

PrimeAP CLAT MOCK 06



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 In here, my aim is to explain Vātsyāyana’s solution to a problem that arises for his theory of liberation. For him and most Nyāya philosophers after him, liberation consists in the absolute cessation of pain (ātyantika-duḥkha-vimukti). Since this requires freedom from embodied existence, it also results in the absolute cessation of pleasure. How, then, can agents like us (who habitually seek pleasure) be rationally motivated to seek liberation? Vātsyāyana’s solution depends on what I will call the Pain Principle, i.e., the principle that we should treat all aspects of our embodied existence as pain. If we were to follow this advice, we would come to apply the label of pain (duḥkha-saṃjñā) to all aspects of our embodied existence, including pleasure. This would undermine our attachment to our own embodied existence. I show that this fits with Vātsyāyana’s general theory of motivation. According to this theory, by manipulating the labels (saṃjñā) using which we think about the world and ourselves, we can induce radical shifts in our patterns of motivation.

Nyāya philosophers since Pakṣilasvāmin Vātsyāyana (4th or 5th century CE) have thought that liberation (apavarga or mokṣa) is one of the highest goods (niḥśreyasa) of human existence; it is the highest good that the science of the self (adhyātma-vidyā) promotes. Nyāya is a science of critical inquiry (āṅvikṣikī). It assists the science of the self (or functions as a science of the self itself) in two ways. On the one hand, it yields an awareness of the truth (tattva-jñāna) about various epistemological tools, e.g., the means of knowing (pramāṇa), etc. The knowledge of these tools is necessary for inquiring into liberation and the means to achieve it. On the other hand, Nyāya supplies us with an awareness of the truth about the knowable entities (prameya), e.g, the self (ātman), the body (śarīra), etc. Discovering that truth liberates us.

1. To equate pleasure with pain is a thought that belongs to the –
 - A. Vātsyāyana’s theory of liberation
 - B. Vātsyāyana’s Nyaya philosophy
 - C. The author’s Pain Principle
 - D. Vātsyāyana’s Label of pain

2. What does the term ‘inquiry’ as has been used in the passage mean?
 - A. An informal asking
 - B. A formal investigation
 - C. An inward search for truth
 - D. Asking for permission

3. Which of the following can be a summary for the second paragraph?
 - A. Truth is what liberates the soul
 - B. Nyaya is a thorough introspection of one’s ownself
 - C. Nyaya is a knowledge to ask critical questions
 - D. Nyaya ultimately leads to liberation of the soul

4. What does the author mean to say, when he says “embodied existence”?
 - A. He means to personify each traits of human emotions
 - B. He is referring to the animalistic traits of human existence
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. Neither A nor B

5. Which of the following can be a suitable synonym for the word “undermine” in the context of the passage?

A. Sap B. Diminish C. Insidious D. Enhance

Passage 2 In Paris of the twenties, there used to be a charming newspaper called L'Intransigeant. It was known for its investigative stories, rich city gossip and penetrating editorials. It was in the habit of dreaming up big questions and inviting its readers to respond. One such question was, 'How would you live your last few days if you knew the world was coming to an end?' A literary gentleman wrote that the news would drive the masses to the nearest church or the bedroom, although he himself would climb a mountain and admire the scenery. An actress said that people would actually improve, become honest and shed their silly **inhibitions**. Another reader declared that he would play a last round of golf and follow it up with a final hand of bridge.

One letter-writer was my favourite **novelist**, Marcel Proust, unquestionably the most unusual Parisian of his time. Proust's letter to the newspaper suggested that the imminence of death would wake us up from the slumber of our moral life, where negligence deadens desire'. Life would suddenly seem wonderful, and he, for one, would visit the new galleries of the Louvre, throw himself at the feet of an unnamed woman, and take a trip to India. Four months later, Proust caught a cold and died without doing any of the three things. His recipe for happiness, however, was brilliant: shed our pretensions to immortality, renew our taste for life, discover new possibilities and reassess our priorities, and live life joyfully. Nietzsche, as usual, put this thought more dramatically in Thus Spake Zarathustra, 'We should consider every day lost in which we have not danced at least once. And we should call every truth false, which was not accompanied by at least one laugh.

I am reminded of Proust because I spent many depressing days in the late nineties reading about the terrible persecution of Christians in our country. I am convinced that world is divided into two types of people: minority who are dedicated to happiness and majority who are dedicated to unhappiness. Those in this happy minority are inner-directed', know what they want, and are content with getting on with their lives. They do not bother with what their neighbours think or do. Most of the successful CEOs and creative people that I have met belong to this category. In contrast, those in the unhappy majority are 'outer-directed, and are not excessively concerned with others. They define their identity in relation to others and believe they can only be happy by making someone else unhappy.

6. In the context of the passage, which of the following is true regarding Marcel Proust?

- A. Proust never married in his life, and died in his room alone.
- B. Proust believed that the knowledge of the imminence of death would make a person gloomy.
- C. Proust believed that to the happy we have to believe in our mortality.
- D. All of the above.

7. Which of the following cannot be inferred from the above passage?

- A. The minority which is dedicated to happiness is looking at themselves for happiness.
- B. The majority which is dedicated to unhappiness is looking at others for happiness.
- C. Proust as a person would be considered in the minority group and the Nietzsche in the majority.
- D. Proust wanted to visit the new galleries at the Louvre.

8. In the underlined line, the articles have been removed. In how many places will the definite article 'the' should be present, which would not alter the meaning of the statement?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

9. In the passage, the word 'Novelist' has been written in bold. In which form of parts of speech has this word been used?

- A. Verb
- B. Noun
- C. Pronoun
- D. Adverb

10. The word 'inhibition' has been written in bold in the passage. Which of the following meanings does it convey?
- Will become consciousness
 - Will leave their shyness
 - Will become audacious
 - Will become more reclusive

Passage 3 Every nation must have its heroes. Having lost its stars of the Independence era, Indians were desperately seeking new ones who might inspire them in this unheroic decade. P.V. Narasimha Rao, like Deng Xiaoping in China, could have been a hero. Deng had created an economic revolution in China and he had supplanted Mao in many Chinese hearts. Rao too created an economic revolution in India between 1991 and 93, but, unlike Deng, he turned out to lack vision and conviction. He was a reluctant reformer, and by the end of the decade, he was mired in corruption cases and no longer respected. V.P. Singh could also have been a hero. He had released a social revolution as he attempted to 'mandalize' our society and raise the status of backward castes. He proposed quota-based affirmative action on behalf of the backward classes, as suggested by a commission headed by R.P. Mandal. But the middle class and even the backwards saw through his electoral ambitions, and his efforts only ended up in dividing society and seriously compromising standards. If he had genuinely (1) for the backward classes, he would have attempted to deliver education and health to them, and that would have done more for them over the long term. The actions of several backward class leaders later proved how undeserving he was. Manmohan Singh and P. Chidambaram, former finance ministers, were candidates. Indeed, with a solid record of achievement in reform, they did become heroes to many young people in the business world. But, in the end, politics was not kind to them and they were languishing by the end of the decade.

The nineties were not kind to politicians as a class, and they fell even lower in public esteem than before. It can be argued that democracy is best run by modest men and we should not look to democratic leaders to become our heroes. We should look elsewhere to persons with tangible achievements. To V.Kurien, for example, for making India the largest milk producer. To Sam Pitroda, for initiating the STD booths and letting loose a telecom revolution in the bazaar.

To C. Subramaniam for **ushering** in the green revolution. To Amartya Sen, the Nobel laureate, for reminding us constantly about the importance of investing in primary education and health. To Mother Teresa and others in our civil society who were making a difference. To Sachin Tendulkar for becoming the best batsman in the world and inspiring a million youngsters every time he comes to bat. There are other such examples and they are better qualified to be our heroes in these non-ideological times.

11. In what terms is P.V. Narsimha Rao very similar to Deng Xiaoping of China?
- Both of them served as the head of their respective nations.
 - Both of them were charged for corruption at the end of their political careers.
 - Both of them brought economic revolution into their respective countries.
 - Both of them lacked broader vision and conviction.
12. According to the author, why did V.P. Singh fail in his attempt to mandalize our society?
- Because he worked in consonance with the R.P. Mandal Commission
 - Because the public understood that this was being done with electoral gains in mind
 - Because he worked to alleviate the lower and middle classes
 - Because he was not a hero.
13. According to the author, how can a leader help to alleviate the backward classes?
- A leader can help the backward classes by creating a quota based affirmative action for them.
 - A leader can help the backward classes by helping them monetarily.

- C. A leader can help the backward classes by attempting to deliver health and education to them
- D. A leader can help the backward classes by solidifying the economic reforms in the country.

14. What is the meaning of the word 'ushering' in the context of the above passage?

- A. Guiding
- B. Starting
- C. Making
- D. Helping

15. Which of the following forms will replace (1) in the above passage?

- A. Care
- B. Cared
- C. Caring
- D. Cares

Passage 4 We know Ruskin Bond as a children's author. Indeed, he fits the part with his Santa Claus portliness, and the generosity of his grins and jokes. And for the past decade or so, his books have been almost exclusively for young readers. Of these, there are many, since he seems to have become, one of the most dependable names among publishers, one of the long-innings chaps. For someone known primarily as a children's book writer, it is strange that his writings were to be my first experience, as a young teenager, of erotic literature. This was a time when one would secretly devour Jackie Collins, the fear of being discovered adding to the thrill and rush of reading about her tough, glamorous women, their sexuality oozing out of them. Ruskin Bond, considered "safe" by the parents, could in contrast be read while comfortably sunk into the drawing room couch. The sensuality in Bond's stories, unlike Collins' steamy approach, swirled around you in a more suggestive manner. Years later, while the details of *Time Stops At Shamli* are lost to me, I can still see Sushma, the love of the narrator's life, through the mist in her garden. Was there really mist? There well might have been, so dream-like were the scenarios that Bond created.

In 1970s, Bond faced obscenity charges for one of his erotic stories, *The Sensualist*, which appeared in serial form in magazine *Debonair* that late Vinod Mehta then edited. "Debonair was always getting into trouble, so partly it was *Debonair*. Had it been published elsewhere, perhaps I would have gotten away with it," he jokes. One day, during the two years that the case dragged on in court, he was waiting, stressed, at a police station in Mussoorie when he was distracted from the unpleasantness of the situation by the sight of swallows nesting in the eaves. "You are **lucky** if you have that ability to see beyond the moment of crisis into something that is very **everyday**, ordinary. Then you feel life is normal and going on anyway; this, too, will pass. And usually there is something that keeps you going," he says.

And sure enough, at the end of two years—during which time the public prosecutor too died—the judge "said he enjoyed the story and gave me an honorable acquittal". Bond tells me, quoting from Walter de la Mare's poem *Fare Well*:

*Look thy last on all things lovely,
[x]Every hour. Let no night[x]
Seal thy sense in deathly slumber
Till to delight
Thou have paid thy utmost blessing;
**Since that all things thou wouldst praise
Beauty took from those who loved them
In other days.***

16. What does the author mean by saying that Bond fits the part with his Santa Claus portliness?

- A. The author is referring to the happy feelings a reader gets when they read Bond's stories
- B. The author refers to the fact that mostly Bond has written on topics which children will associate more with as compared to adults
- C. The author is referring to the physical features of Bond
- D. The author is referring to the fact that parents give their children Ruskin Bond books by considering them as 'safe' books

17. Why does the author give the example of Sushma in “Time Stops at Shamli”?
- The author wants to show how dreamy Ruskin Bond’s writing was
 - The author wants to show the side of sensuality in Ruskin Bond’s writing
 - The author wants to show the immortal nature of the story
 - The author wants to show how the story has influenced her since her childhood
18. In the underlined sentence, the articles have been removed. In how many places will the definite article ‘the’ should be present, which would not alter the meaning of the statement?
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
19. In the passage, the word ‘everyday’ has been written in bold. In which form of parts of speech has this word been used?
- Noun
 - Adjective
 - Adverb
 - Verb
20. What does Walter de la Mare mean in these lines “Since that all things thou wouldst praise/Beauty took from those who loved them/In other days”?
- When something beautiful is seen, we must praise them, because in some other day, we might not get this chance
 - When we praise a thing which is beautiful, it loves us back and in some other time we understand the value of it
 - What is beautiful will remain beautiful at all times and we must take our time to stop and appreciate
 - The things have acquired their beauty from those who had loved and praise them before in the past
21. In the line enclosed within [x]’s, which of the following figures of speech has been used?
- Allegory
 - Anagram
 - Meiosis
 - Caesura
22. The word ‘lucky’ has been written in bold in the passage. Which of the following meanings does it convey?
- only a few
 - gifted
 - born with a silver spoon
 - smart
23. Which of the following summary can be made out of the last paragraph of the passage?
- Every person will have to face difficult times in their lives
 - Ruskin Bond had to struggle for two grueling years in court to fight off the allegation
 - We must understand that even the most critical times are ordinary times
 - People who are lucky will always come out of their difficult times in their lives

Passage 5 Nearly every writer on the philosophy of civil rights activist Martin Luther King, Jr., makes a connection between King and Henry David Thoreau, usually via Thoreau’s famous essay, “Civil Disobedience” (1849). In his book *Stride Toward Freedom* (1958), King himself stated that Thoreau’s essay was his first intellectual contact with the theory of passive resistance to governmental laws that are perceived as morally unjust. However, this emphasis on Thoreau’s influence on King is unfortunate: first, King would not have agreed with many other aspects of Thoreau’s philosophy, including Thoreau’s ultimate acceptance of violence as a form of protest; second, an overemphasis on the influence of one essay has kept historians from noting other correspondences between King’s philosophy and transcendentalism. “Civil Disobedience” was the only example of transcendentalist writing with which King was familiar, and in many other transcendentalist writings, including works by Ralph Waldo Emerson and Margaret Fuller, King would have found ideas more nearly akin to his own. The kind of civil disobedience King had in mind was, in fact, quite different from Thoreau’s view of civil disobedience. Thoreau, like most other transcendentalists, was primarily interested in

reform of the individual, whereas King was primarily interested in reform of society. As a protest against the Mexican War, Thoreau refused to pay taxes, but he did not hope by his action to force a change in national policy. While he encouraged others to adopt similar protests, he did not attempt to mount any mass protest action against unjust laws. In contrast to Thoreau, King began to advocate the use of mass civil disobedience to effect revolutionary changes within the social system.

However, King's writings suggest that, without realizing it, he was an incipient transcendentalist. Most transcendentalists subscribed to the concept of "higher law" and included civil disobedience to unjust laws as part of their strategy. They often invoked the concept of higher law to justify their opposition to slavery and to advocate disobedience to the strengthened Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. In his second major book, King's discussion of just and unjust laws and the responsibility of the individual is very similar to the transcendentalists' discussion of higher law. In reference to how one can advocate breaking some laws and obeying others, King notes that there are two types of laws, just and unjust; he describes a just law as a "code that squares with the moral law" and an unjust law as a "code that is out of harmony with the moral law." Thus, King's opposition to the injustice of legalized segregation in the twentieth century is philosophically akin to the transcendentalists' opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law in the nineteenth century.

24. Which one of the following best states the main idea of the passage?
- King's philosophy was more influenced by Thoreau's essay on civil disobedience than by any other writing of the transcendentalists.
 - While historians may have overestimated Thoreau's influence on King, King was greatly influenced by a number of the transcendentalist philosophers.
 - Thoreau's and King's views on civil disobedience differed in that King was more concerned with the social reform than with the economic reform of society.
 - Although historians have overemphasized Thoreau's influence on King, there are parallels between King's philosophy and transcendentalism that have not been fully appreciated.
25. Which one of the following statements about "Civil Disobedience" would the author consider most accurate?
- It was not King's first contact with the concept of passive resistance to unjust laws.
 - It was one of many examples of transcendentalist writing with which King was familiar.
 - It provided King with a model for using passive resistance to effect social change.
 - It influenced King's philosophy on passive resistance to unjust laws.
26. In the first paragraph, the author is primarily concerned with
- chronicling the development of King's philosophy on passive resistance to unjust law
 - suggesting that a common emphasis on one influence on King's philosophy has been misleading
 - providing new information about the influence of twentieth-century philosophers on King's work
 - summarizing the work of historians on the most important influences on King's philosophy
27. According to the passage, which one of the following is true of Emerson and Fuller?
- Some of their ideas were less typical of transcendentalism than were some of Thoreau's ideas.
 - They were more concerned with the reform of society than with the reform of the individual.
 - They would have been more likely than Thoreau to agree with King on the necessity of mass protest in civil disobedience.
 - Some of their ideas were more similar to King's than were some of Thoreau's.

SECTION II: CURRENT AFFAIRS

Passage 1 Union minister Nitin Gadkari has said it was not possible to run a political party without funds, and added that the Centre had introduced the electoral bonds scheme, now struck down as unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, with a "good intention". The senior Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) leader said all political parties need to sit together and deliberate if the Supreme Court gives any further direction on the matter. He made the comments at an event organised by a media house in GIFT City near Gandhinagar on Friday. "When Arun Jaitely was (Union finance) minister, I was part of that discussion (regarding electoral bonds). No party can survive without resources. In some countries, governments fund political parties. There is no such system in India. Thus, we chose this system of financing political parties," said Mr Gadkari on a question about electoral bonds.

He noted the "main intention behind introducing electoral bonds was that political parties get funds directly", but the names (of donors) are not disclosed because "problems arise if the party in power changes". The road transport and highways minister said just like a media house needs a sponsor to finance an event, political parties also require funds to run their affairs. "You need to see the ground reality. How are parties supposed to fight elections? We brought this system of electoral bonds to bring transparency. So, our intention was good when we brought electoral bonds. If the Supreme Court finds any shortcomings in it and asks us to rectify it, all parties will sit together and unanimously deliberate on it," emphasized the former BJP president. (Source: The Indian Express)

28. Which of the following is **not** true about the eligibility criteria of the electoral bonds?
- A. Only the political parties registered under Section 15 of the Representation of the People Act, 1961 (RPA, 1961) which secured at least 10% of votes polled in the last General Election to the Lok Sabha or the State Legislative Assembly are eligible to receive Electoral Bonds.
 - B. The Electoral Bonds shall be encashed by an eligible Political Party only through a Bank account with the Authorized Bank.
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. None of the above
29. Which of the following were the reasons cited by the apex court striking down the Electoral Bond scheme?
- A. The court held that the scheme by permitting anonymous political donations infringed upon the fundamental right to information under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution.
 - B. Relying on the proportionality test laid down in its 2017 verdict in the KS Puttaswamy case which upheld the right to privacy, it underscored that the government did not adopt the least restrictive method to achieve its objective.
 - C. The Chief Justice held that the right to privacy of political affiliation does not extend to those contributions, which may be made to influence policies. It only extends to contributions made as a genuine form of political support.
 - D. All of the above
30. What was the limit on the corporations/individuals to donate to the political parties under the Electoral bonds scheme?
- A. 7.5% on the organizations net revenue the previous year
 - B. 1% of the net profit the previous year
 - C. Maximum 10 crore per company
 - D. No Limit

31. In what denomination does the SBI issued the bonds?
- Rs 5,000, Rs 50,000, Rs 5 lakh, Rs 50 lakh, and Rs 5 crore.
 - Rs 1,000, Rs 10,000, Rs 1 lakh, Rs 10 lakh, and Rs 1 crore.
 - Rs 500, Rs 5,000, Rs 1 lakh, Rs 5 lakh, and Rs 50 lakh.
 - Rs 1,000, Rs 10,000, Rs 1 lakh, Rs 1 Crore, and Rs 100 crore.
32. Which of the following was **not** the criticism of the Electoral Bond Scheme?
- The Electoral Bonds Scheme has opened the floodgates to unlimited corporate donations to political parties and anonymous financing by Indian as well as foreign companies which can have serious repercussions on the Indian democracy.
 - Electoral bonds provide no details to the citizens.
 - The said anonymity even applies to the government of the day, which cannot access the donor details by demanding the data from the State Bank of India (SBI).
 - None of the above

Passage 2 Climate activist Sonam Wangchuk, who is on a 21-day fast in Leh, on Tuesday announced a border march of 10,000 Ladakhis to "expose" the extent of Chinese intrusions and takeover of land by Indian corporates, touching a raw nerve of the BJP ahead of the parliamentary polls. On Tuesday, his fast entered the 14th day. He had pledged to fast in phases of 21 days each. The Ladakhi activist has raised a series of controversial issues that are considered challenges for the Narendra Modi government. He announced that the "border march" would take place on March 27, a day after he ends his fast, subject to his health condition. If he falls sick, he will start the march 10 days later.

Wangchuk said Ladakh was losing prime pastureland "left, right and centre" to Indian industrialists on one hand and the Chinese army on the other, necessitating protection of the "fragile land, culture and people" of the region. "If we go to the Changthang plains on the border of Tibet or China, you will see how much land the nomadic tribes that are famous for producing pashmina fibre are losing. On one hand, they are losing land to Indian corporates who are going there to set up their plants, industry, may be mining in future. There is already a huge 13-gigawatt solar plant and they are losing roughly 1,50,000sqkm of prime pastureland to it," he said. "On the other hand, they are losing land to the Chinese army, which is encroaching from the north.... They have captured huge chunks of Indian land in the last few years. BJP leader Subramanian Swamy said 4,056km of land has been lost in just a few years," Wangchuk added. (Source: Telegraph)

33. Which of the following is true about the topography of the Ladakh Region?
- It is bordered by the Chinese Tibet Autonomous Region to the east, the Indian state of Himachal Pradesh to the south, both the Indian union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and the Pakistan-administered Gilgit-Baltistan to the west, and the southwest corner of Xinjiang across the Karakoram Pass in the far north.
 - The Ganges River and its major tributaries, the Bhagirathi, Gandaki, Hanle, Zaskar, and Jhelum rivers, drain the region.
 - Due to high altitude and low humidity, the radiation level is amongst the lowest in the world.
 - All of the above
34. Which of the following parties were signatories to the 'Treaty of Chushul'?
- Sikhs and Sino-Tibetan Army
 - China and India
 - Sikhs and Ladakh
 - Dogra and China

35. What is the primary reason behind Ladakh's demand for inclusion in the Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution?
- A. Economic benefits B. Cultural preservation
A. Political autonomy D. Educational reforms
36. Which constitutional body recommended the inclusion of Ladakh under the Sixth Schedule?
- A. Law Commission of India
B. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
C. National Human Rights Commission
D. Election Commission of India
37. Which provision of the Indian Constitution provides for the formation of autonomous administrative divisions like the Sixth Schedule?
- A. Article 370 B. Article 244 C. Article 35A D. Article 356

Passage 3 Apparently, Uttarakhand is setting a precedent for BJP-ruled Assam and Gujarat, which are currently trying to implement the UCC in their respective States. The Bill, based on a draft submitted by a committee formed by the Uttarakhand government under the chairmanship of retired Supreme Court judge Justice Ranjana Prakash Desai, was one of the BJP's election promises during the 2022 Assembly election campaign in Uttarakhand.

Opposition to the UCC has emerged from political parties as well. Bhuwan Chandra Kapri, Congress MLA from Khatima constituency in Uttarakhand, believes it is hypocritical of the BJP to project the UCC as a women's rights issue when in reality, he claims, it infringes upon women's rights and freedom. "When the Supreme Court has validated live-in relationships, how can the State overwrite it by making it mandatory to register?" he asked. He said that maintaining a record regarding such relationships would pose difficulties for women. "Imagine the nightmare for women—records creating marital havoc, complaints flying from disgruntled relatives or snooping neighbours. An emboldened Bajrang Dal prying into your private life. Daughters facing marriage hurdles based on these very records. Blackmail, too, can become a weapon," he said.

(Source: The Frontline)

38. What is the primary purpose of the Uniform Civil Code (UCC) as mentioned in the Constitution?
- A. To regulate personal relationships across all states uniformly
B. To promote gender equality in matters of marriage and inheritance
C. To establish a single set of personal laws for all citizens
D. To consolidate laws regarding marriage and property inheritance
39. Which state in India currently has a Uniform Civil Code, already established from the pre-Independence era?
- A. Manipur B. Goa C. Maharashtra D. Tamil Nadu
40. According to the report, what power does the Registrar have concerning live-in relationships under the Uttarakhand UCC Bill?
- A. The Registrar can refuse to register the relationship.
B. The Registrar cannot inquire into the relationship.
C. The Registrar cannot impose any penalties.
D. The Registrar has no authority over live-in relationships.
41. Which article of the Indian Constitution mentions the Uniform Civil Code (UCC) as part of the Directive Principles of State Policy?
- A. Article 32 B. Article 44 C. Article 52 D. Article 65

42. Why was the Uttarakhand UCC Bill, 2024 sent for the President's approval?
- Due to its ambiguity regarding personal relationships
 - Because it endangers the position of the state high court
 - Because it overrides several national laws
 - Because it exempts Scheduled Tribes (STs) from its provisions

Passage 4 Every politician who was worried about Manoj Jarange-Patil's declining weight breathed a sigh of relief on Monday as Jarange-Patil, the face of the Maratha reservation movement, called off his 17-day hunger strike. On February 20, a bill providing exclusive 10% reservation for Marathas was passed unanimously in a special session of the assembly and the council. As the opposition voiced its apprehension about the act's legality, it is clear that the law — this is the third time in the past decade that such a law offering reservation to the community has been passed — is a political and election-oriented manoeuvre; no political party wants to incur the wrath of the Marathas. The 10% reservation is over and above the reservation in place in Maharashtra for SCs, STs, and OBCs (NT/DNTs and SBCs).

The Marathas have not welcomed this decision. They have opposed the bill, and Jarange-Patil remains adamant in his demand that all Marathas should be counted as Kunbis and receive a share of the Other Backward Classes (OBC) quota. While calling off his hunger strike (which he resumed on February 10), he said that four agitating youth would go on a "chain hunger strike" to keep up the demand of "sagey soyare" (relatives through blood ties as well as by marriage). This may lead to a stand-off considering that the government received nearly 6.5 million objections to the sagey soyare clause in the draft notification. This is unprecedented considering that OBCs as a group have never been so vocal.

(Source: The Hindu)

43. According to the Maharashtra State Reservation for Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Bill 2024, what percentage of reservation has been set aside for the Maratha community in jobs and education?

- 5%
- 7%
- 10%
- 15%

44. Which article of the Indian Constitution is cited in the Maharashtra State Reservation for Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Bill 2024 to provide reservation for the Maratha community?

- Article 11
- Article 17(4)
- Article 342A (3)
- Article 211A

45. What percentage of reservation does the Maharashtra currently have, including various categories such as SC, ST, OBC, Vimukt Jati, Nomadic Tribes, and others, before the addition of Maratha reservation?

- 52%
- 40%
- 50%
- 60%

46. What legal concern is raised against the Maratha Reservation Bill?

- Lack of empirical data
- Violation of minority rights
- Conflict with state laws
- Exceeding the 75% reservation limit

47. What was the recommendation of the Narayan Rane-led committee regarding reservation for the Maratha community?

- 8%
- 12%
- 16%
- 20%

Passage 5 Pakistan's air raids inside Afghanistan on Monday amid rising tensions between the neighbours have injected new uncertainty into ties, say analysts. The early morning attacks on Monday from Pakistan, according to a detailed statement by the Pakistani foreign ministry, were aimed at hideouts of armed groups including the outlawed Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan

(Pakistan Taliban, or TTP). Afghan officials said eight people in all — five women and three children — were killed. The official government statement said that the “terrorists” pose a great threat to the country, and alleged that “they have consistently used Afghan territory to launch terror attacks inside Pakistani territory.” “Terrorist groups like TTP are a collective threat to regional peace and security. We fully realise the challenge Afghan authorities face in combating the threat posed by TTP. Pakistan would therefore continue to work towards finding joint solutions in countering terrorism and to prevent any terrorist organisation from sabotaging bilateral relations with Afghanistan,” the statement said.

“In this regard, we have made our utmost effort and continue to do so; but one thing we must accept is that Afghanistan shares a very long border area with Pakistan, and there are places with rugged terrain including mountains and forests, and places that might be out of our control,” Mujahid said in response. Sami Yousafzai, a journalist and a longtime observer of Pakistan-Afghanistan ties, described the spat as a fight between two cousins. “These two neighbours act like they are cousins. They cannot leave each other, but they cannot find a way to fix their relationship either. And in all this fighting, it is impacting the public-to-public relations between them,” he told Al Jazeera.

(Source: Al Jazeera)

48. What was the main agenda of the 6th Regional Dialogue of Secretaries of Security Councils/National Security Advisers (NSA) on Afghanistan?

- A. Discussing economic cooperation between Afghanistan and neighboring countries
- B. Coordinating regional approaches to address security challenges in Afghanistan
- C. Reviewing bilateral trade agreements between India and Afghanistan
- D. Evaluating the progress of infrastructure projects in Afghanistan

49. Which United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) serves as the objective for the Regional Security Dialogue on Afghanistan?

- A. UNSCR 2593
- B. UNSCR 1963
- C. UNSCR 3052
- D. UNSCR 1224

50. What is the primary purpose of the Humanitarian Air Corridor established between Delhi and Kabul?

- A. Facilitating diplomatic meetings between Indian and Afghan officials
- B. Transporting essential supplies and facilitating travel
- C. Conducting military exercises
- D. Establishing a commercial air route

51. Which major infrastructure project did India contribute to in Afghanistan?

- A. Construction of the Kajaki Dam
- B. Development of the Band-e Amir National Park
- C. Building of the Salma Dam
- D. Establishment of the Kabul International Airport

52. What event led to a setback in India's strategic interests and influence in Afghanistan?

- A. Signing of the Treaty of Friendship (1950)
- B. Establishment of the Humanitarian Air Corridor
- C. Taliban's capture of Kabul in 1996
- D. Adoption of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2593

SECTION III: LEGAL REASONING

Passage 1 The Aurangabad Bench of the Bombay High court was informed on Monday that the treatment for Mucormycosis (Black fungus disease) is now covered under the Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Jan Aarogya Yojana (MJPJAY) and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Aarogya Yojana (PMJAY) for eligible beneficiaries. The Court directed the State government to give wide publicity to this decision so that the "poorest of the poor, the illiterate, and persons living in remote areas" are aware of these facilities.

The Bench of Justices RV Ghuge and BU Debadwar also ordered that since the State had come up with a specific policy for free treatment of the fungal disease, the identified private hospitals be restrained from raising astronomical bills. The Court was informed on Monday by Advocate Satyajit Bora, amicus curiae in the case, that the MJPJAY, which covers people below the poverty line, is limited to Rs. 1, 50,000 per patient.

He submitted that the treatment for the fungal disease involved hospitalization of 4-6 weeks to recover completely. After factoring in the drugs for treatment, the total cost to be borne by a patient comes to Rs 8-10 lakhs. He submitted that patients from the economically weaker sections of society would find "death to be cheaper than the treatment". Accordingly, it was informed by the State that the scheme includes free treatment of Mucormycosis.

"Irrespective of whether any person in the State of Maharashtra is a card holder or not, all would be eligible for the treatment under the MJPJAY, in selected hospitals," the Maharashtra government clarified. The State also clarified that there would be capping of expenses for the treatment of the disease and that 130 hospitals have been identified as facilities for treating it.

53. Upon learning about the same, a public spirited individual, one Mr Diwan started spreading the word regarding the order of the High Court which led to several slum dwellers storming the gates of multiple private as well as government hospitals and started demanding free of cost treatment for Mucormycosis. Are the slum dwellers eligible for such treatment?

- A. The slum dwellers will be eligible for the treatment in both private and public hospitals.
- B. Only those slum dwellers below the poverty line would be eligible for receiving treatment in select public hospitals.
- C. The slum dwellers below the poverty line will be able to receive treatment for Mucormycosis only in all public hospitals since the courts cannot order private hospitals to obey.
- D. The slum dwellers below poverty line will be able to receive treatment for Mucormycosis under any of the two hospitals as have been mentioned above, with discretion of the State.

54. Nandan is a rickshaw puller who barely earns minimum wage and sleeps on an empty stomach some days. He takes care of his aged mother who has contracted the fungus, and wife and is the sole bread earner of the family. Upon hearing of such news, he takes his mother to Sheelavati Hospital, a very new state of the art medial facility which is owned by the American playboy-billionaire-philanthropist Melon Husk. Upon admitting his mother in the hospital he receives medical bills upwards of 25 lakhs, which included costs for treatment of other diseases as well which his mother was suffering from. The hospital told Nandan that the majority of the costs went in treating her for glaucoma and arthritis. Will he be liable to pay?

- A. Nandan clearly falls within the ambit of the people covered under the two schemes as he barely manages to earn a minimum wage like amount. Considering the same he should not be made liable to pay.
- B. Nandan was not made aware of the hospital's other treatments; had they only treated her for Mucormycosis the costs surely would have not exceeded the bandwidth of 8-10 lakhs.
- C. The State has specified a certain capping of expenses occurred and the waiver of the expenses thereto. Should he fall under the cap, his expenses shall be waived. ,

subject to the hospital being declared as a site for treatment.

- D. The Hospital has not been notified as a place wherein such treatment shall be offered free of cost, had it been notified his expenses would've been waived subject to the capping on expenses.

55. Jignesh is a landlord in the heart of the city and runs a big chain of hotels also. He has a sprawling mansion and has a dozen of hired help to maintain his mansion. One of his servants is Raju, who has contracted the fungus but does not have the funds for treatment. Jignesh, being a philanthropic person, prepares to fund his treatment on his own credentials unaware of the Court order. Upon the fulfillment of the treatment he gets to know about the order and demands that the expenses be waived as his servant fell under the eligibility criteria. Should he be made liable to pay?

- A. Jignesh is a well to do magnate, he doesn't require the waiver as he can easily pay off the expenses.
- B. Raju is obviously an impoverished individual and thus, should be made eligible to not pay the expenses of his treatment as Jignesh had taken care of those out of affection and philanthropic sentiments. However, since a mechanism for such respite was in force, the hospital should not have charged him.
- C. Jignesh got to know about the eligibility scheme after the treatment was done, and therefore did not possess such intention as to avail scheme. Moreover, the eligibility criteria did not encompass well to do individuals such as Jignesh.
- D. It is unclear as the data above does not provide information about Raju's financial situation and the hospital being one that is specified for such schemes.

56. Considering the situation in the aforementioned question, had Jignesh known about the health schemes and the waivers in place, would he still be liable to pay for the treatment of his servant, Raju, who fell under the eligibility criteria?

- A. Jignesh was sponsoring Raju's treatment with philanthropic sentiment, on his own credentials, and therefore, would be liable to pay regardless of his knowledge of the schemes and the waivers.
- B. Raju was eligible for the waivers in place as, being a servant, he was extremely poor.
- C. The treatment in question was free of cost, regardless of the person affected or paying for the same. Therefore, the expenses should be waived by the Hospital in furtherance of public duty.
- D. Statutory mechanisms such as healthcare schemes are for the benefit of the public at large, and therefore, such schemes should be strictly enforced. Therefore, Jignesh should not be made liable to pay

Passage 2 A Supreme Court bench headed by Chief Justice NV Ramana ruled that though Section 438 of Code of Criminal Procedure (grant of anticipatory bail by HC or Sessions Court should be read liberally, courts should not normally grant protection from arrest for a particular time period where no ground for anticipatory bail is made out. Such a power can be used only in exceptional circumstances. "The Court must take into account the statutory scheme under CrPC. and balance the concerns of the investigating agency, complainant and the society at large with the concerns/interest of the applicant. Therefore, such an order must necessarily be narrowly tailored to protect the interests of the applicant while taking into consideration the concerns of the investigating authority. Such an order must be a reasoned one." the Court noted.

However, such discretionary power cannot be exercised in an untrammelled manner, the Court underscored. Hence, the Court set aside orders passed by the Allahabad HC, which dismissed the anticipatory bail application of the accused but also granted them 90 days to surrender. "A period of 90 days cannot be considered reasonable in these circumstances," held the top court. The reasons for setting aside the orders were:

1. After the dismissal of the anticipatory bail application, on the basis of the nature and gravity of

the offence, the High Court has granted relief to the respondents.

2. In granting the relief for a period of 90 days, the Court has not considered the concerns of the investigating agency, complainant or CrPC. which necessitates that the Court passes such protection order for the shortest reasonable time.

57. Balwan is a Bollywood actor prominently known for his illogical films and has often been hailed as “the leader of fools” because of his massive fan following in spite of his terrible movies. His latest movie ends up earning more than 50 crores on the opening day itself and he decides to go partying with his friends. It gets late when he decides to finally drive home after drinking heavily with his friends. He decides to drive and despite his driver being insistent upon driving for him, he takes the wheel, only to then crash his car into a temple where 3 people die at the gates. Upon approaching the trial court, his lawyer pleads for an anticipatory bail of 2 months since his latest movie was doing well and the news of his potential trial could damage the earnings. Will this action succeed?

- A. Balwan was intoxicated out of his wits and did not possess the intent to kill the people. His driver should have been more careful, the Court should take cognizance of his plight as his movie could end up making losses.
- B. Balwan should not be granted an anticipatory bail just because he is a movie star.
- C. Balwan should be granted bail as he has approached the trial court with appropriate authority and has rightfully applied for the same. Moreover, he was intoxicated heavily and thus, could not possess a guilty intent.
- D. Balwan should not be granted anticipatory bail as the grounds that have been made out above are not grave enough to warrant such measures.

58. When Balwan appears before the court, the Court is notified by the CBI that this, being a high-profile case, should be handed over to them and their courts. The trial court, however, proceeds to hear the pleas of Balwan and decides to grant him 6 weeks’ worth of time to surrender before any action is taken against him. This decision of the trial court is appealed before the HC, does the decision hold any substance?

- A. The trial court is correct in assuming jurisdiction as it has pronounced its decision only after considering the relevant facts and evidences on record.
- B. The trial court has made an error in pronouncing its decision as it did not take into account the claims of the CBI.
- C. The trial court has failed to take into account the concerns of the police and the other investigating agencies but still the decision holds substance as the trial court has jurisdiction to hear the matter.
- D. The decision does not hold any substance as the trial court did not take into account relevant investigating authorities and was therefore, unreasonably exercising power.

59. Ravish is a 23 year old guy who usually visits the Boca Bar on Weekends. On one Sunday, Ravish got over-drunk. Another customer Ravi had just entered the Bar when he accidentally bumped into Ravish, who was in a completely intoxicated state. This led to an altercation between the two and Ravish broke a beer bottle on Ravi’s head. Ravi sustained serious injuries and was admitted to hospital. The next day, Ravish started receiving death threats from anonymous numbers, and later received a call threatening to charge him for an attempt to murder. In this situation, could he be granted an anticipatory bail for protection from the death threats?

- A. The courts could provide him with anticipatory bail through a reasoned order as his life is in danger in the case.
- B. The courts could provide him with anticipatory bail as he as threatened by the anonymous callers of being accused attempt to murder and he had valid fears with regards to being falsely accused and arrested.
- C. Ravish wouldn’t get an anticipatory bail as he ultimately based his pleas on the murder threats and not the attempt to murder accusations.

D. Ravish could get an anticipatory bail if the false accusations are solidified against him.

60. Considering that the teenager that threatens Ravish files a complaint with the police accusing him of rape, and the police arrests him on those counts, could he plead the courts for an anticipatory bail?

- A. Ravish could plead the courts for an anticipatory bail as he has been arrested for being accused of rape.
- B. Ravish might be granted an anticipatory bail
- C. Ravish cannot plead or be granted an anticipatory bail.
- D. Since the accusations hold no substance, Ravish should not be worried about bail as there is no evidence on record.

61. Dinesh is a watchman for a mall and keeps watch mostly during the night shift, in the late hours. One particular night, he is faced with a bunch of thugs who threaten him with their guns unless he steps aside and gives him the keys to the backdoor entrance. Dinesh, however, does not surrender quietly and decides to confront them physically. They are all engaged in a scuffle when suddenly one of their pistols shoot and one of those thugs and a bystander is shot killing both of them. The thugs frantically run away and Dinesh checks his gun to find that only one shot was fired from his gun and ultimately, deduces that the other shot must have been fired from one of the thugs' guns. The next day he is brought in to the concerned police station for questioning and is told by the police to not leave the country at any costs. He starts panicking and he eventually files for an anticipatory bail, could he be granted one.

- A. Dinesh could be granted an anticipatory bail as he is rightly apprehensive of being arrested.
- B. Dinesh could not be granted an anticipatory bail as he was just brought in for questioning by the police.
- C. Dinesh is a prime suspect in this case of homicide. He was a security guard and he should've been more careful than to engage unruly thugs. Scuffles could have led to possible public shooting.
- D. Dinesh could be granted anticipatory bail, depending upon the discretion of the court, via a reasoned order.

Passage 3 The MCG decided unanimously in favour of imposing a closure of meat shops every Tuesday citing religious sentiments. The decision of MCG raises Constitutional dissection as the Corporation (MCG) constitutes 'State' under Article 12 of the Indian Constitution. The particular direction given out by the MCG brings into question a citizen's right to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade, or business as expressly provided under Article 19 (1) (g) of Part III of the Indian Constitution. No right under Part III is absolute and free from restrictions. Therefore, Article 19 (6) of the Constitution permits the state to impose reasonable restriction in the 'interest of general public'. If a person owning a meat shop is guaranteed the right under Article 19(1) (g), it is pertinent to decide whether meat sales/meat shops constitutes 'profession', 'occupation', 'trade' or 'business', because only if it constitutes any one of these will he/she enjoy protection under Article 19(1) (g).

Once established that meat shops function as a 'trade', the question of whether the MCG is justified to prohibit the sale of meat on a particular day of is the second question to be answered. The Supreme Court has held that the restrictions laid down under Article 19 have to be tested on the anvil of the test of proportionality and that the Articles 19 and 21 of the Constitution mandate that any 'State action' should satisfy five important criteria, which are : (a) State actions to be backing by a law, (b) legitimacy of purpose, (c) A rational connection of the act and object, (d) The necessity of the action, and finally (e) when the above four are established, then the test of proportionality.

62. The Ajanta Municipal Corporation is empowered under Dimdima Municipal Corporation Act passed by the state of Dimdima to remove the prostitutes from certain demarcated locality of the

- city without giving them opportunity to be heard, for the convenience of general public and public health. Can this provision be challenged under Article 19 (1) (g) of the Constitution?
- No because the authorities are empowered to facilitate the public health
 - No because the prostitution is not a profession for the purposes of Article 19 (1) (g) of the Constitution
 - Yes because the prostitutes are not given the reasonable right to be heard
 - None of the above
63. The state government of Bhangarh in the Union of Bairagistan came up with a rule that the government teachers of first and second grades will not provide the service private tuition for any cash or kind. The said rule was made to regulate the services of the government teachers and uplift the level of education in the government schools. Shanti, a second grade teachers, who provides free tuition to the children of poor families nearby her house, challenged the government's action stating that it is violative of her Fundamental Right under Article 19 (1) (g) of the Constitution. Can she claim her Fundamental Right?
- She cannot claim her right as the government's action is justiciable on the ground of public interest
 - She can claim her right as the government's action of unreasonable and discriminatory
 - She cannot claim her right as the government's action is to promote education in government schools
 - She can claim her right as she is providing the tuition for free
64. Internet services were suspended in Jammu and Kashmir by the Central Government in apprehension that it might promote the frivolous and illegal activities in the valley. Sajid, a Tradesperson, who runs an e-commerce business of pashmina, challenged the said Order claiming that it is an infringement to his right under Article 19 (1) (g). Decide the matter as per the given information in the passage.
- The act of the government is justified under Article 19 (6) to put reasonable restrictions
 - The act of the government is not justified as it is not causing any public inconvenience or public disorder
 - The act of the government is not justified as it is based on mere apprehension
 - The act of the government is justified as it may cause grievous risk to others' right to life
65. The central government of Union of Ujalapur is very concern of the health issues among the consumers of tobacco products, such as, bidis. It put a ban on the manufacturing of bidi to curb the spread of diseases caused by Bidis. Considering that the law of the Union of Ujalapur is pari materia to the law of the Union of India. Can this action of government be covered under reasonable restrictions under Article 19 (6) under public health?
- No, because total prohibition does not amount to reasonable restriction
 - No because it is against the economic health of the state
 - Yes, because consumption of bidis is causing grave health issues
 - Yes, because it causes inconvenience to the general public
66. The state government of Kunthala in the Union of Mahismati amended Kunthala Police Act, which prohibited dance performance in the eating areas and bars with proviso, which says such dance practices are permitted in hotels not below three stars. The objective of the amendment is to enforce them to obtain license. Considering that the law of the Union of Mahismati is pari materia to the law of the Union of India. How do you see the amendment in the Act?
- The amendment is constitutional as the objective of the amendment is to curb unauthorized trade
 - The amendment is not constitutional as it is discriminatory and arbitrary
 - The amendment is constitutional as the alleged act is detrimental to public health and women's safety
 - The amendment is not constitutional as the amendment is abridging the right to trade of

those place and the dancers

Passage 4 Candidates/students have the right to access their own answer sheets as per the provisions of the Right to Information Act. The Central Information Commission stated that the issue involved in the present matter has been long settled by the Supreme Court in the decision of CBSE v. Aditya Bandopadhyay, wherein following was held:

“...every examinee will have the right to access his evaluated answer-books, by either inspecting them or taking certified copies thereof unless the same was exempted under Section 8 (1) (e) of the RTI Act, 2005.”

Further, the definition of information" in Section 2(f) of the RTI Act refers to any material in any form which includes records, documents, opinions, papers among several other enumerated items. The term "record" is defined in section 2(i) of the said Act as including any document, manuscript or file among others. When a candidate participates in an examination and writes his answers in an answer-book and submits it to the examining body for evaluation and declaration of the result, the answer-book is a document or record. When the answer-book is evaluated by an examiner appointed by the examining body, the evaluated answer-book becomes a record containing the 'opinion' of the examiner. Therefore, the evaluated answer-book is also an 'information' under the RTI Act. Hence, in view of the above, the Commission held that the present issue involved a larger public interest affecting the fate of all the students/candidates who wished to obtain information regarding their own answer sheet which would have a bearing on their own career and in turn would ostensibly affect the right to life and livelihood. A restriction to this right arises when the concerned body is not a state entity or the information is related to national security, internal government discussions etc.

67. Riddhi was a student at XYZ School in Madhya Pradesh. The School's beneficiary was Mr. Mukesh Ambani and the school was run under the patronage of the Ambanis. Once Riddhi received the marks for her final exams, she was astonished to see that she had secured less than 50% marks even though she had prepared very well. Can Riddhi file an RTI to request the school authorities to see her answer sheet?

- A. Yes, because it falls within the definition of Sections 2(f) and 2(i) of the RTI Act
- B. Yes, because every examinee has the right to access their evaluated answer-books as per the decision given in CBSE v. Aditya Bandopadhyay
- C. Yes, because evaluation of answer sheets affects the larger public interest concerning the fate of all the students/candidates in the country
- D. None of the above

68. An Environmental Commission was set up by the government to gain a clear picture of the worsening environmental crisis and suggest solutions for the same. Soon after, based on some rumours, news spread that the Commission was allowing the owners of big industries to provide a clear picture of their business practices so that they could be exempt from any proposed punishment through some or the other technicality. The alleged reason for the same was that these industries provided the government with a lot of revenue through taxes. Disha, an environmental activist, heard about this and wanted to seek information about the same. If she files a request for information under the Right to Information Act, can her request be denied?

- A. No, because the information that she has sought is important in light of public interest
- B. No, because the information that she has sought falls within the ambit of Sections 2(f) and 2(i) of the RTI Act
- C. Yes, because the concerned Environmental Commission is not a state body but an independent entity
- D. Yes, because the information that she has sought concerns internal government functioning as the Environmental Commission has not given out any conclusive document or statement.

69. Survi made several rounds of the Panchayat office to get her grandfather's death certificate. She desperately needed the certificate so as to complete post-death formalities related to pension, insurance etc. However, every time she went, the official there would tell her to come later or pay a bribe of Rs 500 to get the work done. Can Survi file an RTI inquiry to ask why the death certificate hasn't been given to her yet?

- A. No, because only information related to answer sheets can be sought and not those related to death certificates
- B. No, because her request of information related to a death certificate doesn't fall within the ambit of Sections 2(i) and 2(f) of the RTI Act
- C. Yes, because her request falls within the ambit of Sections 2(i) and 2(f) of the RTI Act
- D. Yes, because her request is in line with the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *CBSE v. Aditya Bandopadhyay*

70. Hussain ran a small business in Delhi. He saved all his profits so that he could visit his parents one day, who lived in the Maldives. In February 2020, he applied for a passport because he wanted to visit his parents. He waited for 12 months till February 2021 and visited the passport office several times. However, he still did not receive his passport. Can he file an RTI to find out the reason behind this delay?

- A. No, because the Supreme Court decision in *CBSE v. Aditya Bandopadhyay* was limited to filing RTI requests only for answer sheets and not for other matters
- B. No, because passport delay is not related to any material in any form which includes records, documents, opinions, papers among several other enumerated items
- C. Yes, because passport delay is not related to any material in any form which includes records, documents, opinions, papers among several other enumerated items
- D. Yes, because passport delay is related to any material in any form which includes records, documents, opinions, papers among several other enumerated items

Passage 5 The age of majority is generally eighteen, except when a guardian of a minor's person or the property has been appointed by the court, in which case it is twenty-one.

Section 10 of the Contract Act requires that the parties must be competent to contract. Competence to contract is defined in Section 11, which states that "every person is competent to contract who is of the age of majority according to law to which he is subject, and who is of sound mind, and is not disqualified from contracting by any law to which he is subject". Thus, while Section 10 requires that the parties to a contract must be competent, Section 11 declares that a minor is not competent. In the well-known pronouncement in *Mohiri Bibee v. Dharmodas Ghose* it was laid down that a minor's agreement is absolutely void.

Sometimes, a person supplies necessaries to a minor. In such cases, the supplier of necessaries can claim reimbursement from the property of minor under Section 68.

A minor's agreement is, of course, in principle devoid of all legal effects. "A minor is in law incapable of giving consent, and, there being consent, there would be no change in the character" or status of the parties. If there is no contract, there should, indeed, be no contractual obligation on either side. Consequently, all the effects of a minor's agreement must be worked out independently of any contract.

71. Sohini desperately wanted to buy a new car but her mother refused permission. As a result, Sohini went to the local moneylender Mintu and asked him for a loan. She promised to pay him back and that if she were to falter, she would give him her land. Mintu asked her age before giving her a loan since she looked very young. Sohini was 15 years old but she lied and said she was 19 years old. Mintu gave her a loan and Sohini defaulted on the payment. Can Mintu sue Sohini for damages?

- A. No, because contracts with minors are not devoid of any legal effect
- B. No, because contracts with minors are absolutely void and no breach can be claimed if the contract never existed
- C. Yes, because Mintu was not aware that Sohini was a minor as she falsely represented

her age for a loan

D. Yes, because Sohini said she was 19 years old so the contract is not void

72. Ranjit's father passed away in an unfortunate accident when he was just a child. After his death, the Court appointed Rohan as the guardian of Ranjit. When Ranjit turned 20 years old, he lent Rs 1000 from Mr. Joe. When the time for a repayment of the loan, Ranjit defaulted. Can Mr Joe sue Ranjit for breach of contract?

A. Yes, because Ranjit is 20 years old and contracts with majors are not void

B. Yes, because necessities supplied to Ranjit can be paid for from his property which includes any loan

C. No, because Ranjit is competent to contract for a loan under Section 10 of the Contract Act

D. No, because Ranjit is a minor even though he is 20 years old so the contract is void

73. John Snow's parents died when he was very young, leaving him with no one to take care of him. His aunt, Khaleesi felt bad for him so she entered into a contract with John Snow to pay for his education till he became a major. Can Khaleesi claim this amount from the property of John Snow?

A. Yes, because education is a necessity and can be reimbursed from the property of John Snow

B. Yes, because contracts for supply of necessities like education are void ab initio

C. No, because contract for supply of necessities to John Snow is a valid contract

D. No, because contracts with minors are void ab initio and John Snow is incompetent to contract

74. Jignesh was a minor. His uncle used to supply him with all necessary items to take care of his essential needs and requirements. One day, Jignesh asked his uncle to buy him a new sportscar so that he could show off in front of his friends at school. Since his uncle anyway paid for Jignesh's transportation, he decided to buy him a sportcar so that he would not have to pay for a school bus. Can his uncle claim the cost of the sportscar from Jignesh's property later on?

A. Yes, because the supplier of necessities can claim reimbursement from the property of minor under Section 68 of the Contract Act

B. Yes, because a sports car is a necessity and absolutely essential for a school child to be able to go to school comfortably

C. No, because contracts with minors are void ab initio so contract to buy a car on behalf of Jignesh is absolutely void

D. No, because a sportscar does not qualify as an 'essential' for a child so Jignesh's uncle cannot claim reimbursement for the same

Passage 6 In 1981, the State of Maharashtra and Bombay Municipal Corporation decided to forcibly evict and deport all pavement dwellers and slum dwellers in Bombay to their respective places of origin or removed to places outside the city. This decision to demolish the pavement dwellings and the slum hutments was challenged. The Court held that:

"It is these men and women who have come to this Court to ask for a judgment that they cannot be evicted from their squalid shelters without being offered alternative accommodation. They rely for their rights on Article 21 of the Constitution which guarantees that no person shall be deprived of his life except according to procedure established by law. They do not contend that they have a right to live on the pavements. Their contention is that they have a right to live, a right which cannot be exercised without the means of livelihood. They have no option but to flock to big cities like Bombay, which provide the means of bare subsistence. They only choose a pavement or a slum which is nearest to their place of work. In a word, their plea is that the right to life is illusory without a right to the protection of the means by which alone life can be lived. And, the right to life can only be taken away or abridged by a procedure established by law, which has to be fair and reasonable, not fanciful or arbitrary such as is prescribed by the

Bombay Municipal Corporation Act.”

75. Ranjana was a daily wage labourer. One day, while she was working, a boulder dropped on her arm and she was badly injured. She was immediately rushed to the hospital by her friends. As she could not afford the medical costs and she was hurt while she was working at a government construction site, she said her employers should pay for her treatment. But the doctors refused to treat her because the state construction company had made a rule that accidents at work would not be covered by them since they arise due to negligence of the employees. Can Ranjana claim a violation of Article 21?

- A. Yes, because right to life is illusory without a right to the protection of the means by which alone life can be lived and medical support for accidents at work falls in this category
- B. Yes, because the right to life can only be taken away or abridged by a procedure established by law, which has to be fair and reasonable
- C. No, because Article 21 only includes right to livelihood and not right to claim medical support due to accidents in carrying out that livelihood
- D. Both (a) and (b)

76. The Parliament passed a new bill which propagated that all executions under death sentences will now happen by shooting the convict in the leg and chopping their arms. The bill was duly passed with majority. After doing so, the convict would be left as it is so that they could bleed to death. Is this a valid law under the principles mentioned in the passage?

- A. No, because the new bill passed by the Parliament is arbitrary and fanciful in nature which contravenes Article 21
- B. No, because the new bill is fanciful, unreasonably brutal and it is not just or fair in nature
- C. Yes, because the bill does not deprive anyone of their life except according to procedure established by law
- D. Yes, because Article 21 is not available to convicts who are punished with death penalty

77. A large number of people had made temporary dwellings under a flyover in New Delhi. Not only were the slum dwellings an eyesore, but they were also a hub of communicable diseases due to lack of proper facilities to maintain health and hygiene. The government of New Delhi published an eviction notice which provided that all the inhabitants had to evict the area under the flyover and were given a time period of one month to do so. The notice also provided that if they were unable to find a suitable place for themselves then they could get themselves registered at the unemployment bureau or government night shelters to secure shelter and jobs. Is this a violation of the principles mentioned in the passage?

- A. Yes, because right to life and livelihood is being abridged by process of law which is unjust, unfair, arbitrary and unreasonable
- B. Yes, because Article 21 of the Constitution guarantees that no person shall be deprived of his life except according to procedure established by law
- C. No, because right to life is being abridged by the process of law which is just, fair and reasonable
- D. No, because the slum dwellers are not being evicted from their dwellings without being offered alternative accommodation

78. Mohini Colony was one of the poshest colonies in the city. A sprawling park was located in the centre of the colony. In light of a new residential complex being constructed in the colony, a large number of construction workers made temporary homes in the park. Over time, these temporary shelters became permanent. They were asked to vacate however they refused to do so even though they were offered an alternative spot because they would lose their means of subsistence through construction in nearby areas. Can they claim a violation of Article 21?

- A. Yes, because right to life includes right to livelihood and the construction workers will be deprived of the same if they are asked to move

- B. Yes, because they are being asked to evict without any due process of law through an unreasonable, arbitrary and unjust order
- C. No, because they have been offered alternative shelter so they cannot claim a violation of Article 21
- D. No, because they are not being asked to vacate through an arbitrary or fanciful order but through due process of law

Passage 7 Section 124A of the I.P.C., is often used by the government to clamp down on peaceful dissenters. The sedition law is not only nebulously worded but also very broad in criminalizing even the attempt to cause “hatred or contempt” or to “excite disaffection” toward the government. Section 295A and 298 that criminalize deliberate acts of outraging religious feelings are often willingly invoked by the government based on the instinctive response of those who hear the concerned speech. Section 153A criminalizes expression on the ground that it promotes or attempts to promote disharmony between communities.

Section 69 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 authorizes blocking of access to internet content when the government “is satisfied that it is necessary or expedient so to do, in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, Defence of India, Security of the State, friendly relations with foreign states or public order” or for preventing incitement to the commission of offenses that threaten those interests. Article 129 and 215 of the constitution confers the power to punish for contempt of itself on the Supreme Court and High Courts respectively. The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, that provides the statutory backing to these constitutional provisions, criminalizes, among others, acts that “scandalize” a court that is too elaborate a definition that bona fide criticism may get punished in the name of protecting the public image of the judiciary.

Supreme Court in two different judgements of Kedar Nath Singh vs. State of Bihar and Balwant Singh and Bhupinder Singh vs. State of Punjab, laid down that sedition law can only be attracted if there is incitement to violence and if there is intention to create disorder.

79. Zeus is a religious leader who has established his own cult. The ruling regime is troubled by this and censors the cults activities. In retaliation, Zeus has asked his followers to take up arms and attack the police forces and destroy government offices. He is eventually charged for sedition.

- A. Zeus is liable, his action caused hatred and contempt towards the government.
- B. Zeus is not liable, as the government was wrong in censoring his activities.
- C. Zeus is not liable, he was exercising his freedom of speech and expression.
- D. Zeus is liable, according to the conditions laid down by the Kedarnath judgement for deciding matter of sedition.

80. Mr. Ranjan is the leader of opposition in the Lok Sabha, after losing a case against the government, he in his press conference has called the CJI as spineless and the Supreme court as a sold out institution which works on the command of the government and is servile to the ruling party. Is he liable for his comments?

- A. He is not liable as he was just expressing his right to freedom of speech and expression.
- B. He is liable under Article 129 of the constitution
- C. He is liable under Section 124A of the I.P.C
- D. He is liable under both.

81. Alex is a stand-up comedian who in the past have cracked jokes on the Prime Minister of the country and several of the government policies. Enraged by this the government jails him under the charges of sedition. He claims that the charges are based on vendetta, what would the courts rule?

- A. He is liable as he had created a feeling of disaffection towards the government
- B. He is not liable as he was just exercising his freedom of speech and expression
- C. He is liable as he commentary might lead to a dangerous situation.

- D. He is not liable as he has not incited any violence or caused a situation affecting public order which are conditions to satisfy sedition.

82. Rishi is an environmental activist. pained by the government's decision of clearing Kanha forest for creation of a new industrial plant by an American firm, he decides to protest and creates a toolkit which asks for banning all American goods and attack American embassy and officials residing in India, he shares this toolkit on his twitter account and receives a lot of traction for it, the government ban his account, he claims his rights are being violated.

- A. He is right, the government cannot violate his freedom to protest as that is a fundamental right.
 B. The government possesses the power to ban his account as his post might lead to violence and damage which is illegal.
 C. The government can ban his account citing violation of the IT Act 2000 as this might affect foreign relations negatively.
 D. This is a political attempt to silence his voice of dissent and muzzle down those voices which are of the opposition.

Passage 8 Rights like the right to life under Article 21 are so cardinal that they cannot be subjected to derogations even during exigencies. The right to privacy which was read into Article 21 as a result of the judgement rendered in the case of K. S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India. Due to the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act 1978 the right to life cannot be suspended even in the situation of a national emergency. Thus, the right to privacy also enjoys an identical immunity. Legally, the patients had a right to privacy with regard to their personal details even before the privacy judgement .The court opined that the patient had the right to confidentiality and privacy as regards their personal details; however, this right was not absolute and could be subjected to restrains when there was a risk to public health. Further regulation 2.2 of the Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002, mentions that doctors can reveal the details of the patient when it is mandated by law or there is a larger public interest. The Ministry of Health had also released the Charter of Rights of Patients 2017 which also recognize the public interest exception to the right to confidentiality and privacy. The Puttaswamy ruling firmly settled that the Right to Privacy was intrinsic to right to life. However, it was not absolute and was subject to reasonable restrictions. The Court in paragraph 168 of the judgment, further went on to lay down a 3-prong test to see if a restriction being imposed on someone's right to privacy was reasonable or not. As per this test the restriction should be (i) legal, (ii) proportional to the object that is sought to be achieved by the law and (iii) it should have a legitimate aim.

83. Raja is a religious cleric, who frequently visits other nations to give religious sermons. On returning from one such trip he is found to be coronavirus positive and since he has a large follower-base the government quarantines him and put a banner in front of his residence announcing that he has been infected with the virus, he claims this is a violation of his privacy?

- A. This indeed is a violation of his privacy which is a fundamental right under Article 21.
 B. These actions of the government clear the test laid down by the by law, hence this action was legal.
 C. This action of the government goes against the guidelines laid down by the Puttuswamy judgement.
 D. His actions might have endangered public health, hence under the Charter of Rights of Patients 2017, these government actions are correct.

84. Robb Stark is a well know critic of the government, disappointed by the passing of several agricultural bills he decides to stage a protest in the capital of the nation. The protest is mostly uncoordinated and turns violent, the government angered by this puts up posters of Robb Stark demanding compensation for the destruction while the matter is still in court. Is this legal?

- A. Yes. it was because of Robb stark the protest turned violent, it's his responsibility to pay

- B. Yes. The aim of the government is legitimate and proportional to the act committed.
- C. No, the matter is still in court, so he cannot be asked to pay compensation for the act.
- D. No, this does not satisfy the guidelines laid down by the Puttuswamy judgement hence this action of the government is illegal

SECTION IV: LOGICAL REASONING

Passage 1 In December 1947, six young artists met in Bombay and decided that Indian art would be a unique way, one that would reflect the newly formed nation – international in approach, Indian in sensibility. It was a moment of serendipity in a Bombay that was fashioning itself as a modern, cosmopolitan city that welcomed the new and was not burdened with the past. They were dreaming big. The six artists – M.F. Husain, Sadanand Bakre, F.N. Souza, K.H. Ara, S.H. Raza and H.A. Gade – set out to explore that artistic expression and were soon joined by others. Nudging them along was Walter Langhammer, an Austrian émigré artist then based in Bombay, and standing right with them, ready to provide them space and an audience, was Kekoo Gandhi, scion of a Parsi merchant family who had just returned from England and got into the framing business. The influence of Langhammer is visible in the early works of these artists – the brush strokes are more layered, the themes become more complex. The colours often are Indian, the technique European. “Indian abstraction – what is it?” asks Anish Kapoor; the artists infused it with the “narrative traditions” of this land. Husain’s fluid brushwork (there is some great archival footage of a young Husain painting, shirtless), Souza’s angry strokes, Gaitonde’s enormous subtlety would influence painters for generations to come. Not surprising therefore that the works of those masters still sell at multi-million dollar prices.

85. What can be said about the vision of the six artists who met in Bengal?
- A. They wanted to create an artform that reflected India’s cultural sensibility.
 - B. They wanted to create an artform that distinguished itself from the West art forms.
 - C. They wanted to create Indian art’s own distinct idiom which would neither be inhibited by Indian artistic ‘tradition’ nor blindly ape the west.
 - D. All of the above
86. Which of the following is true about Indian Abstraction?
- A. The works were not merely mimicking European styles – they were referencing them, while firmly telling Indian stories.
 - B. The early works of Husain, Souza and Gaitonde set a trend in abstraction art.
 - C. It was influenced by the work of Langhammer.
 - D. All of the above.
87. The Indian art envisioned by the artists could have been modelled upon which of the following?
- A. The Company school and academic styles of JJ School of Art,
 - B. The sentimentalism of Bengal.
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. Neither A nor B
88. According to the author which of the following is true about Bombay?
- A. It was a city that was alive with optimism.
 - B. It was a city that welcomed new possibilities.
 - C. Both 1 and 2
 - D. Neither 1 nor 2
89. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- A. M.F. Husain taught the art of Abstract painting by an Austrian émigré artist.

- B. Abstract art had no existence in India prior to 1947.
- C. Traditional Indian art form was essentially different from the western art form.
- D. All of the above

Passage 2 Nobody can under-estimate the educational value of travelling. Travelling is a better teacher than books. It confirms one's bookish and theoretical knowledge. It helps us to learn things in an easier, more lasting, and more lucid manner. Think of a student who has seen the Taj. Is he not much better placed to write about the Taj than any of his class-fellows who has never been to Agra? Travelling gives first-hand information about things places, persons, and events. It provides an opportunity for acquiring a practical knowledge of men and matters and enables a person to fight the battle of life in a more successful way. Travelling is essential for the healthy growth of the mind. Tagore writes: "The health of the mind cannot be maintained on the ration of books served up in motionless classes within the prison walls of a static school." Traveling converts a student into an awakened scholar in the open university of the world. He can have a close look at life, grapple with its varied problems, and have first-hand knowledge of the affairs of the world. Knowledge obtained through books is incomplete, imperfect, and short-lived. Knowledge obtained through traveling is perfect and permanent. One who has not travelled remains like a frog in a well. He is self-centered. He thinks that his view-point is the only correct viewpoint. He cannot appreciate the viewpoint of others. He is a prisoner of his set ideas. A widely travelled person, on the other hand, comes in contact with numerous persons. Thus, he gets a new vision of life. His outlook becomes broad; his sympathies widen. He comes to realize that the view-point of others may also be correct. During educational tours, the students come across different people with different customs and different habits. This is such a knowledge as cannot be attained otherwise or through books. A student of science who is told about atomic reactions outside the laboratory will not learn as much as a student who is taken to the laboratory and shown each and everything in practical condition. The latter will not nurse any doubts about it because the impression which is formed in his brain's sensitive plate through real observation is permanent and perfect. Tours have a great educational value. Students can learn much through these tours. They will not have to bother about books and their knowledge will be more adequate and more lasting. Tours play a great role in the general growth of a student's mind and heart.

90. What can be inferred from the given passage?
- A. Travelling is considered to be a much better teacher than books because it is able to strengthen hypothetical knowledge and helps us in learning things in an unchallenging and obscure manner.
 - B. It can be inferred that knowledge gained from books is deficient, impeccable and momentary. But knowledge acquired through travelling is flawless and insightful.
 - C. Travelling is a firsthand knowledge of the world and the people in it. It refreshes our perspective towards others; enhances our understanding of the world and its problems; evolves our mind and mental state; sensitizes us to the world at large and brings in acceptance of cultural differences, unlike bookish knowledge.
 - D. A student will be able to understand concepts and subjects better when he is able to meet people and comprehend their distinct values and habits. However, knowledge can be inculcated better when a student practically goes through the subject.
91. According to the passage, what is the main difference between books and travelling?
- A. Both books and travelling help people in gaining knowledge. However, knowledge acquired by travelling adds wider dimensions to learning and is more fluid than the parochial and static knowledge gained by books.
 - B. Books procure knowledge that is temporary and flawless, while travelling reflects permanent and vitiated knowledge.
 - C. Books divest knowledge; on the other hand, travelling help embrace knowledge. After all, travelling allows us to meet new people and gain experiences.

D. Both books and travelling help us in gaining knowledge. After all, both hold the same importance and value in a student's life.

92. Which of the following addresses the central flaw in the passage?

- A. The author demeans the knowledge gained by books.
- B. The author takes only two sources for gaining knowledge.
- C. The author assumes everyone to be well travelled.
- D. The author discounts the disadvantages of travelling.

93. Why do educational tours have a greater value in a student's life?

- A. Knowledge gained through tours is far more perpetual and immaculate than the knowledge acquired through books.
- B. Tours play a significant part in forsaking a student's intellectual as well as emotional development.
- C. Educational tours are the only way to experience true learning.
- D. None of the above

94. Tagore writes: "The health of the mind cannot be maintained on the ration of books served up in motionless classes within the prison walls of a static school." The statement in the passage plays a role of

- A. Neutralising the contention made in the passage.
- B. Provides extra insight into the passage.
- C. Substantiates author's point of view.
- D. Negates the preceding sentence.

Passage 3 In *A New History of Western Philosophy* (2004-7), the Oxford philosopher Anthony Kenny proposes that philosophy really begins with Aristotle (384-322 BCE) because Aristotle was the first philosopher to systematically summarize the teachings of his predecessors in order to criticize them. It's an approach that Aristotle's great teacher, Plato, didn't adopt.

We can gain a sense of the radical nature of Aristotle's move if we consider some of the words he creates in order to make it. For example, Plato had the word 'analogy' but not the word 'analysis'. The word 'analysis' was invented by Aristotle. This implies that, whereas Plato assumed that the purpose of argument was to point towards truth, Aristotle found that argument could break down the subject under study, much as dissection could cut up flowers and fish. Similarly, Plato had the word 'quality' but not the word 'quantity' - another word Aristotle coined. It's why Plato is always more interested in oneness, twoness and threeness than one, two and three.

His approach to mathematics is contemplative, as is indicated in his story about Socrates observing two raindrops colliding to form a single silvery ball of water. "Where did the twoness - the separation, the duality, the independence - go?" he has Socrates ask. But Aristotle is different. He can also contemplate numbers mathematically. He does argue that '3' is a perfect number because it contains a beginning, middle and end; but he's also interested in 'how-muchness' - which is what 'quantity' means. After this, thinkers became interested in the calculable aspect of objects in an empirical world. That's something new. Owen Barfield writes that, with Aristotle, "The human mind had now begun to weigh and measure, to examine and compare; and that weighing and measuring has gone on - with intervals - for twenty-three centuries". You could say that, after Aristotle, practical knowledge could be distinguished from theoretical knowledge. That's different from the wisdom of myths and traditions, in which those two aspects are seamlessly intertwined.

95. The author writes "That's different from the wisdom of myths and traditions, in which those two aspects are seamlessly intertwined." Which of the following, if true, would weaken this statement?

- A. In Greek mythology, Zeus is the most powerful god and he lived on Mt. Olympus.

- B. Hinduism is a way of life in which the traditions and rituals are timeless because of their applicability.
- C. The Mahabharata not only explains and delineates scientific concepts which can be used in our daily life, but also teaches us values
- D. The Egyptians built pyramids to honour their Gods despite having no modern machinery.

96. Which of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the second paragraph of the passage?

- A. Plato was the teacher of Aristotle and therefore, knew much more than Aristotle.
- B. Aristotle improved his knowledge by building up on the work of his predecessors and creating new concepts.
- C. Plato was subjective in his approach to mathematics while Aristotle was interested in the calculable aspect of mathematics.
- D. Plato coined the word 'analogy' while Aristotle coined 'analysis' because Aristotle was a mathematician while Plato was the philosopher.

97. Which of the following weakens the hypothesis proposed by Anthony Kenny?

- A. Heraclitus was a thinker predating Plato by centuries who first summarized the teachings of his predecessors to critique them.
- B. Aristotle had learnt Mathematics from Socrates who invented the concept of quantity.
- C. Plato had the word 'analogy', but not 'analysis'.
- D. None of the above.

98. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Plato invented the word 'analysis' to dissect and understand ideas better.
- B. Aristotle argued that '3' is the perfect number because it does have a beginning, a middle or and end.
- C. Aristotle had some role to play in the classification of knowledge as practical and theoretical.
- D. Plato believed that wisdom provided in legends and myths was too muddled to be of any use.

Passage 4 The electric vehicle market for two-wheelers in India is at a crossroads. Around 81% of the 18.6 million vehicles sold last year were two-wheelers. Therefore, if the industry transitions from one dominated by vehicles run through internal combustion engines to EVs, it will be in sync with India's climate change goal. To quicken the transition, Govt provides a subsidy to lower the cost of ownership and some states top up with yet another subsidy. This supportive policy environment has encouraged both traditional manufacturers and newer ones such as Ola Electric to enter the EV market. The enthusiasm for EVs sometimes leads to calls for unsound policy changes. To illustrate, in 2019, Niti Aayog proposed all two-wheelers running on combustion engines be banned by 2025. Echoing that approach, Ola's co-founder has called on incumbents to reject petrol and fully commit to electricity. These prescriptions need to be unpacked. Public policy has provided a boost to EVs through a set of financial incentives to stoke demand. That's consistent with the approach to dealing with climate change. However, public policy needs to also consider other consequences. Two, in particular, are important. Combustion engines' fuel taxes have emerged as one of the biggest sources of revenue for the government, and one that shored up budgets in a pandemic. Revenue stability matters as governments perform many indispensable functions. Separately, there are strategic issues to consider. China dominates both the processing and manufacturing of Lithium-ion batteries. Moreover, mineral ores and concentrates are found in just a few countries, with China again having a key position. A policy that skews towards a premature transition to EVs can have unintended consequences. For now, India's subsidised EVs should focus on competing with combustion engine vehicles, which have consistently met escalating tailpipe emission standards.

99. Why EVs are considered the future?

I. A better alternative to combustion engine vehicles.

II. It will help in overcoming the climate issues.

III. It will bring more revenue for the government.

- A. Only I B. Only II C. Only III D. Both I & II

100. What does the author mean by the given statement?

The enthusiasm for EVs sometimes leads to calls for unsound policy changes.

- A. The eagerness to bring in the EVs must be backed by a practical policy change to avoid unaccounted consequences.
 B. People are enthusiastic about EVs that it increased the sales of Two-wheeler and rises up to 81%.
 C. The precedents set by earlier policy changes has resulted in huge financial losses to the government.
 D. India is not ready for the change as it is matter of changing lifestyle, which cannot happen overnight.

101. What is the major reason for Ola to enter the EV market?

- A. Increased sales of two-wheelers in India by 81%.
 B. To help attain climate change goal.
 C. The supportive environment policy.
 D. Guarantee provided by the government.

102. What is meant by the author by “premature transition to EVs can have unintended consequences”?

- A. By this statement the author is saying that the decision is very quick and that it will bring consequences.
 B. Unsound policy changes, Revenue stability and Strategic issues are some of the factors that need to be addressed to avoid unseen consequences, before taking the transition head on
 C. EVs are not a safe option to compete with combustion engine vehicles
 D. Premature transition could lead to dire consequences such as territorial and internal faction.

103. Which one of the following cannot be the assumption behind the passage?

- A. States have the authority to give subsidies.
 B. Policy changes are not immune against ramifications.
 C. The climate change is a reality.
 D. Financial incentives do not encourage demand.

Passage 5 Dead wood-eating beetles can cause damage to residential properties, just like termites may do. But they repay humans by performing a priceless service: helping us recycle decomposing a functioning ecosystem, ensuring that we are not buried under the huge mass of dead organic matter that is produced every year right on our own doorsteps. Dead wood-eating beetles are among the insect world’s best decomposers – organisms that digest dead matter and make their own living cells and tissues out of the acquired atoms. The vast majority of organic matter produced worldwide every year is stored in wood, which is tough, and hard to digest and decompose. Digested wood may be source of energy, but it is insufficiently nutritious so that all the organisms developing in dead wood – beetles but also flies, moths, and bacteria – struggle with growth, development and maturation. Still, dead wood eaters are able to survive and thrive on this low-quality food source. How they do it? Common knowledge would suggest that the activity of wood-eating beetles’ symbionts provides them with nutritionally balanced diets. And we know that beetles are able to synthesize important organic compounds out of nutrients furnished by their primary food, the dead wood. But according to the law of

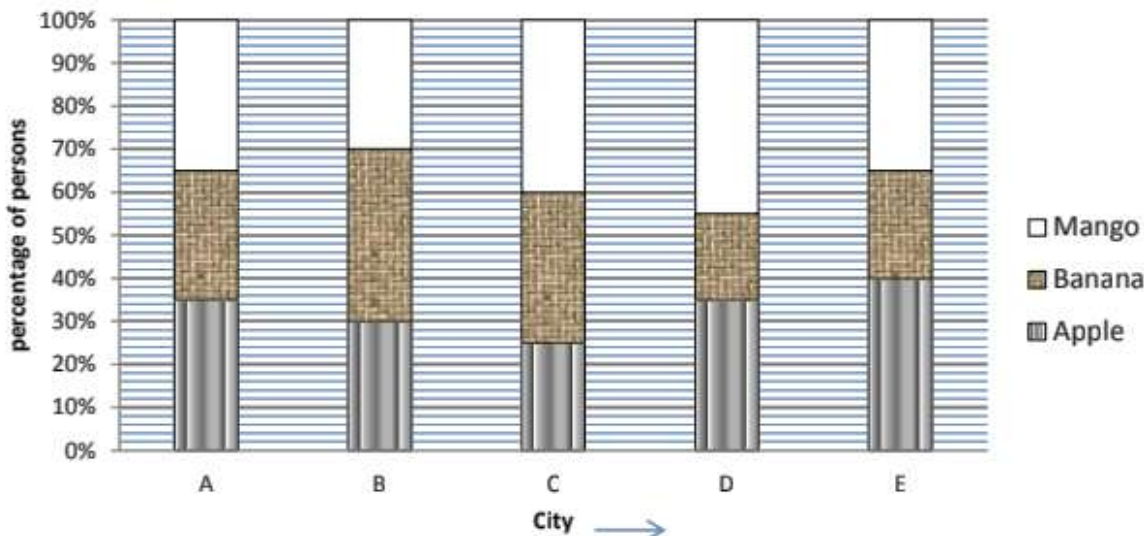
conservation of mass, which dictates that the mass of the products in a chemical reaction must equal the mass of the reactants, a complete diet based on pure wood would be impossible. The atoms composing nutrients cannot be created out of nothing. It has been estimated that for wood-eating beetles to consume the atomic composition of their bodies from wood alone would require approximately 40 years for males and 85 years for females, which are bigger. In fact, the beetle's growth period spans at most three to four years in nature.

104. All of the following can be inferred except?
- A. Dead wood-beetles are a boon and a bane depending on their choice of food
 - B. Dead wood eaters are a scientific amazement as they survive on an almost impossible diet
 - C. There exist chemical mixtures to decompose wood but they are not as viable
 - D. Decomposition is essential for life to exist on Earth
105. Which of the following, if true, would seriously undermine the author's argument?
- A. Biologists are yet to completely understand the Dead wood-beetles
 - B. A Dead wood-beetle takes about 10 years to completely decompose a block of wood
 - C. The dead wood-beetles have a negligible body weight which translates to negligible energy consumption
 - D. None of the above

SECTION V: DATA INTERPRETATION

SET 1 Given below is the bar graph which shows the percentage of persons who like three different types of fruits in five different cities. Study the data and answer the following questions.

Note: One person like only one type of fruit.



106. If difference between number of persons who like apple to persons who like banana in city A is 51 while average number of person who like mango and apple in city B is 765, then find the ratio of total number of person in city A to total number of person in city B.

- A. 3:5
- B. 2:5
- C. 1:3
- D. 3:7

107. Find the total number of person in city D. If total number of persons in city D is 200% more than that of in city C, while difference between number of person who like banana in city D to number of person who like apple in city C is 588.

- A. 1680
- B. 7840
- C. 3920
- D. 5040

108. Find the total number of person in city E who like Apple if difference between number of person who like Apple and Mango together and number of person who like Mango and banana together in city E is Rs 240.

- A. 950 B. 280 C. 230 D. 640

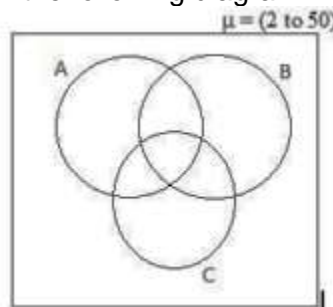
109. If Difference between number of person who like apple in city D to person who like Mango in city E is 2100 while sum of number of person who like Mango in city D and number of person who like banana in city E is 4100, then find total number of person in city D is what percent more than that in city E?

- A. 75% B. 300% C. 150% D. 175%

110. Find total number of person in city B, if ratio of number of person in city A to City B is 2 : 3 and total number of person in city A & city B together who like apple is 816.

- A. 510 B. 1020 C. 1530 D. 2040

SET 2 These questions are based on the following diagram.



Circle A represents even numbers from 2 to 50.

Circle B represents odd numbers from 2 to 50.

Circle C, represents prime numbers from 2 to 50.

111. How many elements are there in set A only?

- A. 25 B. 24 C. 23 D. 22

112. How many elements are there in set B only?

- A. 14 B. 25 C. 10 D. 13

113. How many elements are there in $B \cap C$?

- A. 14 B. 11 C. 24 D. 13

114. How many elements are there in $A \cap C$?

- A. 0 B. 1 C. 2 D. 3

115. How many elements are there in C' (complement of C)?

- A. 35 B. 25 C. 34 D. 14

SET 3 (116-119) Read the following information carefully and answer the questions.

From a class a total of 200 students appeared in an examination consisting three papers P1, P2 and P3. 56% of students passed in paper P1, 63% passed in P2 and 56.5% passed in P3. 11% students passed only in paper P1 and P2, 8% passed only in paper P1 and P3, and 22% students passed in all three papers. No student failed in all three papers.

116. How many students passed in only paper P2 and P3 but failed in P1?

- A. 22 B. 24 C. 25 D. 28

117. What is the ratio of the number of students who passed only in paper P2 to the number of students who passed in P3 only?

- A. 3:2 B. 4:3 C. 5:4 D. 6:5

118. The number of students who passed in paper P1 only is what percentage of the number of students who passed in only paper P1 and P3 but failed in paper P2?

- A. 187.5% B. 157.5% C. 112.5% D. 97.5%

119. The number of students who passed in at most one paper is what percentage of the total number of students in the class?

- A. 43.5% B. 44.5% C. 45.5% D. 46.5%

120. A grocer wishes to sell a mixture of two variety of pulses worth Rs.16 per kg. In what ratio must he mix the pulses to reach this selling price, when cost of one variety of pulses is Rs.14 per kg and the other is Rs.24 per kg?

- A. 2:5 B. 4:3 C. 2:1 D. 4:1

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

