the campus; hence she was to vacate the room within one month. Since she failed to vacate by end of the October, her room was locked and she was prevented from entering her room. She filed a case in court contending that she had been wrongfully restrained from entering the hostel room. Decide-
- (a) Rekha had no right to enter the room on the cancellation of her allotment hence no wrongful restraint.
  - (b) Rekha is wrongfully restraint since one month time to vacate the house is very less.
  - (c) Rekha has been wrongfully restrained from entering her allotted hostel room.
  - (d) Rekha has been wrongfully restrained since she had paid for the room and hence she has a right over it.
45. Heera, is a son of a wealthy businessman. One day two masked men entered his room and one of them had a revolver. The two persons threatened to shoot him if he made any noise. They took him outside, where two camels were waiting. His face was covered with a cloth. They took him on the camel for some distance, and thereafter, he was taken to the house of the one of the persons where he was confined for 17 days. Decide the liability of the two persons who took away Heera.
- (a) They are not liable for any offence since Heera is a son of wealthy businessman and such threats are foreseeable and therefore precautions should have taken.
  - (b) They are liable for kidnapping and not for wrongful confinement or restraint.
  - (c) They are liable for wrongful confinement since they have completely restricted the movement of Heera for 17 days.
  - (d) They are liable for wrongful restraint since they have restricted the movement of Heera to a specified direction.
46. Suppose a large number of labourers gheraoed the management staff without giving them freedom to move out. The reason put forward by the labourers for such an action was the demand for rise in salary and the management staff was not fulfilling their demand. Decide the liability of the management staff.
- (a) The labours are liable for wrongful confinement since they have limited the movement of the management department from all the directions.
  - (b) The labours are liable for wrongful restrain since they are not allowing the management staff to move in a specific direction.
  - (c) The labours are not liable since the management staff could have easily moved away by applying a little force.
  - (d) The labours are not liable since demand for rise in salary is reasonable demand which justifies their action.
47. A places men with the firearms at the outlets of the building, and tells Z that they will fire at Z if Z attempts to leave the building.
- (a) Z, by informing the police could have come out of the building.
  - (b) A is neither liable for wrongful restraint nor for wrongful confinement.
  - (c) A is liable for wrongful restraint since he blocked the direction of gate.
  - (d) A is liable for wrongful confinement since he blocked the movement of Z from all the directions.

48. Zen along his wife and daughter occupied a house on rent and during their temporary absence, Faisal, their landlord, unreasonably put a lock on the outer door and thereby obstructed them from getting into the house, it was claimed that Faisal is guilty of wrongful restraint.
- (a) Faisal is guilty of wrongful restraint of the tenants since by unreasonably locking the door; he has restrained their movement into the house.
  - (b) Faisal is liable for wrongful confinement and not for wrongful restraint.
  - (c) Faisal is not liable since he is a tenant and he can do whatever he wishes.
  - (d) Faisal is neither liable for wrongful confinement nor for wrongful restraint.

**Passage (Q.49-Q.54):** Intoxication is a state of mind in which a person loses self-control and his ability to judge. Intoxication is a defence available to criminal defendant on the basis that, because of the intoxication, the defendant did not understand the nature of his/her actions or know what he/she was doing. The defence of intoxication typically depends on whether the intoxication was voluntary or involuntary and what level of intent is required by the criminal charge. Under the Indian Penal Code the criminal liability under intoxication is mentioned under section 85 and 86.

Section 85: Act of a person incapable of judgment by reason of intoxication caused against his will. — Nothing is an offence which is done by a person, who at the time of doing it, is, by reason of intoxication, incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he is doing what is either wrong, or contrary to law: provided that the thing which intoxicated him was administered to him without his knowledge or against his will.

Section 86: Offence requiring a particular intent or knowledge committed by one who is intoxicated.—In cases where an act done is not an offence unless done with a particular knowledge or intent, a person who does the act in a state of intoxication shall be liable to be dealt with as if he had the same knowledge as he would have had if he had not been intoxicated, unless the thing which intoxicated him without his knowledge or against his will.

Section 85 deals with offences committed under the influence of drugs or alcohol which is caused by fraud or coercion. Section 86 deals with intoxication which is self-induced. Bablu alias Mubarik Hussain V. State of Rajasthan, in this case SC examined Section 85 of IPC and held that evidence of drunkenness, the evidence which proves that the accused is incapable of forming the wrongful intent has also been considered along with the other facts, and then it should be proved of the accused person has the intention to commit crime. These sections do not protect someone who voluntarily consumed intoxicants as the person loses his mental ability because of his consensual act i.e. by self-induced intoxication.

- A had a history of lurking around his neighbor's yard. One day at a party in his house accidentally consumed an alcoholic drink thinking of it to be juice. After which he climbed the top of a fence dividing the yards to navigate through his neighbor's property. Can A be sued for the offense of trespass?
- 49.
- (a) Yes, as he was intoxicated and it's a defense against any crime.
  - (b) No, as he already had a history of lurking around his property.
  - (c) Yes, as his intoxication was without his knowledge as he believed it to be juice.
  - (d) Yes, as he was only lurking before and that is not an offence.

- Shikha a 21-year-old girl made a fake ID, to enter into a bar, where the legal limit for drinking in the state was 25. She got intoxicated and ended up driving a vehicle into one of the street lights and damaging the property of the state. Can Shikha avail the defense of intoxication against any charge?
- 50.
- (a) No, as she was voluntarily intoxicated and that is not an acceptable defense.
  - (b) Yes, as she was underage and should not have been served alcohol in the first place.
  - (c) Yes, as state cannot claim damages against their property.
  - (d) No, as had a license and it was a road accident not a criminal offence.



51. Ram betrayed by his friend was really angry at him and kept mumbling how given an opportunity he would kill his friend. Another friend of Ram, Mohit in an attempt to calm him down asked him to come out for a few drinks. Ram further aggravated by his intoxication, got encouraged, and killed his friend. Can Ram use intoxication as a defense against the charge of murder?
- (a) Yes, as his friend took him out for drinks and he didn't drink voluntarily.  
 (b) No, as he was voluntarily drunk and already plotting to kill his friend.  
 (c) Yes, as he killed his friend under the effect of alcohol and wouldn't have done anything sober.  
 (d) Yes, as he already has the intention to kill him, and used alcohol as an aggravating factor for the same.
52. Radha was fired from her job. She was angry and depressed. To lighten her mood decided to attend a friend's party where someone accidentally gave her intoxicating drink. With the heavy head she sat and plotted plan to kill horrible Boss who had fired for that day, can Radha claim the defense of intoxication for the same?
- (a) No, as she did not have any intention of such before her intoxication.  
 (b) No, as she was not drunk enough and still had her senses to make a decision.  
 (c) No, as she was merely plotting and did not cause any harm or commit any offence.  
 (d) No, as she did not get intoxicated on her own will.
53. Mr. X drinks regularly. After a certain nasty fight with his wife while he had just finished a drink, in a fit of rage threw the glass at her. It smashed against her and hurt her grievously. Mister X claimed the grounds of intoxication. Will he succeed?
- (a) Yes, he was intoxicated and did not have the intention to hurt his wife.  
 (b) No, as had voluntarily intoxicated himself and was a regular drinker.  
 (c) No, as he voluntarily lost control with a prior intention to hurt his wife.  
 (d) Yes, as a regular drinker he was drunk all the time and couldn't be blamed for his actions.
54. At Holi party a group of people drank bhang as part of festivities. Unable to handle intoxication one of the person at the party ended up smashing one of the windows of the host house. Will this person be arrested for damage to property?
- (a) Yes, he drank at his own will and damaged the property of the host.  
 (b) No, as the host was the one serving such intoxicants at his house.  
 (c) No, as everybody was drunk and it could have been anyone.  
 (d) No, as it was a mere accident and there was no intention to harm the property or the person.

**Passage (Q.55-Q.60):** The Minister of Home Affairs introduced the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 in Lok Sabha. It amends the Citizenship Act, 1955, and seeks to make foreign illegal migrants of certain religious communities coming from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Pakistan eligible for Indian citizenship.

In September 2015 and July 2016, the central government exempted certain groups of illegal migrants from being imprisoned or deported. These are illegal migrants who came into India from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, or Pakistan on or before December 31, 2014, and belong to the Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi, or Christian religious communities.

It clarifies that the proposed amendments on citizenship to the specified class of illegal migrants will not apply to certain areas. These are: (i) the tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Tripura, as included in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, and (ii) the states regulated by the "Inner Line" permit under the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulations 1873. These Sixth Schedule tribal areas include Karbi Anglong (in Assam), Garo Hills (in Meghalaya), Chakma District (in Mizoram), and Tripura Tribal Areas District. Further, the Inner Line Permit regulates visit of all persons, including Indian citizens, to Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, and Nagaland. The Bill makes only certain illegal migrants eligible for citizenship. Any provision which distinguishes between two groups may violate the standard of equality guaranteed under Article 14 of the Constitution, unless one can show a reasonable rationale for doing

so. It provides differential treatment to illegal migrants on the basis of (a) their country of origin, (b) religion, (c) date of entry into India, and (d) place of residence in India.

While the Statement of Objects and Reasons in the Act, it reasons that millions of citizens of undivided India were living in Pakistan and Bangladesh, no reason has been provided to explain the inclusion of

Afghanistan. It also states that these countries have a state religion, which has resulted in religious persecution of minority groups.

However, there are other countries which may fit this qualification. For instance, two of India's

neighboring countries, Sri Lanka (Buddhist state religion) and Myanmar have had a history of persecution of Tamil Eelams (a minority in Sri Lanka), and the Rohingya Muslims, respectively.

Further, there are other religious minorities from Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh, such as the Ahmadiyya Muslims in Pakistan (considered non-Muslims in that country), and atheists in Bangladesh who have faced religious persecution and may have illegally migrated to India. Given that the objective is to provide citizenship to migrants escaping from religious persecution, it is not clear why illegal migrants belonging to other neighboring countries, or belonging to religious minorities from these three specified countries, have been excluded from the Act. It also creates further differentiation between the specified class of illegal migrants based on when they entered India (before or after December 31, 2014), and where they live in India (provisions not applicable to Sixth Schedule and Inner Line Permit areas). However, the reasons provided to explain the distinction is unclear.

55. According to the above passage what is the author's view on the applicability of the Citizenship Amendment Act?

- (a) The author supports the Act and finds it to be a generous and welcoming move from the Parliament.
- (b) The author is against the Act and finds it discriminatory and offensive to various communities across the nation.
- (c) The author finds the act ambiguous and feels like the statement of object needs more distinction.
- (d) The author finds the act in violation of Article 14 of the constitution of India.

56. A person born in July 1986, in Sri Lanka of the Hindu faith, and a Tamilian, went through severe racial discrimination growing up. When he got a chance to move to India, he applied for citizenship November 2013, to Tamil Nadu. Can he apply for citizenship under this act?

- (a) Yes he can as he faced religious persecution and hence even as illegal immigrant will be a citizen now.
- (b) Yes, as he being a religious minority in his country can now be given a citizenship as he moved here before December 2014.
- (c) No, as he belongs to Sri Lanka and that is barred from the list of nations to be given citizenship to.
- (d) Yes, as the act does not bar anyone from applying for citizenship, just creates a class of illegal migrants who would now be considered citizens.

57. Mr. Y is a Christian and used to be a former citizen of Afghanistan. He Moved to India to pursue higher education on December 6, 2012. In light of the recent amendment he decided to apply for an Indian Citizenship as it would allow him a better employment opportunity. Under the CAA, 2019, is he eligible to do so?

- (a) Yes, as anybody can apply for citizenship under the act, it does not bar them because they do not fulfill the essentials of the amendment.
- (b) Yes, as he is a Christian from Afghanistan which entered the country before December 2014.
- (c) No, as he is not religiously persecuted, he came to India for education and not refuge.
- (d) No, as he is a registered student, and not an illegal migrant to breach the Indian Territory.

58. Mr. L is a Parsi born in Bangladesh, who illegally moved to India on 7th June 2014. He has been living here as a migrant in the state of West Bengal. When he entered India, influenced by the people around him, he decided to convert to Hinduism and follow its path. According to the above Act, will he be granted Citizenship?
- (a) Yes, he would as he fulfills all the essentials of the above described criterion.  
(b) No, he wouldn't as he converted his religion while in India and hence his persecution could have been avoided if he had converted in his home country.  
(c) Yes, he would as both Hindu and parsis have the eligibility for citizenship under this country.  
(d) Can't say as this act does not discuss conversion of religion.
59. A person Z becomes a Citizen of India under the current amendment, as he was a Jain born in Pakistan and had illegally fled to India for his safety in January of 2014. Once he became a citizen, he decided to convert to Islam as he found their teachings profound and inspiring. Decide the validity of his citizenship according to the Amendment Act.
- (a) His citizenship would be revoked as he has changed the terms based on which he was granted the citizenship.  
(b) He is now a citizen of India and all rights of a citizen would extend to him. Hence if conversion is his right he can exercise it.  
(c) He is not a minority in that nation and hence he can return to Pakistan as he pleases.  
(d) Can't say based on the above information given in the paragraph.
60. An Illegal migrant Mr. R entered Assam from Bangladesh. He was born into a Buddhist Family and moved to India to further his cause a promoting Buddhism which he was not able to do in Bangladesh as a Minority. He entered India in 1999. After spending 5 years he decided to move to Sri Lanka for the same. Is he under the amendment eligible for Citizenship?
- (a) Yes as he fulfills all the essentials of CAA.  
(b) No, as he is no longer a resident of India and he has not been staying here since December 2014.  
(c) Yes, as he is a persecuted minority and seeks shelter in our secular nation.  
(d) Both A and B are viable reasons to grant him citizenship.

**Passage (Q.61-Q.66):** The Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019 was introduced in Lok Sabha by the Minister of Electronics and Information Technology, Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, on December 11, 2019. The Bill seeks to provide for protection of personal data of individuals.

The Bill governs the processing of personal data by: (i) government, (ii) companies incorporated in India, and (iii) foreign companies dealing with personal data of individuals in India. Personal data is data which pertains to characteristics, traits or attributes of identity, which can be used to identify an individual. The Bill categorizes certain personal data as sensitive personal data. This includes financial data, biometric data, caste, religious or political beliefs, or any other category of data specified by the government, in consultation with the Authority and the concerned sectorial regulator.

A data fiduciary is an entity or individual who decides the means and purpose of processing personal data. Such processing will be subject to certain purpose, collection and storage limitations. For instance, personal data can be processed only for specific, clear and lawful purpose. Additionally, all data fiduciaries must undertake certain transparency and accountability measures such as: (i) implementing security safeguards (such as data encryption and preventing misuse of data), and (ii) instituting grievance redressal mechanisms to address complaints of individuals.

The Bill sets out certain rights of the individual (or data principal). These include the right to: (i) obtain confirmation from the fiduciary on whether their personal data has been processed, (ii) seek correction of inaccurate, incomplete, or out-of-date personal data, (iii) have personal data transferred to any other data fiduciary in certain circumstances, and (iv) restrict continuing disclosure of their personal data by a fiduciary, if it is no longer necessary or consent is withdrawn.

The Bill allows processing of data by fiduciaries only if consent is provided by the individual. However, in certain circumstances, personal data can be processed without consent. These include: (i) if required by the State for providing benefits to the individual, (ii) legal proceedings, (iii) to respond to a medical emergency.

The Bill defines these to include intermediaries which enable online interaction between users and allow

for sharing of information. All such intermediaries which have users above a notified threshold, and whose actions can impact electoral democracy or public order, have certain obligations, which include providing a voluntary user verification mechanism for users in India.

The central government can exempt any of its agencies from the provisions of the Act: (i) in interest of security of state, public order, sovereignty and integrity of India and friendly relations with foreign states, and (ii) for preventing incitement to commission of any cognizable offence (i.e. arrest without warrant)

relating to the above matters. Processing of personal data is also exempted from provisions of the Bill for certain other purposes such as: (i) prevention, investigation, or prosecution of any offence, or (ii) personal, domestic, or (iii) journalistic purposes. However, such processing must be for a specific, clear and lawful purpose, with certain security safeguards.

61. Rishank signed up for an online delivery service with a platform that asks a person to fill in their Name, Phone Number, and Email address. Once the person has agreed to the terms and condition for the same, they create an account for management of their deliveries. The website hands over the address to of the particular orders to the delivery personnel which is outsourced to the third parties. Is this giving out of information valid under the above bill?

(a) No, since giving information to any other data fiduciary for processing is not valid under the above bill.

(b) Yes, it would be as they have agreed to the terms and conditions of the same, hence giving consent for the processing of data.

(c) No, as every processing of information or passing it to other intermediaries requires consent, so it would be if they consented to the same.

(d) Yes it would be if certain transparency and accountability measures are enforced with security measures for clear lawful purpose.

62. The terms of a website created for the helping people during the Covid-pandemic by the government of India that asked people to enroll in it, with personal details such as name, age, location, etc. which could be used to send important notification and information regarding the spread of the virus. Is the same valid under the above bill?

(a) No as medical conditions of a person as their personal sensitive data and they should not be accessed by anyone without their consent.

(b) Yes, as it falls under the exception of State policy for the benefit of the individual.

(c) Yes, as long as the State uses it for clear lawful purpose without harming the individual.

(d) No, as it is violation of ones right to privacy and gives access to a lot of personal information that would not be required.

63. An anonymous dating website allowed for the person to fill in their choice of sexuality and the sexuality of the partner they were seeking in the form. Such data could be used to be processed for any further updates that would happen on the website and for betterment of it. The terms did not specify that a person's details could be stored in temporary cookies for products designed for their preferred gender. Is this legal according to the proposed bill?

(a) Yes, as storing cookies has a legal and lawful purpose which is validated by the bill.

(b) Yes, as the individual consents to entering such personal sensitive data to the website for furthering their goal of meeting a partner.

(c) No, according to the bill the individual needs to consent for any intermediary to access such data.

(d) No, as they have the right to restrict the continuing of sharing such data and it violates such right.

64. Mr. X was featured in an Article on Daily ABC News, where his ideologies as a minister were discussed for the coming election period. His manifesto was discussed with critical analysis and that particular author found him to be seditious and anti-progressive towards the needs of the nation. Considering that the bill has been assented into an Act, would Mr. X be able to claim any remedies under its provisions?
- (a) Yes, he would as political opinion and beliefs are classified as sensitive and personal data which has to be protected.
  - (b) No, it would be exempted as journalistic freedom is allows a person to access such data for the betterment of the society.
  - (c) It would not fall under the preview of the above bill and discussion of manifesto, and defamation claims are not part of the law.
  - (d) Yes, he would if he can prove that his sensitive data, and fundamental right to privacy has been violated by the author.
65. An instant messaging app was launched and it acquired a lot of hype amongst the Indian customers due to its free access and availability of multiple features. It also had an inbuilt lock system to hide chats from the visibility of an outsider, and had end-to-end encryption of these chats to avoid tampering of sensitive data. You could uninstall the app at any time, but any information stored in the account created would be still available to the creator. Discuss the validity in light of the above Bill?
- (a) Yes it's valid, as a person agrees to the terms and conditions of using the said app.
  - (b) Not valid, as according to the above, the person gets a say in when they withdraw their consent to such access.
  - (c) Yes it's valid, as they fulfill all requisites of the above bill, including encryption and safety of the user's identity.
  - (d) Not valid, as they are not using the information for any clear purpose, they haven't defined the need to function the app.
66. Of the following situations when would the exemption to the protection of personal data not apply?
- (a) Processing foreign tourist and their information before allowing them entry into our state borders.
  - (b) Processing information on regular convicts while arriving on a punishment for their crime.
  - (c) Processing information an online shopping site for the sake of their deliveries and enhanced shopping experience.
  - (d) Processing information in form of cookies without acceptance of the user for betterment of the consumer of such website.

**SECTION C: LOGICAL REASONING**

**Directions (Q.67-Q.98):** Read the information carefully and answer the questions based on it.

**Passage (Q.67-Q.70):** The role of monetary policy should be viewed against the perspective interrelation and instrumentality. Although in the limited sense of freedom regarding appointments and internal working, the independence of the Central Bank is unequivocally ensured, the same cannot be said of its right to pursue monetary policy without coordination with the central government. The Central Bank is especially equipped to acquaint itself with the details of the situation regarding credit and prices; it is also favourably placed to interpret this situation, to judge the consequences of any change of policy and to suggest the adoption of certain specific steps to prevent or ameliorate undesirable developments and to assist and accelerate other developments. In this view of things although the role of the Central bank is in the ultimate analysis subordinate and advisory to the treasury, its views regarding the more specified aspects of currency, and credit should be accorded sufficient importance. In this sense, its role would be advisory to the government; at the same time, the Central Bank would be a major administrative agency of the economic governance. The role of the Central Bank has turned out to be subordinate and advisory in nature.

67. Which of the following is the conclusion of the above passage?

- (a) The independence of the Central Bank is unequivocally ensured.
- (b) Central Bank has all the freedom regarding the appointments and its internal working.
- (c) The Central Bank cannot pursue monetary policy without coordination with the central government.
- (d) The role of the Central Bank is subordinate and advisory to the Central government.

68. Which of the following best supports the conclusion drawn in the passage?

- (a) A decision of the chairman of the Central Bank to increase the bank rate by two percentage points sent shock waves in industry, academic and government circles alike.
- (b) Government has repeatedly resorted to monetisation of the debt despite the reservations of the Central bank.
- (c) The Central bank does not need the central government's nod for replacing soiled currency notes.
- (d) The inability to remove coin shortage was a major shortcoming of this government.

69. What role does the statement "the same cannot be said of its right to pursue monetary policy without coordination with the central government" play-

- (a) Forms conclusion of the author's idea that the Central bank does not need the central government's nod for replacing soiled currency notes.
- (b) Forms premise of the author's idea that the Central bank does not need the central government's nod for replacing soiled currency notes.
- (c) Forms premise of the authors idea that the role of the Central Bank is subordinate and advisory to the Central government.
- (d) Forms conclusion of the author's idea that the role of the Central Bank is subordinate and advisory to the Central government.

70. The Central bank does not need the central government's nod for replacing soiled currency notes.

This statement is

- (a) Probably true.
- (b) Definitely true.
- (c) Probably false.
- (d) Definitely false.

**Passage (Q.71-Q.75): Millennials are more pessimistic about surviving the pandemic**, though they are least at risk. During the pandemic, young people have often been accused of endangering their elders by flocking to beaches and returning prematurely to cafes, restaurants and bars. But younger folk are no more offhand about the coronavirus than their older counterparts. In fact the evidence suggests that, if anything, it is old people who underestimate the risks posed by the virus.

In a new working paper, researchers from Harvard University, Bocconi University and the University of Oxford report the results of a survey in May of more than 1,500 Americans about the health risks posed by covid-19 for themselves and others. The preliminary results show that respondents aged 18-34 consider themselves to be nearly three times more likely to contract the disease than respondents over 70 do. On average, they reckon they have a 8.75% chance of catching it; over-70s put their own risk at only 3%. The authors suggest that this may be because young people have more active lives and come into contact with more people, whereas old people tend to be more sheltered.

Curiously, young people also consider themselves more likely to die from the disease than older people do. Across the entire sample, respondents estimated that covid-19 kills between 1% and 2% of those infected, on average, only slightly above some scientific estimates of the disease's fatality rate. But that figure varied depending on the respondent. People aged under 35 reckoned that, were they to contract covid-19, they would have a 2% chance of dying from it; respondents over the age of 70 put their own chance of dying at just 1%. In fact, under-35s are about a tenth as likely to die from the disease as they think, while over-70s are five to ten times more likely.

Young people are also much gloomier than older generations about other people's odds of making it through the pandemic. Although every age group was aware that the risk of dying from the virus rises with age, **people under 35 years old expected the mortality rate for other age groups to be twice as high as older people did.**

The authors point out that young people have lived through fewer big health scares than their parents and grandparents. Now that one has come along, they may perceive it as more serious. Of course, just because young people overestimate the deadliness of the disease doesn't mean they will do more to stop its spread. When it comes to pandemic, it is henceforth becoming obvious that foolhardiness comes with age, and prudence with youth.

71. Which of the following challenges the author's argument in the passage?

- (a) Cafes, restaurants and bars have now returned to business as usual, thanks to both young and old.
- (b) Covid-19 kills only a few of the infected persons.
- (c) Estimating the fatality and living by the estimation are two different things.
- (d) Younger folks are to be blamed as much as the old for the spread of the pandemic.

72. What purpose do the statements in **boldface** serve?

- (a) Statement 1 presents a situation and statement 2 presents the conclusion.
- (b) Statement 1 presents the desired outcome and statement 2 presents the real outcome.
- (c) Statement 1 presents the premise and statement 2 presents a supporting argument to the premise.
- (d) The first is a solution that if adopted, would solve the main problem; The second is a solution drawn in order to support the main argument

73. Which of the following, most likely, is the inference of the passage?

- (a) Youth lacks experience of tackling big pandemics.
- (b) Old people today have no/low sense of fear or carefulness about vulnerability to pandemic.
- (c) Youngsters today have far greater sense of practicality and carefulness when it comes to disease susceptibility than anyone else.
- (d) There is an urgent need to instill optimism in otherwise gloomy youths who fear survival in the pandemic.

74. Which of the following inference or statement from the passage most accurately describes a flaw in the author's argument?

- (a) Old people are pessimistic about surviving the disease.
- (b) Young people are more careful when it comes to handling and tackling the pandemic.
- (c) Youngsters are sad as they fear they will die at double the pace.
- (d) If young people contracted the disease, they would have a greater chance of death.

75. Which of the following, if true, strengthens the author's conclusion?

- (a) Youngsters are at the risk of the pandemic as they visit cafes, bars.
- (b) The older people become, the reckless their attitude is and vice versa.
- (c) Understanding the gravity of disease doesn't mean prevention.
- (d) Because youngsters meet new people, they are more likely to face fatality.

**Passage (Q.76-Q.79):** Bats orient themselves through echolocation, and they find their prey by emitting calls and then process the echoes reflected back to them from the prey. Small insects reflect small echo signals, and large insects reflect large signals -- simply because they are bigger. This makes it easier for bats to discover the large insects. Moths adapt to the bats, they share their living environment with. If the living environment's bats emit echolocation calls at a low frequency, the moths do not need to be able to handle high frequencies. Conversely -- if bats emit calls at a high frequency, moths need to be able to hear the high frequencies if they want a chance to survive.

Large moths have to do something extra to avoid the bats, and their trick is to hear better. Their eardrums are larger and therefore more sensitive than ears of small moths, and this enables them to hear their enemies from a greater distance. This gives them extra time to get away. The pattern is the same all over the world - even if there are many different moths and bats, says Annemarie Surlykke. Together with Hannah M. terHofstede from Dartmouth College in New Hampshire, USA, she has examined the situation in England, Denmark and Canada.

76. Which one of the following can be best inferred from the above passage?

- (a) A higher proportion of deaf moths than hearing moths fall prey to bats.
- (b) This is a fine picture of how moths and bats, prey and predators, evolve in an ever close race to outsmart the other.
- (c) Deaf moths are faster than hearing moths, and so are less prone to becoming a bat's dinner than hearing moths.
- (d) The large wingspan enables deaf moths to better receive and sense the pulses of their bat predators.

77. Moths develop their hearing ability according to the environment they are living in.

The above statement is:

- (a) Probably true.
- (b) Definitely true.
- (c) Probably false.
- (d) Definitely false.

78. Which of the following statement, if true, could be the disadvantage of having more sensitive ears?

- (a) They get so many unnecessary sound impressions, and when they do not have a complicated brain to process the incoming sounds, they react at all sounds, and for a moth it is a waste of energy and time to react as if there is danger.
- (b) If moth being able to hear at 80 kHz then it can detect the enemy in good time.
- (c) All bats emit echolocation calls in the ultrasonic range.
- (d) It depends on the species, and it also depends on where in the world the different species live.



79. What role does the statement “if bats emit calls at a high frequency, moths need to be able to hear the high frequencies if they want a chance to survive” play?

- (a) Forms the conclusion of the above passage.
- (b) Forms premise of the author’s idea that this is a fine picture of how moths and bats, prey and predators, evolve in an ever close race to outsmart the other.
- (c) Forms premise of the author’s idea that the large wingspan enables deaf moths to better receive and sense the pulses of their bat predators.
- (d) Forms conclusion of the author’s idea that the large wingspan enables deaf moths to better receive and sense the pulses of their bat predators.

**Passage (Q.80-Q.86):** Most moviegoers sum up a film’s features – acting, directing, special effects, and script – into an only blanket of —I loved it or — I hated it. Conventionally, they have more to do with the actor’s skill and less with behind the scene struggles. But movie industry workers, and even film connoisseurs, can attest to the contribution of the movie’s cinematic, or technical features, towards creating any movie’s atmosphere.

Artistic movies are composed of a multitude of shots or discrete scenes usually lasting only 6 to 20 seconds; together the hundreds of individual scenes combine to make up the movie. For each shot, the director has many options on how to film the same. For example, imagine that the movie’s script calls for two actors to speak a fixed dialogue in a specified location. Even while the director stays true to the script, he has considerable leeway in how to film the scene. He may film an extreme long shot, with the camera far away. This tends to show the setting in a panorama, emphasizing the background while underplaying the actors, and is used primarily in outdoor scenes where the backdrop is particularly impressive. Or, he may employ the long shot, which brings the camera close enough to capture the actor’s entire bodies, together with some of the setting. And finally, there is the close-up, where the camera is brought in close enough to focus on the actors’ heads and faces and has the effect of spotlighting a particular actor while hiding the setting and other actors.

Camera angling refers to the camera’s height from the ground and thus the vertical angle from which the audience views the action. The most common angle is filmed at adult eye level, though some artistic films for or about children can capture a child’s-eye view of the world by filming from a child’s eye level, looking up at most things. Similarly, even ordinary films can switch to low angle view by occasionally lowering the camera to look upwards at a character or building. The low-angle format suggests that the object or character is somehow larger, grander and more dominant or intimidating. In contrast, the high angle shot positions the camera to look down on a character which often suggests that he is inferior, powerless, or in trouble. A side by side shot of two characters suggest that they are equal in importance while filming one character as seen over the shoulder of another emphasizes that character while reminding the audiences that he is being observed or heard.

80. What according to the passage is the most important part to consider film making?

- (a) Trying to know the taste of the target audience.
- (b) Figuring out what moviegoers do not like.
- (c) Putting to use a good director.
- (d) Finding a talented actor for the movie.

81. Based on the data in the passage, if a huge animal attacks a small man, which shot would be used to film it?

- (a) a high-angle, long shot
- (b) an eye-level, close up
- (c) a low angle, long shot
- (d) an eye-level, over the shoulder

82. Based on the data in the passage, if a giant monster is coming towards the camera, which of the following shot would be used to film it?

- (a) over the shoulder
- (b) high angle
- (c) low angle
- (d) side by side

83. Statement- But movie industry workers, and even film connoisseurs, can attest to the contribution of the movie's cinematic, or technical features, towards creating any movie's atmosphere.

What purpose does the statement serve regarding the passage?

- (a) Flaw in the argument
- (b) Strengthen the argument
- (c) Weaken the argument
- (d) Paradox

84. Statement- Most moviegoers sum up a film's features – acting, directing, special effects, and script – into an only blanket of —I loved it or —hated it.

What purpose does the statement serve?

- (a) Conclusion of the argument
- (b) Strengthen the argument
- (c) Flaw in the argument
- (d) Parallel reasoning

85. What according to the author, is the inference of the passage?

- (a) Aesthetic features of a movie either make it a hit or a flop.
- (b) Technical aspects of the movie play a key role and are generally ignored by viewers
- (c) The credit of a movie's success goes solely to its directorial skills.
- (d) Hire a good director and you can be assured of a blockbuster movie.

86. Consider the following statements-

- 1) Most Moviegoers do not possess a flawed approach to analyze a movie.
- 2) Short scenes make up good movies.
- 3) A mother listening secretly how her husband scolds her son will be shot over the shoulder.

Choose the correct option as per the data in the passage:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 2 and 3 only

**Passage (Q.87-Q.91):** Nishant: The afterlife (also referred to as life after death or the world to come) is the belief that the essential part of an individual's identity or the stream of consciousness continues after the death of the physical body. The concept of afterlife is a full scam of religion. It is meant to scare people so that they would lead their lives in a certain way. People get afraid when they think that if they do any wrongs in this life, then they will be punished in the next. If anything called God is there, then that God should punish a person for his wrongs in that very life and not in the next life.

Zubair: It was since the ancient times that India had kept belief in the afterlife. This belief existed even before the concept of religion had come into the fray. Beliefs on the life after death did not come from a revealed religion; they were not fixed once and for all in sacred books; nor were they dictated, maintained, and controlled as dogmas by a religious authority. Archaeologists have dug up burial sites of Palaeolithic times in India that have shown many artifacts being placed along with the dead. These artifacts were commodities of daily use of the deceased person.

87. Which of the following is the conclusion of Nishant's argument?

- (a) God is not there
- (b) God is responsible for afterlife
- (c) There is nothing called afterlife
- (d) Religion has given birth to the myth of afterlife

88. Which of the following is the assumption made in Zubair's argument?

- (a) The placement of artifacts with the dead is a symbol of piety towards the deceased ones
- (b) Belief in life after deaths is a central tenet of most religious faiths
- (c) Only those people who believe in life after death would bury artifacts with the dead
- (d) The artifacts buried with the dead had belonged to those very people

89. Buddha had said that if his ideals are followed then one can attain moksha – escape from afterlife.

Whose argument would this statement strengthen in the debate?

- (a) Nishant's argument because the statement negates the concept of afterlife
- (b) Zubair's argument because Buddha revealed the path to moksha before introducing Buddhist religion.
- (c) Nishant's argument because the statement provides proof that religion was there when Buddha revealed the secret to attain moksha.
- (d) It strengthens nobody's argument

90. Can it be said that Zubair is a believer of afterlife?

- (a) Yes, he gives evidence of afterlife being in existence even before religion
- (b) No, he merely gave the evidence that the concept of afterlife was in existence even before religion
- (c) Yes, he seems to be well-informed about afterlife
- (d) Both a and c

91. Which of the following is the conclusion of Zubair's argument?

- (a) Concept of afterlife existed even before the concept of religion had come into the fray.
- (b) The Bhagavad Gita, an important Hindu script, talks extensively about the afterlife.
- (c) The soul takes on a body form based on previous karmas or actions performed by that soul through eternity.
- (d) Soul is eternal and that the freedom from the cycle of reincarnation is the means to attain eternal bliss.

**Directions (Q.92 and Q.93):** What should come in the place of question mark (?) in the following number series?

92. 7, 10, 16, 28, ? , 100

- (a) 34
- (b) 40
- (c) 52
- (d) 60

93. 9, 11, 16, 26, ? , 69

- (a) 31
- (b) 38
- (c) 43
- (d) 45

**Directions (Q.94-Q.96):** Read the information carefully and the questions given below.

There are six persons J, K, L, M, N and P in a group and they all are in different weights but not necessary in the same order. K is lighter than only two persons. M is heavier than N but lighter than J. Only two persons are between L and M. N is not the lightest person in the group. L is heavier than M. The one who is the second lightest is 63 kg.

94. Who among the following is the lightest?

(a) L (b) K (c) P (d) Cannot be determined

95. If K is 68 kg, then what is the possible weight of M?

(a) 70 kg (b) 62 kg (c) 69 kg (d) 65 kg

96. If X is exactly lies between J and K. Then what will be the position of X?

(a) Third lightest person (b) Third heaviest person

(c) Second heaviest person (d) Second lightest person

**Direction (Q.97 and Q.98):** Read the information carefully and the question.

A, B, C, D, E, and F are a group of friends. There are two housewives, one professor, one engineer, one accountant and one lawyer in the group. There are only two married couples in the group. The lawyer is married to D, who is a housewife. No woman in the group is either an engineer or an accountant. C, the accountant, is married to F, who is a professor. A is married to a D and E is not a housewife.

97. What is E?

(a) Lawyer (b) Architect (c) Lecturer (d) Accountant

98. How many members of the group are male?

(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) None of these

**SECTION D: QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES**

**Directions (Q.99-Q.103):** Read the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Radhe travels **(A)** km distance at the speed of  $x$  km/hr and reaches his office in 2 hours. If he increases his speed by 20%, he reached **(B)** hours less than the previous. Argya travels twice the distance travelled by Radhe and reached his office in 6 hours at the speed of 40 km/hr. Radhe carries a bag which contains **(x)** grey ball, 5 blue ball and 10 purple balls. He takes one ball randomly and the probability of getting a purple ball is  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Argya also carries a bag which contains  $(x+1)$  skycaps,  $(x-1)$  white caps and 5 brown caps. He also takes one cap and the probability of getting a brown cap is **(C)**. Radhe's mother bought a cycle with a discount of 20% on labeled price and he again marks up 25%. She offers at 15% discount and sold it to Radhe's friend and gained **(D)**%, if the labeled price of the cycle is Rs.40000.

99. Find the value of (A)

(a) 240 (b) 180 (c) 120 (d) 160

100. Find the value of (B)

(a) 24 mins (b) 20 mins (c) 12 mins (d) 36 mins

101. Find the value of (x)

(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 2 (d) 5

102. Find the value of (C)

(a)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{3}$  (c)  $\frac{1}{5}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{4}$

103. Find the value of (D)

(a) 8.75% (b) 13.5% (c) 15% (d) 6.25%

**Directions (Q.104-Q.108):** The following information is about performance of Tamanna in an exam. Read the information carefully and answer the following question.

The exam consists of 200 marks, with 5 sections i.e. Physics, Math, English, BIOLOGY., Chemistry.

<sup>3</sup>  
<sub>11</sub> Tamanna attempted 22 questions in Physics with an accuracy of 77%. Each question of physics consists of 2 marks with a negative marking of 25%. (if right question is of 2 mark, then 0.5 mark will be deducted for each wrong answer).

Each section of the exam have the 25% of negative marking for each wrong question. The total number of questions in physics is 30. Each question of Chemistry consists of  $\frac{1}{2}$  marks and maximum marks in Chemistry are 10. Total 16 questions are attempted by Tamanna in Chemistry with the ratio of right questions to wrong questions 3 : 1.

The number of questions in English is equal to maximum marks of English. Tamanna attempted 26 questions with 50% accuracy. The number of questions attempted in English is 65% of the total number of questions in English.

BIOLOGY section consists of 40 questions with each question 0.75 marks. Tamanna attempted 23 questions out of which 8 are wrong. Math section contains 40 questions out of which Tamanna attempted 35 questions and got 52.5 marks.

104. Another student radhe attempted 70% questions in the same exam, then find the number of questions left by radhe.

(a) 119 (b) 68 (c) 51 (d) 65

105. Find the marks obtained by Tamanna in BIOLOGY.

(a) 8.75 (b) 9.25 (c) 9.75 (d) 10.75

106. The number of correct questions in physics is how much more than the number of incorrect questions in the same subject?

- (a) 12 (b) 7 (c) 18 (d) 9

107. Find the total marks obtained by Tamanna in the exam.

- (a) 101 (b) 105 (c) 109 (d) 102

108. Find the total number of incorrect questions attempted by Tamanna in the exam.

- (a) 27 (b) 15 (c) 28 (d) 37

**Directions (Q.109-Q.113):** Study the following table and answer the questions based on it.

**Expenditures of a Company (in Lakh Rupees) per Annum Over the given Years.**

**Item of Expenditure**

Year	Salary	Fuel and Transport	Bonus	Interest on Loans	Taxes
1998	288.98	3.00	23.4	83	
1999	342.112	2.52	32.5	108	
2000	324.101	3.84	41.6	74	
2001	336.133	3.68	36.4	88	
2002	420.142	3.96	49.4	98	

109. What is the average amount of interest per year which the company had to pay during this period?

- (a) Rs. 32.43 lakhs (b) Rs. 33.72 lakhs (c) Rs. 34.18 lakhs (d) Rs. 36.66 lakhs

110. The total amount of bonus paid by the company during the given period is approximately what percent of the total amount of salary paid during this period?

- (a) 0.1% (b) 0.5% (c) 1% (d) 1.25%

111. Total expenditure on all these items in 1998 was approximately what percent of the total expenditure in 2002?

- (a) 62% (b) 66% (c) 69% (d) 71%

112. The total expenditure of the company over these items during the year 2000 is?

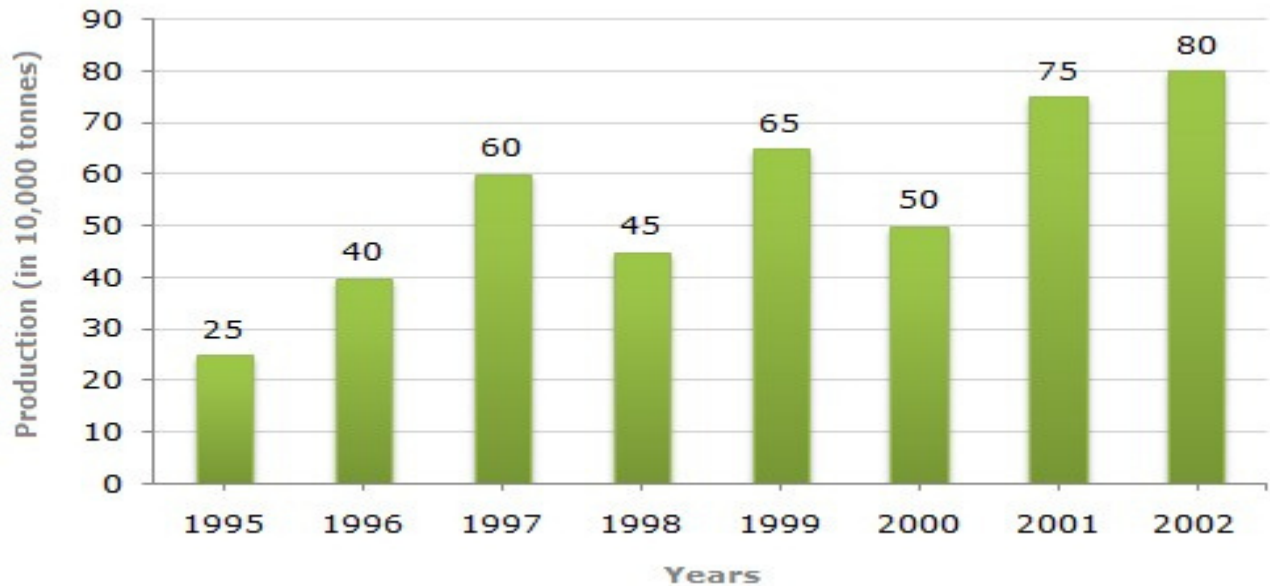
- (a) Rs. 544.44 lakhs (b) Rs. 501.11 lakhs (c) Rs. 446.46 lakhs (d) Rs. 478.87 lakhs

113. The ratio between the total expenditure on Taxes for all the years and the total expenditure on Fuel and Transport for all the years respectively is approximately?

- (a) 4:7 (b) 10:13 (c) 15:18 (d) 5:8

**Directions (Q.114 and Q.115):** Study the bar chart and answer the question based on it.

**Production of Fertilizers by a Company (in 1000 tonnes) Over the Years**



114. What was the percentage decline in the production of fertilizers from 1997 to 1998?

- (a)  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$  (b) 20% (c) 25% (d) 21%

115. The average production of 1996 and 1997 was exactly equal to the average production of which of the following pairs of years?

- (a) 2000 and 2001 (b) 1999 and 2000 (c) 1998 and 2000 (d) 1995 and 2001

**SECTION E: GENERAL KNOWLEDGE**

**Directions (Q.116–Q.150):** Read the information given below and answer the questions based on it.

**Passage(Q.116-Q.120):** Sri Lankan President Gotabaya Rajapaksa has conveyed his "heartfelt gratitude" to his Chinese counterpart Xi Jinping for China's vote against a recent UNHRC resolution on the island nation's rights record. During the telephone conversation on Monday, Xi pushed the Sri Lankan leader to speed up Beijing's major infrastructure projects under the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). Rajapaksa conveyed his "heartfelt gratitude" to Xi and the Chinese government for the support to Sri Lanka at the recently concluded [1] Session of the UN Human Rights Council, Sri Lanka's online newspaper Colombo Page quoted the President's Media division as saying. Rajapaksa also thanked China for providing 600,000 doses of COVID-19 vaccines to Sri Lanka.

The UN Human Rights Council in Geneva on March 23 adopted a strong resolution against Sri Lanka's rights record, in a setback to Colombo, which made determined efforts to garner international support ahead of the voting. The resolution titled "Promotion of Reconciliation Accountability and Human Rights in Sri Lanka" was adopted by the UNHRC after [2] members out of 47 voted in favour of it. Eleven members voted against the resolution.

116. Which of the following has been redacted by [1]?

- (a) 44th (b) 45th (c) 46th (d) 47th

117. Which of the following has been redacted by [2]?

- (a) 36 (b) 31 (c) 27 (d) 22

118. Which of the following considerations has/have not guided India's stand on the issue at the UNHRC?

- (a) India's support to the Tamils of Sri Lanka  
(b) Ensuring the unity, stability and territorial integrity of Sri Lanka  
(c) Ensuring the formation of the new Constitution of Sri Lanka  
(d) None of the above

119. Which of the following amendments of the Sri Lankan Constitution is India most concerned about and is asking the Sri Lankan Government to get it implemented?

- (a) 13th (b) 16th (c) 19th (d) 20th

120. Which of the following are the basis on which the resolution was brought against the Sri Lankan Government at the UNHRC?

1. increasing militarisation of governmental functions
  2. intimidation of civil society
  3. increasing oppression on the minority Tamils in the Northern areas
- (a) Only 1 and 2 (b) Only 2 and 3 (c) Only 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3



**Passage(Q.121-Q.125):** NISAR is an SUV-sized satellite that is being jointly developed by the space agencies of the US and India. The partnership agreement was signed between NASA and ISRO in September 2014. The name NISAR is short for NASA-ISRO-SAR. SAR here refers to the [1] that NASA will use to measure changes in the surface of the Earth. Essentially, SAR refers to a technique for producing high-resolution images. Because of the precision, the radar can penetrate clouds and darkness, which means that it can collect data day and night in any weather.

During the course of [2] years, the images will allow scientists to track changes on the earth's surface.

"The images will be detailed enough to show local changes and broad enough to measure regional trends. As the mission continues for years, the data will allow for better understanding of the causes and consequences of land surface changes, increasing our ability to manage resources and prepare for and cope with global change," NASA has said.

121. Which of the following has been redacted by [1]?

- (a) Short aperture radar (b) Synthetic aperture radar
- (c) Short astronomical reader (d) Synthetic aperture reader

122. Which of the following has been redacted by [2]?

- (a) two (b) three (c) four (d) five

123. These are the equipment that will be aboard NISAR –

1. Reflector
2. High-rate communication subsystem for science data
3. GPS receivers
4. Spacecraft bus
5. S-band radar
6. Payload data subsystem

Which of the above will be provided by ISRO?

- (a) Only 2, 3, 4 and 6 (b) Only 4 and 5
- (c) Only 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 (d) Only 2, 4 and 5

124. Which of the following is correct?

- (a) The GSLV Mk-II will be used to launch NISAR
- (b) It will be an all-weather satellite
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) Neither a nor b

125. Which of the following can't be studied with the help of NISAR?

- (a) Spotting warning signs of imminent volcanic eruptions
- (b) Helping to monitor groundwater supplies
- (c) Tracking the rate at which ice sheets are melting
- (d) Predicting the weather of a region

**Passage(Q.126-Q.133):** India's gross domestic product (GDP) for the third quarter (Q3) ended December 2020 stood at [1] per cent, government data released on Friday showed. "GDP at constant (2011-12) prices in Q3 of 2020-21 is estimated at Rs 36.22 lakh crore, as against Rs 36.08 lakh crore in Q3 of 2019-20, showing a growth of [1] per cent," data released by ministry of statistics and programme implementation showed. With the quarterly growth, India has now exited the technical recession phase. The economy had shrunk by an unprecedented [1] per cent in the first quarter this fiscal following the coronavirus pandemic and resultant lockdowns. However, due to spurt in economic activities in the second quarter, the GDP decline narrowed to 7.3 per cent.

The recently released [2] had projected Indian economy to contract 7.7 per cent in current fiscal and growth to rebound to 11 per cent next fiscal. Economists have raised their forecasts for the current and next fiscal year, expecting a pick-up in government spending, consumer demand and resumption of most

economic activities. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI), which has slashed its repo rate by a total of 115 basis points since March 2020 to cushion the shock from the pandemic, has projected growth of 10.5% for the fiscal year starting April.

126. Which of the following has been redacted by [1]?

- (a) 1.1 (b) 0.8 (c) 0.6 (d) 0.4

127. Which of the following has been redacted by [2]?

- (a) Economic Survey  
(b) State of the Indian Economy Report  
(c) World Development Report  
(d) State of the Economy Report

128. India is now out of Technical Recession. A country is said to be in a technical recession, if it registers contraction for consecutive -

- (a) three quarters (b) four quarters (c) two quarters (d) five quarters

129. Which of the following factors have helped a lot in the recovery of the Indian economy?

- (a) The positive business-cycle in the world  
(b) Biden's win in the US elections, which has bettered Indo-US trade ties  
(c) The Vaccine drive of India  
(d) All of the above

130. Which of the following countries other than India have registered positive growth in the third quarter?

1. USA
2. UK
3. Japan
4. China
5. Turkey

- (a) 1, 3 and 4 only (b) 2, 4 and 5 only (c) 4 and 5 only (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

131. India has registered a V-shaped recovery after the lockdown had started. However, if the second wave of the pandemic, the country's economy might have to register a -

- (a) Z-shaped recovery (b) U-shaped recovery  
(c) M-shaped recovery (d) W-shaped recovery

132. Which of the following can be a detrimental factor to India's economic recovery in the future?

- (a) The continuing trend of global crude oil prices  
(b) Elections in various states of India  
(c) Both a and b  
(d) Neither a nor b

133. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (a) The government has revised annual GDP estimates for the fiscal year 2020-21 and has predicted a lower contraction than the earlier estimate.  
(b) Manufacturing PMI has registered growth  
(c) India's eight core sectors recorded a meagre 0.1% rise in output in January 2021  
(d) The V-shaped recovery of India has been made possible due to the government's initial policy of "lives over livelihood".

**Passage(Q.134-Q.138):** Mount Everest, the world’s highest mountain peak, (about [1] feet) higher than previously calculated, Nepal and China have said in a joint announcement. Since it stands on the border between the two countries, mountaineers make the climb from both sides. Surveyors from both China and Nepal had co-ordinated to come to a common agreement on the new height. The countries joined hands to re-measure Everest and as per a 2019 MoU, the respective teams had to announce their findings together. The announcement was expected earlier but was delayed because of the COVID-19 pandemic. While China sent its team of surveyors in May this year, Nepal’s expedition occurred in 2019.

The expected announcement had been creating a lot of buzz in geological circles as well as the mountaineering community who keep a tab on such developments.

The height of the Himalayas was determined by the Survey of India in [2], using instruments like theodolites and chains, with GPS still decades away. In 1999, a US team put the elevation at 29,035 feet (nearly 8,850 m). This survey was sponsored by the National Geographic Society, US. The Society uses this measurement, while the rest of the world, except China, had accepted 8,848 m so far.

134. What has been redacted by [1]?

- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5

135. Why there was a need to re-measure the height of Mount Everest?

- (a) Shifting of tectonic plates due to the 2015 earthquake  
(b) Climate change has changed the rock structure  
(c) The disagreement between India and Nepal over the calculated length  
(d) Due to the upcoming CPEC project, it was a required activity

136. Out of the 10 highest peaks of the world, \_\_\_\_\_ are located in the Himalayas.

- (a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 8 (d) 9

137. Which of the following has been redacted by [2]?

- (a) 1947 (b) 1950 (c) 1954 (d) 1958

138. Which of the following countries has provided technical assistance to Nepal for measuring the height of Mt. Everest?

- (a) Australia (b) China (c) New Zealand (d) India

**Passage(Q.139-Q.142):** The passage of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2019, has caused great disappointment to the transgender community in India that had urged the Rajya Sabha to refer the Bill to a select committee.

The Bill failed to incorporate crucial recommendations of the Parliament Standing Committee and several depositions by the transgender and intersex community. According to the Bill, a transgender person “may make an application to the [x] for a certificate of identity indicating the gender as ‘transgender’” and a revised certificate may be obtained “if a transgender person undergoes surgery to change gender either as a male or female”.

While Bill seeks to prohibit discrimination, it does not explicitly define what constitutes discrimination. It also fails to extend protection to transgender persons who might face sexual abuse as the Indian Penal Code recognises rape in strict terms of men and women as perpetrator and victim, respectively. While the Bill makes “sexual abuse” punishable, it does not define the acts that constitute sexual offences, making it complicated for transgender persons to report such crimes.

139. For a Certificate of Identity, a Transgender person has to make an application to [x]. Name [x].

- (a) District Collector (b) District Magistrate  
(c) Deputy Commissioner of Police (d) Municipality Corporation

140. Which of the following provisions are not there in the Act?

- (a) Opportunity to hold public or private office
- (b) Right to movement, right to reside, rent, or otherwise occupy property
- (c) rights of health facilities to transgender persons including separate HIV surveillance centres
- (d) an effective mechanism to enforce the legal prohibition against discrimination on the ground of gender identity

141. In which of the following cases verdict SC held the reservations to transgenders in admissions to educational institutions and jobs?

- (a) National Legal Services Authority v. Union of India
- (b) ADM Jabalpur v Shivakant Shukla Case
- (c) Minerva Mills v Union of India
- (d) Waman Rao v Union of India

142. Which ministry has constituted the National Council for Transgender Person?

- (a) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
- (b) Ministry of Home Affairs
- (c) Department of Legal Affairs
- (d) Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

**Passage(Q.143-Q.146):** NASA's SOFIA telescope has made its way back to California after over a month flying missions from [x] Airport. The telescope is mounted on a Boeing 747SP and is the world's only flying infrared observatory. The aircraft is now back at its home base of Palmdale, California, preparing for its next mission.

SOFIA, or Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy, is a specialized telescope flying on a Boeing 747SP. The telescope is a joint project by NASA and DLR, flying missions around the world to record sensitive data about ongoing space phenomenon. In February, SOFIA began its first mission from [y]. According to Aviation24, the telescope flew 15 eight to nine hour flights over the Atlantic, Scandanavia, and the Mediterranean during its time at Cologne. The purpose of the missions was to study matter in interstellar space and the effect on the matter by cosmic radiation, along with learning more about the birth of massive stars.

143. With the help of SOFIA, scientists have detected the most ancient type of molecule. Name it.

- (a) Helium Hydride Ion
- (b) Methane Hydride Ion
- (c) Neon Hydride Ion
- (d) Di Chloride Ion

144. Which of the following layers are found at 39,000 feet?

- (a) Stratosphere
- (b) Troposphere
- (c) Ionosphere
- (d) Exosphere

145. With which of the following country's space research centre has NASA collaborated for this project?

- (a) Germany
- (b) France
- (c) Russia
- (d) England

146. SOFIA has also discovered the Clavius Crater which is in -

- (a) Moon's southern hemisphere
- (b) Moon's northern hemisphere
- (c) Moon's equator
- (d) Moon's northern polar cap

**Passage(Q.147-Q.150):** India now ranks [1] among 107 countries in terms of hunger and continues to be in the 'severe' hunger category according to the Global Hunger Index 2020. According to the study, 14% of India's population is undernourished.

Last year, India's GHI rank was 102nd out of 117 countries. South Asia and [2] have the worst hunger conditions among global regions, the GHI found

The GHI is "a tool designed to comprehensively measure and track hunger at the global, regional, and national levels". Data from the United Nations and other multilateral agencies are used for the calculation.

India ranks lower than most of its South Asian neighbours – Pakistan (88), Nepal (73), Bangladesh (75), Sri Lanka (64) and Myanmar (78) – and only Afghanistan fare worse, at 99th place. The statistics for Bhutan are not available.

South Asia has the highest child wasting rate for any region, and India is the worst performer. At 17.3%, India's child wasting rate is only slightly better than it was last year, at 20.8%. Child stunting is also extremely high across South Asia. Data from 1991 through 2014 for Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Pakistan showed that stunting is concentrated among children from households facing multiple forms of deprivation, including poor dietary diversity, low levels of maternal education, and household poverty.

147. Which of the following has been redacted by [1]?

- (a) 92 (b) 94 (c) 102 (d) 110

148. Which of the following reasons cannot be stated for India's poor position in GHI?

- (a) Decreasing agricultural output of small and marginal holders  
(b) Relative income of one section of people has been on the decline  
(c) The kind of work a section of people have been doing are less remunerative  
(d) Large food stock with FCI

149. The Global Hunger Index is published jointly by Welthungerhilfe and -

- (a) NetHope (b) Oxfam  
(c) Concern Worldwide (d) Action Against Hunger

150. Which of the following has been redacted by [2]?

- (a) Middle East (b) Sub-Saharan Africa  
(c) South East Asia (d) South America

**ANSWER KEY AND EXPLANATIONS**  
**SAMPLE MOCK CLAT #02**

**SECTION : ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

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1. (a) Paragraph 4 clearly states that BJP's comeback had nothing to do with renewed popular passion for a Ram temple. While option b, c and d are clearly the reasons for BJP coming back to power in Uttar Pradesh after 2014.
2. (c) Paragraph 2 discusses about the BJP's propaganda of destructing mosque and paragraph 3 discusses how the BJP lost election in assembly elections just after demolition of mosque. Hence, c can be inferred from the above passage. Option a is not correct because BJP's agenda during Lok Sabha election has not been discussed at all and hence, out of the scope of the passage. Similarly, Option b and d are also out of the scope of the passage and have not been discussed in the passage.
3. (c) The author discuss that the BJP did not gain during elections even after doing the politics of communal hatred and religious appeasement. Further, in the last paragraph, it is stated that in order to succeed, the BJP has to work on real issues such as economy and COVID. Hence, c is the correct answer. Option a has never been intended by the author. Option b can be inferred from the passage but is certainly not the main idea. Similarly, Option D can be inferred but is not the main idea conveyed.
4. (d) Last paragraph clearly states that if the BJP cannot succeed on economic and health fronts, it will not be saved by building temples. Here, the author emphasizes on issues such as revival of the economy as key to win election. Only d talks about creation of revenue and it may help in revival of economy. Hence, d is the correct answer. The author has not talked about the interest of dalits and minority, carbon free environment and protection of borders. Hence, a, b and c cannot be the correct answer.
5. (b) The meaning of pogrom is massacre of helpless people. Hence b is the correct answer.
6. (d) The author here wants to say that in India lakhs of temples are home to dozens of deities. Hence, the preposition will be 'to'.
7. (b) Bhagat Singh was not comfortable with the ideological position of the Right wing Hindu groups. Moreover he believed in rationality and in revolution.
8. (d) Bhagat Singh's manifestation of freedom includes very wide dimension of the word freedom which included all of the given options in its definition.
9. (a) Discomfiture means a feeling of unease or embarrassment; awkwardness.. This bears resemblance with Option (a).
10. (b) Option a, c and d are given the passage and are true. Option b is false if we refer to the author's line "The rejection of any form of communalism and religious intolerance that Bhagat Singh advocated has a special resonance in the current milieu where the Indian Muslim citizen is often deemed "guilty" unless a reluctant state machinery discharges its constitutional obligations." We can thus say the author is not that impressed with the present day state machinery.
11. (c) Bhagat Singh's ideal of freedom is wider than most of his contemporaries and it is shown in his speech where he says, this freedom implies not only emancipation from political bondage but also equal distribution of wealth, abolition of caste barriers and social iniquities and destruction of communalism and religious intolerance. This is an ideal which may appear utopian... but this ideal alone can appease the hunger in the soul." While option (a) is an incomplete sentence, option (b) is not correct as it's an example of sorts used by the author. Option (d) is incorrect as Bhagat Singh's commitment to atheism was his personal belief. He didn't want to thrust this thought over others. Hence, option (c) is the answer.
12. (b) The word in the passage has been used as an adjective to describe the noun 'belief'. In option (a), "shared" is in the form of a verb, in option (c), it is in the form of a noun. In option (d) it is in the form of a verb again. In option (b) it is in the form of an adjective. Hence, our answer is option (b).
13. (c) A is not intended by the author when he say rich culture needs to be preserved. B has not been discussed and hence is out of the scope of the passage. C can be inferred when the author states that current generation of tribal elders is our last chance to retain India's ancient indigenous knowledge to live sustainably with nature. Hence, C is the answer. D is also out of the scope of the passage.
14. (c) is the correct answer.
15. (b) Gushing is a noun which means a sudden outpouring of something such as water.
16. (a) A stated comparison (usually formed with "like" or "as") between two fundamentally dissimilar things that have certain qualities in common. For instance, Roberto was white as a sheet after he walked out of the horror movie.
17. (a) Through is used when one from one end or side of something to the other.
18. (b) The author is unhappy that the tribals are losing their way of life and that is happening in the name of modernity. He does feel surprised about the backwardness of the tribes, but he doesn't mention

- that he is sad or sorry for this. Hence, option (b) is correct.
19. (c) Ghost trees are actually a kind of trees that are found in Chhattisgarh and many parts of India, which are white in colour and are barren in appearance. Hence, the adjectives are barren and white. Thus, option (c) is the answer.
20. (b) There are some self-serving bits in this memoir. Manmohan's performance in UPA-1 is portrayed as outstanding. Since, Baru was with him most of that time is the reason author gives for this.
21. (b) Manmohan has kept himself severely and completely away from the Congress Party. Perhaps, Manmohan felt that his own political guru, Narasimha Rao, paid a price for intruding into areas where both fools and angels should fear to tread. The net result was that Manmohan had less support from his own party leaders and, in Baru's opinion, that proved very costly for our "accidental Prime Minister". Hence, b is the correct answer.
22. (a) A hagiography is a biography of a saint or an ecclesiastical leader, and by extension, an adulatory and idealized biography of a founder, saint, monk, nun or icon in any of the world's religions.
23. (c) He is lucid enough to concede that in economic matters, effects are preceded by causes with some lags. The good times of UPA-1 were not merely because the global economy was strong, but because Manmohan inherited a good legacy from Vajpayee.
24. (c) Only option c and d are true. According to the passage, Option c is from the Baru's book and option d is author's opinion and therefore c is the correct answer.
25. (c) Dour means relentlessly severe, stern or gloomy in manner or appearance, hence, option (c) is best suited.
26. (c) Reasoning: Err is to make error or mistake and fallible means someone who is likely to make error. Option c) is the correct answer. Immaculate means clean or without error; impeccable means faultless or errorless; and unimpeachable means someone or something that cannot be doubted or questioned.
27. (d) Reasoning: In the third paragraph, the author argues that the report of the think tank commits error when it argues for more investment in regulatory data generation and the government ownership of data. Hence, option d) is the correct answer. Option a) and b) are just opposite of what report is asserting. Option c) is also not correct because the report argues that data generation strengthens the fight against air pollution but never claims that it can stop air pollution.
28. (d) Reasoning: The author's main point is that everybody should have access to data and there should not be gatekeepers that create a bottleneck at the gateway to the data. Hence, option d) is the correct answer. Option a) can be a way to achieve democratization of data. Option b) might be an argument in favour of data democratization. Option c) is beyond the scope of the passage.
29. (b) Reasoning: This is the whole argument of the passage that if data is easily available to public, it can become a shield against air pollution. Moreover, Whitefield case is the example given by the author to emphasize the availability of data. Option a) contradicts the argument of the author

- that data can do wonders if it is easily available. Option c) and d) are not touched upon by the author.
30. (a) Reasoning: The main intention of the author behind giving this example is to show how monitors were shut down, in order to avoid the real data being revealed, to serve the political purpose. Hence, it can be said that Science is often pressed into the service of political agenda. Further, a), b) and c) are not dealt with by the passage.

**SECTION - LEGAL REASONING**

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31. (b) Option b is the correct answer. As it is common practice, by not informing claimant, doctors have not committed negligence.
32. (a) Even though hospital might be at fault while treating their patient, for medical negligence it is important to prove that the neglected act of hospital has led to harm to patient. This same was not done in the present case.
33. (d) For medical negligence it is important to prove that the neglected act of hospital has led to harm to patient. This same was not done in the present case.
34. (b) Malini Hospital will not win. It is a reasonable to assume that ambulance could be stuck in traffic and thus they should provide all the facilities in ambulance.
35. (b) There are only 25% chances that patient would have recovered, thus a major 75% indicated that the harm inflicted upon Jack was not of Hospital's fault. And for medical negligence it is important to prove that the neglected act of hospital has led to harm to patient.
36. (a) Option a is correct answer. Passage did not talk about principle of vicarious liability.
37. (b) [What the waiter did might be no more than the act of voluntary courtesy towards the customer, yet the restaurant- keeper is liable as a bailee. The waiter by taking coat into possession had relieved the customer of its care and had thus assumed the responsibility of a bailee. It was he who selected the place where the coat should be put.]
38. (c) [Any bailment that could be gathered from the facts must be taken to have come to an end as soon as the lady was put in possession of the melted gold. Delivery is necessary to constitute bailment. The mere leaving of box in a room in the goldsmith's house, when the lady herself took the key, cannot certainly amount to delivery.]
39. (a) [Rishi is liable since after the delivery order had been passed, the relation of bailor and bailee was established. It is constructive bailment where physical transfer of property is not necessary.]

40. (d) [The delivery of the car was regarded as sufficient to constitute the garage owner as bailee. They are responsible to pay for the loss of the car due to the outbreak of fire in the garage.]
41. (d) [In this case the ornaments were not made over to the Government under any contract. The government, therefore, never occupied the position of the bailee and is not liable as such to indemnify Ramesh.]
42. (c) [Neha, being a bailee, will be held liable since she was negligent in part of taking care of the goods which accomplished the theft.]
43. (d) [The police officer is guilty of infringing sec 160 of CrPC. Detain of a woman and a 13 year old boy in the police station would amount to wrongful restraint.]
44. (a) [She is not wrongfully restrained since she had no right to proceed in the direction, viz, enter the hostel room. After the completion of one month her right of allotted hostel room was cancelled and hence she cannot be said to wrongfully restraint.]
45. (c) [They are liable for wrongful confinement since they have completely restricted the movement of Heera within the house only.]
46. (a) [The labours are liable since by blocking the management staff, they have completely restrained their movement in any direction and hence they have wrongfully confined them.]
47. (d) [A is liable for wrongful confinement of Z since by threatening Z to kill A has restraint his movement from all the direction and hence wrongful confinement.]
48. (a) [Faisal is guilty of wrongful restraint since he has unreasonably blocked Zen and his wife's entry into the house and hence it will amount to wrongful restraint and not wrongful confinement.]
49. (c) Regardless of any other fact, since his intoxication was without his knowledge although done consensually he can claim it as a defense for any offence.
50. (a) Even if she was underage she intended to get drunk by creating a fake ID and de-frauding the authorities.
51. (b) The defence of intoxication typically depends on whether the intoxication was voluntary or involuntary and what level of intent is required by the criminal charge.
52. (c) She did not have intention prior to it and she did not commit any offence either. She merely created an intention in her mind, but did not act on it either.
53. (c) Not only was his intoxication voluntary, but one drink doesn't account for intoxication to a regular drinker. The evidence which proves that the accused is incapable of forming the wrongful intent is also considered along with the other facts, that it should be proved of the accused person has the intention to commit crime.
54. (a) "a person who does the act in a state of intoxication shall be liable to be dealt with as if he had the same knowledge as he would have had if he had not been intoxicated, unless the thing which intoxicated him without his knowledge or against his will."
55. (c) While the author gives various grounds for their opposition of the Act, their main concerns revolve around the following issues of the ambiguity of the act and it's reasoning which could lead to unconstitutional interpretation or application. A is not the answer as the author clearly shows their concern regarding the act. While b and d could be potential answers they both stem from the same reason as c where more clarity could remove any doubts of such acts.
56. (d) The new amendment act does not bar any person from applying for citizenship. The CAA, 2019 just creates a new class of people who would be eligible to be given the status of citizen in the country based on the given essentials in the paragraph. So since the question is if he can apply of citizenship, he can. Making (d) the only valid option. If the question was if based on his religious or national association would be eligible under the Act, it would have been No.
57. (a) Since he is not an illegal migrant, even if he follows the listed religions or from the exempted countries, it does not make him grant him an automatic citizenship under the Act since he is a registered resident. But nothing in the amendment stops him for applying for citizenship as an Indian.
58. (a) When any eligibility under an Act is to be considered, if a person fulfills all the essentials he/ she would be deemed to be legally valid under it. Herein Mr. L fulfills all the eligible criterion to and illegal immigrant to get an Indian citizenship. Hence despite his conversion he would still be granted citizenship making (a) the only plausible answer.
59. (d) D is the only completely possible answer as the Amendment act, as the above paragraph states only talks about granting of citizenship and it the possible eligible class of people who can apply. Since it does not talk about revocation of the citizenship or add any other grounds we cannot assume any decision based on the same hence even (a) is not the answer. While (b) seems like a convincing answer it cannot be so as the Amendment only talks about the eligibility criterion not the rights or the liabilities that stem from it. While (c) is not the answer as it does not relate to the query.
60. (b) Since the CAA only provides citizenship to persecuted minorities of the given countries who have been illegally residing In India since before 31 December 2014 it cannot grant citizenship to Mr. R as he is no longer fulfilling the essential required under the Act. Hence B is the answer making the rest three options wrong as they state him eligible for citizenship.
61. (c) The bill provides for provision of consent giving every step of the way of processing data in any manner to letting any intermediary or fiduciary of data access it. Barring a few exceptions there is not validity of transporting information to a third party without prior permission. Since the following information only gives answer c as they correct option to the same in both possibilities. It is the correct answer.
62. (c) The Bill allows processing of data by fiduciaries only if consent is provided by the individual. However, in certain circumstances, personal data can be processed without consent. This includes; if required by the State for providing benefits to the individual. However, such processing must be for a specific, clear and lawful purpose, with certain security safeguards.
63. (c) The proposed bill provides numerous safeguards.to individual to protect their sensitive data. Even the use of the storage is lawful, clear and consented to,



it still requires consent of the individual to further use that data or to pass it off an intermediary or any other fiduciary. Since none of the exceptions given in the above bill apply, it is safe to assume that it is not for the benefit of the individual or the state. The Bill allows processing of data by fiduciaries only if consent is provided by the individual. It include intermediaries which enable online interaction between users and allow for sharing of information.

Hence only answer c covers the exception to the permissibility criterion required to protect

information.

64. **(c)** The Personal Data Protection bill, protects the sensitive and identifying factors of an individual by barring the fiduciary from accessing it for unlawful purpose or from passing it off to a third party. A published manifesto of a politician or his views analyzed or defamed if not the subject matter of the proposed bill hence only answer c is correct.

65. **(b)** The bill gives the individual accessing any platform, certain rights. And one of the rights is to withdraw consent from the fiduciary to access the data provided by them or to process it for further use. Hence in the above case if a user uninstalls the app they should have choice to withdraw the consent to the information

66. **(d)** Option a is an exemption under protection of integrity and sovereignty of India, option b is an exception under lawful needs and prosecution of any offence, option c is under lawful and necessary processing with consent. While d talks about violation of extent of consent of the user for processing their information and it does not fall under any exception where such consent can be overlooked. Hence d is the answer.

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67. **(d)** Option (a), (b) and (c) forms the premise of the conclusion in the above passage. The conclusion of the above passage is that the role of the Central Bank has become subordinate or advisory in nature. Therefore, option (d) is the correct Answer.

68. **(b)** Among all the options, the only statement where there is a clash between the ideology of the Central Bank and the ideology of the Government is option (b) i.e. the Government resorting to monetisation despite the reservations of the Central Bank. Therefore, option (b) is the correct Answer.

69. **(c)** The main idea of the author in the above passage is that the role of the Central Bank is subordinate and advisory to the Central government and this idea is based on the premise that the same cannot be said of its right to pursue monetary policy without

coordination with the central government.

Therefore, option (c) is the correct Answer.

70. **(b)** In the above passage, it is provided that "in the limited sense of freedom regarding appointments and internal working, the independence of the Central Bank is unequivocally ensured". Therefore, on the basis of this statement, it can be said that the above statement is definitely true. Replacing soiled currency notes is a matter of internal working, not a monetary policy decision.

71. **(c)** The conclusion of the passage is that the youth is now more cautious of the pandemic and safety etc. However, the preceding argument of the passage, last paragraph, talks of youth overestimating the deadliness but still not acting per se. If they acted, they would have been evidently cautious. But since it says – "just because young people overestimate the deadliness of the disease doesn't mean they will do more to stop its spread", it weakens the concluding argument.

72. **(c)** In the passage the premise is that millennials (youth) lack optimism about surviving the pandemic. In support to this premise, in statement 2, the author talks that the youth faced twice the mortality rate that old people did, and it supports the premise.

73. **(b)** Inference to the above passage is clear from the concluding paragraph.

Option (a) is nowhere mentioned. What the author did mention is that old people have faced more number of such incidents.

Option (c) is an exaggerated statement and is in no inference to the passage. The last line of the paragraph did mention of careful youths but has not compared them to anyone or touted them as far great sensible than anyone.

Option (d) talks about gloomy youths who are so because of the survival rate of pandemic. There is no mention whatsoever of instilling in them optimism of any sort.

74. **(c)** According to the passage the statement is flawed because it is based on mere assumption as the author clearly says- "people under 35 years old expected the mortality rate for other age groups to be twice as high as older people did". The statement is not based on a valid data.

75. **(b)** The passage concludes with the idea of how brazenness in old-age and caution in youths is turning out to be in this pandemic. With that premise, the conclusion is most strengthened by option (b).

Option A is ruled out as the paragraph mentions that it is not just the youth but old people who flock public spaces, thus underestimating the risk attached.

Option C stands negated as it doesn't support the concluding statement of the author where he talks of prudence in youth. While it is clear from the passage but has no supporting part in the conclusion.

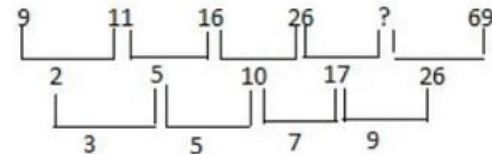
Option D is ruled out because studies say (paragraph 3) - people under 35 are a-tenth less likely to die (has no supporting statement stated there).

76. **(b)** It can be best inferred from the above passage that how moths and bats, prey and predators, evolve in an ever close race to outsmart the other. Therefore, option (b) is the correct Answer.

77. (b) In the above passage it is provided that, "Moths adapt to the bats, they share their living environment with" and additionally, it is also provided that "if bats emit calls at a high frequency, moths need to be able to hear the high frequencies if they want a chance to survive." On the basis of these statements, it is definitely true that Moths develop their hearing ability according to the environment they are living in.
78. (a) Option (B) is further telling about the advantage of having more sensitive ears. Option (C) and (D) are irrelevant. Option (A) is the correct because it is providing that having more sensitive ears will lead to the waste of energy. Therefore, option (a) is correct.
79. (b) In the above passage, the idea of the author is that this is a fine picture of how moths and bats, prey and predators, evolve in an ever close race to outsmart the other and one of the premise of this idea is that if bats emit calls at a high frequency, moths need to be able to hear the high frequencies if they want a chance to survive. Therefore, option (b) is the correct Answer.
80. (c) and is evident from the second paragraph where the author talks about the director's approach to camera setting and his role in filming great scenes. Based on data, statement (c) fits well.
81. (a) and is stated in the last paragraph of the passage where the author talks about different types of camera angle settings. The author says- the high angle shot positions the camera to look down on a character which often suggests that he is inferior, powerless, or in trouble and this idea fits well in the question's scenario where the small man is in trouble/helpless.
82. (c) and is mentioned in the last paragraph. The author has stated that a low angle shot suggests that the object being shot is giant or intimidating. (The low-angle format suggests that the object or character is somehow larger, grander and more dominant or intimidating)
83. (b) the passage talks about the technical aspect of films and filmmaking, and cinematic as a whole. The statement helps the author well in supporting his main argument about how more than acting and effects it is the technicality that makes it worth watching.
84. (c) The statement presents a flaw as the author's successive argument sheds light on directing the movie and how directorial skills help a movie achieve success whereas the statement side-lines it under the garb of generalization, based on the effect of either one or all of the aspects mentioned- **acting, directing, special effects, and script.**
85. (b) and is implied by the opening line of the passage.
86. (b) and finds the reference in the concluding paragraph of the passage where the author says- "one character as seen over the shoulder of another emphasizes that character while reminding the audiences that he is being observed or heard."
87. (d) The first statement of Nishant's argument is the conclusion. After giving the reasons he tries to establish that it is religion that has given birth to afterlife. So, option (d) is correct.
88. (c) Zubair believes that afterlife as an idea had existed even before the onset of religion. As reason he says, "Archaeologists have dug up burial sites of Palaeolithic times in India that have shown many

artifacts being placed along with the dead." Thus he assumes that "Only those people who believe in life after death would bury artifacts with the dead". Hence, option (c) is the Answer.

89. (d) This statement would not strengthen nobody's argument as it doesn't provide proof to either Nishant's claim neither Zubair's. So option (d) is the Answer.
90. (b) Zubair merely gave the evidence that the concept of afterlife was in existence even before religion. Thus the is option (b).
91. (a) The first statement of Zubair's argument is the conclusion. He said that "This belief existed even before the concept of religion had come into the fray." Therefore, option (a) is the correct Answer.
92. (c)  $7 \times 2 - 4 = 10$   
 $10 \times 2 - 4 = 16$   
 $16 \times 2 - 4 = 28$   
 $28 \times 2 - 4 = 52$   
 $52 \times 2 - 4 = 100$
93. (c) is the correct answer.



**Hint: [28-30]:**

- $L > J > K > M > N (63) > P$
94. (c) is the correct answer.
95. (d) is the correct answer.
96. (b) is the correct answer.

**Hint [97-98]:**

- A (lawyer) – M Married to D  
B (housewife) – F  
C (accountant) – M Married to F  
D (housewife) – F Married to A  
E (architect) – M  
F (lecturer) – F Married to C
97. (b) E is an architect
98. (b) A, C and E are males. Thus, there are 3 males.

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hniquesolutions

**Hint [99-103]**

- Total distance travelled by Argya =  $6 * 40 = 240$  km  
Total distance travelled by Argya =  $2 * \text{Total distance travelled by Radhe}$   
 $120 = \text{Total distance travelled by Radhe (A)}$   
Speed of Radhe =  $120/2 = 60$  km/hr  
New speed of Radhe =  $60 * 120/100 = 72$  km/hr  
New time taken by Radhe to cover the same distance =  $120/72 = 1$  hr 40 minutes  
Required time = 2 hrs – 1 hr 40 minutes = **20 minutes =**

(1/3) hour (B) Profit percentage =  $(34000 - 32000)/32000 * 100$   
 Total number of balls in Radhe's bag is  $(15 + x) = > 2000/32000 * 100 = 6.25\%$  (D)  
 Given probability =  $> 1/2 = 10C1/(15+x)C1$  99. (c) Total distance travelled by Radhe = 120(A)  
 $1/2 = 10/(15+x) * 100$ . (b) Required time = 2 hrs– 1 hr 20 minutes = 20

x=5 grey balls minutes(B)

Number of sky, white and brown caps in Argya's bag is 101. (d) x=5 grey balls

6, 4 and 5 respectively. 102. (b) Required probability =  $5C1/15C1 = 5/15 = 1/3$  (C)

Required probability =  $5C1/15C1 = 5/15 = 1/3$  (C) 103. (d) Profit percentage =  $[(34000 - 32000)/32000] * 100 =$

Labeled price of a cycle =  $40000 (2000/32000) * 100 = 6.25\%$  (D)

CP of the cycle =  $40000 * 80/100 = 32000$

Marked price of the cycle =  $32000 * 125/100 = 40000$

Selling price of the cycle =  $40000 * 85/100 = 34000$

**Hint [104-108]**

**Total Attempted Right Wrong Marks of each Marks**

Subject	Questions	Questions	Questions	Questions	Questions	Obtained
Phy 30	22	17	5	2	31.5	
Maths	40	35	X	35	- X	Z 52.5
Eng. 40	26	13	13	1	9.75	
						BIOLOGY 40 23 15 8 0.75 9.75
Chemistry	20	16	12	4	1/2 5.5	
Total	170	122	57+X	65	- X	109

104. (d) Total number of question = 170, no of questions left =  $170 - 119 = 51$

105. (c) Marks in BIOLOGY = 9.75

106. (a)  $17 - 5 = 12$

107. (c) Total marks obtained = 109

108. (d) Total number of incorrect questions =  $122 - 85 = 37$

109. (d) Average amount of interest paid by the Company during the given period

$23.4 + 32.5 + 41.6 + 36.4 + 49.4$

= Rs. [ ] lakhs

$\frac{183.3}{5}$

= Rs. [ ] lakhs

= Rs. 36.66 lakhs.

The average production of 1996 and 1997 is

110. (c) Required percentage = equal to the average production of 1995 and 2001. ∴

$$\frac{288 + 342 + 324 + 336 + 420}{17} = [x 100]\% \text{ ---}$$

$$\frac{1710}{17} \approx 100\%$$

111. (c) Required percentage =  $[x 100]\%$  \_\_\_\_\_

$$\frac{288 + 98 + 3.00 + 23.4 + 83}{420 + 142 + 3.96 + 49.4 + 9.8} = [x 100]\% \text{ ---}$$

$$\frac{498.4}{713.36} \approx 69.45\%$$

112. (a) Total expenditure of the Company during 2000

= Rs.  $(324 + 101 + 3.84 + 41.6 + 74)$  lakhs

= Rs. 544.44 lakhs.

113. (b) Required ratio =  $[ ]$  \_\_\_\_\_

$$\frac{83 + 108 + 74 + 88 + 9.8}{9.8 + 112 + 101 + 133 + 142} = [ ]$$

$$\frac{451}{586} = [ ]$$

$$\frac{1}{1.3} = [ ]$$

$$\frac{10}{13} = [ ]$$

$$\frac{45}{60} = [ ]$$

$$\frac{1}{1.3} = [ ]$$

$$\frac{10}{13} = [ ]$$

$$\frac{45}{60} = [ ]$$

114. (c) Required percentage =  $[ ]\% = 25\%$

There is a decline of 25% in production from

1997 to 1998

115. (d) Average production (in 10000 tonnes) of 1996 and

$$\frac{40 + 60}{2}$$

$$1997 = 50$$

We shall find the average production (in 10000

tonnes) for each of the given alternative pairs:

$$\frac{50 + 75}{2}$$

$$2000 \text{ and } 2001 = 62.5$$

$$\frac{65 + 50}{2}$$

$$1999 \text{ and } 2000 = 57.5$$

$$\frac{45 + 50}{2}$$

$$1998 \text{ and } 2000 = 47.5$$

$$\frac{25 + 65}{2}$$

$$1995 \text{ and } 1999 = 45$$

$$\frac{25 + 5}{2}$$

$$1995 \text{ and } 2001 = 50$$

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**Hint [116-120]:** The 46th UNHRC Session was held recently from 22 February to 24 March 2021. The UN Human Rights Council on Tuesday adopted a strong resolution against Sri Lanka's rights record, in a setback to Colombo, which described the move as "unwarranted and unjustified" interference in its internal affairs.

The resolution titled Promotion of Reconciliation Accountability and Human Rights in Sri Lanka' was adopted by the 47-member Council after 22 members voted in favour of it at the ongoing UNHRC session here. 14 countries which abstained from voting. Eleven countries voted against the resolution.

India, which abstained from voting, said its approach to the question of human rights in Sri Lanka is guided by two fundamental considerations.

One is India's support to the Tamils of Sri Lanka for equality, justice, dignity and peace. The other is in ensuring the unity, stability and territorial integrity of Sri Lanka. India has been against the formation of the new Constitution of Sri Lanka. Thus, option (c) is not a consideration that has guided India's stand at the UNHRC.

The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of Sri Lanka (13A) is an amendment to the Constitution of Sri Lanka which created Provincial Councils in Sri Lanka. This amendment also made Sinhala and Tamil as the official languages of the country and English as the "link language". The 20th

Amendment has been in news recently with the present Sri Lankan Government trying to bring in the same amendment that would bring back unitary features in the Sri Lankan governance. India has always asked Sri Lanka to implement the 13th Amendment.

The draft resolution was in response to a scathing report released by the OHCHR on January 27. The UN report had warned that lack of accountability of Sri Lanka's previous violations had not only

increased the risk of replicating those crimes. It also highlighted "worrying trends over the past year, such as deepening impunity, increasing

militarisation of governmental functions, ethno-nationalist rhetoric, and intimidation of civil society".

The report has not named the Tamils per se. Thus, 1 and 2 are correct.

(c) is the correct answer.

(d) is the correct answer.

116. (c) is the correct answer.

117. (a) is the correct answer.

118. (a) is the correct answer.

119. (a) is the correct answer.

120. **Hint[121-125]:** Synthetic-aperture radar (SAR) is a form of radar that is used to create two-dimensional images or three-dimensional reconstructions of objects, such as landscapes. SAR uses the motion of the radar antenna over a target region to provide finer spatial resolution than conventional beam-scanning radars.

NISAR will scan the globe every 12 days over the course of its three-year mission of imaging the Earth's land, ice sheets and sea ice to give an unprecedented view of the planet.

The partnership agreement was signed between NASA and ISRO in September 2014, according to which NASA will provide one of the radars for the satellite, a high-rate communication subsystem for science data, GPS receivers and a payload data subsystem. ISRO, on the other hand, will provide the spacecraft bus, the second type of radar (called the S-band radar), the launch vehicle and associated launch services. Significantly, NISAR will be equipped with the largest reflector antenna ever launched by NASA and its primary goals include tracking subtle changes in the Earth's surface, spotting warning signs of imminent volcanic eruptions, helping to monitor groundwater supplies and tracking the rate at which ice sheets are melting.

The GSLV Mk-II will be used to launch NISAR. The satellite will be launched in 2022 from the Satish Dhawan Space Center in Sriharikota, India, into a near-polar orbit. Because of the precision of SAR, the radar can penetrate clouds and darkness, which

means that it can collect data day and night in any weather.

The primary goals of NISAR are –

- Tracking subtle changes in the Earth's surface,
- Spotting warning signs of imminent volcanic

eruptions,

• Helping to monitor groundwater supplies, and

• Tracking the rate at which ice sheets are

melting

121.

122.

123.

124.

125.

It is a satellite that will help study the earth's surface and not the weather or climate.

(b) is the correct answer.

(b) is the correct answer.

(b) is the correct answer.

(c) is the correct answer.

(d) is the correct answer.

**Hint[126-133]:** According to the recently released report of the National Statistical Office, the Indian economy has recovered itself out of the phase of technical recession and has registered a meagre but a rare in the present circumstances growth of 0.4% in the third quarter of the present financial year.

It was the recently released Economic Survey that had said that Indian economy will contract 7.7 per cent in current fiscal and growth to rebound to 11 per cent next fiscal.

In simpler words, a technical recession is two quarters in a row of economic contraction. India had registered contraction in the first and second quarters of the financial year 2020-21.

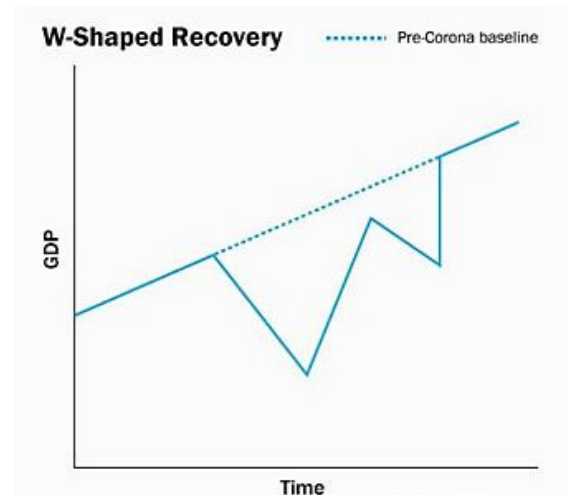
In the world at the moment the business sentiments are gloomy and there is no positive cycle globally.

Thus, option (a) is incorrect. Biden's win has not boosted any trade-ties with US, thus option (b) is not correct. The vaccine-drive of India is now the world's largest vaccine-drive. As per the RBI's reports it is the vaccine-drive that has surged the markets. Sensex has also recovered after the first day of the vaccine drive. Thus, option (c) is the

answer.

Only India, China (6.5%) and Turkey (6.7%) have registered positive growth in these times.

A W-shaped recovery is a dangerous creature. In this, growth falls and rises, but falls again before recovering, thus forming a W-like chart. The double-dip depicted by a W-shaped recovery can be due to the second wave of the pandemic(c)



Prime Minister Narendra Modi's government had rolled out plans to fund a huge vaccination drive,

while outlining a slew of tax incentives to boost manufacturing. However, some analysts warn that a recent rise in crude oil prices and a surge of Covid-19 cases in parts of the country may pose risks to the nascent recovery. Moreover, some sectors, such as retail, airlines, hotels and hospitality, are still reeling from the pandemic blow.

The government also revised annual GDP estimates for the fiscal year 2020-21, predicting an 8 per cent contraction, deeper than an earlier estimate of -7.7 per cent. With further relaxation on activities throughout the country major business and economic indicators such as GST collections, manufacturing PMI, forex reserves, railway freight, merchandise exports and passenger vehicle sales have shown positive sequential in growth in the past couple of months. The Q3 GDP numbers showed the success of the government's initial policy of "lives over livelihood". "The sharp V-shaped recovery has been driven by rebounds in both Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE) and Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) as a combination of astute handling of the lockdown and a calibrated fiscal stimulus. India's eight core sectors recorded a meagre 0.1% rise in output in

January 2021, propped up by a 5.1% rise in electricity, 2.7% growth in fertilizers and 2.6% growth in steel production, even as the other five sectors contracted.

(d) is the correct answer.

(a) is the correct answer.

(c) is the correct answer.

(c) is the correct answer.

(d) is the correct answer.

(a) is the correct answer.

(a) is the correct answer.

(a) is the correct answer.

- 126.
- 127.
- 128.
- 129.
- 130.
- 131.
- 132.
- 133.

**Hint[134-138]:** A video on the new height Mount Everest as being 8,848.86 meters. The world's highest mountain is now officially a little higher.

After years of debate, China and Nepal finally agreed on a precise elevation for Mount Everest.

The new agreed height of 8,848.86 meters (29,031.69 feet) was announced at a virtual ceremony.

A reason to re-measure the height of Everest was the devastating earthquake that struck Nepal in 2015. We know that quakes are caused by the shifting of tectonic plates – and researchers have good reason to believe that they have shifted significantly enough to cause a change in the height of Everest in 2015.

The range's total length is some 1,400 miles (2,300 km), and it has an average elevation of more than 20,000 feet (6,100 metres). The Great Himalayas contain many of the world's tallest peaks, including (from west to east) Nanga Parbat, Annapurna, Mount Everest, and Kanchenjunga. There are 9/10 world's highest peaks are located in the Himalayas. The height of the Himalayas was determined by the Survey of India in 1954, using instruments like theodolites and chains, with GPS still decades away. The elevation of 8,848 m came to be accepted in all references worldwide — except by

China. Mount Everest rises from the border between Nepal and China.

New Zealand, which shares a bond with Nepal over the mountain, provided technical assistance. Sir

Edmund Hillary, the first climber on the peak along with Nepal's Tenzing Norgay in May 1953, worked as the mountain's undeclared brand ambassador to the world. In May 2019, the New Zealand government provided Nepal's Survey Department (Napi Bibhag) with a Global Navigation Satellite, and trained technicians. Christopher Pearson, a scientist from University of Otago, travelled to Nepal on a special assignment.

(a) is the correct answer.

(a) is the correct answer.

(d) is the correct answer.

(c) is the correct answer.

(c) is the correct answer.

- 134.
- 135.
- 136.
- 137.
- 138.

**Hint[139-142]:** The Bill defines a transgender person as one whose gender does not match the gender assigned at birth. It includes transmen and trans-women, persons with intersex variations, gender-queers, and persons with socio-cultural identities, such as kinnar and hijra.

Certificate of identity: A transgender person may make an application to the District Magistrate for a certificate of identity, indicating the gender as 'transgender'.

The Bill does not have any provision for self-determination of gender. The transgender community has questioned the certificate of identity.

It fails to address the lack of an effective mechanism to enforce the legal prohibition against discrimination on the ground of gender identity.

It does not make provision for affirmative action in employment or education despite the Supreme Court's mandate in the National Legal Services Authority NALSA v. Union of India (UOI) case

(2014).

The Bill sets out lighter sentences for several criminal offences, such as "sexual abuse" and "physical abuse", when they are committed against transgender people.

National Legal Services Authority v. Union of India is a landmark decision by the Supreme Court of India, which declared transgender people the 'third gender', affirmed that the fundamental rights granted under the Constitution of India will be equally applicable to them, and gave them the right to self-identification of their gender as male, female or third gender.

This judgement has been distinguished as a major step towards gender equality in India. Moreover, the court also held that because transgenders were treated as socially and economically backward classes, they will be granted reservations in admissions to educational institutions and jobs.

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has constituted the National Council for Transgender Persons, under the Transgender Persons

(Protection of Rights) Act, 2019.

(b) is the correct answer.

(d) is the correct answer.

(a) is the correct answer.

(d) is the correct answer.

- 139.
- 140.
- 141.
- 142.

**Hint[143-146]:** Scientists have detected the most ancient type of molecule in our universe in space for the first time ever.

Helium hydride ion (HeH+) was the first molecule that formed when, almost 14 billion years ago, the falling temperatures allowed recombination of the

light elements (hydrogen, helium, deuterium and traces of lithium) produced in the Big Bang.

It is the first type of molecule (first molecular bond) that formed in the universe after the Big Bang.

SOFIA stands for the Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy. It is a Boeing 747SP aircraft that carries a 100-inch telescope to observe the universe while flying between 38,000 and 45,000 feet – the layer of Earth's atmosphere called the stratosphere.

SOFIA is a modified Boeing 747SP jetliner that flies at altitudes up to 45,000 feet. It is a joint project of NASA and the German Aerospace Center.

Water molecules, discovered in Clavius Crater in the Moon's southern hemisphere. And it is the first time water has been detected on the sunlit side, showing it is not restricted to the shadowy regions.

This was confirmed by NASA's Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy (SOFIA).

(a) is the correct answer.

143. (a) is the correct answer.

144. (a) is the correct answer.

145. (a) is the correct answer.

146. **Hint[147-150]:** India has been ranked at 94 among 107 countries in the Global Hunger Index (GHI) 2020. In 2019 it was the 102nd position.

Comparison with Other Countries: India features behind Nepal (73), Pakistan (88), Bangladesh (75), Indonesia (70) among others. Out of the total 107 countries, only 13 countries fare worse than India including countries like Rwanda (97), Nigeria (98),

Afghanistan (99), Liberia (102), Mozambique (103), Chad (107) among others.

One, the agriculture output from small and marginal holdings are either stagnant or declining due to reasons such as reduced soil fertility, fragmented lands or fluctuating market price of farm produce.

Almost 50 million households in India are dependent on these small and marginal holdings.

Second, relative income of one section of people has been on the decline. This has adverse effects on their capacity to buy adequate food, especially when food prices have been on the rise. Third, the kind of work a section of people have been doing are less remunerative or there is less opportunity to get remunerative works. Fourth, the public distribution system (PDS) of the state is not functioning well or is not accessible to everyone.

Concern Worldwide is Ireland's largest aid and humanitarian agency. Since its foundation 50 years ago it has worked in 50 countries. In 2019, Concern helped 28.6 million of the world's poorest and most vulnerable people to alleviate poverty and hunger.

We responded to 82 different emergencies in 24 countries.

South Asia and Africa South of Sahara have the worst hunger conditions among global regions, the GHI found.

(b) is the correct answer.

(d) is the correct answer.

(c) is the correct answer.

(b) is the correct answer

147.

148.

149.

150.

**SAMPLE MOCK CLAT #03**

**SECTION A: ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

**Directions (Q.1–Q.31):** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.

**Passage (Q.1- Q.6):** Freedom of speech is understood to be fundamental in a democracy. The norms on limiting freedom of expression mean that public debate may not be completely suppressed even in times of emergency. One of the most notable proponents of the link between freedom of speech and democracy is Alexander Meiklejohn. He has argued that the concept of democracy is that of self-government by the people. For such a system to work, an informed electorate is necessary. In order to be appropriately knowledgeable, there must be no constraints on the free flow of information and ideas. According to Meiklejohn, democracy will not be true to its essential ideal if those in power are able to manipulate the electorate by withholding information and stifling criticism. Meiklejohn acknowledges that the desire to manipulate opinion can stem from the motive of seeking to benefit society. However, he argues, choosing manipulation negates, in its means, the democratic ideal.

Eric Barendt has called this defence of free speech on the grounds of democracy "probably the most attractive and certainly the most fashionable free speech theory in modern Western democracies".

Thomas I. Emerson expanded on this defence when he argued that freedom of speech helps to provide a balance between stability and change. Freedom of speech acts as a "safety valve" to let off steam when people might otherwise be bent on revolution. He argues that "The principle of open discussion is a method of achieving a more adaptable and at the same time more stable community, of maintaining the precarious balance between healthy cleavage and necessary consensus." Emerson furthermore maintains that "Opposition serves a vital social function in offsetting or ameliorating (the) normal process of bureaucratic decay."

Research undertaken by the Worldwide Governance Indicators project at the World Bank, indicates that freedom of speech, and the process of accountability that follows it, have a significant impact in the quality of governance of a country. "Voice and Accountability" within a country, defined as "the extent to which a country's citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and free media" is one of the six dimensions of governance that the Worldwide Governance Indicators measure for more than 200 countries. Against this backdrop it is important that development agencies create grounds for effective support for a free press in developing countries.

Richard Moon has developed the argument that the value of freedom of speech and freedom of expression lies with social interactions. Moon writes that "by communicating an individual forms relationships and associations with others – family, friends, co-workers, church congregation, and countrymen. By entering into discussion with others an individual participates in the development of knowledge and in the direction of the community."

Which of the following excerpts feature the primary tenets of Moon's Argument?

1.
  - (a) Freedom of expression allows everyone to act as a safety valve. This reduces the chances of protests or riots. Furthermore, freedom of expression allows the country to collectively improve the knowledge and direct the country carefully in the right direction.
  - (b) By freedom of expression, people should be allowed to interact with each other, form relationships and join groups/clubs. These groups, relationships will allow the individual to express himself/herself and hear others. It's by doing this that the individual takes part in the knowledge building and decision-making process of the community.
  - (c) There is a certain worth to connecting and working together with the community in a way that everyone is heard and everyone grows. If we don't allow everyone to express themselves and enter a civil discussion on their thoughts, we not only create a positive environment for improvement of our region but we also improve our purview.
  - (d) People in power should not manipulate information. Furthermore, people in power should not stifle criticism.



2. "A community can greatly benefit by hearing out those who oppose us. The people who run the community can get complacent & corrupt. This will always lead to the downfall of the community. If you take away the freedom of expression from people, they will find other destructive ways to make themselves heard. If people (especially the opposition) are allowed to join the decision-making process, we can prevent complacency or corruption." These statements resonate with which of the following author's work?  
 (a) Thomas I. Emerson (b) Richard Moon  
 (c) Alexander Meiklejohn (d) Eric Barendt
3. Which of the following statements is false while restricting the context to that of the passage?  
 (a) People in power should not withhold information or manipulate information as it negates the democratic ideal.  
 (b) Freedom of speech acts as a "safety valve" to let off steam when people might otherwise be bent on revolution  
 (c) Freedom of expression must be regulated. People should not be allowed to bad mouth others.  
 (d) None of the above
4. Which of the following statements best summarises the passage?  
 (a) For a democracy to work, there must be no constraints on the free flow of information and ideas. Furthermore, information should not be withheld and criticism should not be stifled. A fair democracy should allow people the freedom of speech, association, expressions and free media. Allowing people to have discussions and express themselves will lower the chances of revolutionary riots or protests. Furthermore, it will reduce the chances of bureaucratic decay. Democracy is one of the most fashionable free speech theories. Freedom of expression improves social interaction. An individual is involved in the decision-making process and knowledge building process via social interaction in the community.  
 (b) A fair democracy should allow people the freedom of speech with restrictions, association, expressions and free but regulated media/news. Allowing people to have discussions and express themselves will lower the chances of riots or protests. Furthermore, it will reduce the chances of bureaucratic decay. Providing these rights not only improves the functioning of the government but allows everyone to take part in the decision-making process which will improve development of knowledge in the community.  
 (c) Allowing people to take part in the decision-making process and allowing people to openly express themselves will reduce the chances of revolution. Furthermore, people will behave in a civil manner if everyone has the same rights.  
 (d) None of the above

- Based on Alexander Meiklejohn's concept of democracy, which of the following individual's actions doesn't negate the democratic ideal?
5. (a) Shifa, a prominent youtuber, receives a few screenshots of a drug deal between Ram, a young banker and an illicit drug seller. Shifa creates and uploads a video claiming that Ram is a drug addict and should be jailed. All of Ram's comments to defend himself on the video were deleted. Upon investigation, it was revealed that all the allegations were false. Despite knowing the results, Shifa doesn't take any effort to let her followers and viewers know the results. Despite the results, Ram is let go from his job.  
 (b) Shifa, a prominent youtuber, receives a screenshot of a drug deal between Ram, a young banker and an illicit drug seller. Shifa creates and uploads a video claiming that Ram could be involved in a drug deal and should be investigated. At the beginning of the video shifa clarifies how she received the information. Upon investigation, it was revealed that all the allegations were false. Despite the results, Ram is let go from his job.  
 (c) Shifa, a prominent youtuber, receives a screenshot of a drug deal between Ram, a young banker and an illicit drug seller. Shifa creates and uploads a video claiming that Ram is a drug addict and should be investigated. Shifa did not tell her viewers how she found the information to ensure safety of the person who sent her the screenshots. All of Ram's comments to defend himself on the video

were deleted. Upon investigation, it was revealed that all the allegations were true. Ram was fired from his job and jailed.

(d) Shifa, a prominent youtuber, receives a screenshot of a drug deal between Ram, a young banker and an illicit drug seller. Shifa creates and uploads a video claiming that Ram is a drug addict and should be investigated. Shifa did not tell her viewers how she found the information to ensure safety of the person who sent her the screenshots. Shifa replied to all of Ram's comments on the video. Upon investigation, it was revealed that all the allegations were false. Despite the results, Ram is let go from his job.

6. Which of the following countries would rate the highest in the "Voice and Accountability" dimension in the Worldwide Governance Indicators?

(a) Country A only allows the newspaper agencies to print and show positive news to improve the overall well-being of their citizens. The government believes that negative news exploits the negativity bias of people to focus on negative news more. This makes people paranoid and reduces well-being. In addition to the above rules, Country A also follows all the rules that Country B follows in option (b)

(b) Country B maintains a news/media blackout in a militarized zone. No one is allowed to release any information about the militarized zone to the general public. In the past, news reporters lighting up the troop's location has put the military in compromising situations. In addition to the above rules, Country B also follows all the rules that Country C follows in option (c).

(c) Country C has made a rule to not let any news agency release any personally identifiable information about its criminals and victims before the case is closed or the case is open for more than 5 months.

The country fines any news outlet that doesn't not follow this rule. Furthermore, all clubs, societies and groups are monitored and managed by the government. Any club/group which expresses anti-national sentiment are detained into internment camps for re-education. The general perception is that this reduces the chances of terrorist activity in the state.

(d) Country D deems incorrect information as dangerous and a threat to national security. Hence, all the news agencies are required by law to release all information including sources when presenting. The news agencies are fined heavily if their news doesn't have legitimate sources. Furthermore, the defamation, slander and libel laws are tightened with a focus on news agencies. People are allowed to provide their reviews of the information in form of letters and video reviews that are then filtered for "abusive language", Slander, libel, defamation and presented in the user reviews section, as a separate session on radio or under the videos.

**Passage (Q.7–Q.15):** A cognitive bias is a systematic error in thinking that impacts one's choices and judgments. There are many different types of cognitive biases.

Anchoring occurs when a person overly relies on, or anchors to, a specific piece of information. Once the expectation has been established, there is a bias towards the anchor. E.g. You notice shirts of INR 3000 on one rack, opposite to that rack, there is another set of shirts of INR 3000 for 30% off. Now, the reduced price would feel like a bargain. INR 3000 is the anchor or the benchmark price.

Confirmation Bias is selective thinking where information that confirms a preconception is: (1) automatically noticed (2) actively sought (3) overvalued and (4) accepted without reservation. On the other hand, information that contradicts the preconception is: (1) automatically ignored (2) not sought (3) undervalued and (4) rejected out of hand. Confirmation Bias occurs when someone has reached a conclusion and shapes the evidence either knowingly or unknowingly to make it fit. Confirmation Bias will also cause people to recall memory selectively or interpret events in a way that supports their preconception.

Negativity Bias is the tendency to give more weight to negative experiences or information than to positive ones. Negativity Bias usually occurs more when people are emotionally vulnerable or have low self-esteem. Reactance Bias is the tendency to do something different from what someone wants you to do in reaction to a perceived attempt to constrain your freedom of choice. Reactance Bias can occur when you feel pressured to accept a certain view and can lead to a strengthening of resolve for an alternative view, regardless of its relative merits.

Groupthink occurs when decisions are made due to the unified nature of decision-makers. It happens when the decision-makers strive for unanimity, and this overrides their motivation to consider alternative views. It's characterized by social-risk aversive behaviour. As a result, independent thinking is lost.

Impact Bias is the tendency to overestimate the length or the intensity of future feelings in reaction to bad occurrences. The converse of Impact Bias makes you overestimate the length or the intensity of future feelings in reaction to good occurrences.

7. Which of the following is an example of Anchoring Cognitive bias?

- (a) If your 10 a.m. flight is cancelled, the airline company will quickly promise you a seat on the 4 p.m. flight. Once they've set your expectation, they will try to book you on an earlier flight. When you get a call an hour later saying you're on the 2 p.m. flight, you feel looked after and happy with the airline.
- (b) If your 10 a.m. flight is cancelled, the airline company will quickly promise you a seat on the 4 p.m. flight. Once they've set your expectation, they will try to book you on an earlier flight. Although you have a flight at an earlier slot, you are upset that the flight was cancelled in the first place.
- (c) You have just finished your exam. After the exam, your tutor asks you to solve the questions during the tutoring sessions. You realize that you don't remember all the answers. In fact, you have forgotten most of the information from the chapters in the syllabus for the exam.
- (d) You believe that flights are dangerous. Although statistical evidence exists that flights are much safer than travelling by cars, you only focus on articles that discuss the safety hazards of flights.

8. Which of the following is an example of confirmation bias?

- (a) If your 10 a.m. flight is cancelled, the airline company will quickly promise you a seat on the 4 p.m. flight. Once they've set your expectation, they will try to book you on an earlier flight. When you get a call an hour later saying you're on the 2 p.m. flight, you feel looked after and happy with the airline.
- (b) When in a relationship, we usually tend to undermine things that we want to ignore, and overstate the things which we tend to see or form a conclusion. If you're having a negative attitude towards your partner, it might happen that you choose to ignore all the good things he/she does for you, and concentrate on the flaws he/she has.
- (c) When choosing the answers from a series of multiple-choice questions, you realize that a number of questions had the option (a) as the answer consecutively. You worry that you must have made a mistake, you actively try to avoid selection option (a) for the next few answers.
- (d) Dr. Barry J. Marshall was convinced that H. pylori bacteria causes stomach ulcers, but no one believed him. Since it was illegal to test his theory on humans, he drank the bacteria himself, developed ulcers within days, treated them with antibiotics, and went on to win a Nobel Prize.

9. "Ram had recently been through a divorce and he was depressed. His friend Sham was supporting him through the divorce. Both of them decided to meet up on a Sunday for lunch at a new fancy restaurant. Ram texted Sham on Friday morning to confirm the Sunday plan. However, Sham's phone was discharged and he was busy with meetings till late evening. This made Ram feel insecure and unwanted. Although Ram knew that Sham would sometimes not check his phone for hours, Ram concluded that Sham didn't want to meet him on Sunday.

Which of the following cognitive biases is observed in the above example?

- (a) Negativity Bias (b) Confirmation Bias
- (c) Anchoring (d) All of the above

10. "In the 90's, the British government passed a law banning the sale of beef on the bone because scientific research showed it carried the highest risk of being infected with mad cow disease. For lots of people, it was an unacceptable shackle on their freedom. They overtly broke the law by publicly eating T-bone steaks. This led to increase in illicit sales of beef on the bone so much that it surpassed the previous year's sales."

Which of the following cognitive biases is observed in the above example?

- (a) Reactance Bias (b) Negativity Bias
- (c) Confirmation Bias (d) Anchoring

11. Which of the following statements is false?

- (a) Anchoring requires a minimum of one subversion of expectations.
- (b) Negativity bias usually affects people with low self-esteem.
- (c) A cognitive bias is a thinking that is not consistent with reality i.e. an erroneous way of thinking.
- (d) Confirmation bias occurs when the person has no information for or against a topic.

12. Ram wins the first 2 rounds in a casino and proceeds to bet more in the next few rounds. Despite losing in the round 3 to 7, Ram continued to play. Ram won quite a lot of money in round 1 and 2 but lost it all in the consecutive rounds. What kind of cognitive bias is observed here?  
(a) Negativity Bias (b) Converse to impact bias.  
(c) Impact bias (d) None of the above.
13. Which of the following is an example of negativity bias?  
(a) You still vividly recall humiliating yourself in front of your friends, even though the event happened years ago. You find yourself cringing with embarrassment over it, even though your friends have probably forgotten about it entirely.  
(b) If your 10 a.m. flight is cancelled, the airline company will quickly promise you a seat on the 4 p.m. flight. Once they've set your expectation, they will try to book you on an earlier flight. When you get a call an hour later saying you're on the 2 p.m. flight, you feel looked after and happy with the airline.  
(c) In the 90's, the British government passed a law banning the sale of beef on the bone because scientific research showed it carried the highest risk of being infected with mad cow disease. For lots of people, it was an unacceptable shackle on their freedom. They overtly broke the law by publicly eating T-bone steaks. This led to increase in illicit sales of beef on the bone so much that it surpassed the previous year's sales.  
(d) Dr. Barry J. Marshall was convinced that H. pylori bacteria causes stomach ulcers, but no one believed him. He had tested his findings in hamsters and sheep with successful results. Since it was illegal to test his theory on humans, he drank the bacteria himself, developed ulcers within days, treated them with antibiotics, and went on to win a Nobel Prize.
14. Why does news articles of murder, theft, war, toxic politics dominate the headlines in comparison to more positive/cheerful news?  
(a) There are more negative events happening in the world.  
(b) We tend to skip positive news due to our confirmation bias that positive news is usually fake.  
(c) Negative news exploits multiple kinds of cognitive biases but mostly, negativity bias. We tend to fixate on negative news.  
(d) None of the above
15. Which of the following is an example of groupthink?  
(a) Members of a group carefully control their speech to avoid being accused of disagreeing with the social norms.  
(b) The employees at a cheese factory stage a protest over low wages after a week of debates on the best course of action. 75% of the workers participated in the protest.  
(c) All students in the schools wear the same colour uniform as prescribed by the school principal and School Board.  
(d) A group of friends decide to drop out of college because they didn't see the value in college education. Each had his/her own ulterior motives to drop out.

**Passage (Q.16- Q.19):** The sport of coursing(taming) is thought to have gained popularity on the Indian subcontinent in the medieval ages. There are numerous records of cheetahs that were trained to hunt blackbucks for princes and nobles. The cheetah's inability to breed in captivity, however, meant that they had to be continuously trapped from the wild to maintain numbers held by royalty and increase them as the sport grew popular.

Young cheetah cubs were targeted due to greater ease in domesticating them. Over the centuries, cheetah hunting and trapping became increasingly popular, putting the wild population under considerable pressure. By the 18th century, the cheetah population in India had begun showing signs of strain due to the constant and intensive trapping of the animal. A railway officer by the name Charles E. Clay is said to have bought a cheetah cub in 1896 from "jungle wallahs" in South Canara for ten rupees. According to Major Henry Shakespear, a hunter and late Commandant of the Nagpur Irregular Force in the 1840s, a trained cheetah cost about 150 to 250 rupees. When the British consolidated control over India and began recording cheetah occurrence, the animals were already very scarce. According to a

paper by Divyabhanusinh and Raza Kazmi, there were only 414 written references of individuals between 1772 and 1997 in comparison to over 3000 references between 1500 and 1772. Some experts also believe that the cheetah's docile nature worked against the animal. They believe that ease in taming the animal was comparable to having a dog in the household. The majestic cat never invoked fear like lions, tigers, or leopards.

Following the classification of the cheetah as vermin in India, the British began offering rewards for their eradication. Rewards were offered for the eradication of both adult cheetahs and their cubs from 1871 onwards. This led to a threefold increase in the hunting expeditions of cheetah's boosting income of 'forest guides' who would share a commission from the reward. An animal that had served under its human master for centuries was now being hunted like vermin.

Some disdain for cheetahs is hard to comprehend as there is only one record of a human fatality in the country as a result of a cheetah attack. O.B. Irvine, an agent of Governor in Visakhapatnam, is the only person who has ever died due to a cheetah attack. He was mauled in 1880 during a coursing hunt by a captive cheetah belonging to the Raja of Vizianagaram.

Between 1951 and 1952, the cheetah was considered extinct by the Indian government. There are, however, reports indicating that there were rare sightings of the cheetah well into the early 1970s. Two were reportedly sighted in 1967 and 1968. Another was also reportedly sighted in 1975. In Pakistan, the last remnants of the species in the country survived until the late 1990s. In 1997 a cheetah was reportedly shot in Pakistan. Another female Cheetah and her two cubs were also spotted in the same year.

16. What was the main cause of the extinction of Indian Cheetah in the 19th and 20th Century?

- (a) Hunting under the classification of cheetah as vermin.
- (b) Domestication of Cheetah.
- (c) Inability to reproduce in captivity.
- (d) Lack of habitat.

17. Which of the following statements is false?

- (a) It is easier to domesticate cheetahs for a young age. Once domesticated, cheetahs can hunt black bucks.
- (b) There aren't many reports of cheetahs killing humans.
- (c) The Cheetah population can be increased by allowing all breeding and birthing activities inside the enclosures. This will reduce the chances of attacks by humans and other animals.
- (d) Indian Cheetahs are considered extinct or highly endangered.

18. What can be speculated from the reports of Divyabhanusinh and Raza Kazmi?

- (a) We can speculate the cheetahs became more elusive in the later years as they adapted to the new threat from humans.
- (b) We can speculate that due to widespread domestication and selective breeding practices of cheetahs, the animal became docile.
- (c) We can speculate that cheetahs were largely ignored and were not noteworthy in the later years because they were not as fear provoking as lions or tigers.
- (d) We can speculate the Cheetah population significantly reduced after 1772. The remaining population was rarely seen in comparison to pre-1772.

19. What were the reasons for reduction in population and eventual extinction of the Indian Cheetah?

- (a) The increase in human population and reduction of forest area. Hunting for pleasure.
- (b) Cheetah's Shy nature and increase in domestication efforts of Cheetah coupled with loss of habitat.
- (c) As evident by Divyabhanusinh and Raza Kazmi's research, the classification of the cheetah as vermin in India and loss of habitat
- (d) Domestication attempts, inability to reproduce in captivity and eventual status as vermin led with reward for killing a cheetah and hunting.

**Passage (Q.20 - Q.24):** Child Labour has become a big problem in India. It is no doubt, a socio-economic problem. A national survey had shown that more than 16 million children between eight to fourteen are largely appointed in hotels and boarding houses, in tea-shops, restaurants, in commercial firms, in factories and fisheries.

There are multiple kinds of Child labourers. Let's look at a few: A Child Labour might work in factories, workshops, mines or as domestic labour. The ministry of Labour, Government of India has employed the term 'child labour' only in the context of children doing 'hazardous' work. By implication, children who are not doing 'hazardous' work are not considered to be child labourers and are said to be doing child work.

Bonded children are those who have been pledged by their parents to escape debt or gain money. They are the most difficult to assist as they are inaccessible. They usually spend their entire life in servitude till they get married and can in turn sell their children. Even with access to education, the work would be considered child work. Bonded labour is considered as forced labour.

Working children work around 12 -14 hours a day. This is the largest category of out of school children who work full time. It is also here that we find the largest percentage of girls working at the cost of education. Any work that can be done by the adult but instead is being done by a child is child work.

Children used for sexual exploitation: Many thousands of young girls and boys serve the sexual appetites of men from all social and economic backgrounds. The physical and psychosocial damage inflicted by commercial sexual exploitation makes it one of the most hazardous forms of child labour.

Migrant Workers: India faces a huge challenge with "distress seasonal migration ". Millions of families are being forced to leave their homes and villages for several months every year in search of livelihoods.

These migrations mean that families are forced to drop out of schools, something that closes up the only available opportunity to break the vicious cycle generation after generation.

Domestic Help: Apart from children who are employed for wages (either bonded or otherwise) as domestic help, there are a large number of children (especially girls) who are working in their own houses, engaged in what is not normally seen as "economic activity". These children are engaged in taking care of younger siblings, cooking, cleaning and other such household activities. If these children are not sent to work, they will eventually join one of the above categories.

20. Which of the following is considered child work?

- (a) Working as a domestic house help with provision for education
- (b) Assisting in family business at the cost of education
- (c) Bonded as a way of paying off land debt
- (d) All of the above.

21. Why is education important to break the child labour cycle with migrant child workers?

- (a) Migrant worker's children are bonded to work till they get married and give away their children.
- (b) Due to the extreme physical and mental health hazard, working will cause physiological and mental developmental difficulties which will make it difficult for the children to find a job when they grow up.
- (c) Without education, the children will be forced into manual labour. This cycle will repeat as the children become parents who can't afford education for their children or need a child to work.
- (d) None of the above statement adequately explain the child labour cycle.

22. Which of the following statements are false?

- (a) A child who works 10 hours a day as domestic help at night while attending school part time is not a child worker.
- (b) Based on the passage, all child actors will be classified as child workers.
- (c) Forcing or commanding children to work in any commercial way is considered child labour or child work even if adequate provision of sleep, school time are allocated.
- (d) The migrant worker's child labour cycle can only be broken by education.

23. Which category is mentally and developmentally most dangerous?

- (a) Children used for sexual exploitation
- (b) Domestic Help
- (c) Migrant Child worker
- (d) None of the above

24. Which of the following categories of child labour best describes Ruma's current identity in context of the passage?

"Ruma (11 years) shifted from rural Maharashtra to Mumbai because her family's house was destroyed by floods that year. After reaching Mumbai, Ruma's parents tried to make ends meet for the first month by working as daily wage workers. However, they couldn't provide for the family. Ruma was asked by her father to work in two houses as a house maid. She was paid 1000 rupees per month to sweep the floors of two houses every day. Ruma also assisted her mother who worked at a daily tiffin home delivery service industry"

- (a) Migrant child worker (b) Domestic Help  
(c) Industrial child worker (d) None of the above.

**Passage (Q.25 - Q.31):** How oft when men are at the point of death Have they been merry, which their keepers call A lightning before death! Oh, how may I Call this a lightning?—O my love, my wife!

Death, that hath sucked the honey of thy breath, Hath had no power yet upon thy beauty. Thou art not conquered. Beauty's ensign yet Is crimson in thy lips and in thy cheeks, And death's pale flag is not advanced there.— Tybalt, liest thou there in thy bloody sheet? O, what more favor can I do to thee,

Than with that hand that cut thy youth in twain To sunder his that was thine enemy? Forgive me, cousin.—Ah, dear Juliet, Why art thou yet so fair? Shall I believe That unsubstantial death is amorous, And that the lean abhorred monster keeps Thee here in dark to be his paramour? For fear of that, I still will stay with thee, And never from this palace of dim night Depart again. Here, here will I remain With worms that are thy chamber maids. Oh, here Will I set up my everlasting rest, And shake the yoke of inauspicious stars From this world-wearied flesh. Eyes, look your last. Arms, take your last embrace. And, lips, O you The doors of breath, seal with a righteous kiss A dateless bargain to engrossing death. Come, bitter conduct, come, unsavoury guide. Thou desperate pilot, now at once run on The dashing rocks thy seasick, weary bark. Here's to my love! (*drinks the poison*) O true apothecary, Thy drugs are quick. Thus with a kiss I die.

25. The above given lines are a part of the famous Shakespearean play "Romeo and Juliet". Which of the following dramatic device is this?

- (a) Dramatic Monologue (b) Soliloquy  
(c) Ellipsis (d) Foreshadow

26. "Thou desperate pilot, now at once run on/The dashing rocks thy seasick, weary bark." To whom is the author referring to a "pilot"?

- (a) Juliet (b) Death  
(c) Life (d) Poison

27. What does Romeo mean by this line -"Shall I believe/That unsubstantial death is amorous"?

- (a) Death has been defeated by Juliet, who's beautiful even as she lay dead  
(b) Death is trying to make Juliet his lover  
(c) Death is jealous of Juliet's beauty and thus has snatched away the life out of her  
(d) Even death is grieving as he sees the beauty of Juliet who lay unmoved

**Passage (Q.28–Q.31):** A long time ago, on a big tree in the lap of the mountain, lived a bird named Sindhuka. It was a rather special bird because its droppings turned into gold as soon as they hit the ground.

One day, a hunter came to the tree in search of prey and he saw Sindhuka's droppings hit the ground and turn into gold. The hunter was struck with wonder. He thought, "I have been hunting birds and small animals since I was a boy, but in all my 80 years, I have never seen such a miraculous creature. He decided that he had to catch the bird somehow. He climbed the tree and skilfully set a trap for the bird.

The bird, quite unaware of the danger it was in, stayed on the tree and sang merrily. But it was soon caught in the hunter's trap. The hunter immediately seized it and shoved it into a cage.

The hunter took the bird home joyfully. But as he had time to think over his good fortune later, he suddenly realised, "If the King comes to know of this wonder, he will certainly take away the bird from me and he might even punish me for keeping such a rare treasure all to myself. So it would be safer and more honourable if I were to go to the King and present the unique bird to him," The next day, the hunter took the bird to the King and presented it to him in court with great reverence. The King was delighted to receive such an unusual and rare gift. He told his courtiers to keep the bird safe and feed it with the best bird food available.

The King's Prime Minister though, was reluctant to accept the bird. He said "*O Rajah, how can you believe the word of a foolish hunter and accept this bird? Has anyone in our Kingdom ever seen a bird dropping gold? The hunter must be either crazy or telling lies. I think it is best that you release the bird from the cage.*" After a little thought, the King felt that his prime minister's words were correct. So he ordered the bird to be released. But as soon as the door of the cage was thrown open, the bird flew out, perched itself on a nearby doorway and defecated. To everyone's surprise, the dropping immediately turned into gold. The King mourned his loss.

28. Which of the following is possibly the most appropriate title for the story?

- (a) The Skilled Hunter
- (b) The King's Prime Minister
- (c) The King's Defeat
- (d) The Bird with the Gold Dropping

29. Which of the following is true according to the story?

- (a) Birds like Sindhuka were very common in the area near the mountain
- (b) Sindhuka remained caged for the rest of its life
- (c) Sindhuka was unaware of the trap laid by the hunter
- (d) The King, when told to not accept the bird, did not listen to his Prime Minister

30. Why was the King's Prime Minister reluctant to accept the bird?

- (a) He believed that the bird would die if caged
- (b) He know about the hunter's habit of lying
- (c) He believed that the bird would bring bad luck to the King
- (d) None of these

31. How did the hunter find Sindhuka?

- (a) He had read stories about the bird and had set traps at various locations in the city
- (b) He followed the bird's droppings
- (c) He was on the lookout for a prey when he chanced upon it
- (d) People from the city had informed him about the bird's whereabouts



**SECTION B: LEGAL REASONING**

**Passage (Q.32-Q.35):** The Uttar Pradesh government has cleared the *Uttar Pradesh Prevention of Cow Slaughter (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020*, which imposes stringent penalties for the offence of cow slaughter.

The penalties under the Ordinance include imprisonment ranging from one year to ten years and fines ranging from Rs. 1 lakh and 5 lakh.

Under the existing legislation - the *Uttar Pradesh Prevention Of Cow Slaughter Act, 1955* - the maximum penalty is seven years' imprisonment.

Additional Chief Secretary (Home) of the Uttar Pradesh government Awanish Awasthi was quoted as saying that the Ordinance contains a provision that allows authorities to paste pictures of the accused in public places if they go on the run.

As per the Ordinance, the accused will also have to bear expenditure related to the maintenance of the seized cattle for a year or till the animals are released, whichever earlier. Penalties for injury to cattle and inhumane transportation are also envisioned.

Persons convicted for offences under the Ordinance for a second time will be punished for a "double penalty".

Back in 2017, the Central government had notified rules pertaining to cattle slaughter, termed the *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules*. These Rules became the subject of challenge in various High Courts, and had eventually reached the Supreme Court.

In July 2017, the Centre told the Supreme Court that it will consider the representations received from various stakeholders and make necessary amendments to the Rules.

32. Hamid Miyan is into meat exporting business in Delhi. He bought cows from a market in Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh and was transporting it to his slaughter house in Delhi so that his servant could utilize the cow for the export business. He was caught before he could cross the border of UP and was penalized under Uttar Pradesh Prevention of Cow Slaughter (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020. Decide.

(a) Penalization of Hamid Miyan is against the stated law as he did not slaughter the cow within the state of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Penalization of Hamid Miyan is against the stated law as he himself was not involved in the slaughtering of the cow.

(c) Penalization of Hamid Miyan is as per the stated law because he bought the cattle for the purpose of slaughtering.

(d) Penalization of Hamid Miyan is as per the stated law as there is no restriction in slaughter cows in territory of Delhi.

33. Assuming the above mentioned facts, Will the answer remain the same, if Hamid Miyan had his slaughtering business in Kanpur and was about to slaughter the cow that he transported from Gorakhpur?

(a) Yes

(b) No

(c) Can't say

(d) None of the above

34. Hardeep is into transport business and was arrested by police for transporting drums containing animal flesh to the Lucknow airport for supply in other cities of the state. According to the information provided in the passage, what provision of the Uttar Pradesh Prevention of Cow Slaughter (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 did UP police acted under?

(a) UP police did not act as per the provisions of Uttar Pradesh Prevention of Cow Slaughter (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020.

(b) UP Police acted as per the provisions of Uttar Pradesh Prevention of Cow Slaughter (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020.

(c) UP Police acted as per the provisions of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules.

(d) None of the above.

35. Manav was arrested by police and was later sent to judicial remand. He is been accused of running a chain of shops across the state selling different kinds of meat. In his defence, Manav argued that his business doesn't involve slaughtering and selling of cows. If his argument is true, what will be the outcome of his case?

- (a) Manav will not be held liable if he is able to prove his argument in court of law.
- (b) Manav will not be held liable as his business is outside the scope of ordinance passed by UP government.
- (c) Manav will be held liable as there is no proof that he is not involved in cow slaughter.
- (d) Manav's liability will be decided as per the discretion of the court.

**Passage (Q.36-Q.41):** The difference between a valid offer and a mere invitation to treat, especially in the world of advertisements but also beyond, can be difficult to establish.

An offer need not be made to an ascertained person, but no contract can arise until it has been accepted by an ascertained. A leading authority is *Carlill v Carbolic Smoke Ball Co*. A company offered by advertisement to pay £100 to anyone 'who contracts the increasing epidemic influenza, colds or any disease caused by taking cold, after having used the ball according to printed directions'. It was added that '£1,000 is deposited 'with the Alliance Bank showing our sincerity in the matter'. The plaintiff used the smoke balls according to the directions but she nevertheless subsequently suffered from influenza. She was held entitled to recover the promised reward. Contended by the defendants that there was no intention to enter into legal relations is it was simply a puffing advertisement; that the offer was not made to anyone " particular and that the plaintiff had not communicated her intention to accept. The advertisement says that £1,000 is at the bank for the purpose. Therefore, it cannot be said that the statement that would not be paid and was intended to be a mere puff is incorrect. Where a general offer is of continuing nature, as it was in the Smoke Ball case, it will be open for acceptance by any number of persons until it is retracted or carries a closing date. But where an offer requires some information about a missing thing, it is closed as soon as the first information comes in.

The Carlill case played a large role in developing the law of unilateral offers and laid the foundation for the modern practice of outlawing misleading advertising.

Generally, an advertisement in a newspaper, on a hoarding or a television commercial is only an invitation to treat. Advertising an auction is not a promise to hold it. However, if the advertisement contains a clear expression of willingness to be bound, perhaps by including the reference to 'first come, first served' or 'while stocks last', then that can amount to an offer. Such 'promisor objectivity' amounts to common sense.

36. In the above case *Carlill v Carbolic Smoke Ball*, which among the following statement is correct with respect to the advertisement made by the Company in the newspaper-

- (a) The advertisement was an invitation to an offer.
- (b) The advertisement was an offer to the general public.
- (c) The advertisement was an offer to an ascertained person.
- (d) The advertisement was not an offer because the Company had no intention to fulfil it.

37. Aditi wanted to sell her house in Gujarat at an auction and advertised for the same in the newspaper. Mr.

Aggrawal lives in Mumbai and when he read about the auction, he immediately booked his tickets for Gujarat, without contacting her. Later, she cancelled the auction citing some personal reason. Mr. Aggrawal sued her for breach of contract by not performing her obligation. According to him, the advertisement for auction was an offer and when he accepted it by booking his tickets. Now by cancelling the auction she is breaching the contract. Which among the following is correct-

- (a) The advertisement for auction was an offer and by cancelling it Aditi has conducted a breach.
- (b) The advertisement was an invitation to an offer.
- (c) The advertisement is an offer; however, Mr Aggrawal did not communicate his acceptance to Aditi. Thus, no obligation.
- (d) The advertisement is not an invitation to an offer because Aditi clearly expressed her willingness to be bound by it.

38. In the above factual matrix, everything remains the same, except this time Aditi gives an advertisement to the house. The Sale will be made on a first come first serve basis, whoever contacts her first will get the house. This time also Mr Aggarwal without contacting her books the ticket. Later, Aditi gives an advertisement cancelling the sale of the house; she wasn't worried as no one has contacted her yet. Mr

Aggrawal sued her for breach of contract by not performing her obligation. Which among the following is correct-

(a) The advertisement for auction was an offer and by cancelling it Aditi has conducted a breach.

(b) The advertisement was an invitation to an offer.

(c) The advertisement is an offer; however, Mr Aggrawal did not communicate his acceptance to Aditi. Thus, no obligation.

(d) The advertisement is not an invitation to an offer because Aditi clearly expressed her willingness to be bound by it. Thus, has an obligation.

39. A Company named *Anjali* made medicine for treating Corona and its consumption made the person immune against Corona. The Cost of one medicine was Rs. 1000 and it required constant dose of 1 medicine per day for 2 weeks. The condition was that you should not go out for one month after completion of 2 weeks. This was done to avoid any contact with the virus during the treatment. The advertisement guaranteed 100% success and if someone was infected by Corona even after taking the medicine, he/she will be refunded the money back. An amount of Rs. 1, 00,000 was deposited for the same in SBI Bank.

Rhea purchases the medicine and took the dosage for 2 weeks taking all the precautions. After 2 weeks, she goes to the market taking all the necessary precaution, however, she was infected with the virus. Now, she claims her money back. Which among the following is correct?

(a) The advertisement was an invitation to an offer and it was mere puffery.

(b) The advertisement was an offer made to the general public and thus the company is liable to refund the money.

(c) The offer was made only to Rhea and she took necessary precautions while going out. Therefore, she must be refunded back her money.

(d) The advertisement was an offer and Rhea while making the purchasing accepted it. However, the money will not be refunded.

40. Which among the following is a valid offer-

(a) TV Commercial about a product.

(b) The display of shoes in a shop.

(c) A telling B that he wants to sell his house.

(d) None of the above.

41. Manas advertises in a newspaper for his missing dog and declares a price of Rs 10,000 to the finder. He also declares a price of Rs. 2000 to anyone who provides relevant information for finding the dog. Dewesh finds the dog and contacts Manas telling his whereabouts. At the same time, Snehil spots the dog with Dewesh and calls Manas giving information about it. Now both of them are claiming the amount.

Which among the following is correct-

(a) Only Snehil will get the money prize.

(b) Only Dewesh will get the money prize.

(c) Both will get the money prize.

(d) No one will get the money price as it was an invitation to an offer.

**Passage (Q.42-Q.47):** Coercion is defined as “committing or threatening to commit, any act forbidden by the Indian Penal code, or the unlawful detaining, or threatening to detain, any property, to the prejudice of any person whatever, with the intention of causing any person to enter into an agreement”. S.15 of the Indian Contracts Act deals with the definition of coercion, which has two aspects. First, an act which is forbidden by the Indian Penal Code and second an unlawful detaining or threatening to detain a property. The 'But for test' applies to coercion, that is, coercion was the main reason to enter into the contract and the aggrieved party would have not entered unless was coerced to. There is no coercion when an act is a compulsion of law and is said to be freely made. Coercion is said to be when a person commits A contract affected by duress is voidable and not void. Earlier, duress was limited to “fear of loss of life, of loss of a member, of mayhem, of imprisonment “or threatens to commit an act forbidden by IPC. Detaining or threatening to detain a property also amounts to coercion.

Duress can be defined as “actual or threatened violence or imprisonment of the contracting party or his wife, parent or child, by the other party or by anyone acting with his knowledge and for his advantage”.

Under the doctrine of coercion, coercion may be from a third party other than the contracting party. Duress can be committed only by contracting parties.

S.16 of ICA defines undue influence, which is essentially the dominance of one party over the other due to the nature of their relation. Economic duress comes under undue influence, and can be defined as a threat to serious financial consequence and results in aggrieved parties entering into the contract.

42. In Andhra Pradesh, the cane growers can only sell their produce to the government. The cane growers were prohibited from selling their produce to traders in their area, if they had to pay sales tax under the Andhra Pradesh Sugar (Regulation of supply and Purchase) Act, 1961. Which among the following is correct-

- (a) The contract of selling the produce lacks the free will of the cane growers.
- (b) The contract amounts to coercion and thus, is void.
- (c) The contract is not hit by coercion and is valid.
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

43. A Hindu man threatened his wife and son of suicide and demanded the execution of release of property in his brother's favour. They did the same. Which of the following is correct-

- (a) The contract was entered with free will to save the man and thus is valid.
- (b) The contract was hit by coercion and thus, is void.
- (c) Threatening to commit is not an offence under the IPC and thus, no duress.
- (d) None of the above.

44. A minor had two mortgaged deeds and agreed to comprise a decree. Later, he pleaded that the compromise was hit by coercion as he was threatened with prosecution for fallaciously misrepresenting his age in the contract of mortgage. Which among the following is correct-

- (a) The compromise was coercion as it lacked free will.
- (b) The compromise is void due to coercion by threatening to sue him
- (c) The compromise is not hit by coercion and valid.
- (d) Both (a) and (b).

45. G had to deliver cigarettes to C, but unfortunately, he delivered it to the wrong address and later G demanded money for the same. C refused to pay, but on being threatened by G to stop all credit facilities, C pays him. Later, C wanted the contract to be declared void due to economic coercion. Which among the following is correct-

- (a) The contract is indeed hit by economic duress and thus, void.
- (b) The contract is hit by coercion and thus void.
- (c) The contract is valid and not hit by economic duress.
- (d) Economic duress is not an offence in India; thus, the contract is void.

46. Which among the following statement is in favouring of this statement- "The scope of Coercion is broader than Duress"

- (a) Duress includes threats of bodily injury and economic duress.
- (b) Coercion includes acts forbidden in IPC and detention to property.
- (c) Under the doctrine of coercion, coercion may be from a third party other than the contracting party.
- (d) All of the above.

47. Which following will make the contract void both under coercion and duress -

- (a) A puts a gun at B and makes him sign a contract.
- (b) A puts a gun B, and asks C to sign a contract with B.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Neither (a) and (b).

**Passage (Q.48-Q.52):** Domestic violence as an indoor crime is seldom reported. Data available in the public domain would highlight the prominence of this crime irrespective of the socio-economic strata.

The efficacy of policies in place to deal with this offence will have to be monitored, especially since the aggressor or the perpetrator is potentially residing with the alleged victim during the Coronavirus lockdown. The lockdown has highlighted the inadequacies in the Anti-Domestic Violence Law. It is pertinent that law makers incorporate modern, feminist values into the law to stop the vicious cycle of abuse during epidemic.

The key question, therefore, is whether we can adopt punitivism or penal sanctions on perpetrators of domestic violence during lockdown? A detailed study by Ms. Radha Iyengar at Harvard University revealed that police action (punitive action) in cases of domestic violence actually increased partner homicides.

Likewise, my analysis of the underlying causal mechanisms during lockdown depicts counterproductive results. First, if the law enforcement agencies caution the aggressor (remotely or otherwise) or use minor or symbolic force on the aggressor, the aggressor in turn may yet again turn violent on the complainant as soon as they leave. If we are to analyse the vicious cycle of domestic violence, once 'tension is high' any trigger can set off 'abuse'. It is noteworthy that tensions are generally high due to on-going socio-economic circumstances and even a minor 'trigger' can set off an abuse. Furthermore, unlike other western nations, we do not know if we have the potential logistics to move victims to safe homes or order the aggressor to move out of their homes, especially without any preliminary inquiry. Let's not forget that children too are an integral part of a domestic household.

One of the potential solutions is for the government to generally reassure its citizens about the on-going socio-economic turmoil through policy frameworks that promote mental health, and through monetary reparation (even temporary). Multidisciplinary research through experts would also reveal that mass media must act responsibly by balancing the nature and gravity of content they choose to highlight. Most importantly, counselling is the need of the hour. The demand for counselling may supersede the availability, but it appears to be the most viable solution during the lockdown.

Professional counsellors, lawyers, psychiatrists, psychotherapists, psychologists etc. can be resorted for help. This could be achieved through phone, Whatsapp, video-conferencing or even through mass media. And police should be the last resort, as such intervention could be counterproductive, especially since our policy makers and judiciary are making an endeavour to decongest over-crowded prisons.

48. Which of the followings can be understood as a perfect antithesis to the solutions suggested by the author of the passage?

- (a) Mostly, the victims of domestic violence are violated by their aggressive spouse who does not inherit an expansive mind set to resort to therapy.
- (b) the process of devising a policy framework from the government's end is lengthy process which generally end up with involvement of political agendas by the parties etc.
- (c) the judiciary cannot be seen as a platform where justice in the matters of domestic violence can be sought as the majority of the victims in the cases of domestic violence are women, wherein most of the judges sitting in the Supreme court are men. Hence, a separate commission or tribunal is made to handle the matters of domestic violence which are more victim-friendly.
- (d) Both a & c

49. Which of the followings strengthens the conclusion of the study carried out by Ms. Radha Iyengar at Harvard University?
- Availability of female police officers has made it easier for the victims of domestic violence to access the police stations to lodge their complaint of domestic violence.
  - The process involved for the registration of the complaint includes highly derogatory methodologies which puts the victim in the worse situation.
  - Generally the police do not take the plight of the victim seriously which results in no serious action. This allows the perpetrator to abuse the victim with a greater intensity, sometimes resulting in death.
  - both a & c
50. Suzane is a victim of domestic violence residing in the United States of America. She resorts to the police station for availing the remedy. Right after the complaint is lodged, the authorities make sure that her husband, the aggressor, has been moved out from the same household in which Suzane resides. Even after the husband is removed, he gives death threats to Suzane for separating him from his children. Now, which of the followings would not be the same affair under the Indian scenario?
- Suzane, receiving death threats for approaching the police station which might end up in homicide.
  - Authorities facilitating the separation of Suzane's husband right after the complaint is lodged.
  - Victim getting the custody of the children during the separation period.
  - All of the above.
51. If the government decides to amend the Anti Domestic violence Act, which of the following provisions will most likely be appreciated by the author?
- An amendment to constitute a framework which enables the police authorities to arrest the aggressor before conducting preliminary enquiry.
  - An amendment to constitute a cell, run and managed by the female workforce to ensure counselling of the victim of the domestic violence, right after the complaint is lodged.
  - An amendment to implement capital punishment as the highest form of penal sanction in the cases where the aggressor is found guilty of inflicting domestic violence.
  - All of the above.
52. Reema, a working woman is a victim of domestic violence inflicted by her husband. Rajesh, her husband earns comparatively less than what Reema earns per month. This became one of the reasons for Rajesh's mounted aggression. As a result of the same, Reema lodged a complaint in the local police station to seek remedy. Which of the following constitutes as a circumstance, highlighted by the author in the passage which triggered the tension in this case?
- Rajesh's insecurity with respect to earning scale of Reema posed as a socio economic factor which triggered the abuse.
  - Reema, reaching out to police authorities proved to be counterproductive resulting in triggered form of abuse from the aggressor.
  - Lack of proper counselling of Rajesh in this case is the sole reason of mounted tension in this case.
  - None of the above

**Passage (Q.53-Q.57):** The National Green Tribunal ordered LG Polymers to deposit Rs. 50 Crores with the District Magistrate, Vishakhapatnam, in connection to a major leak of Styrene gas from its polymer plant situated in RR Venkatapuram village. However, the NGT observed in the order that the situation attracted the principle of "strict liability".

*"Leakage of hazardous gas at such a scale adversely affecting public health and environment, clearly attracts the principle of 'Strict Liability' against the enterprise engaged in hazardous or inherently dangerous industry",* the Tribunal observed.

The principle of "strict liability", evolved in the year 1868 in the case of **Rylands v. Fletcher, [1868] UKHL 1**, has become obsolete now with the evolution of "absolute liability" principle.

As per this principle, any person who indulges in "non-natural" use of land and who keeps "hazardous substances" on his premises will be held "strictly liable" if such substances "escapes" the premises and causes any "damage".

The quoted words form the essentials for constituting strict liability of an industry. However, this principle allows for exception from liability if such damage has been caused by:

- I. *The Plaintiff's own fault;*
- II. *An Act of God;*
- III. *Act of a Third Party; or*
- IV. *If the hazardous activity was being carried out with the consent of the Plaintiff (violenti non fit injuria).*

In principle, the concept of strict liability contemplates the accountability of a person/ industry carrying out hazardous activity in cases where some sort of "negligence" is attributable to them.

Under this principle, "*an enterprise, which is engaged in hazardous or inherently dangerous industry which poses a potential threat to the health and safety of the persons working in the factory and residing in the surrounding areas owes an Absolute and non-delegatable duty to the community to ensure that no harm results to anyone on account of hazardous or inherently dangerous activity which it has undertaken.*"

The principle of absolute liability offers no exception to the industries involved in hazardous activities and they are absolutely liable for the damage so caused, despite observance of due diligence.

53. Sarvasamman Water Works was engaged in the work of supplying water for industrial and commercial functioning industries. They have been working in this field for the past 25 years and have a reputation and goodwill in the market. However, in the month of June 2020 due to an unforeseeable incident, their water supply lines burst in Unnao, Uttar Pradesh. Decide.

(a) Sarvasamman Water Works will be strictly liable for damages as it was their fault that the escape took place resulting in damages.

(b) Sarvasamman Water Works will be absolutely liable for damages irrespective of any fault of their own.

(c) Sarvasamman Water Works will not be liable as the use of land was not unnatural, which is essential to give rise to liability.

(d) Sarvasamman Water Works will not be liable as the accident was beyond their control and unforeseeable.

54. Sarvasamman Water Works was engaged in the work of supplying water for industrial and commercial functioning industries. They have been working in this field for the past 25 years and have a reputation and goodwill in the market. However, in the month of June 2020 a factory in Unnao, Uttar Pradesh made some logistical changes in their premises and hindered the water supply pipe. Due to the hindrance their water supply lines burst causing damages. The counsel for the factory is arguing that the escape has given rise to strict liability of Sarvasamman Water Works. Decide

(a) Yes, strict liability does arise as it was potentially dangerous and water had escaped causing harm.

(b) Yes, strict liability arises as the principle of strict liability offers no exception.

(c) No, strict liability does not arise as it was for the fault of the factory and not Sarvasamman that the accident occurred.

(d) No, strict liability does not arise as the water pipes are bound to burst at one point or another.

55. Riddhi Siddhi Pvt. Ltd was engaged in the manufacturing of salt from sea-water by way of construction of a dam on a large portion of the land. However, in Prayag Raj, Uttar Pradesh, the dam was constructed hurriedly as local elections were approaching. Therefore, due to negligent construction of the dam, water overflowed from it and spread all around and damaged the Rupali's factory due to water entering into it. Rajul, Rupali's lawyer filed a suit against Riddhi Siddhi Pvt. Ltd praying to hold that the rule of strict liability apply in this case. Decide.

(a) Yes, strict liability will arise as it is a non-natural use of land which has caused damage.

(b) Yes, strict liability will arise as it was due to the negligence of Riddhi Siddhi Pvt. Ltd that the damage occurred.

(c) No, strict liability will not arise as the flow of water can never be predicted and thus was beyond the control of Riddhi Siddhi Pvt. Ltd.

(d) Both (a) and (b)

56. Riddhi Siddhi Pvt. Ltd, was engaged in the manufacturing of salt from sea-water by way of construction of a dam on a large portion of the land. However, in Prayag Raj, Uttar Pradesh, the dam was constructed hurriedly as local elections were approaching. However, only after months of construction of the dam, the region saw heavy rainfall, the heaviest in human memory. Due to the rainfall, the dam broke and thus caused damages to the neighbouring area. Rupali had a factory in the neighbouring premises, where hefty damages occurred due to overflowing of the dam. Rajul, Rupali's lawyer filed a suit against Riddhi Siddhi Pvt. Ltd praying to hold that the rule of strict liability apply in this case. Decide.

- (a) Yes, strict liability will arise as it is a non-natural use of land which has caused damage.  
 (b) Yes, strict liability will arise as it was due to the negligence of Riddhi Siddhi Pvt. Ltd that the damage occurred.  
 (c) No, strict liability will not arise as such heavy rains could not have been predicted and thus was beyond the control of Riddhi Siddhi Pvt. Ltd.  
 (d) Both (a) and (b)

57. Gyandeep, rented a shop in the Tanay's premises for the retail business of garments. At the time of finalizing the rent agreement, Gyandeep was clearly made aware that Tanay had a theatre and rehearsal room attached to the same premises. The said theatre had a water storage mechanism to douse fire in case of an emergency. Unfortunately, the water container burst due to excessive frost and the water leaked into Gyandeep's thereby damaging his garments. Gyandeep sued Tanay for payment of damages suffered by him. Decide.

- (a) Tanay will not be liable as Gyandeep had impliedly consented to the presence of the dangers of a water storage tank situated right next to his shop by taking the defendant's premises on rent.  
 (b) Tanay will be liable as having a storage tank of water and consenting to its presence, doesn't foresee that it can burst and cause damages.  
 (c) Tanay will not be liable as water storage tank burst due to their own carelessness and would not have busted otherwise.  
 (d) Both (a) and (c)

**Passage (Q.58-Q.62):** To err is human. Even a well-qualified, experienced professional is prone to commit occasional mistakes or errors of judgment. Do all cases of professional negligence amount to professional misconduct? Such a harsh standard will have a freezing effect on abilities of professionals, making them insecure and fearful. At the same time, too lax a rule will lead to dip in standards and accountability, affecting the rights of clients. Therefore, the Courts have adopted a balanced approach in this regard.

To determine whether a professional has been negligent or not, she has to be judged like an ordinary competent person exercising ordinary skill in that profession. It is not necessary for every professional to possess the highest level of expertise in that branch which she practices

A professional may be held liable for negligence on one of the two findings:

- either she was not possessed of the requisite skill which she professed to have possessed, or,
- she did not exercise, with reasonable competence in the given case, the skill which she did possess
- Error of judgment cannot be completely eliminated in all human affairs.
- Mere negligence will not by itself mean that the advocate has committed 'professional misconduct'.
- For negligence to become 'misconduct' it must be involve moral turpitude or delinquency.

There is a world of difference between the giving of improper legal advice and the giving of wrong legal advice. Mere negligence unaccompanied by any moral delinquency on the part of a legal practitioner in the exercise of his profession does not amount to professional misconduct.

The Court agreed with the factual findings of the Disciplinary Committee that the advocates had given improper legal advice. However, that by itself will not support the charge of misconduct, as there was no finding that they acted with moral turpitude, added the Court.



58. Mehangaai Bank hired Advocate Saurabh Singhal for the filing of suits on the behalf of the said bank. A total of 73 suits were to be filed in the court. As per the recent notification by the court, the suit filing with nominal court fees will not be prioritised. Advocate Singhal was aware of this notification and had made Mehangaai Bank aware about this. Therefore, Mehangaai Bank paid Advocate Singhal full court fee for expeditious listing of the matter, in addition to his retainer-ship charges. However, at the time of filing of the suits, Advocate Singhal forgot about the instructions from Mehangaai Bank and filed with nominal court fees. After few months later it came to the notice of Mehangaai Bank that the suits were filed with nominal court fees. Mehangaai Bank sued Advocate Singhal for professional misconduct. Decide.

(a) Advocate Singhal is not liable as court filing with nominal fees is not illegal.

(b) Advocate Singhal is liable as he acted in contradiction to the directions of his client.

(c) Advocate Singhal is not liable as he did not intend to fraud Mehangaai Bank but missed only due to negligence.

(d) Advocate Singhal is liable as due to his negligence, Mehangaai Bank could not list their matters in an expeditious manner.

59. Mehangaai Bank hired Advocate Saurabh Singhal for the filing of suits on the behalf of the said bank. A total of 73 suits were to be filed in the court. As per the recent notification by the court, the suit filing with nominal court fees will not be prioritised. Advocate Singhal was aware of this notification and had made Mehangaai Bank aware about this. Therefore, Mehangaai Bank paid Advocate Singhal full court fee for expeditious listing of the matter, in addition to his retainer-ship charges. However, at the time of filing of the suits, Advocate Singhal thought that Mehangaai Bank will not pay attention and filed with nominal court fees, in order to save some money. After few months later it came to the notice of Mehangaai Bank that the suits were filed with nominal court fees. Mehangaai Bank sued Advocate Singhal for professional misconduct. Decide.

(a) Advocate Singhal is not liable as court filing with nominal fees is not illegal.

(b) Advocate Singhal is liable as he acted in contradiction to the directions of his client.

(c) Advocate Singhal is liable as he intended to fraud Mehangaai Bank

(d) Advocate Singhal is liable as due to his negligence, Mehangaai Bank could not list their matters in an expeditious manner.

60. Advocate Gaurav Kumawat was hired by Sabka Kalyaan organisation for a suit of fraud against another organisation. It was decided in their meeting that he will file the suit on February 01, 2020. However, he did not file the suit even after a month of the due date. Between the said periods Sabka Kalyaan organisation sent him various notices to return the papers, terminating his contract. However, Advocate Kumawat did not respond. On March 21, 2020 a nation-wide lockdown was imposed in the country due to COVID-19 spread and the court suspended its usual functioning. Thereafter, Sabka Kalyaan could not file their suit and suffered heavy losses for the continuing fraud by the other organisation. Sabka Kalyaan wants to sue Advocate Kumawat for professional misconduct and is alleging that the advocate did this deliberately in connivance with the other side. Solicit legal advice.

(a) Yes, the advocate will be liable for professional misconduct as it is clear from the facts he did not file the suit deliberately.

(b) Yes, the advocate will be liable for professional misconduct as no other lawyer would have acted in such a manner.

(c) No, the advocate will not be liable for professional misconduct as it was not possible to do the filing at the time of lockdown.

(d) No, the advocate will not be liable as there is no proof that he did it deliberately.

61. Advocate Ashwini Jaiswal handed over a forged stay order to her clients, believing it to be authentic, while no stay order was passed by the court in the case. On being sued by her clients, Advocate Ashwini Jaiswal pleaded that the forged stay order was handed over to her by her clerk, and she genuinely believed it to be authentic. Decide.

(a) Advocate Jaiswal will be liable for professional misconduct as the forging of documents is an offence of grave nature.

(b) Advocate Jaiswal will be liable for professional misconduct as she owed a duty towards her client.

(c) Advocate Jaiswal will not be liable for professional misconduct as she genuinely believed that the stay order was authentic.

(d) Both (a) and (b)

62. Advocate Ashwini Jaiswal handed over a forged stay order to her clients, believing it to be authentic,

while no stay order was passed by the court in the case. On being sued by her clients, Advocate Ashwini Jaiswal pleaded that the forged stay order was handed over to her by her clerk, and she genuinely believed it to be authentic. Which of the following facts, if true would strengthen the case against Advocate Jaiswal?

I. The standard practice in the profession is to personally check the documents before handing over to the client.

II. Another leading lawyer in the field, Advocate Shruti Gupta, always double check the documents before forwarding it to their client.

(a) Only I

(b) Only II

(c) Both I and II

(d) Neither I nor II

**Passage (Q.63-Q.66): Section 420** of The Indian Penal Code talks about the offence which is committed

by the person who cheats another person and thereby induces the deceived to deliver any property. This provision provides punishment for the same. According to the IPC, Section 420 states that whoever cheats and thereby dishonestly induces the person deceived to deliver any property to any person, or to make, alter or destroy the whole or any part of a valuable security, or anything which is signed or sealed, and which is capable of being converted into a valuable security, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine. For the

offence to be caused, there are a few essential elements. There has to be cheating, dishonest inducement and that there has to be mens rea. Let us take the example of making of a false representation. In order to bring a case for the offence of cheating under IPC section 420, it is not merely satisfactory to prove that a false representation had been made, but it is further necessary to prove that the representation was false to the knowledge of the accused and was made in order to deceive the complainant. Only then 420 IPC can be invoked.

Section 24 defines that what is "acting dishonestly". When the doing of any act or not doing of any act causes wrongful gain of property to one person or a wrongful loss of property to a person, the said act is done dishonestly. The word property may basically be defined as all things which can be measured in terms of money. The said thing should be capable of being possessed by a person for the exclusive use or enjoyment as owner of that thing. Section 25 defines the term "Fraudulently". It says that a person is said to do a thing fraudulently if he does that thing with intent to defraud but not otherwise.

Mens rea is a legal phrase which used to define the mental state of a person while committing a crime and that should be intentional. It can refer to a general intent to break the law or a specific prearranged plan to commit a particular offense. A criminal prosecutor must show beyond any reasonable doubt to convict an accused person that the suspect actively and knowingly contributed in a crime that affected another person or their property.

63. Arun Govil is very well known as the lead actor of the epic Ramayan which was aired in the year 1987.

Upon seeing his amazing performance, Rohit Shetty wished to cast him in his latest remake of Golmaal. His arch enemy Raavan was infuriated upon seeing this and decided to do something about it. Raavan managed to induce Arun to shred his contract with Rohit Shetty. Decide

(a) Raavan is not liable for cheating for Arun is an adult and did the same out of his own free will.

(b) Raavan is liable for cheating for the contract was capable of being converted into valuable security.

(c) Raavan is not liable for the contract was not capable of being converted into valuable security.

(d) Arun should not have agreed to act in Rohit Shetty's film in the first place.

64. Please refer to the scenario abovementioned. The movie was not a regular action film and was instead part of an awareness campaign. The contract entered into between Arun and Rohit Shetty did not promise any cash reward to Arun and he had voluntarily agreed to give his services. Raavan induces Arun to shred the contract.

- (a) Raavan is liable for cheating for the signed contract is a valuable security.
- (b) Raavan is not liable for cheating for there was no dishonest intention.
- (c) Raavan is liable for cheating for the signed contract is not a valuable security.
- (d) Raavan is not liable for cheating for Arun is acting for free.

65. Please refer to the above facts Raavan was actually a well-wisher and was aware of how Govil's popularity would be adversely impacted of after doing the role of Ram; he would act in a cheap Rohit Shetty movie. Since Govil was not agreeing to any of his arguments, he had to by evil means, get Govil to shred his contract with Rohit Shetty. Decide.

- (a) Raavan is liable for the contract was capable of being converted into valuable security i.e. cash.
- (b) Raavan is not liable for cheating as there was no dishonest intention.
- (c) Raavan is liable for Rohit Shetty's movie would have brought Arun the national award.
- (d) Raavan is not liable for cheating as the document was merely a contract and not valuable security.

66. Arun purchased a lake from Jack. While the lake was in Jack's land, other people also had access to the lake and used to draw water from the same on a daily basis. It turned out later; that Jack had falsely misrepresented the fact that Arun would have exclusive access to the lake which was the primary reason for Arun buying the lake. Arun filed a case of cheating against Jack.

- (a) Jack is liable for cheating for he misrepresented the facts on of exclusive access to Arun.
- (b) Jack is not liable for cheating for the lake by virtue of an inclusive access was never a property in the first place.
- (c) Jack is liable for cheating for the lake is property and the fact that other people are allowed to draw water does not make the access inclusive.
- (d) Jack is not liable for cheating. Arun should have known and enquired about the lake.

**SECTION C: LOGICAL REASONING**

**Directions (Q.67-Q.94):** Read the information carefully and answer the questions based on it.

**Passage (Q.67-Q.72):** Terrorism is one of the problems faced by every country. Not only does it deplete the resources of a country but also leads to losses in life and property. There are various long and short term effects of terrorism which takes time to die down. However, at a time when nobody wants a terrorist attack, there is also an inadvertent benefit of it. In the weeks following one of the terrorist attacks in the capital New Delhi, criminal activities saw significant decline. One of the reasons for which can be the increased police resource which motivated increased police presence in such areas, thus marking an indirect effect of the attack.

67. Which of the following can be the most appropriate conclusion of the above passage?

- (a) That the crime rates reduce in the city after the terrorist attacks.
- (b) That the crime rates reduce due to the increased police resources.
- (c) The repercussion of the attacks are beneficial to the city.
- (d) The terrorist attacks lead to tremendous losses in life and property.

68. The statement, "However, some of these repercussions can be beneficial to the country" plays which of the following the passage?

- (a) The statement is the assumption leading to the conclusion that the crime rate has been reduced.
- (b) The statement is the premise for establishing the reduced crime rate in the aftermath of the attacks.
- (c) The statement is the premise for establishing the increased police resources.
- (d) None of the above.

69. Which of the following, if true, strengthen the assumption that the crime rate in the city reduced because of the increased presence of police resources?

- (a) The police presence before the attack was sufficient to deal with the crime.
- (b) To stop such attacks military power cannot be employed.
- (c) The government increased the budget of the police department to enhance the police resources.
- (d) The police of the city was capable enough to handle crime before such attacks.

70. Which of the following, if true, weakens the conclusion made by the author of the passage?

- (a) The Crime Record Bureau registered more crimes in the city after the attacks.
- (b) The Crime Record Bureau registered fewer crimes in the city after the attacks.
- (c) The crime in the city was already on decline before the attacks.
- (d) None of the above.

71. Which of the following is a similar example reflecting author's claim of crime reduction?

- (a) Alcohol not only affects liver but also damages kidneys
- (b) Parasite feed on a tree, provide food to it and itself gets nourished
- (c) Negligence towards a crack resulted in the collapse of the bridge, this incident forced government to at least maintain India's all bridges.
- (d) Akash's habit of rash driving finally resulted in a loss of his life and the person with whom he met an accident

72. Which of the following can be a valid inference?

- (a) The author supports terrorist attacks.
- (b) Terrorist attacks are a sure shot way to reduce crime in a city.
- (c) Some countries do not face the problem of terrorism.
- (d) None of the above.

**Passage (Q.73-Q78): Heath-experts:** Higher number of people these days are consuming candy chocolates. The candy manufacturing companies know the nature of caffeine, and to generate more and more revenue for the company, they mix some amount of caffeine in every chocolate candy to deliver the high of caffeine to the consumer.

**Candy manufacturer:** The unprocessed cocoa has the high amount of caffeine in it, the manufacturing process is such that it reduces the caffeine in chocolate that we make. We have taken all the measures to make our candy the best eatable in the market with the rich nutrients and energy to effect positive health of the people who consume our candy.

73. Which of the following, if true, weaken the argument made by the Health-experts?

- (a) Various studies have conclusively proved that the caffeine in candy is not addictive.
- (b) Various studies have conclusively proved that the caffeine in candy leads to addiction.
- (c) The unprocessed cocoa contains huge amount of caffeine.
- (d) Various types of caffeine are used in manufacturing candy.

74. Which of the following assumption is made by the Health-experts?

- (a) Caffeine is the least sought after addiction in the market.
- (b) Caffeine addiction is bad for the health of the people.
- (c) The caffeine intake in children leads to more demand of intoxicants in their adulthood.
- (d) All of the above.

75. Which of the following, if true, weakens the argument made by the Candy manufacturer?

- (a) The studies on the chocolate candy revealed that the people are less addictive to processed candy than the unprocessed cocoa.
- (b) Caffeine in the chocolate candy leads to prevention of diseases.
- (c) Caffeine in the chocolate candy leads to increase in diseases.
- (d) The studies on the chocolate candy revealed that the people are more addictive to processed candy than the unprocessed cocoa.

76. Which of the following can be most appropriately inferred from the argument of Health-experts?

- (a) People are unwillingly stuck to the candy chocolate because of its caffeine content.
- (b) People choose caffeine candies over non-caffeine candies.
- (c) People jeopardize their health seriously over these chocolate candy.
- (d) Candy manufacturing companies are earning too much.

77. Which of the dialogues can be compared with the dialogue above of health-experts and candy manufacturer?

(a) **Aniket** – Dentist provide anesthesia to patients while performing extraction, this covers their minor mistakes

**Dentist** – Anesthesia provides relief from the pain of extraction and helps us in easy removal without any disturbances. This also helps patient in fast recovery.

(b) **Journalist** – Government started mid-day meal scheme but failed due to insufficient cooking staff

**Government spokesperson** – Mid day meal scheme is for the BPL students for increasing their enrolment and increase the literacy level

(c) **Parents** – Tuition fees charged during the summer holidays is unnecessary and make parents vulnerable for paying fees for other curricular activities

**Teachers** – Extracurricular activities are a must and it is mandatory that every school management has at least some of them in the school.

(d) None of the above

78. The statement of the health expert “**Higher number of people these days are consuming candy chocolates**” plays which of the following roles in his argument?

- (a) It is the conclusion of his argument.
- (b) It is the secondary conclusion of his argument.
- (c) It is the hidden assumption of his argument.
- (d) It is the premise of his argument.

**Passage (Q.79-Q.84):** In a research funded by University of the Rockies, Denver, Colorado, research scholars questioned 300 adults who own pets and 300 adults who do not own pets on their interpersonal capacities. The questions asked to both, those who own pets and those who do not own pets, included tests for 'computational requirements' that is, tuning in to all the little signals necessary to operate as a couple. While members of each group displayed outstanding interpersonal capacities, in general, the adults who own pets were much more empathetic than those who do not own pets. This indicates that people who are especially empathetic are more likely to adopt a pet in spite of the personal sacrifice and the occasional inconvenience than people who are less empathetic.

79. Which of the following strengthens the argument in the passage?

(a) In a separate research conducted by University of Minnesota, it was found that pet owners exhibit exceptional empathy.

(b) In a separate research conducted by University of Michigan, it was found that pet owners exhibit exceptional apathy.

(c) In a separate research conducted by Harvard University, it was found that Cadillac owners are more ready to help others.

(d) In a separate research conducted by Arizona University, it was found that dog owners exhibit exceptional interpersonal skills.

80. Which of the following statements is the author's main idea in the passage?

(a) most of the people surveyed, whether they own pets or do not own pets, displayed outstanding interpersonal capacities.

(b) The adoption of a pet involves personal sacrifice and occasional inconvenience.

(c) People with high degrees of empathy are more likely to adopt pets than people with low degrees of empathy.

(d) Interpersonal capacities entail tuning in to all the little signals necessary to operate as a couple.

81. Based on the information provided in the passage, which of the following is most likely to be true?

(a) Ramesh has outstanding interpersonal capacities; therefore he is more likely to adopt a pet.

(b) Ramesh is more empathetic; therefore he is more likely to adopt a pet.

(c) Ramesh is less empathetic; therefore he is more likely to adopt a pet.

(d) Ramesh is ready to have a pet but he is not ready to make personal sacrifice or have any type of inconvenience.

82. The author's statement that "the adults who own pets were much more empathetic than those who do not own pets" –

(a) Forms the conclusion of the author's idea that people with high degrees of empathy are more likely to adopt pets than people with low degrees of empathy.

(b) Forms the premise of the author's idea that people with high degrees of empathy are more likely to adopt pets than people with low degrees of empathy.

(c) Forms the conclusion of the author's idea that adopting a pet involves personal sacrifice and occasional inconvenience.

(d) Forms the premise of the author's idea that adopting a pet involves personal sacrifice and occasional inconvenience.

83. Which of the following statement if true will actually weaken the main idea of the author in the passage?

(a) The adults who do not own pets were much more empathetic than those who own pets.

(b) The adults who own pets displayed outstanding interpersonal capacities.

(c) The adults who do not own pets displayed outstanding interpersonal capacities.

(d) None of the above.

84. On the basis of information provided above what kind of people make personal sacrifice and have occasional inconvenience?
- (a) More empathetic people.
  - (b) Less empathetic people.
  - (c) More empathetic people who have adopted a pet.
  - (d) All of the above.

**Passage (Q.85-Q.89):** So, just last week I had bought a very costly electronic device which was guaranteed by the shopkeeper to work for at least 2 years. I had bought this for a garage sale that was supposed to happen today. But now the electronic device has already broken. It had already started malfunctioning two days after the purchase. It's just another example of the poor quality products that we are seeing more and more these days. The thing was probably manufactured in West Floret.

One of my friends also had complained about the same thing. It's been a recurring incident now these days.

85. What is the purpose of the last paragraph of the passage?

- (a) It is used by the author to bolster his argument.
- (b) It is the conclusion of the argument.
- (c) It answers a question beforehand.
- (d) It aptly highlights the plight of the author.

86. Which one of the following states the unstated premise that underlies the author's reasoning in the passage?

- (a) If a manufacturer uses poor quality products to make an electronic device, the device is likely to break quickly.
- (b) If electronic device breaks quickly it was probably manufactured in West Floret.
- (c) If an electronic device for garage was manufactured in West floret, it should not be sold in this country.
- (d) None of the above.

87. Which of the following statement if true will actually weaken the conclusion of the author in the passage?

- (a) Many but not all electronic devices which were manufactured in West Floret are of poor quality.
- (b) All electronic devices which were manufactured in West Floret are of poor quality.
- (c) All electronic devices which were manufactured in West Floret are of good quality.
- (d) Many but not all electronic devices which were manufactured in West Floret are expensive.

88. The author's statement that "It's just another example of the poor quality products that we are seeing more and more these days"-

- (a) Forms premise of the above passage.
- (b) Forms conclusion of the above passage.
- (c) Forms assumption of the author to the above passage.
- (d) None of the above.

89. The patterns of reasoning in the above passage closely resembles the pattern of reasoning in all of the following except –

- (a) Atul bought hair dryer from the market, but it broke within a week, therefore he said that it must be made in China.
- (b) Rajesh's son bought sweets from market and gave it to his father, sweets were not of good quality, and Rajesh said that you must have bought it from Heeralal's shop.
- (c) Even after attending driving school Virat was not able to drive properly, Virat's mother told him that you must have attended Shiksha driving school.
- (d) Afsha bought a gadget for her kitchen and it broke within a week, and all the gadgets which break quickly must have been manufactured in China. Therefore, this gadget was probably manufactured in China.

**Directions (Q.90 and Q.91):** Read the following information for the following questions.

The letters A, D, F, C, H, J, and S not necessarily in that order stand for seven consecutive integers, 1 through 7. The relation between them is as follows:

- F is as much more than S as it is less than G.
- A is less than D and 4 less than G.
- H is one less than highest.
- J is three more than F.

90. What is the value of F?

- (a) 3
- (b) 4
- (c) 5
- (d) Cannot be determined

91. What is the value of S + G?

- (a) 7
- (b) 8
- (c) 9
- (d) Cannot be determined

**Directions (Q.92-Q.94):** These questions are based on the following information.

Seven persons – A, B, C, D, E, F and G – are from different cities among – X, Y and Z and each of them teaches a different subject viz, Maths, Physics, Biology, Social, Hindi, Telugu and Chemistry.

Only C and the person who teaches Physics are from city Y. A teaches Maths but is not from city Z. D and only one other person is from city X. E and F are from the same city but B and F are from different cities. The person who is from city Z does not teach either Chemistry or Biology. D does not teach Chemistry. Either E or F teaches Social and either F or D teaches Telugu.

92. Which combination represents G's city and the subject which he teaches?

- (a) X, Hindi
- (b) Y, Social
- (c) Z, Hindi
- (d) Cannot be determined

93. Which of the following is taught by D?

- (a) Physics
- (b) Biology
- (c) Chemistry
- (d) Telugu

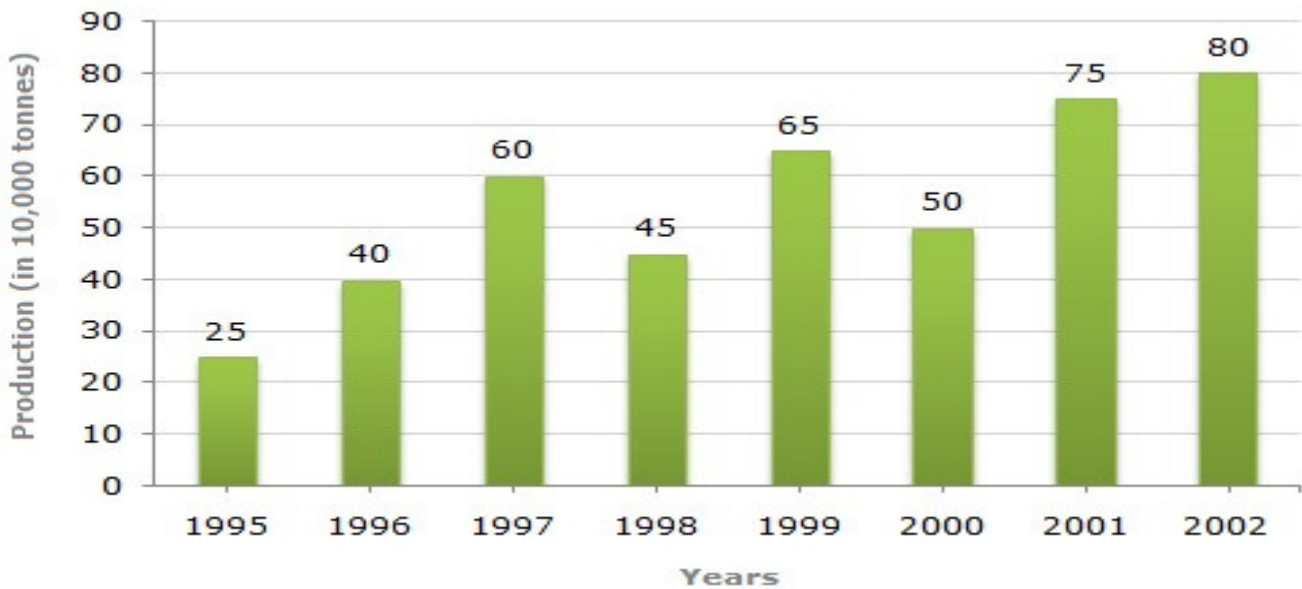
94. Which of the following combination of Person, City and Subject is true?

- (a) G-X-Hindi
- (b) D-Y-Biology
- (c) C-Y-Chemistry
- (d) None of these



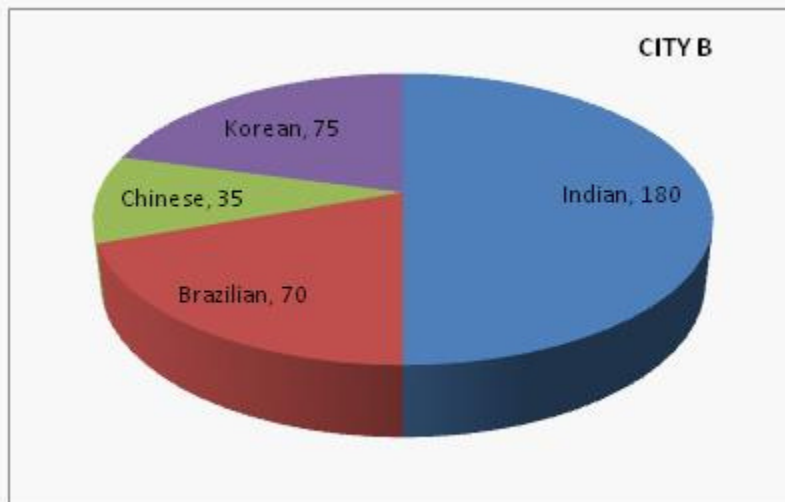
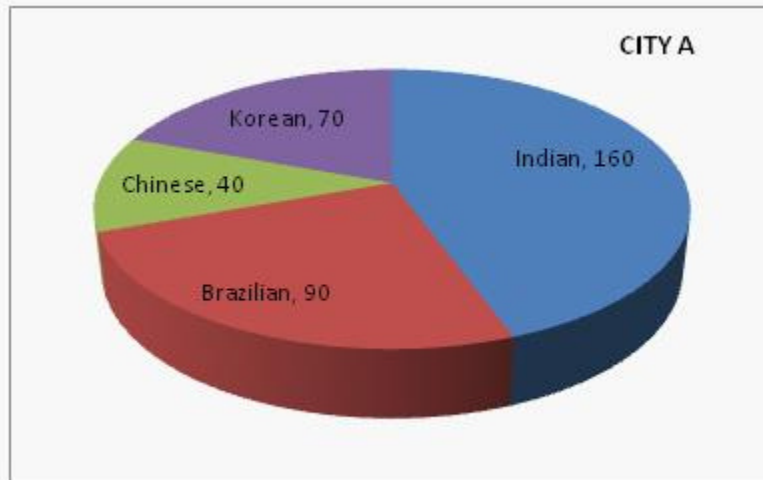
**SECTION D: QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES**

**Direction (Q.95-Q.99):** Study the bar chart and answer the question based on it.  
Production of Fertilizers by a Company (in 1000 tonnes) Over the Years



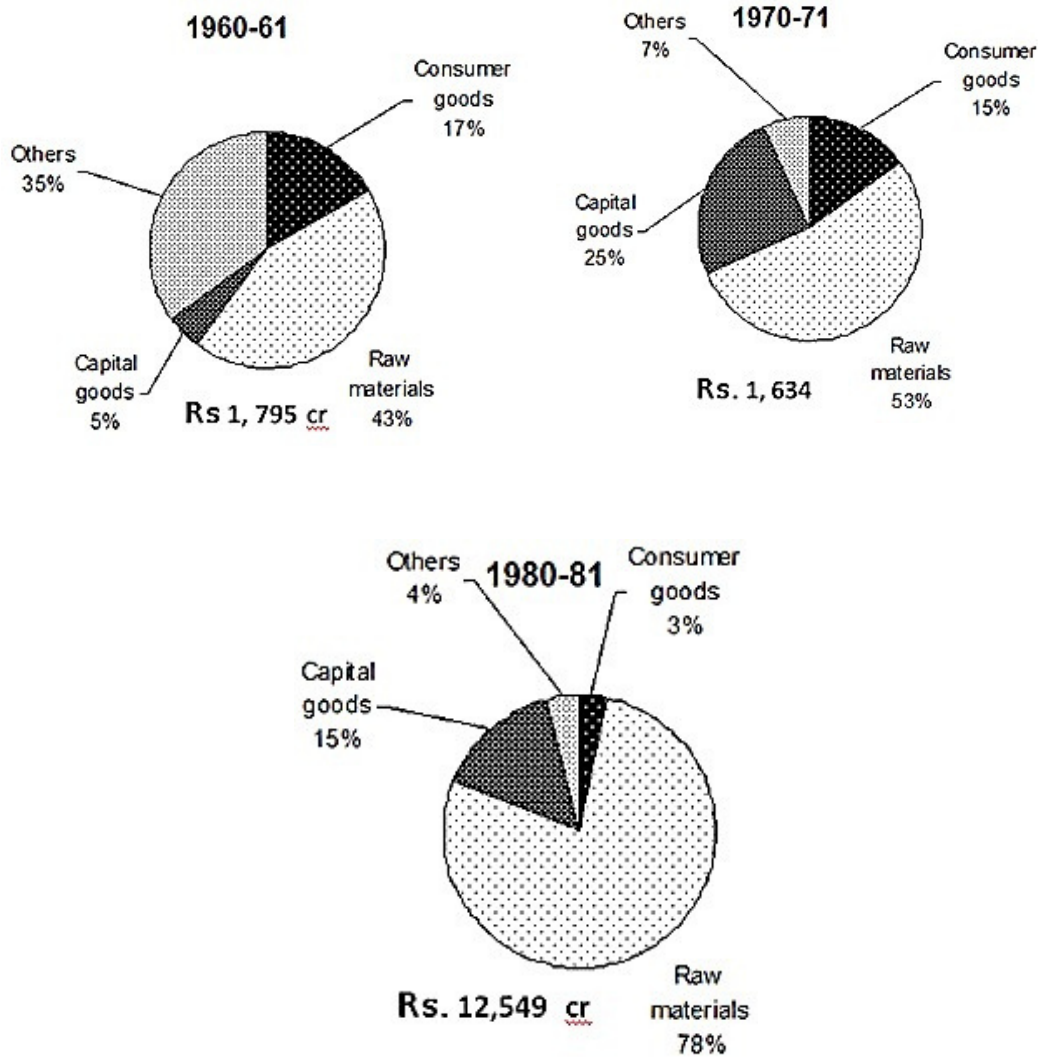
95. What was the percentage decline in the production of fertilizers from 1997 to 1998?  
 $\frac{1}{3}$  (a) 33% (b) 20% (c) 25% (d) 21%
96. The average production of 1996 and 1997 was exactly equal to the average production of which of the following pairs of years?  
 (a) 2000 and 2001 (b) 1999 and 2000 (c) 1998 and 2000 (d) 1995 and 2001
97. What was the percentage increase in production of fertilizers in 2002 compared to that in 1995?  
 (a) 320% (b) 300% (c) 220% (d) 200%
98. In which year was the percentage increase in production as compared to the previous year the maximum?  
 (a) 2002 (b) 2001 (c) 1997 (d) 1996
99. In how many of the given years was the production of fertilizers more than the average production of the given years?  
 (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

**Direction (Q.100-Q.104):** The following pie charts give the 'exact values' of people of different counties settled in City A and City B in the form of two pie charts.



100. Indians which were in the city A form what percent of the total residents in the same city?  
(a) More than 50% (b) 25% (c) Less than 50% (d) Unknown
101. Indians in city B are what percent of the total persons?  
(a) 40% (b) 50% (c) 12.5% (d) Data inadequate
102. Koreans of city A are what percent of the Koreans given in the city B?  
(a) 93 (b) 97 (c) 96 (d) 90
103. Total Brazilians of both the cities form what percent of the total Indians given in both the charts?  
(a) 22.22% (b) 28.57% (c) 47% (d) 41.61%
104. Koreans of city A form what percent of Chinese of city B?  
(a) 200% (b) 100% (c) 50% (d) 150%

Directions (Q.105-Q.109): Refer to the following graph about Imports of various commodity groups.



105. The import of Consumer Goods in 1960-61 cost how much Rs (in crore)?  
 (a) 245 (b) 108 (c) 395 (d) 305
106. What is the difference in the percentage of import of raw materials to the total from 1970-71 to 1980-81?  
 (a) 10 (b) 15 (c) 17 (d) None of these
107. By how many Rs (in crore) did the import of raw material increase from 1960-61 to 1970-71?  
 (a) 65 (b) 94 (c) 150 (d) 90
108. The value of import of capital goods during 1980-81 exceeded the value of the total imports in 1960-61 by how many crore?  
 (a) Rs 108 (b) Rs 100 (c) Rs 87 (d) Rs 90
109. From the 100000 tonnes of raw materials imported in 1970-71, nickel accounted for 200 tonnes. What was the price of Nickel in terms of Rs / ton?  
 (a) 850 (b) 8500 (c) 85000 (d) Cannot be determined

**Directions (Q.110 and Q.111):** The following line graph gives the ratio of the amounts of imports by a company to the amount of exports from that company over the period from 1995 to 2001.  
Ratio of Value of Imports to Exports by a Company Over the Years.



110. If the imports in 1998 was Rs. 250 crores and the total exports in the years 1998 and 1999 together was Rs. 500 crores, then the imports in 1999 was ?

- (a) Rs. 250 crores (b) Rs. 3000 crores (c) Rs. 357 crores (d) Rs. 420 crores

111. What was the percentage increase in imports from 1997 to 1998 ?

- (a) 72 (b) 56 (c) 28 (d) Data inadequate

**SECTION E: GENERAL KNOWLEDGE**

**Directions (Q.112–Q.150):** Read the information given below and answer the questions based on it.

**Passage (Q.112-Q.116):** On Tuesday, India abstained from voting on a resolution in the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) that makes a wide-ranging and damaging commentary on the human rights situation in Sri Lanka. This is the eighth resolution on Sri Lanka at the Human Rights Council since the end of the war against the LTTE in [1]. India's record of voting on these resolutions shows the ups and downs of New Delhi-Colombo relations, the pressures on coalitions in India, the influence of politics and parties in Tamil Nadu, and the ebb and flow of regional and international geopolitics.

Resolution 46/L1 has decided, among other things, to “strengthen” the Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights “to collect, consolidate, analyse, and preserve information and evidence and develop possible strategies for future accountability processes for gross violations of human rights or serious violations of international humanitarian law in Sri Lanka, to advocate for victims and survivors, and to support relevant judicial and other proceedings, including in Member States, with competent jurisdiction”.

112. Which of the following will replace [1] in the above passage?

(a) 2007 (b) 2010 (c) 2009 (d) 2011

113. Consider the following about the resolution put forward by Sri Lanka

I. The resolution among other things, talks about strengthening the Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights.

II. It also talks about encouraging the Sri Lankan government to implement the requirements of the previous 30/1 resolution.

Which of the above is/are correct:

(a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II

114. Who among the following is currently the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights?

(a) Mrs. Mary Robinson (b) Michelle Bachelet Jeria  
(c) Ms. Navanethem Pillay (d) Mr. Sergio Vieira de Mello

115. Consider the following about UNHRC

I. UNHRC was reconstituted from its predecessor organisation, the UN Commission on Human Rights.

II. The UNHRC has 51 members serving at any time with elections held to fill up seats every year.

Which of the above is/are correct?

(a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II

116. The new draft resolution talked about in the passage is called?

(a) The First Draft (b) The Zero Draft  
(c) The Final Report (d) The Last Report

**Passage (Q.117-Q.121):** Parliament on Thursday passed a bill to set up the National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development (NaBFID) to fund infrastructure projects in India. The Rajya Sabha passed the National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development (NaBFID) Bill 2021 by voice vote on Thursday. The bill was passed in the Lok Sabha on March 23, 2021.

The bill seeks to establish the National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development to support the development of long-term non-recourse infrastructure financing in India including development of the bonds and derivatives markets necessary for infrastructure financing and to carry on the business of financing infrastructure and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

117. Which of the following about NaBFID is correct?

- (a) NBFID will be set up as a corporate body with authorised share capital of one lakh crore rupees.
- (b) Initially, the central government will own 100% shares of the institution which may subsequently be reduced up to 26%.
- (c) NBFID will be governed by a Board of Directors.
- (d) All of the above.

118. Which of the following is correct procedure for appointment of Chairperson of NaBFID?

- (a) The Chairperson will be appointed by the President after Consultation the Prime Minister
- (b) The Chairperson will be appointed RBI in consultation with the Central Government.
- (c) The Chairperson will be appointed by the committee consisting of Prime Minister, Leader of opposition in Lok Sabha and the Governor of RBI.
- (d) The Chairperson will be appointed by the central government in consultation with RBI.

119. What is the source of funding for the Development Financial Institutions like NaBFID?

- (a) Market (b) Government
- (c) Multilateral Institution (d) All of the above

120. Which of the following is not correct about Development Financial Institutions?

- (a) DFIs are set up for providing long-term finance for such segments of the economy where the risks involved are beyond the acceptable limits of commercial banks.
- (b) Development Financial Institution can take deposits from people.
- (c) DFI' can source funds from the market, government, as well as multilateral institutions
- (d) All of the above

121. In the Union Budget 2021-22, the government has promised a grant of how much rupees to the NBFID by the end of the first financial year?

- (a) 15,000 Crore (b) 10,000 Crore (c) 05,000 Crore (d) 02,000 Crore

**Passage (Q.122-Q.126):** [1] and ISRO are collaborating on developing a satellite called NISAR, which will detect movements of the planet's surface as small as 0.4 inches over areas about half the size of a tennis court.

The satellite will be launched in 2022 from the Satish Dhawan Space Center in Sriharikota, India, into a near-polar orbit and will scan the globe every [2] over the course of its three-year mission of imaging the Earth's land, ice sheets and sea ice to give an "unprecedented" view of the planet.

The images will be able to capture changes in the Earth caused by certain activities. For instance, drawing drinking water from an underground aquifer can leave signs on the surface. If too much of it is drawn out, the ground begins to sink, which is what scientists believe the images will be able to show them.

122. Which of the following will replace [1] in the above passage?

- (a) Centre national d'études spatiales
- (b) National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- (c) Canadian Space Agency
- (d) European Space Agency

123. Which of the following is not one of the goals of NISAR mission?

- (a) Tracking subtle changes in the Earth's surface
- (b) Spotting warning signs of imminent volcanic eruptions
- (c) Helping to monitor groundwater supplies
- (d) Tracking the rate of rotation of earth on its axis

124. ISRO will provide which of the following for NISAR?

- (a) A payload data subsystem
- (b) GPS receivers
- (c) A high-rate communication subsystem for science data
- (d) The spacecraft bus

125. Which of the following will replace [2] in the above passage?

- (a) 12 days (b) 14 days (c) 16 days (d) 30 days

126. What kind of Radar is ISRO providing to the NISAR?

- (a) R-Band Radar (b) S-Band Radar (c) P-Band Radar (d) A-Band Radar

**Passage (Q.127-Q.131):** The entire Nagaland was on Wednesday declared a “disturbed area” for six more months by the central government. This enabled the continuation of the controversial AFSPA which empowers security forces to conduct operations anywhere and arrest anyone without any prior warrant. The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (AFSPA) has been in force in Nagaland for several decades. The MHA said in a notification that the central government is of the opinion that the area comprising the whole of Nagaland is in such a “disturbed and dangerous condition” that the use of armed forces in aid of the civil power is necessary, reported PTI. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 (No. 28 of 1958), the central government hereby declares that whole of the State of Nagaland to be 'disturbed area' for a period of six months with effect from 30th December 2020 for the purpose of the said Act,” PTI quoted the notification. A home ministry official said the decision to continue the declaration of Nagaland as a "disturbed area" has been taken as killings, loot and extortion have been going on in various parts of the state which necessitated the action for the convenience of the security forces operating there., reported PTI.

As per a report in PTI, the AFSPA has not been withdrawn even after a framework agreement was signed on August 3, 2015 by NSCN-IM. The framework agreement came after over 80 rounds of negotiations spanning 18 years, with the first breakthrough in 1997 when the ceasefire agreement was sealed after decades of insurgency in Nagaland. However, the peace process has been stuck for some time as the NSCN-IM has been pressing for a separate flag and Constitution, a demand rejected by the central government, reported PTI.

**SOURCE: Excerpt from India Today, (dated 31st December 2020)**

127. Under which section of AFSPA, Nagaland was declared as “disturbed area”?

- (a) Section 4 (b) Section 3 (c) Section 6 (d) Section 5

128. Who can declare a region as “Disturbed Area”?

- (a) State Government (b) Governor of the State
- (c) The President (d) The Home Minister

129. NSCN-IM is a

- (a) Political Party (b) Regional Group
- (c) Insurgent Group (d) None of the above

130. For how long, the region is declared as “disturbed” according to The Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1976?

- (a) Four months (b) Six months
- (c) Twelve months (d) Three months

131. What were the demands put forward by NSCN-IM?

- (a) Separate Flag and Constitution.
- (b) Increment in the Reservation policy.
- (c) Allocation of Resources.
- (d) None of the above.

**Passage (Q.132-Q.136):** The global water crisis is one of the greatest challenges facing humankind. The crisis is manifesting due to the progressive decline in availability, rampant misuse of the precious resource and societal inability to deliver water where it is needed.

India's tryst with fighting the water crisis began with the Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan. While providing health and sanitation facilities to each household, it soon became clear that water security was an essential component for the success of the project. With this insight, the government launched the ambitious Jal Jeevan Mission (Rural) in 2019 and Jal Jeevan Mission (Urban) in 2020.

The initiatives must be community driven, as this increasing the chances of these resources being actively sustained. The Pani Samitis are a great example of how to manage at the micro level. Access to safe water is not a privilege but a fundamental right. Corporate houses, communities and the government need to work together to ensure that this resource is protected, preserved and distributed equitably amongst all.

132. Under the Budget 2021-22, Jal Jeevan Mission (Urban) is announced under which of the following ministry?

- (a) Ministry of Jal Shakti
- (b) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
- (c) Ministry of Health and Family welfare
- (d) Ministry of Environment, forest and Climate Change

133. Under the Jal Jeevan Mission (Urban), what percentage of city's water demand should be met by using recycled water?

- (a) 25% (b) 10% (c) 15% (d) 20%

134. India is ranked at what place in the WaterAid's Water Quality Index?

- (a) 120th (b) 123rd (c) 100th (d) 101th

135. Funding for the mission from the Central Government is based on outcome initially achieved by the State/City/ UT. What is the ratio in which funding will be given?

- (a) 30:30:40 (b) 20:40:40 (c) 40:40:20 (d) 40:30:30

136. As per the Union Budget 2021-22, the government has promised to provide 2.64 crore sewer connections/septage in how many AMRUT cities?

- (a) 300 (b) 100 (c) 500 (d) 250

**Passage (Q.137-Q.141):** The bridge 'Maitri Setu' has been built over the [1] which flows between the Indian boundary in Tripura and Bangladesh.

The name 'Maitri Setu' symbolizes growing bilateral relations and friendly ties between India and Bangladesh. The construction was taken up by the [2] at a project cost of Rs. 133 Crores.

With this inauguration, Tripura is set to become the 'Gateway of North East' with access to Chittagong Port of Bangladesh.

Prime Minister will also inaugurate and lay the foundation stone of multiple infrastructure projects in Tripura during the event.

He will lay the foundation stone for setting up an Integrated Check Post at Sabroom. It will help ease the movement of goods and passengers between the two countries, provide new market opportunities for products of North-East states and assist seamless movement of passengers to and from India and Bangladesh.



137. The 1.9 Km long bridge joins \_\_\_\_\_ in Tripura with \_\_\_\_\_ in Bangladesh.

- (a) Sabroom and Ramgarh (b) Ramgarh and Sabroom
- (c) Belonia and Matiranga (d) Matiranga and Belonia

138. Which of the following will replace [1] in the above passage?

- (a) Kushiyara River (b) Karnaphuli River
- (c) Brahmaputra River (d) Feni River

139. Which of the following will now become the nearest city to an international sea port in India

- (a) Imphal (b) Agartala (c) Aizawl (d) Kohima

140. Which of the following will replace [2] in the above passage?

- (a) National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited
- (b) National Highway Authority of India
- (c) Ministry of Road Transport
- (d) Border Roads Organisation

141. Consider the following:

I. After this bridge is operation, the Indian state of Tripura will become the 'Gateway of North East' with having access to Chittagong Port in Bangladesh.

II. Prime Minister Modi will also lay down the foundation stone to set up an "Integrated Check Post at Sabroom" on the occasion.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- (a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II

**Passage (Q.142-Q.146):** US president Joe Biden has declared it was time "to end America's longest war" as he announced that nearly 10,000 US and NATO troops would return home from Afghanistan in the run-up to the 20th anniversary of 9/11. Addressing the world from the White House, Biden said 2,500 US troops plus a further 7,000 from "NATO allies" including 750 from the UK would gradually leave the country starting on 1 May. "The plan has long been in together, out together," he added. Biden said he was the fourth president to preside over the US-led fight against the Taliban. Member states did not oppose the plans for a full withdrawal once the US has made its intentions clear earlier this week, partly because they cannot guarantee the security of their own forces without the presence of the US. Minutes after Biden's confirmation of the withdrawal plan, all NATO members, including the UK, put out a joint statement, confirming they would join in with an "orderly, coordinated, and deliberate" removal of troops alongside the US. The alliance said that it had achieved a goal to "prevent terrorists from using Afghanistan as a safe haven to attack us" but acknowledged also there was no good reason to stay on. "There is no military solution to the challenges Afghanistan faces," NATO members said. The UK, which has been present alongside the US for nearly 20 years, had been preparing to withdraw for several weeks, once the new administration had decided on its plans. If they [the Americans] go, we'll all have to go. That's the reality of it," a British defence source said.

SOURCE- *Excerpt from The Guardian, written by Dan Sabbagh and Julian Borger (dated 14 April 2021)*

142. Foreign troops under NATO command will withdraw from Afghanistan in coordination with a U.S. pull-out by-

- (a) May 1, 2021 (b) August 12, 2021
- (c) September 11, 2021 (d) June 29, 2021

143. NATO-led security mission 'ISAF' is abbreviation of-

- (a) International Security Alliance Force.
- (b) International Science Alliance Force.
- (c) International Scientific Atomic Firm.
- (d) International Security Assistance Force.

144. When will U.S. troops begin its final withdrawal from Afghanistan?

- (a) September 11, 2021 (b) August 20, 2021
- (c) July 12, 2021 (d) May 1, 2021

145. When was Taliban ousted from power by a U.S. invasion?

- (a) Late 1980 (b) Late 2000 (c) Late 2001 (d) Late 2003

146. What is the key reason for a coordinated withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan?

- (a) NATO relied on U.S. political support.
- (b) NATO relied on U.S. Military.
- (c) NATO relied on U.S. Airlift capabilities.
- (d) None of the above.

**Passage (Q.147-Q.150):** Trade minister of India on 15 April 2021 chaired the first meeting of National Startup Advisory Council (NSAC) set up to advise the government on measures needed to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation and startups in the country. In the inaugural address, Trade Minister said that this council shall act as the guiding light for many budding startup entrepreneurs in India. He said that this is the first time in our nation's history where such a high-powered team of people from the private sector and the government have come together, so that they take their own policy decisions. DPIIT in January had constituted the Council to drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities. Besides the ex-officio members, the council has a number of non-official members, representing various stakeholders such as founders of successful startups, veterans who have grown and scaled companies in India, persons capable of representing interest of investors into startups, persons capable of representing interests of incubators and accelerators, representatives of associations of stakeholders of startups and representatives of industry associations. Describing the startups as the new champions of Aatmanirbhar Bharat, the Trade Minister said that India has the potential to become world's largest and most innovative startup ecosystem. He said that the government has and will always be a supportive partner in charting progress of Indian startup ecosystem. He also called upon the successful entrepreneurs to take initiative to share their knowledge, experience, ideas and mentor students and youth.

SOURCE: *Excerpt from Mint, written by Asit Ranjan Mishra (dated 15 April, 2021)*

147. Who is the present Trade Minister of India?

- (a) Suresh Prabhu (b) Kamal Nath (c) Piyush Goyal (d) Anand Sharma

148. Which department constituted the National Startup Advisory Council?

- (a) Department of Promotion of Innovation and Internal Technology
- (b) Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
- (c) Department of Promotion of Industry and International Trade
- (d) None of the above.

149. How many non-official members are nominated on the National Startup Advisory Council?

- (a) 21 (b) 30 (c) 23 (d) 28

150. The National Startup Advisory Council will be chaired by-

- (a) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.
- (b) Ministry of Corporate Affairs.
- (c) Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- (d) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

**ANSWER KEY AND EXPLANATIONS**  
**SAMPLE MOCK CLAT #03**

**SECTION : ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

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1. **(b)** Richard Moon's Argument has the following tenets:
  - Freedom of expression lies in social interaction
  - It's through communication that individuals can form relationships.
  - By entering a discussion into a people in these forms of relationships, a community allows an individual to take part in knowledge building and helping in directing the country.

(a) Option (a) discusses Emerson's ideas  
 (b) Option (b) describes all three tenets mentioned above.  
 (c) Option (c) doesn't describe any of the tenets mentioned above  
 Option (d) describes Meiklejohn's ideas.
2. **(a)** Emerson's ideas revolve around allowing the opposition to express themselves as it is a safety valve and focuses on the importance of the opposition as it reduces and/or prevents bureaucratic decay.
 

(a) Option (a) Emerson's ideas closely resemble the statements.  
 (b) Moon's ideas revolve around social interaction  
 (c) Meiklejohn's ideas revolve around presenting information.  
 Barendt only makes comments on democracy.
3. **(c)** The passage points out the importance of free speech and expression.
 

(a) This statement is discussed by Meiklejohn  
 (b) This statement is discussed by Emerson  
 (c) This statement is not discussed in the passage.  
 Option (c) is not discussed in the passage.
4. **(a)** The summary must include ideas of Meiklejohn, Emerson, Barendt and Moon.
 

(a) Ideas from all 4 authors are presented in the option (a)  
 (b) Ideas from Meiklejohn are not discussed. The summary also asks for regulation of media/news.  
 (c) Ideas by Meiklejohn, Barendt and Moon are not discussed.  
 Option (a) is correct.
5. **(b)** Based on the passage, democratic ideal is held on three principles,
  - No hiding information i.e. Shifa should be transparent about what information she has and where she got the information from.
  - No manipulating information i.e. Shifa should not try to claim anything that is untrue.
  - No Hiding/Stifling Criticism i.e. Shifa should allow Ram to defend himself.

Furthermore, the company's decision of letting Ram go doesn't negate democratic ideals as far as Shifa's statements are concerned. Shifa cannot be held liable for the company's actions.

(a) Shifa should not have "claimed" that Ram is a drug addict. Ram's comments should not have been deleted. Shifa didn't tell her viewers where she received the information from. This fails to meet all three aforementioned principles.

(b) Shifa is transparent about where she received the information from, what she thinks about the information while not "claiming" any of it to be true. Shifa adheres to all three aforementioned

principles.

(c) Shifa should not have "claimed" that Ram is a drug addict. Ram's comments should not have been deleted. Shifa didn't tell her viewers where she received the information from. This fails to meet all three aforementioned principles.

Shifa should not have "claimed" that Ram is a drug addict. Shifa didn't tell her viewers where she received the information from. This fails to meet two out of three aforementioned principles.

**(d)** The "Voice and Accountability" dimension in the

6. Worldwide Governance Indicators depends on the following factors:

- Freedom of expression
- Freedom of association
- Free Media
- Citizens can select their government.

Country D doesn't directly interfere with the freedom of expression, association or the right to select government. Country D does force news outlets to produce information from legitimate sources. This can be interpreted as interference of the government into free media. However, Country D still would score higher on the "Voice and Accountability" dimension as it doesn't interfere with other factors.

(a) Country A interferes with free media/press. In addition, it also follows all rules that Country B and C follow. Hence, it also interferes with Right of Expression, Right of Association.

(b) Country B interferes with Right of Expression. In addition, it also follows all rules that Country C follows. Hence, it also interferes with Right of Association

(c) Country C interferes with Right of Association and Right of Expression.  
 Country D interferes with free media/press.

**(a)** Anchoring work by creating an expectation which is then subverted.

7. (a) The delay of 6 hours was the anchor/expectation, it was subverted by a delay of 4 hours.  
 (b) There was no subversion of expectation.  
 (c) Not an example of anchoring due to lack of an expectation.

Not an example of anchoring due to lack of an expectation.

**(b)** Confirmation bias occurs because we are prone to notice, overvalue, actively seek or accept without reservation information that we agree with more often than information we don't agree with. Furthermore, The converse is also true wherein, we

- 8.

- might also automatically ignore, not seek, undervalue or reject information we don't agree with.
- (a) This is an example of anchoring.  
(b) Here, we see that we ignore all good qualities and notice all bad qualities of our partner.  
(c) None of the above-mentioned activities are depicted in these statements.
- While it might seem like this is an example of confirmation bias, Dr. Marshall doesn't undertake any steps that would indicate that he drank his concoction out of his confirmation bias.
9. (a) "Ram had been through a divorce and he was depressed"- This statement indicates that Ram would most likely be in a vulnerable state. Ram also jumps to a negative conclusion that Sham would not want to meet him without much evidence. The conclusion that Sham was away from his phone was obvious.  
(a) Negativity bias is the most apt option as Ram was in a vulnerable mental state and Ram selected the negative choice of thinking over the more positive one.  
(b) This does not meet the criteria for Confirmation bias.  
(c) This does not meet the criteria for Anchoring as the expectation was not subverted in a manner consistent with anchoring.  
As option (c) and (d) are incorrect, option (d) is also incorrect.
10. (a) Few notable actions in the statements were: British government banning beef on bone and people reacting by eating more meat on bone illegally as they believed it constrained their freedom.  
(a) This option meets the criteria for Reactance Bias. The Reaction occurred because the general public assumed that the government is taking away their freedom of choice.  
(b) It does not meet any criteria for negativity bias.  
(c) It does not meet any criteria for confirmation bias. It does not meet any criteria for anchoring.  
(d) Confirmation bias affects noticing or ignoring a certain kind of information. One will not fall for confirmation bias with no information.
11. (a) Anchoring requires at least one change of expectations.  
(b) People with low self-esteem are more prone to fall for negativity bias.  
(c) As referred by the first line in the passage, confirmation bias is an error in thinking.  
Confirmation bias either improves or decreases visibility of certain information. However, information must be present for one to fall for confirmation bias.  
(b) Ram is basing his decisions to continue playing on the first and second round of the game.
12. (a) Ram is not focused on his losses.  
(b) Ram is basing his decisions on a previous emotional state. This is an example of converse of impact bias  
(c) In the passage, impact bias only deals with negative emotional states.  
Option (b) is correct.  
(a) Negativity bias makes you focus on information that feels bad or negative. The events can relate to any time period including the future and past.
13. (a) Remembering negative information related to humiliation from the past is an example of negativity bias.  
(b) This is an example of anchoring.  
(c) This is an example of Reactance bias  
(d) This isn't an example of negativity bias.
14. (c) Humans are hardwired to fixate on negative news. One can reach the conclusion that option (c) is correct by process of elimination or focusing on the wording of the statements.  
(a) This can't be true because the question can be paraphrased as happier/positive news doesn't make the headline. One can gauge the existence of positive news from the question.  
(b) Confirmation bias would mean that we believe that all positive news is fake. Moreover, even with just subjective reasoning, one can conclude that the world is not just scary/negative.  
(c) Humans tend to focus on negative news. We would be prone to noticing a newspaper with negative news vs that with positive news.  
(d) Option (c) is correct.
15. (a) Groupthink is characterized by risk averse decisions, and need for unanimous decisions.  
(a) The decision is unanimous and risk averse. Hence, option (a) is the correct option.  
(b) The decision is not risk averse. Furthermore, some members did not participate in the protest.  
(c) The students didn't make the decision. The decision isn't unanimous.  
(a) It is evident from the reports that the Cheetah population quickly started to decline in the latter half of the second millennium. The decline was accelerated because the government classified cheetah as vermin with rewards of eradication.  
(a) Hunting activities increased threefold after cheetah was declared as vermin.  
(b) Domesticated Cheetahs usually died of disease and did not influence the wild cheetah population.  
(c) While inability to reproduce in captivity would have led to reduction in birth-rates, it wasn't the main reason for the decline in population.  
The passage doesn't discuss the lack of habitat of Cheetahs.  
(c) Cheetah's do not breed in captivity.
16. (a) In the para 1 of the passage, the author discusses the ease of domesticating a cheetah cub.  
(b) There is only 1 recorded incident of cheetah's killing humans.  
(c) Cheetah's don't breed in captivity. The passage provides no insight if cheetah's give birth in captivity.  
Based on the passage, Indian cheetahs are either extinct or highly endangered.  
(d) Divyabhanusinh and Raza Kazmi's findings are discussed in para 3 of the passage. They report that the number of written references before and after 1772 have dropped from 3000 to 414.
17. (a) The passage does not provide any evidence that cheetahs adapted to human threat by hiding in the forest.  
(b) Cheetahs cannot be selectively bred. Furthermore, the passage does not provide any information about cheetah selective breeding.  
(c) The passage does not support the claim that cheetahs are not noteworthy.  
The Cheetah population did reduce post 1772 and the sightings became rare.
18. (a) The passage does not provide any evidence that cheetahs adapted to human threat by hiding in the forest.  
(b) Cheetahs cannot be selectively bred. Furthermore, the passage does not provide any information about cheetah selective breeding.  
(c) The passage does not support the claim that cheetahs are not noteworthy.  
The Cheetah population did reduce post 1772 and the sightings became rare.

19. **(d)** The passage does not discuss the loss of habitat. By process of elimination, we will find that option (d) is the correct answer.  
 (a) The passage doesn't discuss the increase in human population or loss of habitat.  
 (b) The passage doesn't discuss the loss of habitat.  
 (c) The passage doesn't discuss the loss of habitat.  
 Domestication attempts led to capture of many cheetahs. Since cheetahs can't reproduce in captivity,  
 The birth rate of cheetahs declined. Additionally, with the status as vermin and reward for hunting, the death rate of cheetahs increased which eventually led to extinction of Indian cheetahs.
20. **(d)** Child labour includes all dimensions of work. Basically, any work that a child does that can be done by an adult is considered child work.  
 (a) Domestic work can be done by adults. Even with provision of school/education, it is considered child work.  
 (b) Assisting in family business instead of going to school is considered child work.  
 (c) Bonded children are not only considered under the domain of child work but also a form of forced labour.  
 (d) Since option (a), (b) and (c) qualify for child work, option (d) is the correct answer.  
**(c)** The only way out of migrant child labour cycle is through education. The cycle exists because the children grow up with no education and cannot earn a living. This puts them in a situation wherein they cannot educate their children or need their children to work which deprives the children of education perpetuating the cycle further.  
 (a) While true in some cases, it doesn't adequately explain the migrant child labour cycle.  
 (b) While true in some cases, it doesn't adequately explain the migrant child labour cycle.  
 (c) This adequately explain the migrant child labour cycle as it explains how the cycle moves forward and what prevents the cycle from stopping.  
 Option (c) is correct.
21. **(a)** Any work done by children that should or could be done by adults is considered child work. This statement is false.  
 (b) Since, child actors work with industries and are paid for it. In context of the passage, they are considered child workers. This statement is true  
 (c) Forcing a child into work might be child labour or child work despite of the provisions. This statement is true.  
 Education will allow migrant child workers to seek better jobs. This statement is true.  
**(a)** While most domains of forced child work can affect a child's mental and physical development, child sexual abuse might be most dangerous.  
 (a) As discussed in para 5, the physical and psychosocial damage inflicted by commercial sexual exploitation makes it one of the most hazardous forms of child labour.  
 (b) While child domestic workers are exploited, child sexual abuse is the most dangerous form of child labour.  
 (c) While child migrant workers can lead to developmental difficulties, child sexual abuse is the most dangerous form of child labour.  
 Option (a) is the correct answer.
22. **(a)** Any work done by children that should or could be done by adults is considered child work. This statement is false.  
 (b) Since, child actors work with industries and are paid for it. In context of the passage, they are considered child workers. This statement is true  
 (c) Forcing a child into work might be child labour or child work despite of the provisions. This statement is true.  
 Education will allow migrant child workers to seek better jobs. This statement is true.  
**(a)** While most domains of forced child work can affect a child's mental and physical development, child sexual abuse might be most dangerous.  
 (a) As discussed in para 5, the physical and psychosocial damage inflicted by commercial sexual exploitation makes it one of the most hazardous forms of child labour.  
 (b) While child domestic workers are exploited, child sexual abuse is the most dangerous form of child labour.  
 (c) While child migrant workers can lead to developmental difficulties, child sexual abuse is the most dangerous form of child labour.  
 Option (a) is the correct answer.
23. **(d)** [Read the entire passage. It revolves entirely around the miraculous bird and its unique ability. It is clear that none of the other option will do justice as the title of the passage.]  
**(c)** [(a) The first Para differs completely. It says Sindhuka was a special bird.  
 (b) Read the last Para. It says that the bird eventually flew out. Whether it was captured again has not been mentioned in the passage.  
 (d) Once again, the last Para contradicts this option as the King is influenced by the Minister's words and decides to give up the bird. ]
24. **(a)** Ruma working as a maid makes her a domestic servant child worker. However, her family shifted to Mumbai to find work which makes her a migrant child labourer or worker.  
 (a) Migrant child workers are the correct option.  
 (b) While Ruma is domestic help, option (a) is more apt.  
 (c) While Ruma does work in an industry, option (a) is more apt  
 Option (a) is correct.
25. **(b)** Soliloquy is a solo speech by an actor that gives an insight into what they are thinking. Here we see Romeo is expressing his grief and doing so without caring if anybody is hearing him or not. A dramatic monologue (q.v.) is any speech of some duration addressed by a character to a second person. Foreshadowing is a literary device in which a writer gives an advance hint of what is to come later in the story. Ellipsis is a literary device that is used in narratives to omit some parts of a sentence or event, which gives the reader a chance to fill the gaps while acting or reading it out. Hence, the answer is option (b).
26. **(d)** Romeo here is referring to the poison. He has personified poison as a desperate pilot whom he asks to crash his body into the dashing rocks of death. Hence the answer will be option (d).
27. **(b)** What Romeo wants to speak is "Should I believe that death is in love with you, and that the awful monster keeps you here to be his mistress?" Thus, option (b) is the answer.
28. **(d)** [Read the entire passage. It revolves entirely around the miraculous bird and its unique ability. It is clear that none of the other option will do justice as the title of the passage.]
29. **(c)** [(a) The first Para differs completely. It says Sindhuka was a special bird.  
 (b) Read the last Para. It says that the bird eventually flew out. Whether it was captured again has not been mentioned in the passage.  
 (d) Once again, the last Para contradicts this option as the King is influenced by the Minister's words and decides to give up the bird. ]
30. **(d)** [Read the very last Para. It says that the Minister was incredulous as to the truthfulness of the hunter's claim about the bird. None of the options cover that. ]
31. **(c)** [Read the very first line of the second Para. It makes it clear beyond doubt that the hunter's discovery of the bird was a feat of chance. ]
32. **(a)** the above mentioned passage mentions the ordinance for the state of Uttar Pradesh particularly

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- and has no mention of any penal action against person buying cow for the purpose of slaughtering it in another state.
33. **(b)** the answer will not remain the same as now Hamid Miyan will be penalized under the law as Uttar Pradesh Prevention of Cow Slaughter (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 considers cow slaughter as an offence.
34. **(a)** Hardeep is just transporting someone else's consignment. He neither slaughtered the cow nor is he in the meat business. Therefore UP police did not act as per the law given in the passage.
35. **(b)** Question already mentions that the argument put forth by Manav is true, so option (a) becomes irrelevant. Now that he is not involved in cow slaughter he will not be held liable under the law passed by the UP government.
36. **(b)** Advertisement is generally considered an invitation to an offer. However, in this case the Company claimed that an amount has been deposited on the Bank as security, showed an intention on part of the Company and wasn't mere puffery. Thus, this will be a case of an offer made to the general public.
37. **(b)** Advertisements are an invitation to offer and thus, are not bound by it. Unless they express a clear willingness to be bound by it. In this case, according to the factual matrix, there was no willingness to be bound by it. Thus, it an invitation to an offer. Therefore, A, C and D are incorrect.
38. **(c)** The advertisement was an offer as Aditi clearly expressed her willingness to be bound by it. However, before anyone communicated their acceptance, she took back the offer. Mr Aggrawal did not communicate his acceptance before booking the tickets. Thus, when she took the offer back, she had no obligation towards him. Therefore, A, B and D are incorrect.
39. **(d)** The advertisement was an offer because there was a clear willingness to fulfil it. However, the money will not be refunded because the condition was not to go out for 1 month for the completion of the treatment. And Rhea was going out and breached it even if she took the precautions, they weren't enough and thus, she got infected. Therefore, A, B and C are incorrect.
40. **(d)** None of the above are offers. Options A and B can be considered as an invitation to an offer. Option C is not an offer; it's quite vague and uncertain.
41. **(b)** It is an offer and where an offer requires some information about a missing thing, it is closed as soon as the first information comes in. Therefore, only Dewesh will get the money prize as he was the first person to find the dog. When Snehil informed, the offer has already ended.
42. **(c)** There is no coercion when an act is a compulsion of law and is said to be freely made. Even though the government limited their choice of the sale, this was lawfully. Thus, that the contract was not hit by coercion, but was valid as per s. 10. Refer the case *In Andra Sugars Ltd v State of Andra Pradesh*
43. **(b)** The threat of suicide amounted to coercion within section 15 and the release deed was, therefore voidable". Section 309 of IPC makes an attempt to suicide a punishable offense. Thus, the contract is void. Thus, option A and C, are incorrect as it will amount to coercion.
44. **(c)** A threat to bring a charge is not an act forbidden by IPC. It is important to remember that the threat given in coercion should be unlawful, otherwise the claim will not stand. Thus, it is valid and free from coercion. Both (a) and (b) are incorrect.
45. **(c)** Based on the above passage, option cannot be the answer as it is not mentioned in the passage. The contract is valid and not hit by economic duress because there is no serious financial loss or threat. G only threatened only about stopping the credit facility, C can still by paying him in cash. Economic duress requires serious threat like in employment; the employer can exercise economic duress and threaten the job and salary of the employee.
46. **(d)** All the above statements strengthen the statement and prove that Coercion is wider in scope than duress. Acts forbidden under IPC have wider ambit than bodily injury and economic duress. Coercion includes acts of third parties as well unlike duress.
47. **(a)** Option a is coercion and duress, because of threat to bodily injury and unlawful. However, in option b, it is coercion not duress. The threat is by a third party other than the contracting parties. Coercion includes acts of third parties, Duress doesn't.
48. **(a)** Mostly, the victims of domestic violence are violated by their aggressive spouse who do not inherit an expansive mind set to resort to therapy' as option 'c' provides a different measure instead of providing a reasoning which dismantles the suggestion of the author and option 'b' is a narrow criticism of one of the suggestions provided by the author.
49. **(c)** 'Generally the police do not take the plight of the victim seriously which results in any serious action. This allows the perpetrator to abuse the victim with a greater intensity, sometimes resulting in death.' Because the study concludes that reaching out to police station has increased the rates of homicides of the victims.
50. **(b)** 'Authorities facilitating the separation of Suzane's husband right after the complaint is lodged.' As the passage highlights that unlike other western nations, we do not know if we have the potential logistics to move victims to safe homes or order the aggressor to move out of their homes, especially without any preliminary inquiry. And in this case the aggressor was removed right after the lodging of the complaint hence, such an affair cannot be expected in the Indian context too.
51. **(b)** 'An amendment to constitute a cell, run and managed by the female workforce to ensure counselling of the victim of the domestic violence, right after the complaint is lodged.' Because in the passage the author stresses that that law makers incorporate modern, feminist values into the law to stop the vicious cycle of abuse during the on-going epidemic. And the above option clearly fits into the same standpoint.
52. **(a)** 'Rajesh's insecurity with respect to earning scale of Reema posed as a socio economic factor which triggered the abuse' because as highlighted by the author of the passage, socio-economic circumstances and even a minor 'trigger' can set off an abuse and this was a socio-economic factor.
53. **(b)** The concept of absolute liability suggests that an enterprise, which is engaged in hazardous or inherently dangerous industry which poses a potential threat to the health and safety of the persons working in the factory and residing in the surrounding areas owes an absolute and non-

- delegatable duty to the community to ensure that no harm results to anyone on account of hazardous or inherently dangerous activity which it has undertaken.*
54. (c) The difference between strict liability and absolute liability is that the latter offers no exception however the former does. Among the exceptions of strict liability, one is concerning the own fault of the plaintiff. In the instant case due to hindrance, the pipe had burst and thus Sarvasamman will not be held liable.
55. (d) As per the principle of strict liability, any person who indulges in "non-natural" use of land and who keeps "hazardous substances" on his premises will be held "strictly liable" if such substances "escapes" the premises and causes any "damage".
56. (c) As per the principle of strict liability, any person who indulges in "non-natural" use of land and who keeps "hazardous substances" on his premises will be held "strictly liable" if such substances "escapes" the premises and causes any "damage". However, in order to invoke this principle there has to be negligence on the part of the one at whom liability will arise. Moreover, act of god such as heavy rainfall, is a clear exception to the principle of strict liability.
57. (d) Tanay will not liable as Gyandeep had impliedly consented to the presence of the dangers of a water storage tank situated right next to his shop by taking the defendant's premises on rent.
58. (c) Mere negligence unaccompanied by any moral delinquency on the part of a legal practitioner in the exercise of his profession does not amount to professional misconduct.
59. (c) A case of professional misconduct is only made out when there is moral delinquency on the part of the practitioner to defraud or to act in a certain manner. Mere negligence unaccompanied by any moral delinquency on the part of a legal practitioner in the exercise of his profession does not amount to professional misconduct.
60. (a) A wilful and callous disregard for the interests of client may, in a proper case, be characterised as conduct unbefitting an Advocate.
61. (c) For professional misconduct, moral turpitude is of essence, which can only be proven when an advocate knowingly tries to fraud her clients or the court. In the instant case, there is an absolute absence of intention and thus Advocate Jaiswal cannot be held liable for professional misconduct.
62. (a) To determine whether a professional has been negligent or not, she has to be judged like an ordinary competent person exercising ordinary skill in that profession. It is not necessary for every professional to possess the highest level of expertise in that branch which she practices
63. (b) Raavan is guilty of committing cheating. There was presence of dishonest intention and the contract is a signed document which is capable of being changed into a valuable security i.e. cash.
64. (c) Raavan is not guilty of committing cheating. The contract required Govil to act for free and was thus not a signed document which was convertible into valuable security for it would not bring any payment in cash.

65. (b) Raavan was a well-wisher. There was no presence of a dishonest intention on part of Raavan in this case. He should not be liable of cheating.
66. (c) The passage states that the subject of a transaction must be property. For a subject to be property within the meaning of the passage there must be exclusive access to a person. In this case, however, the mere fact that other people also draw water from the lake is not enough to prove that Jack did not have exclusive access to the lake. He could revoke permissions at any point in time.

**SECTION : LOGICAL REASONING**

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67. (a) Option B is not a conclusion but the reason given for the reduced crimes. Option C and D are the inadvertent result of the attacks. Option A is the conclusion as the passage is pointing that the crime rates reduced in the city after the terrorist attacks.
68. (b) Option A is irrelevant as the statement does not lead to the conclusion but pointing towards the inadvertent benefits of the attacks. Option C is the assumption made by the author for the reduced crime rate. Option B is the premise which leads to establish the reduced crime rates.
69. (c) Option B and D are irrelevant to the question asked as they neither strengthens nor weaken the argument. Option C is true as the assumption if increased presence of the police lead of less crimes and the government has after the attacks increased police budgets to increase the resources with the police.
70. (a) If the crime record shows fewer crimes in the aftermath of attack then it supports the argument made by the authors and therefore, option B is wrong. However, its vice-versa holds true and therefore A is the correct answer. While C is irrelevant.
71. (c) Author in the passage stated that every coin has two faces, one positive and another negative. In option a and d, alcohol and rash driving resulted in damage only, so incorrect options. In option b, both parasite and tree are in a positive symbiotic association thus, not satisfying the author's situation. Option c, shows that the collapse of bridge resulted in huge loss but benefitted other weak bridges.
72. (d) None of the given options can be inferred from the passage, hence D is the correct answer.
73. (a) The argument of the Health-experts is based on the fact that caffeine causes addiction and therefore, the candy manufactures keep caffeine in candy to make profit, however, if a study shows that caffeine in candy is not addictive then the argument of the health advocate is weakened.

74. **(b)** The Health-expert's argument has implicitly assumed that the caffeine intake is bad for the health of the people and which is being used by the candy manufacturers to keep up with the profits. Therefore, B is the correct answer.
75. **(d)** Option B and C are irrelevant as it neither strengthens not weakens the argument. However, if the studies show that the chocolate candy is more addictive than unprocessed cocoa then the argument made by the candy manufactures is weakened as their claim is they process the cocoa to make chocolate candy. Therefore, D is the correct answer.
76. **(a)** It is assumed by the Health-experts that the caffeine in the candy is the reason for the people to be addicted to it.
77. **(a)** When considering the dialogue between health-experts and candy manufacturer, it could be inferred that health-experts statement is against the manufacturer but the latter one is defending in his/her statement. This type of argument can be seen only in option a, this it is the correct answer.
78. **(d)** The given statement is the premise of health expert's argument. As it is explicitly mentioned, so it cannot be the 'hidden assumption'. There's only one conclusion and no secondary conclusion, and so B is also eliminated. The primary/ only conclusion of health expert is that caffeine causes addiction and therefore, the candy manufactures keep caffeine in candy to make profit.
79. **(a)** Only A strengthens the conclusion that people with high degrees of empathy are more likely to adopt pets than people with low degrees of empathy. Option B weakens, Option C is irrelevant and option D talks only about dogs and not all pets. Hence, correct answer is A.
80. **(c)** In option (C) we see the proper reflection of the author's main idea. Option (A), (B) and (C) forms only a part of the author's ideas. Hence, option (C) is the correct answer.
81. **(b)** According to the author in the above passage the people who are especially empathetic are more likely to adopt a pet in spite of the personal sacrifice and the occasional inconvenience, that is why option (A), (C) and (D) are not correct answer and option (B) is the correct answer.
82. **(b)** The author's main idea is that People with high degrees of empathy are more likely to adopt pets than people with low degrees of empathy. Thus the above given statement is just a premise to his main idea. Thus option (B) is the correct answer.
83. **(a)** While option (B) strengthens the main idea of the author in the passage; option (C) is reaffirming the premise of the author in the above passage. Option (A) is the correct answer because if it is true than it will actually weaken the main idea of the author in the passage.
84. **(c)** According to the author in the above passage people who are especially empathetic are more likely to adopt a pet in spite of the personal sacrifice and the occasional inconvenience. Therefore, option (C) is the correct answer.
85. **(a)** In the last para, the author cites the example of his friend who faced a similar issue. It is thus strengthening his argument. Option B is wrong because the conclusion is already stated in the first para itself. Option C is wrong because there's no hint of a question arising. Option D is wrong

- because the plight of the author already finds mention in the first para. Hence, A is correct.
86. **(b)** The premise that is missing in the above passage is that if an electronic device breaks quickly than it was probably manufactured in West Floret, which is leading the author towards the conclusion that the thing was probably manufactured in West Floret. Therefore, the correct answer is option (B).
87. **(c)** Option (A) and (B) are not correct because they both are strengthening the conclusion of the author. Option (D) is not the correct answer because it may or may not weaken the conclusion of the author. Option (C) is the correct answer, if that statement is true it will definitely weaken the conclusion of the author.
88. **(a)** Premises are the facts or evidence that support or lead to the conclusion. Therefore, the above statement forms premise of the passage which leads to the conclusion. Hence, option (A) is the correct answer.
89. **(d)** In the above passage the pattern of reasoning is that there is hidden assumption that has been made by the author which is leading him towards the conclusion. In options (A), (B) and (C) assumptions has been made by the author, but in option (D) the reasoning has been provided by the author which is leading towards the conclusion. Therefore, the correct answer is option (D).
90. **(b)** On the basis of give information the position of letters will be as:


91. **(b)** On the basis of give information the position of letters will be as:


**Hint [92-94]:**

It is given that, only C and the person who teaches Physics are from city Y. A teaches Maths but is not from city Z. So, we can say that A is from city X. Also given D and only one other person is from city X (i.e. A). Hence only two persons belong to each city X and Y. That means the remaining three persons belong to city Z. E and F are from the same city, means E and F are from city Z and given, B and F are from different cities, hence B is from city Y and teaches Physics and G is from city Z. It is also given that the person from city Z does not teach either Chemistry or Biology and D does not teach Chemistry. Hence we can say that D teaches Biology and C teaches Chemistry. As either F or D teaches Telugu, F teaches Telugu and as either E or F teaches Social, F teaches Social and hence G teaches Hindi.

∴ The final distribution is as shown below.

Person name City Subject

- A X Maths
- B Y Physics
- C Y Chemistry
- D X Biology
- E Z Social
- F Z Telugu
- G Z Hindi



92. (c) G is from city Z and teaches Hindi. 93.  
 (b) D teaches Biology  
 94. (c) is the correct answer.

**SECTION : QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES**

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95.  $\frac{45-60}{60} = \frac{-15}{60} = -25\%$   
 ∴ (c) Required percentage =  $\frac{-15}{60} = -25\%$   
 There is a decline of 25% in production from 1997 to 1998.
96. (d) Average production (in 10000 tonnes) of 1996 and 1997 =  $\frac{0+60}{2} = 30$   
 We shall find the average production (in 10000 tonnes) for each of the given alternative pairs:  
 $\frac{65+50}{2} = 57.5$   
 $\frac{45+50}{2} = 47.5$   
 $\frac{25+65}{2} = 45$   
 $\frac{25+75}{2} = 50$   
 The average production of 1996 and 1997 is equal to the average production of 1995 and 2001.
97. (c) Required percentage =  $\frac{80-25}{25} \times 100 = 220\%$   
 (d) The percentage increase in production compared to previous year for different years are:  
 $\frac{40-25}{25} \times 100 = 60\%$   
 $\frac{60-40}{40} \times 100 = 50\%$   
 In 1998 there is a decrease in production.  
 $\frac{65-45}{45} \times 100 = 44.44\%$   
 In 2000 there is a decrease in production.  
 $\frac{75-50}{50} \times 100 = 50\%$
98. (d)  $\frac{80-75}{75} \times 100 = 6.67\%$   
 Clearly, there is maximum percentage increase in production in 1996.  
 (d) Average production (in 10000 tonnes) over the given years  
 $\frac{1}{8} (25+40+60+45+65+50+75+80) = 55$   
 The productions during the years 1997, 1999, 2001 and 2002 are more than the average production.
99. (c) Indians in the city A are 160 and the total residents are 360. So,  $160/360 = 44\%$  approx.
100. (b) Indian residents in city B are 180, total people are 360.  
 So the Indians are half of the total workers, thus 50%.
101. (a) Koreans given in the city A are 70, while in B are given to be 75.  
 $ATQ = (70 / 75) \times 100 = 93\%$  (approx..)
102. (c) Total Brazilians in both the cities are given to be 160. While Indians are in total 340.

- Solving  $(160/340) \times 100 = 47\%$
103. (a) Koreans of city A are 70 and Chinese of city B are 35.  
 Required percentage =  $(70 / 35) \times 100 = 200$
104. (d) Required value = 17% of 1795 = Rs 305.15 cr.
105. (d) %age of raw materials of the total in 1970-71 was 53%, while in 1980-81 it was 78%.  
 So the difference in their percentage shares was an increase of approximately 25%.
106. (b) Raw materials in 60-61 corresponds to 43% of Rs 1795 crore or Rs 771.85 crore. In 1970-71 it corresponds to 53% of Rs 1634 crore or 866.02 crore.  
 So, the difference is Rs 94.17 crore
107. (c) Capital goods in 1980-81 are 15% of the total of Rs 12549 crore or Rs 1882.35 crore. In 1960-61, the total is Rs 1795 crore.  
 Thus, the difference is 87.35 crore.
108. (d) We do not know the price of the non-nickel raw material, so we cannot make any judgment about the price of nickel.
109. (d) The ratio of imports to exports for the years 1998 and 1999 are 1.25 and 1.40 respectively.  
 Let the exports in the year 1998 = Rs. x crores.  
 Then, the exports in the year 1999 = Rs. (500 - x) crores.  
 $1.25 = \frac{250}{x} \Rightarrow x = 200$  [Using ratio for 1998]  
 Thus, the exports in the year 1999 = Rs. (500 - 200) crores = Rs. 300 crores.  
 Let the imports in the year 1999 = Rs. y crores.  
 Then,  $1.40 = \frac{300}{y} \Rightarrow y = 214.28$   
 Imports in the year 1999 = Rs. 214.28 crores.  
 The imports were minimum proportionate to the exports of the company in the year ?
110. (d) The graph gives only the ratio of imports to exports for different years. To find the percentage increase in imports from 1997 to 1998, we require more details such as the value of imports or exports during these years.  
 Hence, the data is inadequate to answer this question.

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**Explanations [112-116]:**

**The New Draft Resolution/The Zero Draft:**  
 It incorporates some of the elements of the UNHRC report, including those on **strengthening the HRC's capacity on preserving evidence, devising strategies for future accountability processes, and supporting judicial proceedings in member states with jurisdiction.**  
 As per the UNHRC report, the government of Sri Lanka had created **parallel military task**

forces and commissions that **encroach on civilian functions**, and reversed important institutional checks and balances, **threatening democratic gains**, the **independence of the judiciary** and other key institutions.

It also talks about encouraging the Sri Lankan government to implement the requirements of the previous **30/1 resolution** (from which it pulled out).

UNHRC was reconstituted from its predecessor organisation, **the UN Commission on Human Rights** to help overcome the "credibility deficit" of the previous organisation.

1. **Headquartered** in Geneva, Switzerland.

**Composition:**

1. The UNHRC has 47 members serving at any time with elections held to fill up seats every year, based on allocations to regions across the world to ensure geographical

representation.

2. Each elected member serves for a term of three years.

3. Countries are disallowed from occupying a seat for more than two consecutive terms.

(c) is the correct answer.

112. (c) is the correct answer.

113. (b) is the correct answer.

114. (a) is the correct answer.

115. (b) is the correct answer.

116. **Explanations [117-121]:**

NBFID may raise money in the form of loans or otherwise both in Indian rupees and foreign currencies, or secure money by the issue and sale of various financial instruments including bonds and debentures. NBFID may borrow money from: (i) central government, (ii) Reserve Bank of India (RBI), (iii) scheduled commercial banks, (iii) mutual funds, and (iv) multilateral institutions such as World Bank and Asian Development Bank.

NBFID will be governed by a **Board of Directors**. The Chairperson will be appointed by the central government in consultation with RBI.

**Development Financial Institution**

□

DFIs are set up for **providing long-term finance for such segments of the economy where the risks involved are beyond the acceptable limits of commercial banks** and other ordinary financial institutions.

o Unlike banks, **DFIs do not accept deposits** from people.

□

They **source funds from the market, government, as well as multilateral institutions**, and are often supported through government guarantees.

(d) is the correct answer.

117. (d) is the correct answer.

118. (d) is the correct answer.

119. (b) is the correct answer.

120. (c) is the correct answer.

121. **Explanations [122-126]:**

NASA and ISRO are collaborating on developing an **SUV-sized satellite called NISAR**, which will **detect movements of the planet's surface as small as 0.4 inches** over areas about half the size of a tennis court.

**The Name 'NISAR':** The name **NISAR** is short for **NASA-ISRO-SAR**

**Role of NASA:**

**National Aeronautics and Space**

**Administration (NASA - space agency of the USA)** will provide one of the radars for the satellite, a high-rate communication subsystem for science data, GPS receivers and a payload data subsystem.

**NISAR** will be equipped with the **largest reflector antenna** ever launched by **NASA**.

**Role of ISRO:**

**Indian Space and Research**

**Organisation (ISRO)** will provide the spacecraft bus, the second type of radar (called the **S-band radar**), the launch vehicle and associated launch services.

**Primary Goals:**

Tracking subtle changes in the Earth's surface, Spotting warning signs of imminent volcanic eruptions,

Helping to monitor groundwater supplies, and

Tracking the rate at which ice sheets are melting.

122.

(b) is the correct answer.

123.

(d) is the correct answer.

124.

(d) is the correct answer.

125.

(a) is the correct answer.

126.

(b) is the correct answer.

127.

(b) A disturbed area is declared by notification under Section 3 of AFSPA. It is invoked in places where the use of armed forces is necessary to aid the civil power.

(b) The Governor of the state or the central government can declare the whole or part of the state or union territory as disturbed area.

128.

(c) NSCN-IM is a Naga Insurgent Group.

129.

(d) Once declared 'disturbed', the region is maintained as disturbed for a period of three months straight, according to The Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1976.

130.

(a) The NSCN-IM is demanding for separate flag and constitution. This demand is not acceptable by the central government. This leads to the continuation of insurgency in the region.

131.

**Explanations [132-136]:**

In the Budget 2021-22, Jal Jeevan Mission (Urban) has been announced under the Housing and Urban Affairs Ministry to provide universal coverage of water supply to all households through functional taps in all statutory towns in accordance with Sustainable Development Goal- 6.

□

It complements the Jal Jeevan Mission (Rural) which envisages supply of 55 litres of water per person per day to every rural household through Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) by 2024.

□ Recycling used water to meet at least 20% of total city water demand and 40% for industrial water demand at State level.

Globally, India is ranked 120th among 122 countries in WaterAid's water quality index.

Outcome based Funding:

Funding from the Government for projects will be in three tranches of 20:40:40.

Third instalment onwards will be released based on outcomes achieved and credible exclusion will be exercised while funding.

(b) is the correct answer.

(d) is the correct answer.

(a) is the correct answer.

132.

133.

134.

135. (b) is the correct answer.

136. (c) is the correct answer.

**Explanations [137-141]:**

Bangladesh and India have a long standing and time-tested **Protocol on Transit and Trade** through inland waterways. It would serve as a **new trade corridor** between the two countries, helping the **Northeast states grow**. It will **enhance people-to-people contact**.

Maitri Setu is a bridge built over the **Feni river**, which flows between the Indian boundary in Tripura and Bangladesh. This 1.9 km long bridge connects **Sabroom in South Tripura and Ramgarh in Bangladesh**. It was constructed by the **National Highway and Infrastructure Development Corporation** at the cost of Rs.133 crore. This bridge makes Tripura the '**Gateway of North East**' since provides access to Bangladesh's **Chittagong**

**Port.**

Now **Agartala** (capital of Tripura) **will become the nearest city to an international sea port** in India.

Along with the Maitri bridge, Modi also laid the foundation stone of an **Integrated Check Post (ICP) at Sabroom**. The ICP aims to ensure

seamless movement of goods and passengers between India and Bangladesh.

(a) is the correct answer.

(d) is the correct answer.

(b) is the correct answer.

(a) is the correct answer.

137.

138.

139.

140.

141. (c) is the correct answer.

142. (c) September 11 is a highly symbolic date as it will be 20 years since Al-Qaeda attacked the U.S. with hijacked airliners, triggering military intervention in Afghanistan.

143. (d) The International Security Assistance Force was a NATO-led military mission in Afghanistan, established by the United Nations Security Council in December 2001.

144. (d) President Joe Biden announced that U.S. will begin its final withdrawal from Afghanistan on May 1, 2021.

145. (b) Taliban was ousted from power by a U.S. invasion in late 2001 and has since waged an insurgency.

146. (c) A key reason for a coordinated withdrawal is the fact that NATO relies on U.S. airlift capabilities and shipping to move valuable equipment in and out of landlocked Afghanistan.

147. (c) Piyush Goyal is the current Trade Minister from Bharatiya Janata Party.

148. (b) NSAC was constituted by DPIIT which stands for Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade.

149. (d) The Government of India has nominated 28 non-official members on the National Startup Advisory Council.

150. (c) The National Startup Advisory Council will be chaired by the Minister for Commerce & Industry.

**SAMPLE MOCK CLAT #04**

**LANGUAGE**

**Passage (Q.1-Q.5):** Jacinda Ardern was expected to win Saturday’s parliamentary election in New Zealand given that almost all opinion polls had predicted this for the 40-year-old global liberal icon, noted for her inclusive politics and tough handling of the coronavirus pandemic. But it was the margin of the victory that surprised many. Her centre-left Labour Party won 49.1% of the popular vote and is projected to take 64 seats in the 120-member Parliament. This is Labour’s greatest victory in almost 50 years and the biggest victory of any party since the nation adopted a proportional representation voting system, which gives assembly seats to any party winning more than 5% vote, in 1996. The Opposition centre-right National Party won 26.8% of the vote and is projected to take 35 seats, down from the 56 seats it won in the previous election. Ms. Arden, who came to power in 2017 by forming a coalition with the Greens and the nationalist New Zealand First party, faced unprecedented challenges in her first term, from the Christchurch terrorist attack and the White Island volcanic eruption to the COVID-19 outbreak. She herself had turned the polls into a de facto referendum on her government’s handling of the pandemic by calling it the ‘COVID election’. New Zealand, home to over five million, recorded just 25 pandemic deaths — one of the lowest fatality rates in the world. It has eliminated community transmission by imposing strict lockdowns and brought back relative normalcy before the election.

What makes Ardern’s victory significant is that her brand of politics — socially liberal, economically inclusive and politically democratic — has bucked the trend of conservatives and the anti-immigrant, anti-minority far-right parties making gains in crisis-ridden societies. Offering a new way of governance, she presented herself as an empathetic co-citizen who happens to be running the government. This approach was successfully tested when a far-right terrorist opened fire at two mosques in Christchurch in March 2019, killing 51. She immediately reached out to the country’s Muslim minority and backed a Bill that banned most assault style weapons. She has also promised to alleviate child poverty and fight climate change vigorously. Inclusive politics and a humane approach, coupled with quick decisive actions to tackle crises, transformed her into the most popular New Zealand leader. But the emphatic victory also means great expectations. The lockdowns have had a heavy economic cost — a contraction by 12.2% in April-June. One of the criticisms she faced during the campaign was that she did not have a recovery plan. The COVID-19 threat is still looming large. She will have to prove her critics wrong and live up to the expectations of those who supported her while ruling for, what she said, “all New Zealanders”.

Which of the following represents the central idea of the passage?

1. (a) Inclusive politics and decisive governance won Jacinda Arden her election.  
(b) Jacinda Arden is an empathetic co citizen who happens to be running the government.  
(c) Jacinda Arden has provided solutions for various problems that plagued New Zealand.  
(d) The emphatic victory translates into great expectations from the government.

What are the efforts taken by Jacinda Arden in different fields that led to her victory?

2. 1. Eliminating community transmission of Covid 19.  
2. Poverty alleviation  
3. Legislation banning a certain class of weapons.

Options:

- (a) 1 & 2 only
- (b) 1, 2 & 3
- (c) 1 & 3 only
- (d) 2 & 3 only

3. What qualities of Arden have led to her victory?

1. Empathy
2. Decisiveness
3. Leftist approach

Options:

- (a) 1 & 2 only
- (b) 1, 2 & 3
- (c) 2 & 3 only
- (d) 1 & 3 only

Which of the following words is closest in meaning to 'humane'?

- 4.
- (a) Anthropogenic
  - (b) Patient
  - (c) Compassionate
  - (d) Germane

Which of the following statements is false in the context of the passage?

- 5.
- (a) Jacinda Arden is the most popular New Zealand leader.
  - (b) She is a pro-immigrant and pro minority leader.
  - (c) She can be classified as a neo-liberalist.
  - (d) Although her work is immaculate, it cannot be said to be flawless.

**Passage (Q.6-Q.11):** A committee of experts — well-regarded mathematicians and infectious disease experts — appointed by the Department of Science and Technology to use mathematical modelling and forecast the course of the pandemic has brought good tidings. By their estimate, India passed its COVID-19 peak in September and the decline in the overall caseload being observed for nearly a month now is to continue. Active cases, about 7.5 lakh now, are expected to drop below 50,000 by December, and by February, the pandemic is likely to extinguish itself with only 'minimal' (not zero) infections. While it is reasonable to assume that the seven-member committee has been scrupulous, the caveat is that this is still a forecast based on mathematical modelling. There are some strong assumptions. The decline will continue only if there are no major mutations during winter, protective antibodies are durable, and current restrictions are maintained. There would be no significant gains from a strict lockdown beyond the district level, and current containment measures would suffice, except if there are local outbreaks that threaten to overwhelm health-care facilities there. Their calculation also showed a peak by July latest. The purpose of pandemic modelling is to generate a probabilistic overview of the future and mathematical modelling has become a popular, creative exercise, with several models and forecasts being made available on pre-print servers and pending peer-review. The latest model is expected to be published in the *Indian Journal of Medical Research* this week, but it appears to be a quotidian exercise. The datasets it has relied on are publicly available and the modelling employs a category of models called SEIR that estimates, within a population, those Susceptible, Exposed, Infected and Recovered. It is extremely dependent on the quality of data that is used as an input and relies as much on simplifying assumptions that sacrifice complexity for comprehension but there is nothing to suggest, from what is known about the exercise, that it is more likely to be true than similar estimates from scores of models the world over that subscribe to a certain degree of rigour. Experts associated with the pandemic have reiterated many times that mathematical modelling ought not to be taken literally. The latest assessment too should then be used not to critique or justify past decisions but dwell more on the future. For instance, if the model suggests that the pandemic would extinguish by February with a dramatic dip by December, then should the accelerated clinical trials of potential vaccines be top priority? Mathematical models, to be useful, must induce policy or behavioural change to avoid their own worst-case scenarios and this latest assessment must be seen — no more, no less — as a tool to this end.

6. Which of the following are assumptions taken into account by the seven member committee while making its predictions?

1. There should be no major mutations
2. Long-lasting antibodies
3. Strict lockdown beyond district level

Options:

- (a) 1 & 2 only
- (b) 2 & 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 & 3
- (d) 1 & 3 only

7. Why do experts say that mathematical modelling ought not to be taken literally?

- (a) Since the models are derived from almost the same data set, one is as good as the other.
- (b) They do not induce policy or behavioural changes.
- (c) They are over simplified.
- (d) They rely on too many assumptions.

8. Which of the following words would be a synonym of 'quotidian'?

- (a) Inchoate
- (b) Antediluvian
- (c) Omnipresent
- (d) Commonplace

9. Why does the author ask the question: 'Should the accelerated clinical trials of potential vaccines be top priority?'

- (a) Vaccines involve a lot of funding and research.
- (b) The Pandemic will be gone in a matter of months.
- (c) There is no mathematical model that will provide the correct answer.
- (d) Mathematical models ought not to be taken literally.

10. Which of the following represents the central idea of the passage?

- (a) Pandemic forecasts must be used to induce changes and avoid worst-case scenarios
- (b) Mathematical models ought not to be taken literally.
- (c) Since the models are derived from almost the same data set, one is as good as the other.
- (d) Models should not be used to dwell on the past.

11. Which of the following is not true as per the passage?

- (a) The pandemic would see a huge dip in December
- (b) The modeling that will be carried out is no different than the other modeling carried out all over the world
- (c) The data used for carrying out the modeling is out for the public to be seen
- (d) Mathematical models should not be made into a tool to evaluate past measures

**Passage (Q.12-Q.17):** In a year when merely executing the norm becomes an achievement, the conduct of two rounds of NEET, attendance at the test and the publication of results, all in the face of resistance from certain States, can presumably count as achievements. The results were declared last week, and the top score was a perfect 720, scored not by one, but two students, who will have their choice of college in the undergraduate medical programme. The decision to conduct the exam, when there was uncertainty about the ability of students to reach the centres, was probably bold, though it had not factored in the *lowest common denominator*. But then, the NEET is not about catering to the *lowest common denominator*, it is avowedly about standardising medical education, ensuring the quality of medical graduates who will hopefully go on to serve society. Working with the ideal of raising the quality is clearly a **laborious**, time-consuming process, and is bound to be uneven at the start, even if all States have begun to level the playing field. Different States have been allowed to offer their own education

systems — different streams with varying standards and pedagogies — and NEET brings in an overarching single syllabus not all have access to. Therein begin the inequities. Students in certain circumstances, (poor, living in remote areas and disadvantaged, for instance), and in certain boards of education (State board, for instance) will remain at a disadvantage, as a result of this.

Even as scores show an overall improvement over the years, States must not rest in their endeavour to ease the access to, and enhance students' ability to clear the test successfully, even without the need to spend much on coaching classes. Certain measures, including Tamil Nadu's move to reserve 7.5% of MBBS seats for State government school students who clear NEET, running State-sponsored, free or heavily subsidised coaching programmes, and a reassessment of the regional State syllabus, will all enable a more equitable scenario. If coaching can help bridge the **yawning** gap, then the State could mandate that private coaching centres do not charge exorbitantly for conducting year-long coaching programmes and even provide reasonable subsidies for certain groups of students. Meanwhile, the overemphasis by parents on medicine as the only career option for their wards, and wanton politicisation of NEET will merely serve to exacerbate the acute deficiencies of the process. Pandemic-related challenges notwithstanding, for true positive impact, any welfare state must build systems around the core ideas of equity of access and affordability — especially in education and health care.

12. What is the meaning of the phrase '*lowest common denominator*' in the passage?

- (a) Covid 19 patients
- (b) The underprivileged
- (c) People living in remote areas
- (d) Medical students

13. Which of the following measures can be taken by the States to minimise difficulties faced by students?

1. Equitable fee charged by coaching institutions
2. State support to certain sections of students
3. Only one educational board in India

Options:

- (a) 1 & 2 only
- (b) 2 & 3 only
- (c) 1 & 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 & 3

14. Which of the following represents the central idea of the passage?

- (a) States must take affirmative action to protect the weaker sections.
- (b) Conducting the NEET exam is a difficult process.
- (c) NEET does not care for the lowest common denominator.
- (d) There should be no politicisation of a competitive exam.

15. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to 'yawning' as used in the passage?

- (a) Drowsy
- (b) Critical
- (c) Deep
- (d) Wide

16. Why does the author refer to conducting the NEET exam as an 'achievement'?

- (a) Uncertainty about the ability of students to reach the centres.
- (b) Merely executing the norm becomes an achievement.
- (c) Difficulties posed by the Covid 19 Pandemic.
- (d) There is no level playing field.



17. What is a suitable antonym to the word 'laborious'?

- (a) Arduous
- (b) Strenuous
- (c) Indolent
- (d) Insolent

**Passage (Q.18-Q.23):** Opposition from sections of Tamils has led to **versatile** Tamil film star Vijay

Sethupathi withdrawing from a planned biopic on the Sri Lankan bowling legend, Muttiah Muralitharan. Opponents mainly from the Tamil film industry and political parties in Tamil Nadu claim that Muralitharan had "whitewashed genocide" by not raising his voice against the Sri Lankan state, and warned the actor against playing his character, contending that he would only jeopardise his career and alienate his fan following. It is a shame that these protests have prevented a talented actor from essaying a role based

on the story of Muralitharan, who scaled Himalayan peaks in international cricket through talent and determination. Noting the unfair and unrelenting attacks on Sethupathi to the point of accusing him of being a traitor, Muralitharan appealed to the actor to keep out of the biopic. The ultimate decision may have been Muralitharan's own, but it is quite clear that Sethupathi dropped the idea only after the onslaught. The film's motion poster released recently had evoked great expectation among cinema aficionados, especially because of the actor's highly convincing resemblance to the cricketer.

Appropriately named '800', in celebration of the number of Test wickets the bewitching off-spinner bagged, the biopic appears to aim at showcasing his rise in the backdrop of the violent ethnic conflict that shook Sri Lanka for three decades.

Exponents of art being cowed down by protests is not new to Tamil Nadu. The real problem in the latest example of popular intolerance prevailing over artistic ventures is that an old chestnut in Tamil Nadu politics — the idea that every Tamil should pass a 'Tamil nationalist' test — has been resurrected to stymie this project too. *Madras Cafe*, a Hindi film, could not be screened in the State after opposition to its portrayal of the LTTE. In 2008, a Sri Lankan producer was forced to give up his footage while he was in Chennai to process his film at a studio. Whether it was an appeal or a threat, it is a no-brainer that pressure was brought to bear on an artist to give up his professional decision. As for Muralitharan's political views, it may be that some of his remarks were seen as supporting the Sri Lankan Army's triumph over the LTTE and questioning the truth behind the grief of the mothers of the disappeared thousands. However, that is no reason to run down his monumental achievements in his chosen sport.

And nothing prevents any detractor from questioning the film's motive or content after its release. It is unfortunate that the heckler's veto has prevailed.

18. What is the meaning of the word 'versatile' in the context of the passage?

- (a) Multitalented
- (b) Variegated
- (c) Verbose
- (d) Competent

19. What does the phrase 'whitewashed genocide' refer to?

- (a) Muralitharan did not give the issue its due importance.
- (b) Muralitharan tried to make the issue go unnoticed.
- (c) Muralitharan failed to address the issue promptly.
- (d) Muralitharan concealed the issue from the public.

20. What could be Muralitharan's intent behind asking Vijay Setupathi to keep out of his biopic?

- (a) Caution
- (b) Sympathy
- (c) Empathy
- (d) Anger

21. Which of the following statements cannot be inferred from the passage?
- Dissenting against art forms is prevalent in Tamil Nadu.
  - Artists' professional decisions are influenced by public opinion in Tamil Nadu.
  - The heckler's veto always prevails in Tamil Nadu.
  - The feeling of statehood is strong in Tamil Nadu.
22. The phrase '*resurrected to stymie this project too*' represents which of the following figures of speech?
- Simile
  - Metaphor
  - Hyperbole
  - Personification
23. Which of the following best represents the central idea of the passage?
- Films can be subjected to criticism after their release, but not stymied before they are made.
  - The heckler's veto has sadly prevailed.
  - Films should not be based on public opinion.
  - Professional decisions should not be made under pressure.

**Passage (Q.24-Q.29):** The Thai government's decision to issue an emergency decree, banning public gatherings and censoring the media, demonstrates both its acknowledgement of the seriousness of the challenge it is facing in the wake of months-long street protests and its refusal to address the actual problems. The protests, from July, by students against the authoritarian government of Prime Minister Prayuth Chan-ocha have since grown into a large political movement, raising challenges for the government and also to the monarchy, an institution that has historically been protected from public criticism by tough *lèse-majesté* laws. Mr. Prayuth, who captured power in 2014 through a military **coup**, won a disputed election last year. Backed by the King, he has tightened his grip on power and cracked down on dissent. In 2017, a new Constitution saw democracy being eroded further. This gradual erosion of political rights, along with the outbreak of COVID-19 and its related economic woes, triggered the protests. The protesters have earned the support of sections of society. They now call for the Prime Minister's resignation, free and fair elections, a new Constitution that guarantees democratic rights, and want the powers of the monarchy clipped. The declaration of the emergency decree comes a day after protesters raised the three-finger salute, a symbol of resistance taken from *The Hunger Games* trilogy, at a royal motorcade.

Under the new rules, the authorities have banned the gathering of five or more people and restricted publication of news "that could create fear". They can also prohibit people from entering "any area they designate". Clearly, the government has granted itself sweeping powers and wants to crack down on the protests. But this could have the opposite impact. That the students continued their agitation despite government pressure and have started questioning even the monarchy shows their resolve. The Thai monarchy, which lost absolute powers in the 1932 revolution, continued to maintain its high influence in the government and god-like status in society. Now, the protesters are openly challenging the powers of King Vajiralongkorn, who ascended the throne in 2016 after the death of his father, Bhumibol Adulyadej. The new King, who is mostly [1] Europe, and Mr. Prayuth, have become symbols [2] extravagance and oppression [3] the protesters, who have dismissed the emergency decree, saying the movement has gone past the point of no-return, and in turn setting the stage [4] a showdown with the police. In the past, authorities had used brutal force to suppress protests. In 1976, the police and right-wing thugs massacred protesters in Thammasat University, Bangkok. Mr. Prayuth and his Generals should ask themselves whether they should take matters to such a dangerous turn or reach out to the protesters, seeking a solution to the crisis.

24. What can be said about the Thai government's decision as referred to in the first line of the passage?
- It has acknowledged the seriousness of the problem.
  - It wants to evade the real issue.
  - It wishes to ban the protest.
  - It wishes to censor the media.

25. The message given by the three finger salute is one of:

- (a) Reverence
- (b) Hatred
- (c) Dissension
- (d) Dispersion

26. Which of the following words is a synonym for 'coup'?

- (a) Overthrow
- (b) Militant
- (c) Victory
- (d) Defeat

27. Which of the following represents the central idea of the passage?

- (a) The protests are unlikely to die down without a reversal of recent anti-democratic steps.
- (b) Protests are not a symbol of anarchy but one of dissent.
- (c) Brutal suppression will not do any good to the monarchy.
- (d) Totalitarian regimes are fast losing support.

28. What is the implication of restricting publication of 'news that could create fear'?

- (a) Curbing the freedom of speech.
- (b) The government has granted itself sweeping powers.
- (c) Curbing any kind of dissenting publication.
- (d) Brutal suppression by the state.

29. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions:

The new King, who is mostly [1] Europe, and Mr. Prayuth, have become symbols [2] extravagance and oppression [3] the protesters, who have dismissed the emergency decree, saying the movement has gone past the point of no-return, and in turn setting the stage [4] a showdown with the police.

- (a) for; for; of; in
- (b) in; of; for; for
- (c) at; of; to; until
- (d) at; from; for; for

**SECTION B: LEGAL REASONING**

**Passage(Q.30-Q.34):** The bench of Arun Mishra and UU Lalit, JJ has upheld the constitutional validity of Sections 8, 10, 11 and 12 of the West Bengal Madrasah Service Commission Act, 2008 that relate to the process of appointment of teachers in an aided Madrasah. While doing so the Court noticed that the legislature has taken due care that the interest of a minority institution will always be taken care of by ensuring that in normal circumstances, the best qualified and suitable candidates will be nominated by the Commission; and in case there be any error on part of the Commission, the concerned Managing Committee could not only point out the error which would then be rectified by the Commission but the Managing Committee may also be within its rights in terms of Section 12 (i) to refuse the nomination on a reasonable ground. Second proviso to Section 10 of the Commission Act, if there be any error, it is open to the Managing Committee of the concerned Madrasah to bring it to the notice of the Commission for removal of such error.

It was argued before the Court that the provisions of the Commission Act transgressed upon the rights of a minority institution of choosing its own teachers as by virtue of the provisions of the Commission Act, and that the Commission was empowered under the provisions of the Commission Act to make recommendations which would be binding on the Managing Committee of an aided Madrasah.

30. XYM a minority institute has let out a recruitment application for the hiring for their new faculties to be trained. They have not informed the commission and hence the latter has filed a suit to cease such hiring. Decide the validity of this order.

- (a) The act is applicable within the territory on West Bengal only.
- (b) The act is applicable to all the Madrasah and has been upheld by the court.
- (c) The act is valid and so is the order if the Madrasah is within the territorial limit of West Bengal.
- (d) The act is valid however the order is not.

31. A madrasah in west Bengal is unhappy with the recommendations brought in by the commission as they feel like they are not experienced as the other hires. They want to increase the years of necessary experience years under the same, what is their recourse?

- (a) They could file a request with the commission to rectify the error in required qualification with increased years.
- (b) They have to file a petition with the court to refuse mandate of the commission.
- (c) They themselves have to present better options to replace those brought in by the commission.
- (d) They don't have to follow on the commissions' hires as they are not mandatory.

32. Article 30 protects the right of Minority institutes to establish and administer their educational institutions.

A madrasah finds the West Bengal act in violation of this right and Files PIL under the same. From the above given paragraph chose the most appropriate argument to uphold the validity of the act.

- (a) No right is absolute and even Madrasah's have to give up some rights in their operation.
- (b) The legislative intent is not to breach their constitutional right but to aid it.
- (c) The legislature has taken due care to protect their rights while help facilitate their progress with best qualifications.
- (d) There is not mandate on the Madrasah to align themselves with the recommendation of the Commission.

33. A Madrasah want to file a PIL against the commissions' recruitment as they have hired teachers who are for another religion and they would not be able to aid the teachings and courses of the Madrasah. Is the suit maintainable?

(a) No, as the commission has to function in a secular manner, they cannot discriminate based on religion.

(b) No, as this suit is against the right to equality and freedom of religion.

(c) Yes, the Madrasah can file a complaint if they feel they know of better qualified teachers for the post.

(d) Yes, as they are not bound by the decision of the commission and can file a suit according to their wish.

34. Hypothetically speaking if the legislature decides to amend the act and remove the provision of the existing commission, then considering the above arguments which have upheld its validity, would the Madrasah still be constitutionally valid?

(a) No as the commission was working under legislative discretion to allow the function of Madrasah.

(b) Yes it would be valid but their operations would not be enforceable till another policy is in place.

(c) Yes it would be as the commission's existence does not decide the validity of its existence.

(d) No it would also be changes in composition and hence not constitutionally valid under Article 30.

**Passage(Q.35-Q.39):** The judges acknowledged that there are several incidents in which the police are actually attacked, and hence said there was a need for thorough, effective and independent investigation, in line with India's constitutional guarantees and international legal obligations.

Whenever the police are in receipt of any intelligence or tip-off regarding criminal movements or activities pertaining to the commission of grave criminal offence, it shall be reduced into writing or in some electronic form. Such recordings need not reveal details of the suspect or the location to which the party is headed.

If, pursuant to the tip-off or receipt of any intelligence, as above, encounter takes place and firearm is used by the police party and as a result of that, death occurs, an FIR to that effect shall be registered and the same shall be forwarded to the court under Section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code (the Code) without any delay.

An independent investigation into the incident/encounter shall be conducted by the CID or police team of another police station under the supervision of a senior officer. A Magisterial inquiry under Section 176 of the Code must invariably be held in all cases of death which occur in the course of police firing and a report thereof must be sent to the Judicial Magistrate having jurisdiction under Section 190 of the Code.

In the event of death, the next of kin of the alleged criminal/victim must be informed at the earliest. If on the conclusion of investigation, the materials/evidence having come on record show that death had occurred by use of a firearm amounting to offence under the IPC, disciplinary action against such officer must be promptly initiated and he be placed under suspension.

If the family of the victim finds that the above procedure has not been followed or there exists a pattern of abuse or lack of independent investigation or impartiality by any of the functionaries as above mentioned, it may make a complaint to the Sessions Judge having territorial jurisdiction over the place of incident.

Upon such complaint being made, the concerned Sessions Judge shall look into the merits of the complaint and address the grievances raised therein.

[Vakasha Sachdev, 'What Next After a Police Encounter? SC Has Laid Down 16 Guidelines' The Quint <<https://www.thequint.com/news/law/how-are-police-encounters-investigated-sc-laid-down-16-guidelines>> as accessed on 16 August 2020]

35. Mani was the head inspector of the Kurla police station. He received an anonymous phone call on his personal mobile number, tipping off that there is a major drug deal going on in the Kurla Bar. He immediately took the action and ordered all the five officers of the station to bust the deal and arrest all the drug dealers. He also recorded the same in writing in the Daily Diary of the station. When they reached the location, the drug dealers got the news and gathered many armed men for their safety. In the scuffle, two police officers died due to the small number on their side. He was then questioned by his senior officers that he has not recorded the location to send more officers to the rescue. Decide:

(a) Mani is not liable as he has followed the guidelines by recording the information regarding the drug deal going on and it was not mandatory for him to reveal details of the location.

(b) Mani is liable as he should have been more careful and being the head officer he should have anticipated the seriousness of the situation while going to the location with only five officers.

(c) Mani is liable as he should have recorded the details of the location to make it possible for his superior officers to send extra help to save the other officers and arrest the dealers.

(d) Mani is not liable as he should not have anticipated such a grave situation by a mere tip off from an anonymous call.

36. Jignesh was arrested for being a member of the gang which kills people for money. He was arrested in Kerala and was getting transferred to Delhi. In the transit, he tried to escape from the police by stealing a constable's gun and pointing it to his head. In order to save the constable and stop Jignesh from escaping, a police officer fired on him which hit his chest and he died on the spot. A FIR was registered in the encounter case. Jignesh's brother filed a complaint to have an independent Magisterial inquiry but the same was refused on the grounds that the FIR is already registered and the investigation in the after is going on. Which of the following is correct?

(a) There cannot be an independent magisterial inquiry in the matter as a FIR is already filed and the investigation is already going on against the police officer.

(b) There cannot be an independent magisterial inquiry in the matter as a parallel inquiry cannot be conducted by the magistrate unless a closure report is filed by the police in the matter.

(c) There should be an independent magisterial inquiry in the matter as the inquiry conducted by police can be biased which would impede the investigation and it cannot be ascertained that justice is served.

(d) There should be an independent magisterial inquiry in the matter as the same is ascertained by Section 176 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in case of police firing and encounter.

37. Reema has a very impeccable record of catching criminals in her 12 years of duty in the police department. Once she got an information that some Muslim organizations are planning to riot during the Marathe tableau. She took the matter in her hands to arrest the rioters and organize the event peacefully. During the event, she saw some boys trying to burst crackers and waving lathis at each other. She tried to catch the boys and in order to do the same she fired a bullet in the open which hit one of the boys and he died on the spot. It was later found that they were only rehearsing for an act and the information was incorrect. Disciplinary proceedings were initiated against her but the family of the boy filed a petition for suspension of Reema. Decide:

(a) Reema should not be suspended because she has a very impeccable record of catching criminals in her 12 years of duty in the police department and just a wrong judgment on her part cannot be a reason for her suspension.

(b) Reema should be suspended because in the investigation it was found that the death has occurred by the bullet fired by Reema, which is an offence under the IPC and therefore she should be placed under suspension.

(c) Reema should not be suspended because the disciplinary proceedings were already initiated against her which is a sufficient punishment for her mistake.

(d) Reema should not be suspended because she was trying to organize a mass event peacefully and she fired the bullet only in apprehension that the boy is a rioter.

38. Relying on the above facts, the father of the boy, aggrieved by the lack of investigation and action taken against Reema, filed a complaint to the Judicial Magistrate of the concerned area, asking for justice to the boy. The Magistrate rejected the complaint of the father on the grounds that he has no jurisdiction to decide the matter. Choose the correct answer.

(a) The Judicial Magistrate is correct in rejecting the complaint as he has no jurisdiction to decide the matter and instead the complaint should be filed to the Sessions Judge.

(b) The Judicial Magistrate is correct in rejecting the complaint as it cannot be filed asking for mere suspension of a police officer.

(c) The Judicial Magistrate is wrong in rejecting the complaint as it is his duty to hear the aggrieved person and he cannot reject the complaint merely because of lack of jurisdiction.

(d) The Judicial Magistrate is wrong in rejecting the complaint as he should have heard the father of the boy and then transferred the report to the concerned court.

39. Manya, a hot-headed sub-inspector was transferred to catch infamous goons in Maharajwadi area of Mumbai. He arrested 10 people in a week and was highlighted in all the newspapers. He received information about some warranted goons hidden in a closed factory. When he arrived at the site to arrest them, he fired back and shot all four people hidden at the factory. As per law investigation was initiated by the Inspector of Maharajwadi police station, who submitted his report wherein he mentioned that the shots were fired in private defence and the goons died in the process. After the investigation, the son of one of the dead goons objected to the credibility of the report as the same was made by the Inspector of the same station. Are the allegations valid?

(a) Yes, the allegations are valid as the investigation should be carried out by an independent agency or the police team of another police station.

(b) No, the allegations are not valid as the son of a goon cannot be trusted against a respected government officer of the state regarding such a sensitive matter.

(c) No, the allegations are not valid as the investigation as per the code is carried out by the police team of the station which has jurisdiction on the matter.

(d) Yes, the allegations are valid as the goons were deliberately killed by Manya in the guise of private defence and the same shall not be allowed to be concealed by allowing investigation by officers of the same station.

**Passage(Q.40-Q.44):** The failure to lodge a FIR complaining of dowry and harassment before the death of the victim is inconsequential. The parents and other family members of the victim obviously would not want to precipitate a complete breakdown of the marriage by lodging a FIR against the Respondent and his parents, while the victim was alive.

The court also observed in *Preet Pal Singh vs. State of Uttar Pradesh* that, where there is evidence that has been considered by the Trial Court, it is not open to a Court considering application under Section 389 to re-assess and/or re-analyze the same evidence and take a different view, to suspend the execution of the sentence and release the convict on bail. There should be strong compelling reasons for grant of bail, notwithstanding an order of conviction, by suspension of sentence, and this strong and compelling reason must be recorded in the order granting bail, as mandated in Section 389(1) of the Cr.P.C.

As the discretion under Section 389(1) is to be exercised judicially, the Appellate Court is obliged to consider whether any cogent ground has been disclosed, giving rise to substantial doubts about the validity of the conviction and whether there is likelihood of unreasonable delay in disposal of the appeal.

While allowing the appeal the bench observed that the legislative intent of incorporating Section 304B was to curb the menace of dowry death with a firm hand and therefore while dealing with these cases under Section 304B, this legislative intent has to be kept in mind.

It added: Once there is material to show that the victim was subjected to cruelty or harassment before death, there is a presumption of dowry death and the onus is on the accused in-laws to show otherwise.

At the cost of repetition, it is reiterated that the death in this case took place within 8½ months of marriage. There is apparently evidence of harassment of the victim for dowry even on the day of her death, and there is also evidence of payment of a sum of Rs.2,50,000/- to the Respondent-Accused by the victim's brother, two months before her death.

[Section 304B IPC] Failure to Lodge FIR Complaining Dowry & Harassment before Death of Victim Inconsequential: SC' Live Law <<https://www.livelaw.in/news-updates/sec-304b-ipc-failure-to-lodge-fir-complaining-dowry-inconsequential-161416?infinite-scroll=1>> as accessed on 17 August 2020]

40. Mihir, an alcoholic, married Tulsi, who was unaware that Mihir had a previous history of violence. Initially they had a happy married life and then Mihir started beating her up for bringing fewer dowries. Mihir made Tulsi call her parents several times for demanding dowry. Tulsi's parents reported the consistent dowry demand to a police station which failed to take any appropriate action. Mihir, infuriated by the complaint, beat Tulsi to death. The police acted after Tulsi's death and registered a FIR against Mihir. During the trial, Mihir contended that a complaint was already filed for dowry demand and thus he should be tried for dowry demand and not for dowry death. The court convicted Mihir. Mihir filed an appeal reinforcing the same contention. Should the appeal be allowed?

(a) Yes, as the case that has been reported first shall be tried before a case that has been registered later in time in order to preserve the administration of justice.

(b) No, as if a case previously filed against Mihir or not is irrelevant to the present case that if registered and being tried in the court.

(c) Yes, as Tulsi's parents obviously should not have tried a complete breakdown of the marriage by lodging an FIR against the Mihir, which directly questions the institution of their marriage.

(d) No, as a case already registered against Mihir is not a cogent ground on which the appeal against the conviction shall be allowed by the court.

41. Preet, an independent girl, was forced into marriage by her parents. Preet's parents believed that she would soon adjust in her new home. After only 4 months of her marriage she died as consequence of severe injuries that were evident from marks on her body. It was found out that Preet's husband has previously hurt her for demanding more dowries from her parents. Husband was arrested and tried before the Sessions Court, which convicted him for the dowry death of Preet and sentenced him with an imprisonment of seven years. He appealed against the conviction on the ground that his defence of alibi and corroborating evidence were not properly analyzed by the Sessions Court. The High Court analyzed the evidence and released Husband on bail, finding his defence of alibi to be valid, and fixed a later date to decide on conviction. Choose the correct option?

(a) Appeal has not been rightly allowed, as in an appeal made against order of the trial court, the appellate court could not have reanalyzed the same evidence and released the accused in case of dowry death.

(b) Appeal has been rightly allowed, as when evidence admissible in court is missed to be analyzed or not properly analyzed by the trial court the same can be decided by a superior court in an appeal.

(c) Appeal has not been rightly allowed, as reconsideration or reanalyzing of evidence is not permitted in cases of grave offences such as murder, rape etc and thus the analysis of the evidence by trial court is binding.

(d) Appeal has been rightly allowed, as reanalyzing of the same evidence is not open to an appellate court only while considering suspension of any punishment or its execution, and not petty matters such as bail.

42. Perna had a love affair with Anurag but her marriage was arranged with Mr. Bajaj. Perna, to avoid the arranged marriage eloped with Anurag and married with him. After some months of marriage, Anurag started threatening Perna to demand dowry from her parents else he would not keep Perna in his house. Perna's parents met all the demands by Anurag for the sake of their daughter's safety. Next time when Anurag tortured Perna, she refused to ask her parents for money and so he beat Perna to death. On knowing about their daughter's death, Perna's parents went to a police station and reported the incident as well as harassment caused to Perna by Anurag. Police refused to register the FIR, stating that they should have reported the case when harassment was first caused and no FIR can be registered now. Which of the following is correct?

(a) Police could refuse to register the FIR as the Perna's parents should have complained about the matter earlier instead of being irresponsible and insensitive about their daughter's harassment.

(b) Police could not refuse to register a complaint as inability to lodge FIR for the harassment of Perna is irrelevant in the filing of present FIR and thus the same shall be filed.



- (c) Police could refuse to register a complaint as they know that Prerna's parents did not care about breaking the marriage of their daughter, which happened without their consent.
- (d) Police could not refuse to register FIR as whenever a cognizable offence is informed about; Police is bound to register it in the form of FIR.
43. Aishwarya and Abhishek were best friends since school, went to the same college, started dating and later decided to marry each other. After two years of marriage, Abhishek suffered huge loss in business and remained tense for most of the time. He requested Aishwarya to ask her parents for money for which she refused; infuriated by this Abhishek subjected Aishwarya to cruelty, for which her parents filed a police complaint, Abhishek was initially arrested but then released on bail. After a week of his coming out of custody Aishwarya was found dead at her in-laws' house. Abhishek was booked under dowry death, he put forth a defence of alibi and contended that it is enough to create a reasonable doubt and it is the duty of the prosecution to prove him guilty which he couldn't and thus he shall be acquitted. Is the contention made by Abhishek valid?
- (a) No, as in the cases of dowry death the onus to prove innocence is on the accused and his family, and thus it is his duty to prove his innocence beyond reasonable doubt.
- (b) Yes, as per the Indian procedural laws for any criminal offence the burden of proof is on the prosecution which has to prove the guilt beyond reasonable doubt.
- (c) No, as the presumption is only valid when there is valid evidence to show that the victim was subjected to cruelty or harassment before death, and no such evidence has been submitted in this case.
- (d) Yes, as Abhishek has already posed a valid defence of not being at the place and the time when the murder of Aishwarya was committed.
44. Ayush, a disabled was accused for the murder of his wife. It was alleged by the prosecution that he used to torture his wife and had subjected her to cruelty for demand of dowry. The case thus was clearly a dowry death case. Ayush struggled a lot to prove his innocence but was convicted by the trial court. He made an appeal before the High Court stating that he is wrongly convicted and provided additional evidence to prove that he and her wife have been living separately and had not been in contact before she died. The High Court found this to be a valid defence and allowed the appeal thus granted him bail and suspended his sentence. The state filed an appeal before the Supreme Court challenging that the High Court had no jurisdiction to grant bail. Should the appeal be allowed?
- (a) No, as an order of conviction can be set aside by the High Court if the accused present before him strong compelling reasons along with additional evidence for allowing the appeal.
- (b) Yes, as the High Court as per law has no jurisdiction to deal with the matter of dowry death in which conviction has already been ruled by the trial court despite the accused producing new evidence to support his contention.
- (c) No, as the High Court has jurisdiction to allow a bail application but only when there is a cogent ground that raises substantial doubt about the conviction of the accused.
- (d) Yes, as the High Court can only grant bail in cases where there are strong compelling reasons to believe that the offence committed is just murder or homicide and not dowry death.

**Passage(Q.45-Q.49):** The most important function of the parliament is legislation or enactment of laws. Due to the need to transact government business in an expeditious manner, the Acts provide the legal framework and the main policy principles. The parliament then, through a section in the Act, delegates its legislative powers to the government to frame rules or regulations, to provide clear cut procedures and details to supplement the Act. The gambit of rules, regulations, by-laws, sub-rules are referred to as subordinate legislation. The parliament cannot delegate its essential legislative powers to the executive; it must provide the basic guidelines for the executive to follow for it to frame rules. Similarly, the executive cannot frame rules which go beyond the mandate of the Act.

There are two main forms of parliamentary oversight over the rules framed by the government. If an Act states that the rules framed in furtherance of it has to be placed before the parliament, then within six months from the date from which the Act comes into force, the rules must be laid on the floor of both houses of parliament. It is pertinent to note that not all rules need to be laid on the floor, only if the parent Act specifies this procedure, does the executive have to comply with it.

It was only since 1971 that it was made a regular practice to include a clause in a Bill to specify the laying of subordinate legislation before the parliament for a period of 30 days. The rules are generally laid subject to negative resolution, which means that the rules will become law after the expiry of the 30-day period, unless it is modified or annulled by the parliament. Some rules are laid subject to affirmative resolution, which means that the parliament must expressly vote in favour of the rule after it has been laid in order for it to become law. In the case of the former, an MP is allowed to move a statutory motion to annul or modify the rules. However, if an MP gives a notice to move a statutory motion of this nature, the speaker has to decide a date for this purpose, in consultation with the leader of the house.

45. The State of Sahara has been governed under the same consumer protection act since the 1940s. The State, in 2019, decided to come up with a new Consumer Act, keeping in minds both globalization and online retailing. The Parliament made a fully-fledged act that was passed without opposition. The implementation of act, however, faced some procedural loopholes that needed to be covered with detailed rules and regulations. The government proposed an amendment in the act, empowering the government to enact such rules, the Parliament, busy in budget discussion deferred the amendment for the time being. Government decided to volunteer to enact the rules and regulations which can later be approved by the parliament. They proceeded with the idea and put it before the parliament, which approved it. The rules and regulations are challenged by a Member of Parliament. Is enactment of rules and regulations lawful?
- (a) The enactments are lawful as once any enacted rules are approved by the parliament, they become the law of the land in the same manner as if it is enacted and approved by the Parliament, all by itself.
  - (b) The enactments are unlawful as neither does the parent statute provide for any such delegated authority with the Government, nor the same was inserted in the statute by an amendment.
  - (c) The enactments are lawful as the government has drafted the rules and regulation within the confines of guidelines given by the parent act and thus is well within power of the government.
  - (d) The enactments are unlawful as any law challenged in the Parliament by a member; it loses enforceability for the time being, until the matter is pending for decision.
46. Parliament of India enacted Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 to consolidate the laws regarding the insolvency and overhauling the entire insolvency mechanism in India. The act expressly delegated the task of coming up with the required rules and regulations, as per the policy promulgated by the code itself. The code also provided for a negative resolution regarding the enforcement of the rules. Government, well analyzing the market conditions, enacted rules and regulations to further the objective of the code. An amendment was proposed within a week of introduction of enactments, but no conclusion was reached even after a month. When the rules were relied upon by the NCLT, tribunal under the code, one of the parties challenged the enforceability of the rules in NCLAT, appellate tribunal under the code. Decide:
- (a) Appeal shall not be allowed, as if an act provides for the negative resolution for subordinate legislation, then any objections or modifications, there under, shall be approved within 30 days of it being laid before the Parliament.
  - (b) Appeal shall be allowed, as an amendment was proposed to the rules by a Member of Parliament and the same is under consideration, thus the rules cannot be enforced.
  - (c) Appeal shall not be allowed, as the rules and regulations have been made under the express provisions of the act delegating the authority, and as per the guidelines of the parents act itself, so is completely valid.
  - (d) Appeal shall be allowed, as the approval of rules by the Parliament has been deliberately stretched, by the MPs of the ruling party, so as to avoid any modifications to the rules.

47. Parliament of India was, for long, trying to come up with exhaustive regulations pursuant to regulation of information technology and prevention of cybercrimes. Due to lack of expertise, Parliament just enacted a statute delegating government the power to further enact the complete legislation, by employing all the resources they need. Enactment was detailed and well defined, and was not objected to, by the Parliament. Ishaan, a professional hacker, who was charged under the act for stealing personal information, challenges the validity of the act. The high court upheld the act and the question is now pending before the Supreme Court of India. Which of the following is correct?
- (a) Appeal shall be allowed, as law making is the exclusive domain of legislature in India and it is an essential function of the Indian Parliament which it cannot delegate to any other branch of the State.
  - (b) Appeal shall not be allowed, as the enactment has been made under the express provisions of the statute delegating Government the authority to complete the legislation, using resources and expertise.
  - (c) Appeal shall be allowed because Parliament cannot delegate its essential legislative functions, as it has failed to list the guidelines to be followed by the government while enacting the law.
  - (d) Appeal shall not be allowed, as no such objections were raised by the appellant prior to being charged under the law, appealing now just draws adverse inference against him.
48. Ministry of Law and Social Justice, was given the task to come up with the rules and regulation, detailing out the procedure under Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013. Delegated power is expressly mentioned in the Act. The Ministry enacted the procedures, as well as new penal guidelines, as it felt the existing one does not do justice to the victims. Even before enactments were placed before the parliament, they were challenged in the Supreme Court of India for being ultra vires. The Government of India has put forth the Act itself stating that the statute evidently empowers the Ministry to make rules covering procedural loopholes and thus enactments are not ultra vires. Choose the correct option.
- (a) The enactments are invalid, as they are not yet placed before the parliament, as provided by the parent act and cannot be enforced until laid before the Parliament and approved by it.
  - (b) The enactments are valid, as they are not yet enforced and pending to be laid before the Parliament for approval so the enactments cannot be challenged until enforced.
  - (c) Only the penal guidelines enacted by the Ministry are invalid, as the same has been enacted beyond the scope of the act and authority delegated to the Ministry.
  - (d) The enactments are valid, as the act provides expressly as well as lay down the groundwork that has to be followed for enactment of the rules and regulations.
49. The State of Ayudha, in 2016, drafted a new law relating to abduction of women by demons. As per the law any such demon who abducts a woman of Ayudha shall be punished by death. The draft was approved without objection by the Parliament of Ayudha, it however lacked the procedure of trial of such demons. The parliament amended the act empowering the executive branch of Ayudha to enact such rules complying with the principles of natural justice, and the act and also empowered it to notify and enforce the rules on its own. The executive branch, enacted and notified the rules in 2019, and is since in force. Rabana, an accused demon booked under the act, challenged the validity of procedure of trial as the same is not laid before and approved by the Parliament of Ayudha. Decide:
- (a) The procedural rules are invalid, as the rules were neither laid before nor approved by the Parliament, and unless a law is approved by the Parliament it does not become enforceable.
  - (b) The procedural rules are valid, as the parent statute was expressly amended, for delegating the authority to make such rules to the executive branch, and thus is valid and enforceable.
  - (c) The procedural rules are invalid as no other guideline except in the parent statute is to be followed while enacting a rule, and therefore if the procedural laid down are based on the principles of natural justice they become invalid and unenforceable.
  - (d) The procedural rules are valid, as the act provides the government the authority to enact the laws, notify them and enforce them whenever it seems fit, and thus there is no need for the laws to be laid before the parliament for approval.

**Passage(Q.50-Q.54):** The conditions of a valid marriage are that neither party has a spouse living; neither party is incapable of giving a valid consent to it in consequence of unsoundness of mind; or though capable of giving a valid consent, has been suffering from mental disorder of such a kind or to such an extent as to be unfit for marriage and the procreation of children; or has been subject to recurrent attacks of insanity. It is interesting to note that the Marriage Officer needs to conduct an inquiry in this regard only if he receives any objection within thirty days.

The Supreme Court in *Shakti Vahini vs. Union of India* has unambiguously held that when two adults consensually choose each other as life partners, it is a manifestation of their choice which is recognized under Articles 19 and 21 of the Constitution. Further in *Shafin Jahan vs. Asokan KM*, the Court observed "The law prescribes conditions for a valid marriage. Neither the state nor the law can dictate a choice of partners or limit the free ability of every person to decide on these matters.

Delhi High Court in *Pranav Kumar Mishra v. Govt. Of NCT. Of Delhi* struck down the practice of posting the notice of intended marriage at the residential addresses of both parties to the marriage and observed, "The unwarranted disclosure of matrimonial plans by two adults entitled to solemnize it may, in certain situations, jeopardize the marriage itself. In certain instances, it may even endanger the life or limb of one at the other party due to parental interference."

When an interfaith couple submits an application before the Marriage Officer, they expect him to respect their choice, of course subject to fulfillment of conditions laid down in the Act by them. The law then requires the Marriage Officer to publish the notices at some conspicuous place in his office for the public to file objections against it. Another irony in the scheme of the Act is that, if no one objects to the Marriage, the Marriage Officer is not required by the Act to conduct an enquiry in that regard.

[Ashok Kini, 'Unconstitutionality of Publishing of Marriage Notices under Special Marriage Act' Live Law <<https://www.liveweb.in/columns/unconstitutionality-of-publishing-of-marriage-notices-under-special-marriage-act-160523>> as accessed on 25 July 2020]

50. Harshita, a college going girl, was abducted by one of his batchmates, Ram, on her way home. Ram took her to an abandoned building and raped her. The Gram panchayat of the village ruled that Ram shall marry Harshita as a punishment for his crime. Both their families accepted the decision to avoid any dishonor. Harshita did not want to marry Ram but was forced into the same by her parents. After 39 days of marriage she files an objection that her marriage happened without her consent and that she was forced into it. What should be the logical step on the part of the Marriage Officer?

- (a) He should inquire, as consent is one of the crucial conditions of a valid marriage and objection to the marriage on grounds of consent needs proper inquiry.
- (b) He should inquire, as Ram is a rapist and their marriage was a result of arrangement between their families and not a consensual relationship.
- (c) He should not enquire, as the objection filed by Harshita does not fulfill required criteria.
- (d) He should not enquire, as Harshita is rape victim and nobody would have married her had not Ram did, therefore, objection made by Harshita is invalid.

51. Which of the following is a reasonable ground to object to a marriage?

- (a) A person usually of unsound mind consented to marriage when she was of sound mind.
- (b) An inter-religion marriage happened without the consent of the family members.
- (c) A marriage between a man, with his wife on deathbed, and a girl unaware of this fact.
- (d) A marriage between two adults of different caste which is punishable by death as per their traditions.

52. Armaan and Nikita were in the last year of their college. They decided to get married once the college is over. When Nikita shared this news with her parents, they got angry and locked her in a room and stopped her from even going to the college. They wanted her to marry a Hindu Brahmin boy and not Armaan who was a Christian. Nikita's parents even threatened Armaan to kill him if he goes near her again. Armaan was devastated by this and went to the court to rescue the love of his life and marry her. Which of the following is correct?

- (a) The court shall decide that they cannot marry against the will of their parents and should concentrate on their future right now.

(b) The court shall decide that if they consensually choose each other as life partners, the law or the court cannot dictate their choice of partners or limit their free ability to decide in these matters.

(c) The court shall decide that they can marry as they are adults and have the right to freedom to do anything they want.

(d) The court shall decide that they cannot marry as they are of different religions and under their personal laws, they can only marry the person of their own religion.

53. Meera and Reyansh were neighbors and they wanted to marry each other but since their families were always involved in religious feuds against each other, they knew that they would never agree for their marriage. That is why they decided to elope and marry each other. To make it happen they went to the court to legalise their marriage but the Marriage officer informed them that they need to give their personal information in order to post the notice of intended marriage under the Special Marriages Act at the residential addresses of both parties to the marriage. They challenged this provision of the Act in the court. Decide:

(a) The court shall strike down the provision as the unwarranted disclosure of marriage may jeopardize the marriage itself or may even endanger the life or limb of the couple due to parental interference.

(b) The court shall not strike down the provision as it is not in every instance that there is parental interference.

(c) The court shall not strike down the provision as the notice of intended marriage is for the families of the couple to know about the decisions of their kids.

(d) The court shall strike down the provision as it is not essential to post the notice at their residential address when the marriage officer can clearly post it at any conspicuous place.

54. Dhanush, a hindu eloped with Hina, a muslim girl. They both with an intention to get married made an application before a marriage officer. Despite their request, the marriage officer was firm about publishing the notice but understanding their fear he pasted the notice in his own room, which is the last one in the office, just to meet the formality according to law. An objection was made by Hina's father after 45 days of the publication of notice, which was rejected by the marriage officer. Whether the public notice was published in the prescribed form?

(a) Yes, he published the notice as required under section 6 of Special Marriage Act, 1954 thus it was published in the correct form.

(b) Yes, he published the notice and yet saved the couple from their families.

(c) No, he did not publish the notice in the required form as he pasted it in his own room in the office.

(d) No, as notice was not served to the families of the couple which is a mandatory condition in law and therefore it was not published in the required format.

**Passage(Q.55-Q.59):** In these difficult times, we continue to hear the words lockdown, curfew, quarantine and isolation. Except for lockdown and curfew, all the other terms have a legal connotation and are defined in various laws prevalent in India. all of the above terms impose a restriction on free movement of the citizens of India and to assemble peacefully in the territory of India, guaranteed under Article 19(1)(b) and (d) of the Constitution of India.

Lockdown is not a legal term. The term is being used by government officials and others to describe a situation where free movement of goods is restricted, with the exception of essential items declared by the Government of India under Section 2, 3, 4 of the Epidemic Diseases Act. Lockdown is not the same as curfew. One of the foremost differences between the two is that in lockdown, state enforcement authorities like the police cannot arrest persons for not following the lockdown without the permission of the competent court.

Sections 2 and 2A of the Epidemic Diseases Act allows the government to take measures if it is satisfied that any state or any part thereof is visited by or threatened with an outbreak of any dangerous epidemic disease. The government may take, or require or empower any person to take some measures and by public notice prescribe such temporary regulations to be observed by the public including travel by air, railways, or otherwise including detention of any ship or vessel, as the case may be. Section 3 prescribes the penalty for disobeying any regulation or order made under the Act in accordance with Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, which is an offence of disobeying directions of a public servant. This law has been invoked many times since it has been enacted.

Curfew' again is not a legal term. Generally, exercise of a power available to the District Magistrate, SDM, or any other executive magistrate under Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is, in common parlance, referred to as a 'curfew'. The authorities in these circumstances, for preventing danger to human life, health or safety, disturbance of public tranquility, or a riot or an affray, may issue such orders. If anyone defies such orders issued under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, the enforcement agencies have a right to detain/arrest the violators.

55. The State Government of Sahasa, being helpless in controlling a disease spreading like wildfire, ordered a statewide lockdown under Epidemic Diseases Act as the last resort. People were requested to stay in their houses, and take all precautionary measures. Realizing that people are not in actuality following the terms of lockdown ordered arrest of people loitering around either for no reason or to buy non-essential goods. Under the same order, Shubham was arrested for stepping out of the house to buy snacks for himself without any prior permission from competent authority, and has been in arrest since. Shubham is clueless and seeks a proper legal recourse to follow. Which of the following would be the appropriate suggestion?
- (a) He should challenge the arrest, as an arrest under the Epidemic Disease Act for not following the lockdown and its terms without permission of a competent court is not lawful.
  - (b) He should not challenge the arrest, as a lockdown ordered under the Epidemic Disease Act prohibits free movement of non-essential goods and thus stepping out to buy snacks warrants a legal action by the state.
  - (c) He should challenge the arrest, as such an arrest would have no legal force if he manages to prove snacks to be essential good and thus movement of the same would be legally allowed and would not warrant an action such as arrest.
  - (d) He should not challenge the arrest, as the act permits the government to adopt all measures required to prevent outbreak of a disease and consequently the government has made an order of arrest, thus there would be no significance of challenging it.

56. Vishal and Shekhar were India's favourite badminton duo, known for their stellar performances in numerous competitions. In a charity function they were requested to play a game, wearing army camouflage dresses, which they refused to follow. The news spreaded all over the nation that they dishonoured the Indian army and their dress. People demanding their arrest and proper trial gather at Jantar Mantar every day, the government however was reluctant to give in to the demonstrators and lose their assets, Vishal and Shekhar. The collector-imposed section 144 and ordered a curfew at the jantar Mantar and the people who, however gathered, were dispersed. There were no more protests against the two. Decide:
- (a) Curfew was rightly imposed, as regular demonstrations at Jantar Mantar against Vishal, and Shekhar was causing both public disturbance and disorder and thus an action under section 144 of CrPC is a valid one.
  - (b) Curfew was wrongly imposed, as the demonstrators silently gather and protest for a common cause without causing either harm to any human or any disturbance in the public order in such a case as strict an action as curfew under section 144 of CrPC is not required.
  - (c) Curfew was rightly imposed, as a mere refusal to wear army dress neither dishonors the army nor does it hurt sentiments of the public, and a demonstration for such a vague and frivolous cause could be only with an objective of causing public disturbance.
  - (d) Curfew was wrongly imposed as people have an unfettered fundamental right to gather peacefully and the same cannot be confined maliciously by the government and its authorities to fulfill their vested interest of protecting Vishal and Shekhar.

57. Veena Shah, a tribal rights activist, proposed to the government to provide fee concession to tribals at every government facility, i.e. schools, hospitals and other government offices, due to their economic backwardness. The government refused due to already existing financial obligations on the government. Veena ordered all the tribals to protest against their ill treatment by the society as well as by the government that they elected. They began a demonstration peacefully at Board Square in Bhopal. Government waited for protest to suppress by itself but after sometime they made the district collector impose curfew under section 144 of CrPC and every protestor was ordered to disperse. Veena, however, along with some of her supporters defied the orders and was arrested by the Police. She has challenged the arrest in the court. Choose the correct option?
- (a) Arrest was lawful, as if an order has been passed under section 144 of the CrPC and any person defies the same, the enforcement agency like Police in the present case, can lawfully arrest the violators.
  - (b) Arrest was unlawful, as the order of CrPC was itself invalid because the protest called by Veena was peaceful and did not cause any public disorder. Consequently, the arrest made for the violation of the order was itself invalid.
  - (c) Arrest was lawful, as the government had already refused the proposal of Veena, and thus a demonstration for the same cause warrants a strict action from the side of the government in the form of curfew and arrest in case of defiance of the same.
  - (d) Arrest was unlawful, as many of the protestors had left after the order which gives the impression that the order was not entirely defied, and measure such as arrest would be too strict for such a circumstance.
58. The district administration of Palampur is surprised to see people of the same family die of a disease, the characteristics and symptoms of which are still not discernible and under research. However, the relief was that the disease has now been contained and has not been observed to be infecting others. The administration on finding the report on the new disease got worried and ordered that people be allowed to step out of their houses only to buy essential goods such as eatables, medicines etc. under Epidemic Disease Act. Sheldon was arrested when he went to the market to buy sanitary pads for her girlfriend Amy. He was arrested as the pads were not considered as essential goods and put in detention with magistrate's permission. Decide:
- (a) Order was valid and the arrest was lawful, as the act gives the government power to issue regulations in case of an outbreak of an epidemic, also the arrest of Sheldon was after due permission from the competent court.
  - (b) Order was valid and the arrest was unlawful, as the government has issued regulations allowing people to only buy essential goods, however the arrest was not lawful for sanitary pads are essentials and no arrest could be made for stepping out to buy them.
  - (c) Order was invalid and the arrest was unlawful, as an order under the Epidemic Disease Act could be made only when there is an outbreak of any epidemic disease and therefore the arrest made consequently is also unlawful.
  - (d) Order was valid and the arrest was lawful, as the government has issued regulations allowing people to only buy essential goods and sanitary pads are not considered to be one of them, so if a person steps out of the house to buy is defying the orders.
59. A nationwide lockdown was imposed after a deadly disease Karuna hit India. Thousands of people were reported dead due to the disease. Government took all the necessary measures along with invoking relevant sections of the Epidemic Disease Act. The lockdown was unconditional and the government has been extending the lockdown with further orders. Various representations have been made by the students all around the nation requesting the government to make arrangements for their safe passage to home. The government however declined all the representations. The order of lockdown has been challenged in the Supreme Court and is listed for a public hearing. What according to you is the correct option?
- (a) Order is invalid, as during an outbreak the government may prohibit the free movement of goods that are not essentials but not travel of humans entirely as that would curtail their fundamental right to freedom of movement.

- (b) Order is valid, as during an outbreak the government may make temporary regulations under the act to handle the situation and defiance of the same also warrant penalty by the law.
- (c) Order is valid, as the right to freedom of movement is a conditional right that can be fettered in view of the fundamental rights by the state as per section 19(2) of the Indian Constitution.
- (d) Order is invalid, as the same was neither promulgated keeping in view the benefits or well being of all the citizens nor a notice prior to the order was given to let people travel to their homes before the order comes into effect.

**Passage(Q.60-Q.63):** A commission appointed by the government of the Canadian province of Ontario offered recommendations to assist judges and lawyers in recognizing language or actions that may cause some participants to feel excluded and therefore disenfranchised during court proceedings. One area of focus was the use of courtroom interpreters for people who are not fluent speakers of English or French. Although the Supreme Court of Canada had given explicit direction in 1994 concerning an accused person's right to interpreter assistance, many participants in the Canadian legal system still had concerns about the use of interpreters. In response to these concerns, the commission emphasized that all those involved in proceedings must understand the role of the interpreter. With this objective in mind, the commission stressed that all parties involved in legal proceedings must be made aware of the nature of interpretation. In order for judges and lawyers to make effective use of an interpreter in the courtroom, they must understand when an interpreter is necessary, appreciate the time required for interpretation, and develop an awareness of the nature of culturally informed interpretation as contrasted with mere literal interpretation. For example, uninformed judges and lawyers often expect interpreters to translate what is said word for word. In practice, however, this type of translation frequently fails to convey culturally specific meaning accurately and effectively, and is sometimes simply impossible because each language is structurally unique. One interpreter interviewed by the commission explained that while one language may use a word or short phrase to express a particular idea, others have no similarly concise equivalent, requiring the interpreter to use long descriptions of ideas in one language that can be expressed briefly in another. Many interpreters find that in the courtroom, uninformed judges and lawyers may suspect an interpreter of embellishing if the interpreter takes a long time to explain a point. Canadian law insists on impartiality in interpretation services. Parties to proceedings, relatives and friends of such parties, or persons otherwise close to the events giving rise to an accusation are ordinarily viewed as inappropriate interpreters in criminal proceedings. However, because some linguistic-minority communities, such as aboriginal communities, are small, in practice, court participants often know the court interpreter. In many cases, prior acquaintance does not matter and may be unavoidable. But to ensure fair proceedings, a defendant, victim, or other witness must fully understand the interpreter's role and be able to object to an interpreter whom he or she does not trust to be impartial. To these ends, the commission recommended that judges make clear in open court that the interpreter is a neutral professional, employed by the court to translate what is being said; that a defendant or any witness may object to a potentially biased interpreter; and that a defendant or an interpreter may request clarification at any time.

The passage most strongly suggests which one of the following about the role of courtroom interpreters?

60. (a) The importance of this role is underestimated by most judges and lawyers.
- (b) A precise understanding of this role is only likely to be useful to people in small communities.
- (c) This role can never be occupied by someone who is personally acquainted with the participants in courtroom proceedings.
- (d) The person playing this role is most likely to achieve his or her legal purpose if everyone involved understands the nature of the role.

According to the passage, the inadequacy of word-for-word translations in legal proceedings involving interpreters:

61. (a) is a limitation of which some lawyers and judges are unaware
- (b) is less noticeable to interpreters than to other participants in legal proceedings
- (c) Makes some courtroom participants feel disenfranchised
- (d) makes fair and impartial trials impossible to achieve



62. Why did the Commission consider it necessary for parties in the proceedings to be aware of the nature of interpretation?

- (a) To prevent confusion regarding the content that has been interpreted
- (b) To address concerns expressed about the use of interpreters
- (c) To provide a method of alternative dispute resolution through dependence on the parties to the proceedings
- (d) To enhance the role of the judiciary in the resolution of disputes

63. The author mentions the fact that ideas expressed concisely in one language may take much longer to express in another language primarily in order to:

- (a) indicate why some judges and lawyers may harbor doubts about the accuracy of certain courtroom translations
- (b) emphasize why translations in a judicial context cannot convey the culturally specific meaning of the testimony being interpreted
- (c) stress the lack of awareness of cultures and languages other than English and French on the part of many judges and lawyers
- (d) illustrate why it is often difficult to find a competent interpreter

**Passage(Q.64-Q.67):** Section 31 defines contingent contract as a contract to do or not to do something, if some event, collateral to such contract, does or does not happen. It is a sort of a conditional contract and the condition is of uncertain nature. A contract which is subject to a certain or an absolute type of condition cannot be regarded as a contingent contract. When the condition is of uncertain nature, then only the contract can be regarded as truly contingent. All the contract of insurance, are contingent contracts.

A contract to buy certain immovable property which is under dispute made with the part of dispute and to become operative if he wins the case is a contingent contract, its performance being wholly dependent upon the result of the litigation.

A contract will be no less contingent where the happening or non-happening of the contingency depends upon the will of a party. A contract the performance of which depends upon the promisee's marriage is a contingent contract, though his marriage is contingent exclusively within his control.

Section 34 states that when event on which contract is contingent to be deemed impossible, if it is the future conduct of a living person. If the future event on which a contract is contingent is the way in which a person will act at an unspecified time, the event shall be considered to become impossible when such person does anything which renders it impossible that he should so act within any definite time, or otherwise than under future contingencies.

Contingent contract to do or not to do anything if a specified uncertain event does not happen within a fixed time, may be enforced by law when the time fixed has expired and such event has not happened, or , before the time fixed has expired, if it becomes certain that such event will not happen. Contingent contract if an impossible event happens are void, whether the impossibility of the event is known or not to the parties to the agreement at the time when it is made.

[Source- <https://www.lawctopus.com/academike/contingent-contracts/>]

64. There was a contract between A and B that A would pay a sum of Rs. 10000 to the family members of on the death of B. When B died, his family members demanded the said money from A but he refused contending it to be a contingent contract. Decide whether A should be held liable.

- (a) A is not liable since the death of B is a contingent contract and hence not enforceable
- (b) A should be held liable; it is not a contingent contract because these events are of certain nature.
- (c) A should be held since after the death of B, his family members might be in a dire need of money.
- (d) A should not be held liable to pay since there is no benefit to him in return of thr payment of Rs.10000.

65. A, whose property was attached, contracted to sell the same to B and undertook to apply to the court for the approval of the sale. A did apply to the court in the performance of his undertaking, but the court rejected his application. Thereupon A sold the land to C. B sued him for the land.
- (a) The sale is a contingent contract, being subject to the approval of the court, and that approval has not been given, the contingency did not happen and hence its performance cannot be demanded by A.
  - (b) A should be held liable since he has already made contact with B therefore, he is bound to sell his land to him only.
  - (c) A should not be held liable since it is his land and it his discretion to who he wants to sell his land.
  - (d) A should not be held liable because he should not be made bound by the contract which he never made with the legal intent.
66. Arathoon entered into a contract with Government Department for supply of timber. The timber was to be approved by the superintendent of a factory. He did not approve the timber actually supplied. Arathoon sued the government for the breach of contract contending that the timber corresponded with its description in the contract and therefore it should be approved. Decide whether his claim will succeed?
- (a) Arathoon's claim will succeed since the contract here is absolutely subject only to approval which makes the contract arbitrary at the desire of one party.
  - (b) His claim would not succeed since superintendent did not approve the timber therefore government cannot be held liable.
  - (c) His claim would succeed since the timber corresponded with the description in the contract and hence fulfilled the condition of the contract.
  - (d) His claim would not succeed because it is the discretion of government whether it want to enter into contract with Arathoon or not.
67. Knight contracted to marry Anaya on the death of his father. While the father was still alive, he married another woman. Anaya sued him for the breach of contract. Decide whether her claim would succeed?
- (a) Knight would not be held liable since he could still marry Anaya and can fulfill the condition of contract.
  - (b) He would not be held liable since the contract amounts to restraint of marriage which renders the contract void.
  - (c) Her claim would succeed since his marring to another woman had become it impossible that he should marry Anaya.
  - (d) Anaya could sue him for breach of trust because he promised her that he will marry her.

**SECTION C: LOGICAL REASONING**

**Passage (Q.68 to Q.75):** Products of the food parcel and their monthly amounts are different by regions. The methodology is strongly based on that proposed by Department of Consumer Affairs (DCA), Ministry of Consumer Affairs Food and Public Distribution. The compatibility with the methodology of DCA allows for comparisons between the cost of the basic basket in Gwalior and the cost of the basic basket in 28 capitals where the DCA performs the search. In addition, it intends to calculate the percentage of the minimum wage required to purchase a basic basket in Gwalior and the required amount of hours of work to purchase a basic basket in Gwalior. According to DCA, in the last years, there have been found the displacement of the purchase of food products in supermarkets and hypermarkets direction. This distribution channel has made use of several tools for assessing consumer needs and offers the same convenience of time and place for the purchase of products. Retailers take responsibility for the promotion of products and have been the distribution channel member to observe and develop actions that meet the requirements of end users. Thus, one can focus on the collection of the survey data in supermarkets.

There are big differences between the different brands on the market; the Gwalior citizen consumer could save up to 28.71% only buying the cheaper brands. However, it is understood that each brand has a distinct value proposition, which is presented as differences between the prices of products. Finally, it was analyzed the variation between retailers in different data collection dates. These samples were collected from five different retail outlets (supermarkets) the dates between 03.16.2020 and 04.25.2020.

The existing variation between these different retailers in different dates was 19.81%. Therefore, the Gwalior citizen consumer could save up to 19.81% in the price of food parcel in November, if searching for the cheapest prices in the various retailers and on different dates in the city of Gwalior.

With these tests, it is possible to understand if there is a correlation between variations of Gwalior with the capital cities in question. There are also products where the price fluctuates a lot, as in the case of fresh products, as mainly depends on the climatic situation in which India finds itself at the moment and can either increase or diminish its price if the season causes a disadvantage in the harvest of these products or even interfere in the purchase by the population for cultural reasons. It is noteworthy that the conclusions drawn regarding the change in prices of products may be uncertain as they were made based on the current situation of India and their own collections made weekly.

68. Which of the following options is true in the light of the passage?

- (a) End users are often fastidious while choosing consumer products.
- (b) Retailers often end up using unfair trade practices while selling a product.
- (c) Retailers have the onus of marketing a product.
- (d) Retailers also act as middlemen at times.

69. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- (a) The prices of perishable items depend on the political situation in India.
- (b) The prices of cloth materials depend on the weather conditions and transport infrastructure.
- (c) The prices of perishable items depend on the export import scenario in India.
- (d) None of the above

70. Which of the following is a valid inference?

- (a) Cultural factors can affect the purchase of a particular product.
- (b) Historical factors can affect the purchase of a particular product.
- (c) Postcolonial factors can affect the purchase of a particular product.
- (d) None of the above

71. In the light of the passage, which of the following options is true?  
(a) The distribution channel lacks measurement tools that can evaluate the requirements of the end user.  
(b) The distribution channel is a unilateral track that can evaluate the requirements of the end user.  
(c) The distribution channel should have measurement tools that can evaluate the requirements of the end user.  
(d) The distribution channel comprises of several measurement tools that can evaluate the requirements of the end user.
72. Which one of the following is not a part of DCA's methodology?  
(a) Cost comparison (b) Wage calculation  
(c) Time calculation (d) Profit margin allocation
73. The difference between the prices of different products has been termed in the passage as \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) unique selling proposition (b) distinct value proposition  
(c) unique marketing strategy (d) None of the above
74. Which one of the following cannot be inferred from the second last paragraph of the passage?  
(a) There are variations between products offered in the market by different brands  
(b) Each brand has a distinct value proposition  
(c) There was little to no variation in savings  
(d) Variations exist between retailers in different data collection dates
75. The price fluctuation of the products is mainly dependent on which one of the following?  
(a) Climatic condition (b) Warehouse management  
(c) Cost of production (d) Unforeseen natural disaster

**Passage (Q.76-Q.79):** A convenient point of departure is provided by the famous Clark-Trimble experiments of 1935. Clark-Trimble was not primarily a physicist, and his great discovery of the Graduated Hostility of Things was made almost accidentally. During some research into the relation between periods of the day and human bad temper, Clark-Trimble, a leading Cambridge psychologist, came to the conclusion that low human dynamics in the early morning could not sufficiently explain the apparent hostility of Things at the breakfast table - the way honey gets between the fingers, the unfoldability of news- papers, etc. In the experiments which finally confirmed him in this view, and which he demonstrated before the Royal Society in London, Clark-Trimble arranged four hundred pieces of carpet in ascending degrees of quality, from coarse matting to priceless Chinese silk. Pieces of toast and marmalade, graded, weighed, and measured, were then dropped on each piece of carpet, and the marmalade-downwards incidence was statistically analyzed. The toast fell right-side-up every time on the cheap carpet, except when the cheap carpet was screened from the rest (**in which case the toast didn't know that Clark-Trimble had other and better carpets**), and it fell marmalade-downwards every time on the Chinese silk. Most remarkable of all, the marmalade-downwards incidence for the intermediate grades was found to vary exactly with the quality of carpet.

The success of these experiments naturally switched Clark-Trimble's attention to further research on resistencia, a fact which was directly responsible for the tragic and sudden end to his career when he trod on a garden rake at the Cambridge School of Agronomy. In the meantime, Noys and Crangenbacker had been doing some notable work in America. Noys carried out literally thousands of experiments, in which subjects of all ages and sexes, sitting in chairs of every conceivable kind, dropped various kinds of pencils. In only three cases did the pencil come to rest within easy reach. Crangenbacker's work in the social-industrial field, on the relation of human willpower to specific problems such as whether a train or subway will stop with the door opposite you on a crowded platform, or whether there will be a mail box anywhere on your side of the street, was attracting much attention.

(Source: <http://historyscribbler.blogspot.com/2014/11/attack-of-machines.html?m=0> )

76. The boldface statement shows the author's ?  
(a) Curiosity (b) Satire (c) Disappointment (d) Epiphany

77. Why does the author refer to the non-physicist background of Clark Trimble?  
(a) To indicate the insignificance of his principle of graduated hostility of things  
(b) To ridicule the inspiration behind Clark Trimble's experiments. —  
(c) To indicate that the experiments he conducted were related to principles of physics  
(d) To highlight that many important discoveries in physics were made by scientists with non-physicists Backgrounds
78. The author of the passage is most likely a .  
(a) physicist. (b) historian. (c) satirist. (d) none of the above.
79. The author is leading to a discussion regarding  
(a) further experiments conducted to prove existence of resistencia.  
(b) how work on resistencia helped in the evolution of industrial psychology.  
(c) how human willpower can manipulate outcomes of events.  
(d) the response to Crangenbacker's work by later socio-industrial psychologists.

**Passage (Q.80-Q.83):** In the days when Jean Piaget and Sigmund Freud dominated thinking about child development, small children were thought to be irrational, incoherent and solipsistic in their thinking, and both easily distractible and unfocused in their awareness of the world. Recent work in developmental psychology offers a sharply contrasted picture. Children are unconsciously the most rational beings on earth, brilliantly drawing accurate conclusions from data, performing complex statistical analyses, and doing clever experiments. And not only does empirical work reveal this about babies and small children, but what is thus revealed throws light on some of philosophy's more intriguing questions about knowledge, the self, other minds and the basis of morality.

Such are the claims made by philosopher and developmental psychologist Alison Gopnik in this fascinating account of the growth of child minds. Gopnik describes how imagination contributes to the vast amount of knowledge that children acquire in their first few years. Accumulated knowledge allows children to think of alternative ways that the world could be, which in turn helps them to construct mental maps of the causal relationships that govern and explain how things work. Imagination also aids them in forming ideas about how other people think and why they act as they do. Many children have 'imaginary friends'; their ability to understand others and to change themselves is aided by the possibilities for exploring alternatives that such play affords.

Studies of child development also suggest insights into consciousness, one of philosophy's most recalcitrant mysteries. Children appear to have a far more vivid awareness of the world around them than adults do, Gopnik, reports, because an adult's 'spotlight awareness' that enables concentration on specific features of an environment involves losing the 'lantern awareness' that brings the whole environment to the forefront of attention. This childhood form of awareness is likened by Gopnik to how adults feel when they visit a foreign country; they focus less on particulars and experience everything more globally because so much is unfamiliar. But whereas children have a more intense lantern awareness, they also have less inner consciousness of the kind that helps manufacture a distinctive sense of self, that autobiographical centre of memory and planning which is the 'me' in all experience. That explains why they have less command of their behaviour, and less sense of the future.

Gopnik's affectionate and sympathetic enjoyment of the way children think in their first five years is manifest throughout her book, but so too is her sensitivity to the deeper philosophical implications of what their way of thinking can teach us. The result is absorbing and educative.

(Source: <https://www.barnesandnoble.com/review/the-philosophical-baby> )

80. This passage is most likely an extract from:  
(a) A science journal. (b) A book review.  
(c) A news magazine. (d) An editorial in a newspaper.

81. From the passage, which of the following would constitute a proper description of children's minds?
- (a) Children's minds are as developed and discerning as adult minds, with a full understanding of being.
  - (b) Children's minds are not comparable to adult minds since they function differently and have less inner consciousness and a sense of perspective.
  - (c) Children's minds tend to obtain a grasp of the whole environment rather than particular aspects of it, and thus have a higher philosophical sense of reality.
  - (d) Children's minds tend to be exceedingly rational, discerning and innovative, and possess a kind of holistic awareness of the surroundings.
82. Which of the following is the process of the growth of children's minds, as described in the passage?
- (a) Children acquire knowledge through vivid imagination, which helps them construct mental maps of the world, and use this imagination to understand how people do or should behave around them.
  - (b) Children acquire knowledge with the aid of their imagination, which helps them construct mental maps by exploring alternatives to how the world around them works and acts.
  - (c) Children learn through imagination, and a wide range of such imagination enables them to learn vital habits as they grow.
  - (d) Children possess an intrinsic ability to notice their whole surroundings, which helps them construct mind
83. Which of the following best illustrates the distinction drawn between the awareness of a child's mind and that of an adult?
- (a) An adult is able to understand the intricacies of operating a new washing machine, while a child often attempts to experiment with the device.
  - (b) At a wedding, a child excitedly looks around at the decorations, while an adult is lost in contemplation of the debts he incurred to make these decorations possible.
  - (c) A child enjoys the festive atmosphere of a busy market replete with Christmas goods, but her mother is engrossed in looking for items on her shopping list.
  - (d) A child gets frightened at the sound of thunder and begins to cry, while an adult is unruffled and merely draws out her umbrella expecting rain.

**Passage (Q.84-Q.89):** Almost all the antiquities of ancient India are of a religious character, or were at least made for religious objective. Secular art surely exists, for literature shows that monarchs lived in luxurious palaces, adorned with lovely murals and sculpture, albeit many of them have perished. Much has been said and written about Indian art since. From that time to this, most authorities on the subject, have stressed the religious and mystical aspects of Indian art. They admitted the realism and earthiness of the earliest sculpture.

It is the full and active life of the times which is chiefly reflected in the art of ancient India. In all these places, there is a horror vacui and an intense vitality, which remind us rather of this world than the next and suggest to us the warm bustle of the Indian city and the turbulent population of the Indian forest. Gothic architecture and sculpture are vertical. Spire and arch point upwards, and as the style develops, the spire becomes taller and the arch more pointed. The Christ, saints and angels of the Middle Ages in Europe are often disproportionately tall, and their tallness is accentuated by long garments reaching to the ankles. Their poses are generally restful, and they rarely smile. Medieval European art was truly religious; its conventions seem to have been deliberately designed to lead the worshipper's thoughts away from the world of flesh to the things of the spirit. Much of it was the work of pious monks, or of men with deep religious vocations.

The tendency of Indian art is diametrically opposite to that of medieval Europe. The temple towers, though tall, are solidly based on earth. Gods are young and handsome; their bodies are rounded and well nourished. The ideal type is not abnormally tall, but rather short and stocky. Occasionally they are depicted as grim or wrathful, but generally they smile, and sorrow is rarely portrayed.

Ancient India's religious art differs strikingly from her religious literature. The latter is the work of men with vocations, brahmans, monks and ascetics. The former came chiefly from the hands of secular craftsmen, who, though they worked according to priestly instructions and increasingly rigid iconographical rules, loved the world they knew, with an intensity which is usually to be seen behind the religious forms in

which they expressed themselves. In our opinion, the usual inspiration of Indian art is not so much a ceaseless quest for the Absolute but as a delight in the world as the artist found it, a sensual vitality, and a feeling of growth and movement as regular and organic as the growth of living things upon earth.

84. The Indian art is full of vitality because

- (a) Indian art follows a tradition of realism.
- (b) the sculptors who carved them were very much men of this world.
- (c) people understood and appreciated only what they were familiar with.
- (d) this is how the sculptors imagined the ascetics to be.

85. It can be inferred that -

The phrase 'horror vacui' as used in the passage means

- (a) The art of ancient India manifests a horrible vacuum.
- (b) The art of ancient India manifests a dislike for nothingness.
- (c) The art of ancient India manifests a passion for horror.
- (d) The art of ancient India manifests a dislike for leaving empty spaces.

86. Which of the following, according to the passage, is a difference between European and Indian art?

- (a) The temple towers, though tall in both, are firmly based on the earth in the latter.
- (b) Gods of the former are tall and those of the latter are short and stocky.
- (c) Religiosity is more evident in the former than in the latter.
- (d) Sorrow is seldom portrayed in the former, whereas the latter rarely depicts smiling faces.

87. Which of the following are true of ancient Indian religious art and literature?

- (1) The arts were the work of craftsmen while the literature was the work of monks and Brahmins.
  - (2) The art was full of earthy sensuality while not deviating from canonical rules set by religious literature.
  - (3) The former was solely devoted to afterlife.
  - (4) Indian temple sculptures are purely religious and mystical.
- (a) (1) and (2) (b) (3) and (4) (c) (1) and (4) (d) (2) and (3)

88. The passage

- (a) examines the views of different people regarding art.
- (b) compares and contrasts contemporary Indian and European art.
- (c) discusses art and sculpture of ancient India.
- (d) studies mysticism and religiosity in Indian art and sculpture.

89. One of the famous deductions apparently originating from studies in psychology is that wealth cannot buy happiness. The problem with this conclusion is that it is incorrect. Research shows that income has a positive relationship with happiness (life satisfaction), although it is not a straight line. As income rises, its added contribution becomes smaller. The impact of additional income is greatest among those who have little money, but it does not stop mattering, even after someone is able to meet basic needs.

From the above paragraph, we can infer that:

- (a) Very wealthy people are unhappier than very poor people.
- (b) Very wealthy people can be as happy as very poor people only when they get a very large amount of money.
- (c) Very wealthy people are unaffected by an increase in income, while very poor people become much happier due to the same.
- (d) The same amount of additional income has a disproportionate impact on a very poor person's happiness as compared to a very wealthy person's.

**Passage (Q.90-Q.94):** Have you ever thought what if celebrities such as Bhagat Singh, Kālidāsa and even notorious ones such as Veerappan, had a blog or website with direct links to their thoughts, views, opinions, presentation and positioning? How would Rani Laxmi Bai have wanted to portray herself? What would her blog carry? Would it have helped her multiply her work and effect? This article discusses about the need for public figures to have a website.

Whether you are a politician, artiste, actor, religious figure or anyone who enjoys public fame, engaging directly with your followers, fan base or disciples is imperative. Having an unfiltered and open medium of disbursing information allows the public figure to be as candid and genuine and s/he can be. He or she has full control over what is being edited and what should be edited when communicating through a medium over which they have direct control.

More than spread news and promote your work, as a celebrity you will need to constantly clarify misconceptions and miscommunication about yourself. Being in the public eye means you are sure to receive healthy criticism and even slander. Having your own communication medium helps you to directly reach out to those who are concerned about you and your actions. Many celebrities have clarified and cleared up important rumours and misconceptions about themselves, which have either been spread by their rivals or have been cooked up by the mainstream media. Politicos and Intellectuals have used their websites to stir up emotions and gather support for fulfilling their ambitions.

Most celebrities and public figures love the attention they get wherever they go. Most celebrities like to send messages and subtle hints about their next public appearance, so that their bandwagon of cheerleaders and fans is ready and waiting to welcome them. Social Media and the Internet have made it so much easier for celebs to post their next hangout and mobilize a crowd of fans in a few minutes. Politicians may especially find this useful when wanting to garner support for their various campaigns and promo trails.

A website can be an excellent source of revenue generation, especially when a celebrities have their own range of products or line of exclusive merchandise for sale. People clamour to get authentic merchandise and connect at that level with their idol or hero. Many actors and artistes have launched their own brand of products - things which they use or endorse. A website can definitely help boost their merchandise sales and provide a source for people to get the authentic stuff, without having to be exploited by ripoffs or expensive stores.

90. Which of the following is correct in the light of the passage?

- (a) Politicos and intellectuals use their website to provoke emotions
- (b) Politicos and intellectuals use their website to gather information
- (c) Politicos and intellectuals use their website to promote themselves
- (d) Politicos and intellectuals use their website to spread awareness

91. What does being in a public eye mean?

- (a) to create a fan database.
- (b) to have an open line of two-way communication.
- (c) to be open to positive and negative criticism.
- (d) to mobilize the crowd.

92. What, according to the author, can a website also be?

- (a) Platform for criticism.
- (b) pace to begin a campaign.
- (c) Link between stars and their fans.
- (d) Source of revenue generation.

93. What, according to the author, is necessary for a public figure?

- (a) Keeping a clean image in front of their fans.
- (b) Promoting their 'brand'.
- (c) Direct interaction with the followers.
- (d) Clarifying misconceptions about themselves.



94. What is the passage about?

- (a) The usage of websites by celebrities.
- (b) The need of websites for celebrities.
- (c) Promotion of celebrities via websites.
- (d) Celebrities gaining fan following through websites.

**Direction (Q.95):** In the question below are some conclusions followed by set of statements. You have to decide from which set of statements the given conclusions logically follow(s) disregarding commonly known facts.

**95. Conclusions:**

- I. No seating is puzzle.
- II. Some puzzles are coding.
- III. Some syllogisms are not seating.

**Statements:**

- I. All puzzles are coding. No seating is syllogism. Some syllogisms are puzzle.
  - II. No coding is seating. All syllogisms are puzzle. Some Puzzles are coding.
  - III. Some puzzles are syllogism. All syllogisms are coding. No coding is seating.
  - IV. No seating is puzzle. Some puzzles are syllogism. All syllogisms are coding.
- (a) Only Statement I follows (b) Only Statement II follows
  - (c) Only Statement III follows (d) Only Statement IV follow

96. In a cricket match, five batsmen A, B, C, D and E scored an average of 36 runs. D scored 5 more than E; E scored 8 fewer than A; B scored as many as D and F combined; and B and C scored 107 between them. How many runs did E score?

- (a) 62 (b) 45 (c) 28 (d) 20

97. If in the word DISTURBANCE, the first letter is interchanged with the last letter, the second letter is interchanged with the tenth letter and so on, which letter would come after 'T' in the newly formed word?

- (a) I (b) N (c) S (d) D

98. In a family, a couple has a son and a daughter. The age of the father is three times that of his daughter and the age of the son is half of that of his mother. The wife is 9 years younger to her husband and the brother is seven years older than his sister. What is the age of the mother?

- (a) 40 years. (b) 45 years. (c) 50 years. (d) 60 years.

**SECTION D: QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES**

**Directions (Q.99-Q.103):** Study the following table carefully and answer the given questions.

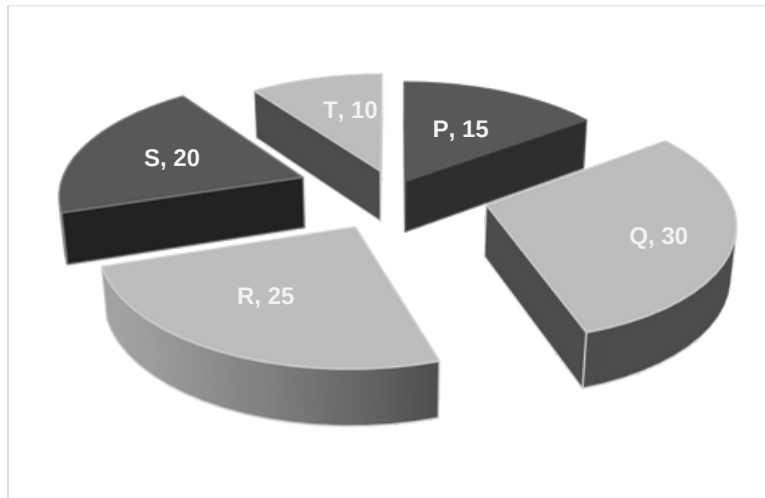
**Time taken**

Shape	Volume (cm <sup>3</sup> )	Radius/side (cm)	Height (cm)	Surface area (cm <sup>2</sup> )	Surface area per day (cm <sup>2</sup> /day)	Time taken by Ram (days)	Time taken by Raja (days)	Wage	
<b>Cylinder</b>	924	21	56	1412	14	12	4	25	120
<b>Cube</b>	726	8	8	1584	1584	8	8	15	85
<b>Cone</b>	3696	21	69	750	750	6	9	7	50
<b>Hemisphere</b>	4158	19	40	180	180	5	6	4	180
<b>Sphere</b>	12	3	5	900	900	3	5	900	

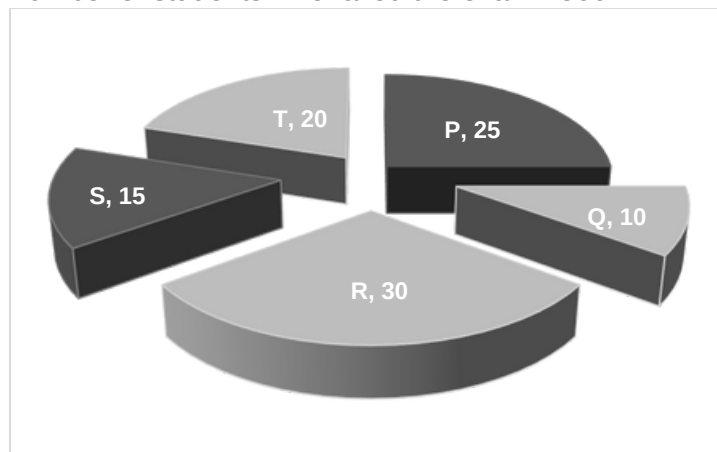
**Note:** Time taken by Raja and Ram to paint the surface area is equal to the time taken by Raja and Ram to paint the Total surface area.

99. Find the cost of painting a frustum whose smaller radius is equal to the radius of cylinder and larger radius equals to the radius of hemisphere also its height is equal to that of cone height, if the cost of paint @5/cm<sup>2</sup>  
 (a) Rs.25648 (b) Rs.21340 (c) Rs.21300 (d) Rs.21568
100. Total cost to paint a cube is what percentage more/less than cylinder, if paint on both the objects is done by Ram? (Approximately)  
 (a) 40% (b) 75% (c) 60% (d) 50%
101. The structure of a toy resembles hemisphere at the bottom, cylinder in the middle and cone at the top. Find the total cost to paint a toy by Ram if the number of days taken by Ram to paint CSA is 80% of TSA.  
 (a) Rs 38368 (b) Rs 40586 (c) Rs 35668 (d) Rs 25648
102. Sphere, cylinder and cube are melted to make 8 identical small spheres. These identical spheres are then put in a cylindrical jar. Ratio of height and radius of cylinder is 2:3. Ratio of radius of small identical sphere and radius of cylindrical jar is 1:3. Find the volume of cylindrical jar.  
 (a) 12256 cm<sup>3</sup> (b) 22500 cm<sup>3</sup> (c) 19404 cm<sup>3</sup> (d) 13115 cm<sup>3</sup>
103. Find the volume of a cuboid. If the ratio of length of cuboid to the height of cylinder, ratio of radius of cone to breadth of cuboid and ratio of radius of sphere to height of cuboid is 6:7, 3:1 and 3:2.  
 (a) 512 cm<sup>3</sup> (b) 672 cm<sup>3</sup> (c) 913 cm<sup>3</sup> (d) 815 cm<sup>3</sup>

**Directions (Q.104-Q.108):** Study the following given data carefully and answer the question. The following pie chart shows the percentage of students who passed in an exam from various department of a college. The total number of students who passed the exam =1500



The following pie chart shows the percentage of students who failed in an exam from various department of a college. The total number of students who failed the exam =500



The following table shows the ratio between the male and female students who passed and failed in the exam,

Department	The ratio between the male and female students who passed in the exam		The ratio between the male and female students who failed in the exam	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
P	3	2	2	3
Q	1	4	4	1
R	2	3	3	2
S	4	1	1	4
T	3	7	7	3

104. What is the ratio of the number of male students who passed the exam from department P to the number of female students who failed the exam from department T?

- (a) 5 : 18 (b) 18 : 5 (c) 9 : 2 (d) 6 : 17

105. What is the difference between the total number of male students who passed the exam from department Q, R and S together and the total number of female students who passed the exam from department P and T together?  
(a) 270 (b) 275 (c) 280 (d) 285
106. The number of male students who failed the exam from department R and S together is approximately what percentage of the total number of female students who failed the exam from all departments?  
(a) 45% (b) 46% (c) 47% (d) 48%
107. What is the sum of average of total number of students who passed the exam from all departments together and the average of total number of students who failed the exam from all departments together?  
(a) 200 (b) 400 (c) 600 (d) 800
108. The total number of students who failed the exam from all departments together is approximately what percentage of the total number of students who passed the exam from all departments together?  
(a) 30% (b) 31% (c) 32% (d) None of these

**Directions (Q.109-Q.113):** Study the following table carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Three persons A, B, C invested different amounts in different years for different time period and shared profit from total profit given as per table. Some values are missing. Answer the questions on the basis of given table and information in question.

**Year Amount invested (in Rupees) Period of investment (In months) Total Profit (In months)**

A	B	C	A	B	C				
2012	P	(P+2000)	(P+4000)	8	Q	Q	16250		
2013	R	18000	R	10	8	12	--		
2014	21000	24000	20000	X	Y	X+4	--		
2015	24000	--	21000	9	12	Y	57500		
2016	25000	--	25000	12	Z	Z	59500		

109. B's investment in 2015 is 6000 less than that of A in same year. C's profit in 2015 is Rs 17,500. Find for how many months did C invest his money in 2015?  
(a) 12 (b) 10 (c) 9 (d) 8
110. Find the profit of C in 2014, if the profits of A and B in the same year is Rs 10,500 and Rs 13,500.  
(a) Rs. 25000 (b) Rs. 20,000 (c) Rs. 18,000 (d) Rs. 15,000
111. In 2013, profit of A and C together is Rs 13,750 and also difference in their profit shares is Rs 1250. Find the total profit in that year.  
(a) Rs 20,250 (b) Rs 19,750 (c) Rs 22,550 (d) Cannot be determined
112. B's investment in 2016 is 20% greater than that of A in same year. If profit of B is Rs 21,000, then what is the profit of C?  
(a) Rs 18,500 (b) Rs 13,500 (c) Rs 17,500 (d) Rs 16,500
113. In 2012, the difference between the profit shares of B and C is Rs 650 and profit share of A is Rs 5200. If investment of A is Rs7000 less than 3000 times the investment time (in months) of C, find the total investment of all three.  
(a) Rs 51000 (b) Rs 46000 (c) Rs 48000 (d) Rs 52000

**SECTION E: GENERAL KNOWLEDGE**

**Passage (Q.114-Q.118):** India and the U.S. will sign the last foundational agreement, Basic Exchange and Cooperation Agreement for Geo-Spatial cooperation (BECA) during the 2+2 ministerial dialogue on Tuesday, the Defence Ministry said in a statement on Monday.

“The two Ministers expressed satisfaction that agreement of BECA will be signed during the visit,” the Ministry said in a statement after bilateral talks between Defence Minister Rajnath Singh and U.S. Secretary of Defence Mark Esper. Both Mr. Esper and U.S. Secretary of State Mike Pompeo arrived in the national capital on Monday.

The two Ministers reviewed bilateral defence cooperation spanning “military-to-military cooperation, secure communication systems and information sharing, defence trade and industrial issues” and also discussed ways to take bilateral cooperation forward, the statement said. Stating that they discussed potential new areas of cooperation both at the Service-to-Service level and the joint level, the Ministry stated.

External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar and Mr. Pompeo held talks in the evening at Hyderabad House. The 2+2 inter-ministerial talks are scheduled to be held at 10 a.m. on Tuesday. Later the two visiting Secretaries will call on Prime Minister Narendra Modi at his residence.

After the talks on Tuesday, U.S. officials will leave for Sri Lanka, Maldives and Indonesia.

As reported by *The Hindu* last month, in the run up to the 2+2, the U.S. was keen on India signing BECA and discussions continued to iron out the differences. One of the major differences was the issue of reciprocity in exchange of geo-spatial data.

A maritime information agreement is also under discussion between India and the US, an official source stated. As reported by *The Hindu* last month, in the run up to the 2+2, the U.S. was keen on India signing BECA and discussions continued to iron out the differences. One of the major differences was the issue of reciprocity in exchange of geo-spatial data.

Taken from *The Hindu*

114. Apart from the USA, India holds talks of maritime information with which other countries?

- (a) Australia & Japan (b) Japan & Maldives
- (c) Australia & Maldives (d) Japan & Sri Lanka

115. Which of the following statements are correct?

- 1. India holds ministerial-level talks only with the USA.
- 2. Apart from India, the United States holds such ministerial dialogues with Australia and Japan also.

Options:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 & 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

116. Which of the following statements are correct?

- 1. The 2+2 dialogue has replaced the Strategic and Commercial Dialogue.
- 2. The talks were announced in June 2019.

Options:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 & 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

117. What is Predator B in the context of BECA?

- (a) Unmanned aerial vehicle (b) Drone
- (c) Ballistic Missile (d) Rocket launcher

118. GSOMIA, LEMOA and CISMOA are:

- (a) Aerial vehicles
- (b) Communication satellites launched by NASA
- (c) Military communication agreements
- (d) Remote sensing satellites

**Passage (Q.119-Q.123):** The Union Cabinet on Wednesday approved the Assisted Reproductive Technology Regulation Bill, 2020 to monitor medical procedures used to assist people to achieve pregnancy. The Bill provides for a national Board which will lay down a code of conduct to be observed by those operating clinics.

It will also formulate minimum standards for laboratory and diagnostic equipment and practices to be followed by human resources employed by clinics and banks. The States and Union Territories will also have to form State Boards and State authorities within three months of the notification of the proposed legislation.

Under the proposed law, a national registry and registration authority will maintain a database to assist the national Board to perform its functions. The Bill also proposes stringent punishment for those who practise sex selection; indulge in sale of human embryos or gametes and those who operate rackets.

“India has one of the highest growths in the number ART centres and ART cycles performed every year.

India has become one of the major centres of this global fertility industry, with reproductive medical tourism becoming a significant activity. This has also introduced a plethora of legal, ethical and social issues; yet, there is no standardisation of protocols and reporting is still very inadequate,” the Ministry added.

“The Bill will also ensure confidentiality of intending couples and protect the rights of the child,” Union Minister Smriti Irani said at a media conference on Wednesday. She also said that in the Surrogacy Regulation Bill 2020, the government was looking to restrict the maximum age of surrogates from “above the marriageable age” to \_\_\_\_\_.

Taken from The Hindu

119. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. As of February 2020, there are 517 ART clinics under National Registry of ART Clinics and Banks in India.
2. The ministry concerned with the ART Bill is the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Options:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 & 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

120. Fill in the blank:

She also said that in the Surrogacy Regulation Bill 2020, the government was looking to restrict the maximum age of surrogates from “above the marriageable age” to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 40 years (b) 45 years (c) 50 years (d) 55 years

121. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. In Vitro fertilization (IVF) is the most common and effective type of ART.
2. ART may also involve a surrogate carrier.

Options:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 & 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

122. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The bill makes pre-genetic implantation testing mandatory.
2. India is yet to achieve the developments in the fertility industry.

Options:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 & 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

123. Which of the following ART services are offered by clinics in India?

1. Gamete donation
2. IntraCyttoplasmic Sperm Injection
3. Preimplantation Genetic Diagnosis
4. Gestational surrogacy

Options:

- (a) 1 & 4 only (b) 1, 2 & 3 only (c) 1, 2, 3 & 4 (d) 1, 2 & 4 only

**Passage (Q.124 - Q.128):** Sudan and Israel sign an agreement to normalize relations. US President Donald Trump has removed Sudan from the US list of state sponsors of terrorism, unblocking economic aid and investment. Announcing the normalisation, Mr. Trump said "at least five more" Arab states wanted a peace deal with Israel. The Sudan deal comes weeks after similar moves by the \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_. The two Gulf States became the first in the Middle East to recognise Israel in 26 years. "The leaders agreed to the normalisation of relations between Sudan and Israel and to end the state of belligerence between their nations," it said. Until last month only two Arab nations - Egypt and Jordan - had officially recognised Israel. The two countries signed peace agreements in 1979 and 1994 respectively, following US mediation.

The growing number of Arab countries formalising relations with Israel has been condemned by the Palestinians, who see it as a betrayal of their cause. Historically, Arab countries conditioned peace talks with Israel on its withdrawal from territories occupied in the 1967 war and the establishment of a Palestinian state with East Jerusalem as its capital.

Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas said that he rejected the new agreement, saying no-one had the right to speak on behalf of Palestinians. Hamas, which controls Gaza, said it was a "political sin". Shortly after Mr. Trump formally moved to remove Sudan from the US list of state sponsors of terrorism, reporters in Washington were taken to the Oval Office where the president was on the phone to the Sudanese and Israeli leaders.

Israeli Prime Minister \_\_\_\_\_ said the agreement was a "dramatic breakthrough for peace" and the start of a "new era".

Taken from BBC

124. Fill in the blanks:

The Sudan deal comes weeks after similar moves by the \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Egypt and Jordan (b) UAE & Bahrain  
(c) Bahrain and Egypt (d) Bahrain and Jordan

125. Which of the following countries border Israel?

1. Egypt
2. Jordan
3. Saudi Arabia
4. Bahrain

Options

- (a) 1 & 2 only (b) 2 & 3 only (c) 1 & 3 only (d) 1 & 4 only

126. Which of the following countries recognised Israel but severed ties ten years later?

- (a) Saudi Arabia (b) Mauritania (c) Kazakhstan (d) Russia

127. What is 'Hamas' in the context of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict?

- (a) Militant organization (b) Part of Palestinian Army  
(c) Part of Israeli Army (d) Part of ISIS

128. Who is the Israeli Prime Minister?

- (a) Ehud Olmert (b) Benjamin Netanyahu  
(c) Ehud Barak (d) Yasser Arafat

**Passage (Q.129-Q.132):** Air pollution last year caused the premature death of nearly half a million babies in their first month of life, with most of the infants being in the developing world, data shows. Exposure to airborne pollutants is harmful also for babies in the womb. It can cause a premature birth or low birth weight. Both of these factors are associated with higher infant mortality.

Nearly two-thirds of the 500,000 deaths of infants documented were associated with indoor air pollution, particularly arising from solid fuels such as charcoal, wood, and animal dung for cooking. The discovery is reported in the State of Global Air 2020 report, which examined data on deaths around the world alongside a growing body of research that links air pollution with health problems.

Medical experts have warned for years of the impacts of dirty air on older people and on those with health conditions, but are only beginning to understand the deadly toll on babies in the womb. Katherine Walker, principal scientist at the [Health Effects Institute](#), said: “We don’t totally understand what the mechanisms are at this stage, but there is something going on that is causing reductions in baby growth and ultimately birth weight. There is an epidemiological link, shown across multiple countries in multiple studies.”

Babies born with a low birth weight are more susceptible to childhood infections and pneumonia. The lungs of pre-term babies can also not be fully developed. Beate Ritz, professor of epidemiology at UCLA, (University of California, Los Angeles), who was not involved with the study, said the indoor air pollution in cities across India, south-east Asia and Africa was comparable to that of Victorian London.

“This is not the air pollution we see in modern cities [in the rich world] but that which we had 150 years ago in London and other places, where there were coal fires indoors. Indoor air pollution has not been at the forefront for policymakers, but it should be,” Ritz said.

She pointed out that the harm to children went beyond the deaths; reducing air pollution would also lessen harm to survivors. “There is also damage to the brain and other organs from this pollution, so just surviving is not enough – we need to reduce air pollution because of the impact on all these organs too,” she said.

Taken from The Guardian

129. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the State of Global Air Report 2020?

1. The report does not include impacts of the lockdown.
2. The scientists said there had been little sign of improvement in air pollution over the past 10 years.

Options:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 & 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

130. Which of the following organisations releases the State of Global Air Report?

- (a) Greenpeace (b) UN Environment  
(c) Transparency International (d) Health Effects Institute

131. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. At least 6.7 million deaths globally in 2019 were from long-term exposure to air pollution.
2. Air pollution is now the fourth highest cause of death globally, just below smoking and poor diet.

Options:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 & 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

132. Which of the following statements is correct in the context of India?

1. India recorded the highest annual average of PM 2.5 concentrations globally in 2019.
2. In India, the highest number of premature deaths is linked to air pollution.

Options:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 & 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Passage (Q.133-Q.137):** A naval version of the BrahMos supersonic cruise missile was successfully test-fired from an indigenously built stealth destroyer of the Indian Navy in the Arabian Sea on Sunday, officials said.

The missile was fired from [1], a stealth destroyer, and it hit the target with pin-point accuracy after performing “extremely complex” manoeuvres, they said. “BrahMos as prime strike weapon’ will ensure the warship’s invincibility by engaging naval surface targets at long ranges, thus making the destroyer another lethal platform of Indian Navy,” the defence ministry said in a statement. BrahMos Aerospace, produces the supersonic cruise missile that can be launched from submarines, ships, aircraft, or from land platforms. Defence Minister Rajnath Singh congratulated the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), the BrahMos Aerospace and the Indian Navy for the “successful” test-firing of the missile. DRDO Chairman G Satheesh Reddy too congratulated the scientists and all personnel involved in the test-firing of the missile which he said will add to the capabilities of the Indian Armed Forces in many ways.



In the last few weeks, India has test fired a number of missiles including a new version of the surface-to-surface supersonic cruise missile BrahMos and anti-radiation missile [3]. India also carried out successful test firing of a laser guided anti-tank guided missile and nuclear capable hypersonic missile 'Shaurya'.

**Source:** <https://theprint.in/defence/india-successfully-test-fires-naval-version-of-brahmos-missile>

133. BrahMos supersonic cruise missile was successfully test-fired from an indigenously built stealth destroyer named?

- (a) INS Mumbai (b) INS Chennai (c) INS Kochi (d) INS Mysore

134. BrahMos is a joint venture between DRDO and -

- (a) NAOM of Russia (b) MOPN of France  
(c) NPOM of Russia (d) NAM of France

135. Recently India test fired new version of anti-radiation missile what it is called?

- (a) Agni-IV (b) Pranash-1 (c) Rudram- 1 (d) Prithvi

136. BrahMos operates on what principle?

- (a) Precision-guided munition (b) Fire and Forget  
(c) Common guidance (d) Track via missile

137. Consider the following statements and choose the correct one.

i. BrahMos is named on supernatural weapons used in the war of Mahabharata and are collectively called Brahma weapons.

ii. It is the world's fastest supersonic cruise missile.

iii. It is a multiplatform i.e it can be launched from land, air, and sea and multi capability missile with pinpoint accuracy that works in both day and night irrespective of the weather conditions.

- (a) i & ii (b) ii & iii (c) Only I (d) All of the above

**Passage (Q.138-Q.142):** On Friday, the Norwegian Nobel Committee decided to award the Nobel Peace Prize 2020 to ( Refer 1) for its efforts to combat hunger and for its contribution to bettering conditions for peace in conflict-affected areas and for preventing the use of hunger being weaponised in war and conflict.

In his will, signed by Alfred Nobel on November 27, 1895, he mentioned that one part of his fortune that went towards the Nobel Prizes would be dedicated to "the person who shall have done the most or the best work for fraternity between nations, for the abolition or reduction of standing armies and for the holding and promotion of peace congresses".

The Nobel Peace Prizes have been awarded since 1901 and was not awarded on 19 occasions including 1914-1916, 1918, 1939-1943 among some other years.

Overall, the prize has been awarded to 135 laureates, including 107 individuals and 28 organisations. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has been awarded the prize twice.

So far, the youngest laureate is Malala Yousafzai, and the oldest recipient was Joseph Rotblat who was given the award

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/nobel-peace-prize-2020-un-wfp-6717736/>

138. The 2020 Nobel Peace Prize has been awarded to?

- (a) World food Programme (b) Food and Agriculture Organization  
(c) Share the meal (d) Welthungerhilfe

139. The youngest Malala Yousafzai, and the oldest recipient Joseph Rotblat were at what age when they were awarded the nobel peace respectively?

- (a) 15, 88 (b) 17, 87 (c) 16, 90 (d) 18, 90

140. Who was awarded the 2020 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for developing CRISPR/Cas9?

- (a) Arthur Ashkin and Donna Strickland
- (b) James Peebles, Michel Mayor
- (c) M. Stanley Whittingham and Akira Yoshino
- (d) Emmanuelle Charpentier and Jennifer A. Doudna

141. The Nobel Prize in Literature 2020 has been awarded to whom "for her unmistakable poetic voice that with austere beauty makes individual existence universal."

- (a) Louise Glück (b) Rita Dove (c) Sharon Olds (d) Jorie Graham

142. Nobel Prize can be shared by how many people maximum?

- (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 3

**Passage (Q.143-Q.146):** The [1] on Wednesday warned that by 2021, as many as 150 million people are likely to be in extreme poverty because of the coronavirus pandemic and countries will have to prepare for a "different economy" post-Covid by allowing capital, labour, skills and innovation to move into new businesses and sectors.

The Covid-19 pandemic is estimated to push an additional ( refer 2) million to 115 million people into extreme poverty this year, with the total rising to as many as 150 million by 2021, depending on the severity of the economic contraction, according to the Washington-based global lender.

This would represent a regression to the rate of 9.2 per cent in 2017, according to the biennial Poverty and Shared Prosperity Report.

In its report, it is noted that the lack of recent data for India severely hinders the ability to monitor global poverty.

Absence of recent data on India, one of the economies with the largest population of extreme poor, creates substantial uncertainty around the current estimates of global poverty, the Bank said.

Observing that effective approaches have tapped the skills and dedication of community members, said that in Mumbai, city officials were able to stem the rapid spread of the coronavirus in Dharavi, one of the city's largest urban settlements, by mobilising community members and staff from private medical clinics for a strategy based on mass screening for fever and oxygen levels.

Source: Taken from The Hindustan Times

143. The Covid-19 pandemic is estimated to add what number of people into extreme poverty this year as to total of 150 by 2021?

- (a) 78 million (b) 84 million (c) 88 million (d) 90 million

144. The report is published at what time period?

- (a) Annual (b) Biennial (c) Triennial (d) Quadrennial

145. Consider the following statement and select the false statements.

i. Percentage of Population: The pandemic and global recession may cause over 1.4% of the world's population to fall into extreme poverty.

ii. Extreme poverty: It is defined as living on less than \$1.90 a day.

iii. Increase in Rate of Poverty: Global extreme poverty rate is projected to rise by around 1.3% to 9.2% in 2020. If the pandemic would not have been there, the poverty rate was expected to drop to 7.9% in 2020.

- (a) Only I (b) Only iii (c) ii & iii (d) none of the above

146. Poverty estimation in India is carried out by which task force?

- (a) RBI (b) Niti Ayog
- (c) National Development Council (d) Ministry Of external Affairs

**Passage (Q.147-Q.150):** With all referendum votes counted, nearly 62% said they wanted to keep free movement, while 38% were against. Switzerland has a series of interdependent treaties with Brussels which allow it to access to Europe's free trade area.

The move to rein in immigration was proposed by the Swiss People's Party (SVP), but opposed by the government. A similar initiative to introduce quotas on immigrants from the EU to Switzerland narrowly passed in a [1] referendum, damaging Swiss-EU relations. Swiss people are given a direct say in their own affairs under the country's system of direct democracy. They are regularly invited to vote on various issues in national or regional referendums.

Supporters of the anti-free movement plan said it would allow Switzerland to control its borders and select only the immigrants it wants. Opponents argued it would plunge a healthy economy into recession at an uncertain time and deprive hundreds of thousands of Swiss citizens of their freedom to live and work across Europe.

Source: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-54316316>

147. A similar initiative to introduce quotas on immigrants from the EU to Switzerland narrowly passed in a referendum in which year?

(a) 2015 (b) 2014 (c) 2016 (d) 2013

148. Consider the following statement and choose the correct statement.

i. Switzerland is not a member of the EU but has a series of interdependent treaties with Brussels (EU Headquarter) which allow it access to Europe's free trade area.

ii. It is a member of the EU's Single Market, which allows people to move and work freely in all 27 EU countries as well as in Switzerland.

(a) Only I (b) Only ii (c) Both (d) None

149. Switzerland negotiated and signed first bilateral agreements with the EU, included the free movement of people which was again backed by a vote in which year?

(a) 2002 (b) 2003 (c) 2000 (d) 2005

150. What is the capital of Switzerland?

(a) Bern (b) Zurich (c) Lausanne (d) Geneva

**ANSWER KEY AND EXPLANATIONS**  
**SAMPLE MOCK CLAT #04**

**SECTION A: ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

For video solutions for this section click

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1. (a) Option (a) summarises the central idea that the passage reiterates at several points so as to highlight Arden's commendable work as a leader. The rest of the options are true in the context of the passage but do not represent the central idea.
2. (c) Poverty alleviation has been promised by Arden but has not been achieved yet, therefore it definitely did not lead to her victory. The other two statements are correct and mentioned directly in the passage.
3. (a) Empathy and decisiveness are true but it cannot be said that she follows a leftist approach. She has a balanced neutral perspective and the mere fact of working for the minorities would not mean she is a 'leftist'.
4. (c) The word 'humane' implies someone who is compassionate and empathetic towards others. Therefore (c) is the best option.
5. (c) The word liberal has been associated with her at several points in the passage but that does not mean she belongs to the neo liberalist school of thought. There is not enough information provided in the passage to classify her as one. Therefore (c) is the correct answer.
6. (a) The passage states that there will be no gains from a strict lockdown beyond district level. Therefore statement 3 is incorrect and that leaves the answer as (a).
7. (a) It is extremely dependent on the quality of data that is used as an input and relies as much on simplifying assumptions that sacrifice complexity for comprehension but there is nothing to suggest, from what is known about the exercise, that it is more likely to be true than similar estimates from scores of models the world over that subscribe to a certain degree of rigour.
8. (d) The word quotidian implies something which is every day or commonplace. Therefore option (d) is the best answer.
9. (b) The question asked by the author is a rhetorical one where he highlights the irony that if the Pandemic will indeed be gone in a matter of months, as predicted by the mathematical models then should we really be bothering with vaccines? Therefore option (b) is the best answer.
10. (a) Although all of the options are correct in the context of the passage, the central idea is brought out by option (a) as it neatly summarises the author's

stance. The other options are either too vague or incomplete in one respect or another.

11. (a) The author merely gives an example that if the model suggests that the pandemic would extinguish by February with a dramatic dip by December, then should the accelerated clinical trials of potential vaccines be top priority? By this s/he merely expresses the stand that mathematical modeling should not be made a tool to critique past measures but a tool to evaluate future steps to be taken. Hence, option (a) is not true and thus our answer.
12. (b) The reference is to the underprivileged people, due to any reason who are at a disadvantage compared to the fellow candidates writing the exam.
13. (a) Having a uniform educational board in India will definitely be a welcome change but there is nothing in the passage to show that it will minimise the difficulties faced by the students. Therefore the third statement is eliminated and the answer is (a).
14. (a) All the statements are true in the context of the passage but they do not represent the central idea of the passage. The main idea is constantly reiterated throughout the passage that the underprivileged must be taken into consideration while conducting any exam so as to create a level playing field. Option (a) summarises this in the best possible manner.
15. (d) Yawning here indicates the wide gap between students coming from different social and educational backgrounds and therefore option (d) is the best answer.
16. (c) He refers to it as an achievement because Covid 19 has posed many difficulties in conducting the exam and despite resistance from various sides, the exam was conducted successfully. The other options are taken directly from the passage to mislead the reader from the correct answer.
17. (c) Laborious implies someone who is hardworking. Therefore the antonym would be someone who is lazy, which is indolent.
18. (a) Here the actor is being complemented for his various facets and talents and therefore (a) is the best answer. Versatile refers to someone who has various skills.
19. (c) The following lines from the passage give the answer:  
*Opponents mainly from the Tamil film industry and political parties in Tamil Nadu claim that Muralitharan had "whitewashed genocide" by not raising his voice against the Sri Lankan state, and warned the actor against playing his character, contending that he would only jeopardise his career and alienate his fan following.*  
The cricketer clearly failed to address the issue properly as he did not raise his voice against Sri Lanka.
20. (a) Since unfair attacks were being made on the actor, Muralitharan appealed to him to keep out of the film. This has been done to caution him to be safe, rather than any other emotion or sympathy or empathy.

21. (c) It is an extreme statement and it cannot be inferred from the passage that the heckler's veto always prevails in Tamil Nadu.

22. (d) The human or supernatural quality of resurrection is being given to an idea, therefore it can be classified as a personification.

23. (a) The central idea illustrates the message of the passage and although all the statements are true, option (a) best represents the message as the passage concerns films and not just 'any professional decisions' or any 'heckler's veto'.

24. (b) The best answer is that the government wants to evade the actual issue and can be noted from the following line in the paragraph:

The Thai government's decision to issue an emergency decree, banning public gatherings and censoring the media, demonstrates both its acknowledgement of the seriousness of the challenge it is facing in the wake of months-long street protests and *its refusal to address the*

*actual problems.*

25. (c) It has been described as a symbol of resistance and therefore 'dissension' is the best answer. It is not reverence (respect), hatred or dispersion.

26. (a) In the context of the passage, coup refers to an overthrow of the reigning government. Therefore (a) is the best answer.

27. (a) The passage criticises anti-democratic steps at various instances and therefore option (a) best summarises the central idea that democracy must be allowed to prevail. Option (b) seems tempting but it is too general. Option (c) starts promisingly but then goes beyond the scope of the passage to discuss what will do well to the monarchy or not. Option (d) is true but does not refer to the central idea of the passage.

28. (c) The implication of something is the final result or message that comes from it. Therefore if news is restricted on the ground that it would 'create fear' it implies that any kind of publication that dissents from the government or its machinery will be banned. The implication is basically one of curbing dissent.

29. (b) The new King, who is mostly *in* Europe, and Mr. Prayuth, have become symbols *of* extravagance and oppression *for* the protesters, who have dismissed the emergency decree, saying the movement has gone past the point of no-return, and in turn setting the stage *for* a showdown with the police.

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30. (c) It is constitutionally valid as upheld by the court and so are the orders under it as section 8, 10, 11 and

12 were also upheld as enforceable. However, the act is promulgated by for the state of West Bengal and hence would only be applied within its territorial limit and the Madrasah that fall under the act. It would not be applicable to all minority institutes in the territory of India.

31. (a) The concerned Managing Committee could not only point out the error which would then be rectified by the Commission but the Managing Committee may also be within its rights in terms of Section 12 (i) to refuse the nomination on a reasonable ground. Second proviso to Section 10 of the Commission Act, if there be any error, it is open to the Managing Committee of the concerned Madrasah to bring it to the notice of the Commission for removal of such error.

32. (c) while no rights are absolute, a creation of any legislation cannot be against the interest create by the constitution. Hence any act in contravention of Article 30 would have been invalid, but this law does not infringe on the act. The court has laid down that the legislature has enacted the law with due caution, not to contravene but to facilitate the given rights further by creating a commission to help the managing committee find the best suitor to teach at such minority institution.

33. (c) A minority institution will always be taken care of by ensuring that in normal circumstances, the best qualified and suitable candidates will be nominated by the Commission; and in case there be any error on part of the Commission, the concerned Managing Committee could not only point out the error which would then be rectified by the Commission but the Managing Committee may also be within its rights in terms of Section 12 (i) to refuse the nomination on a reasonable ground.

34. (c) the above act is only to legislate the commission for better functioning of the Madrasah. This act is not derived as a validating act of minority institutions. That is already protected by the constitution of India. So it's existence would remain valid even if other than this provision the entire act would be scraped. As for it's operations, they would continue under the constitutional mandate then rather than the legislative one. Hence it would still function but under differentiated policy of their own.

35. (a) The correct answer is (a). Whenever the police are in receipt of any tip-off regarding criminal activities, it shall be reduced into writing or in some electronic form. Such recordings need not reveal details of the suspect or the location to which the party is headed.

36. (d) The correct answer is (d). A Magisterial inquiry under Section 176 of the Criminal Procedure Code must invariably be held in all cases of death which occur in the course of police firing and encounters.

37. (b) The correct answer is (b). If on the conclusion of investigation, the materials/evidence having come on record show that death had occurred by use of a firearm amounting to offence under the IPC, disciplinary action against such officer must be promptly initiated and he be placed under suspension.

38. (a) The correct answer is (a). If the family of the victim finds that the procedure has not been followed or there exists a lack of independent investigation, it may make a complaint to the Sessions Judge having territorial jurisdiction over the place of incident.

39. (a) The correct answer is (a). An independent investigation into the incident/encounter shall be conducted by the CID or police team of another police station under the supervision of a senior officer. In the present case the investigation was carried out by the officer of the same station which does not render the investigation independent.
40. (d) The correct answer is (d). In an appeal, the Appellate Court is obliged to consider whether any cogent ground has been disclosed, giving rise to substantial doubts about the validity of the conviction. The contentions put forth by Mihir do not pose any substantial doubts about the conviction of Mihir and thus not a valid ground on which conviction can be set aside.
41. (a) The correct answer is (a). As per case of Preet Pal Singh vs. State of Uttar Pradesh that, where there is evidence that has been considered by the Trial Court, it is not open to a Court considering application under Section 389 to re-assess and/or re-analyze the same evidence and take a different view, to suspend the execution of the sentence and release the convict on bail. In the present the appellate court could not have granted bail on the same evidence.
42. (b) The correct answer is (b). A failure to lodge a FIR complaining of dowry and harassment before the death of the victim is inconsequential. Likewise, in the present case, a FIR was earlier registered or not is of no significance.
43. (a) The correct answer is (a). Once there is material to show that the victim was subjected to cruelty or harassment before death, there is a presumption of dowry death and the onus is on the accused in-laws to show otherwise. In the present case a complaint has previously been made for cruelty on Aishwarya by Abhishek and thus it is evidently the case of dowry death and thus the burden of proof is on Abhishek.
44. (c) The correct answer is (c). The discretion under Section 389(1) to grant bail is to be exercised judicially, considering whether any cogent ground has been disclosed, giving rise to substantial doubts about the validity of the conviction and whether there is likelihood of unreasonable delay in disposal of the appeal.
45. (b) The correct answer is (b). The Parliament shall delegate its legislative powers to the government to frame rules or regulations, and details to supplement the Act, through a section in the Act. In the present case, Parliament did not did not delegate any such authority to the Government through any section in the parent act, and thus the enactments are invalid and unlawful.
46. (a) The correct answer is (a). When the parent statute provides for a negative resolution, the rules will become law after the expiry of the 30-day period, unless it is modified or annulled by the parliament. In the present case, no modification was made to the act even within a period of 30 days and hence the act is valid, lawful and the appeal shall not be allowed.
47. (c) The correct answer is (c). The parliament cannot delegate its essential legislative powers to the executive; it must provide the basic guidelines for the executive to follow for it. In the present case there was no such parent act to guide the Government, and the Government itself has to enact the parent legislation, which is an essential function of the Parliament.
48. (c) The correct answer is (c). The parliament then, through a section in the Act, delegates its legislative powers to the government to frame rules or regulations, to provide clear cut procedures and details to supplement the Act. In the present case, the parent act provides for only the rules and regulations providing for procedure to be followed under Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013. The Ministry's act of enacting the penal guidelines is ultra vires as the same was not authorized by the parent act.
49. (d) The correct answer is (d). Not all rules need to be laid on the floor, only if the parent Act specifies this procedure, does the executive have to comply with it. In the present case, the parent act does not provide for laying down the enactments before the Parliament and thus there is no need for that, and the government can directly notify and enforce the law.
50. (c) The correct answer is (c). For the marriage officer to conduct an enquiry an objection must be made within 30 days of marriage. Objection was made by Harshita after 39 days of marriage and does not satisfy the required criteria to conduct an enquiry.
51. (c) The correct answer is (c). Neither party should have a living spouse for a valid marriage, therefore, even a wife on the deathbed at the time of marriage is a valid objection.
52. (b) The correct answer is (b). The Supreme Court in Shakti Vahini vs. Union of India and Shafin Jahan vs. Asokan KM said that if two consenting adults want to marry, the law cannot stop them from doing it. Both Nikita and Armaan are adults and so the law cannot stop them from marrying.
53. (a) The correct answer is (a). In Pranav Kumar Mishra v. Govt. of NCT Delhi, the practice of posting the notice of intended marriage at the residential addresses of both parties to the marriage was struck down. The unwarranted disclosure of matrimonial plans by two adults entitled to solemnize it may, in certain situations, jeopardize the marriage itself.
54. (c) The correct answer is (c). As per law a public notice under section 6 of the act at a conspicuous place. Pasting of the notice in the last room of the office does not meet the conditions under law.
55. (a) The correct answer is (a). As per Epidemic Disease Act, state enforcement authorities, like the police, cannot arrest persons for not following the lockdown without the permission of the competent court. In the present case, since there was no permission therefore the arrest is unlawful.
56. (b) The correct answer is (b). The authorities for preventing danger to human life, health or safety, disturbance of public tranquility, or a riot or an affray, may issue orders under section 144 of CrPC. In the present case, the protest was peaceful one and there was no such imminent of any of the above and therefore the order of curfew was wrongly imposed.
57. (a) The correct answer is (a). If anyone defies orders issued under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, the enforcement agencies have a right to detain/arrest the violators. In the present case, orders under section 144 CrPC are issued and therefore Veena and her supporters have been

- lawfully arrested. (b) is not the correct answer because even if the order under section 144 is untenable, the arrest is still a right of the Police if an order has been passed.
58. (c) The correct answer is (c). The authorities for preventing danger to human life, health or safety, disturbance of public tranquility, or a riot or an affray, may issue such orders. If anyone defies such orders issued under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, the enforcement agencies have a right to detain/arrest the violators. In the present case, there was no outbreak as the disease is contained and thus the order is invalid and consequently the arrest is unlawful.
59. (b) The correct answer is (b). The government may take, or require or empower any person to take some measures and by public notice prescribe such temporary regulations to be observed by the public. Similarly in the present case, the order of lockdown has been passed by the government under Epidemic Disease Act with respect to the outbreak and the same is valid and lawful.
60. (d) The commission emphasized that all those involved in proceedings must understand the role of the interpreter. With this objective in mind, the commission stressed that all parties involved in legal proceedings must be made aware of the nature of interpretation.
61. (a) Word-for-word type of translation frequently fails to convey culturally specific meaning accurately and effectively, and is sometimes simply impossible because each language is structurally unique. The explanation of certain sentence is very short in one language while it may be very long in another which creates suspect in the minds of uninformed lawyers and judges that an interpreter is embellishing the content.
62. (b) To ensure fair proceedings, a defendant, victim, or other witness must fully understand the interpreter's role and be able to object to an interpreter whom he or she does not trust to be impartial.
63. (a) [One language may use a word or short phrase to express a particular idea, others have no similarly concise equivalent, requiring the interpreter to use long descriptions of ideas in one language that can be expressed briefly in another. Uninformed judges and lawyers often expect interpreters to translate what is said word for word. In practice, however, this type of translation frequently fails to convey culturally specific meaning accurately and effectively, and is sometimes simply impossible because each language is structurally unique.
64. (b) The time or the person in question will definitely expire and the money will become payable.
65. (a) A contract to sell a piece of land which was the subject- matter of the ongoing consolidation proceedings was held to be of contingent nature because nobody could tell beforehand to whom the land might become allotted.
66. (a) If goods can be rejected arbitrarily at one's own pleasure and sweet-will, then it can as well be said that there is no contract at all. The contract in this case would reduce itself to this that the government the government would buy if the superintendent so like. This can hardly be described as a contract.
67. (c) When the event for which parties are waiting is linked with the future conduct of a person, that is to say, where the contract is enforceable is a certain

person is to act in a certain way the event shall be considered to have become impossible if that person does something which makes it impossible that he should act it that way in any definite time or without further contingencies being fulfilled.

**SECTION OF LOGICAL REASONING**

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68. (c) Refer to the sentence, "Retailers take responsibility (i.e. onus) for the promotion of products and have been the distribution channel member to observe and develop actions that meet the requirements of end users." The other options are not mentioned in the passage.
69. (d) None of the options can be inferred from the passage. Hence, option (d) is the answer.
70. (a) Refer to the sentence beginning with "There are also products where the price fluctuates a lot, as in the case of fresh products, as mainly depends on the climatic situation in which India finds itself at the moment and can either increase or diminish its price if the season causes a disadvantage in the harvest of these products or even interfere in the purchase by the population for CULTURAL reasons."
71. (d) Refer to the sentence beginning with, "This distribution channel has made use of SEVERAL TOOLS for assessing consumer needs and offers the same convenience of time and place for the purchase of products."
72. (d) Options a , b and c are given in the first para. Option d, however, fails to fall under the methodology of DCA.
73. (b) Refer to the following lines from the passage, "It is understood that each brand has a distinct VALUE PROPOSITION, which is presented as differences between the prices of products". This clearly makes option b the correct answer. Options a and c are not mentioned in the passage.
74. (c) Option a can clearly be inferred from the first line of the second last paragraph. Options b and d are also clear inferences. Refer to the following lines from the passage, "the Gwalior citizen consumer could save up to 19.81% in the price of food parcel in November". This makes option c untrue. Therefore, the correct answer is option c.
75. (a) Refer to the following lines from the last paragraph of the passage "There are also products where the price fluctuates a lot, as in the case of fresh products, as mainly depends on the climatic situation in which India finds itself". This clearly makes option 'a' the correct answer. All other options are out of scope.

76. (b) The author is humorously saying that the toast was not aware that there were expensive carpets, hence, it's a satire. Therefore, correct answer is B.
77. (b) The author is mocking the GREAT discovery of the Graduated Hostility of Things. Hence, he is ridiculing the inspiration behind these experiments. Therefore, correct answer is B.
78. (a) Though the author talks about 1935, he cannot be called a historian, as it is a small portion in the entire passage. Similarly, only a small portion shows satire, hence, the writer cannot be decisively called a satirist. However, throughout the passage, the author has explained the experiments in terms of formal scientific procedures. Hence, A.
79. (d) Option A- incorrect. The passage does not imply that anybody studied resistencia after the death of Clark-Trimble.  
Option B- incorrect. Work of Crangenbacker is in the social-industrial field, while resistencia was studied by Clark- Trimble.  
Option C – incorrect. Passage talks about RELATION of 'willpower' to outcomes, not MANIPULATION of outcomes.  
Option D – correct. The passage ends with work of Crangenbacker in the social-industrial field. Hence, it will be appropriate to know its response by socio-industrial psychologists.
80. (b) This is an easy question, which asks us to identify the source of the passage.  
Option [A] – a science journal – cannot be the source, as a science journal reports actual scientific findings, not other people's opinions of them. Besides, a journal will always be technical using technical jargon. This passage uses simplified general language and style.  
Option [B] – a book review – is a likely answer, as the author of this passage seems to be analysing Gopnik's views, and in the last paragraph, the author mentions that 'Gopnik's affectionate and sympathetic enjoyment of the way children think in their first five years is manifest throughout her book, but so too is her sensitivity to the deeper philosophical implications of what their way of thinking can teach us.'. From all this we can infer that the passage could be an extract from a book review. Retain this option.  
Option [C] is too general – while this passage could be a report in a news magazine as a book review. Hence book review is more specific than news magazine.  
Option [D] is not very likely either – editorials tend to be about the author's personal opinion about certain issues, not about books. Therefore, [B] is the scoring option in this question.
81. (d) This is a question of a medium level of difficulty. It asks us to identify the correct description of children's minds.  
Option [A] is wrong on two counts. First, the option uses the words "discerning" and "understanding of being" to equate children and adults. This is not true. Second, the passage states that children and adults are different because "children appear to have a far more vivid awareness of the world around them than adults do." So, Option 1 is eliminated.  
Option [B] is incorrect. While the fact that children have less inner consciousness is true, the passage makes no reference to children "lacking a sense of perspective." Option 2 gets eliminated as well.  
Option [C] is partially correct: the first part of the sentence – that children take in the whole environment rather than particular parts of it – is correct, but nothing has been mentioned in the passage about children possessing a 'higher philosophical sense' of reality. So [3] can be ruled out.  
Option [D] is correct. The first paragraph states that according to recent work in developmental psychology, "Children are unconsciously the most rational beings on earth, brilliantly drawing accurate conclusions from data ('discerning'), performing complex statistical analyses, and doing clever experiments." Further, passage also mentions that according to Gopnik children have minds that are brilliantly innovative and have a 'lantern' awareness, or holistic awareness, of the world. Hence, the correct option is [D].
82. (b) This is a question moderate in difficulty level. It asks us to identify the correct description of the process of the growth of children's minds.  
This process is clearly mentioned in paragraph 2 "... psychologist Alison Gopnik in this fascinating account of the growth of child minds. Gopnik describes how imagination contributes to the vast amount of knowledge that children acquire in their first few years. Accumulated knowledge allows children to think of alternative ways that the world could be, which in turn helps them to construct mental maps of the causal relationships that govern and explain how things work. Imagination also aids them in forming ideas about how other people think and why they act as they do. "  
Option [A] is thus incorrect in this context, as it focuses only on understanding people's behaviour, and ignores understanding how things work.  
Option [B] could be correct as it succinctly summarizes the process of the growth of a child's mind. Retain this option.  
Option [C] is incorrect because though the first part of the Option is correct, nothing about children developing 'vital habits' through imagination is mentioned in the passage.  
Option [D] is wrong because though the author speaks about the 'lantern awareness' that children possess, no obvious connection is made between this and the process of constructing mind maps. Thus, option [B] is the best choice.
83. (c) This is an Application Question of a medium difficulty level. It provides four examples, and asks us to identify the one that illustrates the distinction between the awareness of the child mind and that of the adult mind.  
Paragraph 4 states the distinction between the mind of a child and that of an adult thus: "Children appear to have a far more vivid awareness of the world around them than adults do, Gopnik, reports, because an adult's 'spotlight awareness' that enables concentration on specific features of an environment involves losing the 'lantern awareness' that brings the whole environment to the forefront of attention." In other words, children tend to take a holistic look at their surroundings, while adults concentrate on particular aspects of it.



Option [A] can be ruled out, as it does not fit this comparison – Operating a washing machine is more related to practice and learning than to awareness of the mind. Also, distinction being drawn between holistic and particular awareness is not illustrated by this difference.

Option [B] is also wrong because though a child looking excitedly at decorations might point to a kind of 'lantern awareness', an adult lost in thought is not really focused on any particular aspect of the surroundings, probably, he is not aware of the surroundings.

Option [C] could be correct: the child focuses on the whole festive marketplace (holistic awareness) while the adult concentrates on getting her shopping done (particular awareness). Retain option [3].

Option [D] is wrong – the instinctive reaction of the child and the practiced reaction of the adult do not bring out the difference between the nature of 'awareness' the two have. Option 4 can also be eliminated.

Hence, [C] is the correct option.

84. (b) Option A – incorrect. TRADITION of realism is not mentioned in the passage.

Option B – correct. Refer to the second para (In all these places, there is a horror vacui and an intense VITALITY, which remind us rather of THIS WORLD than the next and suggest to us the warm bustle of the Indian city and the turbulent population of the Indian forest.)

Option C – incorrect. FAMILIARITY is not discussed in the passage.

Option D – incorrect. Sculptors' imagination of ascetics is not discussed in the passage.

85. (d) Refer to second para, second sentence - . In all these places, there is a HORROR VACUI and an intense vitality.

horror vacui - A fear or dislike of leaving empty spaces, especially in an artistic composition. e.g. They need to fill the space, it's a kind of horror vacui.

86. (b) Refer to third para (The Christ, saints and angels of the Middle Ages in Europe are often disproportionately tall) and fourth para (The ideal type is not abnormally tall, but rather short and stocky).

87. (a) Sentence 1 – correct. Refer to last para: Ancient India's religious art differs strikingly from her religious literature. The latter is the work of men with vocations, brahmans, monks and ascetics. The former came chiefly from the hands of secular craftsmen.

Sentence 2 – incorrect. Refer to last para - though they worked according to PRIESTLY INSTRUCTIONS and increasingly RIGID ICONOGRAPHICAL RULES, loved the world they knew, with an intensity which is usually to be seen behind the religious forms in which they expressed themselves. In our opinion, the usual inspiration of Indian art is not so much a ceaseless quest for the Absolute but as A DELIGHT IN THE WORLD as the artist found it, a sensual vitality, and a feeling of growth and movement as regular and organic as the growth of living things upon earth.

Sentence 3- incorrect. Refer to second para: which remind us rather of this world than the next.

Sentence 4 – incorrect. Nowhere mentioned.

Hence, A is correct.

88. (c) Throughout, the passage is discussing art and sculpture of ancient India. Hence, C.

Other options are either not discussed, or play a minor role in the passage.

89. (d) According to the argument, increase in income increases everybody's happiness, so option C is wrong. The idea is not that the rich are unhappier than the poor, but that the same amount of additional money has a greater impact on a poor person's. So A is incorrect and D is right. Note that option B cannot be inferred from this argument, as the precise amount of happiness is not quantified.

90. (a) Refer to : Politicos and Intellectuals have used their websites to stir up emotions (i.e. provoke emotions) and gather support for fulfilling their ambitions.

Hence, A.

91. (c) Refer to: Being in the public eye means you are sure to receive healthy criticism and even slander. Hence, C.

92. (d) Refer to: A website can be an excellent source of revenue generation. Hence, D.

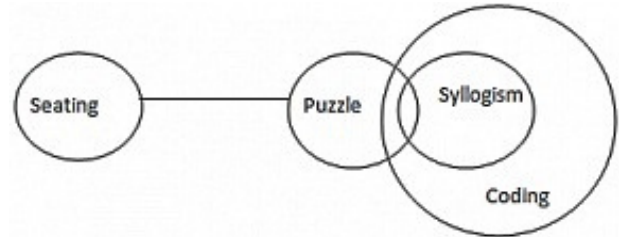
93. (c) Refer to: Whether you are a politician, artiste, actor, religious figure or anyone who enjoys public fame, engaging directly with your followers, fan base or disciples is imperative. Hence, C.

94. (b) Refer to: This article discusses about the need for public figures to have a website. Hence, B

95. (d) I. True

II. True

III. True



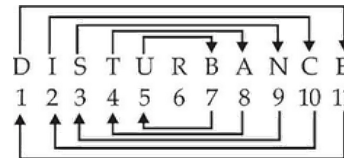
96. (d) Total runs scored =  $(36 \times 5) = 180$ .

Let the runs scored by E be x. Then, runs scored by D =  $x + 5$ ; runs scored by A =  $x + 8$ ; runs scored by B =  $x + x + 5 = 2x + 5$ ; runs scored by C =  $(107 - B) = 107 - (2x + 5) = 102 - 2x$ .

So, total runs =  $(x + 8) + (2x + 5) + (102 - 2x) + (x + 5) + x = 3x + 120$ .

$\therefore 3x + 120 = 180 \Leftrightarrow 3x = 60 \Leftrightarrow x = 20$ .

97. (c)



The new letter sequence is ECNABRUTSID.

98. Clearly, S comes after T.

(d) Let the daughter's age be x years. Then, father's age =  $(3x)$  years.

Mother's age =  $(3x - 9)$  years; Son's age =  $(x + 7)$  years.

$3x - 9$   
So,  $x + 7 \Leftrightarrow 2x + 14 = 3x - 9 \Leftrightarrow x = 23$ .

$\therefore$  Mother's age =  $(3x - 9) = (69 - 9)$  Years = 60 Years.

**SECTION D: QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES**

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99. (b) Total surface area of frustum =  $\pi l (R + r) + \pi R^2 + \pi r^2$

**Radius of cylinder:**

Volume of cylinder =  $\pi r^2 h = 2156$

$22/7 \times r^2 \times 14 = 2156$

$r^2 = 49$

$r = 7$

**Radius of hemisphere:**

Volume of hemisphere =  $19404 \text{ cm}^3$

$2\pi R^3/3 = 19404$

$R = 21 \text{ cm}$

**Height of cone:**

Volume of cone =  $\frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$

$(1/3) \times (22/7) \times 21 \times 21 \times h = 12936$

**Slant Height of frustum:**

$L^2 = h^2 + (R-r)^2$

$L^2 = 28^2 + 14^2 = 2784 + 196 = 2980$

$L = 54.6 \text{ cm (round off to 55)}$

S.A of frustum =  $(22/7) \times 441 + (22/7) \times 49$

$= 2728 + 1386 + 154$

$= 4268$

Cost of paint =  $4268 \times 5$

$= \text{Rs. } 21340$

100. (d) **Cube:**

$6a^2 = 726 \text{ cm}^2$

Surface area of cube =  $6a^2 = 5808$

Cost of paint =  $5808 \times 2 = \text{Rs. } 11616$

Labour charges =  $1275 \times 5 = \text{Rs. } 6375$

Total expenses =  $11616 + 6375 = \text{Rs. } 17991$

Cost of paint = Surface area of cylinder

$\times \text{cost of paint per cm}^2$

$924 \times 12 = 11088$

Cost of labour = time taken to paint the surface

$\times \text{wage per day}$

$25 \times 120 = \text{Rs. } 3000$

Total expenses = Cost of paint + cost of labour

$11088 + 3000 = \text{Rs. } 14088$

% increase =  $7005/14088 \times 100$

$= 7005/14088 \times 100$

$= 49.7\%$

101. (a) **CSA of Cone**

$= (1/3) \times \pi r^2 h$

$(1/3) \times (22/7) \times 21 \times 21 \times h = 12936$

$h = 28$

Slant height of cone =  $L^2 = r^2 + h^2$

$= L^2 = 28^2 + 21^2$

$L = 35$

CSA of cone =  $\pi r l = (22/7) \times 21 \times 35 = 2310 \text{ cm}^2$

**CSA of Cylinder**

Surface area of cylinder/volume of cylinder

$= 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r h / \pi r^2 h$

$2\pi r h = 924$

$2\pi r^2 + \frac{924}{r} = 2156$

$\frac{924}{r} = 2156 - 2\pi r^2$

$2\pi r^2 + (r \times 14) = 2156$

$462 + (r \times 14) = 2156$

$r + 14/r = 462/154$

$154r + 154 \times 14 = 462r$

$154 \times 14 = 462r - 154r$

$308r = 2156$

$r = 7 \text{ cm}$

CSA of cylinder =  $2\pi r h = 2 \times (7) \times 14$

$= 616 \text{ cm}^2$

**CSA of hemisphere**

$\text{TSA} = 3\pi r^2 = 4158$

$\text{CSA} = 2\pi r^2$

CSA of hemisphere =  $(4158/3) \times 2 = 2772 \text{ cm}^2$

$= 2772 \text{ cm}^2$

**Paint cost**

For cone =  $2310 \times 6 = \text{Rs. } 13860$

For cylinder =  $616 \times 12 = 7392$

For hemisphere =  $2772 \times 5 = \text{Rs. } 13860$

Total paint cost =  $13860 + 7392 + 13860$

$= \text{Rs. } 35112$

**Labour cost**

For cone =  $7 \times 50 \times 0.8 = \text{Rs. } 280$

For cylinder =  $25 \times 120 \times 0.8 = \text{Rs. } 2400$

For hemisphere =  $4 \times 180 \times 0.8 = \text{Rs. } 576$

Total labour cost =  $280 + 2400 + 576 = \text{Rs. } 3256$

Total cost = paint cost + labour cost

$= \text{Rs. } 3256 + \text{Rs. } 35112 = \text{Rs. } 38368$

102. (c) **Volume of sphere**

Volume of sphere =  $(4/3) \pi r^3$

$= 4/3 \times 22/7 \times 12 \times 12 \times 12 = 7241 \text{ cm}^3$  (approx.)

**Volume of cube**

Surface area of cube =  $6a^2$

$6a^2 = 726 \text{ cm}^2$

$a^2 = 121 = a = 11$

Volume of cone =  $a^3 = 11^3 = 1331 \text{ cm}^3$

Total volume = volume of sphere + volume of cube

+ volume of cylinder

$= 7241 + 1331 + 2156 = 10728 \text{ cm}^3$

**Radius of new sphere**

Volume of new sphere

$= n \times (\text{volume of new sphere})$

$10728 = n \times (4/3) \times (22/7) \times r^3$

$10728 = 8 \times (4/3) \times (22/7) \times r^3$

$r^3 = 320$

$r = 7 \text{ cm (approx.)}$

Radius of small identical sphere

/radius of cylindrical jar =  $1/3$

7/radius of cylindrical jar =  $1/3$

Radius of cylindrical jar =  $21 \text{ cm}$

Height of cylindrical jar/radius of cylindrical jar

$= 2/3$

Height of cylindrical jar/21 =  $2/3$

Height of cylindrical jar =  $14 \text{ cm}$

**Volume of cylindrical jar**

Volume of cylindrical jar =  $\pi r^2 h$

$= 22/7 \times 21 \times 21 \times 14$

$= 19404 \text{ cm}^3$

103. (b) Height of cylinder =  $14 \text{ cm}$  (given)

Radius of come = 21cm (given)  
 Radius of sphere = 12 cm (given)  
 Length of cuboid/height of cylinder = 6/7  
 Length of cuboid/14 = 6/7  
**Length of cuboid** = 12cm  
 Radius of cone/ Breadth of cuboid = 3/1  
 21/breadth of cuboid = 3/1  
**Breadth of cuboid** = 7cm  
 Radius of sphere /height of cuboid = 3/2  
 12/height of cuboid = 3/2  
**Height of cuboid** = 8cm

$$\text{Volume of the cuboid} = 1 \times b \times h = 12 \times 7 \times 8 = 672 \text{ cm}^3$$

104. (c) The number of male students who passed the exam from department

$$P = 1500 \times x = 135$$

105. The number of female students who failed the exam from department

$$T = 500 \times x = 30$$

$$P : T = 135 : 30 = 27 : 6 = 9 : 2$$

(d) Passed male students,

$$O + R + S = 1500 \times x + 1500 \times x + 1500 \times x = 4500x$$

$$20/100 \times 4/5 = 90 + 150 + 240 = 480$$

Passed female students,

$$P + T = 1500 \times x + 1500 \times x = 90 + 30 = 120$$

$$105 = 195$$

Required answer,

$$= 480 - 195 = 285$$

(a) The failed male students

$$R + S = 500 \times x + 500 \times x = 90 + 15 = 105$$

The total failed female students

$$P + Q + R + S + T = 500 \times x + 500 \times x + 500 \times x + 500 \times x + 500 \times x = 2500x$$

$$= 75 + 10 + 60 + 60 + 30 = 235$$

Required answer (b)

$$= 105/235 \times 100 = 44.68 \sim 45\%$$

107. (d) = 1500/5 + 500/5 = 300 + 100 = 400

108. (c) = 500/1500 \times 100 = 33.33% \sim 33%

109. B's investment in 2015 = 24000 - 6000 = 18000

So  
 Ratio of profits of A : B : C is  
 24000 \times 9 : 18000 \times 12 : 21000 \times Y  
 72 : 72 : 7y  
 So 7y / (72 + 72 + 7y) \times 57500 = 17500  
 Solve, Y = 9

110. (d) Let total profit in 2014 = Rs A  
 Ratio of profit share of A : B : C is  
 21 \times X : 24 \times 9 : 20 \times (X+4)  
 Now 21X / [ 21X + 24 \times 9 + 20 \times (X+4) ] \times A = 10500 ..... (1)  
 Also 24 \times 9 / [ 21X + 24 \times 9 + 20 \times (X+4) ] \times A = 13500 ..... (2)  
 Divide both equations:  
 21X / 24 \times 9 = 105 / 135  
 Solve, X = 8  
 Put X = 8 in one of the equations above. A = 39,000  
 Also Put X = 8 in 21X : 24 \times 9 : 20 \times (X+4)  
 So ratio becomes 7 : 9 : 10  
 So profit of C = 10/26 \times 39,000 = Rs 15,000

111. (d) Ratio of profit share of A : B : C is  
 R \times 10 : 18000 \times 8 : R \times 12

$$5R : 18000 \times 4 : 6R$$

$$5R + 6R = 13750$$

$$5R + 72000 + 6R = 13750$$

$$6R - 5R = 1250$$

$$5R + 72000 + 6R = 1250$$

Solving 1st equation gives 2nd equation.  
 So 1 equation in two variables cannot give answer.

112. (c) B's investment is = 120/100 \times 25000 = Rs 30,000

So ratio of profits of A : B : C is  
 25000 \times 12 : 30000 \times Z : 25000 \times Z  
 60 : 6Z : 5Z  
 So profit of B = 6Z / (60 + 11Z) \times 59500 = 21,000  
 Solve, Z = 10

So ratio becomes 60 : 6 \times 10 : 5 \times 10 = 6 : 6 : 5  
 So profit of C = 5/17 \times 59500 = Rs 17,500

113. (c) Ratio of profit share of A : B : C is

$$P \times 8 : (P + 2000) \times Q : (P + 4000) \times Q$$

$$\text{So } [(P + 4000) \times Q - (P + 2000) \times Q] / [P \times 8] : (P + 2000) \times Q : (P + 4000) \times Q \times 16250$$

$$= 650 \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$$\text{Also given } [8P] / [P \times 8 : (P + 2000) \times Q] : (P + 4000) \times Q \times 16250$$

$$= 5200 \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

Divide both equations (1) and (2)

$$P = 2000Q \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

$$\text{Also given, } P = 3000 \times Q - 7000 \dots \dots \dots (4)$$

From (3) and (4) now

$$Q = 7, P = 14000$$

So total investment = 14000 + 16000 + 18000 = Rs 48000

**SECTION E: GENERAL KNOWLEDGE/CURRENT AFFAIRS**

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114. (a) India holds such talks with Japan and Australia, at the foreign secretary and defense secretary level but only with USA at the ministerial level.

115. (c) 2+2 talks:  
 They are a dialogue between two appointed ministers from each country. This meeting aims to discuss issues of strategic and security interests between the two countries.  
 o Defense and foreign ministers or secretaries meet with their counterparts from another country.  
 o India holds such talks with Japan and Australia, at the foreign secretary and defense secretary level.  
 o India holds ministerial-level talks only with the USA. Apart from India, the United States holds

- such ministerial dialogues with Australia and Japan also.
- o The talks were announced in June 2017. The 2+2 dialogue has replaced the Strategic and Commercial Dialogue between the foreign and commerce ministers of the two countries that were held previously.
116. (a) The talks were announced in June 2017, not 2019. The first statement is correct.
117. (a) BECA is an important precursor to India acquiring armed unmanned aerial vehicles such as the Predator-B from the USA. Predator-B uses spatial data for accurate strikes on enemy targets.
118. (c) BECA is one of the four foundational military communication agreements between the two countries. The other three being GSOMIA, LEMOA, CISMOA.
- General Security Of Military Information Agreement
- GSOMIA allows militaries to share the intelligence gathered by them.
- Signed by India in 2002.
- An extension to the GSOMIA, the Industrial Security Annex (ISA), was signed at the 2+2 dialogue in 2019.
- ISA provides a framework for exchange and protection of classified military information between the USA and Indian defence industries.
- Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement
- LEMOA allows both countries to have access to each other's designated military facilities for refueling and replenishment.
- Signed by India in 2016.
- Communications and Information Security Memorandum of Agreement
- COMCASA (Communications Compatibility and Security Agreement) is the India specific version of CISMOA.

119. Valid for 10 years, COMCASA aims to provide a legal framework for the transfer of highly sensitive communication security equipment from the USA to India that will streamline and facilitate interoperability between their armed forces.

**Regulating ART**

Signed by India in 2018.

(a) The concerned ministry is the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The first statement is true.



**Illustration of in vitro fertilisation**

- The Bill establishes the National Board, the State Boards, and the National Registry to regulate and supervise Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) clinics. It establishes ART banks to promote ethical practices
- It proposes stringent punishment for those who attempt to control the offspring's sex, sell embryos or gametes
- As of Feb. 20, there are 517 ART clinics under the National Registry of ART clinics and banks in India, according to the ICMR

120. (c) This is taken directly from the newspaper article.
121. (c) Assisted Reproductive Technology ART is used to treat infertility. It includes fertility treatments that handle both a woman's egg and a

man's sperm. It works by removing eggs from a woman's body. The eggs are then mixed with sperm to make embryos. The embryos are then put back in the woman's body. In Vitro fertilization (IVF) is the most common and effective type of ART. ART procedures sometimes use donor eggs, donor sperm, or previously frozen embryos. It may also involve a surrogate carrier.

122. (a) Pre-Genetic Implantation Testing Mandatory: The test allows doctors to test embryos for any possible abnormal chromosomes before they are transferred to the uterus. This is to avoid any genetic diseases in the population born through these technologies.
- India has become one of the major centres of the global fertility industry (ART), with reproductive medical tourism becoming a significant activity. This has also introduced a plethora of legal, ethical and social issues; yet, there is no standardisation of protocols and reporting is still very inadequate.
- India is one of the major centres, therefore statement 2 is incorrect.
- (c) Clinics in India offer nearly all the ART services—gamete donation, Intra Uterine Insemination (IUI), In Vitro Fertilization (IVF), IntraCytoplasmic Sperm Injection (ICSI), Preimplantation Genetic Diagnosis (PGD) and gestational surrogacy.
- (b) The Sudan deal comes weeks after similar moves by the UAE & Bahrain. The two Gulf States became the first in the Middle East to recognise Israel in 26 years.
- (a) Egypt and Jordan border Israel.
- 123.
- 124.
- 125.



126. (b) Mauritania, an African Arab League member, recognised Israel in 1999 but severed ties 10 years later.
127. (a) Hamas is a Palestinian Sunni-Islamic fundamentalist, militant and nationalist organization. It has a social service wing, Dawah, and a military wing, the Izz ad-Din al-Qassam Brigades.
128. (b) Benjamin Netanyahu is the Prime Minister of Israel.
129. (c) The report concentrates on data from 2019, so does not include the impacts of the lockdown policies around the world in 2020. The authors said the Covid-19 pandemic would have had an impact on air quality and deaths from air pollution, but these effects were not yet clear.
- Greenbaum said the likelihood of any long-term beneficial impact to health from the temporary reductions in air pollution because of lockdowns was small, but that the sudden clearing of pollution from traffic and industry had changed many people's perception of air quality. The scientists said there had been little sign of

- improvement in air pollution over the past 10 years, despite increased warnings over the risks from dirty air in the past five years.
130. **(d)** The State of Global Air Report 2020 is published by the Health Effects Institute, which is an independent nonprofit research organisation funded by the US Environmental Protection Agency and others.
131. **(c)** At least 6.7 million deaths globally in 2019 were from long-term exposure to air pollution, a factor raising the risk of stroke, heart attack, diabetes, lung cancer and other chronic lung diseases. Air pollution is now the fourth highest cause of death globally, just below smoking and poor diet.
132. **(c)** As per the report, India recorded the highest annual average of PM 2.5 concentrations globally in 2019, followed by Nepal, Niger, Qatar and Nigeria. The report also highlights that India has been recording a drastic increase in PM 2.5 concentrations since the start of this decade.
- In addition, the exposure to ozone has also witnessed a spike last year, making India one of the top 10 nations with the highest levels of this toxic gas pollution. The data of the last ten years reveal a 17% spike in ozone concentrations in India, while globally the pollutant concentration has gone up from 47.3 parts per billion (ppb) in 2010 to 49.5 ppb in 2019.
- The report is compiled by data obtained from ground monitors and satellites to make the assessments. To assess the annual average PM2.5 exposure, GBD scientists linked the concentrations by dividing the globe into blocks or grids with the number of people living within each block. This helped to produce a population-weighted annual average concentration.
- Moreover, the report also adds that in India, the highest number of premature deaths is linked to air pollution. On the positive side, India significantly contributed to the reduction of people who are exposed to household air pollution. Over the decade, India has reduced the population exposure from 73% to 61%, whereas China has contributed to this reduction from 54% to 36%.
- In a report, The Times of India highlights the success of "Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana Household LPG programme" as it gave rural people access to clean energy, thereby reducing household air pollution exposure.
133. **(b)** A naval version of the BrahMos supersonic cruise missile was successfully test-fired from an indigenously built stealth destroyer (INS Chennai) of the Indian Navy in the Arabian Sea.
134. **(c)** BrahMos: It is a joint venture between the Defence Research and Development Organisation of India (DRDO) and the NPOM of Russia.
135. **(c)** The successful test firing of Rudram-1 was seen as a major milestone as it is India's first indigenously developed anti-radiation weapon.
136. **(b)** Brahmos is named on the rivers Brahmaputra (India) and Moskva (Russia).
137. **(a)** The 2020 Nobel Peace Prize has been awarded to the World Food Programme (WFP), a United Nations (UN) agency, for its efforts to combat hunger, bettering conditions for peace in conflict-affected areas and preventing the use of hunger as a weapon of war and conflict.
138. **(d)** The youngest laureate is Malala Yousafzai, who was 17 years old when she won in 2014 and the oldest recipient was Joseph Rotblat who was given the award at the age of 87 in 1995.
139. **(b)** the youngest laureate is Malala Yousafzai, who was 17 years old when she won in 2014 and the oldest recipient was Joseph Rotblat who was given the award at the age of 87 in 1995.
140. **(d)** Emmanuelle Charpentier of France and Jennifer A Doudna of the USA have been awarded the 2020 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for developing CRISPR/Cas9 genetic scissors, one of gene technology's sharpest tools.
141. **(a)** The Nobel Prize in Literature 2020 has been awarded to the USA poet Louise Glück "for her unmistakable poetic voice that with austere beauty makes individual existence universal."
142. **(d)** A prize may not be shared among more than three individuals, although the Nobel Peace Prize can be awarded to organizations of more than three people.
143. **(c)** The COVID-19 pandemic is estimated to push an additional 88 million to 115 million people into extreme poverty this year, with the total rising to as many as 150 million by 2021, depending on the severity of the economic contraction.
144. **(b)** It is a biennial report of the World Bank. It provides a global audience with the latest and most accurate estimates on trends in global poverty and shared prosperity.
145. **(d)** The World Bank defines a person as extremely poor if she is living on less than 1.90 international dollars a day, which is adjusted for inflation as well as price differences between countries. The other poverty lines defined by the World Bank are- \$3.20 per day for middle-income countries and \$5.50 per day for rich countries. Global extreme poverty rate is projected to rise by around 1.3% to 9.2% in 2020. If the pandemic would not have been there, the poverty rate was expected to drop to 7.9% in 2020.
- Regions of Incidence: Many of the newly poor individuals will be from countries that already have high poverty rates (Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia).
- Around 82% of the total poor will be in middle income countries (MICs).
- Flood Prone Areas: About 132 million of the global poor live in high flood risk regions. The focus on flooding in this report primarily reflects the fact that floods are one of the most common and severe hazards, especially in lower-income countries.
146. **(b)** Poverty estimation in India is carried out by NITI Aayog's task force through the calculation of poverty line based on the data captured by the National Sample Survey Office under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI).
147. **(b)** A similar referendum took place in 2014, where a majority voted in favour of limiting access of EU citizens to live and work in Switzerland but lawmakers refused to enforce the referendum.
148. **(c)** Switzerland is not a member of the EU but has a series of interdependent treaties with Brussels (EU Headquarter) which allow it access to Europe's free trade area.
- 1992-2002: Switzerland negotiated and signed first bilateral agreements with the EU, making them interdependent and included the free movement of people which was again backed by a vote in 2000.
- It is a member of the EU's Single Market, which allows people to move and work freely in all 27 EU countries as well as in Switzerland.

149.      Around 1.4 million out of the 8.2 million people residing in Switzerland are EU citizens and an average of 5,00,000 Swiss citizens are believed to be living in other EU countries at the moment.
149.      **(c)** 1992-2002: Switzerland negotiated and signed first bilateral agreements with the EU, making them interdependent and included the free movement of people which was again backed by a vote in 2000
150.      **(a)** Switzerland, federated country of central Europe. Switzerland's administrative capital is Bern, while Lausanne serves as its judicial centre. Switzerland's small size—its total area is about half that of Scotland—and its modest population give little indication of its international significance

***SAMPLE MOCK CLAT #05***

**SECTION A: ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

**Directions (Q.1-Q.30):** Read the passages carefully and answer the questions.

**Passage(Q.1-Q.5):** Climate justice means addressing the climate crisis not merely as an environmental problem but as a complex social justice problem, placing at the center populations that are particularly vulnerable to its impacts. A feminist approach to climate justice thus is addressing the issue of climate change through an intersectional analysis that challenges unequal power relations based on gender, socio-economic status, race, ethnicity, nationality, ability, sexual orientation, age, etc.

Due to their roles and tasks in the family such as taking care of the land, carrying water and caring for children and due to the discriminatory access to resources and education, the risk of death is 14 times higher among women and children than among men. Food insecurity, waterborne diseases, compromised safety, lost harvests, higher food costs are all factors that have disastrous consequences for the health and economic rights of women. For women and girls, forced displacements and time spent in refugee camps means heightened risks of various forms of violence, including sexual violence.

Women are not merely victims of climate change, they are also important agents of change. During natural disasters, women can play a crucial role when they are integrated in the response because their knowledge of social networks allows them to identify faster the potential victims and the specific needs of women, men, girls and boys. Indigenous women in particular play a leading role in defending, preserving and protecting their environment through their understanding of how to cope with and adapt to environmental variability and trends. For example, indigenous women who use forest area for subsistence, generate specific and valuable knowledge through their daily practices as seed, fuel, and fodder collectors. This knowledge, which is on a much finer spatial and **temporal** scale than science has been undervalued and could make a significant contribution to climate change research and policies. Various studies point to the direct link between the under-representation of women in decision making bodies and the lack of knowledge of greenhouse gas reduction mechanisms. This underrepresentation seriously compromises the effectiveness of climate change mitigation measures.

It is hence necessary to encourage the development of climate and gender specific projects with local communities that reduce the structural inequalities between genders such as access to resources, land, education, etc. in order to enable women and girls to better cope with the impacts of climate change and potential natural disasters. Ensuring effective participation in decision-making bodies in the areas of climate change adaptation and a recognition of their deep environmental knowledge as highlighted in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) will go a long way in the integration of a gender and intersectional perspective into all policies and programs related to climate change.

(Source:[https://www.ocic.on.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/WD\\_A-Feminist-Approach-to-Climate-Justice\\_Final\\_2019-05-31.pdf](https://www.ocic.on.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/WD_A-Feminist-Approach-to-Climate-Justice_Final_2019-05-31.pdf) )

1. Which of the following is not aligned with the feminist approach to climate justice?
  - (a) The government of India formulated Project Ashiyanaas a preventative and restorative measure against climate change. The project aims to tackle this behemoth that is climate change through a two pronged approach of environmental conservation and structural change in order to safeguard the most vulnerable to this catastrophe from any social disadvantages.
  - (b) The state government of Madhya Pradesh, in its new legislation aiming at conservation of its forests, provided for the setting up of climate action committees at the district level. These committees would have the task to tailor-make an action plan suited to their area and would ensure representation of all stakeholders from the local community.
  - (c) A team at Oxford University comprising entirely of women gained a lot of acclaim for their research into sustainable urban living. An NGO Asha, seeks to collaborate with this team to provide training to indigenous populations of India to reform their way of life.
  - (d) None of the above



2. Why are indigenous women peculiarly suited for a role in policy making for environmental conservation?  
 1) They have extensive knowledge of social networks.  
 2) They are experienced in having to adjust to environmental variability.  
 3) Their environmental knowledge is much deeper, experiential, nuanced than scientists.  
 Codes:  
 (a) (1) and (3) (b) (2) and (3) (c) (3) only (d) (1),(2) and (3)
3. Which of the following best justifies the need for a feminist approach to the climate justice?  
 (a) Due to their social position and familial roles, women are disproportionately affected by climate change.  
 (b) There are countless women scientists whose valuable contribution to the field of environmental conservation is ignored.  
 (c) Climate crisis is not just a matter of the environment but an issue facing human beings. Therefore, its social dimensions cannot be ignored.  
 (d) All of the above
- Which of the following statements is the author of the passage most likely to agree with?  
 4. (a) Mother nature holds equal abundance for all, both in her love and wrath.  
 (b) Indigenous knowledge is based on outdated culture and traditions and is in a dire need of an upgrade.  
 (c) Women are a superior race and need to be treated accordingly with respect to their role in society, polity and work force.  
 (d) Climate change is a social issue.
- What is the meaning of the word 'temporal' as occurring in the passage?  
 5. (a) relating to time  
 (b) relating to transient or temporary nature of things  
 (c) of or situated in the temples of the head  
 (d) relating to worldly as opposed to spiritual affairs; secular

**Passage(Q.6-Q.10):** India very rightly, and very righteously, condemned the apartheid regime which obtained in South Africa till the early 1990s and which segregated the country on lines of the colour of one's skin, white, black and brown.

But is a similar form of apartheid making a backdoor entry in today's India in the form of political and social separation which is dividing the nation not by the colour of one's skin but by one's ideological complexion?

India is celebrated as being one of the most colourful countries in the world, a **riotous** splash of rainbow hues, from the emerald green of Kerala paddy fields to the sapphire blue of Rajasthani skies, from the golden beaches of Goa to the flaming red of the ubiquitous gulmohar.

But in stark contrast to this dazzling array of colours is the increasingly black-and-white world of our country's political and social realm. Or, rather, two separate and divided realms, one belonging to those who endorse the policies of the current political dispensation at the Centre and those who oppose it, with each claiming to be the good guys in the white hats and casting their opponents in the role of the bad guys in the black hats.

Those who support the Modi government, on anything and everything – from demonetisation to the new agri laws, from CAA to the scrapping of Article 370 in Kashmir – are dubbed as 'saffronites' and 'bhakts' by those who oppose the government, on anything and everything, and who in turn are called 'anti-nationals' and 'seditionists' by the pro-government camp.

As in South Africa's apartheid, in our apartheid we're not allowed to switch sides. In South African apartheid blacks couldn't sometimes choose to be whites, and whites couldn't sometimes choose to be blacks. Similarly, in our apartheid we cannot elect to be sometimes pro-sarkar and sometimes anti-sarkar.

We can't say, OK, I generally disagree with the government's policies but I'm all for the farm reforms it's proposed. Nor can you say, Right, I concur with most of the government's views but I'm against CAA.

- We've got to be a 100% pro or anti, in a black-and-white divide. A divide which makes us misremember that the many shades of multihued India are all equal under the tricolour of the Republic.  
(Source: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/blogs/jugglebandhi/apna-apartheid-the-increasingly-separatist-black-and-white-world-of-indian-politics-and-the-social-divide-weve-created/>)
6. Which of the following best encapsulates the flaw in author's comparison of apartheid to a binary of political opinions?
- Apartheid was one of the most infamous cause and consequence of racism in South Africa. In India, all people belong to the same race and hence there cannot be a comparison.
  - Apartheid was not merely separation of blacks and whites but a tool of oppression. The flaw in the comparison is not extending the same to the imbalance in power structure between the political black and white in India.
  - The binary of political opinions is not as rigid as Apartheid and it is possible to shift sides and not be 100% devoted to one side.
  - The author is inconsistent in his views as he compared India's situation with Apartheid while calling India the most colourful country in the world.
- (a) Only (1) (b) Only (1) and (3)  
(c) Only (2) and (4) (d) Only (2)
7. What is the meaning of the word 'riotous' as occurring in the passage?
- marked by or involving public disorder
  - hilariously funny
  - having a vivid, varied appearance
  - characterized by wild and uncontrolled behaviour
8. Choose the option with the correct pairs of expressions and figures of speech.
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A. sapphire blue of Rajasthani skies (i) alliteration |  |
| B. good guys in the white hats (ii) Malapropism       |  |
| C. very rightly, and very righteously (iii) Imagery   |  |
| (iv) idiom  |  |
- (a) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv (b) A-iii, B-iv, C-I (c) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv (d) A-i, B-iii, C-ii
9. What inferences can be made about the author on the basis of this passage?
- The author holds a largely conservative political opinion.
  - The author is dissatisfied with the current political atmosphere.
  - Both (a) and (b)
  - None of the Above
10. The author has used colour as a recurring tool throughout the passage to bring out his message. Which of the following combinations of inferences are the closest to author's intention?
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| A. Emerald green of kerala paddy fields to the sapphire blue of Rajasthani skies, from the golden beaches of Goa to the flaming red of the ubiquitous gulmohar |  |
| (ii) A reminder that even democracy has distanced itself from any singular association and functions under a multi-coloured flag                               |  |
| (iii) The prevalent discrimination on the basis of colour of the skin  |  |
| D. tricolor of the Republic (iv) The stark binary of either this or that   |  |
| (v) The popular connection between the colour and a political party.   |  |

- (a) A-(i), B-(v), C-(iv), D-(ii) (b) A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(v), D-(i)  
(c) A-(i), B-(iv), C-(iii), D-(ii) (d) A-(ii), B-(v), C-(iv), D-(iii)

**Passage(Q.11-Q.15):** Uttam Kumar confessed it was very difficult to react to Sabitri Chatterjee's expressive eyes while Soumitra Chatterjee considers her to be an actress of **substance** and high calibre. Known for her emotional strength, excellent sense of timing and ability to essay complicated characters with ease, she has dominated the Bengali cinema for six decades and is still going strong in films and serials.

She always wanted to work with Ray, Ghatak and Sen, the stalwarts of international status but fate wrote another story for her, which she gracefully accepted saying she has passed the stage excitement or regret. She worked with renowned directors like Salil Dutta and Arvind Mukherjee. They extracted the best out of her. Once convinced with the script, she was known to submit herself to sensitive directors. She believed in delivering exactly what they wanted from her.

In the 50s, 60s and 70s songs were picturised imaginatively in Bengali films. Actors received ample scope to exhibit their histrionic prowess in such sequences. Her art of lip syncing songs was unique. Her lip movement to 'Phire Phire Dekha' depicted a mystic romanticism. With 'Ore Sakal Sona' she bestowed motherly affection.

Never one to harbour the idea of overshadowing any co-star in her heart, when critics said she overshadowed Suchitra Sen in "Annapurnar Mandir", she said "I never eclipsed Ramadi. She was an institution by herself. I feel we were at par with each other." She also acted very comfortably with Supriya Chowdhury in "Uttarayan" and "Kal Tumi Aleya". Sharmila Tagore shared screen space with her in "SeshAnka".

Comedy is difficult to perform. Timing and control are so essential for comedies. Just as she performed intense characters in "Kuhak", "Uttarayan" and "Nishi Padma", she also opted for light comic characters in "BhrantiBilash" and "Mohan BaganerMeye". She believed, to be a complete actress one has to experiment with all sorts of characters.

(Source:<https://www.thehindu.com/entertainment/movies/i-always-shied-away-from-gimmicks/article18163103.ece>)

11. Which of the following are true according to the passage?

- (a) One of the greatest sorrows of Sabitri Chatterjee's six decade long career was being undervalued internationally, unlike her colleagues Ray and Sen.  
(b) Some of Chatterjee's best work that received widespread acclaim was a result of the actor-director chemistry she had with RitwikGhatak.  
(c) Sabitri is a versatile actress known for her intense characters in "BhrantiBilash" and "Mohan BaganerMeye" but also for her light comic characters in "Kuhak" and "Uttarayan".  
(d) Having worked with stalwarts such as Uttam Kumar, Soumitra Chatterjee and directors like Salil Dutta, Sabitri worked hard to bring out the essence of the character desired by the director instead of putting her spin on it.

12. Which one of the following was not what Chatterjee was known for?

- (a) Sabitri Chatterjee developed her own way of performing to music in movies and brought alive a range of emotions ranging from mysticism to motherly love.  
(b) Chatterjee was a flawless star and would command everyone's attention and admiration in each project she was in. She made it a point to be the center of attraction.  
(c) Her chemistry with sensitive directors was unparalleled and she was known for submitting her artistic persona to what their characters demanded from her.  
(d) None of the above

13. Choose the option which correctly translates the sentence below to reported speech:  
When asked about her relationship with her co-star, she said, "I never eclipsed Ramadi. She was an institution by herself."  
(a) Reporter: What kind of relationship did you have with your co-star?  
Sabitri: I never eclipsed Ramadi. She was an institution by herself.  
(b) She asked about her relationship with her co-star. She said that she never eclipsed Ramadi. She also added that Ramadi had been an institution by herself.  
(c) When asked about her relationship with her co-star, she said that she had never eclipsed Ramadi and that Ramadi was an institution by herself.  
(d) Both (b) and (c)

14. Which of the following is the correct meaning of the word "substance" as used in the passage?  
(a) an intoxicating, stimulating drug  
(b) the most important or essential part of something  
(c) the quality of being dependable or stable  
(d) wealth and possessions

15. From the following options, pick the correct combination of opinion and the person who expressed it on the basis of the passage.

A. It was very difficult to react to Sabitri Chatterjee's expressive eyes. (1) Author	
B. To be a complete actress one has to experiment with all sorts of characters. (2) Uttam Kumar	
C. Her art of lip syncing songs was unique. (3) Critics	
D. She overshadowed Suchitra Sen in "Annapurnar Mandir" (4) Sabitri Chatterjee	

- (a) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3 (b) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3  
(c) A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2 (d) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4

**Passage(Q.16-Q.20):** Unlike a pharmaceutical drug that is swallowed with little personal initiative,

meditation is an individual process that requires one's own motivation and commitment. You are challenging your mind, thus repairing it. British mathematician Roger Penrose, in his 1994 book titled 'The Emperor's New Mind' argued that known laws of physics are inadequate to explain the phenomenon of consciousness. He based this on claims that consciousness transcends formal logic. He took refuge in the principles of quantum theory as an alternative process through which consciousness could arise.

In a grand coincidence, thousands of miles away Stuart Hameroff was investing all his intellectual and creative energy on the essence of microtubules – subneuronal and vital cytoskeleton components that he believed could be the **cradle** of our information processing system. He reasoned that the mystery of consciousness might lie in understanding these microtubules in brain cells, functioning at both the molecular and supramolecular levels.

In undeterred audacity, they dumped mainstream ideas to demonstrate that consciousness was based on computable quantum processing, and hence, cannot be reproduced by computer logic performed by qubits, a unit of quantum information, formed collectively on cellular microtubules, a process significantly amplified in the neurons.

"Did consciousness evolve from complex computations among brain neurons, as most scientists assert," a euphoric Hameroff and Penrose asked the world, "or has consciousness, in some sense, been here all along, as spiritual approaches maintain?"

Science had suddenly stumbled into the backyard of a beyond that is also infinitely close. In an instant, microtubules smelled like the grass where Buddha and his consciousness once sat and all this became infinitely relevant to sufferers of Alzheimer's. The terrifying spectacles of amyloid plaques wrecking these very microtubules confronted us in unblinking stare.

Can meditation, with its potential for neuroplasticity, alterations of nerve cells, replenish the dwindling quantum energy of the microtubules plagued by the onset of Alzheimer's? Can meditation prevent

degeneration, with its boundless capability to crystallise energy, before Alzheimer's arrives? Can meditative electrical waves be preserved in the microtubules? The possibilities are endless, and going by the outpourings of positive research, we have every reason to be hopeful.

We have seen this process before. Ancient sages advocated practices that rigorous scientific study later found immeasurably beneficial. Siddhartha lived in an age where nerve endings, let alone microtubules, were unknown. Yet the calm and increased focus of sitting alone and concentrating for long periods produced results that performed better than any laboratory produced compounds. It is time to prescribe meditation.

(Source: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/blogs/toi-edit-page/how-did-the-buddha-stay-mentally-fit/>)

16. Which of the following statements express the central message of this passage?

- (a) Buddha discovered the cure to Alzheimer's.
- (b) Ancient spiritual medicine is superior and even supported by science now.
- (c) Meditation has been proven to be more effective than pharmaceutical drugs in combating Alzheimer's.
- (d) All of the above

17. Why according to the passage can human consciousness not be replicated by computers?

- 1) consciousness transcends formal logic
  - 2) consciousness was based on computable quantum processing
  - 3) consciousness evolve from complex computations among brain neurons
- (a) Only 1 (b) Both 1 and 2 (c) Both 1 and 3 (d) Only 3

18. What is figure of speech used in "Science had suddenly stumbled into the backyard of a beyond that is also infinitely close"?

- (a) Alliteration (b) Antithesis (c) Personification (d) All of the above

19. What makes meditation particularly beneficial in the context of this passage?

- 1) Its capability for neuroplasticity
  - 2) Its ability to effect alterations of nerve cells
  - 3) it's ability to replenish the dwindling quantum energy of the microtubules
- (a) Only 3 (b) Both 1 and 2 (c) Both 2 and 3 (d) All 1, 2 and 3

20. What is the meaning of the word 'cradle' as used in the passage?

- (a) bed or cot for a baby (b) a place of origin
- (c) a framework or support (d) to hold delicately and gently

**Passage(Q.21-Q.25):** With one mobile device often shared by a family, boys were most often given preference over girls when it came to attending online classes. Besides cutting teens off from social interactions and education, school closures've also suspended access to services such as school lunches and menstrual hygiene products.

Post pandemic it is critical that health systems are strengthened to prioritise the health and mental well-being of this group, which comprises one-fifth of our population. In a rapid assessment by the Population Foundation of India, in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan, a large number of adolescents reported feeling depressed, frustrated and irritable in the face of restrictions on their mobility and uncertainties about the future. Girls, more than boys, reported an increase in their domestic workload.

The media has reported extensively on the impact of the lockdown on girls' education, especially in poor and vulnerable households. Early and forced marriages are top among the challenges girls face, in general, as a result of gender inequality. This has catastrophic consequences, making teenage girls highly vulnerable to pregnancy and long-term physical and mental health risks.

These risks are further **exacerbated** by their limited access to information and services pertaining to sexual and reproductive health. Globally, the leading cause of death for 15-year to 19-year-old girls is complications arising from pregnancy.

As schools remain closed, there is an increase in the risk to girls' reproductive health. As they are also dropping out of school, there is an increase in early marriage. Alarming, 27% of women in India are married before they turn 18-year-old, and 52% of married women aged 15 years to 19 years have already begun childbearing.

Early pregnancy impacts the country's economy by increasing the burden on essential services and decreasing productivity. In children, it contributes to malnourishment and other severe neo-natal conditions. Only 10% of currently married adolescent women were found to have been using modern contraceptives. Myths and misconceptions along with a lack of resources cause adolescents to adopt unscientific and unhygienic menstrual hygiene practices. This can adversely impact their sexual and reproductive health, while the stigma around menstruation may cause severe anxiety and shame. Data from the 2015-'16 National Family Health Survey-4 shows that 52% of women aged 15 years to 24 years in rural areas did not use modern menstrual hygiene methods.

According to the findings from the three-state rapid assessment study by the Population Foundation of India, in April-May 2020, a little more than half of the young girls interviewed reported having an unmet need for sanitary pads. Government schemes for menstrual hygiene are generally linked to schools and without this essential lifeline, girls today have severely limited access to modern menstrual health products.

21. Which of the following is not one of the consequences of school closures discussed in the above passage?

- (a) Cutting off the adolescents from the social interactions.
- (b) Students cannot avail lunch in school.
- (c) Girls cannot avail menstrual hygiene products from school.
- (d) Reduced attention span of the children.

22. How does the early pregnancy impacts the country's economy?

- (a) Early pregnancy forces the couple into menial jobs.
- (b) Early pregnancy increased reliance on essential items, and decreasing productivity.
- (c) Early Pregnancy leads to decline in productivity.
- (d) All of the above.

23. Which of the following is the reason behind the use of unscientific and unhygienic menstrual practices?

- (a) Lack of resources is the biggest reason behind use of unscientific and unhygienic menstrual practices.
- (b) It is due to the myths and misconceptions regarding menstruation that leads to the unhygienic menstrual practices.
- (c) It is due to negligence of the adolescent girls towards hygienic practices, which leads to unhygienic menstrual practices.
- (d) Both a and b

24. Which of the following words from the passage is similar in meaning to the word 'exposed'?

- (a) Burden (b) Vulnerable (c) Exacerbated (d) Adversely

25. Which of the following is the correct antonym of the word 'exacerbated'?

- (a) Worsen (b) Amplify (c) Lessen (d) Augment

**Passage(Q.26-Q.30):** Prakash Mehra, who was a professor of Philosophy at Arya University, recently resigned. He was an enthusiastic critic of the government and never shied away from sharing his opinions on nation building. He also left no stone unturned in order to play the role of a professor in the best possible way. He had grown up in a lower middle class Sikh family in the suburbs of Punjab. He had paved his own path to achieve his goals and worked rigorously to get a scholarship and get premier education from one of the best foreign universities.

He was sure about the fact that he wanted to raise the standards of higher education in India and he worked hard relentlessly to fulfil this dream. After teaching in one of the renowned foreign universities, he returned to India and founded the Centre of Research and Policy Drafting. This institution reached milestones within a decade and is now recognised as one of the nation's largest research institutions. He then founded Arya University which provided scholarships up to 60% for deserving students. Belonging to a lower middle class family, he knew the value of scholarships as he too had earned himself a scholarship in order to gain quality education.

The university soon flourished with highly qualified faculty from around the world and up to 60% scholarship for deserving students. Later, Prakash Mehra committed a deadly mistake after which he resigned by **succumbing** under political pressure. He wrote his honest views regarding the drawbacks of the current ruling party which scared the businessmen who funded the university. They were either ardent followers of the ruling party or were afraid of funding an institution which dared to point fingers at the ruling government. This single act led to the downfall of an institution which had given high hopes to academicians regarding the future of education in India.

26. Which of the following is the past continuous tense of the following sentence?

'The university soon flourished with highly qualified faculty from around the world and up to 60% scholarship for deserving students.'

(a) The university soon started flourishing with highly qualified faculty from around the world and up to 60% scholarship for deserving students.

(b) The university soon flourished with highly qualified faculty from around the world and up to 60% scholarship for deserving students.

(c) The university will flourish with highly qualified faculty from around the world and up to 60% scholarship for deserving students.

(d) None of the above

27. Which of the following describes the meaning of the word "succumb" ?

(a) To make fun of someone

(b) Deliberately damage or destroy

(c) Fail to resist temptation, pressure or any other form of negative force

(d) None of the above

28. Which of the following describes the meaning of the idiom "leaving no stone unturned" ?

(a) To put in one's best effort in order to achieve something

(b) To break down and feel weak

(c) Scold someone

(d) None of the above

29. Why did Prakash Mehra come back to India?

(a) He wanted to start a policy research centre in India.

(b) He wanted to criticise the Indian government.

(c) He wanted to raise standard of Indian education system.

(d) All of the above.

30. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

(a) Ruling govt is intolerable to criticism

(b) Founder of the universities are involved in active politics

(c) Prof. Prakash Mehra is always against the ruling govt.

(d) Criticising the govt is an attempt to break your faith in nation.

**SECTION B: LEGAL REASONING**

**Directions (Q.31 – Q.67):** Read the comprehensions carefully and answer the questions based on it.

**Passage (Q.31-Q.35):** Section 313(1)(b) casts an imperative duty upon the court to give the accused an opportunity to explain any incriminating circumstances or inculpatory evidence put by the prosecution against him. However, by virtue of 313 (3), the accused can refuse to or provide false answers during the examination.

Time and again, the Apex court has held that while the accused has the right to silence, he must also explain the incriminating evidence against him else adverse inference can be drawn. The silence on the part of the accused, in such a matter wherein he is expected to come out with an explanation, leads to an adverse inference against the accused.

In this context, the court in *Mir Mohammad*, invokes an important legal principle from section 106 of the Evidence Act that when any fact is especially within the knowledge of any person, the burden of proving that fact is upon him. The court says that this does not mean that the prosecution should not discharge its burden beyond reasonable doubt. But that when they have successfully proved the facts from which a reasonable inference can be drawn regarding the existence of certain other facts, unless the accused by virtue of his special knowledge regarding such facts, failed to offer any explanation, such adverse inference can be drawn.

In the case of *Raj Kumar Singh*, the Apex court reasons the principle that the silence of the accused cannot be used to fill the gap in the prosecution's evidence. This is because the statement of the accused is not evidentiary in nature and thus, not a substantive piece of evidence. It must be noted that the accused has to explain circumstances proved by the prosecution against him and not prove his innocence in vacuum. The court lays down the law as an adverse inference can be taken against the accused only and only if the incriminating material stood fully established and the accused is not able to furnish any explanation for the same. However, the accused has a right to remain silent as he cannot be forced to become witness against himself.

[Sanskriti Gupta, 'Can Adverse Inference Be Drawn From Silence of Accused?' (*Live Law*, 7 Feb 2021) <<https://www.livelaw.in/know-the-law/can-adverse-inference-be-drawn-from-silence-of-accused--169517>> as accessed on 14 February 2021]

31. On 29.12.20, wireless operator of Delhi Police informed the station that one lady had been stabbed in Old Mustafabad area. The inspector along with his staff rushed to the spot. The dead body of deceased Shahida was found lying in the pool of blood in the courtyard of the house. There were deep stab wounds in the abdomen and other parts of the body. The officer recorded the statement of the daughter of the couple who told him that she was sleeping and on hearing the shouting and cries, got up and saw her parents fighting. Her husband Anis, the accused of the case, was found two days later in Mumbai. He was having simple injuries on his left arm. During the examination, Anis explained that he went to Mumbai for some work a week ago and the injuries on his left arm are due to a minor accident he met with in Mumbai. He also said that his daughter is very young and scared, and she must have seen someone else in the house. Later it was found that he went to Mumbai only three days back. Decide.

(a) Anis shall be punished for the murder of Shahida as he gave false answers during the examination which clearly indicates that he was trying to conceal his wrong actions.

(b) Anis shall not be punished for the murder of Shahida only on the basis of the false answers he gave during the examination but only if the incriminating evidence stood fully established and he is not able to furnish any explanation for the same.

(c) Anis shall not be punished for the murder of Shahida as even if he lied about going to Mumbai a week ago, he was in Mumbai on the date of Shahida's murder.

(d) Anis shall be punished for the murder of Shahida as he gave false answers during the examination and so an adverse inference can be taken against him.



32. With the above context, Anis and Shahida's elder daughter informed the police that her father was having an extramarital affair and her mother got to know about it few months back. Since then, they were always fighting about one or the other thing. She also said that a day before her mother was murdered, she heard Anis talking with someone on phone and saying that he has planned everything and he would very much like to get rid of Shahida as soon as possible. When Anis was given the chance to explain these incriminating circumstances put by the prosecution against him, he remained silent and refused to answer any further question posed to him. Decide.

I. Anis has the right to remain silent and he cannot be forced to answer any question posed by the prosecution.

II. Anis shall answer the questions of prosecution as remaining silent will draw an adverse inference against him.

III. Anis shall answer the questions of the prosecution as not answering them and remaining silent will draw an adverse inference against him; however, he cannot be forced to answer any of those questions.

IV. Anis has the right not to answer any question posed by the prosecution and any adverse inference can be taken against him only if the incriminating material stands fully established.

Which of the following is/are not correct?

(a) Only II

(b) Only III

(c) Both II and IV

(d) Only IV

33. Seema and Meena went on a vacation to Manali with their husbands. On the last day of their trip, Seema found her husband in her friend Meena's room holding her hand. She got very upset because of this and started cursing Meena. This led to a huge tussle between them. When the hotel staff heard the noise and approached the room, they heard Seema shouting that 'I'll cut you in pieces if you dare to touch my husband again'. On the next day, when the room cleaner opened the gate of the room, he found a bag filled with body parts in pieces and a knife. Later the police confirmed that it was Meena's body in the bag and also found Seema's fingerprints on the knife. When the judge in the court heard the statement of the hotel manager about the tussle that happened between Seema and Meena, she immediately ordered a punishment of 15 years of imprisonment to Seema. Decide.

(a) Seema is rightly punished by the court for the murder of Meena as her fingerprints were found on the murder weapon.

(b) Seema is not rightly punished by the court for the murder of Meena as she was not given any opportunity to explain the incriminating circumstances and evidence found against her.

(c) Seema is rightly punished by the court for the murder of Meena as she had a strong motive for Meena's murder and all the evidences clearly indicates that she is the murderer.

(d) Seema is rightly punished by the court for the murder of Meena as Seema's statement that she'll cut her into pieces and the condition in which Meena's body was found were exactly the same and this clearly indicates that she is the murderer.

34. Seema made an appeal in high court contending that she has not murdered Meena and the lower court judge has given a wrong judgment. During the trial, the prosecution asked Seema to explain her relationship with her husband and also if her husband and Meena were having an extra marital affair. She refused to answer this question and remained silent. The prosecution then argued that Seema's silence clearly indicates that there was something wrong in her relationship with her husband. Thus, she clearly had the motive to kill Meena and her fingerprints on the knife also ascertain that she killed Meena and cut her into pieces and so she should be punished. Decide.

(a) The court shall decide that Seema has murdered Meena as her silence makes it abundantly clear and an adverse inference can be easily taken against her.

(b) The court shall not decide that Seema has murdered Meena only on the basis of her silence as an accused has a right to remain silent by the virtue of Section 313(b) of the Indian Evidence Act.

(c) The court shall not decide that Seema has murdered Meena as she refused to answer a question that would jeopardise her relationship with her husband and the question was not that whether she has murdered Meena or not.

(d) The court shall decide that Seema has murdered Meena only if the incriminating evidence stands fully established against her and she is not able to furnish any explanation for the same.

35. The Supreme Court, in the Raj Kumar Singh case, while discussing Section 313(1)(b) of the Indian

Evidence Act and the imperative duty that it casts upon the court to give the accused an opportunity to explain any incriminating circumstances put by the prosecution against him has held:

(a) That the accused cannot refuse to or provide false answers during the examination. The accused has the right to silence; however, he must also explain the incriminating evidence against him else adverse inference can be drawn.

(b) That the prosecution should discharge its burden beyond reasonable doubt. However if the facts are successfully proved from which a reasonable inference can be drawn regarding the existence of certain other facts, unless the accused by virtue of his special knowledge regarding such facts, failed to offer any explanation, such adverse inference can be drawn.

(c) That the silence of the accused can be used to fill the gap in the prosecution's evidence as the statement of the accused is evidentiary in nature and thus, it is a substantive piece of evidence.

(d) That an adverse inference can be taken against the accused only and only if the incriminating material stood fully established and the accused is not able to furnish any explanation for the same.

**Passage (Q.36-Q.40):** The Supreme Court in a recent case observed that, even in case of a joint liability, a person other than a person who has drawn the cheque on an account maintained by him, cannot be prosecuted for the offence under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act. In this case, a lawyer raised a professional bill for the legal work done by him. The cheque issued by the husband got dishonoured. The lawyer led a complaint against both the accused husband and wife for the offence punishable under Section 138 of the NI Act. According to him, it was the joint liability of both the accused to pay the professional bill as the original complainant represented both the accused.

The following conditions are required to be satisfied that the cheque is drawn by a person and on an account maintained by him with a banker, for the payment of any amount of money to another person from out of that account for the discharge of any debt or other liability; and the said cheque is returned by the bank unpaid, either because of the amount of money standing to the credit of that account is insufficient or that it exceeds the amount arranged to be paid from that account.

Even in case of a joint liability, in case of individual persons, a person other than a person who has drawn the cheque on an account maintained by him, cannot be prosecuted for the offence under Section 138 of the NI Act. A person might have been jointly liable to pay the debt, but if such a person who might have been liable to pay the debt jointly, cannot be prosecuted unless the bank account is jointly maintained and that he was a signatory to the cheque. Court further held, Section 141 of the NI Act is relating to the offence by companies and it cannot be made applicable to the individuals. Two private individuals cannot be said to be "other association of individuals." Therefore, there is no question of invoking Section 141 of the NI Act against the appellant.

Person Who Has Not Drawn The Cheque Cannot Be Prosecuted U/s 138 NI Act Even In Case Of Joint Liability: Supreme Court (Live Law, 08 March 2021) <<https://www.livelaw.in/top-stories/138-ni-act-joint-liability-cheque-supreme-court-person-who-has-not-drawn-the-cheque-cannot-be-prosecuted-170898>> as accessed on 10 March 2021.

36. ~~Ali and Azgar were two business partners with a common bank account for business purposes. When~~

Azgar required money to pay for his children's school fees, he submitted a cheque on the same account.

When the school management admitted the cheque, it was returned by the bank and marked dishonoured for the insufficient funds in the said bank account. School management filed an FIR against both Ali and Azgar as they are the joint holder of the account, on which the cheque was dishonoured.

Trial has concluded and the judge has reserved the judgment for a later date. Which of the following shall be the ruling in this case?

(a) Ali shall not be convicted of the offence as the account was supposed to be used for only business purposes and payment of the fees is not an expense incurred for business purpose.

(b) Ali and Azgar shall be convicted of the offence as the account was jointly maintained by both Ali and Azgar, and thus both would be liable for dishonouring of a cheque on this account.

(c) Ali shall not be convicted of the offence as the payment of the school fees of Azgar's children was not a joint liability of Ali and Azgar. Therefore, in absence of any liability to pay on the part of Ali he is not liable under section 138.

(d) Ali and Azgar shall be convicted of the offence as Azgar committed the crime and Ali was an abettor to the crime under section 138 as he must be aware that the account does not have sufficient funds to honour the cheque.

37. Nandini has been promised by her father to buy her a scooter when she turns 18 years old. A few days before her birthday she informed her father to book a scooter for her. Her father gave her a cheque for rs 65,000 to select and pay for the vehicle of her choice. She went to encash the cheque at her bank to buy the scooter as soon as possible. The cheque dishonoured for the reason of insufficient balance in the account. Enraged by the incident, Nandini filed an FIR against her father for giving her a dishonoured cheque. Father has been defending his case during the trial. Which of the following is the most valid defence for Nandini's father to be acquitted of the offence?

(a) He shall be acquitted as the agreement between him and her daughter was void because it was entered with a minor, who is incapable of making decisions on her own.

(b) He shall be acquitted as he owed no liability to her daughter in which case dishonouring of cheque will not attract any liability under section 138 of the NI Act.

(c) He shall be acquitted if he establishes that he had no prior knowledge about the insufficient balance in the bank account and issuing a cheque that would dishonour was not deliberate.

(d) He shall be acquitted if he establishes that at the time of making the promise he had no intention of buying Nandini a scooter and thus the contract is void

38. Kusum and Suresh, consulted a divorce lawyer for their mutual divorce. After their divorce, they maintained a joint account from which they would incur mutual and common expenses such as children's education etc. Additionally, even for the payment of the lawyer's fee for both of them, Suresh issued a cheque on the same joint account. Before the lawyer could encash the cheque, Kusum withdrew a huge sum from the account for her personal expenses. The cheque dishonoured as a result of lack of funds in the account. Lawyer filed an FIR against both Kusum and Suresh under section 138 of the NI Act. Trial court found them both guilty and they filed an appeal against the order. Which of the following is true with respect to the appeal?

(a) Appeal shall be allowed as it was only Kusum's fault to incur such a big expense for a personal expense before informing Suresh.

(b) Appeal shall not be allowed as both Kusum and Suresh are jointly liable for the payment of the debt and jointly maintain the bank account on which the cheque issued was dishonoured

(c) Appeal shall be allowed as only Suresh is liable for dishonour of the cheque because he issued the cheque. Therefore, despite the joint liability Kusum cannot be convicted of the offence.

(d) Appeal shall as both Kusum and Suresh were acting in association for the divorce and hired a common lawyer, so both of them would be liable for offence of dishonor of the cheque.

39. Oracle Transports Co. was one of the biggest transporting brands in the country. One of their creditors, a petrol filling station, was compelling the company to clear its existing dues in order to continue their business with the station any further. One of the company's two directors Cameron issued a cheque for the payment, however, the cheque got dishonoured due to insufficient funds. Filling station filed an FIR against the company, Cameron and Mitchell, another director who jointly managed the company's account. Cameron fled after the FIR, so the Police arrested Mitchell and filed a chargesheet against him. Mitchell has been convicted of the offence and punished with imprisonment of 6 months. Choose the correct option.

(a) Mitchell has been wrongly convicted as the payment was made by Cameron, who was liable to pay the debt and not Mitchell. Therefore, even if they both maintained the joint account Mitchell cannot be charged under section 138.

(b) Mitchell has been rightly convicted as directors of a company always share a joint liability of every criminal liability as they are the human agency behind the corporate personality of the company.

(c) Mitchell has been wrongly convicted as although Mitchell and Cameron managed the account jointly, the cheque was issued by Cameron without consultation with Mitchell.

(d) Mitchell has been rightly convicted as the directors of the company had a joint liability to pay the debts of the company and they also jointly managed the account on which the cheque was issued

40. Assertion: No person who has a joint liability to pay a debt shall be liable u/s 138 of the Negotiable Instrument Act, unless they maintain a joint account.

Reasoning: Only a person who manages the account on which the cheque is drawn is liable u/s 138.

- (a) A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) A is true, R is false
- (d) A is false, R is true

**Passage (Q.41-Q.45):** The Tripura High Court has held that insults to religion made unwittingly/ without any deliberate or malicious intention to outrage the religious feelings of a class would not amount to an offence under Section 295A of IPC. A Single Bench of Chief Justice AkilKureshi observed, "Section 295A does not penalize any and every act of insult or an attempt to insult the religion or the religious beliefs but it penalizes only those acts of insults or attempts which have been perpetrated with the deliberate and malicious intention of outraging the religious feelings of a particular class.

It also referred to the findings of a Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court in Ramji Lal Modi v. State of UP, viz.: "S.295A only punishes the aggravated form of insult to religion when it is perpetrated with the deliberate and malicious intention of outraging the religious feelings of that class. The calculated tendency of this aggravated form of insult is clearly to disrupt the public order and the section, which penalises such activities, is well within the protection of cl. (2) of Art.19 as being a law imposing reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right to freedom of speech and expression guaranteed by Art. 19(1)(a).

As per the Complainant, the Petitioner-accused made untasteful and obscene comments on Hindu religion by saying that the Gita, sacred religious text is a "thakbaji Gita" and posting it on Facebook. At the outset, the Court observed that Section 295A only punishes the aggravated form of insult to religion when it is perpetrated with the deliberate and malicious intention of outraging the religious feelings of that class. The petitioner can hold his personal beliefs and within the framework of law can also express them, as long as he does not transgress any of the restrictions imposed by law to the freedom of his speech and expression."

Akshita Saxena, Careless Insults To Religion Without Deliberate Intention To Outrage Religious Feelings Not Offence Under Sec 295A IPC : Tripura High Court (*Live Law*, 06 March 2021)

<<https://www.livelaw.in/news-updates/careless-insults-to-religion-without-deliberate-intention-outrage-feelings-not-offence-sec-295a-ipc-tripura-high-court-170815#:~:text=%22Section%20295A%20does%20not%20penalize,feelings%20of%20a%20particular%20class.%22>> as accessed on 13 March 2021.

41. Indian Cricket team has been playing tremendously well in the entire season, and has bagged several championships. Fans across the nation are attributing this winning streak to strategic team play and hard work by team's captain, Dharmendra Singh Soni. Dharmendra has been receiving many offers for advertisements and commercials. In one such TV commercial, he was seen dressed as Lord Vishnu and the title of the commercial was 'God of Good Times'. The TV commercial outraged people who found it an insult of the Hindu religion. Dharmendra is now facing a trial post an FIR under section 295A of the IPC. Decide:

- (a) Dharmendra shall be convicted of the offence under section 295A as he deliberately dressed as Lord Vishnu knowing that this act would outrage the religious feelings of the Hindus.
- (b) Dharmendra shall not be convicted of the offence under section 295A as he just dressed for a TV commercial and had no malicious intention to outrage the religious feelings of any group.
- (c) Dharmendra shall be convicted of the offence under section 295A as any religious sect would be offended by a human dressing as a God for non-religious purposes.
- (d) Dharmendra shall not be convicted of the offence under section 295A as the same resulted in public disorder and intention would be immaterial.

42. In the supplement 'JaagoAwaam' of the newspaper 'AwaamDainik,' there was an article published on the topic of rise in the terrorist activities of an outfit known as Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and its financial sources. The article was written to highlight the illegal activities of terrorist organisation ISIS and its source of funding to promote their destructive activities. There was also a graphic image of a piggy bank sketched with the aforesaid article published in the newspaper. It was alleged that the words 'Allah Rasool Muhammad' scribed on the image of animal pig would cause hurt and outrage the religious feelings of the Muslim community. A complaint under S.295A IPC was filed in the District court against the editor of the newspaper. Decide:

(a) The editor of the newspaper shall be convicted of the offence under section 295A as the intention to display the graphic image was to point out various modes and avenues for procuring funds by a Muslim organisation for its terrorist activities in the world

(b) The editor of the newspaper shall not be convicted of the offence under section 295A as there was no intention to insult the religious feelings of a particular community or to promote inimical terms in between different religious groups.

(c) The editor of the newspaper shall be convicted of the offence under section 295A as the words 'Allah Rasool Muhammad' scribed on the image of animal pig would cause hurt and outrage the religious feelings of the Muslim community.

(d) The editor of the newspaper shall not be convicted of the offence under section 295A as he only published an article and unless any commotion is caused due to it, it would not amount to an offence.

43. Raman was the head of his college's literary society. He decided to start a magazine which would

highlight the hot topics in Indian politics. An article was published in his magazine with the title 'Gaurakshak' which highlighted that how the plight of poor farmers are being overlooked however the animals are being taken care of by the government. It also mentioned a picture of a donkey named as government and a cow where the donkey is feeding the cow with donkey poop. A complaint was filed in the court of District Magistrate against Raman for an offence under Section 295A. In his reply, Raman filed that the application filed under Section 295A is ultra vires and void inasmuch as it interferes with his right to freedom of speech and expression guaranteed to him as a citizen of India by Article 19(1)(a) of the Indian Constitution. Decide:

(a) The complaint filed under section 295A against Raman should be dismissed as it violates his right to freedom of speech and expression guaranteed to him as a citizen of India by Article 19(1)(a) of the Indian Constitution.

(b) The complaint filed under section 295A against Raman should be dismissed as there was no intention to insult the religious feelings of any particular community.

(c) The complaint filed under section 295A against Raman should be allowed only if the image is an aggravated form of insult to the religious feelings of any particular community and has the tendency to disrupt public order.

(d) The complaint filed under section 295A against Raman should be allowed only if the insult to the religious feelings of any particular community is caused with malicious intention even though it is not in an aggravated form.

44. A news item was published in a newspaper which mentioned certain comments made by Rashmi, a

Hindu women's rights activist, on her twitter handle stating therein that 'Hindu women are entitled to have jobs of their choice, the only condition is that it should be in the service of their husbands or God'. A complaint was filed by Rekha alleging that this remark has outraged religious feelings of Hindu women of the entire country. Rashmi in her reply filed that the remark was only sarcastic in nature and the remark made on her twitter handle was for her followers. Moreover, it was not malicious or deliberate to outrage the religious feelings of a community and nor was there any public disorder caused anywhere in the country due to the remark. She requested the court to dismiss the application. Decide:

(a) The court should dismiss the application as the remark made by Rashmi on her twitter handle was only for her followers and it was made available to a larger audience by the newspaper which was not Rashmi's fault.

(b) The court should not dismiss the application as the remark made by Rashmi on her twitter handle was an insult to the beliefs and religious feelings of all the Hindu women in the country.

(c) The court should not dismiss the application as the remark made by Rashmi on her twitter handle was intentional and was later published deliberately to aggravate the insult caused to the religious feelings of the Hindu women of the country.

(d) The court should dismiss the application as the remark made by Rashmi on her twitter handle was only sarcastic and not an aggravated form of insult which could in any way cause public disorder.

45. What are conditions that should be fulfilled in order to constitute an offence under Section 295A of the Indian Penal Code?

(a) Only if the aggravated form of insult to any religion is caused deliberately and with a malicious intent of outraging the religious feelings of any particular religious group.

(b) Only if the insult to any religion is caused deliberately and has the tendency to disrupt public order and not with a malicious intent of outraging the religious feelings of any particular religious group.

(c) Only if the aggravated form of insult to any religion is caused deliberately and with a malicious intent of outraging the religious feelings of any particular religious group and has the tendency to disrupt public order.

(d) Only if the insult to any religion is caused with a malicious intent of outraging the religious feelings of any particular religious group and falls within the protection of clause (2) of Article 19 of the Indian Constitution.

**Passage (Q.46-Q.50):** Dismissing a review petition on the anti-Citizenship law protests, the Supreme Court said that “the right to protest cannot be anytime and everywhere”. A three-judge bench headed by

Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul declined to review its last year order that the occupation of public ways during the anti-CAA protests at Shaheen Bagh was not acceptable. The order noted, “The right to protest cannot be any time and everywhere. There may be some spontaneous protests but in case of prolonged dissent or protest, there cannot be continued occupation of public place affecting rights of others.” The

bench comprising Justices Sanjay Kishan Kaul, Aniruddha Bose and KirshnaMurari further said, “We have perused the review petition and record of the civil appeal and are convinced that the order of which review has been sought, does not suffer from any error warranting its reconsideration.” The

bench said that it had considered the judicial precedents in the matter, but felt that the right to protest and express dissent must have an obligation to fulfil certain duties. The original judgement on October 7 of 2020 had ruled that demonstrations and road blockades in the Shaheen Bagh area were unacceptable and protesters should demonstrate only in designated areas chosen by the administration, and that their dissent should not come in the way of the public’s right to free movement. “Protests should not become a nuisance,” the bench had said in the original judgement, even as it concluded that the mode and manner of dissent against colonial rule during India’s freedom struggle cannot be equated with dissent in a self-

ruled democracy. However, while appreciating the existence of the right to peaceful protest against

legislation, the bench said that “*we have to make it unequivocally clear that public ways and public spaces cannot be occupied in such a manner and that too indefinitely*”.

[Source- ‘Right to Protest Cannot Be Anytime and Everywhere’: SC on Shaheen Bagh Protests’, The Wire, <<https://thewire.in/law/right-to-protest-sc-on-shaheen-bagh-protests>>, as accessed on 02nd March 2021]

46. The Municipal Corporation of Jamnapur has promised to the people of slum areas to allot them houses

by end of year 2019. A contract was entered into where these people have to pay the amount of Re.1 per month to the corporation as consideration for the houses. But the head of such corporation was transferred and new head of Municipality revoked the previous contract and refused to grant any such housing apartments to these people. Left with no other option they were moved from these slum areas and were shifted to nearby park where they put across their temporary tents and started living there. The people coming to park were uncomfortable to see such temporary holdings and felt uneasiness. Decide-

(a) People of slum areas had no place to live and are valid in occupying the park for living as the Municipal Corporation has breached their contract.

(b) People of slum areas are not correct in occupying the park as it is a public space and such obstruction is not allowed which curbs the right of free moment of others.

(c) People of slum areas are correct in occupying such space in park as they too have right to life and liberty and they had not caused any obstruction to the general public

(d) People of slum areas are incorrect in occupying the park as it causes a lot of nuisance to the general public and they should instead took out protests outside the park.

47. The recent Farmers Protest took place in city of Delhi when government arbitrarily has passed the farmers bill 2020 and people had gathered in crowd despite of covid-19 pandemic was at hike. The government was reluctant to upfront the arguments and various allegations but were simply at their chair watching the whole scenario to get turned into a bigger protest. Delhi police tried to take the situation under control but no sooner another attack was attempted on Red Fort. Still the government choose to be silent on the ongoing protests and debate in the parliament about the merits of the bill. Choose the most appropriate from the following-

(a) The protest by the farmers was unlawful as it is not covered under ambit of fundamental right of freedom of speech and expression. There has to be limitations to it.

(b) The protest by the farmers was lawful as we live in a democratic country where government works for social welfare of the citizens and has a valid right to voice against such arbitrary decisions.

(c) The protests by the farmers was not lawful as right to protest only includes right to protest with peaceful means without causing nuisance and disturbing law and order of the society.

(d) The protest by the famers was not unlawful as right to protest is an absolute right of the citizens and is more important than right to free movement of others.

48. The legislators had passed a Bill stating that no person can have his own religion and should believe in respecting all religions. People from different communities and religions come to roads to protest against the said enactment and claimed it to be violating the basic fundamental right of a citizen to practice his/her own religion under article 25 of the Indian Constitution. In an interview, an MLA, stated that government is trying to spread their own agenda of secularism and is trying to curb the democratic nature of the country. It is having worst of all governments since independence and thus, people should not leave anyone of them unanswered. Soon after the interview, protests were taken to large scale and case was taken by Supreme Court. Decide-

(a) People are entitled to raise voice against the said legislation and protest for the same without curbing the right of any other individuals.

(b) People are not entitled to raise their voice without any use of violence as curb on freedom of protest would curb the right to raise their voice against the authorities.

(c) People are entitled to only legal protests and can infringe upon others rights as right to protest is an absolute right with overriding effect over other rights.

(d) People are not entitled to voice up their concerns as its not the scope of freedom of speech and expression under article 19 of the Indian Constitution.

49. A tribal community of Chattisgarh were having the protests in the city of Raipur and they had obstructed the highway for all. When, Mr. Panchi was coming across the bridge, he found the way to be closed and went on to see the actual scenario. He was asked to turn over his vehicle or else he will be beaten up by the public present there. He argued for his right to free moment is much more important than their protests. He was asked to change his way and get a shortcut to reach his desired destination. He went from the place of protest. He complained it to the police officials about the incident and he was asked to wait for a week as they are trying to remove the protesters. The protest was eventually ended in next 4 days and the obstruction was no more there. In such case-

(a) It can be claimed that such obstruction was not lawful as right to free moment of Mr. Panchi was curbed by the crowd at protest and is infringed

(b) It can be claimed that such obstruction was lawful as right to free moment of Mr. Panchi was not completely curbed by the crowd at protest as he has another way to reach his destination.

(c) It can be claimed that such obstruction was not unlawful as right to free moment of Mr. Panchi was not absolute as right to protest and is not said to be infringed

(d) It can be claimed that such obstruction was lawful as right to free moment of Mr. Panchi and right to protest are on same pedestrian and it was not an indefinite protest.

50. Assertion: Right to Protest is not an absolute right and limits itself to the extent it curbs the private rights of other individuals.

Reason: Fundamental Right of freedom of speech and expression is not an absolute right and is subject to certain restrictions and limitations under article 19(2).

- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.
- (b) Only Assertion is true and Reason is false.
- (c) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.
- (d) Only Reason is true and Assertion is false.

**Passage (Q.51-Q.55):** The Allahabad High Court has held that a wife's silence or lack of protest at the time of adoption by her husband cannot give rise to an inference that she has consented to such adoption under Section 7 of the Hindu Adoption & Maintenance Act, 1956. "The court cannot presume the consent of wife simply because she was present at the time of adoption," a Division Bench held. It held that in order to satisfy the mandate of the proviso to Section 7 of the Act, a party propounding adoption by a Hindu male, who has a living wife, has to adduce evidence to prove that the same was done with the consent of his wife. "This can be done either by producing document evidencing her consent in writing or by leading evidence to show that wife had actively participated in the ceremonies of adoption with an affirmative mindset to support the action of the husband to take a son or a daughter in adoption," the Bench said. Section 7 states: Any male Hindu who is of sound mind and is not a minor has the capacity to take a son or a daughter in adoption: Provided that, if he has a wife living, he shall not adopt except with the consent of his wife unless the wife has completely and finally renounced the world or has ceased to be a Hindu or has been declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be of unsound mind. The court observed that "The consent of even an estranged wife for taking in adoption would be required, if the marriage has not been dissolved. No doubt, consent of wife would not be required where the marriage has been dissolved or the wife has completely renounced the world or has ceased to be a Hindu or has been declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be of unsound mind. But, here the document produced is to the contrary."

[Source- Akshita Saxena, 'Wife's Silence Cannot Give Rise To An Inference That She Had Consented For Purpose Of Adoption U/S 7 Of Hindu Adoption & Maintenance Act: Allahabad High Court', Live Law, <<https://www.livelaw.in/news-updates/allahabad-high-court-wifes-silence-not-consent-for-adoption-170764>>, as accessed on 03th March 2021]

51. Anita and Raman were married couple for long 20 years. They were not blessed by a child due to certain complications and they decided to adopt a child to foster their family name further. They approached the nearby orphanage and chose Nidhi to be adopted. But after sometime, Anita found it difficult to adjust with the newly adopted child and asked Raman that Nidhi is not validly adopted as she revoked her consent regarding the same. The court-

- (a) Will held adoption of Nidhi to be invalid as Anita has revoked her consent and without consent of the wife such adoption is not valid
- (b) Will held adoption of Nidhi to be valid as Anita cannot revoke her consent regarding the adoption once given and hence adoption is valid
- (c) Will held adoption of Nidhi to be invalid as Anita is the mother of the adopted child and its solely on her to consent to such adoption.
- (d) Will held adoption of Nidhi to be valid as consent was given validly by Anita regarding the adoption and its valid adoption.



52. Piyush and Priyal were in relationship for long time and decided to marry against the whims of her family. Priyal suffered from certain complication and were unable to conceive the child. They decided to adopt a child and agreed to adopt Aman. Their family get to know about their marriage and such adoption. They challenged the marriage in the court. The family court tried the case and held marriage of Piyush and Priyal to be void. Piyush went on for the adoption of Aman and claimed it to be valid as Priyal consented to it. Decide-

(a) The court will held adoption of Aman to be invalid as Priyal is not wife of Piyush, their marriage was void and hence the adoption.

(b) The court will held adoption of Aman to be valid as Priyal had consented to such adoption of Aman and it is valid

(c) The court will not held adoption of Aman to be invalid as consent of wife is an essential condition for adoption and it was validly given.

(d) The court will not held adoption of Aman to be valid as after marriage declared being void, such consent of Priyal is also revoked

53. Rinku, a minor girl, was married to Suyash. Their family asked them to adopt a child since they are not in mutual state to have their own biological child. They were not planning for a child as Rinku has not attained her age for having their child. She asked Suyash to wait for few years and will have their child but under family pressure they agreed with the idea of adoption and went on for it. They adopted Sahil. One of the friend of Suyash informed her that he should have wait for Rinku to attain proper age for having a child. Suyash went to court to revoke the adoption. The court will –

(a) Held adoption to be invalid as Rinku was a mnor girl and she cannot consent to such adoption. Thus, adoption is invalid

(b) Held adoption to be valid as Rinku was the legal wife of Suyash and consent of wife was given properly. Thus, adoption is valid

(c) Held adoption to be invalid as Rinku was not the legal wife of Suyash as child marriages are void and thus the adoption is invalid

(d) Held adoption to be valid as Rinku and Suyash had validly consented for the adoption and they were to be treated as biological parents of Sahil.

54. Priyanka and Shubam were in live in relationship for long time and decided to get married. Since

Shubam's family were not much open minded they refused to consider Priyanka as his legal wife and were not in good terms with her. They always made Shubam to indulge in sexual intercourse with another girl and give them a baby boy to make their family continue further. Priyanka get upset with such statements and decided to live apart from Shubam. She asked him to let her live alone and she had no ties with his family anymore. Shubam had not stopped her. Later Shubam adopted a son named Krishna and informed Priyanka about the same. As a lawyer you would suggest Priyanka that-

(a) Adoption is invalid as consent of wife is necessary for valid adoption and Shubam cannot take the child in adoption till the time she is alive.

(b) Adoption is valid as consent of wife can be dispensed with at time of adoption if the wife has finally and completely renounced the world as Priyanaka did

(c) Adoption is not valid as she is still the wife of Shubam and his family has to take consent of her before such adoption but such consent is not necessary.

(d) Adoption is valid as she is no more the wife of Shubam as his family does not recognise her to be the legal wife of him and thus has to dispense with such consent.

55. In which of the following circumstances consent of wife can be dispensed with while taking in adoption?
- (a) Where the wife has been died and Husband remarried to another woman and then takes a daughter in adoption.
  - (b) Where the decree of divorce is still pending in the court and adoption has been completed before such decree of divorce.
  - (c) Where the marriage between Husband and Wife is voidable and the court of competent jurisdiction had concluded the marriage to be void
  - (d) Where the widow wife has given in adoption to a Hindu family her daughter who is of unsound mind and a minor.

**Passage (Q.56-Q.61):** Conspiracy cannot be assumed from a set of unconnected facts or from a set of conduct at different places and times without a reasonable link, the Supreme Court observed while releasing an accused on bail.

In this case, the allegation against the accused was that he was involved in the conspiracy to commit the offence of kidnapping. According to the prosecution case, the accused facilitated procurement of SIM card on the request made by another accused, who used it in the commission of offence of kidnapping.

The accused was convicted by the Trial Court. Before the High Court, he filed application seeking suspension of sentence/grant of bail during the pendency of the appeal against conviction. This application was dismissed by the High Court.

Section 120A defines criminal conspiracy. It reads: When two or more persons agree to do, or cause to be done, (1) an illegal act, or (2) an act which is not illegal by illegal means, such an agreement is designated a criminal conspiracy: Provided that no agreement except an agreement to commit an offence shall amount to a criminal conspiracy unless some act besides the agreement is done by one or more parties to such agreement in pursuance thereof. Also, when a criminal act is done by several persons, in furtherance of the common intention of all, each of such persons is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone. Explanation to this provision clarifies that 'it is immaterial whether the illegal act is the ultimate object of such agreement or is merely incidental to that object.'

Source: Live Law

56. Tom, Ross, Harry and Sherry planned a robbery in Jewellery shop. Sherry was a computer engineer, and his job was to shut down the shop warning alarm by hacking the alarm software. So, he was operating with his laptop from a nearby location, armed. Harry guarded the gate, Ross was with the vehicle, and Tom entered in the shop, and demanded the money by aiming a gun on the head. On refusal, they had quarrel and Tom accidentally shot the owner and he died. Tom and Ross got away with the vehicle without taking the money. Harry was caught while others managed to escape. Harry was sentenced to 10 years of jail by the Sessions court, which was affirmed by the High Court. Now appeal is before the Supreme Court. What would you submit before the court as a friend of the court?

- (a) Harry cannot be held liable for murder because he was only standing and he didn't fire. Therefore, the Sessions court and the High Court were wrong.
- (b) Harry can be held liable only for conspiracy.
- (c) Harry will be responsible in the same manner as other member of the team because they were acting in furtherance of common intention of all.
- (d) No one will be responsible as it was an accident, and no intention was involved

57. Rani along with her husband Raja constantly harassed their daughter-in-law Milli for dowry. This led to Milli committing suicide. Is Rani and Raja guilty of criminal conspiracy?

- (a) Rani and Raja are guilty of criminal conspiracy as they conspired to kill their daughter-in law.
- (b) Rani and Raja are not guilty of criminal conspiracy as they never wanted to kill their daughter-in-law.
- (c) Rani and Raja are not guilty since the harassment of dowry and commission of suicide are two separate and unconnected acts.
- (d) Cannot be determined

58. Shashikant is an employee at Accenture. He considers his Blackberry phone as his close buddy and has named it Saturn. One day to please his crush, he hacked her phone and transferred all her private data with the help of his close buddy Saturn. Decide.

- (a) Shashikant has committed a cybercrime.
- (b) Shashikant has committed criminal conspiracy with his buddy Saturn.
- (c) Shashikant cannot be held responsible for criminal conspiracy.
- (d) Shashikant has not done anything illegal.

59. Naini borrows a hammer and a chisel from Mansa, her all-weather friend. Thereafter with these instruments she breaks into the house of Salmon D Cruize and commits a theft there. Mansa is charged with the offence of criminal conspiracy.

- (a) Mansa supplied the instruments for commission of the crime and hence is liable
- (b) Mansa received respect for supplying the instruments of the crime motive and hence is liable
- (c) Mansa did not know that the hammer and chisel were being borrowed to commit a crime and hence is not liable
- (d) This is not a case of criminal conspiracy.

60. Xene, has tamed his dog so that he understands his language. In order to take revenge on Yaara, Xene, conspires with his dog to kill Yaara. Which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Xene, is guilty of conspiracy for killing Yaara
- (b) Xene, is not guilty of conspiracy because the required number of persons are not present
- (c) Xene, is guilty because conspiracy with a tamed dog that understands the language is there
- (d) None of the above

61. Ajay Singh left posters at different public places inviting people to come and work for CBI and also promised to pay such people a high salary. Owing to the poster five people turned up. The moment Ajay Singh started explaining the task, cops came in arrested Ajay and five other people. It turned out that the high-profile CBI job for which applications were called out was for committing fake CBI raid and commit robbery. Ajay along with five others were charged for criminal conspiracy.

- (a) This is not a criminal conspiracy.
- (b) It is criminal conspiracy.
- (c) Criminal conspiracy only by Ajay
- (d) Data insufficient

**Passage (Q.62-Q.67):** From the late 17th century, a master was held liable for the torts of his servant on the broad ground that 'if my servant doth anything prejudicial to another, it shall bind me, when it may be presumed that he acts by my authority, being about my business.' *Tuberville -v- Stamp* [1698]. But old cases concerning fraud, and modern cases, where the employer has been held liable for sexual abuse committed by an employee against children in its care, illustrate the difficulty in articulating a rule in terms of authority.

In *Dubai Aluminium Co -v- Salaam* [2002], Lord Nicholls in the House of Lords recognised that even where agents sometimes exceed the limits of their authority or even defy express instructions, 'it is fair to allocate risk of losses thus arising to the businesses rather than leave those wronged with the sole remedy, of doubtful value, against the individual employee who committed the wrong.'

Lord Nicholls then asked the question, 'If, then, authority is not the touchstone, what is?' and offered the following:

'Perhaps the best general answer is that the wrongful conduct must be so closely connected with the acts the partner or employee was authorised to do that, for the purpose of the liability of the firm or the employer to third parties, the wrongful act may fairly and properly be regarded as done by the partner while acting in the ordinary course of the firm's business or the employee's employment.'

So, even though authority is not the touchstone, it is at least the starting point for a test of 'close connection'.

Soure: Jstor.com

62. The Syndicate Bank was running a small savings scheme under which its authorised agents would get commission, on the deposits so collected. Shibbu was one such agent, collecting deposits from factory workers engaged on daily wages. Though, he regularly carried on his business for some time, slowly he started appropriating deposits for his personal use and one day he just disappeared. One Deepali, who had been handing over her savings to him found that nearly for a month before his disappearance he was not depositing her savings at all. The Bank, when approached, took the stand that Shibbu was not its regular and paid employee, and therefore, it was not responsible for his misconduct. She files a suit against the Bank.
- (a) The Bank is not liable, since Shibbu was not its salaried employee.
  - (b) The Bank is liable, since Shibbu was projected as its employee.
  - (c) The Bank is not liable, since it did not know about misappropriation by Shibbu.
  - (d) The Bank is liable due to its own negligence.
63. Doreamon has a regular saving bank account in Bank of Japan in which he used to deposit money from time to time. One day, when he wanted to withdraw some big amount, he discovered that two entries in his pass book, immediately prior to the date of withdrawal, were not authenticated by the manager, as required under Banking Rules. The Bank declined the responsibility for these entries and the Manager disclaimed any knowledge in this regard. Doreamon filed a suit against the Bank.
- (a) Doreamon will lose, because he should have taken care that the entries were authenticated
  - (b) Doreamon will lose, because the Manager was not aware of the issue.
  - (c) Doreamon will win, because it was for the Manager to ensure the authentication.
  - (d) Doreamon will win as a fraud is being committed against him.
64. Gian approached Saitama & Co. to seek investment related advice. The clerk who attended upon her asked her to sell her properties and then re-invest the proceeds. Gian signed certain documents which were supposed to be sale deed. Actually, it turned out to be gift deed in favour of the clerk. The clerk disposed the property and misappropriated the funds. Gian filed suit against Saitama & Co. Can the Company be held responsible?
- (a) Yes, as the clerk is the agent of the company and he committed fraudulent act.
  - (b) No, as the lady was supposed to read before signing the document.
  - (c) No, as only the clerk had committed fraudulent act and the company did not do anything wrong.
  - (d) Yes, as the action of the clerk was wrong.
65. Amar was an employee of Raveena& Co to drive their buses during the night. Amar was sleepy due to which he could not concentrate on driving. All of a sudden, the bus hit a car which was coming from the other side of the road which the driver failed to notice as he was sleepy. The car driver filed a suit against Raveena& Co.
- (a) Raveena& Co. will not be liable because it was improper on the part of Amar to drive when he was sleepy.
  - (b) Raveena& Co. will be liable because Amar was acting in the course of his employment.
  - (c) Raveena& Co. will not be liable because they cannot be responsible for every person who works for them.
  - (d) Raveena& Co. will be liable as Amar was forced to drive whether he was sleepy or not.
66. Jolly was an old man who required the assistance of his nephew, Sai to deposit money in the bank. Sai worked in the bank as a clerk. Jolly had reposed complete faith in Sai. However, later, to his dismay, Jolly discovered that Sai had misappropriated all the funds. Jolly sued the bank.
- (a) Jolly will succeed as bank failed to perform its duty.
  - (b) Jolly will not succeed because Sai was not an employee of the bank.
  - (c) Jolly will not succeed as Sai was acting as his nephew.
  - (d) None of the above

67. Dr. Grey was a house surgeon at Seattle Grace Memorial Hospital. After performing an operation on Denny, due to the negligence of the doctor and the hospital nurse staff, Denny developed some post operation complications that rendered his left hand useless. Denny sued the Hospital and Dr. Grey for damages.

- (a) Seattle Grace Memorial Hospital is alone liable for the damage suffered by Denny.
- (b) No one is liable since the complications were only developed later on.
- (c) Dr Grey and Seattle Grace Memorial Hospital both are liable as per the principle
- (d) None of the Above

**SECTION C: LOGICAL REASONING**

**Direction (Q.68-Q.72):** Dead wood-eating beetles can cause damage to residential properties, just like termites may do. But they repay humans by performing a priceless service: helping us recycle decomposing dead trees. Decomposition may have an unpleasant ring to it but it is a fundamental process in a functioning ecosystem, ensuring that we are not buried under the huge mass of dead organic matter that is produced every year right on our own doorsteps. Dead wood-eating beetles are among the insect world's best decomposers – organisms that digest dead matter and make their own living cells and tissues out of the acquired atoms. The vast majority of organic matter produced worldwide every year is stored in wood, which is tough, and hard to digest and decompose. Digested wood may be source of energy, but it is insufficiently nutritious so that all the organisms developing in dead wood – beetles but also flies, moths, and bacteria – struggle with growth, development and maturation.

Still, dead wood eaters are able to survive and thrive on this low-quality food source. How they do it? Common knowledge would suggest that the activity of wood-eating beetles' symbionts provides them with nutritionally balanced diets. And we know that beetles are able to synthesize important organic compounds out of nutrients furnished by their primary food, the dead wood.

But according to the law of conservation of mass, which dictates that the mass of the products in a chemical reaction must equal the mass of the reactants, a complete diet based on pure wood would be impossible. The atoms composing nutrients cannot be created out of nothing. It has been estimated that for wood-eating beetles to consume the atomic composition of their bodies from wood alone would require approximately 40 years for males and 85 years for females, which are bigger. In fact, the beetle's growth period spans at most three to four years in nature.

68. All of the following can be inferred except?

- (a) Dead wood-beetles are a boon and a bane depending on their choice of food
- (b) Dead wood eaters are a scientific amazement as they survive on an almost impossible diet
- (c) There exist chemical mixtures to decompose wood but they are not as viable
- (d) Decomposition is essential for life to exist on Earth

69. Which of the following, if true, would seriously undermine the author's argument?

- (a) Biologists are yet to completely understand the Dead wood-beetles
- (b) A Dead wood-beetle takes about 10 years to completely decompose a block of wood
- (c) The dead wood-beetles have a negligible body weight which translates to negligible energy consumption
- (d) None of the above

70. Which of the following conclusions can be properly drawn from the statements above?

- (a) There exists other organisms that develop in dead-wood
- (b) Wood decomposition can only be done by dead wood-beetles
- (c) Both (a)&(b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

71. The statement "Dead wood-beetles are essential to life on Earth" is:

- (a) Probably True
- (b) Definitely True
- (c) Probably False
- (d) Definitely False

72. What could be an apt heading for the passage?

- (a) Nothing a little wood can't fix
- (b) Wood beetles are nature's recyclers
- (c) The life of an insect
- (d) Decomposition to save your life

**Direction (Q.73-Q.77):** Urbanization is a positive wonder given the urban communities can bridle its latent capacity. And as of late open distributed UN-Habitat worldwide report on human settlements shows that very few urban areas in agricultural nations, for example, India have figured out how to do this. Indian urban communities battle to deal with the growing numbers. In general, they have deficient foundation, helpless portability and an absence of moderate lodging. The test they face is to overlap endeavours to disperse development across metropolitan. Focuses have been deficient and the metropolitan arranging rehearses are obsolete.

Much consideration is paid to uber urban communities, leaving the more modest urban areas generally unattended. Of the 5161, metropolitan focuses, as the 11th long term plan calls attention to, only 1500 have some type of plan to manage their development. More individuals will in general move to the metros, troubling them further. Albeit, the requirement for growing little and medium-size towns was featured as right on time as 1988, by the main National Commission on Urbanization, very little has occurred on that front. Concerning the greater urban communities, the extra consideration and the presence of a ground breaking strategy have not really implied improvement, managing a city through a solitary bound together ground breaking strategy has neglected to convey. The explanation behind this, beside helpless usage, is that the plans are thoughtfully misguided.

Indian urban areas are intricate composites. Close by the conventional city exists a huge and a similarly significant casual city occupied by poor people. Indeed, even the conventional city is made out of numerous parts like the chronicled centre, the provincial territory and new zones of post-freedom development. Notwithstanding these distinctions, the end-all strategy will in general paint the city with a solitary brush, preferring the new proper territories and overlooking the casual. This has divided urban communities further and slanted improvement for new regions. The proposals in the UN-Habitat report do offer a route forward. The recommendation to actualize the vital spatial arranging framework ought to be promptly received. Dissimilar to the ground breaking strategy, such developments perceive the intra-city distinction better and help centre around individual need viewpoints or zones. They should help ultimately to relieve spatial disparities, coordinate framework and develop minimized city shapes that will improve going inside the city. All the while, it suggests the institutional structure for arranging ought to be fortified with an accentuation on individuals' support and provincial systems administration. Sincere execution and standard observing of the plans are similarly essential for receiving the rewards of preparation.

73. What, as per the author, are the principal segments of a 'traditional city'?

- (a) New city and old city
- (b) The verifiable centre, the frontier territory and the recently evolved regions.
- (c) Planned city and the impromptu city
- (d) Pre-freedom and post-autonomy regions.

74. The inscription that appropriately summarizes the substance of this passage is

- (a) the wonder of urbanization-shelter or blight
- (b) urbanisation – a beast wild
- (c) challenges of urbanization-the essential path forward
- (d) None of the abovementioned

75. Why has the all-inclusive strategy to deal with a city fizzled?

- I. The plans were not followed up on in an appropriate way.
  - II. The plans had botches in them.
  - III. The officials concerned didn't react to the public authority's mandate.
- (a) Only I and II (b) Only III (c) All I, II and III (d) Only II and III

76. Which one of the accompanying variable(s) is/are suggested by the UN-Habitat report as fundamental for arranged urbanization and development?

- I. The key spatial arranging framework.
- II. A solid institutional structure for arranging and empowering individuals' support.
- III. The all-inclusive strategy proposed by the principal, National Commission on urbanization.

Select the right answer utilizing the codes given underneath

- (a) I and II (b) Only III (c) II and III (d) I, II and III

77. It is inferred in the passage that

- (a) Urbanisation is anything but an attractive wonder
- (b) Urbanisation offers the answer for all the issues that more modest urban areas face
- (c) Cities in India have not had the option to receive the genuine rewards of urbanization because of absence of appropriate arranging.
- (d) None of the abovementioned

78. When Chinki was the Municipal Commissioner the municipal corporation's budgetary spending increased by an average of 9% each year. However, the corresponding increase for her predecessor Minki was 12% each year. Clearly, the strict budgetary control measures adopted by Chinki have proved to be very successful in bringing down the expenses of the municipal corporation.

Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the conclusion drawn above?

- (a) In each year of Chinki's tenure as Municipal Commissioner, there has been some increase in the budgetary expenses over the previous year's spending.
- (b) The rate of inflation averaged 9% each year during Minki's tenure as Municipal Commissioner, whereas the corresponding rate during Chinki's tenure was 6%.
- (c) During Minki's tenure the municipal corporation saw a spate of austerity measures being proposed to curtail spending.
- (d) Chinki's tenure saw an increase in property and water taxes that fetched substantial revenues for the corporation.

**Direction (Q.79):** In the question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements.

These statements are followed by two conclusions. Mark answer if

**79. Statements:**

$E < C = U \geq T; B > C \geq A$

**Conclusions:**

I.  $A < E$

II.  $T < B$

- (a) Only conclusion I follows.
- (b) Only conclusion n follows.
- (c) Either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) Neither conclusion I nor II follows.

**Passage (Q.80-Q.83):** Here's a bit more on why we shouldn't stress. Leisure reading is usually based on stories, true or false, historical or imagined. We humans seem to have an inexhaustible taste for them – it's one of the key features that separate us from other animals. You just don't see the great apes or small bonobos sitting around the campfire listening to stories, do you? If humans don't get their stories from reading (like people from most generations), they'll get them in other ways, especially from listening, but also from watching.

I'm not just referring to radio and video here. You could also get your story fix from a relative's storytelling, or, once upon a time, from a communal storyteller or reciter (the sort of person that recited Homer's stories to the ancient Greeks.) You could get it by watching some version or another of theatre (the ancient Greeks loved going to the theatre just like us). You could get it by watching or hearing about sporting performances. (The Greeks liked athletic games too). There's a good story in a good sporting contest for sure. So, I wouldn't place too much heed to the apparent decline in leisure reading. What really matters are the stories and they still seem to be coming.

People today get their stories not just from books but also from TV, movies, and even audiobooks. Jack Malvern from The Times explains, "The value of the audiobookmarket increased from £12 million in 2013 to £31 millionlast year, according to the Publishers Association." Peopleare listening more and more, just like the Greeks did toHomer. And Michael Kozlowski, the Editor in Chief ofGood e-Reader, reckons, "Audiobooks are the fastestgrowing segment in the digital publishing industry. TheUnited States continues to be the biggest market for theaudio format and in 2017, there was over \$2.5 billiondollars in sales, which is a slight increase from the \$2.1billion generated in 2016. Michelle Cobb of the



Audiobook Publishers Association stated, '26% of the US population has listened to an audiobook in the last 12 months.'

Source: Peter Toohey's article in Psychology Today: July 6, 2018

80. If the statements in the given passage are true, then which of the following would also be true?
- A. Storytelling is a human habit that won't go away and it's one that's closely associated with being human.
  - B. We're all keenly pursuing one of the capacities that makes us distinctly human – listening to, watching, or reading stories.
- (a) only A (b) only B (c) both A and B (d) neither A nor B
81. An assumption on which the passage is based on is:
- (a) There are very little stories to be told to children
  - (b) There is no point of reading anymore.
  - (c) People are stressed that their children are not reading enough.
  - (d) Stories are to be modified and contextualized to garner interest
82. Which of the following does not weaken the conclusions drawn by the author?
- A. Every story you hear fills your head with new bits of information, and you never know when it might come in handy. The more knowledge you have, the better-equipped you are to tackle any challenge you'll ever face.
  - B. Everything that we value in the modern world has its root in invention of writing. Everything that we have accomplished has come from stories.
  - C. Sharing of stories is a joy. It's a touch of growth, it's a beacon of inspiration, and it's a source of connection.
- (a) A and B (b) B and C (c) A and C (d) A, B and C
83. Which of the following best represents what the author would agree to?
- (a) Humans, you could almost say, have a strong evolutionary need for ingesting narrative.
  - (b) When you come to think of it, the mass market printing of books and of glossy magazines is wasting paper
  - (c) When we critique something, say, like a piece of literature or a historical decision, our goal is to establish distinctions between what is right and what is wrong.
  - (d) None of the above
84. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?
- (a) One of things that becomes increasingly clear to anybody that reads a lot is that, if you were to only read books that you agree with a 100% or those that are worth memorizing in full, you would soon run out of options.
  - (b) Maybe what matters is stories for leisure, not reading for leisure. And perhaps it doesn't much matter what way you get them.
  - (c) When we memorize out of a textbook, the goal is essentially to score well on tests. Even if we don't directly memorize word for word, the aim is still to absorb all the details in one defined area so that we can write an exam.
  - (d) Each new generation should learn the realities of life for themselves rather than having to build on the past.

**Direction (Q.85 and Q.86):** Each question has a set of four statements. Each statement has three segments. Choose the alternative where the third segment can be logically deduced from the preceding two.

- 85. A. Sam plays congo well; Sam plays only congo; Congo is played only by Sam.
  - B. Fred goes to San; Fred's friend goes to San; Fred's friend goes to Fred.
  - C. Jane is pretty; pretty women are decent; Jane is decent.
  - D. No pig is a dog; only dogs are cats; no pig is a cat.
- (a) A and B (b) C and B (c) C and D (d) Only D

86. A. Aby is a driver; drivers sometimes drink; Aby always drinks.  
 B. Beer is stale; all stale things contain germs; beer contains germs.  
 C. Marutis use radio; Santros use radio; some Marutis are Santros.  
 D. No bottle is a glass; no glass is a spoon; a few bottles are spoons.  
 (a) Only A (b) Only B (c) B and C (d) Only D

87. 'World Wide Education', Bhopal is a very successful management consultancy firm. All their ten clients have registered a growth of more than 100 percent in the past eleven years. So, if you wish to achieve assured growth for your organization, you must engage their services.

Which of the following most seriously jeopardizes the validity of the claim made in the above passage?

- (a) 'World Wide Education' is just one of the many management consultancy firms that claim to boost the sales of their customers.  
 (b) World Wide Education ' focuses more on cutting costs than on increasing sales.  
 (c) All the clients of 'World Wide Education ' are from the FMCG Industry which has seen unprecedented growth in the past decade with each firm of the said industry more than doubling its revenues.  
 (d) All the consultants at 'Success Boosters', a rival of 'World Wide Education', are qualified MBAs, whereas only half of the consultants of the latter hold such degrees.

88. What is the difference between the angles formed by the two hands of a clock at 1:47 am (obtuse angle) and 4: 18 am (acute angle)?

- (a)  $210^\circ$  (b)  $207^\circ$  (c)  $184^\circ$  (d)  $198^\circ$

89. If the letters from A to Z are given values from 1 to 26 respectively, then what will be the value of the\* expression  $\{(A + T) \times (B - T) \times (c + T) \times \dots \times (Y + T) \times (Z-T)\}$ ?

- (a)  $26!$  - 1313 (b)  $26C - 1313$  (c) 652639 (d) None of these

**Passage (Q.90-Q.94):** India is thinking about welcoming articulations important to sell Air India Ltd before the following month is over as the public authority plans to finish the exchange this year, individuals privy to the matter said.

"The public authority will direct roadshows, just as, be available to meet forthcoming purchasers even before the outflows of interest are looked for," individuals said, declining to be recognized as the conversations are private. "The cycle will probably permit the bidders to take a gander at the records of the aircraft aside from certain parts that are secret and furthermore see the offer for better understanding," they said without giving subtleties.

"The potential bidders will have the option to make proposals for changes in the deal terms during the way toward communicating their interest in the arrangement," individuals said. The public authority is hoping to sell its whole stake in the transporter, they said.

DS Malik, a representative of the Service of Money, didn't promptly answer two calls made to his cell phone. Dhananjay Kumar, a representative of Air India, declined to remark.

The arrangement is being set up after the public authority's endeavour to in part leave the transporter neglected to draw in any bidder a year ago. In her spending introduction for the current monetary year, Money Clergyman Nirmala Sitharaman said that the public authority will resuscitate plans to sell Air India and the divestment would be essential for the public authority's endeavours to raise Rs 1,05,000 crore (\$15.3 billion) selling stakes in state-run organizations.

Air India, which is getting by on a Rs 30,000 crore citizen subsidized bailout, has neglected to keep up its market strength as a large number of transporters including Interglobal Flying Ltd and SpiceJet Ltd began to offer super modest, on-time flights over 10 years prior. The state-run aircraft has absolute obligations of \$8.4 billion and posted misfortunes of more than Rs 7,600 crore a year ago, as indicated by temporary evaluations.

90. Which option is right with respect to the arrangement of the public authority on the disinvestment of Air India?
- (a) The government is of the assessment that the whole stake of Air India ought to be in the possession of some unfamiliar transporter only.
  - (b) It has chosen to auction its whole stake in the public transporter in the new round of disinvestment.
  - (c) The government has chosen to cancel the disinvestment interaction of Air India until further notice.
  - (d) It has chosen to purchase the whole stake from the wide range of various financial backers with the goal that it turns into the only proprietor.
91. What is the objective set by the public authority from disinvestment in the state-run organizations of the country according to the Association Spending plan?
- (a) Rs 205000 Crores (b) Rs 200000 Crores
  - (c) Rs 105000 Crores (d) Rs 100000 Crores
92. Which option is right in regards to the monetary state of Air India, as indicated by the given passage?
- (a) Air India has not distributed the monetary outcomes in the most recent year because of some limitation from the public authority.
  - (b) Air India is yet to comprehend the weightiness of the monetary circumstance in the country as a result of its monetary weight.
  - (c) Air India has posted a cumulative loss of Rs 7500 crores in the ongoing monetary year.
  - (d) Air India has posted a deficiency of Rs 7600 crores in the last monetary year.
93. Which isn't a freedom given to the planned purchasers of Air India, as per the passage?
- (a) They may take a gander at the aircraft information.
  - (b) They may suggest changes to the proposal.
  - (c) They may purchase the entire stake.
  - (d) They may see the ledger subtleties of the organization
94. Which among the following has appeared as the fundamental explanation behind the current circumstance of Air India in the passage?
- (a) Air India has got rivalry from different carriers and it has basically neglected to satisfy the equivalent.
  - (b) Air India needs more cash to make due over the long haul.
  - (c) Air India is currently procuring stores from the contributors and financial backers with the goal that they are stressed over the stake deal.
  - (d) Air India has lost all the stores it had gotten from the public authority a year ago.

**Direction (Q.95 and Q.96):** Each of the following questions is based on the following information:

8-trees → mango, guava, papaya, pomegranate, lemon, banana, raspberry and apple are in two rows 4 in each facing North and South.

Lemon is between mango and apple but just opposite to guava.

Banana is at one end of a line and is just next in the right of guava or either banana tree is just after guava tree.

Raspberry tree which at one end of a line, is just diagonally opposite to mango tree.

95. Which of the following statements is definitely true?
- (a) Papaya tree is just near to apple tree
  - (b) Apple tree is just next to lemon tree.
  - (c) Raspberry tree is either left to Pomegranate or after.
  - (d) Pomegranate tree is diagonally opposite to banana tree.

96. Which tree is just opposite to raspberry tree?

- (a) Papaya
- (b) Pomegranate
- (c) Papaya or Pomegranate
- (d) Data is inadequate

97. One morning Udai and Vishal were talking to each other face to face at a crossing. If Vishal's shadow was exactly to the left of Udai, which direction was Udai facing?

- (a) East (b) West (c) North (d) South

**SECTION D: QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES**

**Directions (Q.98–Q.102):** These questions are based on the information given below.

Anurag, Anil and Anmol worked together to paint Mr. Arun's house. Arun gave an amount of ₹ 13,500 for the work. It was decided among themselves that Anurag should get one third more than Anil and Anmol should get  $\frac{8}{15}$ th of the total amount.

98. What is the amount received by Anmol and Anil together?

(a) ₹ 9,300 (b) ₹ 9,600 (c) ₹ 9,900 (d) ₹ 10,200

99. What is the difference between the amounts received by Anurag and Anil?

(a) ₹ 900 (b) ₹ 1,000 (c) ₹ 1,100 (d) ₹ 1,200

100. What is the ratio of the amounts received by Anurag and Anmol together to the amount received by Anil?

(a) 3 : 2 (b) 4 : 1 (c) 2 : 3 (d) 1 : 4

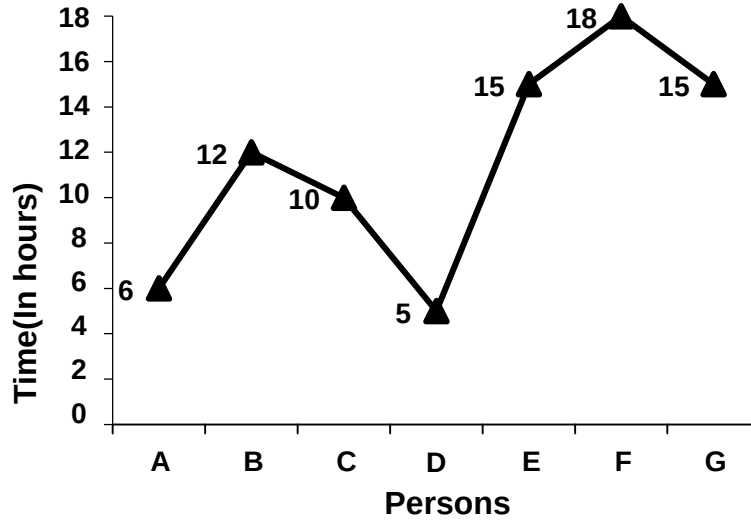
101. The amount received by Anurag and Anil together is what percentage of the amount received by Anmol?

(a) 67.5% (b) 75% (c) 80% (d) 87.5%

102. The difference between the amounts received by Anurag and Anil is what part of the total amount received by the three together?

$\frac{2}{3}$  (a)  $\frac{2}{3}$  6% (b) 8% (c) 9% (d) 10%

**Directions (Q.103–Q.108):** These questions are based on the information given below. The line graph shows the time taken to complete a particular task by seven persons A to G.



103. In how much time can B and D together complete the task?

- (a)  $\frac{7}{17}$  hours (b)  $\frac{9}{17}$  hours (c)  $\frac{9}{17}$  hours (d)  $\frac{7}{17}$  hours — —

104. If C leaves 3 hours after A and C started the task, then how many more hours will A take to complete it?  
(a) 1.2 hours (b) 2.4 hours (c) 1.5 hours (d) 2.5 hours

105. F, E and G worked on the task for one hour and then E left. If F and G together complete the remaining work, Then how many more hours did F and G take to finish the remaining work?

- (a)  $\frac{9}{11}$  hours (b)  $\frac{7}{11}$  hours (c)  $\frac{7}{11}$  hours (d)  $\frac{7}{11}$  hours — —

106. Approximately how long will it take for A, C, D and F together to complete the task?

- (a) 1.5 hours (b) 1.7 hours (c) 2.3 hours (d) 1.9 hours

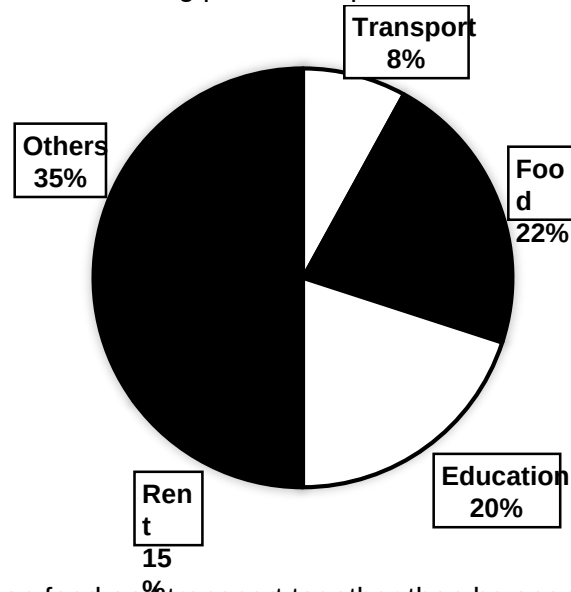
107. A and E started the task together and E. left after some time. A completed the remaining work in 2.5 hours. After how many hours from the start did E leave?

- (a) 2.2 hours (b) 2.5 hours (c) 1.4 hours (d) 1.8 hours

108. In how much time can A and G together complete the task?

- (a)  $\frac{2}{7}$  hours (b)  $\frac{9}{17}$  hours (c)  $\frac{9}{17}$  hours (d)  $\frac{7}{11}$  hours — —

**Directions (Q.109–Q.113):** The following pie chart represents the breakup of Raju's monthly expenses.



109. If Raju spent ₹ 4,500 more on food and transport together than he spent on rent, then find his monthly expenses (in ₹).  
(a) 15,000 (b) 25,000 (c) 30,000 (d) 35,000
110. If Raju increased his savings, which is currently 10% of his income, by 20% and reduced his expenses by 20%, then his savings would be what percentage of his expenses?  
(a) 10% (b) 12.5% (c) 15% (d) 162/3 %
111. Raju spent 20% of his expenditure on 'others' on entertainment. This amounted to ₹2,100. Find his expenditure on education.  
(a) 4,500 (b) 5,000 (c) 6,500 (d) None of these
112. Find the angle made by the expenditure on rent and 'others' put together.  
(a) 120° (b) 160° (c) 180° (d) 210°
113. As prices dropped, Raju's expenditure on clothes dropped by 10%. As a result of this, his expenditure on 'others' decreased from ₹ 10,500 to 10,290. What percentage of his expenditure on 'others' was spent on clothes?  
(a) 10% (b) 12% (c) 15% (d) 20%

**SECTION E: GENERAL KNOWLEDGE**

**Directions (Q.114–Q.150):** Read the information given below and answer the questions based on it.

**Passage(Q.114-Q.118):** Last week’s first virtual summit of the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue – commonly known as the Quad – signified the growing cooperation among its four members: the United States, Australia, Japan, and India. After a period in which the idea of the Quad fell into abeyance, the new-look “Quad 2.0” is fast emerging as an important part of a novel global security architecture, raising pressing questions about the future role and centrality of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Despite doubts about the possibility of deep and institutionalized collaborations among the Quad countries, the meeting indicated that the four powers are willing to cooperate on pressing issues of common concern, such as the distribution of COVID-19 vaccines and the global impact of climate change, in addition to traditional security challenges. According to the joint statement issued at the close of the meeting, the four nations pledged to “redouble our commitment to the Quad engagement.” The spirit of multilateralism championed by Joe Biden during his election campaign is also reflected in his dedication to the Quad. Working together with partners and allies to deal with issues of common is a distinctive characteristic of his foreign policy outlook. Here he clearly differs from Trump, who preferred to engage directly with China by waging a unilateral “trade war” and a bitter competition over 5G technology. Even though the Quad reemerged in the middle of Trump’s presidency, it flew in the face of his administration’s general contempt for multilateralism, as evidenced by Trump’s withdrawal from the [1] and lack of interest in longstanding alliances. Therefore, relations between the U.S., China and, now, the Quad, are set to enter a new phase under the Biden administration.

114. Which of the following can be a possible outcome of the recent Quad meet?

- (a) The US under President Biden, looking to set a not so anti-China stance, made the decision to set up a US-China Meet at Anchorage just after the Quad Meet
- (b) The US will now have a boost to their American Rescue Plan as their influence over the Indo-Pacific region will increase
- (c) The recent development can push China towards designing and strengthening the Himalayan-Quad
- (d) All of the above

115. What is being meant by the ‘centrality’ of the ASEAN as has been mentioned in the passage?

- (a) ASEAN’s role as the defence-major in the Indo-Pacific region might get a dent with the formation and formalization of Quad
- (b) There will be a change and shift in attitude of the ASEAN in the region as the Quad might take the central diplomatic role in Southeast Asia and the wider Indo-Pacific
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) Neither a nor b

116. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) The Quad meet has shown that the countries are going after the ‘Health Silk Road’
- (b) The Quad plus France have agreed to conduct a naval exercise in the Western Indian Ocean Region
- (c) The formation of RCEP and India’s not joining the same has given a boost to the formalization of the Quad
- (d) The Quad is the first multilateral or minilateral grouping in this region.

117. Which of the following has been redacted by [1]?

- (a) NATO (b) WHO (c) ISA (d) FAO

118. In which year was the idea of Quad mooted for the first time?

- (a) 2004 (b) 2005 (c) 2006 (d) 2007



**Passage(Q.119-Q.123):** DBS Group Holdings Ltd., [1] largest lender, said it's facing lawsuits in India related to its recent takeover of a struggling local bank. Holders of [2]'s equity shares and Tier-II bonds that were written off before the effective date of amalgamation took legal actions against DBS's local unit in various high courts in India, the [x]-based lender said in a reply to questions from Bloomberg News.

The acquisition was completed on Nov. 27, DBS said earlier this month. "DBS has no incremental unprovided risks on these lawsuits," it said. "Other legal liabilities in the normal course of business have also been suitably provided for."

DBS's [2] acquisition to bail out the local bank as India's financial industry suffered a series of shocks since the outbreak of a shadow banking crisis in 2018. While the suits named DBS's India unit as a respondent, the primary respondents would be the Indian government and the RBI, who drafted and approved the amalgamation program, according to DBS. An RBI spokesman declined to comment on the matter. DBS's Chief Executive Officer Piyush Gupta expects [2] to become profitable in 12 to 24 months as the [x] bank sets aside amalgamation expenses and allowances for soured assets, he said at a Feb. 10 earnings media briefing.

119. Which of the following has been redacted by [1]?

(a) Asia (b) South Asia (c) Southeast Asia (d) East Asia

120. Which of the following banks have become prey to India's recent shadow banking crisis?

I. IL&FS

II. Yes Bank

III. PMC Bank

IV. PNB

V. KVB

VI. LVB

(a) Only 1, 5 and 6 (b) Only 2, 3 and 4

(c) Only 2, 4, 5 and 6 (d) Only 1, 2, 3 and 6

121. Which of the following statements about [2] is correct?

(a) It is India's fourth largest private sector bank

(b) Its previous proposal to merge with Indiabulls Housing Finance Ltd was accepted by RBI before the crisis

(c) It is headquartered in Bengaluru

(d) The most notable NPA of [2] was the loan to the former promoters of Ranbaxy

122. Which of the following has been redacted by [x]?

(a) Bangkok (b) Singapore (c) Tokyo (d) Kuala Lumpur

123. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

(a) The amalgamation was done by RBI was done as per the Section 45 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949

(b) It was the first time that a foreign bank was asked to merge with an Indian Bank

(c) Both a and b

(d) Neither a nor b

**Passage(Q.124-Q.127):** India has become the [1] country in the world to have its independent regional navigation satellite system recognised by the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) as a part of the World Wide Radio Navigation System (WWRNS). The Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS) was designed to provide accurate position information services to assist in the navigation of ships in Indian Ocean waters. The Director General of Shipping (DGS) had approached the IMO for granting recognition to the IRNSS as a component of the WWRNS, similar to the US-owned Global Position System (GPS) or Russia's Global Navigation Satellite System (GLONASS) – a process that took two years.

On Friday, Director General of Shipping Amitabh Kumar told The Indian Express, "Overdependence on any one system is not safe. The IMO has encouraged various countries to design their own satellite navigation systems. The IMO has now accepted IRNSS as an alternative navigation module. It was in use only on a pilot basis earlier but now all merchant vessels are authorised to use it, even small fishing vessels." The statement said, "Details of the tests carried out on merchant ships with regard to the accuracy of the system were included in the report prepared by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) which was submitted to IMO for consideration." Calling it a significant achievement towards the 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' initiative of the Union government, the statement said, "The Maritime Safety Committee of IMO during its recent meeting held from 4 to 11 November 2020 has approved the recognition of the IRNSS as a component of the World-wide radio navigation system."

124. Which of the following has been redacted by [1]?

- (a) Third (b) Fourth (c) Fifth (d) Sixth

125. The need for India's own GPS has stemmed from an emergency situation. What is it actually?

- (a) The Indian Ocean Tsunami 2004  
(b) The fishermen dispute with Sri Lanka  
(c) The Kargil War 1999  
(d) The 26/11 Mumbai terrorist-attack

126. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) This was the 103rd session of the World Wide Radio Navigation System (WWRNS)  
(b) GPS can pinpoint a location with much more accuracy than NavIC  
(c) Recently Qualcomm has partnered with ISRO to integrate NavIC to its new processors  
(d) NavIC has partnered with MapmyIndia to offer an indigenous mapping solution to take on Google Maps

127. What is the accuracy and range of NavIC?

- (a) Accuracy is 20 m and range is more than 1500 km beyond the boundary of mainland India  
(b) Accuracy is 20-30 m and range is 1500 km beyond the boundary of mainland India  
(c) Accuracy is more than 20 m and range is less than 1500 km beyond the boundary of mainland India  
(d) Accuracy is less than 20 m and range is 1500 km beyond the boundary of mainland India

**Passage(Q.128-Q.132):** The Union government has opposed before the [x] a plea for registration of marriage between a same-sex couple, saying no fundamental right can be claimed for it as "marriage" is essentially a socially recognised union of two individuals, governed either by personal laws or codified statutory laws. In a 50-page affidavit, the Centre said in view of larger statutory framework, there existed a legitimate state interest in limiting the legal recognition of marriage to persons of opposite sexes only.

"By and large the institution of marriage has a sanctity attached to it and in major parts of the country, it is regarded as a sacrament. In our country, despite statutory recognition of the relationship of marriage between a biological man and a biological woman, marriage necessarily depends upon age-old customs, rituals, practices, cultural ethos and societal values," it said. The government further said living together as partners and having a sexual relationship by same-sex individuals (which is decriminalised now) is not comparable with the Indian family unit concept of a husband (man), a wife (woman) and children. It

maintained that any interference in the matter would cause complete havoc with the delicate balance of personal laws in the country.

128. Which of the following became the first country to recognize a legal relationship between same-sex couples?

- (a) Cuba (b) Ireland (c) Denmark (d) France

129. In a win for e-commerce firm Amazon, the [x] recently upheld the Emergency Award passed against the \$3.4-billion Future-Reliance deal. Which of the following is represented by [x]?

- (a) Supreme Court (b) Allahabad High Court  
(c) Bombay High Court (d) Delhi High Court

130. Child rights activists had criticized the [x] verdict of decriminalizing homosexuality on which of the following grounds?

- (a) Section 377 was needed to tackle cases of child abuse.  
(b) Section 377 was needed to support mental health issues among children.  
(c) Section 377 was needed to build proper ethics, culture, and morale among children.  
(d) None of the above.

131. The issue of Section 377 was first raised by \_\_\_\_\_, which had in 2001 approached the [x].

- (a) Praajak India (b) Childfree India  
(c) NGO Naaz Foundation (d) Human Rights Commission

132. A five judge Supreme Court constitution bench headed by the CJI pronounced a unanimous verdict – in four concurring judgments – scrapping the provisions of Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code. Which of the following was the then CJI?

- (a) Rohinton Fali Nariman (b) A. M. Khanwilkar  
(c) D. Y. Chandrachud (d) Dipak Mishra

**Passage(Q.133-Q.137):** The war in [1] enters its seventh year. The country is once again hitting the headlines because a new famine warning is threatening millions of people. But this is only the latest in a series of fully preventable tragedies for the nation, all of which are rooted in the unending conflict.

In 2014, the Houthi armed group took control over large swaths of the country, including the capital Sanaa. The conflict escalated significantly in March 2015 when a Coalition of regional countries led by Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates assembled a military coalition in an attempt to restore the government of President Abd-Rabbu Mansour Hadi.

Six brutal years of air attacks, mortars, gunfire, fear and destruction have today left the country almost unrecognisable.

The coastal city of Aden, once a popular holiday destination, is choked with rubble and ruins. Farmland that flourished green and productive for generations is left barren. Electricity networks are down and hospitals have been destroyed or run out of supplies.

An estimated four million people have fled their homes in fear and more than 20 million are left in need. Whether it is the schools that children once attended or the roads that cities once relied on for food supplies, no facet of life has been left unaltered.

For humanitarian organisations, trying to stave off famine in these conditions is an uphill battle. When COVID-19 first reached the country, families told us they must focus all their energies on finding the next meal, so worrying about the virus had to come second.

Now the country is weathering unthinkable aid cuts, narrowing the window of assistance even further. And every day, more destruction takes place: another clinic or home or school is struck, more people flee gunfire or bombs, and more children starve.

(Source: <https://www.aljazeera.com/gallery/2021/3/25/yemen-crisis-the-devastating-impact-of-six-years-of-war>)

133. Which of these has been replaced by [1] in the above passage?

- (a) Syria (b) Myanmar (c) Afghanistan (d) Yemen

134. Which of these statement is false about the ongoing crisis in the country?
- (a) [1] now officially hosts the world's largest human-induced food security crisis.
  - (b) The risk of a large-scale famine, violence, collapsing services and protracted displacement are the biggest challenges in the country.
  - (c) Eight years of intense fighting have pushed the country to the brink of economic collapse, leaving only half of the country's health facilities fully functional and more than half of the country's population without enough water and resources to meet their basic needs.
  - (d) At least one child dies every ten minutes due to preventable diseases, and in some parts of the country, one child in four is now acutely malnourished.
135. The Houthis who ruled a kingdom there for nearly 1,000 years belongs to which Muslim group?
- (a) Shafi'I Sunni Muslims (b) Zaidi Shia Muslims
  - (c) Ja'fari Sunni Muslims (d) Taiyabi Ismaili Shia Muslims
136. Which of these events have been wrongly matched with the year of occurrence?
- (a) A military coalition led by Saudi Arabia intervened in [1], at Hadi's request- 2015
  - (b) the [1]'s Shia Houthi rebels, violating the ceasefire, attacked Aramco crude oil production in Saudi Arabia- 2019
  - (c) Yemen Houthi rebels and Saudi Arabia-backed forces loyal to the President of Yemen agreed to a United Nations-mediated ceasefire agreement- 2017
  - (d) The United Nations announced that the Iran-backed Houthi rebels and the Hadi government supported by the Saudi-led military coalition, agreed to exchange about 1,081 detainees and prisoners related to the conflict as part of a release plan- 2020
137. India launched a massive air and sea operation to evacuate over 4000 Indian nationals from [1] in April 2015, known as -
- (a) Operation Madad (b) Operation Sahayeta
  - (c) Operation Rahat (d) Operation Vande Bharat

**Passage(Q.138-Q.142): India-Bangladesh**

Fifty years ago, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Prime Minister Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, through signing a 25-year treaty of friendship and cooperation between their two countries.

Half a century on, as Prime Minister Narendra Modi arrives in the capital to be part of the golden jubilee celebrations of [1] independence, it is the enduring nature of the ties between the two nations that takes centre stage. Added to that are two complementary realities, namely, the 50th year of close ties between the two neighbours and the centenary of the birth of country's founding father Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

Country's people, and that includes the generations born and coming of age after 1971, have gratefully recalled the moral, material and diplomatic support India provided in its struggle to free itself of Pakistani repression in a year that began as an annus horribilis but ended as an annus mirabilis.

Modi's visit to country, as Indian Foreign Secretary Harsh Vardhan Shringla has noted, will be an opportunity for the two countries to enhance cooperation through some new MoUs.

138. Which of the following statement is wrong about the Teesta dispute?
- (a) The point of contention between India and Bangladesh is mainly the lean season flow in the Teesta draining into Bangladesh.
  - (b) The river covers nearly the entire floodplains of Sikkim while draining 2,800 sq km of Bangladesh, governing the lives of hundreds of thousands of people.
  - (c) Bangladesh has sought an "equitable" distribution of Teesta waters from India, on the lines of the Ganga Water Treaty of 1996, but to no avail.
  - (d) The failure to ink a deal had its fallout on the state's politics, putting the ruling party of CM Mamta Banerjee in a spot.

139. Bangladesh and India have achieved the rare feat of solving their border issues peacefully by ratifying the historic Land Boundary Agreement in -  
(a) 2015 (b) 2017 (c) 2019 (d) 2020

140. Which of the following statement is wrong about India-Bangladesh trade?

- (a) India extended three lines of credit to Bangladesh in recent years amounting to \$8 billion for the construction of roads, railways, bridges, and ports.
- (b) India today is Bangladesh's biggest trading partner in Asia with exports to India in FY 2018-19 at \$9.21 billion and imports at \$1.04 billion.
- (c) India has offered duty free access to multiple Bangladeshi products.
- (d) Bangladesh accounts for more than 35% of India's international medical patients and contributes more than 50% of India's revenue from medical tourism.

141. What is the name of Army Joint Exercise that takes place between India and Bangladesh?

- (a) Exercise Milan (b) Exercise Maitri
- (c) Exercise Sampriti (d) Exercise Garuda Shakti

142. Bangladesh will assume chairmanship of which of the following organization in 2021?

- (a) SAARC (b) BIMSTEC (c) IORA (d) JRC

**Passage(Q.143-Q.146):** The ship, stretching more than 1,300 feet, ran aground and blocked one of the world's most vital shipping lanes, leaving more than 100 ships stuck at each end of the canal. Trying to convey the sheer scale of the nearly quarter-mile long container ship that has been stuck in the Suez Canal, some news outlets compared it to the length of four soccer fields. After powerful winds forced the ship aground on one of the canal's banks, it was big enough to block nearly the entire width of the canal, producing a large traffic jam in one of the world's most important maritime arteries. More than 100 ships were stuck at each end of the sea link that roughly carries 10% of worldwide shipping traffic. "The Suez Canal is the choke point" said Captain John Konrad, founder of the shipping news website. According to the Kpler, the potential fallout is vast. The vessels caught in the bottleneck or expected to there in the coming days include oil tankers carrying about one-tenth of a day's total global oil consumption. And if the ship is not freed within few days, it would add one more burden to a global shipping industry already reeling from the coronavirus pandemic, creating delays, shortages of good and higher prices for consumers.

143. What two major bodies of water does the Suez Canal connect?

- (a) North Sea and Baltic Sea.
- (b) Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean.
- (c) Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea.
- (d) South China Sea and Pacific Ocean.

144. Who was the leader of the Egypt during the Suez Crisis?

- (a) Sufi Taleb. (b) Anwar Sadat.
- (c) Hosni Mubarak. (d) Gamel Abdel Nasser.

145. What year did the Suez Canal first open?

- (a) 1869 (b) 1864 (c) 1964 (d) 1921

146. Which of the following statement is correct?

- (a) The MV Ever Given has been chartered by a Japanese company
- (b) The Suez Canal Authority is considering expanding the southern section of the waterway where the container ship Ever Given became stranded
- (c) Ever Given is almost 600 m long
- (d) Marwa Elselehdar, Egypt's first female ship captain, is responsible of blocking Suez Canal during Ever Given disaster

**Passage(Q.147-Q.150):** The reopening of trade at Wagah border for cotton and sugar exports from India to Pakistan after two years is among the first substantive relaxations in bilateral ties for restoration of the ceasefire at the Line of Control. Pakistan had stopped all trade with India in protest against the [1]. It had also said it would not be sending a High Commissioner to New Delhi; in retaliation, India had withdrawn its High Commissioner in Islamabad. Trade between India and Pakistan has always been hostage to their hostile relationship. For years, Pakistan traded with India on the basis of a positive list, changing to a negative list only in 2009. Other efforts to ease trade have been unsuccessful, including a 2011 push by Pakistan to reciprocate India's grant of MFN. India **withdrew MFN status** to Pakistan after the Pulwama attack. It has to be seen whether the two countries will grant each other this status, which is a WTO obligation. In the first few years of the last decade, the move to relax the visa regime for businessmen did not go far. While the total value of bilateral trade has hovered around \$2 billion, unofficial trade through third countries such as UAE is valued at far more. Trade numbers have been next to non-existent since August 2019. The beneficial impact of even limited trade resumption will be felt on both sides.

(SOURCE: *Excerpt from The Indian Express, written by Nirupama Subramanina (Dated April 3, 2021)*)

147. Choose the correct Statement-

- (a) Pakistan cancelled trade with India because of the Balakot Air Strike.
- (b) Pakistan has resumed trade ties with India
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) Neither a nor b

148. Consider the following statements with respect to the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status-

- i) It requires a country to provide any concessions, privileges or immunities granted to one nation in a trade agreement to all other World Trade Organisation member countries.
- ii) MFN provides exclusive trading privileges.
- iii) India revoked the MFN status given to Pakistan in 2019.

Which of the given statement/s is/are correct?

- (a) i and ii only (b) i and iii only (c) ii and iii only (d) i only

149. Which commodities accounted for around half of Indian export to Pakistan?

- (a) Cotton and Pulses
- (b) Sugar and Organic Chemicals
- (c) Wheat and Sugar
- (d) Cotton and Organic Chemicals

150. In which of the following year was the India Pakistan ceasefire agreement agreed to, which has been resumed recently?

- (a) 2000 (b) 2003 (c) 2009 (d) 2015

**ANSWER KEY AND EXPLANATIONS**  
**E MOCK CLAT #05**

**SECTION A: ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

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1. (c) Option (a) speaks about bringing social changes in the society that ease the position of the most vulnerable to climate catastrophe, which includes women. Option (b) provides for adequate representation of all local stakeholders in decision making bodies and hence is in line of the thought of the passage. Option (c) is wrong as it suggests imposition of a way of life by a group of scientists foreign to the land instead of utilizing the knowledge of the indigenous people, especially women.
2. (b) (1) is mentioned in the passage in context of women in general and not indigenous women in specific. Moreover, knowledge of social network is mentioned to be useful during natural disasters while the question is asking about suitability for policy-making. Therefore, all options including (1) are eliminated. Between Option (b) and (c), (b) is more suitable.
3. (a) While Option (b) can be a feminist issue, it is not an issue of climate justice as female scientists are not an especially vulnerable group when it comes to climate change. Option (c) is quite general and vague.
4. (d) Option (a) is false as a key point expressed in the passage is disproportionate impact of environmental disasters on different social groups. Option (b) goes completely against author's expressed opinion that undervaluing of indigenous knowledge is a loss to the international fight against climate change. Option (c) is discussed nowhere in the passage. The most appropriate option is (d) as the discussion talks about environmental adaptation and conservation alongside a need for various social structural changes.
5. (a) Option (b) is not the correct meaning of the word "temporal". While options (c) and (d) are correct meanings for the word, they do not fit in the context of its usage in the passage. Option (a) "relating to time" makes sense in the way the word has been used in the passage alongside "spatial"
6. (d) Option (1) is not the correct choice as the comparison made by the author was never on the basis of racism but on the basis of separation between binaries and hence it cannot be flawed in that respect. Therefore all options with (1) are eliminated. (4) also mentions "colour" as the basis of comparison, which is not true.
7. (c) The word is used to highlight the diversity of India through use of vivid imagery of colours. Option C is the only choice fitting both these things.
8. (b) **Alliteration**: the occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words. (very rightly, and very righteously)  
**Malapropism**: the mistaken use of a word in place of a similar-sounding one, often with an amusing effect (e.g. 'dance a flamingo' instead of flamenco ); doesn't apply in this question  
**Imagery**: visually descriptive language (sapphire blue of Rajasthani skies)  
**Idiom**: a group of words established by usage as having a meaning not deducible from those of the individual words (white hats: A virtuous or morally-sound person, often such a character in a book or film)
9. (b) The main idea expressed in this passage is author's exasperation with the need to conform to only one ideology with a stark opposition to all others. Hence, option (a) is wrong and (b) is the correct choice.
10. (a) A represents diversity of the country. It ranges from the geographic diversity to the diversity in the features in those geographies. Thus A-(i). Saffronites indicate a political outlook and a connection with religion. Thus, B-(v). A black-white divide would mean existence of stark differences. Thus, C-(iv). The multiple colours in the flag represent diversity. Thus, D-(ii).
11. (d) Option (a) is wrong as passage clearly mentions that Sabitri doesn't hold any regrets about not working with Ray and Sen. Moreover, it is nowhere mentioned that she was undervalued internationally. Option (b) is incorrect as it's explicitly mentioned that she has never worked with RitwikGhatak. Option (c) is wrong because "Bhranti Bilash" and "Mohan BaganerMeye" were her comic roles and not the intense ones.  
Option (d), hence, is the correct option. She did work with all the people mentioned and believed in delivering exactly what the director wanted, as mentioned.
12. (b) Option (a) is not the answer as she was known to have a unique style of lip-synching. Option (c) is incorrect as she is mentioned to submit herself to sensitive directors and delivering exactly what they expected of her. Option (b) is the correct choice as she was never known to want to overshadow her costars and shared screen with a wide variety of actors comfortably.
13. (c) Option (a) is not in indirect speech. Option (b) is not correct as we cannot assume that the person who asked the question was a 'she'. Also, "Ramadi was an institution in herself" is an opinion and did not require a tense change to "had been an institution".
14. (c) The speaker used the expression to praise Sabitri as an actress and therefore, Option (a) and (d) cannot be the meaning implied in the passage. For option (b) to be correct the word would have been used in the structure of "the substance of..." Hence, (b) is wrong. Therefore, the correct answer is Option (c).
15. (a) Option (a) is the only correct combination based on

16. how these opinions are mentioned in the passage.  
(c) Option (a) is not correct as nowhere is it mentioned that Buddha made the connection between Alzheimer's and meditation. Option (b) is wrong as ancient spiritual medicine is never discussed in the passage. Option (c) is correct as passage mentions meditation produced better result than lab created compounds.
17. (b) (3) is mentioned in the passage as a contrasting alternative to the new discovery that consciousness is a result of quantum processing in the microtubules and not just the neurons. Earlier in the passage, it was this quantum processing that was cited as a reason for computers' inability to replicate human consciousness. Therefore, Option (c) and (d) are eliminated. Between option (b), (b) is better.  
(c) Alliteration: the occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words. (doesn't apply here)  
Antithesis: It involves the bringing out of a contrast in the ideas by an obvious contrast in the words, clauses, or sentences, within a parallel grammatical structure. (eg. To err is human; to forgive divine; doesn't apply here)  
Personification: representing a non-human thing as if it were human (Science had suddenly stumbled...)
19. (b) (1) and (2) are known benefits of meditation on the basis of which it is being looked at as a hope for Alzheimer's. While (3) is not a known benefit but a mere possibility.  
(b) The word has been used for supra molecular structures at the base of our brain. Later it is mentioned that the quantum processing occurring in the tubules is later amplified by neurons, again suggesting that microtubules were the origin of the process. It is also mentioned in a rhetoric question "or has consciousness, in some sense, been here all along, as spiritual approaches maintain?"  
(d) Option a, b and c are mentioned in the above passage and are true, but option d is not mentioned anywhere. Therefore, d is the correct answer.
21. (b) Option b is the correct, as early pregnancy impacts the country's economy by increasing the burden on essential services and decreasing productivity.
22. Therefore, b is the correct answer.  
(d) The reason for the unhygienic menstrual practices given in the passage is the myth and misconceptions along with the lack of resources. Therefore, d is the correct answer.
23. (b) Vulnerable means exposed to the possibility of being attacked or harmed, either physically or emotionally. B is the correct answer.
24. (c) While option a, b and d are the synonyms of exacerbated, option c is the antonym as exacerbated means to increase something or aggravate while lessen is its opposite. Therefore, c is the correct answer.
25. (a) Past continuous tense refers to an ongoing action in the past. Here, the phrase "started flourishing" refers to an ongoing action in the past.
26. (c) The meaning of the word succumb is "Fail to resist temptation, pressure or any other form of negative force". Therefore, c is the correct answer.
27. (a) The meaning of the idiom in question is To put in one's best effort in order to achieve something. Therefore, a is the correct answer.
28. (c) While all the three options are things which Prakash

- Mehra did, the reason for him returning to India was to raise the level of Education in India. Therefore, the correct answer is c.
30. (a) Option B cannot be inferred because nowhere in the passage is mentioned about founders involvement in politics. Option C is wrong because it is very strong argument to say that Prof is always against the govt. Option D is out of scope. Option A can be properly inferred from the passage because consequences of criticizing the govt shows intolerable nature of govt.

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31. (b) By the virtue of Section 313(3), the accused can provide false answers during the examination. The Apex court has held that the accused has the right to silence and an adverse inference can be taken against the accused only and only if the incriminating material stood fully established and the accused is not able to furnish any explanation for the same.
32. (a) By the virtue of Section 313(3), the accused can refuse to provide answers during the examination. The Apex court has held that the accused has the right to silence and an adverse inference can be taken against the accused only and only if the incriminating material stood fully established and the accused is not able to furnish any explanation for the same.
33. (b) Section 313(1)(b) casts an imperative duty upon the court to give the accused an opportunity to explain any incriminating circumstances or inculpatory evidence put by the prosecution against him.
34. (d) In the case of Raj Kumar Singh, the Apex court laid down the law as an adverse inference can be taken against the accused only and only if the incriminating material stood fully established and the accused is not able to furnish any explanation for the same. However, the accused has a right to remain silent as he cannot be forced to become witness against himself.
35. (d) In the case of Raj Kumar Singh, the Apex court laid down the law as an adverse inference can be taken against the accused only and only if the incriminating material stood fully established and the accused is not able to furnish any explanation for the same. However, the accused has a right to remain silent as he cannot be forced to become witness against himself.
36. (c) A person only if jointly liable and jointly manages an account would be liable under section 138 for cheque issued by another individual. In the present case, although Ali manages the account jointly with Azgar but is not jointly liable for the payment of



- debt. Therefore, only Azgar will be liable under section 138 and not Ali.
37. (b) One of the requisites of section 138 is that the cheque was issued for the payment of any amount of money to another person from out of that account for the discharge of any debt or other liability. In the present, father owed no debt or liability to Nandini, therefore dishonouring of cheque would not attract section 138.
38. (b) A person only if jointly liable and jointly manages an account would be liable under section 138 for cheque issued by another individual. In the present case, Kusum and Suresh are jointly liable to the lawyer and maintain a joint account so both would be liable under section 138 of the act.
39. (d) Under section 141 of the NI Act, two individuals running a company would be liable as they are an association of individuals. In the present case, Cameron and Mitchell were two directors of the same company and had the joint liability as well as the joint bank account. Therefore, both of them would be jointly liable for the dishonouring of the cheque.
40. (a) The correct answer is Option A as the reason explains the assertion. It can be easily inferred from the passage given.
41. (b) S.295A only punishes the aggravated form of insult to religion when it is perpetrated with the deliberate and malicious intention of outraging the religious feelings of that class. In the present case, Dharmendra just dressed for a TV commercial and had no intention of outraging the religious feelings of a class.
42. (b) S.295A only punishes the aggravated form of insult to religion when it is perpetrated with the deliberate and malicious intention of outraging the religious feelings of that class. In the present case, the article and the graphic image in the 'JaagoAwaam' was published with the intent to highlight the illegal activities of terrorist organisation ISIS and its source of funding to promote their destructive activities and there was no intention to insult the religious feelings of any particular community.
43. (c) S.295A only punishes the aggravated form of insult to religion when it is perpetrated with the deliberate and malicious intention of outraging the religious feelings of that class. The calculated tendency of this aggravated form of insult is clearly to disrupt the public order and the section, which penalises such activities, is well within the protection of cl. (2) of Art.19 as being a law imposing reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right to freedom of speech and expression guaranteed by Art. 19(1)(a).
44. (d) S.295A only punishes the aggravated form of insult to religion when it is perpetrated with the deliberate and malicious intention of outraging the religious feelings of that class. The calculated tendency of this aggravated form of insult should be enough to disrupt the public order.
45. (c) S.295A only punishes the aggravated form of insult to religion when it is perpetrated with the deliberate and malicious intention of outraging the religious feelings of that class. The calculated tendency of this aggravated form of insult should be enough to disrupt the public order.
46. (b) The temporary occupying of the park by people of slum area is not valid as they are obstructing the public space and curbing their right to free movement. Such obstruction is nuisance and would not solve their problem with the Municipal Corporation.
47. (c) Right to protest is covered under fundamental right of freedom of speech and expression as part of dissent but it is not an absolute right and only includes right to protest with peaceful means which do not disturb the law and order of the society.
48. (a) Protest right is not an absolute right and has to be performed in a controlled way where it does not infringe upon the private right of other individuals. This would not curb the others rights as well as protest can be taken out peacefully. This is said to be harmonious construction between two rights.
49. (d) The right to free moment and right to protest are on same pedestrian i.e they both are limited and not absolute. Thus, when Mr. Panchi has another way to reach his destination, the protest also was not for indefinite period and was removed after period of 4 days. Hence, both were constructed harmoniously.
50. (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion because Right to protest is covered under right to freedom of speech and expression under article 19 and is subject to certain limitations under clause(2).
51. (d) Will held adoption of Nidhi to be valid as consent of wife, Anita, was given at time of adoption and she cannot revoke it after the adoption is concluded. Nidhi has to be treated as biological child of Raman and Anita.
52. (a) The court will held adoption to be invalid as consent of wife has to be taken prior to the adoption and since marriage of both Piyush and Priyal is held to be void by the court. Thus Priyal has no status of wife and consent given by her for adoption is not valid.
53. (a) The court will held the adoption of Sahil to be invalid as though Rinku was the wife of Suyash, she was minor and consent of minor is not valid. She has the status of wife and her consent is mandatory for the adoption and thus, Suyash has to wait till Rinku attain the age of majority to give valid consent to adoption.
54. (a) The adoption is invalid as consent of wife is mandatory for the valid adoption and has to be taken till the time she is alive. She has not completely renounced the world and their marriage is still not dissolved by any decree of divorce. Thus, adoption is invalid.
55. (c) In case where the marriage is void or voidable, the consent of wife can be dispensed with as she do not have the status of wife anymore and adoption is valid. In case of remarriage the newly wedded woman again has the status of wife and her consent is mandatory. Similarly before the divorce a woman has the title of wife and consent is mandatory.
56. Note – Option C is not the answer as there has to be a decree by court of competent jurisdiction declaring the wife to be of unsound mind.
- (c) As per the information given in the passage “when a criminal act is done by several persons, in furtherance of the common intention of all, each of such persons is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone.” In the instant case, all four conspired for robbery together, they had common intention for the same. Therefore,

- everyone is responsible for an act done by a single person.
57. (d) there is no mention of Rani and Raja planning or getting into any agreement to harass Milli, therefore answer should be option (d).
58. (c) As per the given information "When two or more persons agree to do, or cause to be done, (1) an illegal act, or (2) an act which is not illegal by illegal means, such an agreement is designated a criminal conspiracy". In this case, there was no presence of a second human person and hence no criminal conspiracy can take place.
59. (d) Refer "When two or more persons agree to do, or cause to be done, (1) an illegal act, or (2) an act which is not illegal by illegal means, such an agreement is designated a criminal conspiracy" Because Mansa is alone and criminal conspiracy requires atleast two person, this will not be a case of criminal conspiracy.
60. (b) "When two or more persons agree to do, or cause to be done, (1) an illegal act, or (2) an act which is not illegal by illegal means, such an agreement is designated a criminal conspiracy" This is not a case of criminal conspiracy.
61. (a) Here the invitees had no knowledge of the nature of the work they were invited for and therefore cannot be held liable for criminal conspiracy.
62. (b) In this instant case, Shibbu was projected as an employee of the bank. Moreover, he was one of the authorized agents of the bank. Under such circumstances, the bank cannot deny responsibility. Refer "Perhaps the best general answer is that the wrongful conduct must be so closely connected with the acts the partner or employee was authorised to do that, for the purpose of the liability of the firm or the employer to third parties, the wrongful act may fairly and properly be regarded as done by the partner while acting in the ordinary course of the firm's business or the employee's employment."
63. (c) As per the Banking Rules, the Manager was obliged to authenticate the entries. His refusal to do so holds the Bank liable for the manager is the servant of the bank and the bank must be vicariously liable. "if my servant doth anything prejudicial to another, it shall bind me, when it may be presumed that he acts by my authority, being about my business."
64. (a) As the clerk was acting as the agent of the company and hence was in the course of performance of his duties. He committed the fraud of obtaining a gift deed during this course and hence the master which is the company will be liable.
65. (b) Relying entirely on the given passage we just need to look if Amar was in the course of employment. As he was driving the bus in the night for which he was employed by Raveena & Co it can be concluded that he was doing his work and hence was under the course of employment. Thus, Raveena & Co is liable and thereby option a and c is ruled out. Option d does not provide the correct reasoning.
66. (b) Jolly entrusted money with Sai for the reason that he was his nephew. Therefore, while collecting money from Jolly, Sai played the role of his nephew and not the employee of the bank. Therefore, the act, despite being fraudulent cannot be said to have been committed in the course of employment.
67. (c) Refer "if my servant doth anything prejudicial to another, it shall bind me, when it may be presumed

that he acts by my authority, being about my business." Clear wrong has been committed while in the course of employment, also surgeon would be held to a greater degree of care.

**SECTION C: LOGICAL REASONING**

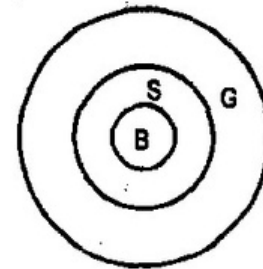
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68. (c) A- Refer to the first two sentences of the passage.  
B – Refer to "Digested wood may be source of energy, but it is insufficiently nutritious so that all the organisms developing in dead wood – beetles but also flies, moths, and bacteria – struggle with growth, development and maturation. Still, dead wood eaters are able to survive and thrive on this low-quality food source."  
D – Refer to "Decomposition may have an unpleasant ring to it but it is a fundamental process in a functioning ecosystem, ensuring that we are not buried under the huge mass of dead organic matter that is produced every year right on our own doorsteps"  
Only Option (C) cannot be inferred from the text of the passage.  
Hence, C
69. (c) The author proposes the scientific miraculous existence of the Dead wood-beetle that feeds on food that doesn't give much energy. However, an explanation given in Option (C) may decimate the argument about how amazing such a creature actually is. Therefore, the correct answer is Option (C).
70. (a) The author does not refer to other modes of wood decomposition so Option (B) cannot be ascertained to be true or false.  
A- Refer to "all the organisms developing in dead wood – beetles but also flies, moths, and bacteria – struggle with growth, development and maturation."  
Therefore, the correct answer is Option (A).
71. (b) The author is of the view that dead wood beetles provide an essential function without which life is unimaginable. Therefore, the statement mentioned above is definitely true as can be inferred from the first paragraph of the passage.
72. (b) Only Option (B) manages to cover the theme of the discussion and refer to the main point of contention mentioned by the author.  
Hence, B
73. (b) The accompanying line of the passage " the conventional city is made out of numerous parts like the chronicled centre, the provincial territory and new zones of post-freedom development " infers that option b is right.
74. (c) Options A and B are extreme.  
The best appropriate inscription as per the substance of the passage is option c

75. (a) The 1st and 2nd statements can without much of a stretch be surmised from the last two sentences of the second para.  
Hence, A
76. (a) 1st – Refer to “The recommendation to actualize the vital spatial arranging framework ought to be promptly received.”  
2nd – Refer to “They should help ultimately to relieve spatial disparities, coordinate framework and develop minimized city shapes that will improve going inside the city. All the while, it suggests the institutional structure for arranging ought to be fortified with an accentuation on individuals' support and provincial systems administration”  
3rd - It is no place referenced in the passage, that arranged urbanization and development can be accomplished by the all-inclusive strategy proposed by the principal public commission on urbanization.  
Hence, A  
(c) Option A is too vague.  
Option B is against the passage.
77. The answer is covered up in the initial two lines of the first paragraph. The urban areas of agricultural nations have not really utilized the idea of urbanization.  
Hence, C  
(b) A- it's a restatement. Argument already mentions that “budgetary spending INCREASED by an average of 9% EACH YEAR”  
B – Correct. During Minki's tenure, inflation was more and hence, more spending. During Chinki's tenure, low inflation explains the lower spending. Thus, B weakens the claim that strict budgetary control measures brought down the expenses.  
C – It talks of 'proposed' measures. But, they were implemented or not, is not mentioned.  
D- It talks of REVENUES i.e. earnings. However, argument talks of expenditure.
78. (b)  $E < C = U \geq T; B > C \geq A$   
 $E < C = U < B$
79.  $E < C = U \geq A$   
 $A \leq C = U < B$   
 $A \leq C = U \geq T$   
 $B > C = U \geq T$   
**Conclusions:**  
I.  $A < E$ : Not true  
II.  $T < B$ : True  
(c) The passage says “People today get their stories not just from books but also from TV, movies, and even audiobooks.” Hence, both A and B. Hence (c).
80. (c) The passage starts with “Here's a bit more on why we shouldn't stress.” The passage follows this up with the different ways people are listening to stories these days. Hence (c).
81. (d) The passage talks about the glories joy of reading and stories that can be transmitted from any medium. The passage states “What really matters are the stories, and they still seem to be coming.” The author seems to be passionate about reading and stories. All statements support this narrative – that reading and stories are beautiful. Hence (d).
82. (a) The passage talks about the joys of reading even if it means reading through stories or through audio visual books. The author says that there is great learnings from stories and as humans we are always absorbing material even if it is not in traditional print form any more. Hence (a).
- 83.

84. (b) Option (a) talks about reading content that you agree / disagree with. That is not what this passage is about.  
Option (b) is apt as the author talks about stories being shared irrespective of the medium. Option (c) talks about reading for tests. Option (d) also discards the importance of reading.  
Hence (b)
85. (d) (d) is the right answer, because only in D the Conclusions can be logically deduced from the given premises.  
(A) From the given premises it cannot be concluded that congo is played only by Sam.  
(C) How do we know that Jane is a woman! Hence, wrong.  
(B) is nonsense  
(b) is the correct answer.



- (B) is clear deductive logic, all others are wrong.
87. (c) Option C best weakens the claim by saying that all the FMCG firms have doubled their revenues. Thus, it is not an achievement of WWE that all of its clients are successful, because all of them are from FM CG.  
Hence, C
88. (b) At 1 a.m. the angle between the hands of the clock is 30. Required Angle at 1 :47 a.m.  
 $\frac{471}{2} - 30 = 228 \frac{1}{2}$   
Similarly, required angle at 4:18 a.m. =  $120 + \frac{11}{2} = 125 \frac{1}{2}$   
Required difference =  $228 - 21 = 207$
89. (d) Value of A= 1, B = 2 ,..., T = 20 ,..., and Z = 26.  
Now, the given expression can be written as:  $(1 + 20) \times (2 - 20)^* (3 + 20) \times \dots \times (25 + 20) \times (26 - 20)$  Here, 20 is added to every odd number and 20 is subtracted from every even number. Therefore, there will be a term  $\{20 - 20\}$  in the above expression and hence the product become equals to 0.
90. (b) Refer to, "The public authority is hoping to sell its whole stake in the transporter, they said."  
Obviously, the public authority needs to sell its whole stake in the transporter and that is the reason it has communicated interest in regards to this. Among the given options, we can undoubtedly choose Option B since it gives us the right choice of the public authority about the disinvestment of Air India. Other options are immaterial with regards to the passage and consequently, are wiped out from thought. This settles on Option b the right choice among the given options.
91. (c) Refer to, "In her spending introduction for the current monetary year, Account Clergyman Nirmala Sitharaman said that the public authority will restore plans to sell Air India and the divestment would be

essential for the public authority's endeavours to raise Rs 1,05,000 crore (\$15.3 billion) selling stakes in state-run organizations." It is obvious from the above lines that the public authority is intending to fund-raise by selling its stake in the public area organizations and the objective set by the public authority is Rs 105000 Crores as reported in the Association Spending plan. This is affirmed in the Option A while the rest are not right according to the given passage. This settles on Option c the right choice among the given options.

92. (d) Refer to, "The state-run aircraft has complete obligations of \$8.4 billion and posted misfortunes of more than Rs 7,600 crore a year ago, as per temporary evaluations." Obviously, Air India is running into misfortunes and it has been distributed according to the temporary gauges that it has posted loss of Rs 7600 crores in the last monetary year. Among the given options, we can pick only Option D since it gives us the right monetary image of the organization while the rest can be killed in light of the fact that they are not right according to the data given in the passage. This settles on Option d the right choice among the given options.

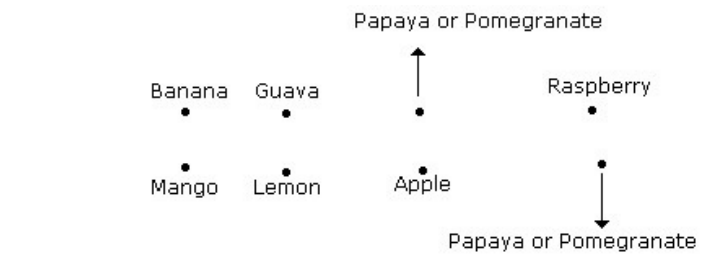
93. (d) Refer to, "The interaction will probably permit the bidders to take a gander at the records of the aircraft aside from certain parts that are secret and furthermore see the offer for better understanding," they said without giving subtleties." It is obvious from the above lines that the forthcoming purchasers won't view all the funds of Air India while making a proposal to purchase the equivalent. It will view at a portion of the accounts of the organization as that is required yet that doesn't infer all the private and delicate data will be imparted to the purchasers prior to purchasing. Among the given options, we need to choose Option D since we can see that it is offering us the right response while the rest are killed for being easily inferred from the passage.

This settles on Option D the right choice among the given options.

94. (a) Refer to, "Air India, which is making due on a Rs 30,000 crore citizen financed bailout, has neglected to keep up its market strength as a large number of transporters including Interglobal Aeronautics Ltd and SpiceJet Ltd began to offer super modest, on-time flights over 10 years prior." It is obvious from the above lines that Air India got firm rivalry from different carriers since they began giving modest tickets and working trips on schedule. Among the given options, we can undoubtedly choose Option 'A' since it gives us the genuine explanation of the decrease in status of Air India as a transporter in India. Options B,C and D are dispensed with since they don't follow from the passage. This settles on Option 'a' the right choice among the given options.

Hence, A

**Hint [Q.95 and Q.97]:**



95. (b) is the correct answer.  
96. (c) is the correct answer.  
97. (c) is the correct answer.



**SECTION D: QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES**

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- Hint (Q.98-Q.102):** Let the amounts received by Anurag, Anil and Anmol for their respective works be x, y and z .
- Given that  $x + y + z = ₹ 13,500$  -----(1)
- $X = (1+y)$  -
- $\Rightarrow x = y$  -----(2)
- $z = (₹ 13,500) - ₹ 7,200$  ----- (3)
- $\Rightarrow x + y = ₹ 13,500 - ₹ 7,200$
98.  $\Rightarrow x + y = ₹ 6,300$
99. From (2)  $y + y = ₹ 6,300 \Rightarrow ₹ 6,300$
- $\Rightarrow y = ₹ 2,700$
- $\Rightarrow x = ₹ 6,300 - ₹ 2,700 = ₹ 3,600$
100. (c) Amount received by Anmol and Anil together =  $y + z = ₹ 2,700 + ₹ 7,200 = ₹ 9,900$
- (a) The difference between the amounts received by Anurag and Anil =  $x - y = ₹ 3,600 - ₹ 2,700 = ₹ 900$
- (b) The ratio of the amounts received by Anurag and Anmol together to the amount obtained by Anil =  $(x+y):y = (₹ 3,600 + ₹ 7,200):(₹ 2,700) = ₹ 10,800 : ₹ 2,700 = 4 : 1$
101. (d) The total amount received by Anurag and Anil together =  $x + y = ₹ 3,600 + ₹ 2,700 = ₹ 6,300$
- $\therefore$  The required percentage
- $\frac{₹ 6,300}{₹ 7,200} \times 100\% = 87\%$
102. (a) The difference between the amounts received by Anurag and Anil  $x - y$
- $= ₹ 3,600 - ₹ 2,700 = ₹ 900$
- $\frac{₹ 900}{₹ 13,500} \times 100\% = 6\%$
103. (c)

104.  $\frac{1}{3} = 3$  hours, B and D together can finish the task.  
 (a) Work done in 3 hours = 3 (+)  
 $\frac{5}{30} + \frac{3}{30} = \frac{8}{30} = \frac{4}{15}$   
 Remaining work =  $1 - \frac{4}{15} = \frac{11}{15}$   
 Time taken by A to complete the remaining work =  $\frac{11}{15} \times 3 = 2.2$  hours
105. (d) Work done in one hour =  $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{17}$   
 $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{17} = \frac{17 + 20 + 6}{170} = \frac{43}{170}$   
 Remaining work =  $1 - \frac{43}{170} = \frac{127}{170}$
106. Time taken by F and G, to complete the remaining work  
 $\frac{73}{90} + \frac{73}{90} = \frac{146}{90} = \frac{73}{45}$   
 $\frac{1}{\frac{73}{45}} = \frac{45}{73}$  hours
107. (d) Time taken by A, C, D and F to finish the task  
 $\frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{57} = \frac{15 + 11 + 11 + 5}{1584} = \frac{42}{1584} = \frac{7}{264}$   
 It will take or 1.9 hours to finish the task A.  
 (b) A's work for 2.5 hours =  $2.5 \times \frac{1}{11}$  part of the work  
 The remaining part of the work was done by A and E together.
108. Work done by A and E in an hour =  $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7}$   
 $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} = \frac{13}{42}$   
 Number of hours they worked together =  $\frac{42}{13} = 3.23$   
 = 2.5 hours.
109. (a)  $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{7}{12}$   
 $\frac{1}{\frac{7}{12}} = \frac{12}{7} = 1.71$  hours, B and D together can finish the task.
110. (c) Percentage of his expenditure spent on rent = 15%  
 Percentage of his expenditure spent on transport and food = 30%  
 $\therefore 30\% - 15\% = 15\% = ₹ 4,500$   
 Monthly expenses = 100%  
 $\frac{100}{15} (4500) = ₹ 30,000$   
 (d) Let his monthly income be ₹ x  
 Original savings = ₹ x  
 New savings =  $x + (x) = ₹ 2x$   
 Original expenditure =  $x - x = ₹ 0$   
 New expenditure =  $x - (2x) = ₹ -x$   
 $\frac{100}{x^2} (4500) = ₹ 2,100$
112. Required percentage =  $100 \times \frac{210}{100} = 210\%$
113. (d) Expenditure on entertainment = 20% of 35% = 7%  
 = 2,100  
 1% = 300  
 Expenditure on education = 20% = ₹ 6,000  
 (c) Total expenditure on rent and 'others' = 15% + 35% = 50%  
 Required angle =  $(360^\circ) \times \frac{50}{100} = 180^\circ$   
 (d) Decrease in expenditure on 'others' = 10,500 - 10,290 = ₹ 210  
 $\therefore$  Initial expenditure on clothes = 210  
 Required percentage =  $(100) \times \frac{210}{10500} = 2\%$

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114. (c) The US-China meet at Anchorage, Alaska will be held on 18 and 19 March. It can be observed as a US balancing act, but the decision to hold the meet was not made just after the Quad meet. Thus, option (a) is wrong. The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, also called the COVID-19 Stimulus Package or American Rescue Plan, is a \$1.9 trillion economic stimulus bill passed by the 117th United States Congress. It has nothing to do with the US's increasing influence in the Indo-Pacific region. Thus, option (b) is wrong. On July 27, 2020, China, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Nepal held a meet called the 'Himalayan Quadrilateral'. It was dubbed as the 'handshake across the Himalayas'. It was done mostly as an infrastructural meet. However, post the quad developments, China might breathe more life into this project. Thus, option (c) is the answer.
- (b) The ASEAN is not a group that has focused on the security or the defence aspect of the region. Thus, option (a) is wrong. ASEAN centrality is a notion that might be challenged by Quad. This concept suggests that the grouping might usurp the central diplomatic role in Southeast Asia and the wider Indo-Pacific. The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), established in 1994, is one of ASEAN's initiatives to emphasize its centrality in the security field by providing a form for dialogue on political-security issues for 26 participants, including both the U.S. and China.
- (a) The Quad joint resolution has claimed that by 2022 one billion doses of COVID-19 vaccines will be distributed in India, with Japan and US looking after the funding, India looking after the manufacturing and Australia looking after the logistics. This is a hidden challenge to China's 'Health Silk Road' initiative. While the COVID-19 epidemic has spread out of China along the routes of the Belt and Road (BRI), those same corridors, ports and logistics hubs are now being used to provide medical support to partner countries in need as Beijing attempts to position itself as a global leader in healthcare—a move which Chinese President Xi Jinping calls the "Health Silk Road." Thus, this initiative of the Quad can be a serious challenge to the same. Option (a) is correct. The Quad plus France are conducting a naval exercise in the eastern Indian Ocean Region and the Bay of Bengal region. Thus, option (b) is wrong. For Japan and Australia, China remains the biggest trading partner, a relationship that will only grow once the 15-nation RCEP gets operationalized. In this context, it would be difficult for Quad members countries like Japan and Australia to strategically

- align with the US and India. Thus, option (c) is wrong. The region has had several multilateral and minilateral alliances in the past. East Asia Summit (EAS), Asean Security Forum, and the decades-old APEC are some of them. But these forums have become lazy talking shops without any discernible results.
117. (b) Donald Trump has pulled USA out of many multilateral organisations. He wanted to get USA pulled out of NATO, however, he couldn't succeed. He succeeded in getting USA out of WHO. USA has not pulled out of ISA and FAO.
118. (d) The idea of Quad was first mooted by Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe in 2007. However, the idea couldn't move ahead with Australia pulling out of it, apparently due to Chinese pressure. In December 2012, Shinzo Abe again floated the concept of Asia's "Democratic Security Diamond" involving Australia, India, Japan and the US to safeguard the maritime commons from the Indian Ocean to the western Pacific. In November 2017, India, the US, Australia and Japan gave shape to the long-pending "Quad" Coalition to develop a new strategy to keep the critical sea routes in the Indo-Pacific free of any influence (especially China).
119. (c) DBS Bank Ltd is a **Singaporean** multinational banking and financial services corporation headquartered in Marina Bay, Singapore. The company was known as The Development Bank of Singapore Limited, before the present name was adopted on 21 July 2003 to reflect its changing role as a global bank. It is considered as **Southeast Asia's biggest bank**.
120. (d) It all started with the breakdown of the **IL&FS**, that triggered India's massive shadow banking crisis in the late 2018. Along with it many other banks like India's fourth biggest private sector bank – **Yes Bank, Punjab and Maharashtra Cooperation Bank and the latest Lakshmi Vilas Bank fell prey to the crisis**. DHFL is also one such bank. Thus, option (d) is the correct answer.
121. (d) [2] in here is the Lakshmi Vilas Bank (LVB). It is headquartered in **Chennai. Yes Bank and not LVB is India's fourth largest private sector bank**. Lakshmi Vilas Bank's troubles began when it started shifting focus to large loans—the bank, which was started to promote trade in western Tamil Nadu, began investing in businesses that it didn't have expertise in. One of the **most notable deals that went bad was a Rs 720 crore loan to the investment arm of Malvinder and Shivinder Singh, the former promoters of Ranbaxy**. Experts lament that the aggressive moves to grow killed the bank—it bled for several quarters and couldn't raise capital to fund its activities. Chennai-headquartered LVB's problem intensified after **RBI shot down its proposal to merge with Indiabulls Housing Finance Ltd in October 2019**. Thereafter, a proposed merger with Clix Capital Ltd also collapsed. Clix had submitted a non-binding offer for LVB in June but RBI on Tuesday said that the troubled bank had failed to submit any concrete proposal, following which it appointed an administrator and superseded the bank's board. Thus, option (d) is the answer.
- (b) is the correct answer.
- (d) LBV was placed under an order of moratorium on November 17 this year. The order was effective up
- to December 16, 2020, under **section 45 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949**. The central bank's proposed scheme of amalgamation of LVB and DBS Bank's India unit is under the **special powers of the government and RBI under Section 45 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949**. This was the **first time that a foreign bank was asked to merge with an Indian Bank** by the RBI. There are many reasons for this. Unlike public sector banks that are burdened with stressed loans and requirement of fund infusion, DBS has committed to bring in additional capital of Rs 2,500 crore upfront. Also, despite being a foreign bank, it has chosen to operate in India through a wholly-owned subsidiary, as opposed to just having branches. It has submitted itself to the RBI's more stringent regulatory requirements, and DBS will be able to add 550-plus branches to its existing 33. This will send a strong signal to other foreign banks to pursue greater growth opportunities. Thus, option (d) is the answer.
124. (b) India has become the **fourth country** in the world to have its independent regional navigation satellite system recognised by the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) as a part of the World Wide Radio Navigation System (WWRNS). The other three countries that have its navigation systems recognised by the IMO are the **US, Russia and China**.
125. (c) Back in **1999**, India sought GPS data from the US to track Pakistani troops in **Kargil**. The request was denied by the US. Since then, India has been working on an indigenous satellite system for location services. Almost two decades later, the NavIC system is inching closer to the commercial usage. Thus, the answer is option (c).
126. (c) The decision to integrate NavIC in WWRNS was taken in its **102nd session**. Unlike the widely used **GPS which includes 24 satellites, NavIC has 8 satellites** and their range is within India and its adjoining regions extending up to 1,500 km from the country's border. Technically satellite systems with more satellites provide more accurate positioning information. **However, compared to GPS which has a position accuracy of 20-30 metres, the NavIC is able to pinpoint location to an estimated accuracy of under 20 metres. ISRO has partnered with Qualcomm to integrate NavIC** to its new processors that are meant for budget and mid-range smartphones and the chip-maker has announced that its Snapdragon 765, 720G, 460 and 662 support NavIC, as does the Snapdragon 7c that's meant for laptops and computers. It is **not NavIC but ISRO and MapmyIndia**, the navigation solutions provider, have joined hands to offer an indigenous mapping solution to take on Google Maps. Thus, option (c) is the answer.
127. (d) The accuracy of NavIC is **less than 20 m upto a range of 1500 km beyond the boundary of mainland India**. Recently ISRO had said that the range now may exceed 1500 km, however, then the accuracy will not be less than 20 m. Thus, option (d) is the answer.
128. (c) The correct answer is option (c). In 1989, Denmark became the first country to recognize a legal relationship for same-sex couples, establishing registered partnerships, which gave those in same-

- sex relationships "most rights of married heterosexuals, but not the right to adopt or obtain joint custody of a child". In 2001, the Netherlands became the first country to establish same-sex marriage by law.
129. **(d)** the correct answer is option d). In a win for e-commerce firm Amazon, the Delhi High Court on Thursday upheld the Emergency Award passed against the \$3.4-billion Future-Reliance deal. The order, passed by a single-judge Bench of Justice J R Midha, will restrain Future Retail from going ahead with the deal.
130. **(a)** the correct answer is option a). Child rights activists had criticized the Delhi HC verdict of decriminalizing homosexuality on the ground that Section 377 was needed to tackle cases of child abuse. However, the enactment of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act 2012 removed the need to use Section 377 as POCSO is more child-friendly and much more stringent.
131. **(c)** The issue of Section 377 was first raised by NGO Naaz Foundation, which had in 2001 approached the Delhi High Court which had decriminalised sex between consenting adults of the same gender by holding the penal provision as "illegal".
132. **(d)** A Supreme Court constitution bench on Thursday pronounced a unanimous verdict – in four concurring judgments – scrapping the provisions of Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code, which criminalise 'unnatural sex' between consenting adults, and was effectively used to criminalise homosexual relations in India for more than a century. A five-judge constitution bench headed by Chief Justice Dipak Misra and comprising Justices Rohinton Fali Nariman, A.M. Khanwilkar, D.Y. Chandrachud and Indu Malhotra had reserved its verdict on July 17 after hearing various stakeholders, including LGBTQIA+ rights activists, over four days.
133. **(d)** Yemen remains the world's worst humanitarian crisis with nearly 80% or more than 24 million of its people needing humanitarian assistance and protection and more than 13 million in danger of starving to death.
134. **(c)** The war in Yemen enters its seventh year. The country is once again hitting the headlines because a new famine warning is threatening millions of people. But this is only the latest in a series of tragedies for the nation, all of which are rooted in the unending conflict and all of which could have been prevented.
135. **(b)** The Houthis, a group of Zaidi Shia Muslims who ruled a kingdom there for nearly 1,000 years, used widespread anger against President Hadi's decision to postpone long-awaited elections and his stalled negotiations over a new constitution.
136. **(c)** Yemen Houthi rebels and Saudi Arabia-backed forces loyal to the President of Yemen agreed to a United Nations-mediated ceasefire agreement in 2018.
137. **(c)** Indian Initiatives:  
Operation Rahat: India launched a massive air and sea operation to evacuate over 4000 Indian nationals from Yemen in April 2015.
138. **(d)** The point of contention between India and Bangladesh is mainly the lean season flow in the Teesta draining into Bangladesh. The river covers nearly the entire floodplains of Sikkim while draining 2,800 sq km of Bangladesh, governing the lives of hundreds of thousands of people. For West Bengal, Teesta is equally important, considered the lifeline of half-a-dozen districts in North Bengal. Bangladesh has sought an "equitable" distribution of Teesta waters from India, on the lines of the Ganga Water Treaty of 1996, but to no avail. The failure to ink a deal had its fallout on the country's politics, putting the ruling party of PM Sheikh Hasina in a spot.
139. **(a)** Bangladesh and India have achieved the rare feat of solving their border issues peacefully by ratifying the historic Land Boundary Agreement in 2015. The Bangladesh government led by Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has uprooted anti-India insurgency elements from its borders.
140. **(b)** Bangladesh today is India's biggest trading partner in South Asia with exports to Bangladesh in FY 2018-19 at \$9.21 billion and imports at \$1.04 billion.
141. **(c)** Various Joint exercises of Army (Exercise Sampriti) and Navy (Exercise Milan) take place between the two countries.
142. **(c)** Bangladesh will assume chairmanship of the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) in 2021 and requested the support of India for working towards greater maritime safety and security.
143. **(c)** The Suez Canal is an artificial sea-level waterway running north to south across the Isthmus of Suez in Egypt, to connect the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea. The canal separates the African continent from Asia. It provides the shortest maritime route between Europe and the lands lying around the Indian and western Pacific oceans.
144. **(d)** The 150-year-old canal was controlled by British and French interests in its initial years, but was nationalised in 1956 by Egypt. Suez Crisis, international crisis in the Middle East, precipitated in July 1956, when the Egyptian president, Gamal Abdel Nasser, nationalized the Suez Canal. The canal had been owned by the Suez Canal Company, which was controlled by French and British interests.
145. **(a)** The Suez Canal is actually the first canal that directly links the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea. It was opened for navigation in November 1869.
146. **(b)** The MV Ever Given is owned by a Japanese owner, which was chartered by a Taiwanese company. The Suez Canal Authority is considering expanding the southern section of the waterway where the container ship Ever Given became stranded, its chairman said on Tuesday. It is also looking into procuring cranes that could potentially offload cargo at heights of up to 52 meters, Osama Rabie told Reuters in an interview. "Our procedures are sound, we are just aiming to improve the service," he said. MV Ever Given is almost 400 m long. Marwa Elselehdar, Egypt's first female ship captain, falsely accused of blocking Suez Canal during Ever Given disaster
147. **(d)** Pakistan had stopped all trade with India in protest against the August 5, 2019 changes in Jammu and Kashmir. It had also said it would not be sending a High Commissioner to New Delhi; in retaliation, India had withdrawn its High Commissioner in Islamabad. Earlier this year, a high-powered committee in Pakistan proposed resumption of cotton and sugar imports from India following a 19-

month ban. The decision came on the heels of India and Pakistan agreeing to a ceasefire along the Line of Control (LoC) following months of tension. General Qamar Javed Bajwa, Pakistan's Army chief also addressed a conference in Islamabad soon after where he said that India and Pakistan need to "bury the past" for the sake of peace in the region. However, Pakistan's cabinet on April 1 rejected the proposal of the high-powered committee to import sugar and cotton from India.

Thus, both are wrong.

148. (b) In a major diplomatic move, India withdrew the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status accorded to Pakistan in its bid to convey a strong message to the country in the aftermath of 2019 Pulwama terror strike. It makes sure that any country receiving MFN status avoids any disadvantageous situation in comparison to the granter's other trade partners. According to the World Trade Organisation rules, countries cannot normally discriminate between their trading partners. If one country is granted a trade concession such as, for example, lower import duties, then all WTO members must be extended the same concessions. This principle is known as the Most Favoured Nation treatment. Despite repeated promises, Pakistan has never

granted MFN status to India. Therefore, MFN is a non-discriminatory trade policy as it ensures equal trading among all WTO member nations rather than exclusive trading privileges. Article 1 of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), 1994, requires every World Trade Organization (WTO) member country to accord MFN status (or preferential trade terms with respect to tariffs and trade barriers) to all other member countries. Accordingly, India accorded MFN status to all WTO member countries, including Pakistan, from the date of entry into force of the so called Marrakesh Agreement, establishing the WTO.

149. (d) In 2018-19, cotton and organic chemicals accounted for around half of Indian export to Pakistan. Other major items included plastic, tanning/dyeing extracts, and nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, and mechanical appliances.
150. (b) The **ceasefire** was initially established in November 2003 in order to stabilise the situation at the de facto border between the two countries in disputed Kashmir. The official statistics from India and Pakistan suggest 2017 was the worst year since the 2003 ceasefire as the violations crossed the 2000 mark for the first time.