

LEGALEDGE TEST SERIES
MOCK COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST 2024-25
MOCK CLAT 17

TR ID.

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(In Figures)



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Duration of Test : 2 Hours (120 Minutes)

Maximum Marks : 120

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

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SECTION-A : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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

Passage (Q.1-Q.5): The Reserve Bank of India's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) has taken a cautious stance by continuing its focus on aligning inflation with its target, maintaining benchmark interest rates steady, and adhering to a stance of 'withdrawal of accommodation'. This decision, supported by a majority, underscores the committee's commitment to a disinflationary monetary policy aimed at stabilizing inflation expectations, particularly during times when repeated price shocks disrupt the disinflation process. The decision to keep the repo rate steady was influenced by strong domestic economic momentum and ongoing uncertainties in food prices, which pose a risk to the overall inflation trajectory. The concern over food prices becoming a broader inflationary pressure was a key factor in this decision.

The emphasis on combating inflation comes against the backdrop of fluctuating retail inflation rates, with recent increases driven by significant food price gains. This situation has prompted policymakers to explore the relationship between food prices and core inflation, acknowledging that food inflation can sometimes reflect broader inflation trends due to its significant share in the consumption basket. Such price shocks have the potential to affect overall price stability by shifting inflation expectations.

The MPC has slightly adjusted its inflation projection for the upcoming quarter, taking some solace from improvements in agricultural sowing and seasonal adjustments in vegetable prices. However, continuous monitoring of food prices remains essential, as a significant portion of key food items has seen year-on-year price increases. Policymakers are tasked with the challenge of managing inflation to avoid impacting consumer spending and economic growth adversely.

The focus remains on achieving a sustainable slowdown in price increases to meet the inflation target, highlighting the importance of vigilance in monetary policy to support economic stability. The MPC's approach reflects a prudent balance between supporting economic growth and ensuring price stability, recognizing the complex interplay between food prices and overall inflation. By maintaining a **disinflationary** stance, the RBI aims to anchor inflation expectations and navigate the uncertainties surrounding food prices, thereby contributing to the broader goal of economic stability and growth. This careful management of monetary policy underscores the RBI's commitment to both growth and inflation targets, emphasizing the need for continued vigilance in the face of price volatility.

<https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/prudence-prevails-on-keeping-monetary-policy-disinflationary/article67828996.ece>

1. What is the central theme of the passage?
 - (a) RBI's support for economic growth via financial policies.
 - (b) RBI's focus on inflation control and maintaining interest rates.
 - (c) Global trends' impact on India's monetary adjustments.
 - (d) Agricultural policies' influence on RBI's monetary strategies.

2. Based on the passage, which fact influenced the MPC's decision to keep the repo rate steady?
 - (a) Anticipated global volatility impacting India's exports.
 - (b) Domestic momentum and food price uncertainties affecting inflation.
 - (c) Employment rate improvement boosting disposable incomes and spending.
 - (d) Expected high fiscal deficit from infrastructure and welfare spending.

3. What evidence does the passage provide to justify the MPC's focus on inflation?
 - (a) The successful implementation of previous monetary policies has led to stable economic growth rates in the past decade.
 - (b) The repeated price shocks and their potential to disrupt the disinflation process, particularly in the context of food prices.
 - (c) A detailed analysis of international monetary policy trends and their success in managing inflation in developed economies.
 - (d) The recent improvements in technology and productivity within the agricultural sector reducing overall production costs.
4. Which word is synonymous with "disinflationary" as used in the passage?
 - (a) Expansionary
 - (b) Deflationary
 - (c) Stabilizing
 - (d) Contractive
5. What conclusion can be drawn about the Reserve Bank of India's monetary policy stance?
 - (a) Shift towards looser policies anticipating global downturn.
 - (b) Commitment to stringent inflation targets over economic growth.
 - (c) Cautious, flexible approach for inflation control and growth focus.
 - (d) Preference for rapid expansion over maintaining inflation targets.

Passage (Q.6-Q.10): Our ancestors painted their cave walls with pictures of dancers. Even babies instinctively jig in time to music. Dancing feels good – and while some societies ban it, there is no culture on earth that doesn't possess an urge to dance. But how is it that such a simple physical act has the ability to lift the spirits? The reasons, say dance psychologist Dr Peter Lovatt of the University of Hertfordshire, are four fold.

'Dancing stimulates us physically and emotionally while there are also cognitive and social elements to it,' he explains. 'You appear to get a much bigger release of endorphins when you dance than during other forms of exercise; it also connects with the emotional centres in the brain. For many people, dancing prompts an emotional release – often that's uncomplicated happiness, while for some it can make them cry. It's cathartic – a letting go of pent-up emotions.' Experiments have proved the cognitive benefits of dancing. University researchers at York and Sheffield took a group of people and sent each of them into a lab where music was played for five minutes. Each had to choose from three options: to sit and listen quietly to the music, to cycle on an exercise bike while they listened or to get up and dance.

All were given cognitive tasks to perform before and after. Dr Lovatt says: 'All those who chose to dance displayed improved problem-solving skills afterwards. This same study also found that the mood levels of the dancers went up. It shows that dancing along to music even for five minutes can boost happiness and improve creative-thinking patterns.'

6. The author writes this passage to highlight:
 - (a) The connection between dancing and the limbs
 - (b) The holistic benefits of dancing
 - (c) The effects of dance on ageing
 - (d) The connection between fitness and dancing
7. Which of the following sentences can continue the passage?
 - (a) Dancing also improves spatial awareness, as well as raising the heart rate and causing a release of feel-good endorphins into the bloodstream.
 - (b) Modern living often leaves us feeling disconnected from our bodies, because we spend so much time sitting down and hooked up to technology.
 - (c) In addition, the majority of studies published on dance motivation have only examined professionals' motivation to dance rather than recreational (social) dance motivation.
 - (d) The best kinds of dancing to encourage people to take up are those which develop cooperation, either with a partner or within a set.

8. Which of the following is the key message of the passage?
- (a) Take a few minutes to do something happy every day.
 - (b) Dance will require you to wear either special dance shoes or soft shoes not worn outdoors.
 - (c) Even science says dance is good for you, so do more of it.
 - (d) Dance is about precision, perfection and posture; it is a profound form of art.
9. The tone of the passage can be best described as:
- (a) Caustic
 - (b) Biased
 - (c) Laudatory
 - (d) Introspective
10. Which term as used in the passage, best describes the emotional release experienced by many people while dancing?
- (a) Apathetic
 - (b) Cathartic
 - (c) Acrimonious
 - (d) Pernicious

Passage (Q.11-Q.15): Chile has been experiencing a severe and prolonged drought since 2010, which has significantly contributed to the country's susceptibility to deadly forest fires. This drought, described as a "megadrought," is a result of both natural climatic variations and human-induced global warming. The country has seen a drastic reduction in rainfall, receiving 30% less than the average over the past decade, with some areas experiencing rainfall deficits of 80-90%. This dramatic decrease in precipitation has transformed Chile's once lush and green landscapes into dry, arid conditions, making them highly prone to wildfires.

The impact of the drought extends beyond the increased risk of forest fires. It has led to water scarcity, food insecurity, loss of livelihoods, and a significant impact on biodiversity. The situation is further exacerbated by the El Niño phenomenon, which brings higher temperatures and prolonged drought conditions to the region, creating an environment that is highly conducive to the outbreak and spread of forest fires.

These conditions have had devastating effects on the country. In recent years, Chile has faced some of the worst forest fires in its history, with vast areas of land being consumed by flames, resulting in significant loss of life and property. The fires have not only destroyed natural habitats but have also led to the displacement of communities, with many people losing their homes and sources of income.

The situation in Chile is a stark reminder of the broader impacts of climate change and global warming. The increasing frequency and intensity of forest fires are not isolated to Chile; they are a global phenomenon that poses a significant challenge to countries around the world. The case of Chile underscores the urgent need for comprehensive strategies to mitigate the effects of climate change, including efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, implement sustainable land management practices, and enhance the resilience of communities to climate-related disasters.

As the world witnesses the devastating consequences of climate change, it becomes increasingly clear that collective action is required to address this global crisis. The situation in Chile serves as a call to action for countries, communities, and individuals to come together to combat climate change and work towards a more sustainable and resilient future.

<https://www.downtoearth.org.in/video/climate-change/chile-forest-fires-why-does-chile-face-deadly-forest-fires-every-year--94290>

11. Which of the following best describes the author's stance on the relationship between climate change and forest fires in Chile?
- (a) Climate change alone ignites Chile's forest fires, overlooking other causes.
 - (b) Natural climatic shifts lead fires, minimizing climate change's role.
 - (c) Climate variations and global warming jointly heighten fire risks.
 - (d) Mismanagement, not climate issues, sparks Chile's forest blazes.

12. What does the passage imply about the impact of El Niño on Chile's drought conditions?
- (a) El Niño singularly triggers Chile's drought, ignoring broader causes.
 - (b) El Niño worsens droughts with heat and extended dry periods.
 - (c) El Niño's impact on Chile's drought is minor and unimpactful.
 - (d) El Niño counters drought by boosting regional rainfall.
13. What has been the trend in rainfall in Chile over the past decade according to the passage?
- (a) Rainfall has increased by 30%, alleviating some of the drought conditions.
 - (b) Rainfall has remained consistent with the average, showing no significant change.
 - (c) Rainfall has decreased by 30%, contributing to the severity of the drought conditions.
 - (d) There is no clear trend in rainfall, with some years showing increases and others decreases.
14. Writing style of the author: How does the author convey the severity of the drought in Chile?
- (a) Empirical
 - (b) Speculative
 - (c) Descriptive
 - (d) Critical
15. Which of the following is true in context of the passage?
- (a) Drought's impact on Chile's biodiversity is deemed insignificant.
 - (b) Forest fires in Chile are portrayed as solely due to recent climate shifts.
 - (c) Displacements and livelihood losses stem from drought-aggravated fires.
 - (d) Government actions are credited with negating drought and fire impacts.

Passage (Q.16-Q.20): In 1370 CE the Ming reintroduced the traditional civil service examination system, which had been an essential path of social progression in pre-Mongol China and which would continue right into the 20th century CE. The Ming introduced a geographical quota system so that the richer regions did not, as was previously the case, dominate all the positions in the civil service. Meanwhile, the increase in the number of schools meant children with parents who could not afford private tuition could receive the essential education necessary to prepare for the exams. Success in these examinations required the study of Chinese classic literature which saw a revival in Confucianism after the Yuan.

There were several developments in Chinese literature during the Ming. Thanks to better printing presses, more books were printed than ever before, volumes were illustrated using woodblock prints to make them more attractive, and literature was itself made more accessible by being written in the vernacular language. There were books on how to live a good life, handbooks of etiquette, commentaries on classic texts, military treatises, notes for exam preparation, collections of woodblock prints, anthologies of poems, erotic works, and of course, fiction. *Shuihuzhuan* (about a group of well-meaning bandits), *Xiyouji* (about a priest who journeys to India to collect Buddhist scriptures), and *Jin Ping Mei* (a risqué satire of Ming government examining the life of a wealthy merchant) were all famous novels written in the vernacular during the Ming dynasty. The *Romance of the Three Kingdoms* (*Sanguo yanyi*), written in the 14th or 15th century CE and often attributed to Luo Guanzhong, remains to this day one of the most popular of all Chinese novels with its fantastic tales interwoven with historical figures during the fall of the Han dynasty and the beginning of the Three Kingdoms Period. Scripts of the plays which travelling troupes performed were another popular source of reading. One of the most popular of all plays was *The Peony Pavilion* by Tang Xianzu (1550-1616 CE). Written in 1598 CE, it tells the story of a young woman who falls in love with a young man she only meets in dreams. The girl dies of loneliness and buries a portrait of herself in her garden. The young man of the dream then buys the house and finds the portrait, falls in love, and brings the girl back to life through the strength of his affections.

The *Yongle Dadian* was created during the reign of Emperor Yongle, a massive encyclopedia of all important Chinese literary works that had survived up to that point. The work, taking up over 22,000 chapters, was too large to be printed and, unfortunately, most of the original was lost in the strife at the end of Ming dynasty and that of a copy in a fire during the Boxer Rebellion (1899-1901 CE). Around 800 chapters of the encyclopaedia do still exist in various libraries outside of China.

16. All of the following can be inferred about the civil service examination of the pre- Mongol China EXCEPT
- (a) It was a process of developing and moving towards a more advanced state.
 - (b) It helped to do away with the domination of richer regions in the civil service.
 - (c) It continued uninterrupted through several centuries.
 - (d) It was discontinued during the reign of the Yuan dynasty.
17. The passage mentions the following developments in Chinese literature during the Ming EXCEPT:
- (a) Spread of Chinese literature led to widespread basic education.
 - (b) Books became more accessible and appealing.
 - (c) Classic and vernacular literature saw a revival
 - (d) Folk literature produced masterpieces written in this period.
18. The central idea of the passage is
- (a) Cultural Achievements of the Ming Dynasty.
 - (b) Culture and science during the reign of the Ming.
 - (c) Origins of the civil service examination system in China
 - (d) Chinese literature of the 14th century
19. All these are true about the Yongle Dadian EXCEPT
- (a) The only remnants of it exist in China.
 - (b) Reflected the extent of Chinese literature
 - (c) Listed the works of literature in China up to Emperor Yongle.
 - (d) Could not be printed for its massive size
20. What is the overall tone of the passage?
- (a) Critical
 - (b) Neutral
 - (c) Celebratory
 - (d) Ambiguous

Passage (Q.21-Q.24): The opposition between 'nature' and 'culture' is problematic for many reasons, but there's one that we rarely discuss. The 'nature vs culture dualism leaves out an entire domain that properly belongs to neither, the world of waste. The mountains of waste that we produce every year, the torrents of polluting effluent, the billions of tonnes of greenhouse gases, the new cosmos of microplastics expanding through our oceans none of this has ever been entered into the ledger under 'culture'. Of all the products of human hands, it's the oeuvre that no one wants to own, discuss or preferably even see. Yet it can't be assimilated into 'nature' either, at least not in the way that pre-industrial waste has been for millennia. This new, 'improved' waste is incompatible with Earth- too chemical, too durable, too noxious and, ultimately, too voluminous.

Waste is precisely what dissolves the distinction between nature and culture. Today, when the very weather is warped by the climate crisis, and plankton thousands of metres deep have intestinal tracts full of microplastics, the idea of a nature that is pristine or untouched is delusional. Nature and waste have fused at both planetary and microbiological scales. Similarly, waste is not merely a byproduct of culture: it is culture. We have produced a culture of waste. To focus our gaze on waste is not an act of morbid negativity; it is an act of cultural realism. If waste is the mesh that entangles nature and culture, it's necessarily the defining material of our time. We live in the Waste Age. If we look at the material ages of human history, from the Stone Age and the Bronze Age through to the Steam

Age and the Information Age, we get the illusory sense that hard things are dematerialising. In fact, the opposite is true. The Steam Age launched a great explosion of material goods that has mushroomed exponentially ever since, while statistics about our current rates of waste numb the mind. What does it mean to say that, by 2050, as much as 12 million tonnes of plastic will have accumulated in landfills or the natural environment? What does it mean to observe that more than a million plastic bags are consumed every minute globally, and that this amounts to between 500 billion and 5 trillion a year? Such numbers present a seemingly precise quantification

yet one that's utterly ungraspable. The average person just translates them into 'a shitload. This is where the naming of ages becomes useful. The Anthropocene, or the age of human-driven planetary change, helps to evoke the new geological layer we are forming, a new planetary crust composed of our fossil- fuel residues, bottle tops and cigarette butts. Could we imagine any more literal entanglement of nature and waste? Some prefer a more political definition, the Capitalocene, which points the finger at a specific economic system: capitalism. But to say that we live in a Waste Age is to acknowledge both its geological and economic dimensions. It is to acknowledge that culture produces not just architecture and ingenious devices, but also a million plastic bags a minute. It is to acknowledge that growth is entirely dependent on the relentless and ruthlessly efficient generation of waste.

21. Which of the following has not been mentioned as a property of waste in the passage?
 - (a) It is in large quantity
 - (b) It is quickly self-destructing
 - (c) It is omnipresent
 - (d) It is unhealthy

22. Which of the following can be the most suitable title of the passage given above?
 - (a) The duality of nature and culture
 - (b) the modern era of waste
 - (c) the assimilation of waste
 - (d) the age of plastic

23. Which of the following does the author want to convey through the following sentence? "Waste is precisely what dissolves the distinction between nature and culture."
 - (a) as the culture progresses so does appreciation of nature
 - (b) the idea of a pure nature can only be extolled by nature
 - (c) with a developed culture the distinction between nature and culture minimises considerably
 - (d) the waste generated by culture becomes a part of nature.

24. Why does the author say that the sense that hard things are dematerialising is illusory?
 - (a) even in the IT age, we are producing a lot of waste
 - (b) Steam engines were using polluting fossil fuels
 - (c) the metal ages did not generate much waste
 - (d) Stone age generated only natural waste

SECTION -B : CURRENT AFFAIRS, INCLUDING GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

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

Passage (Q.25-Q.30): Republic Day Parade

As the nation celebrates the 75th Republic Day today, the parade at the Kartavya Path in the national capital will be 'women-centric', indicating the roles played by women in various sectors. This year, India is commemorating its 75th Republic Day, marking the adoption of the constitution on January 26, 1950, and the attainment of sovereignty. The constituent assembly held its first session in December 1946 and the last session in November 1949, following which the constitution was enacted a year later with Dr BR Ambedkar as the head of the drafting committee. Dr Ambedkar came to be known as the 'Father of Constitution'. The theme of this year's Republic Day is [X], which symbolise the country's aspirations and its role as the nurturer of democracy. Earlier, Defence Secretary Giridhar Aramane said women marching contingents will form the major chunk of the parade, with most of the tableaux of States and Union Territories (UTs) and Central Ministries and Organisations showcasing the country's rich cultural diversity, unity and progress. He reiterated that the themes have been selected in line with Prime Minister Narendra Modi's views that 'India is truly a mother of democracy'.

Ref- <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/india-75th-republic-day-parade-2024-live-updates-india-pm-modi-chief-guests-list-cultural-events-state-gantantra-diwas-kartavya-path-delhi-news/liveblog/107154885.cms>

25. What has been redacted by [X] in this passage?
(a) 'Viksit Bharat' and 'Bharat: Loktantra ki Matraka'
(b) 'Ek Bharat Shreshtra Bharat'
(c) 'Bharat Bhagya Vidhata'
(d) Digital India: 'Loktantra ki Matraka'
26. Who out of the following is Chief Guest for the Republic Day 2024?
(a) Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin
(b) Emmanuel Macron
(c) Lyudmila Aleksandrovna Ocheretnaya
(d) Katerina Tikhonova
27. When India did achieved independence from the British Empire?
(a) January 26, 1947 (b) August 15, 1949 (c) August 15, 1947 (d) January 26, 1949
28. What is Rajghat?
(a) It is a memorial to Rajendra Prasad.
(b) It is a memorial to B. R. Ambedkar.
(c) It is a memorial to Jawaharlal Nehru.
(d) It is a memorial to Mahatma Gandhi.
29. The Bharat Ratna Award is the highest civilian honor in India and was started in 1954. Who out of the following gets Bharat Ratna Award 2024?
(a) Karpoori Thakur (b) MS dhoni (c) Manmohan singh (d) Gulam Navi Azad
30. Who out of the following is the current Minister of External Affairs in India?
(a) Rajnath Singh
(b) Subrahmanyam Jaishankar
(c) Ram Vilas Paswan
(d) Piyush Goyal

Passage (Q.31-Q.36): India-Maldives Crisis

The diplomatic row between India and the Maldives began on social media and landed in the foreign ministries of both nations. It all began on January 4 when Prime Minister Narendra Modi visited Lakshadweep and posted pictures of the beautiful island. While PM Modi had not mentioned the Maldives anywhere in his posts, many on social media began to question why anybody should go to the Maldives when we have such pristine beauty in India.

There is a context to this too. A change in government propped up an anti-India camp to power in the Maldives. President Mohamed Muizzu is seen as a pro-China man who, along with former President Abdullah Yameen, fronted the 'India Out' campaign during elections in the archipelagic state. A massive social media war led to three Maldivian deputy ministers and a few MPs using derogatory language against PM Modi. What was a war among trolls was elevated to a diplomatic situation. India had to respond. Maldives High Commissioner to India, [X], was summoned to the Ministry of External Affairs and informed about India's strong concerns over comments by certain Maldivian ministers against PM Modi.

Ref- <https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/explained-india-maldives-row-story-so-far-mohamed-muizzu-pm-narendra-modi-2489463-2024-01-16>

31. What has been redacted by [X] in this passage?
(a) Faisal Naseem (b) Ahmed Nashid (c) Ibrahim Shaheeb (d) Iqbal Faisal
32. What was the sentiment among Indian tourists regarding the controversy between India and the Maldives?
(a) They supported the ministers' remarks.
(b) They believed it might affect tourism in the Maldives.
(c) They thought it would decrease unemployment in India.
(d) They were indifferent to the election controversy about the two nations.
33. Who out of the following demanded that Parliament summon the foreign minister and deputy ministers regarding the controversy?
(a) Ahmed Faris Mamoun (b) Meekaail Ahmed Naseem
(c) Faisal Naseem (d) Ahmed Nashid
34. What is a significant factor contributing to the importance of the Maldives to India's maritime security interests?
(a) Its large population
(b) Its proximity to China
(c) Its geographical location in the Indian Ocean
(d) Its historical ties with Pakistan
35. What is the name of the joint military exercise conducted annually between the Indian Army and the Maldives National Defence Force?
(a) Maldivian Guard (b) Indian Shield (c) Ekuverin (d) Ocean Defender
36. The Indian Islands in the Arabian Sea are known as _____.
(a) Lakshadweep Islands
(b) Maldives Islands
(c) Andaman Islands
(d) Nicobar Islands

Passage (Q.37-Q.42): Atal Setu

The Mumbai Trans Harbour Link (MTHL), also known as Atal Setu, the longest sea bridge in India, has been inaugurated today, January 12, 2024, by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The bridge is dedicated to the memory of the late BJP veteran and former Prime Minister [X].

Spanning a length of 21.8 km with six lanes, the newly constructed bridge, reported by news agency PTI, comes at a staggering cost of Rs 17,840 crore. Atal Setu Bridge is a 6-lane bridge.

Originating from Sewri in Mumbai and concluding at Nhava Sheva in Uran taluka, situated in the Raigad district, the bridge is poised to have a significant impact on the region.

Anticipated to stimulate economic development in Navi Mumbai and its surrounding areas, the bridge is viewed as a key factor in fostering growth and connectivity.

A noteworthy achievement, the bridge has slashed the travel time between Mumbai and Navi Mumbai from a tedious 2 hours to a mere 20 minutes, promising increased efficiency and convenience.

To address the persistent issue of traffic congestion, authorities believe that the bridge will play a crucial role in alleviating traffic jams in the region.

Mumbai Police has set a maximum speed limit of [1] kmph for four-wheelers on the bridge. Notably, motorbikes, autorickshaws, and tractors are strictly prohibited from accessing it.

Ref- <https://www.indiatoday.in/information/story/atal-setu-bridge-route-lanes-total-cost-speed-limit-and-all-you-need-to-know-2487872-2024-01-12>

37. What has been redacted by [X] in this passage?
- (a) Atal Bihari Vajpayee (b) H.D. Deve Gowda
(c) V.P. Singh (d) Inder Kumar Gujral
38. How does the Atal Setu Bridge contribute to connectivity impact?
- (a) By reducing the distance between Mumbai and satara
(b) By linking Mumbai and Pune Expressway
(c) By connecting Mumbai to Jalgaon
(d) By connecting Pune to Bhusawal
39. Who out of the following was the first Chief Minister of Maharashtra?
- (a) Shankarrao Chavan (b) Sharad Pawar
(c) Yashwantrao Chavan (d) Sudhakar Rao Naik
40. Which out of the following is the largest Bridge of India?
- (a) Vikramshila Setu (b) Dibang River Bridge
(c) Bandra Worli Sea Link (BWSL) (d) Atal Setu Bridge
41. Mumbai Police has set a maximum speed limit of ___[1]___ for four-wheelers on the Atal Setu Bridge.
- (a) 100 kmph (b) 80 kmph (c) 120 kmph (d) 150 kmph
42. Who out of the following was the First women governor of Maharashtra State?
- (a) Sarojini Naidu (b) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
(c) Sucheta Kriplani (d) Sushma Swaraj

Passage (Q.43-Q.48): NITI Aayog – MPI

As many as 24.82 crore people moved out of multidimensional poverty in nine years to 2022-23, with Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh registering the largest decline, Niti Aayog said in a report on Monday.

According to the NITI discussion paper, multidimensional poverty in India declined from 29.17 per cent in 2013-14 to 11.28 per cent in 2022-23, showing a reduction of [X] percentage points, with about 24.82 crore people moving out of the bracket during this period.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi in a tweet on X said: "Very encouraging, reflecting our commitment towards furthering inclusive growth and focussing on transformative changes to our economy. We will continue to work towards all-round development and to ensure a prosperous future for every Indian."

The national multidimensional poverty measures simultaneous deprivations across three equally weighted dimensions of health, education, and standard of living that are represented by 12 sustainable development goals-aligned indicators, according to NITI Aayog.

These include nutrition, child and adolescent mortality, maternal health, years of schooling, school attendance, cooking fuel, sanitation, drinking water, electricity, housing, assets, and bank accounts. The National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) by Niti Aayog uses the Alkire Foster methodology to assess the decline in poverty rates. However, the National MPI covers 12 indicators while global MPI covers 10 indicators.

Ref- <https://business.outlookindia.com/news/over-248-cr-people-moved-out-of-multidimensional-poverty-in-india-in-9-years-niti-report>

43. What has been redacted by [X] in this passage?
(a) 10.66% (b) 7.89% (c) 17.89% (d) 7.69%
44. Who out of the following is the present CEO of NITI Aayog?
(a) Amitabh Kant (b) Rajeev Bansal (c) Sandeep Tyagi (d) Shri Subrahmanyam
45. The CEO and Vice-Chairperson of the NITI Aayog are appointed by the _____ of India.
(a) Prime Minister (b) President (c) Vice President (d) Chief Justice of India
46. Where is the Headquarter of the NITI Aayog Located in India?
(a) Chennai (b) New Delhi (c) Hyderabad (d) Mumbai
47. The global MPI was developed by OPHI with the UN Development Programme (UNDP) for inclusion in UNDP's flagship Human Development Report in _____.
(a) 2014 (b) 2008 (c) 2010 (d) 2016
48. NITI Aayog has prepared an economic transformation plan for Mumbai, Surat, Varanasi, and Vizag to help India _____.
(a) become a developed economy by 2030
(b) become a developed economy by 2035
(c) become a developed economy by 2040
(d) become a developed economy by 2047

Passage (Q.49-Q.52): Who are Shankaracharya?

Ayodhya Ram Mandir Inauguration: The four shankaracharyas have said that they will not attend the inauguration of the Ram temple in Ayodhya on January 22.

The shankaracharyas head the four Hindu mathas (monasteries) — in Dwarka (Gujarat), Joshimath (Uttarakhand), Puri (Odisha), and Sringeri ([X]) — that are believed to have been founded by the eighth-century religious scholar and philosopher Adi Shankara.

Here is all you need to know about who the shankaracharyas are, and the life of Adi Shankara, one of the most important figures in Hinduism.

While the seers from Dwarka and Sringeri have not given reasons, the shankaracharya of Puri matha has been vocal.

“[Prime Minister] Modi will inaugurate the temple, he will touch the idol, then what am I supposed to do? Stand and clap?” Puri’s shankaracharya Nischalananda Saraswati told reporters on January 4.

Shankaracharya, literally ‘teacher of the way of Shankara’, is a religious title used by the heads of the four cardinal mathas or peeths believed to have been established by Adi Shankara (c 788 CE-820 CE). According to tradition, they are religious teachers who belong to a line of teachers going back all the way to Adi Shankara himself.

Ref- <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-history/shankaracharyas-adi-shankara-ram-temple-9110633/>

49. What has been redacted by [X] in this passage?
(a) Karnataka (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Rajasthan (d) Himachal Pradesh
50. Allahabad's ancient name was 'Prayag', but was changed _____Mughal emperor Akbar built a fort near 'Sangam', the holy confluence of the Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati.
(a) after 17th-century (b) after 16th-century
(c) after 18th-century (d) after 19th-century
51. How many UNESCO world Heritage sites are there in Uttar Pradesh?
(a) 5 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
52. Consider the following statement:
I. According to the most popular versions of Adi Shankara’s life-story, he was born in Kalady village on the bank of the River Periyar in what is today Kerala’s Ernakulam district.
II. Adi Shankara is also popularly identified as the author of 116 works, including celebrated commentaries (or bhashyas) on 10 Upanishads, the Brahmasutra, and the Bhagavad Gita.
(a) Only I is correct. (b) Only II is correct.
(c) Both I & II are Incorrect. (d) Both I & II are correct.

SECTION – C: LEGAL REASONING

Directions (Q.53-Q.83): Read the comprehension carefully and answer the questions.

Passage (Q.53-Q.57): Section 3 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 states about establishment and incorporation of Bureau of Energy Efficiency by the central government having 31 members under section 4. Section 14. Power of Central Government to enforce efficient use of energy and its conservation.—The Central Government may, by notification, in consultation with the Bureau,—

- (a) specify the norms for processes and energy consumption standards for any equipment, [appliance, vehicle, vessel, industrial unit, building or establishment] which consumes, generates, transmits or supplies energy;
- (b) specify equipment or appliance [or vehicle, vessel, industrial unit, building or establishment] or class of equipments or appliances, as the case may be, for the purposes of this Act;
- (c) prohibit manufacture or import of any equipment or appliance or vehicle or vessel specified under clause (b), unless it conforms to energy consumption standards specified under clause (a);

Section 26. Penalty.—(1) If any person fails to comply with the provisions of clause (h) or clause (i) or clause (k) or clause (l) of section 14 or clause (c) or clause (h) of section 15, he shall be liable to a penalty which shall not exceed ten lakh rupees: Provided that in the case of continuing failures, the person shall be liable to an additional penalty which may extend to ten thousand rupees for every day during which such failures continue.

The Energy Conservation Act, 2001, was amended with the Energy Conservation (Amendment) Act, 2022 (“Amendment Act”), recently. The Amendment Act empowers the Central Government to discretionarily specify minimum share of consumption of non-fossil sources by designated consumers as energy or feedstock. Different share of consumption may be specified for different types of non-fossil sources for different designated consumers. The amended Act expands the scope of Section 14 (Power of Central Government to enforce efficient use of energy and its conservation) to include ‘vehicles’ (as defined under Section 2 (28) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988) and vessels (includes ships and boats).

[Source:<https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/2003/1/A2001-52.pdf> and <https://corporate.cyrilamarchandblogs.com/2023/01/the-energy-conservation-amendment-act-2022-key-highlights/#more-6508>]

53. Which of these is a valid inference from the passage?
- (a) The state government is involved in the appointment of members of the Bureau under section 4.
 - (b) The minimum penalty under section 26 is the amount of ten lakh rupees for offences.
 - (c) The prescription of energy consumption norms or standards is obligatory on the central government and the Bureau.
 - (d) There is choice given to central government to mandate non-fossil sources of energy in designated consumers.
54. Tokila is a new company which is focused on manufacturing efficient vehicles for India. They make hybrid hatchback and sedan vehicles which can run on natural gas as well as petrol or diesel. They have to take certain permissions under the Motor Vehicles Act 1988. The Bureau along with the central government prescribes that in the hatchback vehicle category there has to be ten percent of the manufacturing for non-fossil running vehicles like hydrogen etc. Can the company challenge this if their costs will be increased for making the same?
- (a) Yes, because there is an exception created under section 14 for relaxation of standards in case of excessive costs.
 - (b) No, because the central government is empowered under the amended Act of 2001 to prescribe non-fossil based energy use.
 - (c) Yes, because the amendment Act of 2022 gives discretion to the entity to follow the non-fossil standard prescribed.
 - (d) No, because the central government can prescribe non-fossil based energy usage under the Energy Conservation Act of 2001.

55. If there is non-compliance in a continuous manner under section 26, what will be the penalty imposed on the offender?
- (a) It will be a maximum penalty of ten lakh along with ten thousand for every day the contravention continued.
 - (b) It will be a minimum penalty of ten lakhs along with ten thousand for every day the contravention continued.
 - (c) It will be a maximum penalty of ten and five lakhs along with ten thousand for every day the contravention continued.
 - (d) It will be a maximum penalty of ten lakhs along with ten thousand every week the contravention continued.
56. Which of these is not an entity which can be included for energy conservation standards under section 14?
- (a) Any entity which is consuming energy.
 - (b) Any entity which is generating energy.
 - (c) Any entity which is transmitting or supplying energy.
 - (d) Any entity which is destroying sources of energy.
57. Fortila is a hospital chain which uses significant amount of energy. The regulations issued by the central government and the Bureau states that there will be installation of only light emitting diodes type of lights in buildings having a particular threshold of energy consumption. Fortila gets fluorescent lights in extreme discounts from a supplier and install those in the hospital premises. Can they be punished under the amended Energy Conservation Act?
- (a) Yes, because buildings are included under section 14 for which energy efficiency standards can be prescribed.
 - (b) No, because there can only be standards or norms made for appliances or vehicles or vessels under section 14.
 - (c) Yes, because section 14 is a wider section which can include non-mentioned categories of energy consumption.
 - (d) No, because there can be no accommodation of entirety of constructed premises under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001.

Passage (Q.58-Q.62): In the realm of Islamic law, the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act provides Muslim women with essential grounds for divorce, ensuring their rights and well-being within marital relationships. One significant ground is the long absence of the husband, where his whereabouts remain unknown for a period of four years, granting the wife the right to seek dissolution. Financial stability is fundamental, and the Act recognizes the wife's right to divorce if the husband fails to maintain her for two years, regardless of his excuses like poverty or failing health. Imprisonment of the husband for seven years or more is another valid ground, emphasising lawful conduct within the marriage. Failure to fulfill marital obligations without sensible reasons for three years constitutes a significant basis for divorce, protecting the essence of conjugal responsibilities. The Act also addresses issues of impotence, insanity, leprosy, or venereal diseases, providing legal recourse for affected wives. A crucial provision involves the option of puberty, allowing a girl married before the age of 15 to repudiate the marriage after reaching 18, provided it is unconsummated, ensuring her protection from underage unions. Moreover, if a husband treats his wife with cruelty, she can approach the court, claiming legal separation. These grounds, deeply rooted in Islamic law, reflect a comprehensive approach to safeguarding the rights of Muslim women, ensuring fairness, justice, and gender equality within marital dissolution processes. The Act stands as a testament to the progressive nature of Islamic jurisprudence, acknowledging the evolving needs and rights of Muslim women in contemporary society.

Source: <https://www.lawyersclubindia.com/articles/topic-grounds-of-dissolution-of-marriage-under-muslim-law-13918.as>

58. Aisha, a Muslim wife, found herself in distress when her husband Bilal left their home without explanation, citing vague reasons related to intelligence work that might take him abroad for two years. Aisha, feeling abandoned, filed for divorce under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939. What is the validity of Aisha's claim?
- (a) Aisha's claim is valid because Bilal abandoned her without giving any justifiable explanation, meeting the grounds for divorce under the Act.
 - (b) Aisha's claim is invalid because Bilal's absence, although unexplained but he cleared vaguely about the same, does not fulfil the specific criteria outlined in the Act for abandonment.
 - (c) Aisha's claim is valid because Bilal's absence caused emotional distress, which qualifies as a legitimate reason for divorce under Islamic Law.
 - (d) Aisha's claim is invalid because Bilal's absence, without any justifiable explanation, is not considered a valid ground for divorce under the Act.
59. In the intricate narrative depicting Sara, a nurturing mother confronting a daunting predicament, her spouse Ahmed, possessing ample financial means, neglects their child's educational needs. Sara, deeply committed to her child's future, resolutely seeks a divorce, attributing her decision primarily to Ahmed's blatant disregard for their offspring's educational welfare. Within the complexity of this tale, entwined with familial aspirations and the ethical responsibility of parental provision, does Sara's claim for divorce stand as maintainable, considering the profound implications of Ahmed's negligence on their child's educational pursuits?
- (a) Yes, Sara's claim is maintainable because every parent is legally obligated to contribute to their child's education, and Ahmed's refusal to do so justifies seeking divorce.
 - (b) No, Sara's claim is not maintainable as financial issues alone do not qualify as grounds for divorce under the applicable laws.
 - (c) Yes, Sara's claim is maintainable because Ahmed's failure to provide financial support for their child's education demonstrates his neglect of familial responsibilities, a valid ground for divorce.
 - (d) No, Sara's claim is not maintainable unless she can prove that Ahmed's actions have caused severe emotional distress to both her and their child.
60. In the complex tale of newlyweds, Sophia and Ethan, their marital bliss was abruptly shattered when Sophia's beloved grandmother passed away, leaving Sophia profoundly distraught. Sophia, who had a deep emotional connection with her grandmother, fell into a state of despair, grappling with grief that consumed her. Ethan, witnessing his wife's agony, tried his best to provide solace, but Sophia's mourning manifested in uncharacteristic behaviour. She withdrew from daily life, struggled to maintain routine, and occasionally lashed out at Ethan in her anguish. Frustrated by Sophia's sudden transformation, Ethan, within the first month of their marriage, contemplated filing for divorce, citing Sophia's emotional instability as grounds. Evaluate Ethan's contemplation in this intricate scenario.
- (a) Ethan is justified in seeking divorce because Sophia has no right to inflict her emotional turmoil on him, causing mental distress.
 - (b) Ethan is eligible for divorce under the legal provision allowing dissolution due to the spouse's emotional instability, given Sophia's behaviour.
 - (c) Ethan cannot obtain a divorce since Sophia's actions, while emotional, might not meet the specific criteria outlined in the law for divorce based on emotional instability.
 - (d) Ethan should be patient and supportive, understanding that Sophia is grieving and her behaviour, though challenging, stems from profound loss.

61. In the intricate tale of Fatima and Rahim's marriage, Fatima, a dedicated wife, diligently fulfils her duties both as a spouse and as a working maid in a school, due to financial constraints. Her long work hours have limited her availability for marital responsibilities, causing strain in their relationship. Rahim, feeling neglected, has filed for divorce, citing Fatima's prolonged absence from fulfilling her marital duties. Is Rahim's claim valid?
- (a) Yes, Rahim's claim is valid because Fatima's extended absence from fulfilling her marital duties constitutes neglect, a valid ground for divorce under the law.
 - (b) No, Rahim's claim is not valid as Fatima's absence is due to her work commitments, and she has not wilfully neglected her marital duties.
 - (c) Yes, Rahim's claim is valid, but he should seek counselling and attempt to resolve the issue before resorting to divorce.
 - (d) No, Rahim's claim is not valid because marital responsibilities should be understood and shared equally between spouses, considering Fatima's work commitments.
62. In the challenging scenario of Zainab and Kareem's marriage, Zainab has filed for divorce, asserting that Kareem's drug addiction has rendered him incapable of fulfilling her sexual needs, leading her to suspect his impotence. She seeks divorce on the grounds of Kareem's alleged impotency. Is Zainab's claim valid?
- (a) Yes, Zainab's claim is valid because Kareem's drug addiction-induced impotence deprived her of essential marital satisfaction, justifying her request for divorce.
 - (b) No, Zainab's claim is not valid as impotency should be medically proven, and mere suspicion without medical confirmation is insufficient grounds for divorce.
 - (c) Yes, Zainab's claim is valid, but she should consider seeking professional help and counselling before resorting to divorce.
 - (d) No, Zainab's claim is not valid, and she should be understanding and supportive of Kareem, seeking rehabilitation and therapy for his drug addiction rather than opting for divorce.

Passage (Q.63-Q.67): The telecom sector in India has been governed under three laws: (i) the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 providing for licensing of telegraph-related activities and interception of communication, (ii) the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933 for regulating the of possession of wireless telegraph apparatus, and (iii) the Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1950 for regulating the of possession of telegraph wires. The 1950 Act was recently repealed by the Repealing and Amending Act, 2023, which received assent on December 17, 2023. In addition, the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) Act, 1997 sets up TRAI as the telecom regulator, which regulates tariffs for the telecom sector. The Telecommunications Bill, 2023 was tabled in the Parliament. The Bill seeks to replace the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933. Authorisation will be required from the central government to: (i) establish and operate telecommunications networks, (ii) provide telecommunications services, or (iii) possess radio equipment. Spectrum will be allocated through auction, except for specified entities and purposes for which it will be assigned administratively. Telecommunication may be intercepted on specified grounds including security of the state, public order, or prevention of offences. Telecom services may be suspended on similar grounds. The Bill provides that procedure and safeguards related to interception will be prescribed by the central government.

The Bill amends the TRAI Act to also allow individuals with: (i) at least 30 years of professional experience to serve as the Chairperson, and (ii) at least 25 years of professional experience to serve as members. The Bill specifies various criminal and civil offences. Providing telecom services without authorisation, or gaining unauthorised access to a telecom network or data, are punishable with imprisonment up to three years, a fine up to two crore rupees, or both. Breaching terms and conditions of authorisation is punishable with a civil penalty of up to five crore rupees. Possessing unauthorised equipment, or using unauthorised network or service, is punishable with a penalty of up to ten lakh rupees.

[Source: <https://prsindia.org/billtrack/the-telecommunication-bill-2023>]

63. TechConnect Communications Pvt. Ltd., a leading telecommunications company based in the United States, has recently expanded its operations to enter the booming telecommunications market in India. With a proven track record of providing cutting-edge communication solutions globally, TechConnect aims to tap into India's rapidly growing digital landscape and increasing demand for advanced telecommunications services. They take the authorization of TRAI and begin the provision of telecommunication services. Is their beginning of service valid in light of the proposed law of 2023?
- (a) Yes, because there is valid authorization taken by TechConnect of the authority responsible for telecom regulation in India.
 - (b) No, because there was no additional authorization taken from the state government.
 - (c) Yes, because telecommunication services can be begun after the authorization of the government authority.
 - (d) No, because there was no authorization taken from the central government.
64. Mr. Hitesh Kapoor has been appointed as the Chairperson of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI). With an illustrious career spanning twenty five years in the telecommunications industry, Mr. Kapoor brings a wealth of experience, strategic acumen, and a deep understanding of the Indian market to his new role. There are certain objections to his appointment by fellow contenders. Will the objections sustain in the light of the proposed law of 2023?
- (a) Yes, because he has academic, not professional, experience of twenty five years in the telecommunication industry.
 - (b) No, because he is fulfilling the minimum requirement of a TRAI chairperson as amended by 2023 law.
 - (c) Yes, because there must be at least thirty years of professional experience to be appointed as chairman.
 - (d) No, because his professional experience is meritorious and without any allegations of corruption.
65. GlobalTel Solutions Ltd., in response to India's increasing demand for advanced telecommunications services, GlobalTel has outlined a comprehensive strategy to establish a strong presence in key urban and rural areas across the country. The company plans to offer a diverse range of services, including high-speed broadband internet, mobile connectivity, and enterprise solutions tailored to meet the unique needs of the Indian consumer base. They take the permission of TRAI for tariffs and licenses from central government. The spectrum is allotted to them through a public auction. Then they begin provision of services. For leisurely tracking some government police officials, the government intercepts their network. Is the intercepting valid in light of the proposed law of 2023?
- (a) Yes, because there can be interception on the grounds of public order or prevention of offences.
 - (b) No, because there was no offence or situation which was resulting in terrorism or any riot taking place.
 - (c) Yes, because police officials are deeply related to public order and security of the state.
 - (d) No, because there was no ground of security of the state, public order, or prevention of offences.
66. RashtraCom Connect Pvt. Ltd., a prominent Indian conglomerate with diversified business interests, has announced its foray into the telecommunications sector within India. With a proven track record in various industries, RashtraCom aims to capitalize on the growing demand for advanced communication services and contribute to the development of the Indian telecom landscape. The company plans to invest in innovative solutions tailored to both urban and rural markets, contributing to the government's efforts to bridge the digital divide and ensure inclusive access to advanced communication technologies. They begin the business with TRAI approving their tariffs. They pay regular taxes. Later, it is alleged that they had not taken the authorization of the correct authority. Can they be punished for beginning their services in the light of the proposed law of 2023?
- (a) Yes, they will be punished with imprisonment up to three years or a fine upto two crore rupees or both.
 - (b) No, they will not be punished because there was authorization taken from TRAI which is the main regulating telecom authority.
 - (c) Yes, they will be punished with imprisonment not less than three years or a fine up to two crore rupees or both.
 - (d) No, they will not be punished because there was approval of their tariffs and they have paid regular taxes.

67. ConnectX Solutions Pvt. Ltd, operating in the outskirts of a major Indian city, was found to be using unapproved and unlicensed communication devices for its network infrastructure. It discovered that ConnectX Solutions had imported and deployed telecommunications equipment that did not comply with the required standards and regulations set by the regulatory authority. The unauthorized equipment posed a potential threat to the overall integrity of the telecommunications network in the region, including the risk of signal interference and compromised network security. Can there be penalty or punishment imposed on the company in the light of the proposed law of 2023?
- (a) No, because only unauthorized service providing is punishable under the 2023 law.
 - (b) Yes, there will be imprisonment and penalty of not less than ten lakhs because unauthorized equipment was used.
 - (c) No, because there is no punishment prescribed for unauthorized equipment use under the 2023 law.
 - (d) Yes, because there will be penalty imposed with the maximum amount of ten lakh rupees.

Passage (Q.68-Q.72): Dismissing the criminal revision plea of a convict who hit a bike in a rash and negligent manner thereby causing the death of two persons, the Madhya Pradesh High Court last week noted that the court should not award a flea-bite sentence for offence under Section 304-A of IPC by showing undue sympathy.

Section 304-A Indian Penal Code deals with Causing death by negligence [Whoever causes the death of any person by doing any rash or negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both]

This assertion came from the bench of Justice G. S. Ahluwalia that observed that the convict wasn't even eligible for a reduction of the jail sentence as two persons lost their lives due to the applicant/convict, who was solely negligent in causing the accident by hitting the motorcycle by coming from the wrong direction.

68. X was driving a car to reach his office. Due to his busy schedule, he has also missed 3 free service provided for his car. In the middle of his journey, when he was about to cross a crowded market, he realized that the brakes of his car have failed. Despite his efforts to avoid collision, the car crashes into a wall, tragically causing the deaths of two individuals. This raises the question of his potential liability under Section 304A of the Indian Penal Code.
- (a) X is not liable because he did not have the intent to drive the car rashly.
 - (b) X is not liable because there was no negligent act from X's side.
 - (c) X is liable because of his negligence to maintain the brakes of his car.
 - (d) X is liable because he has caused two deaths not amounting to culpable homicide.
69. Y was a F1 racer competing in one such racing tournament. During the last lap of the race, when Y was trying to reach the speed of 200 km/h, exceeding the permissible speed limit for the specific race, a tire got detached in Y's car due to a mechanical defect. The detached tire hit Z, a spectator of the race, killing him in the process. Determine Y's liability under section 304-A.
- (a) Y is not liable since he was not driving negligently.
 - (b) Y is not liable since there was no negligent act from him.
 - (c) Y is liable since he was driving rashly at the speed of 200km/h.
 - (d) Y is liable since he was not negligent in maintaining his car.
70. P and Q were friends but P always hated Q. One day P invited Q for dinner to his new house; after the dinner they went to walk in the terrace which was open and had no boundaries. When they were walking near the edge of the terrace, P in order to tease Q negligently brings his foot in Q's path which makes Q stumble and fall of the terrace leading to his death. Determine P liability under section 304-A.
- (a) P is not liable since there was no negligent act from him.
 - (b) P is not liable since there was no intention of P to kill Q.
 - (c) P is liable since it was his reckless act that led to the death of Q.
 - (d) P is liable since he was negligent in bringing his foot in Q's path.

71. X was an 80-year-old man suffering from a heart disease and high blood pressure. One day he went to a fair in his city with his grandson. There were multiple rides there and his grandson wanted to ride the one who was the largest amongst all, a giant wheel. When they reached the ticket counter, the supervisor denied entry to the grandson due to his tender age and asked X to accompany him if he is not suffering from any heart disease. X, hide the fact of his disease and accompanied his grandson in the ride and even paid some extra money requesting to operate the ride faster than the normal standards. As soon as the ride started, X suffered a heart attack and died on the spot. Determine the liability of the supervisor.
- (a) The supervisor is liable since he was negligent in allowing an 80-year-old man take the ride.
 - (b) X himself is liable since he went for the ride despite the disclaimer that the ride is not safe for heart patients.
 - (c) The supervisor is liable since he took some extra money to operate the ride at a higher speed despite knowing that an 80-year-old man is sitting in it.
 - (d) Cannot be determined.
72. Suppose in the previous question, the supervisor did not give a disclaimer to X that the ride is not fit for people who have heart diseases. Would this change in fact, change your answer to the previous question?
- (a) Yes, the supervisor is liable under section 304-A.
 - (b) No, the supervisor is liable under section 304-A.
 - (c) Yes, the supervisor is not liable under section 304-A.
 - (d) No, the supervisor is not liable under section 304-A.

Passage (Q.73-Q.77): Most of the Hindu law is based on customs and practices followed by the people all across the country. Even Smritis have given importance to customs. They have held customs as transcendent law and have advised the Kings to give decisions based on customs after due religious consideration. Customs are of four types:

Local Customs: These are the customs that are followed in a given geographical area.

Family Customs: These are the customs that are followed by a family from a long time. These are applicable to families where ever they live.

Class or Caste Customs: These are the customs that are followed by a particular cast or community. It is binding on the members of that community or caste. By far, this is one of the most important sources of laws.

Guild Customs: These are the customs that are followed by traders.

Requirements for a valid custom is that it should be ancient, continuous, certain, reasonable, not against morality, not against public policy, and not against any law.

Proof of customs: The burden of proving a custom is on the person who alleges it. Usually, customs are proved by instances. In the case of Parkash vs Parmeshwari, it was held that one instance does not prove a custom. However, in the case of Ujagar vs Jeo, it was held that if a custom has been brought to notice of the court repeatedly, no further proof is required.

Usage and custom: The term custom and usage is commonly used in commercial law, but custom and usage can be distinguished. A usage is a repetition of acts whereas custom is the law or general rule that arises from such repetition. A usage may exist without a custom, but a custom cannot arise without a usage accompanying it or preceding it. Usage derives its authority from the assent of the parties to a transaction and is applicable only to consensual arrangements. Custom derives its authority from its adoption into the law and is binding regardless of any acts of assent by the parties. In modern law, however, the two principles are often merged into one by the courts

73. Anand's Hindu family owns the business of selling Dry Fruits in the outskirts of Delhi. They have a strange practice of putting hair in the newly arrived bags of Dry Fruits. One customer named Shashank objected the same and threatened to cut all the hair of Anand if he dares to put again any strand of hair in the bag of Dry Fruits. Can Anand take the refuge under the concept of Custom or Usage of Hindu Law citing such custom has been followed by his family from years?
- (a) No, because this is against morality and public policy.
 - (b) Yes, if he can prove that custom is ingrained in the family from generations and he is only continuing the same.
 - (c) Yes, if he is able to prove that there is no effect on the quality of Dry Fruits and also it is not affecting adversely the health of the customers.
 - (d) No, as putting hair in a food packet is detrimental to the health of the consumer thus, such custom shall not prevail.
74. Government of Andhra Pradesh decided to ban the crackers on the evening of Diwali. Offended by the same, a Hindu approached the High court, contending that burning the firecrackers is custom since time immemorial. When the High Court asked for the written proof, his argument was that Hinduism is not about a book or written texts, it is based on the mutual respect for all the beings, and there are texts which suggest that firecrackers are used in the Indian subcontinent from 1400 CE, and for the purpose of custom, this is long enough time to have the force of law. He also showed the previous judgments of courts where firecrackers were regulated but not banned entirely. He was asking from the court to allow the firecrackers for the regulated time and not banning it all entirely. Will he succeed?
- (a) He will not succeed as firecrackers cause pollution.
 - (b) He will succeed in getting it regulated because previously courts have regulated it and not banned entirely.
 - (c) He will not succeed because it is the government's prerogative to ban something or not.
 - (d) He will succeed as the custom of firecrackers has been addressed by the court on numerous occasions.
75. Gajra, a resident of Nepal, was a Chinese spy. He was living under the pseudonym of Bahadur in Uttarakhand and spying on the movements of Indian army. When he was captured, he argued that he cannot be prosecuted because from generations his family has worked as spies for foreign governments including India as well and this is his family occupation from last 700 years. Can he take refuge of custom?
- (a) No, he cannot because this is mere usage, not custom.
 - (b) Yes, this is his family custom and protected under the law.
 - (c) No, anything cannot be considered as valid custom or usage if it is against the law.
 - (d) Yes, it is an example of Guild custom as it is related to the occupation.
76. What is apt in context of 'Custom' and 'Usage'?
- (a) A usage is a repetition, while custom arises from such repetition.
 - (b) Usage is not always essential for a custom whereas a custom is always essential for usage.
 - (c) Custom is something which always looks for the assent of parties to become enforceable.
 - (d) All of the above
77. **Assertion (A):** The Customs as source of law are very important in most legal systems.
Reason (R1): Because it is beyond doubt that they appeared before the law came in the society.
Reason (R2): Because they are regarded as the founding stone of any legal system.
- (a) A is correct, but R1 and R2 are wrong.
 - (b) A is wrong, but R1 and R2 are right.
 - (c) A, R1, and R2 are correct.
 - (d) A, R1, are wrong, but R2 is correct.

Passage (Q.78-Q.83): A single-judge bench of Justice M. Dhandapani passed this order while hearing the petition filed by S. Ramprasad, who was arrested on February 25, 2021 and remanded to judicial custody for the offences under Sections 417 and 376 of IPC. The petition said that the case of the prosecution is that the petitioner committed sexual assault on the victim girl and thereby she became pregnant. Subsequently, the petitioner refuses to marry the victim girl. Based on the complaint given by the mother of the victim girl, the case came to be registered. The court held: “Taking into consideration the fact that the Petitioner is ready to marry the victim girl and also considering the period of incarceration suffered by the Petitioner, this Court is inclined to grant bail to the Petitioner..”

In India ‘rape’ has been defined in Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, A man is said to commit “rape” if he has sexual intercourse with a woman under following circumstances: First.—Against her will.

Secondly.—Without her consent.

Thirdly.—With her consent, when her consent has been obtained by putting her or any person in whom she is interested, in fear of death or of hurt.

Fourthly.—With her consent, when the man knows that he is not her husband and that her consent is given because she believes that he is another man to whom she is or believes herself to be lawfully married.

Fifthly.—With her consent when, at the time of giving such consent, by reason of unsoundness of mind or intoxication or the administration by him personally or through another of any stupefying or unwholesome Substance, she is unable to understand the nature and consequences of that to which she gives consent.

Sixthly.—With or without her consent, when she is under eighteen years of age. Seventhly.—When she is unable to communicate consent.

Explanation — Consent means an unequivocal voluntary agreement when the woman by words, gestures or any form of verbal or non-verbal communication, communicates willingness to participate in the specific sexual act: Exception — Sexual intercourse or sexual acts by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under fifteen years of age, is not rape.’

78. The three accused abducted a young girl under the age of 16 from her school in a car, threatening her with death if she raised an alert. Despite her protests, she was forced to consume alcohol. Then she was raped by each of them in turn, with the fear of death if she persisted in raising an alarm. She remained silent because of the danger. They abandoned her the next morning near where she had been abducted after repeatedly sexually assaulting her. Decide.
- The sexual intercourse was made and she kept quiet which means there was consent to the act.
 - The sexual intercourse was made without her will for which the accused are liable for rape
 - The accused will be treated for abduction only, as there was consent of the girl for sexual intercourse.
 - The sexual intercourse was made with her consent thus it cannot be said to rape.
79. Which of the following can be concluded about consent as per your understanding of the passage?
- Consent means an intelligent, positive concurrence of the ‘will’ of the woman.
 - The policy behind the exemption from liability in the case of consent is based on the principle that a man is the best judge of his or her own interest, and if a man (including woman) decides to suffer harm voluntarily, he or she cannot complain of it when it comes about.
 - To absolve a person of criminal liability, consent must be given freely and it must not be obtained by fraud or by mistake or under a misconception of fact. This clause operates where a woman is unresponsive whether because of the influence of drink or drugs or any other cause, or is so imbecile that she is incapable of giving any rational consent. Consent of the woman has to be obtained prior to the act.
- (a) I and III (b) II and III (c) I and II (d) I, II and III

80. If a woman was willing to have sexual intercourse for monetary consideration, but the consideration was found to be fictitious. Decide whether consent would amount to be vitiated or not in this case?
- Yes, as the consideration was fictitious, consent is not properly taken and amounts to rape.
 - No, consent will not vitiate just because consideration was fictitious and it will not amount to rape
 - Consideration being fictitious amounts to vitiating the consent given, breach of contract and rape both
 - No, it would have been a consensual act if the consideration was not obtained by deceit.
81. The victim alleged that the accused consoled her that he would marry her when she will turn 18 and later forced an intercourse. After she became pregnant, she revealed the matter to her parents but efforts made by the father to establish marital ties failed. She was then constrained to file the complaint. Decide.
- Consent given by a woman believing the man's promise to marry her would fall within the expression 'without her consent' vide clause (ii) to Section 375 IPC.
 - As the prosecutrix had taken a conscious decision to participate in the sexual act, clause (ii) to section 375, IPC is not attracted and established.
 - She will not succeed as it is not established that from the very inception the man never really intended to marry her and the promise was a mere hoax
 - It is rape because the man had sexual relations with a minor girl by promising her marriage when she turns 18.
82. Accused expressed love and promised to marry the prosecutrix on a later date. Prosecutrix was quite aware that they belonged to different castes and the proposal of their marriage would be opposed by their family members. Yet the prosecutrix started cohabiting with the accused consciously and became pregnant. Decide.
- As the couple started cohabiting they will be treated under the exception to Section 375 and as husband wife only. It is not rape.
 - It is rape as the accused made just hoax from the inception even after knowing that they belong to different castes and their marriage will be highly opposed by their respective families.
 - It is not rape as cohabitation was not on any misconception of any fact. The prosecutrix had freely, voluntarily consented to have sexual intercourse with the accused.
 - It will considered as rape as the man had taken consent from the girl on account of promise to marriage.
83. A 21 year old boy wanted to have sexual intercourse with his girlfriend who is 17 years old. The girl refused to do it before turning 18 years. The boy once decided to plan a night out with his girlfriend and other friends. That night, the boy was a little drunk and tried to have sexual intercourse with his girlfriend. Even after refusal he tied the girl's hands to have some romantic love with her and had intercourse. Decide.
- No Means no, the word no doesn't need any further explanation or justification. It ends there, and the man has to stop.
 - The victim, in this case, said no to the accused when he started touching her, but he continued. It nowhere implies consent, thus, amounts to rape
 - It is not rape because when two persons are in relationship and having their private time, nobody can actually set the limit or boundary of each touch and act.
 - It will not amount to rape as act was committed under intoxication and intoxication being an exception to S.375, the boy cannot be convicted.

SECTION D: LOGICAL REASONING

Directions (Q.84-Q.108): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions.

Passage (Q.84-Q.88): The amount of pristine tropical rainforest lost across the globe increased last year, as the equivalent of a football pitch disappeared every six seconds, a satellite-based analysis has found. Nearly 12m hectares of tree cover was lost across the tropics, including nearly 4m hectares of dense, old rainforest that held significant stores of carbon and had been home to a vast array of wildlife, according to data from the University of Maryland.

Beyond the tropics, Australia's devastating bushfires led to a six-fold increase in tree cover loss across the continent in 2019 compared with the previous years. Rod Taylor, from the World Resources Institute, part of the Global Forest Watch network that released the analysis, said as the unprecedented fires continued into 2020, this was only a partial picture of the area affected in the southern fire season.

While Australia's eucalyptus trees are generally well adapted to respond to fire, Taylor said this year's blazes burned more intensely, having followed a severe drought, and spread rapidly due to high winds. The fires killed 33 people directly, an estimated 445 more through smoke inhalation, and hundreds of millions of animals. "Australia can expect more extreme fire seasons as fire risk increases due to climate change." Taylor said.

The loss of trees in the tropics was the third worst recorded since data was first collected in 2002, trailing behind only 2016 and 2017. The heaviest reduction continues to be in Brazil, which accounted for more than a third of all humid tropical forest loss. Government data shows that deforestation for agriculture and other new land uses increased rapidly in the Brazilian Amazon over the past year.

The biggest surge in forest loss was in Bolivia, where fires led to an 80% greater reduction in tree cover than in any previous year on record. **The institute said many of the fires were probably deliberately lit to clear farming land for planting and spread into forests due to strong winds and drought exacerbated by the climate crisis.**

There was a slight decrease in forest loss in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, but it was still the third highest year on record, largely due to cyclical agricultural operations, though the institute said there was emerging evidence that commercial logging, mining and clearing for plantations was having an impact.

Primary forest loss was down about 50% in both Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire, and reduced for a third straight year in Indonesia, where it fell back to a level not seen for more than 15 years. This follows Jakarta introducing a permanent moratorium on clearing for oil palm plantations and increased efforts to ensure that laws were enforced.

84. Which of the following weakens Rod Taylor's contention that Australia's wildfires were unprecedented?
- (a) The loss of tree cover in Australia due to wildfires was not as big as that in the other countries.
 - (b) The number of trees burned during this wildfire season is lower than those during the previous years.
 - (c) A normal fire might char the bark of a tree, this year's fires turned many trees into charcoal sticks
 - (d) Some tropical countries witnessed more loss of tree cover while some experienced less.
85. If the information in the passage is true, which of the following is likely to be true?
- (a) The main reason for wildfires resulting in decreased forest cover is agriculture.
 - (b) Bolivia has the least forest cover compared all other countries with tropical forests.
 - (c) Unlike others, some tropical countries were able to increase forest cover through laws.
 - (d) Bushfires in Australia are not at all uncommon, helping shape the continent.

86. Which of the following, if true, strengthens the idea “The institute said many of the fires were probably deliberately lit to clear farming land for planting and spread into forests due to strong winds and drought exacerbated by the climate crisis”?
- (a) It follows the Bolivian government making regulatory changes to encourage the expansion of agriculture.
 - (b) Natural wildfires in Bolivia are as severe as those that were witnessed in Bolivia recently.
 - (c) Fewer trees were charred this time in the wildfires as compared to those during the last decade.
 - (d) Both (b) and (c)
87. Which of the following is the author most likely to agree with?
- (a) Tropical rainforests usually have Eucalyptus trees adapted to respond to wildfires.
 - (b) 2019-20 wildfire season in Australia was more severe than its previous wildfire seasons.
 - (c) The year 2019-20 saw the most loss of tree cover in the tropics compared to previous years.
 - (d) Australia lost the most tree cover in the tropics as compared to other countries.
88. Which of the following most logically represents the argument?
- (a) Loss of forest cover due to extreme wildfires in Australia
 - (b) Agriculture: the prime culprit of increased forest cover loss
 - (c) Decrease in forest loss due to deliberate efforts to policy makers.
 - (d) Increasing loss of tropical rainforest cover across the globe.

Passage (Q.89-Q.93): In what appears to be a rush to the finish line but is in fact the intention to fulfill long-standing policy promises of the Democratic Party, U.S. President Joe Biden sought to push through Congress an omnibus mega-bill seeking \$1.85 trillion for social security and climate change. While the initiative seemed to be thrust forward on a shorter timeline so that Mr. Biden could speak of his domestic agenda achievements at the upcoming meeting and COP meetings, the once-in-a-generation bill speaks to issues such as providing universal pre-kindergarten, extending an expanded tax credit for parents, further reducing health-care premiums for those covered under the Obama-era Affordable Care Act, reducing a waiting list for in-home care, building a million units of low-income housing, and worker training and higher education. To balance the implied considerable hike in federal public expenditure, the bill proposes to raise revenue via a 15% minimum tax on the reported profits of large corporations, clamping down on profit-shifting by multinationals, tighter enforcement for large corporations and ultra-high net worth individuals, a 1% tax on corporate tax buybacks, an additional 5% tax on incomes exceeding \$10 million a year and another 3% tax on incomes above \$25 million, and policies to limit business losses for the very wealthy and a 3.8% Medicare tax on people earning more than \$400,000 a year who did not previously pay that tax.

Although Democrats have 50 Senators in the Upper House of Congress and Vice-President Kamala Harris could cast a tie breaking vote should the need arise, the passage of this bill which will be remembered as a major component of Mr. Biden’s legacy, hangs on the razor’s edge. This is in part because at least two Senators, from Arizona and West Virginia, are potential holdouts. The conundrum that Mr. Biden is facing is a paradox of omnibus bills — different constituents view only some parts of the bill as desirable. For example, House Democrats appear unwilling to pass a version of the bill that the Senate has already cleared, sanctioning a \$1 trillion bipartisan infrastructure package. Lawmakers such as Pramila Jayapal have opined that the Congressional Progressive Caucus would only support the broader vision of the Build Back Better Act, which includes the ambitious climate change programme, federal paid leave for families, a substantial expansion of Medicare policy and two free years of community college. To succeed, Mr. Biden will have to negotiate with all stakeholders to find a compromise formula. **At stake is the U.S.’s prospect of climbing out of the recessionary economic trough it was pushed into by the pandemic, not only by directly spurring commercial activity through public expenditure but also by investing in education and social security to keep America’s workforce competitive.**

89. The author is likely to agree with which of the following?
- Bringing all the stakeholders on the negotiation table is necessary for the bill.
 - Without adequate sources of revenue, funding of various activities cannot be done.
 - The bill has the potential to pull the US economy out of the recessionary trend.
 - All of the above.
90. The statement “*At stake is the U.S.’s prospect of climbing out of the recessionary economic trough it was pushed into by the pandemic, not only by directly spurring commercial activity through public expenditure but also by investing in education and social security to keep America’s workforce competitive*” is based on the assumption that
- Competitive workforce can help the country overcome challenges posed by recession.
 - Commercial activity puts money in the hands people who generate demand, pulling the economy out of recession.
 - Investments education and social security propels commercial activity.
 - When public expenditure happens, funds are used to invest in education and social security.
- Only I and II
 - Only I, II, and III
 - Only I, III, and IV
 - Only II and IV
91. Which of the following is the primary argument of the author?
- Biden will have to negotiate to promote his vision for social security and climate change
 - In order to leave a lasting legacy, Mr Biden will have to negotiate with various stakeholders to get the bill through.
 - The omnibus mega-bill seeking \$1.85 trillion for the US betterment, has fewer chances of getting through.
 - Different constituents of the US politics see Biden’s omnibus mega-bill differently, making the situation challenging for him
92. In connection to the measures aimed at balancing the implied considerable hike in federal public expenditure owing to the passing of the bill, which of the following has not been mentioned?
- Curtailling profit-shifting by multinationals.
 - A 1% tax on corporate tax buybacks.
 - An additional 3.8% Medicare tax on personal earnings exceeding \$400,000 a year.
 - 15% tax on the actual profits of large corporations.
93. The author mentions which of the following as the primary challenge to implementation of the bill mentioned above?
- Garnering adequate revenue to fund the mega bill.
 - Negotiation on the bill with different constituents of the US Politics
 - Implementation of the proposed bill on national level
 - Prioritizing various tasks mentioned in the proposed bill.

Passage (Q.94-Q.98): The Union social justice ministry has proposed an important amendment to the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act – treat those apprehended with small quantities of drugs as victims rather than culprits. Terming them as drug users instead of NDPS Act’s definition of drug consumers as “addicts”, the ministry recommended a mandatory minimum period of 30 days at a rehabilitation/de-addiction facility followed by one year of community service. These are humane and smart recommendations. But reforms need to go further.

Cannabis, outlawed by NDPS Act in 1985, despite its long presence in Indian culture, must be decriminalised. A remodelled NDPS Act focussed instead on tackling the real problem of trafficking hard drugs, is needed. Much

institutional energy is expended in prosecuting drug users caught with small quantities for personal consumption. Backlogged criminal courts aggravate the situation. The Narcotics Control Bureau is getting embroiled in small drug consumption cases and reflexively opposing bails. This shows how even elite agencies can lose way.

Policing agencies tend to use stringent laws like a blunt instrument. Though possessing small quantities of cannabis is punishable with upto one-year imprisonment and hence should be bailable, police and prosecution get tremendous leeway to routinely accuse drug consumers of being in cahoots with drug syndicates. This transforms even minor offences into ones of severe magnitude. Making laws more stringent demands they be defined precisely, with safeguards. Otherwise, the law fails its purpose. Inclusion of cannabis in NDPS is an example of creating avenues for crime where none existed. Heavyweight ministries like home, which controls NCB, and finance, with administrative authority over NDPS Act, must seriously consider the social justice ministry's suggestions – and go even further.

94. Which of the following is the primary argument of the author?
- (a) As the proposed changes to the NDPS act are good in spirit, the act becomes in sync with the present times.
 - (b) The NDPS act is flawed as it encourages the central agencies to expend its energy in the wrong direction.
 - (c) The proposed changes to the NDPS act make it efficient as they take care of all the flaws of the act.
 - (d) Although the recommendations to reform NDPS act are good, the act needs to be further reformed to make it efficient.
95. The author is likely to agree with each of the following except that
- (a) Consumption of drugs may not be the main problem for policing agencies.
 - (b) The focus of the NDPS act is not in the right direction.
 - (c) Cannabis transaction and consumption should be legalized.
 - (d) People arrested with small quantities of drugs may not be culprits.
96. As per the author, which of the following deserves policing agencies' attention?
- (a) Aaryan arrested by the NCB's team for carrying drugs with him for personal consumption.
 - (b) Riya arrested by the NCB's team for giving small quantities of drugs to her fellow mates.
 - (c) Johar arrested by the NCB's team for making bonafide delivery of Rekha's parcel containing drugs to Amitabh.
 - (d) All of the above.
97. Consider the following statement:
"The Narcotics Control Bureau is getting embroiled in small drug consumption cases and reflexively opposing bails. This shows how even elite agencies can lose way."
Which of the following encapsulates author's idea?
- (a) Small targets shouldn't mean much for the NCB.
 - (b) Problem will solve if the NCB looks in the right direction.
 - (c) The NCB is exaggerating the problem, making it look bigger.
 - (d) The NCB is missing the bigger picture, frying other fish.
98. Which of the following is the primary assumption(s) on which the author's argument depends?
- I. Nailing suppliers down solves the problem of drug consumption, for the policing agencies.
 - II. The focus of policing agencies will change when there are changes in the NDPS act.
 - III. Problem of drugs is caused due to suppliers of drugs, not the consumers of drugs.
- (a) Both I and III
 - (b) All of the above
 - (c) Both I and II
 - (d) Both II and III

Passage (Q.99-Q.103): The adage from former Premier League goalkeeper Brad Friedel, suggesting that effective functioning within the box necessitates thinking beyond its confines, finds resonance in recent scientific revelations. Contemporary research posits that goalkeepers' cerebral processes indeed perceive the world in a distinct manner. Their brains demonstrate an accelerated capability to amalgamate signals from diverse senses, potentially elucidating their unparalleled competencies on the football field.

Goalkeeping, recognized as football's most specialized role, is singularly focused on thwarting the opposition's scoring attempts. While prior investigations have underscored physiological and performance disparities between goalkeepers and outfield players, scant attention has been devoted to potential variations in their perceptual or cognitive faculties. Michael Quinn, an erstwhile goalkeeper for the Irish Premiership and currently a behavioural neuroscience postgraduate at University College Dublin, elucidates, "Goalkeepers are mandated to execute thousands of rapid decisions predicated on restricted or fragmented sensory data."

Intrigued by the hypothesis that this adeptness might be anchored in an augmented capacity to synthesize information from varied senses, Quinn, in collaboration with researchers from Dublin City University and University College Dublin, enlisted 60 professional goalkeepers, outfield players, and age-aligned non-players for a battery of tests. These assessments aimed to discern differences in their proficiency to differentiate auditory and visual stimuli. This methodology facilitated the estimation of participants' temporal binding windows, delineating the interval wherein diverse sensory signals coalesce within the brain.

The findings, chronicled in *Current Biology*, unveil that goalkeepers possess a more constricted temporal binding window compared to outfield players and non-footballing counterparts. Dr David McGovern, a psychologist at Dublin City University and the study's principal investigator, articulates, "Goalkeepers exhibit an enhanced propensity to segregate these sensory signals, potentially emanating from the imperative to render swift judgments based on visual and auditory cues arriving asynchronously." He further expounds on the multifaceted sensory demands of goalkeeping, occasionally necessitating reliance solely on auditory cues in the absence of visual information. McGovern surmises that goalkeepers, due to the exigency of processing sensory data in diverse manners, seldom integrate it, predominantly relying on the swiftest sensory input.

This research not only corroborates the long-held belief within footballing circles regarding the unique cognitive makeup of goalkeepers but also furnishes empirical evidence to substantiate such claims. However, the genesis of these perceptual disparities, whether they are a byproduct of stringent professional training or innate propensities drawing individuals to goalkeeping, remains ambiguous. McGovern advocates for comprehensive research tracing the developmental trajectories of budding goalkeepers to discern these nuances. The team, while currently focusing on male players, is seeking resources to extend their study to female players and to ascertain if players occupying other specialized roles exhibit similar perceptual variances.

99. Which of the following statements would the author most likely agree with?
- (a) Goalkeeping demands a purely physiological prowess that distinguishes them from outfield players.
 - (b) Goalkeepers' superior sensory integration solely explains their on-field prowess.
 - (c) Prior research on goalkeeping primarily concentrated on physiological factors over cognitive aspects.
 - (d) All professional sports roles necessitate similar cognitive abilities.
100. Based on the passage, which of the following can be inferred?
- (a) Goalkeepers and outfield players have distinct cognitive mechanisms which influence their game performance.
 - (b) Michael Quinn was a successful goalkeeper primarily because of his distinct cognitive faculties.
 - (c) Goalkeepers rely entirely on auditory cues during their gameplay.
 - (d) Research on outfield players' cognitive faculties is more comprehensive than that of goalkeepers.

101. Which of the following statements would most weaken the study's findings regarding goalkeepers' unique cognitive abilities?
- (a) Most goalkeepers start their career as outfield players and later transition into their specialized role.
 - (b) Goalkeepers often undergo a specialized training regimen that focuses on rapid decision-making based on limited sensory data.
 - (c) Auditory and visual stimuli tests are not representative of real-life football scenarios.
 - (d) Outfield players also possess the ability to integrate sensory data, though it manifests differently on the field.
102. Which of the following could be a potential flaw in the research methodology mentioned in the passage?
- (a) The research was not conducted on a diverse range of goalkeepers from various football leagues.
 - (b) The study focused only on male players, excluding potential insights from female players.
 - (c) The research did not consider the innate propensities drawing individuals to goalkeeping.
 - (d) Goalkeepers were compared to non-players, diluting the validity of the findings.
103. Which of the following additions to the research would most strengthen the argument about goalkeepers' unique cognitive abilities?
- (a) Including players from different sports and assessing their temporal binding windows.
 - (b) Conducting follow-up tests after subjecting participants to rigorous football training sessions.
 - (c) Comparing the cognitive abilities of retired goalkeepers with those currently active.
 - (d) Collaborating with renowned football coaches to understand the on-field implications of the findings.

Passage (Q.104-Q.108): The profound bond between humans and their canine companions has been a subject of intrigue and admiration for eons. The recent demise of my 12-year-old dog, Charlotte, a steadfast companion since her infancy, has precipitated a profound introspection into the nature of this bond. Charlotte's unwavering loyalty, exemplified by her incessant shadowing of my every move, epitomized the age-old adage of the dog being "man's best friend." The void left by her departure was palpable, evoking a grief that seemed more profound than the loss of human acquaintances. Such profound emotional responses to the loss of a pet might bemuse those devoid of such companionship, relegating the sentiment to mere anthropomorphic tendencies. However, delving into empirical data reveals a different narrative. A significant majority of Americans, as per recent surveys, have experienced pet ownership, predominantly dogs. Furthermore, these pets are not mere bystanders in households but are often perceived as integral family members. Children, in particular, have been observed to sometimes share deeper bonds with their pets than with their siblings. The demise of these cherished companions often evokes a grief comparable, if not more profound, than the loss of human acquaintances. Yet, the narrative does not remain unilateral. Recent scientific endeavors have sought to discern the canine perspective of this bond. Pioneering studies employing functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) on dogs have unveiled intriguing insights. When exposed to the scent of their owners, specific regions of the canine brain, associated with reward mechanisms, exhibited heightened activity. This neural response was exclusive to the owner's scent, overshadowing reactions to other humans or even fellow canines. Further research accentuated this bond, revealing that dogs, when presented with a choice, exhibited a predilection for their owners over tangible food rewards.

Perhaps the most compelling testament to this bond is the hormonal interplay observed during intimate moments shared between dogs and their owners. Gazing into each other's eyes instigates a surge in the release of oxytocin, colloquially termed the "love hormone." This hormone, quintessential to the maternal-infant bond in humans, witnesses a significant upsurge in both dogs and their owners during such interactions. Such physiological responses, reminiscent of human emotional expressions, suggest a profound bond shared between the species. The intricate tapestry of human-canine relationships transcends mere companionship, delving into realms of mutual affection and understanding. The empirical evidence, while reinforcing the depth of this bond, also underscores the profound grief experienced upon the loss of such cherished companions. As the memories of my beloved Charlotte linger, they serve as a testament to the indelible mark left by these loyal companions in our lives, transcending the confines of mere pet ownership.

104. Based on the author's arguments, which of the following must necessarily be true?
- (a) All Americans perceive their dogs as integral family members.
 - (b) Oxytocin is released only in the presence of a mutual gaze between a dog and its owner.
 - (c) The emotional bond between dogs and their owners is mirrored in the physiological responses of both.
 - (d) Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) is the sole method to study the bond between dogs and humans.
105. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (a) The grief experienced from the loss of a dog might be viewed as an overreaction by some individuals.
 - (b) Children always share deeper bonds with pets than with siblings.
 - (c) All dogs prefer their owners over tangible food rewards.
 - (d) Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) is the only method to understand the canine perspective of human-canine bonds.
106. Which of the following would weaken the argument regarding the unique bond between dogs and their owners?
- (a) A new study suggests that while dogs exhibit neural reactions to their owner's scent, the same reactions were found when dogs were exposed to any familiar human's scent.
 - (b) Cats also exhibit a neural response when exposed to their owner's scent.
 - (c) Children who grow up without pets exhibit strong emotional bonds with their toys.
 - (d) Most pet owners buy premium quality products for their pets.
107. Which assumption underlies the argument about the release of oxytocin between dogs and their owners?
- (a) Dogs and humans have analogous hormonal responses.
 - (b) Oxytocin is the most critical hormone in the human body.
 - (c) Mutual gazing is the sole interaction through which deep bonds are formed.
 - (d) All dogs and owners experience the surge of oxytocin during mutual gazing.
108. Which of the following would most strengthen the argument about the profound bond between humans and their canine companions?
- (a) Dogs often exhibit distress when separated from their owners.
 - (b) Most dog owners consider their pets as their children.
 - (c) The life expectancy of dogs has increased due to advanced veterinary care.
 - (d) Dog ownership has been on the rise globally in recent decades.

SECTION - E : QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

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

The population of the city in 2013 is increased by 8% than the previous year. The number of males and females in the city in 2012 are in the ratio 4: 3 respectively. The male population in 2014 is 205 more than the male population in 2012. The female population of the city is increased by 17.6% in 2014 than in 2012. The average female population in 2013 and 2014 is 1638. The population of the city in 2011 is 3290 which is 6% less than the population of the city next year. The ratio of the male population in 2011 and 2013 is 3: 4 respectively.

109. What is the respective ratio of the female population in 2013 to the male population in 2014?
(a) 21: 25 (b) 24: 35 (c) 11: 15 (d) 17: 20
110. If in 2013, 65% population is literate out of which 1945 are males, then how many illiterate females are there in 2013?
(a) 884 (b) 926 (c) 958 (d) None of the given options
111. What is the difference between the total population of the city in 2012 and the male population in 2011 and 2013 together?
(a) 327 (b) 469 (c) 441 (d) 383
112. The female population of the city in 2014 is approximately what percent more/less than the male population of the city in 2012?
(a) 11.8% (b) 9.6% (c) 13% (d) 7.4%
113. What was the total population of the city in 2014?
(a) 3969 (b) 3764 (c) 3512 (d) 3672
114. What approximate percentage increase is there in the population in 2013 compared to 2011?
(a) 15% (b) 9.6% (c) 13% (d) 7.4%

Directions (Q.115-Q.120): Four shopkeepers X, Y, Z, and W buy T-shirts from the same wholesaler at the same rate. However, this time W managed to get a discount of 20% from the wholesaler and got the T-shirts at the rate of Rs. 2000 per T-shirt. By selling the T-shirts, X earns a profit of 12% while Y earns a profit of 20%. Z marked the price 20% more than the cost price and offered a discount of 10% while W marked the price 20% more than the cost price and offered two successive discounts of 10% each.

115. On a particular day, X sold 8 T-shirts and Z sold 12 T-shirts. What is the difference (in rupees) between the net profit earned by X and Z on that day?
(a) 600 (b) 800 (c) 0 (d) 500
116. If you plan to purchase a T-shirt, you will get the best deal from which of the shopkeepers?
(a) X (b) Y (c) Z (d) W
117. If Z sells four T-shirts on a particular day, how much profit did he earn that day?
(a) Rs. 960 (b) Rs. 640 (c) Rs. 800 (d) Rs. 480
118. Which shopkeeper will earn the highest profit % on a day if all of them sell 15 T-shirts each on that day?
(a) X (b) Y (c) Z (d) W

119. Given that shopkeeper Y decides to increase the selling price by 25%, how much more profit (in rupees) would Y earn on each T-shirt sold?
- (a) 600 (b) 800 (c) 900 (d) 500
120. If shopkeeper W decides to offer a single discount of 15% instead of two successive discounts of 10% each, what would be the final selling price (in rupees) of a T-shirt?
- (a) 2060 (b) 2040 (c) 2160 (d) 2200

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