

## PrimeAP CLAT MOCK 05



**Test Duration: 120 mins**

### INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Immediately after the commencement of the test, you are required to open the question booklet and compulsorily examine it for defects, if any, as stated below:
2. To have access inside the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet if it is opened or without sticker-seal.
3. Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the question booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets with missing pages/questions, misprint, fudging of print or duplication of pages or any other discrepancy should immediately be brought to the notice of the invigilator(s) and replaced by the same series correct question booklet within first five minutes of the commencement of the test. Afterwards, the question booklet will not be replaced.
4. Only after the verification of question booklet, enter your Roll Number, Question Booklet Number and Question Booklet Series in the space provided on OMR Answer Sheet with BallPoint Pen only.
5. There are 120 objective type multiple-choice questions carrying one mark each. Each question has four choices of answers. Select the most appropriate answer and shade the corresponding circle in the OMR Answer Sheet. If more than one circle is shaded, then the answer to that question shall be deemed as wrong. There is negative marking for wrong answers wherein 0.25 mark will be deducted for each of the wrong answers.
6. Specific instructions are given at the beginning of each question or a set of questions. Read them carefully before answering.
7. Possession of any kind of electronic gadget inside the examination hall is strictly prohibited. Possession and/or use of any such gadget shall disqualify the candidate from appearing in the test.
8. In case of any malpractice or attempt to resort to any malpractice, which includes talking to neighbors, copying or using unfair means etc., the Invigilator/ Centre Superintendent shall seize the material, if any, and expel the candidate from the examination hall.
9. The first bell will ring 10 minutes before the commencement of the test. As soon as the first bell rings the invigilator(s) will distribute the OMR Answer Sheet and Question Booklet to the candidates. The second bell will ring at the commencement of the test. The third bell will ring at the completion of one hour of test. The fourth bell will be rung 10 minutes before the completion of the test. The fifth and final long bell will ring at the completion of the test.
10. No candidate shall be permitted to leave the Examination Hall before the two hours of the test ends.
11. You have to return the OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator at the end of the test compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall.
12. Rough Work is to be done in the question paper itself in end of this booklet or any space available. No sheets will be provided for the same.

## SECTION I: ENGLISH LANGUAGE

**Passage 1** Thirteen Roman Catholic dioceses and some Catholic-related groups scattered lawsuits across a dozen federal courts last week claiming that President Obama was violating their religious freedom by including contraceptives in basic health care coverage for female employees. It was a dramatic stunt, full of indignation but built on air.

Mr. Obama's contraception-coverage mandate specifically exempts houses of worship. If he had ordered all other organizations affiliated with a religion to pay for their employees' contraception coverage, that policy could probably be justified under Supreme Court precedent including a 1990 opinion by Justice Antonin Scalia. But that argument does not have to be made in court, because Mr. Obama very publicly backed down from his original position and gave those groups a way around the contraception-coverage requirement. Under the Constitution, churches and other religious organizations have total freedom to preach that contraception is sinful and rail against Mr. Obama for making it more readily available. But the First Amendment is not a license for religious entities to impose their dogma on society through the law. The vast majority of Americans do not agree with the Roman Catholic Church's anti-contraception stance, including most American Catholic women.

The First Amendment also does not exempt religious entities or individuals claiming a sincere religious objection from neutral laws of general applicability, a category the new contraception rule plainly fit. In 1990, Justice Scalia reminded us that making "the professed doctrines of religious belief superior to the law of the land" would mean allowing "every citizen to become a law unto him." In 1993, Congress required government actions that "substantially burden a person's exercise of religion" to advance a compelling interest by the least restrictive means. The new contraceptive policy does that by promoting women's health and autonomy.

And there was no violation of religious exercise to begin with. After religious groups protested, the administration put the burden on insurance companies to provide free contraceptive coverage to women who work for religiously affiliated employers like hospitals or universities — with no employer involvement. This is a clear partisan play. The real threat to religious liberty comes from the effort to impose one church's doctrine on everyone.'

1. According to the given passage, what can be inferred from the last paragraph of the passage?
  - A. The threat to society comes from religious liberty, when one opposes the church's doctrine.
  - B. It all about power politics and religion is a part of that where one loses its right to religious liberty as the church starts imposing its doctrines on its people.
  - C. Religious liberty is temporary where ultimately a society indulges itself with the dogmatic preaching of the church.
  - D. Churches' forceful imposition of religion harms an individual and, thus, the societal existence is hampered.
  
2. Why has the Roman Catholic Church failed to legally force their anti-contraceptive stance in America?
  - A. Because the Church's imposition of anti-contraception methods is against the stance of the Constitution.
  - B. Because the Church, although, has freedom to preach whatever it wants, it cannot go against the laws that protect people.
  - C. According to the First Amendment, the Church is allowed to preach anything, but it cannot impose anything on anyone via law.
  - D. Because Barack Obama's stance on religious imposition is realistic and it opposes the Church's preaching about not using anti contraceptives.

3. According to the passage, which of the following statement is true?
- A. Church and Government are both at fault. One tries to impose religion; the latter tries to oppose the liberty to practice religion.
  - B. Barack Obama's stance of making anti- contraceptives available for female workers is not revolutionary. It's the way it should be.
  - C. One becomes a law unto himself if all the dogmas of a religion are made superior to the societal laws.
  - D. The First Amendment makes religious institutions immune to any law suit or legal objection.
4. Which of the following is similar in meaning to the underlined expression '...but built on air.'?
- A. Realistic plan or hopes.
  - B. Unrealistic; having no foundation.
  - C. Exceeding plans or hopes.
  - D. Unvalidated expression.

**Passage 2** In 1966, the American Civil Rights Movement fragmented. Before this year, civil rights activists were united, in public at least, in their support of a policy of peaceful integration of white and black people. One of the first black activists to publicly declare the death of integration was Stokely Carmichael. Carmichael was the leader of a prominent civil rights organisation that had been 'integrationist' in the early 1960s: the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). But in 1966, Carmichael called for black activists in the SNCC to achieve freedom through separatism, and to withdraw from mixed-race institutions.

In doing so, he quoted from the famous French existentialist, Jean-Paul Sartre. Carmichael said that by becoming a black separatist, one was becoming what Sartre had called 'an anti-racist racist'. Sartre had coined this term in 1948, and Carmichael believed that 'antiracist racism' – or exclusion of whites from black organisations – would allow African-Americans to recover from the sense of inferiority created by white cultural and social dominance.

For historians, Carmichael's use of Sartre's terminology is interesting. It indicates the impact that public intellectuals, such as the French existentialists, can have on cultural and social change. In this case, Sartre provided a new term and idea that changed a reference point in public debate. Sartre reinforced black separatist aspiration by providing a language through which to express it. The examples demonstrate how French existentialism was used by activists to make a public rupture with the social relations of the past. Before WWII, social relations were often paternalistic. Paternalism was an ideology which aimed to reduce social anxiety by keeping different social groups segregated, allotting them distinct and separate roles. A range of groups were perceived to be free under paternalism because they were protected – women were protected by men, students by academics, and blacks by whites. Paternalism had actually eroded in the inter war period – for instance all adult women got the vote in Britain in 1928, thereby challenging ideas they needed political 'protection' from men. Nevertheless, paternalist thought patterns persisted into the post-war period, and were only pointedly attacked, with the help of French existentialism and the legacy of Nazism, in the 1960s.

5. "For historians, Carmichael's use of Sartre's terminology is interesting." Which of the following is the correct explanation of this statement?
- A. It is interesting because he proposed a word that would segregate the black from the white and create counter racism.
  - B. Sartre's used term 'anti-racist racism', which was used by Carmichael was indicative of the bearing the public intellectuals made on the cultural and social changes by using distinctive terms and ideas that became the testimonials in debates .
  - C. Carmichael used Sartre's terminology to form a separatist agenda for the blacks by which they can become independent and need not depend on the whites.
  - D. None of the above.

6. Which of the following sentence is true according to the passage?
- A. Carmichael adapted Sartre's voice to oppose white supremacy by coining 'freedom through separation'.
  - B. Paternalism is a process which existed during and after the world wars.
  - C. Before 1966, civil right activists were supportive of a policy of peaceful integration of white and black people, at least in public.
  - D. Paternalism aimed to diminish social anxiety by keeping different social groups integrated, allotting them uniform roles.
7. What can be inferred from the following passage on paternalism?
- A. Paternalism is a concept by which different groups could remain segregated in a society avoiding any form of social anxiety.
  - B. By paternalism, dictatorship becomes very easy since it follows divide and rule policy.
  - C. Since many groups remain protected, paternalism promoted open and healthy relationships among communities.
  - D. Paternalism stayed for a while and then it disappeared from the social context when integration ideology reclaimed its place.
8. Which of the following characterizes the writing style of the passage?
- A. Persuasive
  - B. Expository
  - C. Narrative
  - D. Analytical

**Passage 3** In the Khyber valley of Northern Pakistan, three large boulders sit atop a hill commanding a beautiful prospect of the city of Mansehra. A low brick wall surrounds these boulders; a simple roof, mounted on four brick pillars, protects the rock faces from wind and rain. This structure preserves for posterity the words inscribed there: 'Doing good is hard - Even beginning to do good is hard.' The words are those of Ashoka Maurya, an Indian emperor who, from 268 to 234 BCE, ruled one of the largest and most cosmopolitan empires in South Asia. These words come from the opening lines of the fifth of 14 of Ashoka's so-called 'major rock edicts', a remarkable anthology of texts, circa 257 BCE, in which Ashoka announced a visionary ethical project. Though the rock faces have eroded in Mansehra and the inscriptions there are now almost illegible, Ashoka's message can be found on rock across the Indian subcontinent - all along the frontiers of his empire, from Pakistan to South India.

The message was no more restricted to a particular language than it was to a single place. Anthologised and inscribed across his vast empire onto freestanding boulders, dressed stone slabs and, beginning in 243 BCE, on monumental stone pillars, Ashoka's ethical message was refined and rendered in a number of Indian vernaculars, as well as Greek and Aramaic. It was a vision intended to inspire people of different religions, from different regions, and across generations. 'This Inscription on Ethics has been written in stone so that it might endure long and that my descendants might act in conformity with it,' Ashoka says at the end of the fifth edict. In the fourth, he speaks of his ethical project progressing 'until the end of the world', though one year later in the next edict he offers a sobering qualification; the project can succeed only as long as it is taken up and continued - 'if my sons, grandsons and, after those, my posterity follow my example, until the end of the world'. As it turns out, Ashoka's influence did outlast the short lived Mauryan empire. Along with Siddhartha Gautama, the Buddha, whose religion Ashoka did much to establish as a global phenomenon, Ashoka was one of the first pan-Asian influences. King Devanampiya Tissa of Sri Lanka (c247-207 BCE) wanted to emulate him, as did Emperor Wu of China (502-549 CE); Empress Wu Zetian (623/625-705 CE) even wanted to outdo him. And on 22 July 1947, days before India achieved formal independence from Great Britain, Jawaharlal Nehru, soon to be the country's first Prime Minister, proposed to the Constituent Assembly of India that the independent nation adopt an Ashokan emblem - the wheel of a chariot - for its new flag.

9. Why do you think Ashoka changed his words in the fifth edict which were mentioned in the fourth edict?
- He realised his descendants might not be capable enough to continue his legacy.
  - He realised that something can only sustain when it is fully adopted by first his immediate successors and then the world.
  - He realised that the stone pillars might not survive till the end of the world.
  - He might have realised then that future generation will have different opinion from now.
10. Which of the following argument corresponds with the author's statement: "Ashoka's influence did outlast the short lived Mauryan empire"?
- The four animals on the Lion capital of Ashoka i.e. elephant, horse, bull and lion symbolize power, courage, confidence and pride respectively.
  - The pillar of Ashoka appeared to have been deliberately destroyed at some point.
  - Independent India adopted an Ashokan emblem - the wheel of a chariot - for its new flag.
  - He is remembered for the Ashoka pillars and edicts and for sending Buddhist monks to Sri Lanka.
11. What was the method used to try to preserve the words mentioned on the Stone pillars for longer time?
- Pillars might be carved using a technique unique to that time.
  - Pillars are made of a special brick which is strong and durable, protecting the writings on the pillars.
  - Pillars are surrounded by stone walls on the sides.
  - There is a roof mounted on four brick pillars which protects the rock faces from wind and rain.
12. Which of the following is true about Ashoka's message on the stone pillars?
- Those messages or teachings are not relevant in today's times.
  - The message was written in one language and translated to other languages.
  - The message was inscribed in more than one place across his kingdom.
  - The message was written in many languages other than Greek and Aramaic.
13. According to the passage, what was Ashoka's intention behind erecting the inscribed stone pillars?
- He will be remembered by the world even after he is gone.
  - He believed the inscription might endure long as it was written on stone.
  - He believed that his descendants might act according to the values mentioned on the inscription.
  - Both B and C
14. What could be possible reason(s) why king Ashoka inscribed following words on the stone pillars i.e. 'Doing good is hard - Even beginning to do good is hard.'?
- He appears to be a supporter of good deeds but discourage people to follow him.
  - He appears to believe in doing good but not always as it is hard to be good always.
  - He appears to know how difficult it is to do what is right and good and he might have faced same situation in his life.
  - He is a calm man who believes that doing good is something that must be done.

**Passage 4** The India-Nepal territorial dispute around the Kalpani-Limpaidhura-Lipulekh trijunction area stems only in part from the ambiguity around the original boundary settlement. The present flare up is a result of a combination of factors: India's strategic concerns;

deterioration in India-Nepal relations; China's steady inroads into Nepal; and deteriorating India-China relations. The India-Nepal border was originally delineated by the 1816 Sugauli Treaty, which established the river Kali (Sharda, Mahakali) as the boundary, with territory east of the river going to Nepal. The Kalapani-Limpaidhura-Lipulekh trijunction territorial dispute centres on the source of the River Kali. Nepal's stance is that the river originates from a stream north-west of Lipulekh, bringing Kalapani, Limpiyadhura, and Lipulekh within its territory. India's stand is that the river originates in springs below the Lipulekh, and therefore the area falls within Pithoragarh District in India's Uttarakhand state. Both sides have British-era maps to assert their positions. India recently inaugurated the Darchula-Lipulekh pass link road, cutting across the disputed Kalapani area, which is used by Indian pilgrims travelling to Kailash Mansarovar. The Nepalese government protested this move, pointing out that the construction of the road amounted to territorial encroachment. Kathmandu subsequently released a map displaying the tri-junction area as Nepalese territory India responded by releasing maps that supported its position and called for talks for a resolution of the impasse.

However, Nepal granted constitutional validity to its stance through the introduction of a constitutional amendment and began tightening border security measures. Two days after the inauguration of the link road, Nepal's foreign minister said that the country plans to increase border security posts along the India-Nepal border, which according to him were inadequate in comparison to India's. This is a departure from the status quo, and points towards a hardening of this international boundary. The tension over this territorial dispute stems from the fact that it is a strategic trijunction between India, China, and Nepal. The Kalapani area is under India's control with Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) observation posts. Increased connectivity in border areas is critical for border patrolling and quick mobilisation, and New Delhi views it as being crucial for dealing with "difficult neighbours."

15. Which of the following can be said about Indo-Nepal relations?

- A. The disputed area between India and Nepal is strategically important for only India and not Nepal.
- B. Nepal is one of the all-time difficult neighbours of India.
- C. Nepal was dependent on India in trade and defence both.
- D. China's interference in Nepal is one of the reasons for stressful India-Nepal relations.

16. Which of the following steps indicates towards Nepal's efforts to define the international boundary more clearly with India?

- A. Nepal's plan to reduce the border security posts and have a bilateral meeting.
- B. Nepal's plan to increase the border security posts along the India-Nepal border.
- C. Nepal's protest against the encroachment in the area which it believes to be its territory.
- D. Nepal's foreign minister indicating that they have inadequate security posts along the India-Nepal border.

17. What is primary purpose behind writing the second paragraph of the passage?

- A. It talks about Nepal taking the border infiltration issue very seriously and action taken by it to strengthen security in the border area.
- B. It introduces the river which acts as a boundary between the two countries.
- C. It talks about the reason behind the origin of dispute and the actions taken by both the countries after the dispute began.
- D. It talks about the multiple reasons which are responsible for the confrontational attitude of both countries.

18. What will happen if it is proved that river Kali originates in springs below the Lipulekh?

- A. The issue will be resolved in the favour of Nepal.
- B. It will alleviate Nepal's concern on India's encroachment in the Nepalese territory which is actually a strategic trijunction.
- C. Kalpani, Limpiyadhura and Lipulekh will fall under the territory of India.

D. It might lead to a new dispute which will be the result of the discontentment caused due to the unfair settlement of the presence issue.

19. Which of the following is true about the Sugauli Treaty, as per the given passage?
- A. Sugauli treaty is the one which demarcated the India-Nepal border in 1816.
  - B. The treaty which created a threshold between India- Nepal was registered in 1816.
  - C. The India-Nepal Borders had a treaty in 1816 which is known as Sugauli Treaty.
  - D. Sugauli Treaty is between India, Nepal and China explicitly mentioning the territorial demarcation.

**Passage 5** Galo Rodriguez uses his machete to dig a hole near the small stream on his farm in the north-east of Ecuador, on the cusp of the Amazon rainforest. As he digs there is nothing unusual to be seen - but when he hits 32cm below the surface, the soil releases a distinct and pungent smell of gasoline. More than half of his 35 hectares of land is primary forest, while the rest is sugar cane or small trees. But where he digs is devoid of trees or crops. It is covered only by grass. This area used to be smothered in oil after a nearby pipeline leaked. The oil filled his stream, killed all of his fish and contaminated the only fresh water source he used for his cattle. The oil sat here for 10 years before the company responsible for the pipeline came to clean it up, in 2016. Rodrigo says he watched as they collected some 12-15,000 cubic metres of oil off his property, but they didn't remediate the soil. Today, in the stream just beside him, blue and green streaks of oil residue can still be seen in the water.

"For 10 or 11 years, this area didn't produce anything, so we abandoned it," says the farmer. "Now we plan to plant guavas and Chaya." Rodriguez is one of dozens of farmers in the north of Ecuador learning how to use plants to try to eliminate the oil contamination from his land. This process, known as bioremediation, uses living organisms like plants, fungi and microbes to break down pollutants, including crude oil. There are several ways this could happen, but most of the hard work to break down crude oil happens below ground, where microorganisms are concentrated around the roots of plants and mineralise, or decompose, the crude components, making it easier for plants to take up. Some contaminants can be taken in by the plant directly and stored in its shoots and roots, or can be evaporated through the leaves. The course Rodriguez attends is called "Guardians of the Soil", which is an introduction to permaculture-based bioremediation for low-income communities, founded by local resident and independent researcher, Lexie Gropper.

Ecuador's northern Amazon rainforest has seen heavy oil contamination since rich oil fields were discovered here in the 1960s. One source of contamination was by the oil company Texaco - later acquired by Chevron - which dumped billions of gallons of oil waste in the Amazon rainforest, most of which went into unlined, open-air pits in the ground. In 1993, thousands of community members filed a lawsuit against the company, saying it did not perform any adequate clean up and its drilling installations continued to contaminate the area, and demanded they pay for remediation. The oil company admitted to releasing the waste, but said it cleaned up its share of the contamination and was legally cleared of all future liabilities. Most recently, a court in the Hague found in favour of Chevron. This has turned into one of the most complex and longest-running environmental legal battles in history.

20. According to the passage, what is bioremediation?
- A. The process of revitalising the water bodies by using chemicals and machines.
  - B. The process of cleaning the ocean in order to get rid of plastics contaminating The river.
  - C. The process of contaminating the soil using living organisms like plants, fungi and microbes.
  - D. The process of using living organisms like plants, fungi and microbes in order to break down pollutants, including crude oil, in the soil.
21. Who founded 'Guardians of the Soil'?
- A. Lexie Gropper, a local resident and an independent researcher.

- B. Galo Rodriguez, a farmer.  
C. Dian Fossey, a research student at Brown University  
D. Milton Friedman, a local resident and an independent researcher
22. Where are micro-organisms present in order to facilitate the breaking down of crude oil?  
A. Around the roots of the plants.  
B. In the leaves of the plants.  
C. In the stem of the plants.  
D. In the fruit of the plants.
23. What did the community members claim while filing a lawsuit against Chevron in 1993?  
A. The company did not perform any effective clean up activity and continued to contaminate the area by its drilling installations.  
B. The company displaced thousands of community members from their ancestral lands in order to carry out its operations.  
C. The company was depleting the water table of the area, rapidly.  
D. The company was releasing untreated industrial waste into the local water bodies.
24. Which is similar in meaning to the word 'pungent', as mentioned in the passage?  
A. Putrid B. Strong C. Mild D. Stimulating

## **SECTION II: CURRENT AFFAIRS**

**Passage 1** In a post-Covid world that has re-defined multilateralism in health, India is getting increasingly recognised as a significant global player. About five decades ago, with the ascendant wave of neoliberalism, global health started getting multipolar, with behemoths such as the World Bank carving out a dominant niche in the field, overshadowing a lumbering and highly bureaucratic World Health Organization (WHO). But today's multilateralism aims to be more diversified, coordinated and inclusive, with the WHO retaining its central coordinating role amid aspirations to modernise it. This modernisation entails appreciating the multifaceted nature of modern health challenges, requiring multilateral and synergistic coalitions involving both the public and private sectors. The reality is no different at the national and sub-national levels. Earlier this year, the chief executive of an English hospital said that the UK National Health Service (NHS) was "locked in a death spiral". Many Western and Central Asian nations today are staring at acute shortages of manpower in healthcare. Traditionally heralded social democratic models such as the NHS are floundering not necessarily due to inherent design defects, but due to inadequate investments. At the same time, liberal and conservative systems are forced to reconcile their own challenges and embrace inexorable transitions. How do these transitions occur in reality? As a 2023 report on the NHS notes, radical transformations of health systems are rarely realised despite high-minded ideas. Rather, countries need to build on their existing systems, overlaying reforms and best practices incrementally. The result is a 'messy' health system comprising a multitude of players and policies operating together. This approach shines a light on India's road ahead to universal health coverage (UHC). And it will pivot on one important element—data and digital technology. It is safe to assume that it would be rather utopian for India today to have a UHC predominantly run by the public sector. The radical increase in public investments, shrugging off of a mammoth private sector, and cross-cutting political and social consensus that such a system would entail are likely to become more elusive with passing time.

25. What is the theme of the 76th World Health Assembly held in 2023?  
A. Global Health Initiatives for the Future  
B. Building Resilient Health Systems



- C. WHO at 75: Saving lives, driving health for all
- D. Advancing Healthcare Access Worldwide

26. Why was Taiwan excluded from the 76th World Health Assembly?

- A. Due to opposition from India
- B. Due to opposition from China and Pakistan
- C. Lack of interest from Taiwan
- D. Failure to meet WHO membership criteria

27. What is the primary function of the World Health Assembly (WHA)?

- A. Medical Research and Development
- B. Implementation of Global Health Programs
- C. Decision-making and Policy formulation for WHO
- D. Coordination of Emergency Response

28. How much did WHO member states agree on as the budget for 2024-2025 during the 76th WHA?

- A. 5.5 billion USD
- B. 6.0 billion USD
- C. 6.83 billion USD
- D. 7.5 billion USD

29. What initiative did India stress, promoting AYUSH treatments globally, during the 76th WHA?

- A. Heal by India
- B. Cure India
- C. Ayurveda for All
- D. Yoga Wellness Program

**Passage 2** "While we were at college, a startup in Bangalore did not interview girls because they said they only required male candidates," said Tanishka Pahilajani, Senior Consultant at Ernst and Young. Women are taking the stride every day in their careers. However, there is a huge scope for improvement in the work environment for them. There is an unadjusted gender pay gap in the IT sector in 2023, according to Aon's latest estimates, as reported by the Economic Times. There is a gender pay gap of 28 per cent to 30 per cent as women climb up the corporate ladder, while for junior management, it is 8-10 per cent, the report added. The gender pay gap stood at a range of 34 per cent to 35 per cent during the Covid-19 pandemic, as per the report. In line with the global trend, women in India faced a decline in non-inclusive behaviours in 2023 than in 2022. The instance fell by almost 10 percentage points to 48 per cent, according to '2023 Women @ Work Report' by Deloitte. The Hindu spoke with working women and experts to understand the current scenario, outlook and reason behind the improvement.

"Women, on average, are paid about 20 per cent less than men globally," said Preeti Rawat, Professor - HR, K J Somaiya Institute of Management, quoting an ILO study from 2018. Explaining the myriads of reasons behind the gap, Rawat said, "Globally, the gap widens for women of colour, immigrant women and young mothers (classic 'motherhood penalty')." Personally, "I have not seen much bias now, but I do feel maternity leave and a gap might be a reason for a gap," said Pahilajani.

30. According to the Global Social Norm Index 2023, what percentage of people still hold at least one bias against women globally?

- A. 75%
- B. 90%
- C. 50%
- D. 25%

31. Which of the following dimensions is **not** tracked by the UNDP's Gender Social Norms Index (GSNI)?

- A. Political
- B. Educational
- C. Social
- D. Physical integrity

32. In which area do countries with higher bias in gender social norms witness a significant disparity, as per the GSNI findings?
- A. Economic empowerment
  - B. Political participation
  - C. Access to education
  - D. Domestic chores and care work
33. Which countries showed the largest improvements in bias reduction, according to the GSNI 2023?
- A. India, China, Brazil
  - B. Germany, Uruguay, New Zealand
  - C. USA, UK, Canada
  - D. Russia, Australia, France
34. What are the major challenges related to gender equality highlighted in the context of India?
- A. Economic disparities, limited access to education and healthcare, and violence against women
  - B. Political participation, cultural norms, and societal expectations
  - C. Gender wage gap, lack of women in decision-making roles, and socialization process
  - D. All of the above
35. Which government scheme focuses on the financial empowerment of the girl child and encourages savings for her future?
- A. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme
  - B. Sukanya Samridhi Yojna
  - C. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana
  - D. One Stop Centre

**Passage 3** Recent developments, including a growing NATO military presence, are ramping up tensions in Kosovo, and upcoming elections in Serbia on December 17 represent another potential escalation. On September 24, a police patrol near the village of Banjska in the northern part of Kosovo was ambushed by armed Serb paramilitaries, resulting in the death of a police officer. The assailants then fled to a monastery near the Kosovo-Serbia border, prompting a firefight with the police. Three armed Serbs were killed, while the remaining individuals were either apprehended or managed to escape. This marked one of the most serious instances of violence in the country since the conclusion of the Kosovo war in 1999.

Following the incident, Pristina and Belgrade engaged in a blame game. Serbian President Aleksandar Vucic attributed the turmoil to what he described as the Kosovo government's "terror" suggesting it had incited a rebellion among the Serb minority in the northern region. In response, Kosovo Prime Minister Albin Kurti accused Serbia of supporting financially and logistically organized crime and paramilitary groups that were attacking his country. The claim was strongly denied by Belgrade. This latest uptick in the conflict reflects several significant facts. For one, Belgrade persists in leveraging the Kosovo matter to divert focus from internal challenges. There are indications that Vucic might be losing influence over Serb allies in northern Kosovo. With this conflict Serbia might involve other neighboring states, at this point not military, but certainly in a kind of diplomatic war. Moreover, momentum in Serbia-Kosovo negotiations has diminished, potentially leading to future flare-ups.

36. What recent events in 2023 sparked the most serious violence in the Kosovo-Serbia region in over a decade?
- A. Ethnic elections
  - B. NATO intervention and excessive control
  - C. Clash between Serbian protesters and NATO peacekeepers
  - D. Independence declaration by Kosovo

37. What is the primary cause of the current tension in Northern Kosovo?  
A. Disputed election results  
B. Ethnic and political divide between Serbs and Albanians  
C. NATO intervention  
D. Economic disparities
38. Which country does **not** recognize Kosovo as a separate country?  
A. United States      B. India      C. France      D. Australia
39. When did Kosovo declare independence from Serbia?  
A. 1991      B. 1999      C. 2008      D. 2013
40. Which organization indicted several Serbian leaders, including President Milošević, for war crimes in Kosovo?  
A. UN's tribunal      B. NATO      C. ICJ      D. EU

**Passage 4** With a UK general election almost certain to be held next year and a US presidential race set for that November, a crucial test for the health of democracy looms. The two polls could well coincide in 2024 against a tumultuous international backdrop. The US and UK elections last coincided in 1964 — at the height of the cold war and following the assassination of John F Kennedy (in 1992, six months divided the two votes). Sixty years ago, a Democratic president, once a Senate stalwart, also faced off against a Republican Party deeply suspicious of government, and more than a decade of Conservative governments under several prime ministers was entering its final chapter. But this time around both countries face novel challenges, driven by new technologies, that make parallel elections particularly fraught. First, the global situation today is more unstable and unpredictable. The bipolar world of the cold war has been replaced by a shifting, multipolar one with assertive regional powers and active conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East. Where domestic politics was once united on foreign policy, the Republican party is split over support for Ukraine and Britain's Labour party over Gaza. Where western countries were collectively unified against a common foe, the solidity of Nato is now threatened by the possibility of a returning Trump administration.

41. What is the Atlantic Declaration?  
A. A US-UK climate change agreement  
B. A U.S.-UK cultural exchange treaty  
C. A U.S.-UK economic partnership declaration for the 21st century  
D. A U.S.-UK defense and security alliance
42. How many pillars are outlined in the ADAPT of the Atlantic Declaration?  
A. Two      B. Three      C. Four      D. Five
43. Which of the following is **not** one of the pillars outlined in the ADAPT of the Atlantic Declaration?  
A. Leadership in Critical and Emerging Technologies  
B. Cooperation on Economic Security and Technology Protection  
C. Exploration of Outer Space  
D. Building the Clean Energy Economy of the Future
44. In which year did first Atlantic Charter was signed which laid the foundation for a rules-based international order?  
A. 1941      B. 1872      C. 1992      D. 1887

45. Which of the following is true about the AUKUS?
- A. An economic alliance between the U.S., UK, and Australia
  - B. An agreement on nuclear disarmament
  - C. An intelligence-sharing organization
  - D. An initiative to combat climate change
46. Which alliance includes Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United States, and the United Kingdom?
- A. NATO
  - B. G7
  - C. Five Eyes
  - D. ASEAN

**Passage 5** While asking the Centre to set up the delimitation panel, the top court, however, said it cannot direct Parliament to amend or make laws for giving proper representation to other communities that form part of the STs as that would amount to "venturing into the legislative domain". "For the court to direct that in addition to the reservation made ... Parliament must legislate to enact proportional representation for all other communities forming part of Scheduled Tribes, that would be venturing into the legislative domain," it said. The directions were issued by a bench of Chief Justice DY Chandrachud and Justices J B Pardiwala and Manoj Misra on a plea seeking a proportionate representation of the Limbu and Tamang tribal communities in the assemblies of Sikkim and West Bengal.

"We have made it clear that they (Centre) have to set up the delimitation commission," the bench said. It said the apex court has the power of judicial review to determine whether a provision enacted by Parliament is unconstitutional, but "this court will go beyond the line". Dealing with proportionate representation of communities in the West Bengal assembly, the bench said it would require using the power under the Delimitation Act, 2002. The law provides for a readjustment of the allocation of seats in state assemblies, the total number of Assembly seats and the division of each state and Union Territory having a legislative assembly. "In regard to the state of West Bengal, it has been submitted that ... additional seats have to be made available in the state Assembly for the Scheduled Tribes in order to accommodate the principle of proportional representation," the bench said.

47. What is the Delimitation Commission responsible for?
- A. Allocating funds to states
  - B. Fixing limits of territorial constituencies
  - C. Conducting elections
  - D. Enforcing population control policies
48. When was the last delimitation exercise conducted that changed the composition of the Lok Sabha based on the 1971 census?
- A. 1973
  - B. 1976
  - C. 1985
  - D. 2002
49. What constitutional amendment froze the allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha at the 1971 level until the year 2000?
- A. 42nd Amendment Act of 1976
  - B. 84th Amendment Act of 2001
  - C. 40th Amendment Act of 1973
  - D. 15th Finance Commission
50. Under which article of the Indian Constitution does the Parliament enact a Delimitation Act after every Census?
- A. Article 82
  - B. Article 170
  - C. Article 42
  - D. Article 15
51. Why are politicians from Southern States raising concerns about delimitation?
- A. Disruption of regional harmony
  - B. Unfair allocation of funds

- C. Inequality in political representation due to population as the deciding factor
- D. Influence on SC/ST reservations

52. What powers does the Delimitation Commission hold?

- A. Advisory role to the President
- B. Legislative authority
- C. Decisions subject to court review
- D. Orders have the force of law and cannot be questioned in court

### **SECTION III: LEGAL REASONING**

**Passage 1** Taking into context the uncodified Law of Tort, within circumstances of a wrongful act or an infringement of rights, civil liability is bound to fall upon the tortfeasor. In the landmark case in 1868 of Ryland's v. Fletcher, this rule was established called Strict Liability and accepted by the House of Lords. Strict liability is one of the many kinds of Tort that came into existence to ensure the imposition of liability on an individual or an entity in case of acts leading to damages or losses, even if these acts were unintentional consequences. Hence, strict liability is also called the No-Fault Liability. Essential Conditions to Strict Liability: (a) Dangerous Thing: The strict liability rule applies to 'Anything that can do mischief if it escapes.' The essential feature that serves as the basis of applicability is that the word 'anything' refers to substances accumulated by the defendant and brought by him to his property and not naturally occurring substances. The Courts usually use a fact-based test in determining the 'dangerous thing' to form an analysis as to whether the thing is likely to cause danger or mischief if it escaped into the land's surroundings. Strict liability has three categories that include animals both owned and possessed, abnormally dangerous activities, and product liability. Things like explosives, noxious fumes, electricity, flag poles, etc are some examples considered to be dangerous things. (b) Unnatural land use: The strict liability rule will apply if the defendant collects and operates any substance likely to cause mischief if it escapes. The storage of large quantities of dangerous materials, the casual way of its maintenance, and the character of the neighbourhood are characters that go into circumstantial evidence depending on which liability may be owed. (c) Escape: The mere evidence of a 'dangerous thing' is not enough to prove that the defendant is liable. The substance must also escape from the premises of the defendant to another is and inflict ultra-hazardous harm to the victim. The word 'escape' denotes to signify an escape from the place of the defendant or where he had control.

(Source:<https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-7666-strict-liability-and-absolute-liability.html> )

53. Q was a research scientist who was looking for treatments for the blue pox sickness. He spent the last eight years developing an anti-drug injection, and his research had finally yielded some fruit. He received a call one day about his wife's accident while he was conducting research in his home lab and had to leave right away. Even though he locked the door, he hurriedly left the keys in the keyhole. The housekeeper of her home decided to clean the room, but as she was doing so, she unintentionally touched the test tube, which fell to the ground and reacted with the air, spreading over the entire colony and causing significant damage was sued by the society for strict liability. Decide.

- A. Since the conditions for strict liability are met in this instance, Q will be held accountable.
- B. Considering Q was not negligent, strict liability should not be applied to him.
- C. Q should instead sue the housekeeper for negligence rather than being held strictly accountable.
- D. Q will be held strictly accountable because the anti-drug sample included a toxic chemical.

54. XYZ cement and paints limited produced bacteria-resistant cement and paints. The product composition was particular and would cause harm if there was a composition error. The products were then introduced to the market. On the same day, one scientist realized they had messed up the composition and approached the product manager to request the return of all the boxes. Nobody was harmed because no box was sold. When one of the wholesalers discovered their negligence, he sued them under strict liability. Choose the best option based on the facts in the passage.

- A. Because the requirements of negligence are met, the company will be held accountable for negligence rather than strict liability.
- B. Because the requirements for strict liability are not met as there was no harm done, the company will not be held accountable.
- C. The corporation will not be held strictly liable because it discovered its own mistake and replaced the boxes.
- D. The corporation will be held strictly liable because their negligence resulted in the escape of a dangerous thing into the public domain.

55. ABZ Limited was engaged in the production of different chemicals for the cosmetics business. To avoid mishaps and calamities, the plant and machinery were kept in separate compartments. One day, W, a worker, brought his son to the plant with him to give him a tour for his science project. The fumes in the room piqued the child's interest, and he entered inside in the absence of his father. As a result, he sustained further injuries, and his father filed a strict liability lawsuit against the company. Analyze.

- A. The corporation will be held strictly liable for retaining harmful substances on the property for non-natural land uses.
- B. The corporation will not be held accountable because W brought his son inside the factory with his consent.
- C. Because the requirements of strict liability are not met, the corporation will not be held accountable.
- D. The corporation will be held strictly liable for failing to issue strict guarding measures for the gas chamber.

56. T loved snakes. He kept a variety of snakes inside his home as pets. In addition, he kept the snake room shut and forbade anyone from going inside. A neighbor's child was searching for a ball that had gotten inside T's house while he was playing one day. He entered the snake room in quest of his ball, got stung by the snake, and died in a matter of seconds. The parents of the child filed a strict liability lawsuit against T after hearing the news. Decide.

- A. Due to the danger of the snakes he kept in his home, T is strictly liable.
- B. T will not be found accountable in this situation because the conditions for strict liability are not met.
- C. Since T did not intend to harm any of his neighbors, he is not strictly liable.
- D. T is strictly liable because by keeping the snakes within his home, he was using his land in an unnatural way.

**Passage 2** An injunction is a prohibitive writ issued by a court of equity, at the suit of a party complainant, directed to a party defendant in the action, or to a party made a defendant for that purpose, forbidding the latter to do some act, or to permit his servants or agents to do some act, which he is threatening or attempting to commit, or restraining him in the continuance thereof, such act being unjust and inequitable, injurious to the plaintiff, and not such as can be adequately redressed by an action fit law. There are two types of injunctions under the act: (a) Temporary Injunction: As the name suggests, are the injunctions that are given for a specific period of time or until the court gives further order regarding the matter in concern. They can be obtained during any stage of the trial and are regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure (CPC), 1908. (b) Permanent Injunction: It can be granted by the court by passing a decree made at the

hearing and upon the merits of the suit. Once such decree is passed, the defendant is permanently prohibited from the assertion of a right, or from the commission of an act, which would be contrary to the rights of the plaintiff. A permanent injunction may be granted to the plaintiff in a suit to prevent a breach of an obligation existing in his favor, whether implicit or explicit. Injunction may be granted in a case where the defendant invades or threatens to invade the plaintiff's right to, or enjoyment of, property.

(Source: <https://blog.iplayers.in/types-injunctions-indian-law/>)

57. M and N got embroiled in a fight because branches from the tree in N's garden were falling on M's property. M found this unacceptable, so he requested him to trim the branches and keep them on his land. This was not followed by N. As a result, M petitioned the court, and the court ordered an injunction. Comment on the court's decision-making process.

- A. In such futile civil fights, the court cannot grant an injunction.
- B. The court should have ordered M to compensate N for the trespass on his property.
- C. The court may grant an injunction since this is a suitable case for an injunction.
- D. Since no one can prevent a tree from growing new branches, the court is incapable of issuing an injunction.

58. In order to keep stray animals out of his farm, G intends to build a fence around it. He would need to use a little section of P's property to accomplish this so that a proper fence with all the ideal measurements could be built. P did not agree with this because building a fence on G's property would also indirectly fence P's property because the two properties were interconnected. What is the court's remedy in the aforementioned case?

- A. Due to the fact that the property belonged to G and P, respectively, the court shall not get involved in such civil problems.
- B. G and M may be persuaded by the court to resolve their disagreement through negotiation or mediation.
- C. The court will order G to compensate M for the portion of his property that M used to construct the fence.
- D. A permanent injunction will be issued by the court to prevent G from constructing any fences without P's permission.

59. S would soon pass away. He chose to split his two-story residence between his sons J and K. In an earlier statement, he mentioned his wish that K would receive the lower story and J would receive the upper story. The ownership of the land is still up for debate because he passed away before he could record it. K argued that since his father had already chosen to give him the ground floor, he is free to do anything he wants with the property. J contested this and went to court to ask for an injunction. Decide.

- A. The house was obviously previously divided between the two sons, so the court cannot grant an order.
- B. Since it concerns private property, which should be handled in a family court, the court has no authority to grant an injunction.
- C. Until the share is legally divided, the court should issue a temporary injunction prohibiting K from doing anything to the property.
- D. The higher story should belong to J, and the lower level should belong to K, the court should decide.

60. W has his final exams in a week. He was working really hard to prepare for the same. Q was having a wedding at his home, so he was playing loud music all day. W asked him to turn off the music from 9 p.m. to 9 a.m. so he could study in peace. Q did not agree and continued to play music at a high volume throughout the day. As a result, W went to court to obtain an injunction. Determine whether the court would grant him an injunction and provide adequate reasons to support your claim.

- A. Since W was preparing for his examinations, the court will issue a permanent injunction prohibiting Q from playing music at any time of day.
- B. The court will not issue an injunction since Q has the right to do anything he wants on his property.
- C. The court will issue a temporary injunction prohibiting Q from playing music at night to enable W to study at night.
- D. In a private matter between Q and W, the court will not grant an injunction. Mediation is supposed to be used to settle such issues.

**Passage 3** Private defence is an excuse for any crime against a person or property. It also applies to the defence of a stranger, and may be used not only against culpable but against innocent aggressors. The defence is allowed only when it is immediately necessary-against threatened violence. A person who acts under a mistaken belief in the need for defence is protected, except that the mistake must be reasonable. There is no duty to retreat, as such, but even a defender must wherever possible make plain his desire to withdraw from the combat. The right of private defence is not lost by reason of the defender is having refused to comply with unlawful commands. The force used in defence must be not only necessary for the purpose of avoiding the attack but also reasonable, i.e. proportionate to the harm threatened; the rule is best stated in the negative form that the force must not be such that a reasonable man would have regarded it as being out of all proportion to the danger. The right of defence avails against the police if they act illegally, but the defender cannot take benefit from a mistake as to the law of arrest or self-defence. The traditional rule is that even death may be inflicted in defence of the possession of a dwelling. The occupier of premises may use necessary and reasonable force to defend them against a trespasser, or one reasonably thought to be a trespasser; and it seems that even a licensee (such as a lodger) can eject trespassing strangers. It is a statutory offence to set spring guns or mantraps, except in a dwelling house between sunset and sunrise. It has not been decided whether the exception operates to confer an exemption from the ordinary law of offences against the person. Such defences as spikes and dogs are lawful if reasonable. Guard dogs must, by statute, be kept under full control, except in private houses or on agricultural land. Thus, we can see the right of private defence is very helpful in giving citizens a weapon which in a case that it is not misused is subject to certain restrictions, helps them protect their and others' lives and property.

61. One day while returning from work at night, the tyre of X's car got punctured. He tried to take a lift but he could hardly see any vehicle pass by that road. Two friends saw X and to loot him, stopped near him, and threatened him to give up his wallet and all valuable items by pointing a gun at him. X got afraid and in the heat of the moment he pushed both to save himself, in a deep ditch to save himself but unfortunately, they got severe injuries and succumbed to death. In the light of the given passage, determine if X can exercise right of private defence.

- A. Since X's action was proportionate and caused proportionate harm so he can claim right of private defence.
- B. It is clear from the facts that there was an imminent threat to X; hence he can exercise private defence.
- C. As per the given facts not all the requisites of private defence are satisfied, hence X cannot claim the right.
- D. X can certainly exercise his right of private defence because all essential requisites of the same are satisfied in the given case.

62. Y set mantraps near his locker at his shop. One day Z, a thief decided to steal all cash and valuable items from his locker. He executed his plan the next day at 2:00 p.m. and as he reached near the locker, he got trapped in mantrap set by Y for keeping his locker safe and got severely injured. Can Y exercise private defence?

- A. Y set up mantrap for saving his property, hence he can exercise private defence.
- B. It is essential that if someone is setting up mantrap then he should do that between



sunset and sunrise but Y did not satisfy this ingredient so he can exercise private defence.

- C. As per the given facts all the requisites of private defence are satisfied, hence Y can claim the right.
- D. Y cannot exercise private defence because all pre requisites are not fulfilled.

63. D, a farmer took a loan from his landlord for 6 months. As soon as 6 months got completed landlord started asking D to pay back the loan but due to severe financial crisis, he was unable to pay. One day landlord sent goons to D and threatened him that if he will not pay back the loan in two days then they will kill D and his family. D in private defence killed goons by stabbing them with a knife. Can D exercise private defence?

- A. It is evident that there was a threat to D. Hence, he can exercise private defence.
- B. Goons were there to ask money that farmer owed to the landlord. Hence cannot exercise private defence
- C. D cannot exercise private defence because not all essential requisites are satisfied in the given case.
- D. D can exercise private defence because all requisites for the same are satisfied.

64. H was once passing through a street near his home and observed some kind of movement in a house that was empty for 2-3 years. He decided to go and check the house. As soon as he reached there, he saw that some kidnappers have kidnapped a child, who was kept in that house and were threatening to kill the child and they were also planning to take away valuable furniture from there. To protect the child and the valuable furniture H took an iron rod and hit both, due to which they died on the spot. Can H take private defence?

- A. There was imminent harm to the child and property. Hence, H can exercise private defence.
- B. There was no harm to his private body or property. Hence, H cannot exercise private defence
- C. Since all requisites are not satisfied H cannot exercise private defence.
- D. None of the above.

**Passage 4** Mens Rea has a very prominent usage in Indian criminal law. The act must be caused by a mental condition (Intent). There are a few exceptions which include insanity, involuntary intoxication, mistake of fact, and Offence by a minor. If mens rea is viewed as a precondition, it is then incorporated into the definition of the crime and treated as a component of it. For E.g., if the harm that really occurs is completely different from what the D intended, resulting in a different, more heinous crime, the D will not be found guilty of the more serious crime. The general idea is that if the actual injury is greater and connected to the desired result, there is no liability for the greater harm. If the actual harm is less severe than that intended and of the same broad nature but is related to a different and less serious crime, the D is accountable for the less serious crime.

Many definitions in the penal code demand that the crime is committed 'voluntarily,' 'dishonestly,' 'knowingly,' 'fraudulently,' and so on. A fraudulent, or dishonest mind, is hence the guilty mind. In *Fowler v. Padget* (1798), the Court held that Actus Reus and mens rea are both required for the commission of a crime. Lord Kenyon stated, "Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea is a tenet of natural justice and our law." To be a crime, both the intent and the act must be present. This was a bankruptcy-related case. The words 'intention,' 'intentionally,' or 'with intent to' are not usually used in law to represent the concept of 'intention.' Words like 'voluntarily,' 'wilfully,' 'deliberately,' 'deliberate intention,' 'with the purpose of,' or 'knowingly' are also used to represent it. All of these numerous expressions can be found in the IPC's various Sections. Mens rea and actus Reus were inherently connected in common law doctrine. Liability necessitated a guilty mind as well as a wrong act.

Crime and punishment are intrinsically tied. In accordance with the criminal law system, mens rea is a crucial component. As a result, unless clearly stated otherwise with just reasons, mens

rea becomes the sine qua non for all cases. By the presumption, every individual is presumed to intend the natural consequences of his act. Furthermore, taking into account relevant judgments, and the legislative framework, it is not possible to say that mens rea is not an essential element in statutory offences.

65. One Zorawar was selling lottery tickets for Rs 500 each ticket. Zorawar understood under state law, minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from purchasing lottery tickets. As a result, he turned down Somya, his minor cousin's proposal to sell her a ticket, even at double the price. Somya asked her lover, a minor who appeared to be a major, to purchase her a ticket from Zorawar. Rajat purchases a ticket from Zorawar and hands it over to Somya. Zorawar is later arrested for selling lottery tickets to minors, which is a violation of state law. Decide.

- A. Zorawar will be held liable as unless clearly stated otherwise with just reasons, mens rea becomes the sine qua non for all cases
- B. Zorawar cannot be held accountable since, according to state law, only crimes committed with criminal intent are actionable.
- C. Zorawar will not be held accountable since he had no intention of breaking state law by selling a lottery ticket to a child.
- D. Zorawar will be held accountable since he was aware of the law and then sold a lottery ticket to a child.

66. Mayur had a photocopy business near XYZ University. He had an agreement with the university to print all the examination papers from his store, but in a confidential manner. Mayur has been given the final question to be printed for the university's annual examination, which will be held next week. Mayur inadvertently left one of the sets on his desk, which was discovered by a student who came to his shop to purchase some stationery. The next day, the paper was leaked, and Mayur was sued. Which statement is correct?

- A. Mayur will be held liable had he knowingly left the paper set on his desk only to be seen by some students.
- B. Mayur will not be held liable as he had no mens rea of leaking the paper.
- C. Mayur will be held liable as he negligently left one of the sets on the desk.
- D. Not Mayur but the student should be held liable as he was the one who could have leaked the paper.

67. Every year, student chairman elections are held at the College of Commerce. Rajat, a well-known student, has been eager to participate in the election because he believes he is the best candidate for the position and will go to any length to win. In his address, he even stated that he will win this election by hook or by crook. The opposition saw this as a challenge and hacked his social media accounts, posting some inappropriate stuff about some of his female classmates in an attempt to undermine his popularity. As a result, the electoral society barred him from running in the election until further notice. Rajat was aware that this was done by Abhishek and vowed vengeance. On the final day of voting, he deleted Abhishek's name from the list of candidates, and Abhishek lost the election. Will Rajat be charged with any offence here?

- A. Yes, he will be held liable as on the final day of voting, he deleted Abhishek's name from the list of candidates, and Abhishek lost the election.
- B. No, as he only has given Abhishek a taste of his own medicine.
- C. Yes, as Rajat intently deleted Abhishek's name from the list of candidates, and Abhishek lost the election.
- D. No, as Rajat was the perfect candidate and Abhishek intently degrade his reputation by hacking and posting lewd comments from his account.

68. Choose a statement that presents an anomaly with that of the context of the passage given:

- A. The offence is determined by the existence of both mens rea and an actus Reus.
- B. Both parts of the crime must be present, and proof of guilty purpose without the overt Act, or proof of a deed not prompted by any criminal intent, will not result in a conviction.

- C. Both parts of the crime must be proved by the accused by demonstrating that the accused did anything that, in law, would constitute an intention to commit an offence and that in doing so, he was motivated by a desire to achieve a clear objective, which constituted the specific crime.
- D. There must be a concurrence between the Mens rea and the actus Reus.

**Passage 5** Section 5 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 (“HMA”) provides that a valid marriage shall be solemnized between two Hindus if the following conditions are fulfilled:

- Both spouses must be ‘Hindu’ i.e., Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, or Jain
- Any person does not have a spouse living at the time of the marriage from the enactment of the HMA.

According to the HMA, it is not permissible to have two living wives at the same point in time, which amounts to bigamy. It is punishable under Section 494 of the Indian Penal Code. Bigamy amounts to having two living wives at the same time which is illegal in Hindu law; without finalizing the divorce from the first marriage, a person can’t marry someone else. The first one will be considered a legal marriage.

- The groom shall attain the age of 21 and the bride attains the age of 18. It is necessary at the time of marriage the person shall attain the specified age given in this Act.
- The consent shall not be given by coercion or threat. In the modern world, a father can’t get the girl married to anyone without the girl’s consent. Marriage will be void.
- They don’t fall under the Sapinda relationship, or within the degree of prohibited relationship unless it is allowed by their custom or tradition. This includes pairs like parent-child, uncle-niece, aunt-nephew, stepparent-child, siblings, first cousins, etc.
- The person shall be not suffering from any insanity or mental disorder at the time of the marriage.

[Extracted with revisions from ‘Validity of Hindu Marriage’ available at [https://blog.ipleaders.in/hindu-lawnotes/#Validity\\_of\\_Hindu\\_Marriage](https://blog.ipleaders.in/hindu-lawnotes/#Validity_of_Hindu_Marriage) ]

69. Shantanu and Falguni got married in 2012 as per Hindu traditions. Although it was a love marriage, the relationship between them started becoming sour. Eventually, after two years, the two found it impossible to stay together. Falguni sent divorce papers to Shantanu. After one month of contemplation, he finally signed the papers in November 2015. The legal proceedings took an additional year to get completed. In June 2020, Shantanu met Nisha. Shantanu and Nisha are both 25 years old. The pair sought the blessings of their family and got married in their presence at a nearby temple. Is the marriage between Shantanu and Nisha valid as per the bigamy provisions of HMA?

- A. No, because Shantanu cannot be married to both Nisha and Falguni under HMA
- B. No, because Shantanu has just gotten divorced and he cannot immediately re-marry another woman
- C. Yes, because marrying Nisha does not amount to bigamy under the provisions of HMA, as Shantanu was a legally divorced man.
- D. Yes, because Shantanu and Nisha have crossed the minimum specified age under HMA

70. In the previous fact situation, one year into her marriage with Shantanu, Nisha found out that the divorce proceedings have not yet concluded. The judge had directed Shantanu and Falguni to attend couples’ counselling to try and sort out their differences for a period of six months. They did not go for counselling since they did not think they could sort out their issues. However, no decree has been passed by the judge declaring that the pair is now divorced. Falguni has no problem with Shantanu marrying Nisha and is happy that he has moved on in life. Is the marriage between Nisha and Shantanu valid?

- A. No, because Shantanu does not have a spouse living at the time of the marriage with Nisha
- B. No, because it is not permissible to have two living wives at the same point in time

- C. Yes, because Falguni, Shantanu's first wife does not any problem with him marrying Nisha
- D. Yes, because without finalizing the divorce from the first marriage, Shantanu can't marry Nisha

71. Vivek is an IT Professional working in Bangalore. Since he is well-settled and nearly 30-years old, his parents think it is time for him to get married as he has reached marriageable age. Vivek's parents have found three suitable girls for him to get married to and who share common interests with him. Vivek does not want to get married. His father tells him that if Vivek does not get married, he will drink poison. Vivek gets married to one of the three girls. Is this a valid marriage?

- A. Yes, because Vivek got married with free consent and without coercion
- B. Yes, because a father can't get only a girl married to anyone without her consent
- C. No, Vivek consented to marriage only because his father threatened to drink poison
- D. No, because Vivek and his wife did not consent to this marriage but were coerced by their parents

72. Lalu was suffering from a psychological disorder. He had been on prescription medicines since childhood and regularly visited a psychiatrist. Over time, his condition got much better and he reached normal brain functioning and capacity to take independent, rational decisions. However, sometimes he still suffered from bouts of psychological attacks and became temporarily insane during that time. Lalu got married to Veena when he was not suffering from any bout of insanity and remained sane till the marriage ceremony was concluded. Is the marriage between Lalu and Veena valid?

- A. Yes, because Lalu was not suffering from any insanity or mental disorder at the time of marriage
- B. Yes, because Lalu gave free consent to the marriage without any threat or coercion
- C. No, because Lalu was suffering from any insanity and mental disorder at the time of marriage
- D. No, because Lalu was not capable of giving free consent to the marriage.

**Passage 6** Prenuptial agreements or marriage contracts are domestic agreements between spouses, prospective spouses, or live-in partners. They set out the terms of how the parties want to deal with the issues that would arise during and possibly, at the end of the marriage/relationship. Usually, such agreements deal with issues like the division of property acquired during the marriage/relationship and payment of maintenance/alimony.

Section 23 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 specifically states that an agreement is considered to not have a lawful object if it is opposed to public policy. Some agreements or contracts are said to oppose public policy if they promote a breach of the law of land, or of the policy underneath an agreement or seem to degrade or injure the state or its citizens. An agreement without a lawful object cannot be a legal contract.

Contracts governing marriages between persons residing in India are against public policy and so, not valid. Prenuptial agreements or marriage contracts are not enforceable in any court in India. Such agreements have persuasive value only, that is, they show the intention of the parties entering marriage regarding maintenance/alimony or division of assets at the time of entering a marriage. The court, while granting divorce and/or deciding maintenance or division of properties, may consider such a contract to guide its decision, but it is not bound by the terms of the contract.

As per the provisions of section 23, an agreement which involves causing injury to a person or property of a third party is void and cannot be enforced by the court and therefore, no claim is sustainable for the breach of such an unlawful agreement.

73. Swati and Mahendra got married in their childhood and Mahendra had signed a prenuptial agreement The arrangement claimed that the husband will never have the right to make his wife

leave from the paternal home, and would comply with his mother-in-law's orders in return Swati parents gave Mahendra and his father an amount of Rs 5 crore. Subsequent to living for around 15 years, he left his in-laws' house because of such inconsistencies and requested that his wife stays with him in his house. Mahendra is looking for your assistance. As his counsel, decide if he will succeed?

- A. Yes, as the Hindu law forces an obligation upon the spouse to live with her better half in any place he chooses to remain. Moreover, it is not valid as the contract was entered between two minors.
- B. No, as he had signed an agreement whereby a valid consideration was passed to him and his father by Swati's mother.
- C. Yes, as such an arrangement is void according to the law and the court would not maintain the legitimacy of the prenuptial agreement.
- D. No, as the consideration passed cannot be considered as valid in the eyes of the law.

74. Swati is a lawyer by profession, and her parents wanted her to meet Mahendra, an IIT Bombay graduate, and economist for marriage purpose. Swati greatly liked Mahendra, but she made one condition before marriage: Mahendra sign a prenuptial agreement in which she stated the amount of maintenance that would be granted to her in the event of their separation. Both Mahendra and his family consented to the arrangement since it is required by law to give maintenance to the wife in the event of a divorce. Is the agreement between the two valid?

- A. Yes, it is valid as the law provides for a provision of maintenance for wives in case of divorce.
- B. No, as the terms of the agreement were invalid.
- C. No, as the prenuptial agreement between the two which will govern their marriage is against the public policy and thus invalid.
- D. Yes, since the terms of the agreement are not against public policy, it is valid.

75. A pre-marriage agreement was endorsed between the couple expressing that the couple ought to live in Bombay only after marriage. It likewise referenced the spouse would be given an ornament if she married her husband. Decide as if the matter is presented to your court:

- A. The agreement did not infringe public policy because it did not limit any spouse's permanent residence in Bombay.
- B. The agreement infringes public policy because it does not limit a spouse's permanent residence in Bombay.
- C. The agreement is valid as such marital arrangement was enforceable and legitimate.
- D. The agreement is not valid as Contracts governing marriages between persons residing in India are against public policy and so, not valid.

76. A prenuptial agreement was signed in May 1951 by Raghunath Deshprabhu and Sita Deshprabhu, citing clauses concerning the allocation of properties. Raghunath Deshprabhu died in November 1987. Sita Deshprabhu files a suit, whereby she provides for the agreement between her and Raghunath concerning the allocation of properties. Choose a correct statement:

- A. The court may consider such a clause while deciding on the issue of distribution of the properties, but it will not be bound by it.
- B. The court will not consider such a clause as the agreement per se holds no validity in the eyes of the law.
- C. The court shall mandatorily give the clause concerning the allocation of properties while deciding on the issue of distribution of the properties.
- D. The court shall not consider the clause concerning the allocation of properties.

**Passage 7** The Punjab and Haryana High Court recently held that the recording of telephonic conversations of the wife without her consent amounts to infringement of her privacy and the transcripts of such conversations cannot be accepted as evidence by Family Courts. In this

regard, the Court placed reliance on the judgment of the Supreme Court in People's Union for Civil Liberties Vs. Union of India, wherein it was observed that the right to hold a telephone conversation in the privacy of one's home or office without interference can certainly be claimed as a "right to privacy" under Article 21. Conversations on the telephone are often of an intimate and confidential character. Telephone conversations are a part of modern man's life. Telephone-tapping would, thus, infract Article 21 of the Constitution of India unless it is permitted under the procedure established by law, it was held.

The Court also relied on the judgement pronounced by the Rajasthan High Court in Vishal Kaushik vs. Family Court and another wherein it was held that conversation tapes recorded by the husband without the wife's consent cannot be received in evidence and be made use of against her, as the same goes against her fundamental right to privacy. To permit a spouse to record conversations with an unsuspecting partner and to produce the same in a court of law, to be made the basis of deciding a petition under Section 13 of the Act, would indeed not be feasible.

77. Anita and Ashok have been married for 5 years when the disagreements between the both started rooting. Seeing no end to this, Anita decided to file for divorce while Ashok strictly contended it. During the divorce proceedings, Ashok submitted a call recording (without her consent) between him and Anita in which Anita could be seen shouting at Ashok. Can the recording be allowed as a piece of valid evidence?

- A. Yes, because this would not amount to a violation of Ashok's right to privacy.
- B. Yes, as the recording was crucial for Ashok's case.
- C. No, as call recordings (without her consent) cannot be produced as evidence before a family court as it amounts to a violation of Anita's right to privacy.
- D. No, as it is not clear whether or not Anita consented to the same or not.

78. Ritesh was accused of the murder of Ali's sister. During the investigation, the WhatsApp conversation between Ritesh and his wife came to light which was later produced by the police before the magistrate. Does this violate the right to privacy of Ritesh?

- A. Yes, as the law prohibits producing of conversation between husband and wife before the courts without their consent.
- B. Yes, as it has to be considered whether or not Ritesh and his wife had consented to the same.
- C. No, as WhatsApp conversation does not categorize as "telephonic conversation".
- D. Cannot be determined.

79. During the divorce proceeding, a telephonic conversation between Rita and Rishi was produced before the Family Court by Rita without Rishi's consent. Does this violate the right to privacy of Rishi?

- A. Yes, as Rishi had not consented to the telephonic conversation being produced before the court.
- B. Yes, as Rishi had no knowledge of the telephonic conversation being produced before the court.
- C. No, as the passage clearly prohibits only the husband from producing a telephonic conversation between him and his wife.
- D. No, as Rita had taken Rishi's prior consent before producing the recording

80. Rakesh and Nagma were in the middle of a divorce proceeding when Rakesh sent a call recording of them to Nagma to get her permission before producing the evidence before the court. Nagma, without hearing the entire recording, consented to the recording being produced before the court. Later, while the judge was hearing the recording during the hearing, Nagma objected to it by stating that she was not aware of the contents of the recording. Has Rakesh violated Nagma's right to privacy by recording the conversation?

- A. No, as Nagma had knowledge of the recording being produced by Rakesh.
- B. Yes, as the conversation was recorded without Nagma's consent which violates her right to privacy.
- C. Yes, as Nagma did not go through the contents of the hearing, thus there is no valid consent.
- D. No, as Rakesh produced the recording only after Nagma consented to it.

**Passage 8** Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act - Also known as the abortion act in India. It deals with the provisions of abortion laws in India. The act provides that you may terminate a pregnancy until the first 12 weeks of it with the approval of a medical practitioner. For abortion between 12-20 weeks of pregnancy, you require the approval of two medical practitioners. The approval is mandatory to make sure that the abortion taking place is in accordance with the laws in India or not. The act does not provide for sex-selective abortions. While every medical institution which has the license to perform medically assisted abortions in India by the government must display an issuing certificate by the government as well. The doctor needs to have one of the following qualifications to perform an abortion: A registered medical practitioner who has performed at least 25 medically assisted termination of pregnancy in India, A surgeon who has six months of experience in obstetrics and gynaecology, A person who has a diploma or degree in obstetrics and gynaecology, A doctor who has registration before enactment the MTP Act, 1971 and who has three years of experience in obstetrics and gynaecology, A doctor who has registered after 1971 and has been practising in obstetrics and gynaecology for at least a year. A woman who is unmarried and over 18 years of age can provide her own written consent to get an abortion. Legal age if below 18 years, then you must have written consent. This consent has to come from her guardian along with a specific reason for the abortion of pregnancy. You can perform an abortion in India until the 20th week of pregnancy as per the MTP Act. After the amendments to MTP Act in 2002 and 2003, doctors are allowed to provide 'morning-after pill' on prescription, up until the 7th week of pregnancy, therefore making abortion legal as per the Indian Law. According to the abortion rule in India, the legality of abortion depends on the following cases: A woman has a serious disease and the pregnancy would endanger her life, If the pregnancy endangers the woman's physical or mental health, The foetus has a substantial risk of physical or mental handicap, woman's socioeconomic status may hamper a healthy pregnancy. Any person who voluntarily causes a woman with miscarriage will face punishment imprisoning up to 3 years and a fine. Especially, if such miscarriage is not caused in good faith for the purpose of saving the life of the woman.  
(Source: <https://www.myadvo.in/blog/is-abortion-legal-in-india> )

81. J was 13 weeks pregnant. She wants to abort her child because her socioeconomic condition might hamper healthy pregnancy. She approved her abortion from a medical practitioner and got her pregnancy terminated. Does J follow the medical termination of pregnancy act?
- A. Since J got her termination of pregnancy approved, she followed section of the medical termination of pregnancy act.
  - B. She aborted the child for a legally acceptable reason; thus she followed section of the medical termination pregnancy act.
  - C. The process which was needed to be followed under the given case is not followed diligently, hence J did not follow section of the medical termination of pregnancy act.
  - D. Since the reason for which the pregnancy was terminated is not legally acceptable, hence J did not follow section of the medical termination of pregnancy act.

82. K was 19 weeks pregnant. She wanted to get her pregnancy terminated because her previous child has innate irregularity. She got her termination of pregnancy approved by medical practitioners. She reached the hospital that has license for medically assisted abortions in India by the government. She was treated by five years experienced gynecologist who was registered under the Medical termination of pregnancy Act after 1971. Treatment was not carried out

properly and K suffered permanent injuries. Later K sued the surgeon

- A. It is clear that K was treated by the hospital that has permission from the government to carry out abortions, hence surgeon will not be held liable.
- B. Since the criteria for the surgeon to carry out an abortion is not satisfied as per the MTP act, the surgeon will be held liable.
- C. The reason for which pregnancy was terminated is legally unacceptable, hence surgeon will not be held liable.
- D. Since the criteria for the surgeon to carry out an abortion is satisfied as per the MTP act, hospital will not be held liable.

83. R was 7 weeks pregnant. Her husband U, assumes that if she will deliver the child then she might suffer some complications, so he by recommendation of his chemist friend, got a 'morning-after pill' and gave it to his wife without her knowledge. After some time R got to know that her child is miscarried and after the check-up doctor told her that the miscarriage had happened because of pills. She realised that she was given an extra pill by U with other medicines and that was a 'morning-after pill'. She sued U, determine the best option.

- A. It is clear that U terminated R's pregnancy in good faith, U will not be held liable under the MTP act.
- B. Since morning-after pills were given within in prescribed time and with the recommendation, so U will not be held liable MTP act.
- C. Since termination of pregnancy was done until 12 weeks, it is not illegal and all other requisites of termination of pregnancy under the MTP act are satisfied, hence U will not be held liable under the MTP act.
- D. Since the requisites of termination of pregnancy under the MTP Act are not satisfied, U will be held liable.

84. D is an unmarried girl who was born on 5 April, 2004. She became pregnant in February, 2022. She realised that she is pregnant at the end of march and decided to terminate her pregnancy. She went hospital for termination of pregnancy on 7th April, 2022 with written consent for termination of pregnancy, but the hospital denied her consent and did not terminate her pregnancy. D sued the hospital for not carrying out the abortion and restricting her from exercising her right under the MTP act.

- A. It is clear that D got pregnant when she was under 18, hence hospital took legally right action and did not violate D's right under the MTP act.
- B. Since D submitted her written consent and then too hospital denied termination of pregnancy, the hospital will be held liable.
- C. Since the consent submitted by D was not according to the MTP act, the hospital took the legally right action and did not violate D's right under the MTP act.
- D. D has the right to take decision regarding the termination of pregnancy at any time in her life i.e. at any age with her own consent according to the MTP act, hence hospital cannot violate it and as it has violated her right in given case, the hospital will be held liable.

## **SECTION IV: LOGICAL REASONING**

**Passage 1** Ours is an era in which there is little left of nature that has not been extensively altered by the activities of human beings. Among proposed remedies is preservation, setting aside areas that still remain undistributed and protecting them against human encroachment, and restoration, bringing degraded areas back to an unspoiled condition. At first thought, one might suppose that preservationists and restorationists would make natural allies, but even a cursory reading of the relevant literature shows that all is not harmony and peace between the two groups. The nub of the critique of preservations is the claim that it rests on an unhealthy dualism that conceives nature and humankind as radically distinct and opposed to each other.



Dissatisfaction with dualism has for some time figured prominently in the unhappiness of environmentalists with a mainstream industrial society, as in the writings of Carolyn Merchant and Theodore Roszak.

However, the writings of the restorationists themselves particularly, William Jordan and Frederick Turner offer little evidence to support this indictment. In their view, preservationists are imbued with the same basic mindset as the industrial mainstream, the only difference being that the latter exalts humans over nature while the former elevates nature over humans. While it is perhaps puzzling that Jordan and Turner do not see that there is no logic that requires dualism as a philosophical underpinning for preservation, more puzzling is the sharpness and relentlessness of their attack on preservationists, accentuated by the fact that they offer little, if any, criticism of those who have plundered the natural world. The crucial question, however, about the restorationist outlook has to do with the degree to which the restorationist program is itself faithful to the first principle of restoration: that nature and humanity are fundamentally united rather than separate.

Rejecting the old domination model, which sees humans as above nature, restoration theory champions a model of community participation. Yet some of the descriptions that Jordan and Turner give of what restorationists are actually up to, for example, Turner's description of humans as "the lords of creation," or Jordan's statement that "the fate and well-being of the biosphere depend ultimately on us and our relationship with it" do not cohere well with the community participation model. Another holistic model namely, that of nature as an organism might be more serviceable to the restorationists. As with the community model, the "organic" model pictures nature as a system of interconnected parts.

A fundamental difference, however, is that in an organism the parts are wholly subservient to the life of the organism. If we could think of the biosphere as a single living organism and could identify humans with the brain (or the DNA), or control center, we would have a model that more closely fits the restorationists' view. However, to consider humans as the control center of the living earth is to ascribe to them a dominating role in nature. Is this significantly different from the old-fashioned domination model? In both systems, humans hold the place of highest authority and power in the world. Also, neither view recognizes any limits to the scope and range of legitimate human manipulation in the world. This does not mean that there are no constraints; only beneficial manipulation should be undertaken. But it does not mean that nothing is off-limits. A further parallel is that, because the fate of the world rests on humans, they must have a clear idea of what needs to be done.

85. Which of the following correctly states the author's primary purpose in the passage?
- A. Examine the similarities and differences among models for environmental philosophies.
  - B. Formulate a new philosophical model of the relationship between humans and their environment.
  - C. Critique a modern-day environmental philosophy.
  - D. Argue that one particular environmental philosophy is more workable than competing approaches.
86. The author of the passage would probably agree that preservationists
- A. are not critical enough of those who have plundered the natural world.
  - B. base their ideas on an unhealthy dualism.
  - C. have the same basic mind-set as the industrial mainstream.
  - D. have been unfairly criticized by restorationists.
87. Which of the following best expresses the function of the first paragraph in relation to the passage as a whole?
- A. To establish the parameters of an ensuing debate.
  - B. To identify problem areas within a school of thought, which are then explored in greater detail.

- C. To discuss secondary issues as a prelude to a more detailed examination of a primary issue.
- D. To provide an historical backdrop for a discussion of modern-day issues.

88. In asserting that the organic model might be "more serviceable to the restorationists" the author implies that

- A. The descriptions by Turner and Jordan of the restorationists' program conform more closely to the organic model than to the community participation model.
- B. The organic model is more consistent than the community participation model with the principle of restoration.
- C. The organic model is more consistent with the restorationists' agenda than with the preservationists' program.
- D. Holistic models are more useful than the dualist model to the restorationists.

89. Which of the following models would the author most likely agree is least like the other models listed below?

- A. Domination model.
- B. Holistic model.
- C. Community participation model.
- D. Dualism.

**Passage 2** The President of India has sent condolences to Vandana Mishra's family, after her death in Kanpur late Friday night, when the car carrying her to hospital was stopped for the presidential convoy to pass. But while the President's response is in keeping with obligations of his high office, the Kanpur tragedy is by no means unique. VVIP convoys have become yet another manifestation of a political and administrative culture where public servant's self-esteem depends on the distance they can maintain from the public. Police are overzealous because they respond to a system where public inconvenience is extremely low priority.

VVIP convoys in Indian cities are particularly unwelcome. Most cities suffer terrible traffic congestion. In Mumbai it is estimated that a trip takes about 53% more time than it should, in Bangalore 51% and in New Delhi 47%. On top of this there are few green corridors for ambulances. So, road blockades set up to smoothen VVIP movement worsen the situation painfully. There was hope following the 2017 Union Cabinet decision to end the lal batti raj. But long snaking VVIP convoys aren't part of this change. And MLA's from Haryana to Himachal Pradesh have tried to retain traffic privileges with flags atop their vehicles.

By contrast, in America the idea of holding up citizens for hours for the convenience of politicians would be laughter. In New Zealand, when the PM's motorcade was caught over the speed limit, it was fined for dangerous driving. In Scandinavian countries, far from reserving a faster lane for themselves, netas take public transport shoulder to shoulder with citizens. This is the direction our democracy must take too. For VVIP protection, the state must deploy smarter security arrangements, and nix those convoys. When public servants are driven, let the public not be driven to despair or worse.

90. Which among the following is the most significant message conveyed by the author of the passage?

- A. The VVIP system is not suitable for India since it causes inconvenience to common people.
- B. A public servant's self-esteem carries a lot more significance than that of a common man.
- C. It is time that the state does away with convoys and brings up a smarter security system for VVIPs.
- D. The President should be held responsible for the death of Vandana Mishra.

91. Which of the following courses of action should India take from the various countries mentioned in the passage?

- I. Hold up citizens for long hours for politicians.  
II. Levying a penalty on the vehicles of the politicians for violating traffic rules.  
III. Oblige politicians to use public transport.  
A. Only I      B. Only II      C. Both II and III      D. All I, II and III
92. Which of the following assumptions must be true?  
A. The tragedy that happened due to the convoy of the President is one of the last such tragedies.  
B. At least one of the political and administrative VVIP manifestations should be done away in India.  
C. Deploying smarter security systems for VVIP convoys is a one-stop solution for the perils of democracy.  
D. VVIP convoys should not be done away with in a democracy such as India.
93. While giving examples of other countries, which among the following is the central flaw made by the author?  
A. The traffic situation in Indian and Western countries is broadly similar.  
B. All countries being mentioned are Europeans.  
C. Time is the essence of life.  
D. Politicians should be held responsible for their actions.
94. 'In Scandinavian countries, far from reserving a faster lane for themselves, netas (political leaders) take public transport shoulder to shoulder with citizens.' Which of the following statements, from the options, would weaken the argument?  
A. The political leaders have been put on a pedestal by the people who wish to be in awe of their leaders.  
B. The political leaders are known for their indifference towards development and people may vent out their anger on the leaders, if the leaders were to mingle with people.  
C. The leaders being the representative of people face constant death threats and are under the radar of those who want to sabotage the development, cannot be treated as commoners as they hold position of relevance.  
D. The leaders are representative of people and conducting themselves with humility will only strengthen their support amongst their people.

**Passage 3** Research shows that intergenerational shared sites increase the health and well-being of both young and older participants, reduce social isolation, and create cost efficiencies. They are joyful places. And unsurprisingly, the concept isn't unpopular. Americans are overwhelmingly in favor of shared sites. Shared sites benefit and build the health-care workforce as well. One such plan operates a high-school program that has graduated nearly 900 at-risk students. The program has not only sparked student interest in health-related careers but also helped them develop a range of useful life skills. Finally, attracting and retaining staff—a chronic problem in the care industry—is less of an issue at shared sites, because employees can more easily meet their own family caregiving needs, and many find joy working with both children and seniors. And yet, while successful shared sites exist in countries around the world, there are fewer than 150 of them in the United States, compared to tens of thousands of age-segregated care facilities around the country.

The answer is that this relatively simple care model, it turns out, is difficult to pull off, complicated by funding silos and cumbersome regulations. Most funders that support care facilities focus on either childcare or eldercare, forcing operators of shared sites to seek and manage separate funding sources. Furthermore, the staffing plans, emergency evacuation procedures, and other regulations that govern care sites for younger people differ from those designed for older populations. To solve this problem, the first step is increasing awareness. Simply making intergenerational connection more visible through the design of buildings, community engagement, and promotional materials is one way to do this. Further, a shared site

that draws on the talents and resources of the local community, and that invites a range of groups to take part in its successes and tribulations will more likely prosper over the longer term.

95. Which of the following is most supported by the author's argument?
- A. As the building plans required for eldercare is extremely different from the same being required for the childcare, shared sites can't be a good idea always in the society.
  - B. The staffing required for shared sites are easy to get as lots of people have showed their interest in joining these organisations and owing to the popularity and unique cross-generational experience it attracts fair interest among the youth.
  - C. Though the concept of shared sites is a popular one, its advantages and conveniences need to reach the people to a much larger extent than what it is presently
  - D. Both B and C
96. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- A. Intergenerational shared sites have offered investors a scope for investing in a tax-free and economic-liability free area. The returns from these sites are guaranteed.
  - B. According to research, many adults have shown that they prefer shared sites over normal day care centers. The sole reason for this has been the intergenerational experience that they get from these centres is unique and truly health- and mind-fulfilling.
  - C. It shall be very important that the people of the local area are brought up to speed with the advantages of these shared sites. This can be one of the techniques to pique interest among people about shared sites.
  - D. Intergenerational shared sites, though come with many benefits, do come with limitations in terms of increased costs and isolating the health care workers form critical care.
97. As per the author, why are shared sites a good initiative?
- A. Shared sites have allowed the government to solve two purposes with a single operation – taking care of the elders as well as the children in one single space. This is huge problem that has been solved.
  - B. Instead of investing in two areas, the investor invests just for one centre, which means there is a huge scope of savings that generates from these centres.
  - C. The health care benefits and workforce gets built form the shared sites, creating an awareness of careers for the younger generation.
  - D. The staffing plans, emergency evacuation procedures, and other regulations that govern care sites for younger people differ from those designed for older populations.
98. Which of the following, if true, would most seriously undermine the author's argument?
- A. Studies suggest that young children are incapable of being very friendly and are prone to violence towards people elder to them.
  - B. Some senior citizens do not have the energy and mental faculties to entertain and engage younger people.
  - C. Majority of working people prefer to send their aged parents to old age homes rather than keeping them at home.
  - D. The interaction between the older and the younger generation can prevent mental and emotional disturbances prevalent amongst the youth.
99. The author's statement that "Research shows that intergenerational shared sites increase the health and well-being of both young and older participants" forms the:
- A. premise of the above passage.
  - B. conclusion of the above passage.
  - C. assumption of the author.
  - D. It is just a general statement.

**Passage 4** Death is in the air. According to a recent study by 'The Network', C40, among 61 global megacities, Calcutta recorded the highest number of premature deaths on account of air pollution caused by coal-fired thermal power plants in 2019. It is also projected to witness 10,000 premature deaths by 2030. Among Indian cities, it is followed by Mumbai. This is not surprising. In spite of much-lauded efforts in clean energy, the carbon footprint of India's coal-processing industry remains stark. The country has the world's second highest number of operating coal power plants, none of which is scheduled to be phased out by 2030. In fact, a draft of the National Electricity Policy 2021 revealed plans to continue building coal-fired plants as they provide a cheap source of power. The rampant use of dirty coal in existing plants only compounds the problem — 84 per cent of the power stations supplying electricity to Bengal do not comply with official regulations for sulphur dioxide emissions. 'Clean coal' alternatives are not viable solutions either, since their contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution are high. Clearly, a move away from coal as a whole is necessary. Policies, however, continue to be guided by false assumptions. While rural households are believed to contribute majorly to coal consumption, coal accounts for about 70 per cent of India's electricity generation, consumed at a much higher rate in urban centres. What available data suggest is a worrying gap between India's commitment to adopt clean energy sources and the reality on the ground. To meet the 2030 emissions goal committed at the Paris Pact, India would need to reduce coal capacity in and around its C40 cities by about 22 per cent. Yet, going by the current coal plans, it is expected to increase by 20 percent instead. To bridge this gap, which is unlikely, policymakers need to look beyond populist steps. While the Ujjwala scheme promises free liquefied petroleum gas — an environment-friendly alternative to coal — to poor households, the government seems oblivious to the plight of the Indian middle class, struggling to afford LPG because of soaring prices. Investments in renewable energy need to be increased manifold — it constitutes just 33 percent of the country's recent spending on energy infrastructure. Populism must be junked and changes in public lifestyle encouraged in policy for India to cleanse the air.

100. Which among the following can most likely be inferred from the passage?
- A. The policy makers tend to appeal to the ordinary people while making decisions on coal.
  - B. The Ujjwala scheme caters to the demands of all the economic groups of the country.
  - C. India has a proven track record on keeping the promise it makes, especially about environment protection.
  - D. None of the above can be inferred from the passage.
101. Which of the following can be considered as an opinion of the author? Choose the best answer.
- A. The author is bewildered by the findings of 'The Network'.
  - B. The author is not concerned with the data released by 'The Network'.
  - C. The author believes that the data released by 'The Network' is not credible.
  - D. The author agrees with the findings of 'The Network'.
102. Out of the following, which one would be considered a logical course of action by the author?
- i. The government takes measures to keep the prices of the Liquefied Natural Gas under control, especially for the middle class.
  - ii. The government focuses on obsolescence of coal in the market to reduce the pollution levels.
  - iii. The policy makers, henceforth, make genuine attempts at providing the needed solution and do not take up a policy to please the majority.
- A. Only I
  - B. Only I and II
  - C. Only I and III
  - D. All of the above
103. Which of the following is not likely to be inferred of the passage? Choose the most appropriate option.
- A. India would reduce its coal capacity in and around its C40 by 20 percent.

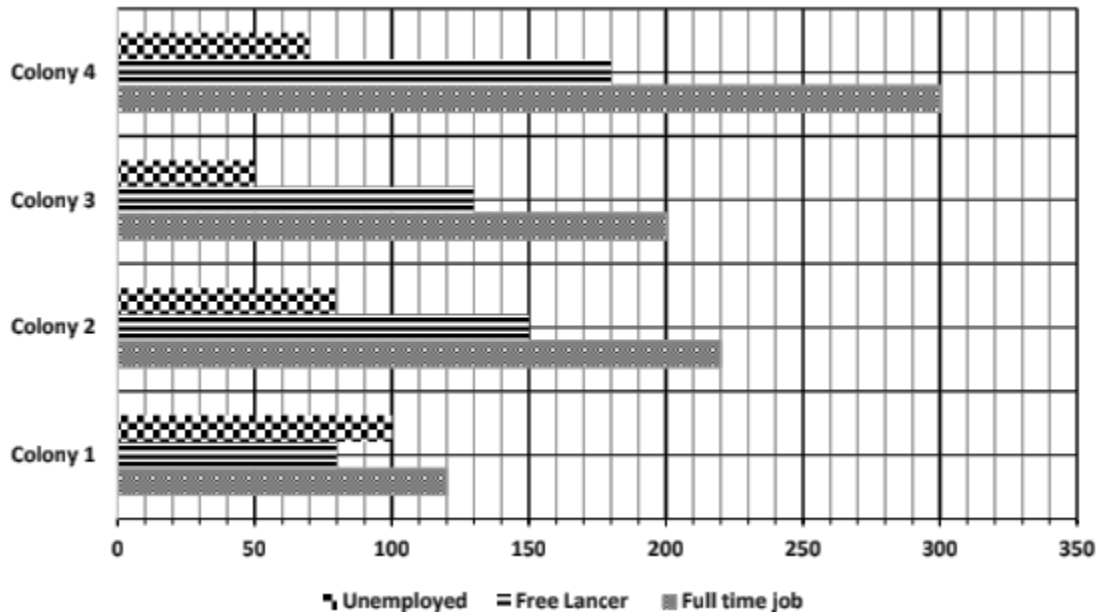
- B. The policy makers should make sure that it makes policy decisions based on credible pieces of evidence.
- C. India is unlikely to meet its 2030 emissions goal committed at the Paris Pact.
- D. India has made commendable progress in the industry of clean energy.

104. Consider this statement, 'A transition to 100 per cent cleaner and greener energy could generate 18-27 percent more productivity across India.' Which among the following roles would this piece of evidence, if true, plays towards the arguments of the author?

- A. This piece of evidence would support the author's arguments.
- B. This piece of evidence would weaken the arguments made by the author.
- C. This piece of evidence is unlikely to play a role towards the author's arguments.
- D. This piece of evidence is likely to be an assumption made by the author.

## SECTION V: DATA INTERPRETATION

**SET 1** Given bar graph shows the only three types of people i.e. Full time employed, freelancer and unemployed in colony 1, colony 2, colony 3 and colony 4.



105. If 15% of freelancers of colony 1 are shifted to colony 3, then find the total number of people in colony 3?

- A. 390
- B. 382
- C. 392
- D. 422

106. Find the average number of unemployed people in all the colonies together?

- A. 75
- B. 125
- C. 65
- D. 50

107. If 20% of unemployed people in colony 4 get fulltime job, then what is the difference between number of fulltime people in colony 4 and fulltime employee in colony 2?

- A. 99
- B. 94
- C. 86
- D. 104

108. Number of fulltime employees in colony 3 is what percentage less than the total people in colony 1?

- A. 20%
- B. 25%
- C. 33 1/3%
- D. 15%

109. What is the ratio of total people in colony 2 to total people in colony 4 respectively?

- A. 10:11    B. 9:11    C. 9:13    D. 4:7

**SET 2** In a CLAT examination consisting only three subjects, Legal, GK and English 400 students appeared from a college. 400 students had passed in GK, 360 students had passed in Legal, and 375 students had passed in English. 80% of the total number of students had passed in all the three subjects. All those except 40 students, who had passed in English also passed in Legal and all those except 30 students, who had passed in Legal also passed in GK. 85% of the total number of students who had passed in GK also passed in English.

110. How many of students had passed only in GK?

- A. 20    B. 50    C. 60    D. 100

111. Find the sum of all the students who had passed in only two subjects?

- A. 55    B. 50    C. 45    D. 60

112. The number of students who had passed only in English is what percent of the number of students who had passed only in Legal and GK?

- A. 200%    B. 50%    C. 150%    D. 250%

113. Find the ratio of the number of students who had passed in GK to the number of students who had passed in Legal and English both?

- A. 5: 4.4    B. 80: 67    C. 100 : 97    D. 5 : 4

114. The number of students who had passed in all the three subjects is how many times of the sum of all the students who had passed in exactly two subjects?

- A. 7  $\frac{1}{9}$  times    B. 8  $\frac{2}{9}$  times    C. 7  $\frac{2}{9}$  times    D. 7  $\frac{4}{9}$  times

**SET 3 (115-119)** Flipkart have employees in three department's i.e IT, HR and Technical. If HR employees in company is 20% more than IT department employee. Technical employees in company are 800 and total employees in company is 3000.

115. Find the ratio of the employees in HR department to Technical department?

- A. 3: 2    B. 2: 3    C. 3: 4    D. 4 : 9

116. If in another company Myntra employees in IT department are 25% less than IT department employees in company Flipkart. Find number of employees in company Myntra in IT department?

- A. 600    B. 500    C. 900    D. 750

117. Ratio of male to female in HR department is 5:1, find females employees in HR department?

- A. 220    B. 200    C. 350    D. 400

118. Number of employees in technical department is what percentage more/less than the number of employees in IT department?

- A. 20%    B. 25%    C. 15%    D. 10%

119. If in IT department 20% employees left the job for higher studies and 25% of the remaining employee left the job for another company. Find the employees remained in company?

- A. 2800    B. 2200    C. 2600    D. 2000

120. The price of silver-biscuit is directly proportional to the square of its weight. A person broke down the silver-biscuit in the ratio of 3: 2: 1, and faces a loss of Rs 4620. Find the initial price of silver-biscuit.

A. 7520

B. 7530

C. 7450

D. 7560

**SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**

