

LEGALEDGE TEST SERIES
MOCK COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST 2024-25
MOCK CLAT 09

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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LET'S GO NLU

1.

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SECTION-A : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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

Passage (Q.1 – Q.6): The bus soon left Mirpore behind. It came as a slight shock to Deven that one could so easily and quickly free oneself from what had come to seem to him not only the entire world since he had no existence outside it, but often a cruel trap, or prison, as well, an indestructible prison from which there was no escape.

Although it lacked history, the town had probably existed for centuries in its most basic, most elemental form. Those shacks of tin and rags, however **precarious** and impermanent they looked, must have existed always, repetitively and in succeeding generations, but never fundamentally changing and in that sense enduring. The roads that ran between their crooked rows had been periodically laid with tar but the dust beneath was always present, always perceptible. In fact, it managed to escape from under the asphalt and to rise and spread through the town, summer and winter, a constant presence, thick enough to be seen and felt. During the monsoon, always brief and disappointing on this northern plain more than a thousand miles from the coast, it turned to mud. But the sun came out again very soon and dried it to its usual grey and granular form. The citizens of Mirpore, petty tradesmen rather than agriculturists, could not be blamed for fading to understand those patriotic songs and slogans about the soil, the earth. To them it was so palpably dust.

History had scattered a few marks and imprints here and there but no one in Mirpore thought much of them and certainly gave them no honour in the form of special signs, space or protection. The small mosque of marble and pink sandstone that had been built by a nawab who had fled from the retaliatory action of the British in Delhi after the mutiny of 1857 and wished to commemorate his safe escape to this obscure and thankfully forgotten town, and also to raise a memorial to the grace of God who, he believed, had made it possible, was now so overgrown by the shacks, signboards, stalls, booths, rags, banners, debris and homeless poor of the bazaars that it would have been difficult for anyone to discern it beneath this multi-layered covering. Its white marble facings had turned grey and pock-marked through urban pollution, "the black marble inlay had either fallen out or been picked out by sharp instruments held in idle hands, the red sandstone of the dome had turned to the colour of filth from the smoke of open fires, the excreta of pigeons, and the ubiquitous dust of Mirpore. It was by no means forgotten, it was still used, five times a day the priest gave the call to the faithful, and many men came in, washed in the shallow pool and knelt and prayed in the small courtyard amongst the brooms and cooking fires, but not one of them thought of it as an historical landmark or remembered the man who had built it or his reasons for doing so.

1. How does the passage convey the perception of Mirpore's landscape and environment?
 - (a) The passage describes Mirpore's landscape as enduring, yet stagnant and unchanging.
 - (b) Mirpore's environment is characterized by its ever-changing and dynamic nature.
 - (c) The landscape of Mirpore is depicted as historically rich and well-maintained.
 - (d) It portrays Mirpore as a place of natural beauty and pristine environmental conditions.

2. What does the author suggest about the historical significance of Mirpore's mosque?
 - (a) The mosque is a well-preserved historical monument respected by the locals.
 - (b) It is a forgotten structure with no current religious or historical significance.
 - (c) Despite its obscured state, the mosque continues to serve a religious function and retains an unacknowledged historical importance.
 - (d) The mosque has been completely demolished and replaced by urban structures.

3. What inference can be made about the attitude of Mirpore's citizens towards their town?
 - (a) The citizens of Mirpore have a deep-seated pride in their town's history and culture.
 - (b) Mirpore's residents are indifferent to the town's history and more focused on their daily survival.
 - (c) There is a sense of disillusionment among the citizens regarding the lack of change and progress in Mirpore.
 - (d) The people of Mirpore are actively engaged in preserving and promoting their historical landmarks.
4. How does the protagonist's experience of leaving Mirpore reflect his feelings about the town?
 - (a) He feels a sense of liberation from a life that felt like a prison.
 - (b) He is indifferent to Mirpore, seeing it as an insignificant backdrop in his life.
 - (c) He regrets leaving Mirpore, longing for the familiarity it offered.
 - (d) He views Mirpore with nostalgia, cherishing its enduring presence in his life.
5. What does the word 'precarious' as used in the passage most closely mean?
 - (a) Dangerous or risky
 - (b) Temporary or transient
 - (c) Insecure or unstable
 - (d) Dilapidated or run-down
6. What does the description of the mosque in the passage primarily convey about the town and its people?
 - (a) An attitude of neglect and indifference towards their historical and cultural heritage.
 - (b) The resilience and adaptability of the town in the face of historical changes.
 - (c) A deep reverence and respect for their historical and religious monuments.
 - (d) The prosperity and economic growth of the town overshadowing its past.

Passage (Q.7 – Q.12): The Sultan of Oman, Sultan Haitham bin Tarik, is visiting India from December 16 on a state visit. This is his first visit to India after taking over in January 2020 following the passing of Sultan Qaboos. The Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, had visited Oman in February 2018 in his first visit to Oman as Prime Minister. In what proved to be a landmark visit, key agreements on trade, defence and security were agreed upon, making it a milestone in diplomatic relations between India and Oman. Oman is the closest neighbour to India in the Arabian Gulf region. With key Omani ports abutting the coastline along the Arabian Sea as well as the Gulf of Oman leading into the Persian Gulf and towards the Gulf of Aden, Oman's location is of utmost strategic importance to India. Along with Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Oman completes the trio of key strategic partners of India in the Gulf region. The ruling family of Oman has always had a strong connection with India. Sultan Qaboos was always favourably disposed towards India and invited Indian companies and professionals to undertake projects apart from sourcing supplies from India. At the people-to-people level too, India and Oman enjoy close ties. There is a large Indian community of almost seven lakh people which has contributed to the constantly evolving vibrant relations.

During the Cold War era, and even thereafter, when the Arab world was largely **ambivalent** towards India and was often soft and supportive of Pakistan, it was Oman which kept its doors open to India. In a conflict-prone region, Oman has always been an island of peace. It has pursued a foreign policy which is based on the twin strands of moderation and mediation, including a policy of deliberate neutrality in dealing with regional issues and conflicts. It has carefully balanced its close relations with the western powers and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, with a pragmatic approach to neighbouring Iran, maintaining that the Straits of Hormuz will not be closed. Even during the Persian Gulf crisis in 2019, when the United States and Iran were on the brink of a military conflict, it was Oman which played a key role in diffusing tensions.

Oman's key role in the Iran nuclear deal in July 2015 is well documented and acknowledged too. During the GCC-Qatar diplomatic stand-off, Oman refused to join Saudi Arabia and other countries in breaking diplomatic ties with Qatar in June 2017. Much before the Abraham Accords were signed between Israel, the UAE and Bahrain in September 2020, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu had made a surprise visit to Oman in October 2018, once again confirming the importance of Oman in the region.

7. How did Oman's foreign policy during the Persian Gulf crisis of 2019 reflect its overall approach to regional conflicts?
 - (a) Oman aggressively aligned itself with Western powers against Iran.
 - (b) It maintained a stance of neutrality and mediation, avoiding direct involvement.
 - (c) Oman openly supported Iran against the Western powers.
 - (d) The country took a leading military role in the conflict.

8. What role did Oman play in the context of the GCC-Qatar diplomatic stand-off in 2017?
 - (a) Oman joined Saudi Arabia and other countries in breaking diplomatic ties with Qatar.
 - (b) It mediated the conflict between Qatar and other GCC countries.
 - (c) Oman remained neutral and did not break diplomatic ties with Qatar.
 - (d) The country played a leading role in imposing sanctions on Qatar.

9. How has Oman's foreign policy approach affected its relations with neighbouring Iran?
 - (a) Oman has consistently opposed Iran's policies and actions in the region.
 - (b) The country has a policy of pragmatic engagement with Iran.
 - (c) Oman fully aligns with Iran on all regional issues and conflicts.
 - (d) There is a complete diplomatic breakdown between Oman and Iran.

10. What role did Oman play in the Iran nuclear deal of July 2015, as described in the passage?
 - (a) Oman was a direct negotiator in the Iran nuclear deal.
 - (b) It played a key facilitating role in the background of the negotiations.
 - (c) Oman opposed the Iran nuclear deal and worked to undermine it.
 - (d) The country had no significant involvement in the Iran nuclear deal.

11. What does the term "ambivalent" most closely mean as used in the passage referring to the Arab world's stance towards India during the Cold War era?

(a) Hostile (b) Supportive (c) Indifferent (d) Uncertain

12. What is the significance of Sultan Haitham bin Tarik's visit to India as mentioned in the passage?
 - (a) The visit marks his first to India since taking over in January 2020.
 - (b) It is a routine diplomatic visit with no specific significance.
 - (c) It is primarily focused on establishing new trade agreements.
 - (d) The visit is meant to renegotiate previous agreements made with India.

Passage (Q.13 – Q.18): From so aristocratic an ethic there naturally follows (or was the sequence the other way?) a severely aristocratic political philosophy. It was not to be expected that the tutor of an emperor and the husband of a princess would have any exaggerated attachment to the common people, or even to the mercantile bourgeoisie; our philosophy is where our treasure lies. But further, Aristotle was honestly conservative because of the turmoil and disaster that had come out of Athenian democracy; like a typical scholar he longed for order, security, and peace; this, he felt, was no time for political extravaganzas. **Radicalism is a luxury of stability;** we may dare to change things only when things lie steady under our hands. And in general, says Aristotle, "the habit of lightly changing the laws is an evil; and when the advantage of change is small, some defects whether in the law or in the ruler had better be met with philosophic toleration. The citizen will gain less by the change than he will lose by acquiring the habit of disobedience". The power of the law to secure observance, and therefore to maintain political stability, rests very largely on custom; and "to pass lightly from old laws to new ones is a certain means of weakening the inmost essence of all law whatever." ("Let us not disregard the experience of ages: surely, in the multitude of years, these things, if they were good, would not have remained unknown.

"These things" of course, means chiefly Plato's communistic republic. Aristotle fights the realism of Plato about universals, and idealism of Plato about government. He finds many dark spots in the picture painted by the Master. He does not relish the barrack-like continuity of contact to which Plato apparently condemned his guardian philosophers; conservative though he is, Aristotle values individual quality, privacy, and liberty above social efficiency and power. He would not care to call every contemporary brother or sister, nor every elder person father or mother; if all are your brothers, none is; and "how much better it is to be the real cousin of somebody than to be a son after Plato's fashion!" In a state having women and children in common, "love will be watery. ... Of the two qualities which chiefly inspire regard and affection that a thing is your own, and that it awakens real love in you neither can exist in such a state" as Plato's.

13. How does the passage describe Aristotle's view on changing laws?
 - (a) Aristotle believes frequent changes in laws are necessary for societal progress.
 - (b) He views changing laws lightly as detrimental to the stability of the law.
 - (c) Aristotle advocates for radical changes in laws to adapt to changing times.
 - (d) He considers law changes to be irrelevant to the stability of society.
14. Based on the passage, how does Aristotle's political philosophy compare to Plato's?
 - (a) Aristotle's political philosophy is more radical and communal than Plato's.
 - (b) Both philosophers share similar views on communism and governance.
 - (c) Aristotle values individual quality and privacy more than Plato's ideals of universals.
 - (d) Plato values individual liberty more than Aristotle's communal and collective approach.
15. According to the passage, what is Aristotle's stance on Plato's idea of a communistic republic?
 - (a) Aristotle fully supports Plato's concept of a communistic republic.
 - (b) He criticizes the lack of individuality and diluted love in Plato's model.
 - (c) Aristotle believes Plato's model is ideal for achieving social efficiency.
 - (d) He views Plato's model as too conservative and traditional.
16. How does the passage reflect Aristotle's stance on the role of stability in governance?
 - (a) Aristotle considers political stability as secondary to the pursuit of radical reforms.
 - (b) He views stability as a luxury that allows for the possibility of radical changes.
 - (c) Aristotle regards political stability as an obstacle to achieving true democracy.
 - (d) He believes that stability is crucial for maintaining order and avoiding political extravaganzas.
17. What does the passage imply about Aristotle's views on law and custom?
 - (a) Aristotle believes that laws should be frequently updated to reflect societal changes.
 - (b) He views the habit of lightly changing laws as detrimental to their power and stability.
 - (c) Aristotle advocates for complete adherence to traditional laws without any changes.
 - (d) He considers laws to be less important than the customs of the people.
18. What does Aristotle's statement "Radicalism is a luxury of stability" suggest about his views on societal reforms?
 - (a) He believes that society must first achieve complete stability before any radical reforms can be considered.
 - (b) He views radical reforms as unnecessary and potentially harmful, preferring minor and gradual changes.
 - (c) He implies that significant reforms are only feasible and justifiable in a stable and secure society.
 - (d) He suggests that stability itself is a radical form of societal reform that should be the primary focus.

Passage (Q.19 – Q.24): It's only minutes since I reached the final, typically long and rich sentence of *Midnight's Children* and closed the covers. It feels like shutting the lid on a magic box. A swirling, overloaded mass of words, colours, smells, allusions and illusions has suddenly been contained. A portal to a fantastical, vital dimension has been sealed off.

I no longer have the "headful of gabbling tongues" conjured by the garrulous narrator Saleem. And I feel bereft. The poignancy of this regret convinces me that Salman Rushdie's spell has worked - especially since the feeling comes after more than 600 often exhausting pages.

So I, like just about everyone else who has come to write about this epic story of the birth of modern India, am entranced. My best expectations have been met. I can understand why it has now won the Best of Booker award as well as 1993's Booker of Bookers, why the *New York Review of Books* called it "one of the most important books to come out of the English-speaking world in this generation" and why the *London Review of Books* found it simply "brilliant".

What surprised me, however, is how much simple pleasure I was able to take from Rushdie's writing. Given *Midnight's Children's* weighty reputation, its position as a bulwark of so many post-colonialism syllabuses, not to mention the tragedy and human misery inherent in its subject matter, I was (in my ignorance) expecting something drier and worthier. Instead, I was overwhelmed by its zest and sparkle; the sheer joy in creation shown in every gleefully overloaded sentence, every authorial sleight of hand and every **scatological** joke. *Midnight's Children* is (whatever Tory-oaf Boris Johnson and hordes of Booker-sceptics might say) tremendous fun.

The story wilfully defies description. Roughly speaking, it's the biography of Saleem Sinai, a child with unusual psychic and (later) olfactory powers, born on the stroke of midnight on August 15 1947. His destiny is inextricably linked with that of India, the country that came into independent being at the exact same time as he did. But the narrative is so jammed with contradictions, digressions, deliberate false steps and allegorical insinuations, that it's impossible to do it justice in the space of a short blog. Suffice to say that it's a heady ride through the first 31 years of Indian nationhood, taking in religious divisions, linguistic battles, Indira Gandhi's repression, the tragedies of partition, the painful birth of Bangladesh, the colourful career of the unique-yet-everyman narrator, as well as verrucas, jungles, chutneys, spices, snot, "soo-soos", 15-inch turds, eccentric Aunts, indulgent uncles, slums, palaces, snake charmers, werewolves, soldiers, cripples and more than 100 other variously mad, bad, dangerous and delightful characters.

19. How does the passage describe the impact of reading 'Midnight's Children' on the reader?
 - (a) It evokes a sense of bereavement and loss when the book is finished.
 - (b) The reader feels a sense of disappointment at the book's conclusion.
 - (c) The reader is left confused and overwhelmed by the book's complexity.
 - (d) The book's ending leaves the reader feeling indifferent and detached.
20. What does the passage convey about the narrative style of 'Midnight's Children'?
 - (a) The narrative style is straightforward and minimalistic.
 - (b) It is characterized by zest, sparkle, and a joy in creation.
 - (c) The style is dry, academic, and focused on historical accuracy.
 - (d) The book adopts a somber and serious narrative tone throughout.
21. Based on the passage, how is 'Midnight's Children' described in its portrayal of Indian history?
 - (a) As a factual and straightforward account of Indian history.
 - (b) The book is noted for its avoidance of historical themes.
 - (c) It offers a heady ride through the first 31 years of Indian nationhood.
 - (d) The narrative minimizes the significance of historical events in India.

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): Basic Structure doctrine

The first step toward constitutional law wisdom is realising that the Constitution founded a self-governing republic. The Constitution is a natural law. As said by Edmund Burke (the Father of Conservatism), "A Constitution is an ever developing thing and is continuously ongoing as it embodies the spirit of the nation. The impact of the past enriches it now and makes the future richer than the present." The basic structure doctrine is a testimony to the theory of Constitutionalism to prevent the damage to essence of COI by brute majority of the ruling majority. The basic doctrine saved the Indian democracy as it acts as a limitation of constituent power or else unlimited power of parliament might have turned India into a totalitarian it helps us to retain the basic tenets of our constitution so meticulously framed by the founding fathers of our Constitution. It strengthens our democracy by delineating a true separation of power where Judiciary is independent of other two organs. It has also given immense untold unbridled power to Supreme Court and made it the most powerful court in the world by restraining the amending powers of legislative organ of State, it provided basic Rights to Citizens which no organ of State can overrule. Being dynamic in nature, it is more progressive and open to changes in time unlike the rigid nature of earlier judgements. The common criticism is that the doctrine has no basis in the Constitution's language. The doctrine does not have a textual basis.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/explainer-basic-structure-constitution-jagdeep-dhankar-criticism-kesavananda-bharati-supreme-court/article66379371.ece>

25. Which of the following is/ are the elements of Basic Structure Doctrine?
 (a) Judicial review (b) Rule of Equality (c) Federal Character (d) All of the above
26. In which of the following case Basic Structure doctrine was laid down in India?
 (a) Keshavnanda Bharti v. State of Kerala (b) Shankari Prasad v. UOI
 (c) Sajjan Singh V. state of Kerala (d) Golak Nath v. State of Haryana
27. Keshavnanda Bharti judgement was given by the majority of _____.
 (a) 7:6 (b) 11:2 (c) 7:4 (d) 12:1
28. From which of the following country basic structure doctrine was borrowed?
 (a) Singapore (b) Netherland (c) Germany (d) France
29. In which of the following case it was held that laws in 9th Schedule are not immune from Judicial Review?
 (a) Waman Rao Vs state of punjab (b) IR Coehlo v. UOI
 (c) Minerva Mills v. UOI (d) M Nagraj v. State of Kerala
30. The "Doctrine of Lapse" was introduced by Governor General _____.
 (a) Lord Ellenborough (b) Lord Dalhousie
 (c) Lord Hardinge I (d) Lord Canning

Passage (Q.31 – Q.36): Same-sex marriage

Same-sex marriage, also known as gay marriage, is the marriage of two people of the same legal sex. As of 2023, marriage between same-sex couples is legally performed and recognized in 34 countries that have a total population of more than 1 billion people (17% of the world's population), with the most recent being Andorra. It will become legal in a 35th country, Estonia, on 1 January 2024. Adoption rights are not necessarily covered, though most states with same-sex marriage allow those couples to jointly adopt as other married couples can. In contrast, 35 countries (as of 2023) have definitions of marriage in their constitutions that prevent marriage between couples of the same sex, most enacted in recent decades as a preventative measure. Some other countries have constitutionally mandated Islamic law, which is generally interpreted as prohibiting marriage between same-sex couples. In six of the former and most of the latter, homosexuality itself is criminalized. There are records of marriage between men dating back to the first century. It is legally recognized in a large majority of the world's developed democracies; notable exceptions are Italy, Japan, South Korea, Greece and the Czech Republic. It is not yet recognized in any of the world's Islamic polities. Some countries, such as China and Russia, restrict advocacy for same-sex marriage. The first same-sex couple to be married legally in modern times were Michael McConnell and Jack Baker in 1971 in the United States; they were married in the county of Blue Earth County, Minnesota.

Source: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/readersblog/dopamineffable/same-sex-marriages-in-india-a-complete-overview-53507/>

31. In which of the following case the Supreme Court granted same-sex couples the freedom to lead a dignified private life?
 - (a) Navtej Singh Johar vs. Union of India
 - (b) K.S Bharat vs. State of Kerala
 - (c) KS Bharti vs State of Tamil Nadu
 - (d) Suresh Kaushal vs. Naz Foundation
32. Which marriage act created to overcome the limitations of religious personal laws, not to create a new institution of marriage?
 - (a) Special Marriage Act, 1952
 - (b) Special Marriage Act, 1954
 - (c) Special Marriage Act, 1956
 - (d) Special Marriage Act, 1958
33. _____, which criminalized homosexuality, was struck down by the Supreme Court of India in 2018, which was a major victory for LGBTQ+ rights in the country.
 - (a) Section 277 of the Indian Penal Code
 - (b) Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code
 - (c) Section 177 of the Indian Penal Code
 - (d) All of the given options are correct.
34. Which out of the following Case of 'United States Supreme Court' legalized same sex marriages?
 - (a) Williams vs. Peter
 - (b) Kesric vs. Texas
 - (c) Virginia v. California
 - (d) Obergefell v. Hodges
35. Which of the following was the first country to recognise same-sex marriage?
 - (a) Netherlands
 - (b) Russia
 - (c) Singapore
 - (d) United Kingdom
36. Who out of the following is the current chief justice of India?
 - (a) Justice Prasanna B. Varale
 - (b) Justice Ashish Jitendra Desai
 - (c) Justice Ravi Malimath
 - (d) Justice Dhananjaya Y Chandrachud

Passage (Q.37 – Q.42): UNSC

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations (UN) and is charged with ensuring international peace and security, recommending the admission of new UN members to the General Assembly, and approving any changes to the UN Charter. Its powers as outlined in the United Nations Charter include establishing peacekeeping operations, enacting international sanctions, and authorizing military action. The UNSC is the only UN body with the authority to issue binding resolutions on member states. Like the UN as a whole, the Security Council was created after World War II to address the failings of the League of Nations in maintaining world peace. It held its first session on 17 January 1946 but was largely paralyzed in the following decades by the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union (and their allies). Nevertheless, it authorized military interventions in the Korean War and the Congo Crisis and peacekeeping missions in Cyprus, West New Guinea, and the Sinai Peninsula. With the collapse of the Soviet Union, UN peacekeeping efforts increased dramatically in scale, with the Security Council authorizing major military and peacekeeping missions in Kuwait, Namibia, Cambodia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Source: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/>

37. The Security Council held its first session on 17 January _____ at Church House, Westminster, London.
 (a) 1952 (b) 1946 (c) 1942 (d) 1949
38. How many Member States are there in United Nations international organization founded in 1945? (As of December 2023)
 (a) 199 Member States (b) 193 Member States
 (c) 190 Member States (d) 189 Member States
39. The United Nation Security Council (UNSC) got five new non-permanent members. Which is one of the countries from following?
 (a) Ghana (b) United Arab Emirates
 (c) Gabon (d) All of the above
40. Where is the headquarters of United Nations Security Council located?
 (a) Paris (b) New York (c) Singapore (d) Dubai
41. Each year, the General Assembly elects five non-permanent members (out of ten in total) for a _____ year term.
 (a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four
42. Who was the first President of the United States?
 (a) Martin Luther king (b) George Washington
 (c) John Tylor (d) Abraham Lincoln

Passage (Q.43 – Q.48): DELIMITATION EXERCISE

The Election Commission of India has begun the process of delimitation of Assembly and Parliamentary constituencies in Assam. The process will be based on Census data from 2001. The last delimitation of constituencies in Assam was done in 1976 on the basis of the 1971 Census.

Delimitation is the act of redrawing boundaries of Lok Sabha and state Assembly seats to represent changes in population. The main objective of delimitation is to provide equal representation to equal segments of a population. For instance, in 1971, Assam's population was 1.46 crore. In 2001, it increased to 2.66 crores. Further, the population does not grow uniformly across all areas of a state. Hence, delimitation of constituencies is periodically carried out to reflect not only an increase in population but changes in its distribution.

Delimitation is carried out by an independent Delimitation Commission, appointed by the Government of India under provisions of the Delimitation Commission Act. The Delimitation Commission is appointed by the (x) and works in collaboration with the Election Commission of India. The Delimitation Commission is to work without any executive influence. The Constitution mandates that the Commission's orders are final and cannot be questioned before any court as it would hold up an election indefinitely.

43. Which of the following Article of the Indian Constitution deals with the Delimitation Exercise at Union?
(a) Article 62 (b) Article 179 (c) Article 82 (d) Article 74
44. In which of the following year Delimitation Commission was not formed?
(a) 2002 (b) 1963 (c) 1973 (d) 2021
45. How many times Delimitation Commissions have been constituted?
(a) Two times (b) Six times (c) Four times (d) Three times
46. Who out of the following appoints Delimitation commission in India?
(a) President of India (b) Election Commission of India
(c) Governor of the RBI Board (d) By Secretary of ministry of LAW
47. The Parliament, cleared the 91st amendment to the Constitution, extending the 25-year-old freeze on the total number and state-wise distribution of seats in the _____
(a) Rajya Sabha till the year 2023. (b) Lok Sabha till the year 2026.
(c) Lok Sabha till the year 2023. (d) Rajya Sabha till the year 2030.
48. Who is the Present Attorney-General of India?
(a) J. Ramaswamy (b) R. Venkataramani (c) Milon K. Banerji (d) Ashok Desai

Passage (Q.49 – Q.52): Aditya-L1 is a satellite dedicated to the comprehensive study of the Sun. It has 7 distinct payloads developed, all developed indigenously. Five by ISRO and two by Indian academic institutes in collaboration with ISRO. Aditya in Sanskrit means the Sun. L1 here refers to Lagrange Point 1 of the Sun-Earth system. For common understanding, L1 is a location in space where the gravitational forces of two celestial bodies, such as the Sun and Earth, are in equilibrium. This allows an object placed there to remain relatively stable with respect to both celestial bodies. Following its scheduled launch on September 2, 2023, Aditya-L1 stays Earth-bound orbits for 16 days, during which it undergoes 5 manoeuvres to gain the necessary velocity for its journey. Subsequently, Aditya-L1 undergoes a Trans-Lagrangian insertion manoeuvre, marking the beginning of its 110-day trajectory to the destination around the L1 Lagrange point. Upon arrival at the L1 point, another manoeuvre binds Aditya-L1 to an orbit around L1, a balanced gravitational location between the Earth and the Sun. The satellite spends its whole mission life orbiting around L1 in an irregularly shaped orbit in a plane roughly perpendicular to the line joining the Earth and the Sun. The strategic placement at the L1 Lagrange point ensures that Aditya-L1 can maintain a constant, uninterrupted view of the Sun.

49. ISRO has accomplished the launch of Aditya-L1, its inaugural Solar Mission. The launch was conducted using the _____
(a) PSLV-C57 rocket. (b) PSLVX51 rocket. (c) PSLV- V77 rocket. (d) PSLV- A1D3 rocket.
50. Aditya-L1 is also ISRO's second astronomy observatory-class mission after _____
(a) Gaganyaan-2(2019) (b) Chandrayaan-3(2021)
(c) Mars Orbiter Mission(2020) (d) AstroSat(2015)

51. _____ are special positions in space where the gravitational forces of two large orbiting bodies, such as the Sun and the Earth, balance each other out.
(a) Lagrange points (b) Capiter Points (c) NARROW Points (d) Orbiter Axis Points
52. Aditya-L1 is the first space based observatory class Indian solar mission to study the Sun from a substantial distance of _____.
(a) 0.75 million kilometers. (b) 1.5 million kilometers.
(c) 3.0 million kilometers. (d) 2.5 million kilometers.

LET'S GO NLU

SECTION - G: LEGAL REASONING

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

Passage (Q.53-Q.57): While quashing the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly's resolution which suspended 12 BJP MLAs for a period of one year for alleged disorderly behaviour in the house, the Supreme Court has opined that in exercise of inherent power of the House, the suspension of the members could not have, in any case, exceeded the remainder period of the ongoing Session. A bench comprising Justice AM Khanwilkar, Dinesh Maheshwari and CJ Ravikumar posed questions to Senior Advocate Aryama Sundaram, who appeared for the State of Maharashtra, regarding the rationality of suspension extending beyond the period of the session. *"When you say that action has to be rational, there should be some purpose of suspension and the purpose is with regards to the session. It should not travel beyond that session. Anything other than this would be irrational. The real issue is about the rationality of the decision & the same should be for some purpose. There should be some overwhelming reason. Your decision of 1 year is irrational because of the deprivation of the constituency being unrepresented for more than 6 months. We are talking about the spirit of Parliamentary law now. It is the interpretation of the Constitution in the manner it ought to be dealt."* remarked Justice Khanwilkar. While noting that the concerned Session concluded long back in July 2021, the Bench has held that suspension beyond the remainder of the ongoing Session in which the resolution was passed, is nullity, unconstitutional and grossly illegal and irrational.

Source: <https://www.livelaaw.in/top-stories/supreme-court-quashes-maharashtra-assemblys-resolution-to-suspend-12-bjp-mlas-for-one-year-190511>

53. The Bihar Legislative assembly suspended 6 of its member of complaints of disobedience for a period of 8 months on January 2021. The particular session will conclude on March 2021. Judge such suspension.
 - (a) Such suspension is illegal as it exceeds the remainder of the ongoing session.
 - (b) Such suspension is illegal as no investigation was done.
 - (c) Such suspension is legal as the session has not concluded as of yet.
 - (d) Such suspension is legal as the member committed a crime.
54. The Arunachal Legislative assembly suspended 10 of its members for disorderly behaviour for a period of 4 months of July 2021 and the concerned session ended on December of 2021. As of January 2022 judge such suspension.
 - (a) Such suspension is legal as it does not exceed the remainder of the ongoing session.
 - (b) Such suspension is legal as its members need to be held liable.
 - (c) Such suspension is illegal as the ongoing session has already concluded.
 - (d) Such suspension is illegal as of January 2022 it exceeded the reminder of the ongoing session.
55. The Haryana Legislative assembly has each of its session for a period of 8 months. If in the beginning of 2021 session, they suspend 14 of their members for a period of 10 months, will such suspension be considered illegal and unconstitutional?
 - (a) No, as in the members need to be held accountable.
 - (b) Yes, as it exceeds the remainder of the ongoing session.
 - (c) No, as the session has not ended yet.
 - (d) Cannot be determined.
56. Taking the same situation as the previous one. Here the members are suspended for a period of 6 months starting from the middle of the session. Will such suspension be illegal and unconstitutional?
 - (a) No, as it does not exceed the 8 months period.
 - (b) No, as the session hasn't concluded yet.
 - (c) Yes, as it exceeds the remainder of the ongoing period.
 - (d) Yes, as no investigation was done.

57. According to the passage when can a suspension by the Legislative Assemblies cannot be considered unconstitutional and illegal?
- When suspension is for a period exceeding the remainder of the ongoing session.
 - When suspension is for a period not exceeding the remainder of the ongoing session.
 - When suspension is over a period of 6 months
 - When suspension is for a period of 1 year.

Passage (Q.58-Q.62): "There is no room for hate crimes in a secular country," the Supreme Court said as it expressed "distress" over the "huge" delay in lodging an FIR in a July 2021 incident in which a man belonging to religion "X" was robbed by a gang while he was waiting to travel to Aligarh. "You have to be very clear. There is no space for hate crime in a secular country. If it is there, it has to be rooted out. It is a constitutional obligation to see that every person irrespective of religion, creed, and caste can walk freely at any point of time. This is the primary duty of the state," Justice K M Joseph heading a two-judge bench said. The victim has alleged that he hitched a ride in a car and once inside the vehicle, four men robbed and assaulted him, also pulled his beard and mocked his religious identity, contending that this amounted to hate crime. The Uttar Pradesh Police, however, maintained that it was a robbery by a gang and is yet to find any hate crime angle in it. Appearing for the petitioner, Senior Advocate Huzefa Ahmadai told the bench, also comprising Justice B V Nagarathna, that the police had failed to register the FIR when the incident happened in 2021 and had only done so after the SC summoned the case diary. He added that the police had still not added IPC provisions in the FIR which can make it a hate crime. Additional Solicitor General K M Nataraj appearing for UP admitted that there was a "lapse" on the part of the police at the "lower level" and added that a departmental inquiry had been initiated. Nataraj said that the first FIR against the "screwdriver gang" was lodged on June 26, 2021, and that they were facing as many as eight FIRs. Justice Joseph, however, sought to know why the police had not added hate crime provisions. (Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/no-scope-for-hate-crimes-on-basis-of-religion-in-secular-country-such-as-india-sc-8427939/>)

58. **Assertion(A):** Hate crimes have no place in a democratic and secular nation like India.
Reason(R): To ensure that everyone can always walk freely, regardless of their faith, creed, or caste, is constitutionally mandated.
- Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is correct but R is an incorrect inference.
 - A is incorrect but R is a correct inference.
59. Y was taking a bus to Manali, where all the other passengers were also expected to board at Manali. The bus ride took sixteen hours. Y, a Muslim, began to read the namaz when it was time. When the other travelers realized they were traveling with a Muslim, they were offended by this. They began to slur him and refer to him as a terrorist. As a result, he and his luggage were thrown out of the bus midway. Comment on the entire occurrence as it happened.
- Since everyone on board spent a lot of money on their tickets, it is up to them to choose who they want to travel with if they reach a majority in doing so.
 - The bus owner has the discretion to choose who he wants to allow to ride in his vehicle.
 - Only if Y believes a hate crime has been committed against him and wants to report it will it be considered a crime.
 - Since he was unfairly treated only based on his religion, this behaviour will be interpreted as a hate crime.

60. T's father's transfer led to his admission to a new school. He was placed in grade three. He was ridiculed by his classmates on the first day of school because he was much shorter than they were. He felt hurt by this, and after telling his parents about it, his father reported a hate crime against the students at the school. Share your thoughts on the approach he used.
- The students will be held accountable for a hate crime since they made fun of him because of his height.
 - No complaint against the students will be upheld because they were minors.
 - Since no distinction was made on the basis of T's caste, creed, or religion, the complaint cannot be filed as a hate crime.
 - Given that it was a private institute, the father should pursue alternative dispute resolution.
61. When R applied for a job in the government sector, he was treated unfairly. He was not chosen despite being qualified because he belonged to a minority group. Few of his friends, who were chosen solely on the basis of their upper caste, mocked him. They also spat on him and began to humiliate him. R found this to be completely disgusting and insulting, so he filed a hate crime complaint against them. The police department refused to register the FIR. Comment.
- The police officers can only do so if they provide R with a rational reason for not filing his complaint.
 - The police can do so because no complaint against the government will be upheld in any case.
 - The police are ineligible to do so because they are required to file a FIR in the event of a hate crime being reported.
 - The police department has the discretion to file an FIR based on the facts of each case.
62. An application was made available to those who were interested in holding a seminar on the topic of "Mental Health Education" at IIM Ahmadabad. H applied for the position, and he was chosen as a member of the panel. When he arrived at the venue, he was requested to stand throughout the seminar and not sit with the other attendees because he was from a lower class community. When it was his turn, the majority of the audience left, and the microphone was turned off as well. Most television channels broadcasted it live. These offended H. Read the passage carefully and offer him a remedy.
- H should not have applied for the seminar in the first place because he knew he belonged to a lower community.
 - H is required to file an FIR in the given case because he was discriminated regarding his caste.
 - H has no recourse because he willingly applied for the speech and voluntarily decided to stay even after being insulted at first.
 - No hate crime has been committed against him because he belongs to a lower social class and will be treated differently than others.

Passage (Q.63-Q.67): Under Indian law, defamation is both a criminal (punishable with imprisonment) as well as civil offence (punishable through the award of damages). Defamation as a civil offence is punishable under the law of torts, whereas, the criminal law on defamation is codified under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (IPC). There are three main essentials of Defamation: (a) The statement must be published: Defamation is the publication of a statement which tends to lower a person in the estimation of right thinking members of society generally or which tends to make them shun or avoid that person. The standard to be applied is that of a right minded citizen. He must be a man of fair average intelligence, and not that of a special class of persons whose values are not shared or approved by the right thinking members of the society. (b) The statement must refer to the plaintiff: If the person to whom the statement was published could reasonably infer that the statement is referred to the plaintiff, the defendant is nevertheless liable. (c) Publication known to a third party: Publication making the defamatory matter known to some person other than the person defamed and unless that is done, no civil action for defamation lies. The statement must not be true. Defamation is of two kinds Libel and Slander. If the statement is made in writing and published in some permanent and visible form, then the defamation is called libel, whereas, if the statement is made by some spoken words, then the defamation is called slander. (Source: <https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-207-defamation-in-law-of-torts-meaning-essentials-and-defences.html>)

63. Which of the following statement is not correct as per your understanding of the given passage?
- While the criminal law on defamation is codified under the Indian Penal Code, defamation is penalised as a civil offence under the tort law.
 - The publication of a statement that tends to devalue a person in the eyes of right-thinking members of society is known as defamation.
 - The plaintiff must be referred to in the statement, but irrespective of the person to whom it was published could reasonably conclude or not that the plaintiff was referred to, the defendant will still be held accountable.
 - No civil action for defamation may be brought unless the defamatory matter has been published, which requires making it known to a person other than the person being criticized.
64. Y was accused of copyright infringement by V. The plaintiff filed a lawsuit in this regard. A few pieces of evidence were gathered against him while the proceedings were ongoing. Because the presiding judge was V's friend, he learned that by the next hearing, he might reach a final verdict and sentence Y to three years in prison and a fine of two lakh rupees. V quickly published this in the newspaper. Y filed a defamation suit against V. Comment.
- V will not face defamation charges because he published accurate information obtained from a reliable source, i.e. the judge himself.
 - V will face defamation charges because, despite knowing it to be true, he should not have published such a thing for anyone.
 - V won't be held accountable for defamation because he simply published the truth without any malice intended.
 - V will be held liable for defamation because he disseminated information that was not yet official and was not verified as true.
65. T had not been feeling well for two months. Because of this, he was unable to study for his pre-board exam. His closest friend F sympathized with T. The exam materials were prepared by T's mother, so F stole them from his mother's room and gave them to T. F was very sincere and ignored all of the paper's questions. One of his classmates, R, learned of this and lodged a complaint against F. F filed a defamation lawsuit against R because he was offended and had good intentions. Decide if R is liable for defamation or not.
- F had a sincere intention of helping his friend in passing his exams, so R will be held accountable for defamation.
 - R is not liable for defamation because everything he complained about was true.
 - R is not liable for defamation because he was required to notify others of the wrongdoing.
 - R is not liable for defamation because nothing was published in the newspaper.
66. Q and L did not get along. Q was telling X that L has bad handwriting and that whatever he writes is illegible. X took benefit of the situation and informed L. L was offended and filed a defamation suit against Q. Make a comment on the claim's validity in light of the passage.
- L's claim will be upheld because Q made defamatory statements about L that harmed his reputation.
 - L's claim will be upheld because the defamatory statement was brought to the attention of a third party.
 - Q is not liable for defamation because his statement contains no defamatory meaning.
 - Q shall not be held liable for defamation because it was his duty to inform his friend if someone spoke negatively about him.

67. J had been in poor health for a long time. He ignored his deteriorating health because he was staying in a hostel far from his family. His parents took him to the hospital when he returned home for the summer break. He was found to be in the early stages of cancer. When his neighbour R found out, he told everyone in the community. J was offended and filed a defamation suit.
- (a) J's claim will be upheld because R made this information available to the entire society.
 - (b) J's claim will be denied because R had no malicious intent to harm J's reputation.
 - (c) J's claim will be rejected because R only provided true information to the members of the community.
 - (d) J's claim will be upheld because his reputation was harmed in the minds of rational people.

Passage (Q.68-Q.72): Section 15 of the Hindu Succession Act deals with female succession. Section 15(1) is a general provision that provides a list of heirs who would inherit in case a woman dies intestate. Section 15(2) is more specific, it provides that if a woman inherits property from her mother or father and if she dies issueless then that property would revert to the heirs of her father and would not follow the order provided under Section 15(1). Similarly, if a woman inherited a property from her husband or father-in-law and she dies issueless then that property would revert to the heirs of her husband. The order of succession given under Section 15 is discriminatory for two primary reasons. One, in complete contrast to Section 15, Section 8 of the HSA provides the order of succession for a Hindu male dying intestate and second, there is no concept of property reverting to the source.

Source: <https://www.livelaw.in/columns/the-hindu-succession-act-1956-hindu-womens-rights-to-property-act1937-the-hindu-succession-amendment-act-2005-supreme-court-of-india-191846>

68. Megha and Kala were sisters. During their marriage, they both received properties from their father. In case Megha dies intestate to whom will her property be reverted to?
- (a) The property rearrangement will follow the provision under section 15(1).
 - (b) The property will go to the heir of her father, i.e., Kala.
 - (c) The property will go to the heirs of her husband.
 - (d) The property will go to her heirs if she had any.
69. Let's take the same case as the above one, and now here if the said property was inherited from her mother, after Megha's death to whom shall the property be reverted to?
- (a) The property will revert to her mother's heirs.
 - (b) A list of heirs must be prepared.
 - (c) The property will revert to her father's heir i.e., Kala.
 - (d) The property will be given to the government.
70. Mira inherits property from her late father-in-law after the death of her husband. She never had kids of her own, in lieu of her death to whom shall the property be given to?
- (a) The property will be given to the heirs of her father.
 - (b) The property will be given to heirs of her father-in-law.
 - (c) The property will be given to heirs of her husband.
 - (d) Provisions under section 15(1) must be followed as she has no children.
71. Sameer inherits property from his mother-in-law. When he dies intestate, in this case to whom will the property be reverted to?
- (a) The property will be reverted to his wife's heir.
 - (b) The property will be reverted to the heirs of his father-in-law.
 - (c) The property will be reverted to the heirs of his mother-in-law.
 - (d) There will be no reversion as per Section 8 of HSA.

72. According to the passage how is the Hindu Succession Act discriminatory towards Hindu females?
- The property inherited by males do not have to be reverted to the source in lieu of their deaths.
 - The property inherited by males does not require to prepare a list of heirs.
 - The property inherited by males is given up to the government.
 - The property inherited by males is given much preference.

Passage (Q.73-Q.78): A malicious prosecution consists of maliciously causing a process to be issued, wherein an abuse of process is the employment of legal process for some purpose other than that which was intended by the law to affect the improper use of a regularly issued process. The first essential element that the plaintiff is required to prove in a suit for damages of malicious prosecution is that he (the plaintiff) was prosecuted by the defendant. In a suit for damages of malicious prosecution, the plaintiff has also required to prove that the defendant prosecuted him without reasonable and probable cause. The question relating to the want of reasonable and probable cause in a suit for malicious prosecution should be decided on all facts before the Court. In a suit for damages for malicious prosecution, it is another essential element that the plaintiff is required to prove that the defendant acted maliciously in prosecuting him and not with the mere intention of carrying the law into effect. Malice need not only be a feeling of enmity, spite or ill will or spirit of vengeance, but it also has to be any improper purpose which motivates the prosecutor, such as to gain a private collateral advantage. In a suit for damages for malicious prosecution, it is essential to show that the proceedings complained of terminated in favour of the plaintiff. Termination in favour of the plaintiff does not mean the judicial determination of his innocence; it means the absence of a judicial determination of his guilt.
 [Source- <https://blog.ipleaders.in/malicious-prosecution-law-tort/>].

73. Jasmine was walking alone towards her home late at night when she saw a black van parked outside her building. Then she saw a man wearing a hoodie walking out of her building; later that night, she got to know that one of the inhabitants of the building had been murdered. Jasmine filed a complaint describing the man she saw. The man turned out to be a friend of an inhabitant, and was not the culprit. Because of the suit he suffered a huge financial loss. He sued Jasmine for malicious prosecution. Decide whether the suit will be maintainable.
- This is not a case of malicious prosecution because Jasmine was reasonably assured that the man was the killer.
 - This is a case of malicious prosecution as she had no such grounds to believe that he was the killer.
 - Jasmine would be sued because even if she did not act out of malice, it led the man to suffer monetary losses.
 - This is not malicious prosecution, as she acted in good faith and did not maliciously want to prosecute the man.
74. Shikha was married to one Kaushal. They had a happy marriage for seven years. Shikha had an extra-marital affair going on, and she wanted to marry the new person and get rid of her husband. She filed an FIR against him and levelled charges of domestic abuse. Kaushal was very emotionally distressed by this as he was innocent. He also suffered a huge financial loss because of the proceedings, and so he sued her for malicious prosecution. Decide whether he can sue his wife for malicious prosecution.
- She cannot be sued for malicious prosecution as there is nothing to prove that it was done out of mala-fide intentions.
 - He should file for malicious prosecution because it was done with malicious intentions and was a false suit.
 - He can only file for malicious prosecution when he is acquitted by the Court.
 - There is no loss suffered by him, and so no case of malicious prosecution arises.

75. Rahul was sued by his brother, Anil for theft as he had stolen his bike. Anil thought his brother did so because his brother threatened to do so, and had also done similar acts in the past. However, unbeknownst to him, Rahul had actually hired people to do so. In the Court, however, Anil failed to produce relevant evidence, and thus as a result the suit was dismissed. After this, Rahul sued his brother for malicious prosecution. Decide whether Rahul will be able to sue his brother for malicious prosecution or not.
- This is not a case of malicious prosecution, as there were reasonable grounds to do so.
 - This is not a case of malicious prosecution because there is nothing to prove that Rahul's brother had some malice in putting charges.
 - This is a case of malicious prosecution as, in the end, he was acquitted as there were no relevant pieces of evidence to prove Rahul's guilt.
 - This is not a case of malicious prosecution, as there were reasonable causes to allow such a suit. Rahul had committed the acts, and there was no malice.
76. Nobita and Suneo used to be good friends. Suneo always promised Nobita to take him out on rides in his new car, but always ditched him. Meanwhile, Suneo always took his other friends and always left Nobita behind. Nobita out of spite against Suneo, filed a suit for emotional distress as Suneo regularly promised Nobita to take him on rides but never did so. After perusal of the relevant pieces of evidence and everything, the magistrate dismissed the case in favour of Suneo. Suneo, as a result of the suit, suffered a lot of losses, and he sued Nobita for malicious prosecution. Decide whether he will be successful or not.
- This would not constitute a case for malicious prosecution because Nobita had reasonable grounds to file such a case.
 - This would not constitute a case for malicious prosecution as Suneo was held not guilty.
 - This would be a case for malicious prosecution as Suneo had suffered a lot of loss and was finally acquitted as well.
 - Nobita maliciously put charges against Suneo, and so this is a case of malicious prosecution.
77. Ramanand was a poor farmer who had some cattle for working in his field. One day he found that two of his cows were missing. He filed a case against his neighbour Sumesh, who was also a farmer, as Sumesh used to be very jealous of Ramanand and had previously tried to steal his cattle also. However, later he got to know that his cows just ran into the jungle and come back, but he kept them hidden and continued the case against his neighbour. Will a suit for malicious prosecution by Sumesh be successful in this case?
- Yes, because clearly here, Ramanand had no grounds to continue with the suit, but he kept doing it.
 - Yes, because Sumesh had not stolen the cows, and Ramanand knew it.
 - Yes, but he can only do so after the suit is terminated in his favour and he suffers some financial losses.
 - He cannot do so because, initially, there were grounds to believe by Ramanand that Sumesh had indeed committed theft.
78. In a marriage, the ritual of stealing shoes was going on; in the middle of the ritual, someone's expensive watch got stolen. The victim was one of the important members of the groom's family. Rakhi said she saw one man named Akbar going near the watch's stand, so he must have stolen it. Rakhi continued with the suit against Akbar. Soon, Akbar was held guilty. Decide whether there can be a case against Rakhi for malicious prosecution.
- There cannot be any case against Rakhi because she had reasonable grounds to believe that Akbar had stolen the watch.
 - There can be a case against Rakhi because she continued with her case despite knowing Akbar had not committed the said theft.
 - There can be no malicious prosecution case because Akbar was held guilty.
 - There is no case of malicious prosecution because Rakhi had not originally sued out of malice.

Passage (Q.79-Q.84): There are generally two types of mistakes in the law of torts: Mistake of Law and Mistake of Fact. The mistake of law is no defence to the violation of the law. It is presumed that all people know and understand the law of the land, except minors, lunatics or insane. There are few other rare exceptions to this rule. A mistake of fact can be an exception in reducing or eliminating the liability of the person. A person cannot escape his liability for intentional mistakes. A criminal defendant can argue that he/she never intended to commit the crime. The criminal act that occurred was a result of the mistake of fact due to some confusion or misunderstanding. Such exception is only allowed when there's a mistake of fact, but the mistake of law is not considered as a defence. A mistake of fact arises when a person does any act but misunderstood some fact that negates an element of the crime. When a person commits any tort and asks for the defence that he does not know the law, that is not considered as a defence. Court thinks that every person knows the law of the country and that's why the mistake of law is not considered as a defence in IPC as well as in tort.

79. J was an old man who lived alone in a big house, the house also had a big garden, where he grew a lot of flowers and trees. J had some mental illness that made him a bit forgetful and lunatic. Everyone around his house, in the neighbourhood knew that he was a bit insane, so no one would come close to him and they knew he loved his plants. One day a kid entered into his garden and accidentally trampled on some flowers, J got very angry and beat the child up. Later he claimed he did not know beating the child was an offence and he was protecting his plants only. Decide.
- He would not be held liable because he was insane and so is exempted.
 - He would not be held liable because he was only trying to protect the plants he loved.
 - He would be held liable because he assaulted a child.
 - He should not be let go as every perpetrator of crime should be punished.
80. Samarth had a golden retriever who he loved very much. He used to take him for a walk every day to a nearby park. The park usually used to be full of people who all would get their pets for a walk there. One day Samarth's vet told him to let the dog off the leash so he could run for a while, Samarth did as he was told. Samarth then went to look for the dog and found him and took him back. When they came back home, Samarth realized that the dog wasn't his. His neighbour sued him for taking his dog away. Decide if Samarth will be held liable.
- No because he did not intentionally take his neighbour's dog away.
 - Yes, because he did not check if the dog was his or not.
 - No, because it was a mistake of fact and genuine confusion.
 - Yes, because he should have been more careful, and cannot claim mistake of fact here.
81. A and B were school friends. B was better at studies than A was and so the latter asked for the former's help with some school work. B invited A to his house so they could study together and get done with the school work. A had gotten his laptop and pencils to work. After they were done with the work, A wanted to leave early so he could revise the work and be ready for it in the class next day. He took the laptop and was leaving when B told him that it was his laptop instead, but A ignored him and took it. B filed a case for theft against A, and A claimed mistake of fact.
- A will be liable because B told him that was B's laptop but he still took it.
 - A will not be liable because he was stressed because of the homework.
 - A will not be liable as it was merely a mistake of fact.
 - B should not have filed the suit as they could sort it out with mutual collaboration and communication.

82. Jake lived in the United Kingdom and came to India for exploring the country. He had heard about the greatness of India for a long time and he was really excited to come here and it was also his first solo trip. The trip was gifted to him by his parents on his seventeenth birthday. He boarded the flight to India and came to India. When he came to India, he was very stressed as he had never seen so many homeless people and sickness and poverty. He wanted to blow the steam off and decided to buy liquor. He showed his ID to the shop owner, the shopkeeper decided to give him alcohol as he wanted to make more money. Later, when the police arrested the shopkeeper for giving alcohol to a minor, he claimed mistake of law as he thought underage drinking was not applicable to foreigners.
- (a) The shop keeper will be held liable because he knowingly gave Jake alcohol.
 - (b) The shop keeper was merely doing his job which was to sell alcohol, he was not concerned with age of Jake.
 - (c) The shop keeper will be held liable mistake of law is no defence as he saw the ID but still gave alcohol.
 - (d) Jake should not have asked for alcohol in the first place, as he was underage and that is illegal in every sense.
83. In the previous question, will Jake be held liable for trying to do underage drinking, assuming it is allowed in the United Kingdom but not in India.
- (a) No, because he was unaware of the law and so, he cannot be held liable.
 - (b) No, because he was not the citizen of India.
 - (c) No, because he can claim mistake of fact as it was allowed in his country.
 - (d) Yes, because mistake of law is no defence as he did not abide by the law in the country he was in.
84. X and Y went for hunting in the forest. X had a loaded pistol and he wanted to shoot a rabbit because he wanted to eat some rabbit curry. He told Y to go look for a rabbit and tell him as soon as he comes across one. Y went away and X kept looking. Soon, X heard some rumbling in the bushes and assumed that it was a rabbit, he shot towards it. When he went there, he found Y dead. Can he be held liable for murder of Y?
- (a) No, because it is mistake of fact as he thought it was a rabbit.
 - (b) Yes, because he should have checked once before firing.
 - (c) He had told Y to tell him if there were a rabbit, he should have waited for Y.
 - (d) He should be held liable because he was a murderer.

SECTION D: LOGICAL REASONING

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

Passage (Q.85-Q.90): The egregious practice that some Muslim men employ to divorce their wives instantaneously and without their consent, merely by uttering the word talaq (divorce) three times, has finally been declared unconstitutional and illegal by the Indian Supreme Court. The country's ruling Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP) party claims that the ban is a victory for its administration, which had been advocating its abolition since it came to power in 2014.

But beyond this political claim, the verdict highlights the changing social and political landscape in India, which enabled a group of Muslim women to successfully take on orthodox elements in their community. Public opinion against this practice could not have gathered critical mass if it weren't for five Muslim women. The five women – Shayara Bano, Gulshan Parveen, Afreen Rehman, Atiya Sabri and Ishrat Jahan – who spearheaded the fight, endured threats from orthodox groups, and refused to heed requests from the conservative clerics of the All-India Muslim Personal Law Board (AIMPLB) to withdraw their petitions. The symbolism of these women taking on clerics is a powerful one; it shows that women across communities are increasingly assertive about what they want and what their aspirations are.

It all started in April 1978 when a 62-year-old woman, Shah Bano, filed a petition demanding maintenance of her marriage after her husband divorced her by using triple talaq. Although she won her case, the Rajiv Gandhi government panicked and overturned the judgement in 1985 to avoid alienation from Muslim orthodox movements.

The events soon became national news, and were followed by a campaign against this reversal. In 1986, the government implemented the Muslim Women's (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act to nullify the Shah Bano judgement, granting paltry alimony to Muslim women. But it was strongly opposed by progressive women's groups, and by many Muslim men too.

The new development in the past decade is the emergence of Muslim women's activism propelled by the growth of non-party, autonomous women's groups. Consequently, Muslim women are willing to speak out against gender injustice, and find ways to challenge structures of power and authority within the community and the state at multiple levels.

These groups seek to promote equal citizenship rights pertaining to all fundamental rights mandated by the Constitution rather than focusing on changing personal laws to enhance their rights

Two networks are in the forefront of this process: the Bharatiya Muslim Mahila Andolan (BMMA) and the Bebaak Collective. Both have questioned the authority of the Muslim Personal Law Board to speak for the Muslim community and women in particular.

These multifaceted efforts have seen the beginnings of serious debate on social reform and gender justice within the community.

85. The author's argument that "But beyond this political claim, the verdict highlights the changing social and political landscape in India, which enabled a group of Muslim women to successfully take on orthodox elements in their community" is strengthened by
- (a) Few Muslim men believe that Muslim women should be given equal rights as guaranteed by the constitution.
 - (b) With changing times, old values beliefs lose importance and people develop new set of contemporary beliefs.
 - (c) Unlike in the past, an increasing number of Muslim men support Muslim women in their fight for equal rights
 - (d) Few Muslim women believed that the fight for equal rights is not aligned with tenets of their religion.
86. Which of the following options is true according to the passage?
- (a) BJP is solely responsible for the successful reach of the issue to the masses.
 - (b) The five women got threatened by the AIMPLB.
 - (c) The triple talaq issue came into existence with the report of a 62-year-old woman.
 - (d) Earlier, Muslim women did not want to speak out against gender injustice.

87. What is the author most likely to agree with?
- (a) The efforts of BMMA lead to serious debates among Muslim women.
 - (b) BMMA and Bebaak Collective played a primary role in providing justice to Muslim women.
 - (c) we need to mobilise equal rights for Muslim women only.
 - (d) Muslim women groups have never taken the lead in mobilising equal rights for Muslim women.
88. Why did the Rajiv Gandhi government overturn the judgement?
- (a) To avoid revolt from the BJP government.
 - (b) To rebel against the BJP government.
 - (c) To support the triple talaq system among the Muslim community.
 - (d) To avoid losing popular support from Muslim community.
89. Which of the following best summarizes the passage?
- (a) It is important to continue the fight for your rights against all odds.
 - (b) It is impossible for women to win without social groups.
 - (c) Autonomous women groups are the keys to seek redressal against men.
 - (d) Public opinion is always the right opinion.
90. Which of the following is 'not' true about the long fight?
- (a) The Muslim Women's Right was rigorously opposed.
 - (b) Massive number of people fought against triple talaq in 1978.
 - (c) The ruling government did not support the Muslim Orthodox movements.
 - (d) Some Muslim men also supported the women's long fight.

Passage (Q.91-Q.96): With the Election Commission declaring the schedule for the Assembly polls in five states, the Urdu press has intensified its attention on these events, viewed as precursors to the Lok Sabha elections. The caste survey in Bihar has ignited national political discourse, with the Congress and other Opposition parties leveraging it against the BJP. The Middle East crisis, particularly the Israel-Palestine conflict, also dominates headlines, emphasizing the need to acknowledge the "existence, rights and dignity" of Palestinians. Inquilab, in its October 5 edition, underscores the national implications of Bihar's caste survey. The editorial suggests that the BJP is in a quandary over this development. Despite not endorsing a caste census, the party cannot openly oppose it. Prime Minister Narendra Modi's recent remarks on the Congress's demand for a nationwide caste census have raised eyebrows. The editorial questions the BJP's stance on minority rights, given its track record of not fielding Muslim candidates in elections. As election fervor rises, the BJP aims to shift this narrative, while the Opposition remains steadfast. The editorial observes a shift in political dynamics, with the Opposition now setting the narrative. The caste survey's results appear to favor Bihar's ruling Mahagathbandhan, comprising the JD(U), RJD, Congress, and Left parties. Inquilab also predicts a decline in the number of upper-caste candidates fielded in elections, emphasizing the potential implications of the caste survey on reservation policies. Urdu Times, in its October 9 editorial, critiques global and media hypocrisy concerning the Israel-Hamas conflict. It highlights Hamas's stance, which portrays its actions as a response to Israeli transgressions against Palestinians and their sacred sites. The editorial criticizes the global media's bias, which condemns Hamas while overlooking Israeli offenses. It also mentions India's altered stance on the Israel-Palestine issue under Prime Minister Modi, contrasting it with previous non-partisan policies. Siasat, on October 5, discusses the Delhi Police Special Cell's actions against the news portal NewsClick and its personnel. The editorial suggests that such actions align with allegations of the government's vendetta politics against critics. It cites instances where journalists, attempting to spotlight government shortcomings, faced repercussions. The editorial contrasts this with pro-government TV anchors who disseminate divisive content without consequences. It emphasizes the importance of free speech and the role of an independent press in a democracy, condemning politically motivated charges against journalists.

91. Which of the following, if true, would weaken the argument that the BJP is in a difficult position regarding the caste survey in Bihar?
- (a) The BJP has historically been a strong advocate of caste-based surveys and has conducted numerous such surveys in states where it has been in power.
 - (b) The caste survey's results are inconclusive and can be interpreted in multiple ways, not necessarily favoring the Mahagathbandhan.
 - (c) The BJP has always maintained a consistent stance on minority rights across all states and never changed its policies based on elections.
 - (d) The Congress has also been ambivalent in its support for a nationwide caste census in the past.
92. What can be inferred about the role of media from the passage?
- (a) The media has consistently been unbiased in its reporting of international conflicts.
 - (b) The Urdu press has a significant influence on political developments in India.
 - (c) The media tends to have a bias in covering the Israel-Hamas conflict, favoring Israel.
 - (d) News portals in India are always neutral, focusing only on reporting facts.
93. What is the primary focus of the passage?
- (a) The Israel-Palestine conflict and its global implications.
 - (b) The consequences of the caste survey in Bihar for the BJP.
 - (c) A critique of media biases and the importance of an independent press in a democracy.
 - (d) Political developments in India and their media coverage.
94. Based on the passage, which course of action should the BJP take to shift the current narrative?
- (a) Publicly support the nationwide caste census to garner support from minority groups.
 - (b) Field more Muslim candidates in elections to address concerns about their stance on minority rights.
 - (c) Intensify their campaign against the Congress's inconsistencies in the past.
 - (d) Focus on international matters like the Israel-Palestine conflict to divert attention from domestic issues.
95. Which of the following would most directly strengthen the argument about the importance of an independent press in a democracy?
- (a) Historically, countries that curtailed press freedom witnessed a direct decline in democratic values and civic participation.
 - (b) Journalists in non-democratic countries face more severe consequences than those in democratic nations.
 - (c) Pro-government TV anchors often receive awards and accolades for their contributions.
 - (d) Independent media outlets tend to have higher subscription rates compared to state-run media.
96. Each of the following can be inferred from the passage except that
- (a) The BJP doesn't recognize the rights of Palestinians in the Israel-Palestine conflict.
 - (b) Unlike the past governments, the stance of the BJP is not non-partisan in the Israel-Hamas conflict.
 - (c) Highlighting the actions of Hamas is a part of government's vendetta politics against the critics.
 - (d) While the actions of Hamas against Israel are deplorable, Israel is also responsible for its actions.

Passage (Q.97-Q.102): Arthur C Clarke was never one to hide his light under a bushel. He referred to his office as his 'ego chamber' and bought an English manor house to accommodate his archives, aka the 'Clarkives'. Yet, when it came to imagining the future, he adamantly refused to take credit for any predictions. The internet, 3D printers, email: he may have described them all long before they existed, but these were not predictions. They were, he insisted, extrapolations.

Clarke arguably did more than any other author since HG Wells and Jules Verne to catapult his mind into the future, taking a vast global readership along with him. As a science writer, he conjured up the idea of a 'personal transceiver' small enough to be carried about, enabling contact with anyone in the world and also featuring global positioning. That essay was written back in 1959, and what he was essentially describing was the mobile phone. Just five years later, he contemplated telecommuting and telemedicine. Elsewhere, he predicted online banking, reusable spacecraft, and the millennium bug. Yet more than a decade after his death, it's as an author of science-fiction that he is best remembered; and his best remembered fictional work of all is 2001: A Space Odyssey. The idea sprang from The Sentinel, a short story written for a BBC competition in 1948. It remains the definitive space film, forecasting the iPad, software that reads lips, and space stations. Space tourism? We're getting there. Suspended animation? Still experimental.

Towards the end of his life, Clarke cited 2001 as one of his most significant achievements. His first novel, 1947's Prelude to Space, predicted the year of the first moon rocket in 1959. A list of inventive gadgets in his novels begins with 'automatic control cars' (driverless) and runs to zero 'g', a term coined by Clarke.

A Somerset farmer's son, he was born in 1917. His boyhood was filled with science-fiction magazines, stargazing, and fossils. He had a crystal set, and his mother taught him Morse code. During World War Two, he volunteered for the RAF, becoming an expert in radar technology. In 1945, he showed the possibility of an orbit, some 23,000 miles from Earth, for satellites. Satellites now circle in what's referred to as the Clarke orbit.

97. Based on the passage, which of the following can be inferred about Arthur C Clarke's perspective on his futuristic descriptions?
- (a) Clarke primarily wanted to highlight his ability to predict the future with precision.
 - (b) Clarke's writings were mere fantasies without any basis in existing knowledge.
 - (c) Clarke's foresight was centered around a hopeful vision of future technological breakthroughs.
 - (d) Clarke believed he was extending current knowledge rather than making baseless predictions.
98. Which of the following presents a paradox in Clarke's outlook as presented in the passage?
- (a) Clarke's hesitance to label his visions as predictions despite their accurate reflections of future technologies.
 - (b) Clarke's appreciation for stargazing and his development of satellite orbit concepts.
 - (c) Clarke's interest in science fiction and his contributions to radar technology.
 - (d) Clarke's emphasis on extrapolation yet his reputation as a predictor.
99. Which of the following, if true, would weaken the claim that Clarke's visions were based on extrapolations of existing knowledge?
- (a) Clarke often found that his most innovative ideas occurred during sessions of deep meditation, unrelated to his research.
 - (b) Several of Clarke's close associates have noted that he had an intuitive ability to see into the future, beyond current scientific paradigms.
 - (c) Clarke believed that fiction should be purely imaginative, with no obligation to reflect the current state of science.
 - (d) Clarke was known to consult with psychic mediums to gain insights into the distant future.

100. Which assumption underlies Clarke's distinction between prediction and extrapolation?
- (a) Futuristic visions are always grounded in current technological advancements.
 - (b) Predictions cannot be made without a certain level of guesswork.
 - (c) Extrapolations are superior to predictions in their accuracy.
 - (d) The future is a mere reflection of the present.
101. Which of the following would bolster the argument that Clarke was visionary in his ability to foresee technological advancements?
- (a) Clarke often wrote about alien civilizations far superior to humans in technology.
 - (b) Clarke's writings have been used in academic settings to teach about potential future technologies.
 - (c) Clarke believed in the supernatural and often included such elements in his stories.
 - (d) Many of Clarke's peers in the literary world recognized him solely for his storytelling abilities.
102. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (a) Arthur C Clarke was the writer of the short story, *The Sentinel*, written for a BBC competition in 1948.
 - (b) The works of HG Wells and Jules Verne are not as vast as those of Arthur C Clarke.
 - (c) Space travel happening today is possible only due to the mention by Arthur Clarke in his novels.
 - (d) None of the above.

Passage (Q.103-Q.108): Facing declining markets in Western countries, multinational food companies are targeting Africa, Asia, and Latin America as new consumers of packaged foods, in a move that may worsen the global epidemic of chronic illness related to diabetes. Governments are striking back at obesity risk factors, including unhealthy foods. Singapore, which might have as many as one million residents with diabetes by 2050, now requires soda producers to reduce sugar content. Obesity and other lifestyle-related diseases have now become a "silent" long-term challenge that will cost governments in healthcare liabilities and lost productivity. But improving public health requires more than piecemeal legislation; governments must promote lifestyle changes through education and improve access to healthy foods. A recently published study of 98,000 adults in China argues that linking obesity only to affluence is simplistic, and that geographic variations in China's "nutritional transition" explain differences in public health. Alarming, two out of five adults in the Asia-Pacific region are either overweight or obese. The World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates that roughly half of the world's share of adults with diabetes lives in Asia.

The cost of obesity in the Asia-Pacific region is estimated to be roughly US\$166 billion annually. Among Southeast Asian countries, healthcare and productivity losses from obesity are highest in Indonesia (US\$2 to 4 billion), Malaysia (US\$1 to 2 billion), and Singapore (US\$400 million).

In the world's two most populous countries, China and India, malnutrition has long been a concern but obesity is on the rise. According to a 2019 *New England Journal of Medicine* study, the prevalence of obesity in males in India nearly quadrupled between 1980 and 2019. For China, home to 110 million adults with obesity and potentially 150 million by 2040, the prevalence of obesity increased 15-times between 1980 and 2019.

Between 2005 and 2019, yearly national income loss due to heart disease, stroke, and diabetes increased more than sixfold in India and sevenfold in China. Statistics about child health point to a grim future. In India, one quarter of urban youth entering middle school are obese and 66% of children have an elevated risk for diabetes, while China is home to the world's largest population of obese children. Numerous factors could contribute to this trend, including lack of open space for physical activity, the preference among young people for sedentary pastimes such as computer gaming, and a growing emphasis on time spent preparing for university entrance exams.

There are many models for how Asia's governments can confront obesity. Governments in the United States and Europe are introducing taxes on soft drinks and sugary beverages, with proponents arguing that such beverages contribute to obesity by adding excess calories without providing nutritional value. Large local governments implementing sugar taxes include Cook County, Illinois, (Chicago) and Philadelphia, while San Francisco and Seattle plan to implement similar taxes.

Berkeley, California, a city with many high-earning and educated residents, was America's first to implement a sugary beverage tax, in November 2014. The city applies proceeds in part to child nutrition and community health programmes. Although Berkeley is an exceptional case, the spirit of the city's approach – including the smart use of revenue – can be a guiding principle for Asian cities.

While soda consumption has slumped in the developed West, markets are growing rapidly in Asia. Soda and other industrial packaged food have slowed down in the West but have grown in Asia. The Philippines senate is now debating an excise tax on sugar-sweetened beverages. In Thailand, a tax levy on sugary drinks was instituted in September 2017, and will rise gradually over the next six years.

India recently instituted a yearly obesity evaluation for all army personnel after a survey found one third to be overweight, and China's army is publicly raising concerns about sugar consumption among recruits.

103. What is the central idea of the passage?
- The passage talks about the disease of diabetes and obesity and its negative effects.
 - The passage describes the rapid growth of obesity and diabetes all over the world especially in Asia; and how governments across the world are using taxation system to fight obesity indirectly.
 - The passage mainly focuses on the effects of diabetes and obesity on the military strength of the countries.
 - The passage talks about growth of soda manufacturing in Eastern countries.
104. Which one of the following options is true according to the passage?
- Berkley in California was the first city to implement a beverage tax on sodas and soft drinks.
 - The rate of obesity in China has quadrupled from 1980 to 2019.
 - The Indian Army has an obesity evolution every six months.
 - Health care and productivity losses from obesity are highest in Singapore amongst south-east Asian countries.
105. Which one of the following options is false according to the passage?
- Seattle will implement tax on sugary beverages in the near future.
 - Thailand started levying a tax on sugary beverages in 2017.
 - The cost of obesity in the Asia-Pacific region is estimated to be roughly US\$166 billion annually.
 - None of the options are incorrect.
106. Which statement cannot be inferred from the above passage?
- Diabetes and obesity cannot be considered a rich only disease as it is a problem to all classes of people.
 - Asian Countries have a higher rate of consumption of soda and other sugary beverages while the same has been going down in western countries.
 - Awareness related to the harms of the sugary substances and obesity is a factor that has helped western countries to lower the rate of consumption.
 - Obesity in Asian countries can be only attributed to the eating and drinking habits of people.
107. Which statement can be inferred from the above passage?
- The Western countries have completely negated the problem of obesity by deploying counter measures.
 - The non developed countries also have lower rate of Diabetes.
 - Lack of nutrition is a major concern in developing Asian countries like India and china; while Diabetes and obesity is becoming a close second major concern.
 - The multi-national companies have been also active in preventing Diabetes and other problems arising out of over-consumption of packaged food.
108. Which of the following is the primary focus of the argument?
- Negative effects of ill-drawn legislations on people and society.
 - Harmful effects of packaged foods and ways to remedy them.
 - Ways to control diabetes and obesity that has overwhelmed society.
 - Effects of corporates targeting Asian markets after being taxed in the western markets.

SECTION-B: QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

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

Directions (Q.109-Q.114): In 2022, a publishing company sells 2400 books across different genres (Romance, Thriller, Fantasy, Non-Fiction, Historical, Science Fiction, and Biography). The distribution is described as:

- The number of Romance novels sold is 12% of the total books sold.
- 320 books sold are from the Thriller genre.
- The number of Fantasy books sold is 72% more than those sold in the Science Fiction category.
- The ratio of books sold in Non-Fiction and Biography is 1:3.
- Historical books sold are 60 more than those sold in the Thriller category.
- The average number of books sold in the Romance, Fantasy, and Historical genres is 280.

109. Based on the given distribution of books sold by the publishing company, what approximate percentage of the total books sold was from the Thriller and Historical genres combined?
 - (a) 22%
 - (b) 29%
 - (c) 25%
 - (d) 32%
110. How many Fantasy books were sold if the number of Fantasy books sold is 72% more than those sold in the Science Fiction category?
 - (a) 172
 - (b) 272
 - (c) 276
 - (d) 184
111. What is the ratio of non-fiction books sold to science fiction books sold?
 - (a) 57: 20
 - (b) 29: 20
 - (c) 23: 20
 - (d) 32: 10
112. What approximate percentage of the total books sold were biographical books?
 - (a) 20%
 - (b) 28%
 - (c) 35%
 - (d) 48%
113. Suppose the publishing company makes a profit of Rs.4 on each Romance book, Rs.5 on each Thriller book, Rs.6 on each Fantasy book, Rs.3 on each Non-Fiction book, Rs.5 on each Historical book, Rs.6 on each Science Fiction book, and Rs.4 on each Biography book. How much less profit did the company earn from Fantasy books compared to Thriller books?
 - (a) Rs.548
 - (b) Rs.568
 - (c) Rs.484
 - (d) Rs.662
114. What is the average number of books sold in the romance, thriller, and fantasy genres?
 - (a) 260
 - (b) 240
 - (c) 280
 - (d) 250

Directions (Q.115-Q.120): Given below is the information regarding the number of shoes in five different shops: 'A,' 'B,' 'C,' 'D,' and 'E.'

Note: Total number of shoes in each shop = number of rubber shoes + number of leather shoes.

Shops	Number of rubber shoes	Number of leather shoes	Total number of shoes
A	90	54	144
B		81	153
C	99		171
D		108	153
E	108	63	

115. What is the ratio of the number of rubber shoes in shops 'A' and 'C' combined to the number of leather shoes in shops 'C' and 'D' combined?
(a) 19:22 (b) 21:20 (c) 21:23 (d) 21:19
116. What is the difference between the total number of shoes in shop 'E' and the number of leather shoes in shop 'B'?
(a) 90 (b) 81 (c) 99 (d) 108
117. What is the sum of the total number of shoes in shop 'D' and 62.5% of the total number of shoes in shop 'A'?
(a) 243 (b) 261 (c) 288 (d) 270
118. What is the difference between the total number of leather shoes in all 5 shops together and the total number of shoes in shop 'A'?
(a) 232 (b) 228 (c) 256 (d) 234
119. If the total cost price of all the shoes in shop 'A' is Rs. 800, and each rubber shoe and each leather shoe were sold at Rs. 5 and Rs. 8, respectively, then what is the total profit or loss incurred by shop 'A'?
(a) Rs. 64 profit (b) Rs. 82 loss (c) Rs. 76 profit (d) Rs. 82 profit
120. How much percentage more or less are the rubber shoes in shop 'A' compared to the leather shoes in shop 'C'?
(a) 25% more (b) 30% more (c) 25% less (d) 30% less

Notes:

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