

**LEGALEDGE TEST SERIES**  
**MOCK COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST 2024-25**  
**MOCK CLAT 16**

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.

**CONTENT OF QUESTION PAPER**

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**SECTION-A : ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

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

**Passage (Q.1-Q.6):** Tom Jones was a plump sixteen-year-old with **frowzy** brown hair, topped off by a brimless straw hat. His pants appeared to have been turned inside out and outside in, upside down and upside up, and repeatedly darned, patched, and re-darned until a number of pairs of pants had been made using time, labor, and sufficient cloth. Regarding the boots, he may have inherited them from a previous generation's pauper, as his lower limbs were not completely without protection. But did it really matter to him that his clothing was shabby, garish, and hideous? Or that his boots' toes and sides allowed the rich, deep soil to seep in? Was he not an Indian who roamed the prairies near his frontier home, a "squatter sovereign," or the son of one? He was unaware of "the latest fashion" and didn't give much thought to the fit of his clothes, though he did occasionally wish they were a little more comfortable and refined. As I mentioned earlier, he lived on a prairie. The family domain was unpretentious, nevertheless.

The son of the squatter cast a disgruntled glance around him. "I do wish I could see more of the world and take action for myself," he said in a soliloquy. Here, we've been moving around a lot, doing nothing more than growing a few potatoes and some corn, and living in a wretched cabin with few neighbors and no schools. We should not spend our entire day like this. I believe we were made (---) something better; and, as the minister told us Sunday, we ought (---) try and be somebody, and not float (---) as the stick on the stream. Mother's mind, I'm sure, isn't, and never was; as for father—" At this point, he paused and thought for a moment, as if attempting to solve a puzzle.

Tom's well-worn hoe had brought abundant returns into the daylight, covering the rows of hills. But what intrigued Tom the most at that moment was not the quantity, quality, or size of the potatoes. He was disturbed by the realization that they were all out of the ground, that the corn had been gathered and stacked, the pumpkins were ready to be sheltered, and that the fall chores could be completed by the sun setting that afternoon. This was because he had recently started to wonder what lay ahead for him in the future. To some extent, he had realized that the future would largely depend on his choices. As well as severe discontent with both the past and the present filled his heart with discontent.

source: Edited and recreated from The Cabin on The Prairie by Dr. C. H. Pearson

1. The passage's central idea centers on:
  - (a) Giving a brief account of the protagonist's circumstances.
  - (b) Explaining how the prairie's youth had become impoverished.
  - (c) Outlining the difficulties and obstacles involved in farming.
  - (d) Describes Tom's friendship with the son of the squatter.
2. Which of the following could be the passage's suitable title?
  - (a) A global farmer's life
  - (b) Tom Jones's life and dreams.
  - (c) A Prairie Friendship.
  - (d) A Heaven for Daydreamers
3. Which of the following words from the passage means 'an act of speaking one's thoughts aloud when by oneself or regardless of any hearers, especially by a character in a play.'?
  - (a) Soliloquy
  - (b) Squatter
  - (c) Discontent
  - (d) Brimless

4. "Tom Jones was a plump sixteen-year-old with frowzy brown hair, topped off by a brimless straw hat. His pants appeared to have been turned inside out and outside in, upside down and upside up, and repeatedly darned, patched, and re-darned until a number of pairs of pants had been made using time, labor, and sufficient cloth". The above lines reflect which of the following literary device?  
(a) Litotes. (b) Hyperbole (c) Allegory (d) Oxymoron
5. I believe we were made (---) something better; and, as the minister told us Sunday, we ought (---) try and be somebody, and not float (---) as the stick on the stream.  
Choose the correct option carrying the right order and combination of the missing prepositions from the sentence above.  
(a) of, to, by (b) for, at, along (c) for, to, along (d) of, at, by
6. Which of the following grammatical tool is being used in this statement- "Tom Jones was a plump sixteen-year-old with **frowzy** brown hair, topped off by a brimless straw hat"  
(a) Adverb (b) Adjective (c) Noun (d) Verb

**Passage (Q.7-Q.12):** The desire to perpetuate the memory of past accomplishments for future generations is a universal human instinct, as evidenced by the ancient Chaldean clay tablets, the obelisks' hieroglyphics, our numerous printed volumes and manuscripts, and the ruminating old village or backwoods cabin storytellers. The veracity of the recorder and the suitability of the technique used are the two main factors that determine the record's reliability. Genuine history dates back thousands of years in Asia, the cradle of civilization; it starts much later in Europe; and it encompasses a millennium in America for the aboriginal narrative, which is largely regarded as authentic.

An analysis of the indigenous American calendars provides a useful understanding of the relative significance that the Indian and the white man ascribe to the same event. Many events that we consider to be significant turning points in the history of the plain's tribes are completely missing from these Aboriginal histories, and many other things would appear to be of the most insignificant importance to white people. As a result, nothing is known about the Custer campaign of 1868, which led to the Battle of the Washita and forced the southern tribes to establish their first reservation; conversely, little is known about the outbreak of 1874, which culminated in their ultimate subjugation.

On the other side, there are documented instances of woman elopement and horse theft. The documents don't exactly read like a country's history—rather, they sound more like the reminiscences of memories of a chatty old man. These materials, which can be found in the chronicles of Scottish highland clans or the annals of a medieval barony, represent the history of a people whose ideas and interests were constrained.

But it's important to keep in mind that an Indian tribe is essentially a big family, with every member being related to the others; this is especially true of the Kiowa, who are a small group of only 1,100 people. An incident that affects one gets elevated to a topic of tribal importance when it becomes a topic of rumors and common knowledge among all the camps. Furthermore, an event may be recorded more for its usefulness as a tally date than for its inherent significance if it is well-known within the tribe.

SOURCE: Edited and recreated from Calendar history of the Kiowa Indians BY JAMES MOONEY

7. The passage states that:
- (a) There is no knowledge of the Custer campaign of 1868.
  - (b) Kiowa does not belong to any tribe of Indians.
  - (c) An event's intrinsic significance was the only reason it was ever documented in an Indian tribal history.
  - (d) Some of the earliest evidence of civilization can be found in Europe.
8. Which of the following best summarizes the passage?
- (a) Humans have an innate desire to preserve history for future records. The reliability of the record primarily rests on the accuracy of the recorder and the skill of the technique used. The most recent authentic records come from Asia, then Europe, and American history is more recent, thanks to research. An understanding of the relative significance that Native Americans and White people place on the same event can be gained by looking at their calendars. The records kept by the white man omit information they deemed unimportant, and they are more like personal memoirs than a comprehensive account of the ideas and pursuits of a nation. However, Indian tribes—particularly the Kiowa—are one large clan, or family.
  - (b) Humans have an innate desire to preserve history for future records. The reliability of the record primarily rests on the accuracy of the recorder and the skill of the technique used. The earliest authentic records date back to Asia, then Europe. American history is more recent, and a study of the indigenous American calendars provides a good understanding of the relative importance that the Indian and the white man placed on the same event.
  - (c) Humans have an innate desire to preserve history for future records. The reliability of the record primarily rests on the accuracy of the recorder and the skill of the technique used. The earliest authentic records come from Asia, then Europe, and American history is more recent, thanks to research. An understanding of the relative significance that Native Americans and White people place on the same event can be gained by looking at their calendars. The white man's records are devoid of information they deemed unimportant, and they read more like personal memoirs than a narrowly focused history of a country. However, Indian tribes are one large clan, or family.
  - (d) Humans have an innate desire to preserve history for future records. The shrewdness of the recorder is largely responsible for the record's credibility; the earliest authentic records come from Asia, then Europe, and American history is more recent due to research. An analysis of the Indigenous American calendars provides a useful understanding of the relative significance that the Native Americans and the Europeans ascribed to the same event. The records kept by the white man omit information they deemed unimportant, and they are more like personal memoirs than a comprehensive account of the ideas and pursuits of a nation. However, Indian tribes—particularly the Kiowa—are one large clan, or family.
9. Which of the following word in the passage corresponds to the word 'recollection'?
- (a) Subjugation.      (b) Reminiscence.      (c) Aboriginal      (d) Barony
10. "As a result, nothing is known about the Custer campaign of 1868, which led to the Battle of the Washita and forced the southern tribes to establish their first reservation; conversely, little is known about the outbreak of 1874, which culminated in their ultimate subjugation". Through the statements, the author hopes to:
- (a) Draw attention to the differences between the different historical events.
  - (b) Draw attention to the white men's omission of significant events.
  - (c) Stressing the importance of having a reliable recording of the incident.
  - (d) Discredit the Indian tribes' contribution to preserving the real historical event.

11. According to the author:
- (a) Analyzing an indigenous American calendar offers valuable insight into the relative significance of events for Native Americans and White people.
  - (b) No significant portion of the tribes' history is ever left out.
  - (c) There are numerous Kiowa tribes.
  - (d) Compared to Europe or America, Asia's history doesn't span as far back.
12. Which of the following parts of speech has been used in the bold word used in this sentence- “But it's important to keep in mind that an Indian tribe is essentially a big family, with every member being related to the others; this is **especially** true of the Kiowa, who are a small group of only 1,100 people”.
- (a) Adverb                      (b) Adjective                      (c) Verb                      (d) Noun

**Passage (Q.13-Q.18):** There are various aspects of Lord Ram that have kept our devotion to him strong over millennia. India is the only pre-Bronze Age culture that is still alive and thriving. Every single other pre-Bronze Age culture is dead, most of them violently killed off by the same invaders who came for us. But we have stubbornly survived, managing to hold on to much of our ancient culture. Part of that ancient culture is the stories we collectively enjoy, the rituals we practise, the Gods and Goddesses we worship. Among the most important Gods in the Hindu pantheon is Lord Ram.

What is it about Ram that animates so much devotion till today?

According to Dharmic tradition, each God or Goddess who we worship represents different archetypes. Lord Krishna represents one, Lord Shiva represents another archetype, and so on. What makes Lord Ram stand out is that he represents the **archetype** of the Maryada Purushottam, the perfect follower of rules/ honour/ traditions. If you get this, then you can understand how and why Lord Ram behaved the way he did. At a deeper level, Ram is the eternal king of India. He is the representation of leadership like no other. Throughout history, so many dynasties have claimed inspiration and ancestry from him, not just in the Indian subcontinent, but even internationally. The Thai kings, the Cambodian kings, the ancient Indonesian kings, all took inspiration from him. In India, there are an equal number of examples — the Mauryas, the Guptas, the Vijayanagar rulers, the Ikshvakus of Andhra — every region has dynasties who have claimed to have associations with his lineage. Much of India's fascination with Ram stems from their faith in him as the ideal ruler. What does an ideal ruler mean? Ram represents the kind of ruler who puts his people and his nation above everything else, including his own family. Our culture speaks of other forms of leadership, too. In the Mahabharata, there is King Dhritarashtra, for example. His leadership came to be most associated with putramoha — an excessive affection for his child. He was a ruler who put his family above the nation. I am not saying that we have to judge this, it is simply a different model of leadership. One can understand voters who want a leader who puts the nation above everything else. But the message that the Ram Janmabhoomi ji temple sends out is that all of us should also put the nation first. Only when all 1.4 billion of us start believing that desh sarvopari — the nation is above everything else — that we will create a Ram rajya. All of us have multiple identities. But if all of us have an attitude that whatever religion we practise, whatever caste we are from, whatever language we speak, whatever community we are from, the nation comes before anything else, then India will certainly rise again to take its place in the comity of nations, a position our land held for most of human history. That is what we need to learn from Lord Ram. We look for him in our leaders, but I say that we need to look for Ram in ourselves as well. The temple gives us an opportunity to explore that.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/ahead-of-the-ayodhya-temple-consecration-amish-writes-indias-fascination-with-ram-stems-from-its-faith-in-him-as-the-ideal-ruler-9121553/>

13. Which of the following represents the message conveyed by the author through the passage?
- (a) There needs to be established a proper leadership which does not differentiate among folks on the basis of caste, religion and politics.
  - (b) It is the nation which should be treated as supreme, as treating nation first is the true mark of a great leader.
  - (c) The inauguration of temple must help us to establish the inherent qualities of Ram in ourselves such as bravery, valor and leadership.
  - (d) Inspiration should be taken from Lord Ram just as it is being taken by all the countries of what perfect leadership constitutes. To present to the world an ideal India, which follows in the footsteps of its ideal, Lord Ram.
14. Which one of the following would be the apt title for this passage?
- (a) An epitome of Leadership and Bravery: Lord Ram
  - (b) Lord Ram: The nation's ideal.
  - (c) The Ancient Culture of India.
  - (d) Navigating the barriers for Establishing Ram Rajya.
15. Which of the following is NOT a synonym of the word "archetype"?
- (a) Prototype.                      (b) Models                      (c) Forerunner                      (d) Mortal
16. "He was a ruler who put his family above the nation. I am not saying that we have to judge this, it is simply a different model of leadership". Which of the following inferences is the author trying to draw from this line?
- (a) Family should be given preference to nation, even if other judge our leadership model.
  - (b) Leadership can acquire different forms and modes, according to circumstances.
  - (c) Leadership has different models, and instead of sitting in judgement, one should be judicious in choosing the ideology behind the model.
  - (d) Rulers are very particular when it comes to acquiring a different form of leadership.
17. What could be the reason as to why so many dynasties internationally have taken inspiration from Shri Ram?
- (a) It helped them in improving their leadership skills and further honing their abilities to suit the needs of the society
  - (b) The fact that Ram was an ideal ruler and he always put his nation and family first inspired other dynasties to follow the steps that Lord Ram did.
  - (c) It helped them to strategize and fight wars by taking the ultimate inspiration from Lord Ram and by drawing analogies as to how he improved the situation of the country.
  - (d) None of the above is correct.
18. "Much of India's fascination with Ram (\_\_\_\_\_) from their faith in him as the ideal ruler." Which of the following will fill in the missing link to make the sentence coherent?
- (a) stems                      (b) holds                      (c) supports                      (d) delves

**Passage (Q.19-Q.24):** It is a sobering prediction made by the UN Population Division (UNPD) that India will overtake China as the world's most populous country in 2023—four years ahead of schedule. Alarmist viewpoints, however, are out of date. In contrast to the 1950s, when India started its "population control" program, a number of metrics, including fertility and replacement rates, the sex ratio, the percentage of the country's population that is young and old, intra-regional disparities, and migration trends, allow for a far more **nuanced** understanding of demographic dynamics today. The use of such analytical tools has led to significant shifts in demographic studies — the discipline has outgrown its Malthusian moorings and population growth is regarded as a challenge, not an emergency.

Nonetheless, phrases like "population explosion" are still widely used and frequently used—mainly and sometimes selectively by the political class—to allude to an imminent crisis. Therefore, such declarations open the door for coercive measures meant to restrict families. Policymakers would be well to refrain from responding hastily to the UN agency's statistics in the coming days. A well-informed discussion is required.

A country cannot achieve population stability unless it maintains a total fertility rate, or the average number of children born to a woman, of 2.1. This number is two according to the most recent National Family Health Survey. Put differently, if this rate is sustained over the next few years, India will have achieved population stability, which is noteworthy for a nation that started its population control program with a TFR of 6. It would be incorrect to draw comparisons with China because Beijing's one-child policy, which lasted for three and a half decades, was characterized by force. In contrast, Indian governments have used persuasion and education as tools, with the exception of a brief period of forced sterilization during the Emergency. Legislators have realized that women should have more influence over decisions pertaining to reproduction. Of course, much more work needs to be done in many areas of the nation, such as Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Madhya Pradesh, where gender discrimination is deeply ingrained in society and where the TFR is higher than the national average. India would miss out on ideas and perspectives that are essential for tackling its many social and economic problems, including those relating to population, as well as for seizing new opportunities, if its estimated 700 million women are forced to stay in the background. Following the UN report, this ought to be one of the top priorities.

With a population of over 1.4 billion, governments must maintain an unwavering focus on issues that are essential to people's health and welfare, such as housing, work, healthcare, education, and nutrition. The next generation of workers needs to be prepared with skills that are essential to the knowledge economy. Many activities will leave fewer environmental footprints as a result of the climate crisis and other ecological imperatives. Above all, the challenges will provoke discussion, debate, even conflict, and demand that a range of perspectives be heard.

SOURCE: Extracted, Edited from <https://www.jstor.org/stable/43735382>

19. The first paragraph suggests that-
- (a) There will be significant sobering ramifications for the prediction that India will overtake China as the most populous country in the world in 2023, four years ahead of schedule.
  - (b) Compared to the 1950s, understanding the underlying demographic forces today requires subtlety and distinctiveness.
  - (c) A number of indicators, including sex ratios, fertility and replacement rates, the percentage of the population that is young and old, intra-regional differences, and migration patterns, have become static in their analysis.
  - (d) To convey the urgency of corrections to the public, policymakers must take an alarmist stance.
20. In the passage, the author-
- (a) continues the earlier population theories.
  - (b) emphasizes the population theory.
  - (c) disproves a previous population theory
  - (d) offers a creative population concept.



21. Which of the following best sums up the passage's conclusion?
- (a) India's democratic heritage and the resilience of its institutions will be essential in determining the next steps to take.
  - (b) In order to progress without compromising the essence of India, its customs and culture must be upheld.
  - (c) India's standing in the world will need to improve in order for it to be able to make decisions on its own without interference.
  - (d) In order to be more astute about potential population growth in the future, India's youth will need to be aware of the dire circumstances.
22. Why does the author suggest that a well-informed discussion is necessary?
- (a) Knowledgeable discussion is required.
  - (b) The argument needs to be persuasive.
  - (c) There has to be thoughtful discussion.
  - (d) The discussion needs to be relevant.
23. Which of the following best captures the passage's main idea?
- (a) The UN Population Division's (UNPD) projection that India will replace China as the world's most populous nation in 2023 requires an alarming urgency to take matters seriously.
  - (b) The UN's population projections for India highlight both opportunities and challenges, which will call for long-term planning and creativity to address.
  - (c) Policymakers will need to concentrate on issues that are essential to human well-being, such as housing, work, healthcare, nutrition, and education, in light of UN population projections.
  - (d) When women participate less in social and economic issues, particularly those pertaining to population, the nation misses out on fresh insights and ideas.
24. Which of the following is the antonym of the word "nuanced" as used in the passage?
- (a) Subtle
  - (b) Refined
  - (c) Meticulous Derailed
  - (d) Coarse

**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): 5 Years of PM-JAY**

In the complex landscape of UHC in India, this 90 million – 9 crore people –comprises the crème de la crème of India who can afford to pay for healthcare. But even these numbers are concerning because they are indicative of the inflationary trends that have plagued Indian healthcare (and health insurance as the 52.04 crore Indians who can afford it, know). Insurance premiums have gone through the roof post the Covid-19 pandemic. Government healthcare remains, for the most part, free or highly subsidised, but the quality is often atrocious and the conditions such that oftentimes, the patient's very dignity is compromised. Private healthcare is swanky and hi-tech but also incredibly expensive; a cesarean section in a topline private hospital in Delhi could set one back by close to Rs 2 lakh. A high-priced healthcare system does not just inconvenience the rich; it also keeps the poor out. The statistics ministry report shows that 90 million Indians spend at least 10 per cent of their family income on healthcare, while 31 million of them spend a quarter or more of their income for the purpose. To put this in perspective – in the financial year 2022-23, central and state governments spent 2.1 per cent of the country's GDP on health.

<https://theprint.in/opinion/pmjay-must-step-on-the-gas-slow-expansion-hurts-indias-missing-middle/1656878/>

25. How much health cover does AB-PMJAY provide per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization?  
(a) Rs 1 lakh                      (b) Rs 2 lakh                      (c) Rs 3 lakh                      (d) Rs 5 lakh
26. What incentive is being provided to private sector hospitals to encourage their participation in the PM-JAY scheme?  
(a) Tax deductions                      (b) Free training programs  
(c) Upfront payment of 50% of claim amount      (d) Subsidized medical equipment
27. What of the following is the role of Pradhan Mantri Arogya Mitras (PMAMs) in the PM-JAY scheme?  
(a) Hospital administrators                      (b) Beneficiary guides  
(c) Medical practitioners                      (d) Insurance agents
28. Which of the following is the current Chief Executive Officer of National Health Authority?  
(a) Rajeev Bansal                      (b) Ms. Deepti Gaur Mukerjee  
(c) Pradeep sharma                      (d) Rajdeep singh
29. What percentage of treatments under AB-PMJAY have been availed by women?  
(a) Approximately 37 percent                      (b) Approximately 42 percent  
(c) Approximately 48 percent                      (d) Approximately 60 percent
30. What is the purpose of the NHA's call centre?  
(a) To schedule hospital appointments  
(b) To provide medical advice  
(c) To verify the quantity and quality of treatment received by beneficiaries  
(d) To offer counseling services

**Passage (Q.31-Q.36): Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Bill, 2023**

For the first time since its inception in [1], a Bill to amend the 54-year-old law was passed by Parliament and has got the assent of the President of India. While the government claims that the Bill will allow greater access to free ration and other subsidies for citizens and weed out duplication in the present database, privacy activists have expressed concerns that the creation of the database may leave out sections of the population from the list. Another violation of privacy that the research noted was with regards to linking of a person's Aadhaar across databases. As mentioned above, the national database for births and deaths will be allowed to be shared with authorities maintaining other databases (such as electoral rolls and ration cards). But such sharing is done without the person's consent. The Bill also seeks to make birth certificate the sole conclusive proof of age, which would then be used to access other benefits like voting, ration, admission into schools etc. So if a person does not have a birth certificate, they will not be able to vote, or apply for admission to school, marriage, or a government job. <https://www.outlookindia.com/national/amendments-to-54-year-old-births-and-deaths-law-to-come-into-effect-from-october-1-amid-privacy-concerns-explained-news-317929>

31. What has been redacted by [1] in this passage?  
(a) 1960                      (b) 1969                      (c) 1982                      (d) 1977
32. What is one potential consequence of the Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Bill mandating the use of birth certificates as the sole conclusive proof for determining age and place of birth?  
(a) Increased transparency in government processes.  
(b) A potential increase in corruption and misuse of authority.  
(c) Improved accuracy in voter registration.  
(d) Streamlined access to government services.
33. The Bill links the Aadhaar details of the parents and the person reporting the birth to the birth certificate of the child (informant). Which fundamental right was recognized by the Supreme Court in 2017, subject to reasonable restrictions?  
(a) Freedom of speech and expression                      (b) Right to life and personal liberty  
(c) Right to privacy                      (d) Right to equality
34. Which act does the Bhartiya Sakshya Bill, 2023 seek to repeal?  
(a) Indian Penal Code, 1862                      (b) Indian Evidence Act, 1872  
(c) Indian Contract Act, 1878                      (d) Indian Constitution Act, 1979
35. Article 368 of the Indian Constitution outlines the procedure for amending the Constitution, and it specifically empowers \_\_\_\_\_ to initiate and pass constitutional amendments.  
(a) Governor of RBI                      (b) The Vice president of India  
(c) The Judiciary                      (d) The Parliament
36. The UIDAI falls under which of the following ministry?  
(a) Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions  
(b) Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology  
(c) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises  
(d) Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation

**Passage (Q.37-Q.42): Why has RBI withdrawn 2000 notes**

The Reserve Bank of India has decided to withdraw the ₹2000 denomination banknotes from circulation but they will continue to remain as legal tender. It has advised banks to stop issuing ₹2000 denomination banknotes with immediate effect. The ₹2000 denomination banknote was introduced in [X] under Section 24(1) of RBI Act, 1934, primarily to meet the currency requirement of the economy in an expeditious manner after the withdrawal of legal tender status of all ₹500 and ₹1000 banknotes in circulation at that time. “ ₹2000 currency note will remain legal tender after 30th September too. RBI expects that 4 month time is enough for people to exchange notes with the banks. Most of the ₹2000 notes that are in circulation will return to banks within the given time frame of 30th September. This is a routine exercise of RBI and people need not panic,” news agency ANI quoted citing sources “The objective of introducing ₹2000 banknotes were met once banknotes in other denominations became available in adequate quantities,” RBI said in a statement. “The printing of ₹2000 banknotes was stopped in 2018-19.

37. What has been redacted by [X] in this passage?  
(a) January 2017      (b) November 2016      (c) October 2015      (d) December 2014
38. Which of the following Currency notes RBI does not issues?  
(a) Rs 1 Note      (b) Rs. 10 Note      (c) Rs. 20 Note      (d) Rs. 50 Note
39. The exchange limit for Rs 2000 banknotes is set at \_\_\_\_\_ at a time.  
(a) Rs 20,000      (b) Rs 50,000      (c) Rs 40,000      (d) Rs 10,0000
40. In a 4:1 verdict, the Supreme Court upheld the demonetisation process. What was the name of the justice who gave the only dissenting judgement?  
(a) Justice DY chandrachurna      (b) Justice B.V. Nagarathna  
(c) Justice Kamaleshwar Gogoi      (d) Justice A.S. Bopanna
41. The RBI was established on 1st April, 1935 on the recommendation of which commission?  
(a) Osborne Smith Commission      (b) James Taylor Commission  
(c) Thomas Sutherland Commission      (d) Hilton Young Commission
42. Consider the following statements:  
**Statement I:** Notes which have turned extremely brittle or are badly burnt, charred or inseparably stuck up together and, therefore, cannot withstand normal handling, shall not be accepted by the bank branches for exchange.  
**Statement II:** A ‘soiled note’ means a note which has become dirty due to normal wear and tear and also includes a two piece note pasted together wherein both the pieces presented belong to the same note and form the entire note with no essential feature missing.  
(a) Only I is correct.      (b) Only II is correct.  
(c) Both I and II are correct.      (d) Both I and II are incorrect.

**Passage (Q.43-Q.46): PM WANI**

The Prime Minister’s WiFi Access Network Interface or PM-WANI, launched by the Department of Telecommunication in December 2020, is one key scheme launched by the Indian government to bolster the penetration of public WiFi hotspots to establish a robust digital communication infrastructure throughout the nation, especially in rural areas. When launching the scheme in 2020, Prime Minister Narendra Modi put out a statement saying, “Historic PM-WANI (Wi-Fi Access Network Interface) scheme...will revolutionise the tech

world and significantly improve WiFi availability across the length and breadth of India. It will further 'Ease of Doing Business' and 'Ease of Living'." Needless to say, the PM-WANI scheme, holds the key to establishing an effective DPI or Digital Public Infrastructure, which is one of the cornerstones of the Delhi G20 Declaration. By improving access to public hotspots, the government aims to boost employment opportunities for small and micro-entrepreneurs, while also providing affordable internet access to marginalized urban populations and rural households. Consider this – just like UPI revolutionised how personal banking and transactions are made in India, the PM-WANI scheme is supposed to completely change the penetration of the internet in India, by making it accessible to certain underserved sections of the society. By paying less than Rs [1] a day, anyone can have access to the internet for a complete day.

<https://www.firstpost.com/tech/news-analysis/india-online-what-is-the-pm-wani-scheme-that-promises-free-wifi-access-to-all-13141702.html>

43. What has been redacted by [1] in this passage?  
(a) Rs 100                      (b) Rs 75                      (c) Rs 50                      (d) Rs 10
44. Implementing the PM-WANI scheme in India has its own share of challenges. What component of the PM-WANI ecosystem establishes WiFi hotspots and provides internet access to end users?  
(a) PDS                      (b) PDO                      (c) App Provider                      (d) Digital Registry
45. What is the name of the app that allows users to add public hotspots and their passwords to a map?  
(a) Skyroam                      (b) Wiman                      (c) Cloudwards                      (d) Nighthawk
46. To secure your Wi-Fi network, it is essential to use a strong \_\_\_\_\_, which is a secret combination of letters, numbers, and symbols that prevents unauthorized access.  
(a) Wireless Bridge Key                      (b) Encryption Key  
(c) Router Password Key                      (d) SSID

**Passage (Q.47-Q.52): BIMSTEC**

On 6 June, the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) completed 26 years since its inception. Established in 1997, the regional grouping initially consisted of India, Thailand, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka. The agenda of BIMSTEC was to promote economic cooperation and integration between the littoral and island countries of the Bay of Bengal and integrate the South and Southeast Asian economies. Membership was later expanded to include Myanmar, Nepal, and Bhutan and the agenda broadened to include security and developmental considerations. Throughout the span of 26 years, the regional grouping certainly has had its hits and misses, but the world is no longer unipolar as it was when the BIMSTEC was created. Today, regional powers are playing a major role in shaping the global economy and addressing new security challenges. This offers new opportunities and challenges for the grouping and also calls for its robust institutionalisation. Even after its inception, BIMSTEC remained in a stupor for a long time. But as SAARC's dysfunctionality became more evident in 2014 and the Bay of Bengal region grew in economic and strategic prominence, the South Asian BIMSTEC members began to push for economic integration and connectivity via the regional grouping.

<https://www.orfonline.org/expert-speak/bimstec-a-call-for-robust-institutionaliation/>

47. Which country hosted the Sixth Indian Ocean Conference in May 2023 under the theme, Peace, Prosperity and Partnership for a Resilient Future?  
(a) China                      (b) Thailand                      (c) Bangladesh                      (d) Maldives

48. What challenges have exacerbated issues for BIMSTEC countries, including supply chain disruption, economic fallout, and energy insecurity?
- (a) Water scarcity, and institutionalization
  - (b) Russia-Ukraine conflict, food inflation, and humanitarian crises
  - (c) Cybersecurity threats, environmental fallout, and underemployment and investment insecurity
  - (d) Forex reserves, recession, and forex declines
49. In which of the following city the permanent secretariat of BIMSTEC located?
- (a) Bangkok
  - (b) Dhaka
  - (c) New Delhi
  - (d) Colombo
50. Which of the following city hosted the BIMSTEC Business Conclave in June 2023 to commemorate 25 years of BIMSTEC?
- (a) Dubai
  - (b) Bangkok
  - (c) Kathmandu
  - (d) Kolkata
51. Which of the following international organization signed an MoU with the BIMSTEC Secretariat at the 2nd BIMSTEC Agriculture Ministers meeting in November 2022?
- (a) Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI)
  - (b) International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
  - (c) International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
  - (d) World Food Programme (WFP)
52. What initiative has been proposed but not yet implemented to address funding issues in BIMSTEC?
- (a) Fiscal Optimization
  - (b) Development Fund
  - (c) Resource Allocation
  - (d) Strategic Formulation

**SECTION – C: LEGAL REASONING**

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

**Passage (Q.53-Q.59):** The Law Commission has recommended allowing the filing of online first information reports (FIRs) for cognizable offences in all cases where the accused is unknown and all cognizable offences with a jail term of up to three years where the accused is known. This move, which aims to overcome difficulties in filing FIRs and improve police to public ratio, has been partially implemented in certain states but the commission has recommended expanding the facility. Under section 2 (c) of the Criminal Procedure code, 1973, "cognizable offence" means an offence for which, and "cognizable case" means a case in which, a police officer may, in accordance with the First Schedule or under any other law for the time being in force, arrest without warrant. Most serious offences are considered cognizable such as murder, rape or abduction.

The 22nd law commission submitted its report suggesting Amendment in Section 154 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 for Enabling Online Registration of FIR to the Union law ministry in September 2023. This amendment is needed as there is signature required for the person giving the FIR. "In areas where visiting the police station might not be feasible due to security or other infrastructural issues, filing e-FIR may prove to be a boon. Also, filing of e-FIR would help in overcoming reluctance shown by police officers to file FIRs in cases of petty offences. Moreover, it would overcome the difficulties resulting from low police to public ratio," the commission noted in its report. An e-FIR can be filed online by visiting the official website of the concerned police department and submitting the necessary details.

When filing an e-FIR, the complainant does not have to visit the police station and can register their complaint through an official mobile app or the police's online network. Once an FIR is filed, designated investigating officers contact the complainant. To be sure, the initiative is being implemented partially by police forces in Delhi, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Uttarakhand, but only in non-heinous cases such as theft, reporting lost items and vehicle thefts. The law panel has now recommended expanding this facility in all states and for all cognizable offences.

[Source: <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/law-commission-backs-phased-e-fir-rollout-101696013747721.html>]

53. What is the significance for the filing of electronic FIR in relation to police officers?
- (a) Disinclination in filing FIR for petty offences will be overcome.
  - (b) There will be fewer burdens on the police officers working in the station.
  - (c) This will help make India a litigious society and reduction of crime rate.
  - (d) This will make citizens believe more in the police officers' competence.
54. Misha is a twenty seven year old who works in an office in Gujarat and she drives her own car to the office. Once while she descends the stairs and reaches the parking area, she discovers that her car has been stolen. She decides to visit the police station to file an FIR but her colleague tells her that she could file it on a private app electronically. She files it on the app suggested by her colleague. Is her filing of FIR valid in light of the passage?
- (a) Yes, because there can be electronic filing of FIR in the state of Gujarat for non-heinous cases.
  - (b) No, because there cannot be electronic FIR filed for the less serious offence of vehicle theft.
  - (c) Yes, because there can be electronic filing of FIR in cases of cognizable offences under section 2 (c).
  - (d) No, because the electronic FIR must be filed through an official app or police network.

55. Krupali files an electronic FIR for the theft of her bag from a park bench on which she was sitting in the state of Delhi. She is exasperated that after twenty days there has been no response. The police station near the place where the crime was committed tells her that she has to visit the police station after filing the FIR online. Is their contention valid?
- (a) Yes, because there has to be a signature of the person filing FIR, which cannot be done in the electronic FIR.
  - (b) No, because there has been an amendment in section 154 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973.
  - (c) Yes, because there has to be a physical receipt mandatory under section 154 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973.
  - (d) No, because there is no requirement to visit the police station after electronic FIR for non-heinous offences in some states.
56. Which of these will attract an arrest without warrant under the 1973 law?
- (a) Pramesh takes the chocolate of Mahesh and runs away to his office.
  - (b) Shrishti takes the photocopied notes of Rati and burns them to annoy her, resulting in Shrishti being held responsible for mischief.
  - (c) Krupesh takes a broken glass bottle and fatally stabs Brajesh in extreme anger.
  - (d) Homi takes a stone and throws it on a guava tree but unintentionally breaks a glass window.
57. Which of these is not a requirement and consequence before and after filing e-FIR?
- (a) It has to be filed on the official app or network of the police.
  - (b) It has to contain all the necessary details related to the crime and informer.
  - (c) There will be automatic contact from investigating officers after registration.
  - (d) There will be a receipt generated with digital signatures from the official app.
58. Which of these is not a benefit of the filing of FIR electronically?
- (a) There would be taking care of security issues about visiting a police station.
  - (b) There would be taking care of infrastructural issues.
  - (c) There would be adequate care allotted to petty crimes by deficient police force.
  - (d) There would be lesser requirement for evidence as information is digital.
59. If Waresh commits rape of a woman in Madhya Pradesh in 2022, can there be filing of electronic FIR against him?
- (a) Yes, because there has been an amendment in section 154 of the 1973 Act.
  - (b) No, because there is no electronic FIR in non-cognizable offences in India.
  - (c) Yes, because there is allowance of filing electronic FIR in the state of Madhya Pradesh.
  - (d) No, because the recommendations of the law commission were made in 2023.

**Passage (Q.60-Q.64):** Right against self-incrimination is not just a statutory right but a constitutional right under Article 20(3) of the Indian Constitution. It is based on the concept that no person can be forced to be a witness against himself. No force or compulsion is put against the person who is accused for committing an offence. It is a 'Fundamental Right' and it safeguards a person or a corporation who are accused of an offence. Every person who is alleged to commit an offence has a right to remain silent and cannot be compelled to give evidence that may later be used against themselves. . It provides three essentials that need to be fulfilled in order to provoke this particular section. It is available only to a person who has been accused of committing an offence. Further, this article can only be provoked in case of criminal proceedings and cannot be provoked in civil or administrative proceedings. Moreover, even section 161(2) of CrPC protects similar rights for the accused. A



person cannot waive his right to remain silent. But if an accused is voluntarily giving a statement, then it will be admissible in the court of law. Secondly, every accused must be aware of their rights. It is the duty of the police to make sure that the accused know that a 'right to remain silent' exists in his favor. A person accused of committing an offence can avail this right at any stage of his criminal proceedings. There was a contention that scientific tests are violating Article 20(3). However until and unless a 'compulsion' is made everything is permissible in order to extract the evidence which is a very important part of the investigation process.

[Source- Right against self-incrimination <https://jcil.lsyndicate.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Right-Against-Self-Incrimination-A-Detailed-Study-of-the-Constitutional-Protection-1.pdf>]

60. Singha, a local policeman at Nagpur district police station suspects Ravi of robbing the local mandir. To interrogate Ravi, he invites him to the police station and accuses him of robbery, informing him that charges will be pressed. Subsequently, Singha arrests Ravi based on the statements he made. Ravi then invokes Article 20(3), asserting that his statements cannot be used against him. Decide-
- (a) Ravi's case will fall under the ambit of this article as he gave his statement out of fear.
  - (b) Ravi's case will fall under the ambit of this article as Singha just had a suspicion about him and there was no proof.
  - (c) Ravi's case will not fall under the ambit of this article as he was not an accused.
  - (d) Ravi's case will not fall under the ambit of this article as he was not forced by Singha to give the statement.
61. Hari is accused of the murder of Kishan Lal. He is arrested for the same. Champak Lal, the policeman tells him to say the truth for the sake of his family if he does not accept his crime then his family will be stuck in a long legal battle which will drain them both mentally as well as financially. Hari, thinking about his family, accepts his crime unaware of the fact that his statement is being recorded by Champak Lal. When he comes to know of it, he takes immunity under Article 20(3). In the given situation, which of the following statements is correct?
- (a) The recording will be admissible as a piece of evidence as Hari was not forced to give the statement.
  - (b) The recording will be admissible as a piece of evidence as it was made in front of Champaklal.
  - (c) The recording will not be admissible as a piece of evidence as Ravi gave the statement after being emotionally blackmailed by Champaklal.
  - (d) The recording will not be admissible as a piece of evidence as Ravi was an accused and had a right against self-incrimination.
62. Reshma files for a divorce from her husband Rakesh, on the ground of adultery, which comes under the civil proceedings and ask for alimony of rupees 5000. Rakesh is forced by Reshma's lawyer to accept his adultery in the court by blackmailing him with his picture with his girlfriend due to which Rakesh accepts his affair in the court making Reshma's case stronger. Rakesh pleads immunity under Article 20(3). Decide-
- (a) His statement will be admissible since he was not forced to give the statement.
  - (b) His statement will be admissible since divorce is a part of civil proceedings.
  - (c) His statement will not be admissible since he has a right against self-incrimination.
  - (d) His statement will not be admissible since he gave it after being blackmailed by Reshma's lawyer.
63. Raju is accused of Rape of a minor girl and is asked to give his blood samples for the same. After the report came positive, Raju contended that it cannot be used against him in the court, as he has a right against self-incrimination. Decide-
- (a) The report is admissible as Raju gave the sample without any compulsion.
  - (b) The report is admissible as Raju does not have a right against self-incrimination during the trial.
  - (c) The report is not admissible since the blood sample cannot be used against him.
  - (d) The report is not admissible since a positive report is like being a witness against oneself.

64. In light of the given passage, which of the following statements is correct?
- I. Right against self-incrimination can only be attracted during the trial stage.
  - II. Article 20(3) can be invoked in all sorts of proceedings.
  - III. Right against self-incrimination is only a statutory right.
  - IV. Under Article 20(3), the accused has a right to remain silent.
- (a) II and IV                      (b) I and II                      (c) I, II, and III                      (d) Only IV

**Passage (Q.65-Q.70):** Sedition law in India, as defined under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), has been a subject of much debate over the years. The law criminalizes any speech or expression that seeks to incite hatred or contempt towards the government of India, with the aim of undermining the authority or stability of the government. The law was introduced during the British colonial period in 1870 to suppress any dissent against the colonial government, and after India gained independence, the law remained in force and continued to be used by successive governments to suppress dissent. Over the years, the application of the sedition law has been a subject of much controversy. Critics argue that the law is vague and has been used to silence dissenting voices and suppress freedom of speech and expression. They argue that the law is often misused by the government to target political opponents, human rights activists, journalists, and social activists who criticize government policies or actions.

In recent years, there have been several high-profile cases where the sedition law has been used to target individuals and groups for expressing their opinions or participating in protests. In 2016, the arrest of student activists of Jawaharlal Nehru University in Delhi on charges of sedition sparked widespread protests and criticism. The students were accused of organizing a protest against the execution of a Kashmiri separatist, and their slogans were deemed seditious by the authorities. Lately, in 2020, several journalists and activists were charged with sedition for their reporting on the anti-Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) protests. The sedition charges were later dropped, but the incidents sparked a nationwide debate on the use of the sedition law and its impact on free speech and dissent.

Over the years, the Supreme Court of India has also weighed in on the sedition law and its application. In 1962, the Supreme Court upheld the validity of the sedition law but also laid down certain conditions for its application. The court held that the law can only be used when there is a direct incitement to violence or public disorder. In 1995, the court further clarified that criticism of the government, however strong, does not amount to sedition. Despite these guidelines, the use of the sedition law continues to be a subject of controversy, and there have been calls to repeal or amend the law to ensure that it is not used to suppress freedom of speech and expression. In 2018, the Law Commission of India recommended that the sedition law be re-examined to ensure that it is not misused by the government to target individuals or groups for expressing their opinions.

65. Mr. X was a college professor of Political Science. He aided with an ideology which was not in sync with the political ideas propagated by the ruling government. In one of his lectures he heavily criticized the ideas and policies of the government, which was discretely recorded and uploaded on a social media platform by a student. The video reached some party workers of the ruling party and they file a complaint for sedition. Decide:
- (a) Mr. X is guilty of sedition as his lecture was against the ideas of the government.
  - (b) Mr. X is not guilty of sedition as he expressed his views in a lecture in a class.
  - (c) Mr. X is guilty of sedition as the video was uploaded on social media which resulted in hurt to party workers.
  - (d) Mr. X is not guilty of sedition as rejecting government ideologies does not amount to sedition.

66. Facts in continuation: Mr. X's video on social media went viral which garnered him a lot of fame. He was approached by the Leader of Opposition to become a member of his party. Mr. X accepted the offer and then started giving speeches in furtherance of his ideas to large crowds. The ruling government started viewing Mr. X as a threat and file a case for sedition. Decide:
- (a) Mr. X is guilty of sedition as his speeches were against the policies of the government.
  - (b) Mr. X is not guilty of sedition as merely criticizing government policies in front of a large crowd does not amount to sedition.
  - (c) Mr. X is not guilty of sedition as he is entitled to free speech.
  - (d) Mr. X is guilty of sedition as he cannot put forth his personal views of critiques of the government in front of a large crowd.
67. Facts in continuation: Mr. X in one of his speeches pleaded to the public that in order to cleanse the democracy they all need to take arms and overthrow the government. This led to widespread rioting and destruction of public property and public order. Decide:
- (a) Mr. X is guilty of sedition as his speeches along with criticizing the policies of the government resulted in public unrest and rioting.
  - (b) Mr. X is not guilty of sedition as he was merely criticizing government policies.
  - (c) Mr. X is not guilty of sedition as he is entitled to free speech.
  - (d) Mr. X is guilty of sedition as he can criticize the government in front of a large crowd. which lead to public unrest.
68. A was a member of an online discussion forum called 'Patriots of Opposition'. The online forum was an active thread which was used by 10,000 users to constantly criticize the government for their actions, and used to also make personal and derogatory remarks on the political leaders and their families. The thread was reported to the police who found out that the thread was being moderated by B, a radical who wanted the downfall of the government, but he never posted on that particular forum. Decide:
- (a) B will be guilty of sedition as his forum has become a platform for spreading hate against the government.
  - (b) B will not be guilty of sedition as being a moderator does not amount to sedition.
  - (c) B will be guilty of sedition as despite not posting anything the forum has been created specifically to incite people against the government.
  - (d) B will not be guilty of sedition as he is merely the moderator and does not post content on the forum himself.
69. Facts in continuation: Since A was a member of the forum, she started posting her views that the government is targeting a particular section of the society based on the religion. A has intentionally posted, aiming to incite, that the government considers a certain section of people as enemies of the government and is willing to persecute the same for their political gains. Decide:
- (a) A is guilty of sedition as her posts invoke a sense of enmity against the government with the purpose of the downfall of the government
  - (b) A is not guilty of sedition as her posts are merely her views which she has shared.
  - (c) A is guilty of sedition as her posts may invoke public disorder.
  - (d) A is not guilty of sedition as her posts are published to a limited number of people, that are the members of the discussion forum.

70. Facts in continuation: Inspired by A's posts and actions another member of the group, C decided to organize a non-violent candle march in order to invoke a sense of discourse between the government and the people. While on the march, slogans calling for open debate were hurled which were merely done to bring about a course of change. Decide:
- (a) The acts of C amounts to sedition as, a protest was organized against the government.
  - (b) The acts of C do not amount to sedition as they were done to obtain change through lawful means.
  - (c) The act of C amounts to sedition as they were inspired by a radical activist and was done to create a riot.
  - (d) The acts of C do not amount to sedition as C was merely wanting a debate.

**Passage (Q.71-Q.76):** In acknowledging the right of Hindu daughters to their fathers' properties, the Supreme Court in *Vineeta Sharma v Rakesh Sharma* (2020) has restored the original intent of the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 i.e. considering daughters as coparcener from birth. While one can demand his or her share in the ancestral property, the same cannot be demanded in self-acquired property.

The 2005 amendment attempts to undo the discriminatory nature of the Hindu joint family towards the daughter in property matters—the culmination of a legal reform effort that dates back to B R Ambedkar's initial draft of the Hindu Code Bill. Even as the Hindu code, in a diluted and piecemeal form, was passed between 1955 and 1956, state governments took the initiative to reform Hindu law to make it gender-just.

Research has revealed that property ownership gives women not just economic freedom and security, but also protection from marital violence and an enhanced social standing. Scholars' work has shown how property ownership, even more than employment and education, seemed to correlate with a reduced incidence of domestic violence, especially marital violence.

One of the difficulties in effectively implementing the 2005 amendment is due to the chaotic and inconsistent manner in which landholdings are recorded across the country. While some states (such as Karnataka) have digitized rural landholdings, others still rely on paper documents, which are not always reliably maintained or updated. This means that women's rights to property are not always properly recorded, depriving them of their rights over it. This problem is most acutely felt by women farmers who, despite working on the land that they think they own, are unable to provide documentary evidence of the same when needed. This makes them vulnerable to land-grabs by their own relatives and others.

71. Sonam was the daughter of a rich businessman, who was married to a rich husband. All the property of her father was inherited by her only brother, Aman. She was always jealous of Aman for all the fortune that he was making out of the business. As soon as the 2005 amendment to Hindu succession act came into force she claimed half of the property owned by Aman including all that he has earned after the succession of business. Can she claim all the property?
- (a) Yes, as the amendment entitles Sonam to the same right as her own brother so Sonam has a valid claim to half of all the property owned by her brother, Aman.
  - (b) No, as Sonam can only claim the property inherited by her brother under the 2005 amendment and not what he has earned himself.
  - (c) Yes, as the new property earned by Aman is also due to the property that he inherited from his father and in that property too, an equal right should be given to Sonam.
  - (d) No, as Sonam already is a part of a rich family and living a well off life and thus should not be allowed to claim anything from the property inherited by her brother from their father.

72. Garrix Raj was the only child of his parents and lived in their ancestral home in Tamil Nadu. He decided to sell this property to purchase another one. There was no contesting of the property. After the move, soon after his parents died, leaving him as the only legal heir. In 1996, Garrix passed away leaving behind 2 sons and a daughter as legal heirs. At the time of his death only one of the sons (Ronnie) was living with him even after his marriage, while the other children of Garrix had moved out. Ronnie assuming that his siblings were not attached to their father as they didn't take care of the father in his last days, transferred the entire property to his name. When Ronnie's brother, Tiger, objected to this, Ronnie decided to share the property with his brother but denied property to their sister Vegas. Vegas brought a case against her brothers.
- (a) Neither Vegas nor Tiger can claim property as they didn't take care of their father during his final days.
  - (b) The brothers would win their claim as the property would be divided between them equally and they can only alienate their share of the property.
  - (c) Vegas can claim her share in the property under Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005.
  - (d) Vegas would win the case as the disputed property had yet not been declared as divided property and hence there is no valid partition to alienate a share.
73. In a town named Shahidpur lived the Malhotra family, consisting of Mr. Raj Malhotra, Mrs. Pooja Malhotra, and their three sons and three daughters, all married to billionaires. On 25th June 2003, Mr. Raj Malhotra died without making a will, i.e., intestate. The three daughters claimed their share in their father's property, but the sons refused. On 23rd September, the three daughters filed a case in the district court, and the court ruled in the favour of the sons. Now, the daughters approached the High Court on 10th July 2004. The case was still pending when the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 was passed. Considering the ruling of the Supreme Court in the above passage, which among the following should be the decision of the High Court:
- (a) Rule against the daughters because they already got their share as dowry and therefore, have relinquished their right to inherit the property.
  - (b) Rule in favour of the daughter because after the enactment of the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 the appellants would be entitled as Coparceners by birth at par with the sons and therefore are entitled to an equal share in the property.
  - (c) Rule against the daughters because considering the fact that they are married to billionaires they don't need the property as much as their brothers need.
  - (d) Rule in favour of the daughters as the provisions of the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 apply retrospectively and thus are applicable in the above situation as well.
74. In the above factual matrix, assume that the High Court (where the daughter's approach) follows the law before the 2005 amendment. Now what will be the decision, answer based on the above passage-
- (a) Rule against the daughters because the provision Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 does not apply.
  - (b) Rule in favour of the daughter because after the enactment of the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 the appellants would be entitled as Coparceners by birth at par with the sons and therefore are entitled to an equal share in the property.
  - (c) Rule against the daughters because they already got their share as dowry and therefore, have relinquished their right to inherit the property.
  - (d) Rule in favour of the daughters as the provisions of the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 apply retrospectively and thus are applicable in the above situation as well.

75. A case was brought before the bench where a son challenged the partition of his father's self-acquired property which he had left to his daughters' and wife's names. He challenged it on the ground that 2005 Amendment did not give them a right to take away son's share in the property. Decide.
- (a) The son can claim a share in the property as 2005 amendment only makes room for daughter's share it does not negate the son's share.
  - (b) The 2005 amendment would invalidate the son's right as the daughters and the wife would get a share in the property.
  - (c) The son cannot claim any rights in the present case since it involves partition of self-acquired property.
  - (d) A father can leave the property to his daughter, but not solely for the son.
76. In a case filed by Ms. Shweta before the Supreme Court for the partition of an ancestral property, between her and her sister. Considering the case was filed in 2010, decide her rights in the property.
- (a) They would not get the property as there is no provision of daughter's right to ancestral property.
  - (b) They would get the property equally as 2018 judgement stated that the division can be retrospective.
  - (c) They would get the property as the 2005 amendment makes them equal coparceners.
  - (d) They would not get the property as 2015 judgement applicable back then only grants retrospective operation.

**Passage (Q.77-Q.80):** The Karnataka High Court recently held that a husband being a diabetic patient cannot be a ground for him to shirk his responsibility of paying maintenance to his estranged wife. Justice K S Dixit emphasized that a lot of people around the world suffer from such ailments and are able to manage the same, given the advancements in medical science. Court therefore, dismissed a man's challenge to an order of a family court directing him to pay ₹10,000 to his estranged wife as monthly maintenance. "The contention that petitioner has been suffering from diabetes and related ailments does not merit countenance.

The man had challenged the family court order on the ground that he was incapable of making the periodical payments. He stated that his wife was gainfully employed and therefore, did not need maintenance despite having custody of their minor child. Further, he argued that the amount was excessive and also underlined that he was suffering from diabetes. The Court first noted that there was no dispute regarding the marriage between the parties and the legitimacy of their child. It further noted that the wife was not shown to have any means of livelihood. In that context, the Court reiterated that law, religion, and justice require an able-bodied man to look after his dependent family and that the same was evident in legislation through Section 125 (concerning maintenance) of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act and Section 24 (maintenance pendente lite and expenses of proceedings) of Hindu Marriage Act.

The Court further found that the man did not submit any plausible explanation as to why he had not made any maintenance payments so far. Taking into account the high cost of living and the fact that the wife had to maintain herself and the growing child, the Court proceeded to reject the contention that ₹10,000 was an excessive amount. After rejecting the contention that the man was finding it difficult to pay maintenance as he suffered from diabetes, the Court dismissed his petition *in limine*.

[Source: <https://www.barandbench.com/news/diabetes-not-ground-avoid-maintenance-karnataka-high-court>]

77. In 2020, Sulekha and Jeet, a married couple, decided to part ways due to irreconcilable differences. They had been married for 8 years and had two children together. As part of their divorce settlement, a court order was issued that required Jeet to pay monthly alimony and child support to Sulekha to help with the financial well-being of their children. At the time of their divorce, Jeet was diagnosed with Type 2 diabetes and hypertension, both of which were attributed to his sedentary lifestyle and poor dietary habits. Despite the court order, Jeet's financial situation took a hit as he had to manage his medical expenses and lifestyle adjustments to manage his

- conditions. As time went on, Sulekha noticed a consistent decline in the amount of alimony and child support she was receiving from Jeet. She files a petition in the Court to get proper maintenance amount. Will she succeed?
- (a) Yes, because there is provision of maintenance in section 123 of the CrPC.  
(b) No, because there is no maintenance in a mutual divorce.  
(c) Yes, because there is provision for maintenance in section 125 of the CrPC.  
(d) No, because health conditions can be grounds for not paying maintenance.
78. Priya and Rajesh, a married couple residing in Bangalore, India, decided to end their marriage due to irreconcilable differences. They had been married for 12 years and had a son together. As part of their divorce settlement, a court order was issued that required Rajesh to pay monthly alimony of Rs 10,000 and child support to Priya to ensure the financial well-being of their child. He gave Rs 15,000 to her. At the time of their divorce, Rajesh had been diagnosed with obesity-related health issues, including Type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular problems. His medical condition required constant monitoring, medication, and occasional hospitalizations. This situation resulted from a combination of genetic predisposition and a sedentary lifestyle that involved minimal physical activity and an unhealthy diet. He reduces the amount to Rs 10,000. If she files for proper maintenance, will she succeed?
- (a) Yes, because there can be excuse for not paying maintenance.  
(b) No, because the sanctioned alimony by Court was not reduced.  
(c) Yes, because there can be no reduction in maintenance on pretext of health.  
(d) No, because the sanctioned maintenance by Court will have to be paid.
79. Misha and Ganesh, a married couple living in New Delhi, India, decided to end their marriage due to irreconcilable differences. They had been married for 10 years and had a daughter together. As part of their divorce settlement, the court ordered Ganesh to pay monthly alimony and child support to Misha to ensure the financial well-being of their child. He was ordered to provide seventy thousand as annual lump sum maintenance. He refused to provide the amount citing his lack of resources due to health expenses. If she files for maintenance, will she succeed?
- (a) Yes, because there has to be compulsory maintenance under section 125.  
(b) No, because there has to be a solid case from the impoverished wife.  
(c) Yes, because health conditions can be managed.  
(d) No, because the wife cannot claim maintenance under section 125.
80. Which of the following can be correct regarding maintenance from the passage:
- I. There can be no maintenance if the husband suffers from some serious health condition.  
II. Section 125 is applicable on all cases of maintenance to wife.  
III. There is maintenance in Hindu Marriage Act for wives.
- (a) Only I is correct. (b) Both II and III are correct.  
(c) Both I and II are correct. (d) Neither I nor II nor III are correct.

**Passage (Q.81-Q.84):** The Supreme Court set aside a Madras High Court directive to the Central government to enact a law on tort liability within six months and to consider conferring statutory or Constitutional status for the Law Commission of India. [*Union of India and ors v. K Pushpavanam and ors*] A bench of Justices Abhay S Oka and Sanjay Karol emphasised that no Constitutional Court can issue such directions to a legislature to enact a law on a particular subject in a particular manner.

At best, the Court can recommend the need for a law or changes to an existing law, the bench observed. "No Constitutional Court can issue a **writ of mandamus** to a legislature to enact a law on a particular subject in a

particular manner. The Court may, at the highest, record its opinion or recommendation on the necessity of either amending the existing law or coming out with a new law," stated the Supreme Court's judgment. The Supreme Court was hearing an appeal by the Central government challenging a Madras High Court verdict of September 2021. Mandamus is issued to command an executive authority.

In its decision, the High Court had taken critical note that there was no mechanism in place for the government to note down suggestions given by Constitutional Courts when it comes to the enactment of legislation or amendment of a law. The High Court had, therefore, opined that a Nodal Officer should be appointed in each government department in this regard. Pertinently, the High Court had directed the Central government to consider introducing a law on tort liability and to decide on whether the Law Commission of India should be conferred statutory or constitutional status. The High Court had added that the government should carry out these directives in six months' time. The High Court had also urged the Central government to allot more funds and infrastructure to the Law Commission of India and to appoint the members and chairman of the next Law Commission within three months.

[Source: <https://www.barandbench.com/news/litigation/supreme-court-madras-high-court-directive-tort-law-law-commission-status>]

81. A series of tragic and widely publicized road accidents have spurred nationwide outrage and calls for reform. In one instance, a family of four was severely injured in a collision with a commercial truck that was speeding and had faulty brakes. Despite the overwhelming evidence of negligence on the part of the truck driver and the poor maintenance of the vehicle, the victims faced significant challenges in seeking compensation for their medical expenses, pain, and suffering under tort law. What will be the course of action taken by the court in light of the passage?
- (a) Court can suggest to legislature strengthen existing tort law provisions to ensure fair compensation for victims.
  - (b) Court can order to bring a new Act in Parliament for Tort law.
  - (c) Court cannot recommend to bring a new Act in Parliament for Tort law.
  - (d) There will be a new Act in Parliament for Constitution al law.
82. Which of the following is an inference from the passage?
- (a) The High Court was appreciative of the legislation on Torts.
  - (b) There will be no nodal officer in the government.
  - (c) The budget for the infrastructure and funds will be reduced.
  - (d) There can be no direction by the Constitutional Court for any legislation.
83. Which of the following is not supported by the passage?
- (a) The Supreme Court has the power to issue writs in the nature of mandamus.
  - (b) The High Court can state opinions in its judgment.
  - (c) Central government can file an appeal before the Supreme Court of India.
  - (d) Directive need to be carried out in five months.
84. What does the phrase 'writ of mandamus' mean in the context of the passage?
- (a) A writ issued to a judicial authority.
  - (b) A writ issued to an executive authority.
  - (c) A writ issued to a non-legislative authority.
  - (d) A writ issued to a press authority.



## SECTION D: LOGICAL REASONING

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

**Passage (Q.85-Q.90):** In the beginning of time, protons and neutrons started to coalesce a millionth of a second after the Big Bang, but things were happening so quickly then that this seemed like an eternity. Matter tended to pop into and out of existence, and with it, a mysterious-sounding substance known as antimatter. Science fiction tends to make a fuss out of antimatter. It shows up in everything from Star Trek to Dan Brown's Angels & Demons. And why? Because if there's one thing we know about antimatter, it's that if you meet your antimatter twin, you should never, ever shake hands. Doing so will utterly destroy you both.

Antimatter has a reputation for violence. It is nothing more than the mirror image of ordinary matter. A positron, the antimatter version of an electron, for instance, has the same mass as the ordinary version. It spins at the same rate. The only difference is that the positron has a positive charge and the electron has a negative one.

Every type of particle has an antimatter version, and in each case, the story is the same: same mass, same everything, but opposite charges. Even stranger, the laws of physics don't much care whether we make ourselves a universe filled with ordinary matter or antimatter. The laws seem to be almost exactly the same. (The 'almost' requires a bit of explanation. As it happens, in the so-called weak force that's responsible for the nuclear fusion inside the sun, antimatter tends to spin in the opposite direction of ordinary matter. But that's a fairly minor distinction.)

We're even able to make antiatoms in a lab. Antihydrogen, anti-helium, you name it (well, actually, only those two). The chemistry, the effects of gravity, and anything else we can measure all seem to be the same as they are with ordinary matter.

We're able to make antimatter in a lab, and our sun makes it all the time. But there's always a by-product – matter. In literally every experiment and observation that we've ever done, matter and antimatter get created (or annihilated) in perfect concert. That is, every experiment except for one: our universe. Matter and antimatter should have completely annihilated one another in the first nanoseconds after the Big Bang. You should not even exist. But you do, and there's lots more matter where you came from.

We live in a universe that seems to be made of matter. Every star, every galaxy, it's all matter all the time. In other words, \_\_\_\_\_ you wouldn't be here to think about it. Sometime very, very early on in the universe (roughly 10-35 seconds after the beginning, if you can wrap your mind around a number that small), there was a small break, and about a billion and one particles of matter were produced for every billion antiparticles. As for how that happened, we honestly can't say, because nobody's been able to reproduce the beginning in a lab.

85. Which of the following can be answered on the basis of information in the passage?
- (a) How do anti-matter atoms get properties that are opposite to those of matter?
  - (b) What is the difference between matter and its anti-matter?
  - (c) How many experiments have been conducted in labs to create antimatter?
  - (d) How is the Sun able to make both matter and its anti-matter?

86. Which of the following complete the \_\_\_\_\_ in the passage above?
- (a) if the perfect symmetry between matter and antimatter remained perfect,
  - (b) if it were somehow possible that anti-matter atoms were fewer than matter,
  - (c) if the harmony between matter and antimatter did not remain stable,
  - (d) none of the above
87. Which of the following is the primary argument of the passage?
- (a) It is not known what encouraged the creation of more matter than its anti-matter twin after the big-bang.
  - (b) The atom of matter ceases to exist if it accidentally meets the atom of its anti-matter twin.
  - (c) Our existence and everything around it, are result of more matter created than its anti-matter after the big-bang.
  - (d) There is perfect harmony between matter and its anti-matter as one is created automatically when the other comes into existence.
88. On the basis of information in the passage, it can be inferred that
- (a) Whatever be the observation, matter and anti-matter get created in perfect harmony.
  - (b) The world doesn't have as many anti-matter atoms as its twin, matter.
  - (c) The matter can be destroyed only when it comes into contact with anti-matter.
  - (d) All types of anti-matter in world have same characteristics.
89. The author of the passage is likely to agree with which of the following?
- I. We would not exist if more matter were not created in comparison to its anti-matter.
  - II. Every type of atom in this world has its anti-matter twin except Hydrogen and Helium.
  - III. Since the Universe is made of matter, everything will follow the same set of laws.
- (a) Only I and II      (b) Only I      (c) All I, II, II      (d) None of the above.
90. Towards the end of the passage, the author argues that fewer anti-matter atoms were produced compared to matter, after the big-bang. This argument gets strengthened if it were known that
- (a) The quantity of anti-matter in the universe is the same as the atoms of matter.
  - (b) Fewer atoms of anti-matter in the universe are not because of the destruction of anti-matter due to any other factor.
  - (c) Matter and its anti-matter twin work identical to each other in all respects.
  - (d) In an observation, it was found that antimatter is produced more compared to matter.

**Passage (Q.91-Q.96):** The curious thing about words is that they can change the very thing they are supposed to explain. Take “gig worker”. The term conjures up a young millennial, or even an old Gen-Z chap, sitting in an artisanal (read over-priced) coffee shop engaged in a white-collar well-paying semi-creative profession — coding, designing, etc. This creature’s time is her own. Now, take “unorganised sector labourer”. A very different picture comes up — this person is the picture of, and often euphemism for, the exploited. The Closing Loopholes Bill, passed earlier this week by the Australian Parliament, makes it clear that the gig worker, like the labourer, needs protection.

Among the slew of provisions in the Bill, the ones around the right to disconnect and the path to formalisation for gig workers have received the most attention. The ‘right to disconnect’ allows workers not to take calls or answer emails on holidays or outside working hours. The path to formalisation is a bit more complex. On the one hand, it ensures benefits and long-term security, and on the other, the flexibility that many people now prize may become a more scarce phenomenon. Australia’s proposed law, if and when implemented, will put it in the

company of countries in Europe that have allowed the right to disconnect. Beyond the nitty-gritty of the economics of the law, though, is the waning halo around the idea of the gig worker.

Yes, there is a minority, the so-called “digital nomads”, who can use flexible work hours to their advantage. For many, if not most, though, the blurred line between work and non-work has meant the former creeps its way into the latter — without overtime pay. As more countries recognise that gig workers need protection, perhaps the 70-hour work-week will not be considered a virtue. In a disconnected utopia, workers won’t check their emails. Just Instagram.

91. As per the information in the passage, which of the following falls under the purview of right to disconnect
- (a) To set a balance between work and personal life, Ravi decided to disconnect from half the work-related communication and spend time with family and friends.
  - (b) Roshan decided to disconnect from work-related communication, to improve his mental well-being.
  - (c) Rama has decided to engage in activities that foster creativity, personal growth, and hobbies, leading to enhanced overall performance.
  - (d) While on a personal trip, Vishwas decided to skip a work-related call to focus more on his time with friends.
92. Which of the following is the primary argument of the author?
- (a) Australia finally recognizes the rights of employees as they will not be contacted by their bosses during non-work hours.
  - (b) The new law passed by the Australian Parliament benefits the workers as it protects their rights.
  - (c) Australia’s new law snatches the freedom of flexible work hours from minority of digital nomads.
  - (d) The new law passed by the parliament in Australia is a going to reduce the working hours of the employees.
93. Which of the following weakens the author’s argument?
- (a) A lot of tasks that can’t be performed in absence of employees will have to wait, turning into potential losses for the company.
  - (b) The bill will prevent employees for being punished for refusing to take unreasonable work calls or answer emails in their unpaid personal time.
  - (c) The new bill will encourage companies to hire more employees, increasing the overall cost for the company, and hence for the consumer.
  - (d) The law will encourage companies to enter into cooperative agreements with employees, reducing the impact of the law.
94. Which of the following, if already known, will help evaluate the benefits of the law?
- (a) What percentage of companies in Australia use the loopholes to undercut employee wages?
  - (b) How the public in Australia perceives the new proposed law by the Australian parliament?
  - (c) Are the employees in Australia really looking for some benefit from the new proposed law?
  - (d) How the companies in Australia perceive the new proposed law by the Australian parliament?
95. Which of the following is the author likely to agree with?
- I. The proposed law empowers the employees against the misuse of powers by employers, if any.
  - II. Most employees don’t want the proposed law as they prefer flexible working hours.
  - III. Employers should not call their employees during their non-working hours.
  - IV. Business will be impacted when employers are prevented to call employees during non-work hours.
- (a) Only I and III
  - (b) Only I, II, and III
  - (c) Only II and III
  - (d) Only II, III and IV

96. Which of the following is a claim rather than evidence from the passage?
- (a) The right to disconnect allows an employee to avoid work calls during non-work hours.
  - (b) Australia's proposed law will put it in the company of countries in Europe that have allowed the right to disconnect.
  - (c) Some gig workers prefer the freedom of flexible working hours to their advantage.
  - (d) Workers will be benefited with the proposed law by the Australian Parliament.

**Passage (Q.97-Q.102):** More than a century later, the Earth seems to be literally falling to pieces – recent environmental setbacks include billions of tons of ice shelves breaking off in the Antarctic and unusually warm temperatures in different parts of the world. Panic reactions range from predictions of sinking islands to lamenting the ill-effects of global warming induced by release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. The fact is that the state of the planet hinges on much more. Climate change is at best a symptom of a far more complex malaise, just as a fever is most often only an indicator of something that's gone awry in our body. The impacts of change in land use, loss of biodiversity, use of fertilizers and pesticides and consistent pollution of water bodies need to be studied. This would overcome the limitations of evaluating how ecosystems work by reacting to just, one major environmental concern as is happening in the case of global warming. These considerations have been responsible for the setting up of an international panel, the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. Financed by four major international bodies, including the UN and the World Bank, the eco-panel was set up without much fuss last June, and is expected to determine, over a period of four years, and at a cost of \$21 million, the state of the Earth's ecosystems. The eco-panel will source inputs from more than 2000 natural and social scientists the world over. Put simply, the Earth will go through the equivalent of a thorough physical, so that biological, economic and social information can be collated to help scientists arrive at a final diagnosis. The newly-constituted eco-panel will have to ensure that data collection is more representative of the regions of the world. Today, we have the advantage of sourcing data from remote sensing satellites as well.

97. The primary concern of the passage is to:
- (a) forbid people from giving panic reactions regarding climate change.
  - (b) trace the development of science in matters of collecting accurate facts about the planet.
  - (c) assess the amount of climate change that is in reality to douse the panic reactions.
  - (d) determine the amount of environmental damage on Earth.
98. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment:
- (a) focuses on how global warming has influenced the ecosystems.
  - (b) aims at contributing to improved decision making concerning ecosystem management.
  - (c) strives to understand how ecosystems work behind the global warming.
  - (d) assimilates data from various regions of the world.
99. With which of the following will the author mostly agree?
- (a) Humans are obsessed with climate change so much so that people have overlooked other related issues.
  - (b) The degradation of the environment and global warming had seeped in the Earth much earlier than recorded.
  - (c) The permeation of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere is one of the prominent reasons behind the global warming of the planet.
  - (d) The alarming rate at which melting of ice is occurring in Antarctica needs to be addressed.

100. Which of the following is true of the passage?
- (a) The information gathered by Millennium Ecosystem Assessment is sorted and analyzed by specialists.
  - (b) Antarctica is the worst affected regions in respect to climate change.
  - (c) Climate change is a contentious topic among people.
  - (d) The environmental impacts is a recent phenomenon.
101. The best title to the passage is:
- (a) Global warming- A Threat
  - (b) Hysteria around Global Warming
  - (c) The rise of Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
  - (d) The actual state of the planet
102. On which of the following assumptions is the formation of an international panel based?
- (a) People are into the habit of exaggeration.
  - (b) The impacts of change in land use, loss of biodiversity, use of fertilizers and pesticides and consistent pollution of water bodies need to be studied.
  - (c) The degradation of ecosystem services could grow significantly worse.
  - (d) The anxiety over global warming needed to be stopped from worsening.

**Passage (Q.103-Q.106):** Never in the history of any people did boys have so much in their favor to assist them in reaching the pinnacle of success as American boys. Back of them is an ancestry of the best blood of the leading nations of the world, an ancestry noted for persistence, reverence, piety and patriotism.

The educational institutions of the land have “turned out” thousands of young men who have beaten their pathway upward in spite of adverse circumstances, all of which seems to say to the boy to-day, “There’s room at the top in whatever profession you may follow.” A good beginning is the most necessary thing, for “it is half the battle.” In any race a man can well afford to miss applause at the starting-line, if he gets it at the goal. A slow but determined start is not incompatible with a swift conclusion. Experienced mountain-climbers seem almost lazy, so calmly do they put one foot in front of the other; but they stand well-breathed on the summit, while their comrades are panting at the halfway station. One must not swerve to the right or left, but, setting his face toward duty, like Marcus Curtius who rode to death in the Roman Forum, he must push forward, with an honest ambition to reach the goal of success. It is not always the boy of aristocratic birth, wealthy parentage or social standing that wins the world’s laurels, but usually those boys who are unfortunately situated, who hew their way in the world instead of having it laid out and smoothed for them.

One of our Presidents, when asked what was his coat-of-arms, remembering that he had been a chopper of wood in his youth, replied, “A pair of shirt-sleeves.” Lord Tenterden was proud to point out to his son the shop in which his father had shaved for a penny. A French doctor once taunted Flechier, bishop of Nimes, who had been a tallow-chandler in his youth, with the meanness of his origin, to which Flechier replied, “If you had been born in the same condition that I was, you would still have been a maker of candles.”

Where is the boy with nobility of soul and purpose, who, though poor, is not tidy; who, being of humble origin, is not industrious; who, ridiculed by others, is not kind; and who, cramped by circumstances, is not heroic? That boy will rise to honor and fill an important place in life. He, like other boys of this country, may be a star rather than a flashing meteor in the realm of society.

103. What does the passage imply about the ancestry of American boys and its influence on their potential for success?
- (a) It signifies a unique blend of qualities from leading nations, essential for success.
  - (b) It highlights the importance of wealth and social standing in achieving success.
  - (c) It suggests that ancestral traits are less influential than personal determination.
  - (d) It implies that success is predetermined by one's ancestral lineage and history.
104. Based on the text, how do educational institutions contribute to the success of young men, especially in the face of adversity?
- (a) By exclusively focusing on academic excellence to ensure future success.
  - (b) They provide a platform for overcoming adversity through perseverance and determination.
  - (c) By offering financial support to those who come from disadvantaged backgrounds.
  - (d) Educational institutions are depicted as irrelevant to the success of young men.
105. The passage discusses various factors that contribute to a person's success. What is the primary argument about the relationship between one's starting point in life and their eventual success?
- (a) Initial advantages in life guarantee a higher probability of future success.
  - (b) Success is determined by personal traits rather than one's starting point in life.
  - (c) A modest beginning is often more advantageous for long-term success.
  - (d) The passage implies that starting points have no impact on eventual success.
106. How does the passage contrast the success of individuals with aristocratic backgrounds to those from humbler origins?
- (a) Aristocrats are inherently more successful due to their inherited resources and status.
  - (b) Individuals from humbler origins often achieve greater success through hard work and resilience.
  - (c) Success is equally accessible to both aristocrats and individuals from humble beginnings.
  - (d) The passage indicates that humbler origins hinder one's ability to attain success.
107. In what way does the text suggest that personal traits such as industriousness, kindness, and resilience impact a person's ability to achieve success and social mobility?
- (a) These traits are secondary to educational qualifications in achieving success.
  - (b) Personal traits are critical, but only when combined with financial support.
  - (c) Personal traits are essential and often compensate for a lack of material advantages.
  - (d) The text implies that these traits have minimal impact on real-world success.
108. According to the passage, what is the most significant factor in determining a boy's success in life?
- (a) Being born into wealth and aristocracy, as it provides better opportunities.
  - (b) Persistence and character, regardless of one's socioeconomic background.
  - (c) The support of educational institutions in guiding young men to success.
  - (d) The ability to overcome ridicule and remain kind and industrious.

**SECTION - E : QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES**

**Directions (Q.109-Q.114):** Study the following information carefully to answer the questions that follow.

In a school, there are 900 students who have visited five different cities viz. Kolkata, Jaipur, Agra, Chennai, and Bangalore. Sixty percent of the total students are girls. One-third of the total number of boys visited Agra. Thirty percent of the total number of boys visited Chennai. The number of boys who visited Bangalore is one-fourth of the number of boys who visited Chennai. 40 percent of the remaining boys visited Jaipur. The total number of students who visited Kolkata is 210. Thirty percent of the total number of girls visited Bangalore. Seventy-five girls visited Chennai. The number of girls who visited Agra is one-third of the number of girls who visited Kolkata. Remaining girls visited Jaipur.

109. What is the respective ratio between the number of girls who visited Kolkata and the number of boys who visited Chennai?  
(a) 47 : 34                      (b) 23 : 16                      (c) 49 : 36                      (d) 50 : 23
110. What is the average number of boys who visited Kolkata, Agra, and Bangalore together?  
(a) 82                              (b) 70                              (c) 86                              (d) 76
111. What is two-thirds of the total number of girls who visited Chennai and Bangalore together?  
(a) 158                              (b) 148                              (c) 154                              (d) 142
112. The number of boys who visited Jaipur is approximately what percent of the number of boys who visited Agra?  
(a) 40                              (b) 30                              (c) 40                              (d) 35
113. What is the total number of students who visited Agra?  
(a) 181                              (b) 153                              (c) 163                              (d) 169
114. What is the average total number of students who visited Kolkata, Bangalore, and Chennai?  
(a) 181                              (b) 183                              (c) 189                              (d) 194

**Directions (Q.115-Q.120):** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.  
The investment details of three companies, X, Y, and Z, in partnership for the period 2017-2020 are as follows. Company Y's investment in 2017 was Rs. 60,000, which is equal to the investment of Company Z in 2019. The total investment in 2020 amounts to Rs. 1,80,000, and the investments of companies X, Y, and Z are in the ratio 5:6:4 respectively. The investment of Company X in 2017, 2018, and 2019 is Rs. 80,000, Rs. 1,20,000, and Rs. 1,10,000 respectively. The investment of Company Z in 2017 and 2018 remains constant at Rs. 70,000. Moreover, the investment of Company Y in 2019 is Rs. 70,000 more than the investment made in 2018, which was Rs. 90,000.

115. If the total profit in the year 2019 is Rs. 6600, then find the share of profit earned by Company Y in the year 2019?  
(a) Rs. 5100                      (b) Rs. 7200                      (c) Rs. 4500                      (d) Rs. 3200
116. Find the average investment of Company Y per year over these four years.  
(a) 95500                              (b) 94000                              (c) 91500                              (d) 89000

117. What is the difference (in rupees) between the total investments made by Company Y in 2017 and 2018?  
(a) 30000                      (b) 26000                      (c) 45000                      (d) 16000
118. If the total investment made by Company Z in 2017 and 2021 combined was Rs. 1,30,000, what was the investment made by Company Z in 2021?  
(a) 30000                      (b) 26000                      (c) 60000                      (d) 16000
119. If the total investment made by Company X in 2017, 2018, and 2021 is Rs. 3,20,000, what is the average annual investment made by Company X during the period 2017 -2021?  
(a) 84000                      (b) 90000                      (c) 98000                      (d) 104000
120. What percentage of the total investment was contributed by Company Z in 2018?  
(a) 36%                      (b) 24%                      (c) 28%                      (d) 25%

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