

MOCK COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST 2025

MOCK CLAT #03

Duration : 120 Minutes

Max. Marks : 120

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. No clarification on the question paper can be sought. Answer the questions as they are.
2. There are 120 multiple choice objective type questions.
3. There is negative marking of 0.25 for every incorrect answer. Each question carries **ONE** mark. **Total marks are 120.**
4. You have to indicate the correct answer by darkening one of the four responses provided, with a **BALL PEN (BLUE OR BLACK)** in the **OMR** Answer Sheet.

Example: For the question, "*Where is the TajMahal located?*", the correct answer is (b).

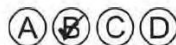
The candidate has to darken the corresponding circle as indicated below :

(a) Kolkata (b) Agra (c) Bhopal (d) Delhi

Right Method



Wrong Methods



5. Answering the questions by any method other than the method indicated above shall be considered incorrect and no marks will be awarded for the same.
6. More than one response to a question shall be counted as wrong.
7. Do not write anything on the OMR Answer Sheet other than the details required and, in the spaces, provided for.
8. You are not required to submit the OMR Answer Sheet and Test Paper after the test
9. The use of any unfair means by any candidate shall result in the cancellation of his/her candidature.
10. Impersonation is an offence and the candidate, apart from disqualification, may have to face criminal prosecution

SECTION-A : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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

Passage (Q.1 – Q.5): At the heart of the most prominent theories of physics lies a concept that is remarkably appealing for a philosopher: the theory of the unity of all things. This is the idea that everything in the universe is connected and interdependent – from the smallest particles to the largest structures, and across all levels of organisation in between. It might seem like the stuff of spiritualism, but this idea is taken seriously by physicists because it's at the core of two of the most important theories that we have: relativity and quantum mechanics.

Physicists use the term 'monism' to describe the belief that there is a fundamental unity in nature, and that this unity underpins everything. Monism is opposed to dualism, which is the belief that there are two fundamental kinds of things in the universe – usually mental and physical. Monism, then, is a kind of 'all is one' philosophy. It's an idea that's been around for thousands of years, and can be found in ancient Greek, Indian and Chinese thought. The philosopher Baruch Spinoza (1632-77) was one of the most famous proponents of monism. He argued that God and the natural world were one and the same thing. He also believed that everything in nature was determined – that is, that everything happens necessarily, because it follows from the laws of nature.

Spinoza's monism had a profound impact on later thinkers, including Albert Einstein. Einstein was drawn to the idea of unity in nature, and to the idea that everything could be explained through a few fundamental principles. It's said that he had a portrait of Spinoza on his study wall. Einstein's general theory of relativity is based on the idea that space and time are not two separate things, but are aspects of a single entity known as spacetime. This is the idea of the unity of space and time. What's more, Einstein's theory describes the way that the force of gravity arises because spacetime is warped by massive objects. The warping of spacetime is itself a kind of unity – it implies that the fabric of the universe is connected, so that a change in one place can affect the whole.

Quantum mechanics, the other great theory of modern physics, is also fundamentally monistic. In fact, the unity of things is even more important in quantum theory than it is in relativity. One of the key insights of quantum mechanics is that things at the subatomic level cannot be treated as individual, separate entities. Rather, particles are described by 'wave functions' that specify the probability of a particle being in a particular place at a particular time. These wave functions are not 'real' things in the way that particles are, but they are something that underpins everything in the universe.

One of the most famous experiments in the history of physics is the double-slit experiment. In this experiment, particles are fired at a screen with two slits in it. On the other side of the screen, a detector registers where the particles hit. But when the experiment is performed, something strange happens. The pattern of hits on the detector is not what you would expect if the particles were simply travelling through the two slits as separate entities. Instead, the pattern is one that suggests that the particles are interfering with one another, like waves. This experiment – and many others like it – led to the development of the idea of 'entanglement', which is the idea that particles can be so connected that they behave as a single entity, even when they're separated by vast distances.

1. Which of the following is the central idea of the passage as conveyed by the author?
 - (a) The importance of monism in understanding the nature of the universe
 - (b) The role of the double-slit experiment in the study of particle physics
 - (c) The relationship between philosophy and physics in exploring the concept of unity
 - (d) The historical development of the concept of unity in physics and its implications
2. What can be inferred about the relationship between the double-slit experiment and the concept of entanglement?
 - (a) The double-slit experiment was not related to the concept of entanglement
 - (b) The double-slit experiment led to the development of the concept of entanglement
 - (c) The concept of entanglement was already well-established before the double-slit experiment
 - (d) The double-slit experiment disproved the concept of entanglement

3. What is the overall tone of the passage?
 (a) Dismissive and critical (b) Objective and informative
 (c) Cynical and sarcastic (d) Ambivalent and indecisive
4. "What's more, Einstein's theory describes the way that the force of gravity arises because space time is warped by massive objects," which of the following is a synonym for the word "warped"?
 (a) Distorted (b) Perverted (c) Mangled (d) Tormented
5. Which of the following statements is true based on the passage?
 (a) Monism is the belief that there are two fundamental kinds of things in the universe – usually mental and physical.
 (b) The idea of the unity of all things is only found in modern physics and has no historical or philosophical roots.
 (c) Einstein's general theory of relativity is based on the idea that space and time are separate things.
 (d) The double-slit experiment challenges our everyday notions of what it means to be an individual entity.

Passage (Q.6 – Q.10): Indian archaeology is not a spontaneous development of the historical processes that were innate to India but a by-product of colonial rule. However, Indians did develop their own conceptions about the past through art, literature, philosophy, and metaphysics, which do offer alternative perspectives and enrich archaeological theories. Archaeology was institutionalized in India by the colonial British rulers, and after Indian independence in the 1940s, it is being promoted by Indian government establishments, induced to a limited extent by nationalist and regionalist fervor. The British colonial system developed an interest in the history and culture of India for several reasons. While Indologists had a lot of praise for Indian culture; a section of the colonial system criticized the Indian past. The colonial system greatly impacted on many spheres of modern India. The intervention of the colonial system in historical knowledge production and the struggles against the capitalist forces led to the development of nationalist and leftist schools of thought in Indian historiography.

The Archaeological Survey of India (hereafter ASI), established during colonial rule in 1861, is the central agency that manages nationally important archaeological heritage. State governments and universities have their own frameworks for conservation and archaeological research. In the post-liberalization era, a few non-governmental agencies are also involved in heritage conservation and research, such as the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH).

In the recent past, there has been an increased focus on heritage for its use in tourism promotion and economic development. Hence, tourism departments are also willing to invest in archaeology. This development could be due to the neo-liberal economic changes in India in the post-1980 period. Several heritage buildings across India have been put to tourism use, for example, in the towns of Udaipur, Jaipur, and Kochi. The number of museums is also gradually increasing, with private participation. As argued by Hancock, this development is also boosted by the longing for roots and socio-political needs in the urban context, not merely by economic interests. All the major metropolitan cities have heritage commissions for listing and managing heritage monuments, although they do not have much financial support.

India is rich in archaeological vestiges, and yet preservation is problematic due to **ad nauseam** urbanization, lack of funds, and population pressure, for example. Archaeology often clashes with real estate and livelihood interests of the common people, who are unhappy when their property is 'taken over' for heritage conservation. The preservation of archaeological monuments in and near rock quarries is difficult as these areas are controlled by powerful groups. Innumerable archaeological sites and mounds across India are being destroyed due to development pressures. Many of the archaeological sites and the sculptural vestiges identified in the twentieth century no longer exist. In some parts of India, antiquities are dug out from archaeological sites, such as Chandraketugarh in West Bengal and the river near Karur in Tamil Nadu, for sale in antique markets. Salvage

excavations, a proper management system, documentation, and the relocation of unprotected sculptures to safer museum environments are some of the essential steps required.

6. Which of the following conclusions can be drawn about the role of other factors towards Indian Archaeology from the given extract?
 - (a) Indian Archaeology has thrived and flourished as a result of the colonial influence and the subsequent nationalist and regionalist fervor after Indian independence.
 - (b) The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has successfully preserved all nationally important archaeological heritage sites despite challenges posed by rapid urbanization and lack of funds.
 - (c) The intervention of the colonial system in historical knowledge production and the struggles against capitalist forces have negatively impacted Indian Archaeology, leading to the destruction of numerous archaeological sites and vestiges.
 - (d) The efforts of non-governmental agencies like the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) have played a significant role in mitigating the challenges faced by Indian Archaeology.
7. What is the central idea or the author's purpose in writing the given passage?
 - (a) To highlight the challenges and destruction faced by archaeological sites in India due to rapid urbanization and lack of funds.
 - (b) To explain the historical development of Indian archaeology under British colonial rule and its subsequent promotion after Indian independence.
 - (c) To advocate for the preservation and conservation of Indian archaeological vestiges and the essential steps required to achieve it.
 - (d) To discuss the impact of tourism promotion and economic development on the preservation and management of heritage monuments in India.
8. Identify the line which is true about the ASI's activities.
 - (a) The ASI was established during colonial rule in 1861 and has been promoting Indian government establishments since independence.
 - (b) The ASI is a non-governmental agency involved in heritage conservation and research, along with the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH).
 - (c) The ASI manages nationally important archaeological heritage and plays a central role in conservation and research in India.
 - (d) The ASI is primarily funded by private participation and heritage commissions from major metropolitan cities.
9. Which if the following words could replace 'vestiges' in the given sentence 'Many of the archaeological sites and the sculptural vestiges identified in the twentieth century no longer exist.'?
 - (a) Artifacts
 - (b) Remnants
 - (c) Fossils
 - (d) Relics
10. Choose the option that correctly puts the meaning of the phrase - ad nauseam.

"India is rich in archaeological vestiges, and yet preservation is problematic due to ad nauseam urbanization, lack of funds, and population pressure, for example."

 - (a) The phrase 'ad nauseam' refers to the process of nauseating or causing sickness.
 - (b) 'Ad nauseam' is a Latin phrase that signifies the feeling of extreme disgust or revulsion.
 - (c) The term 'ad nauseam' is used to describe something that is repeated excessively.
 - (d) 'Ad nauseam' is a term used to describe something that is overwhelmingly beautiful or aesthetically pleasing.

Passage (Q.11 – Q.15): Abdur Rahman’s successors found it difficult to maintain the fearful degree of state supremacy that he had imposed on Afghanistan. Although every Afghan government aspired to achieve the same level of power and centralization attained by the Iron Amir, few succeeded. While twentieth-century technology provided them with better weapons, communications, and transport, none were able to similarly impose their will on the people of Afghanistan. Those Afghan leaders who would best succeed during the next century employed a “**Wizard of Oz**” strategy. They declared their governments all-powerful but rarely risked testing that claim by implementing controversial policies. Conversely, the leaders who were most prone to failure and state collapse were those who assumed that they possessed the power to do as they pleased and then provoked opposition that their regimes proved incapable of suppressing.

The periodic and often-rapid collapses of state power in Afghanistan during the twentieth century had their roots in the persistence of violence at the top of the system. Indeed, changes of power frequently appeared to be a throwback to the old, bloody tanistry system in which the right to rule demanded the elimination of all other rivals. Following Abdur Rahman’s peaceful death in 1901, every succeeding Afghan head of state for the next one hundred years would either die violently at home or be driven into exile abroad. One might assume such a sanguinary record would have induced increasingly greater caution in the application of state power by every new ruler, but over time the opposite proved the case. State violence during the last quarter of the twentieth century dwarfed anything experienced during its first third but was no more successful. One reason for this was that after the fall of the monarchy in 1973, each succeeding regime had a weaker claim to political legitimacy than its predecessor in the eyes of ordinary Afghans. Such regimes compensated for this defect by increasingly resorting to force to maintain their authority.

After 1980, armed conflicts and social disruptions became the norm. These reached unprecedented heights because each rival faction had an international patron willing to provide it with a seemingly endless supply of weapons and money. Afghanistan became a stage for a series of proxy wars in which Afghan blood would be shed in the name of ideologies that few Afghans shared. The outcome was a level of destruction far beyond what the Afghans could have accomplished themselves and spawned conflicts that they lacked the capacity to control or resolve on their own. The Afghan people would have the unenviable distinction of experiencing oppression at the hands of both a radical socialist regime and a reactionary Islamist one. Neither had any respect for the wishes of the Afghan people, who would fall victim to their respective ideologies. The worst evil of civil war, Hobbes’s cancer of the body politic that could destroy society itself, was let loose. As a consequence, the seemingly all-powerful centralized state that held Afghanistan in its thrall in 1901 would be reduced to a powerless shell by 2001.

11. Which of the following titles best captures the central idea of the given extract?
 - (a) The Iron Amir's Legacy: A Century of Fearful State Supremacy.
 - (b) The Effervescent Evolution of State Power in Afghanistan: From Abdur Rahman to Collapse.
 - (c) Proxy Wars and Ideological Clashes: The Demise of Afghan Society.
 - (d) Afghanistan's Sanguinary Record: The Persistence of Violence in Governance.

12. What can be understood as the author's definition of the 'Wizard of Oz' strategy?
 - (a) A leadership strategy in which Afghan rulers maintain a fearful degree of state supremacy by eliminating all rivals and resorting to armed conflicts with international patronage.
 - (b) A strategy where Afghan leaders declared their governments all-powerful and tested that claim by implementing controversial policies.
 - (c) A strategy of maintaining state power by resorting to force and violence to suppress opposition and maintain authority.
 - (d) A strategy followed by Afghan leaders in the next century to appear powerful but avoid implementing controversial policies, thereby minimizing risks to their authority.

13. Choose the option which could be a different alternative for the underlined word in choosing a ruler.
"Indeed, changes of power frequently appeared to be a throwback to the old, bloody tanistry system in which the right to rule demanded the elimination of all other rivals."
(a) aristocracy (b) monarchy (c) nepotism (d) primogeniture
14. What is the author's assumption while illustrating the weaker political legitimacy in the eyes of the people and their oppression, consequently leading to a civil war with the death of the idea of body politic?
(a) Fall of Iron Amir was the reason for pessimism in the demographic.
(b) State violence during the last quarter of the twentieth century was significantly less successful compared to the first third due to the weakened political legitimacy of succeeding regimes.
(c) The persistent violence and frequent changes of power in Afghanistan's history was a result of clash of ideologies. .
(d) The unenviable distinction of experiencing oppression from radical socialist and reactionary Islamist regimes led to the people's disillusionment with the idea of body politic and increased violence in Afghanistan.
15. The author's attitude towards the direction of the political machinery in Afghanistan can be described as?
The author's attitude towards the direction of the political machinery in Afghanistan can be described as?
(a) Optimistic and hopeful about the potential for positive change in the future.
(b) Cynical and critical, expressing a lack of faith in the ability of Afghan leaders to govern effectively.
(c) Indifferent and disinterested, displaying a neutral stance towards the political developments in Afghanistan.
(d) Resigned and accepting, acknowledging the cyclical nature of violence and power struggles in the country.

Passage (Q.16 – Q.20): The Supreme Court of India's recent ruling, which decriminalises adultery, is a progressive and much-needed step towards gender equality and individual autonomy. The court held that Section 497 of the Indian Penal Code, which criminalised adultery and made it punishable with imprisonment of up to five years, is unconstitutional as it violates the fundamental rights of equality and privacy. The law was based on the premise that women are the property of their husbands and that adultery is an offence against the husband's property rights. The law did not recognise the **agency** of women and treated them as passive objects of male desire. It also perpetuated the notion of male honour and female chastity, which are deeply rooted in patriarchal norms and values. The law discriminated against women by holding them responsible for the breakdown of marriage and by denying them the right to pursue their own desires and aspirations. The court's ruling is significant as it recognises the right of individuals, both men and women, to engage in consensual sexual relationships outside of marriage. The ruling challenges the patriarchal notion of marriage as a contract between families and affirms the principle of individual autonomy and self-determination. The court acknowledges that adults are capable of making their own choices and that the state has no right to interfere in their private lives unless there is a compelling public interest.

The ruling is also a significant step towards gender equality as it holds men and women equally responsible for adultery. Under the previous law, only men could be prosecuted for adultery, while women were treated as passive victims. The law reinforced the stereotype of women as the weaker sex and denied them agency and responsibility. The court's ruling recognises that women are capable of making their own choices and that they are equal partners in any relationship, including extramarital ones. The court's ruling also has implications for the larger debate on the decriminalisation of homosexuality and same-sex relationships. The ruling affirms the principle of individual autonomy and the right to pursue one's own desires and aspirations, regardless of societal norms and values. It recognises the diversity of human sexuality and the need to respect and celebrate that diversity. The ruling challenges the notion that there is only one "normal" way of being sexual and that anything outside of that is deviant or abnormal.

However, the ruling does not address the larger issue of marital rape and the lack of legal protection for women within marriages. While the ruling acknowledges the agency of women and their right to pursue their desires

and aspirations, it does not guarantee their safety and security within the institution of marriage. The ruling also does not address the larger issue of gender inequality and the discrimination that women face in various spheres of life. Thus, the Supreme Court of India's ruling on adultery is a progressive and much-needed step towards gender equality and individual autonomy. The ruling challenges the patriarchal notion of marriage as a contract between families and affirms the principle of individual autonomy and self-determination. The ruling recognises that adults are capable of making their own choices and that the state has no right to interfere in their private lives unless there is a compelling public interest. The ruling also has implications for the larger debate on the decriminalisation of homosexuality and same-sex relationships. However, the ruling does not address the larger issues of gender inequality and the lack of legal protection for women within marriages.

16. What is the main idea of the passage?
- (a) India's adultery ruling progresses gender equality and autonomy, but doesn't fully address issues of gender inequality and lack of legal protection for women in marriages.
 - (b) The Supreme Court of India's ruling on adultery has no significant impact on gender equality or individual autonomy, and only serves to undermine the institution of marriage.
 - (c) The Supreme Court of India's ruling on adultery is a divisive issue that reinforces traditional Indian values and is opposed to progressive ideals of gender equality and individual autonomy.
 - (d) The Supreme Court of India's ruling on adultery represents a dangerous precedent that threatens the moral fabric of Indian society and undermines the institution of marriage.
17. It can be inferred that the traditional notion of marriage in India
- (a) The traditional notion of marriage in India is based on the principle of gender equality and mutual respect.
 - (b) The traditional notion of marriage in India is patriarchal and reinforces the idea that women are the property of their husbands.
 - (c) The traditional notion of marriage in India recognizes the agency of both men and women in sexual relationships.
 - (d) The traditional notion of marriage in India is a modern invention that has no historical or cultural basis.
18. The tone of the author towards the ruling by the Supreme Court of India on adultery is
- (a) Dismissive and uninterested
 - (b) Cautious and tentative
 - (c) Enthusiastic and celebratory
 - (d) Critical and analytical
19. Consider the following statements about the new ruling on adultery in India:
- I. The ruling challenges the patriarchal notion of marriage as a contract between families.
 - II. The ruling criminalizes adultery in all cases.
 - III. The ruling recognizes women as the property of their husbands.
- Which of the following statements are true?
- (a) Only I is true.
 - (b) Only II is true.
 - (c) Only III is true.
 - (d) Only I and III are true.
20. Which of the following is the most appropriate synonym for the word "agency" as used in the passage?
- (a) Compliance
 - (b) Ineptitude
 - (c) Autonomy
 - (d) Subservience

Passage (Q.21 – Q.24): Robert E. Lucas Jr., a contrarian Nobel laureate in economics who **undergirded** conservative arguments that government intervention in fiscal policy is often self-defeating. In awarding the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences in 1995 to Professor Lucas, the fifth winner in economics from the University of Chicago in six years, the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences described him as “the economist who has had the greatest influence on macroeconomic research since 1970.” While he propounded a number of groundbreaking if sometimes controversial theories, Professor Lucas was best known for his theory of “rational expectations,” advanced in the early 1970s in a critique of macroeconomics. In that critique, he challenged John Maynard Keynes’s long-established doctrine that government could manipulate the economy to achieve certain outcomes through reflexive interventionist policies, such as changing interest rates or taking other steps to increase or curb inflation or reduce unemployment.

In the real world, Professor Lucas maintained, consumers and businesses make their decisions on the basis of rational expectations drawn from their own past experiences. “His idea was that macroeconomic models grounded in lots of equations are based primarily on past behavior,” said David R. Henderson, a research fellow with Stanford University’s Hoover Institution in California and an economics professor at the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey. “But if people learn from what government does” and respond accordingly in their own self-interest, “those models will poorly predict future behavior.” As a result, Professor Lucas said, government economic policies can be self-defeating by failing to achieve their intended outcomes. He also favored eliminating taxes on capital gains, or on any income derived from capital. And he embraced supply-side economics, which calls for increasing the supply of goods and services while cutting taxes to promote job creation, business expansion and entrepreneurial activity. The same principles that encouraged economic growth in rich countries could be applied to economic development in **indigent** ones.

21. Which of the following best reflects the title of the passage?
- (a) The Economic assumption of Lucas
 - (b) Critical Analysis of Microeconomics: The Lucas Way
 - (c) Lucas: An extensive biography
 - (d) Lucas and Macroeconomics: Rationality and Critique
22. Based on the information in the passage above, which of the following is the author most likely to agree with?
- (a) The people are influenced by the government policies because they make decisions based on present experiences.
 - (b) There has to be more taxes on businesses and less taxes on the consumers to cure the balance caused to the economy.
 - (c) Entrepreneurial activity is increased by slashing capital gains amount from the businesses.
 - (d) Decision makers learn from past government measures and take decisions based on their own self-interest.
23. In the context of the above passage, which of the following would be the most appropriate meaning of the word “undergirded”?
- (a) Weaken some argument or theory
 - (b) Lessen support for the argument
 - (c) Provide moral support for arguments
 - (d) Strengthen the arguments
24. Which of the following words will replace the word “indigent” as used in the passage?
- (a) Affluent
 - (b) Plutocratic
 - (c) Impecunious
 - (d) Profligate

SECTION -B : CURRENT AFFAIRS, INCLUDING GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Passage (Q.25-Q.28): USA'S INDO-PACIFIC STRATEGY

"This Budget cements our commitment to confronting global challenges and keeping America safe. It outlines crucial investments to out-compete China globally and to continue support for Ukraine in the face of unprovoked Russian aggression," Mr. Biden said in his message to the Congress. Mr. Biden said it also continues his administration's work to restore America's global leadership — reviving key alliances and partnerships, strengthening the military, fostering democracy and human rights, protecting global health, honouring the veterans, fixing immigration systems at home, and advancing cybersecurity through implementation of the National Cybersecurity Strategy.

U.S. President Joe Biden on Thursday proposed more than _____ spending, mostly in the Indo-Pacific region, in particular in the critical infrastructure sector and defence to out-compete China, amid Beijing's increasingly assertive presence in the strategic region. This includes over \$15 billion of proposed investment in the infrastructure sector in the Indo-Pacific and \$9 billion for shoring up American defence in the region.

25. How much has President Biden proposed to spend in the Indo-Pacific region, focusing on critical infrastructure and defense?
- (a) More than \$11 billion (b) More than \$19 billion
(c) More than \$22 billion (d) More than \$25 billion
26. What is the significance of China's territorial disputes in the South China Sea and the East China Sea?
- (a) They are vital to China's domestic trade
(b) They are rich in minerals, oil, and other natural resources and are vital to global trade
(c) They are primarily symbolic disputes without strategic importance
(d) They concern only regional trading partners
27. What role does the United States intend to play in governing digital economies and cross-border data flows in the Indo-Pacific region?
- (a) Enforcing strict regulations to restrict digital trade
(b) Promoting closed principles for data sharing and digital trade
(c) Developing a new digital-economy framework based on open principles
(d) Withdrawing from digital trade agreements with partner countries
28. Which of these statements best describes the main reason why China imposed sanctions on several US officials and entities in March 2023?
- (a) China retaliated against the US for imposing sanctions on Chinese officials and entities over human rights abuses in Xinjiang and Hong Kong.
(b) China protested against the US for supporting Taiwan's participation in the World Health Organization (WHO) and other international organizations.
(c) China responded to the US for criticizing its actions in the South China Sea and challenging its territorial claims.
(d) China objected to the US for hosting a summit of democracy leaders and inviting representatives from Taiwan and Hong Kong.

Passage (Q.29-Q.33): U.S. BACK TO UNESCO

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) announced on Monday that the United States will rejoin it in July, four years after it left the agency (along with Israel), alleging that UNESCO was biased against Israel. The move to rejoin will face a vote by UNESCO's member states and is expected to pass easily. UNESCO is a UN agency tasked with furthering international cooperation and peace through the promotion of educational, scientific and cultural causes. For instance, it designates locations globally as World Heritage Sites, which means international recognition and possible funding. The United States was a founding member of UNESCO in 1945. The US Department of State has now "welcomed the way in which UNESCO had addressed in recent years emerging challenges, modernised its management, and reduced political tensions," according to UNESCO. The issue goes back to 2011, when UNESCO inducted Palestine as a member. This led to the US halting the agency's funding, worth millions of dollars, under then President Barack Obama. Notably, Palestine is not recognised as a sovereign state by the United Nations. It was included as a non-member observer State over Israel's objections in 2012, meaning it could participate in General Assembly proceedings but lacked voting rights.

29. Which of these countries is the largest contributor to UNESCO's regular budget in 2023?
(a) China (b) Japan (c) Germany (d) France
30. Which of these laws passed by the U.S. Congress in 2022 authorized the resumption of financial contributions to UNESCO?
(a) Consolidated Contribution Act (b) National Defense Authorization Act
(c) Omnibus Appropriations Bill (d) American Rescue Plan Act
31. Which of the following best explains why the US decided to rejoin UNESCO in 2023?
I) The US recognized the value and importance of UNESCO's work in promoting education, science, culture, and communication for peace and development.
II) The US wanted to restore its leadership and influence in the multilateral system and cooperate with other countries on global challenges.
III) The US obtained a waiver from Congress to resume its financial contributions to UNESCO despite the membership of Palestine.
IV) The US decided to rejoin UNESCO for the purpose of "Protecting World's Heritage and Fostering Creativity".
(a) Both I and III (b) Both I and II
(c) Only IV (d) Only I,II and III
32. Which of the following statements are incorrect regarding the return of the United States to UNESCO and its recent developments?
A) Audrey Azoulay became the head of UNESCO in 2022 and played a significant role in reducing political tensions in the Middle East.
B) The U.S. suspended its financial contributions to UNESCO in 2011 due to disagreements over management practices.
C) Recent initiatives at UNESCO include addressing challenges related to artificial intelligence ethics and ocean protection, as well as participating in the reconstruction of Mosul, Iraq.
D) The return of the United States to UNESCO was facilitated by an agreement reached in December 2022 that allowed the U.S. to resume financial contributions.
(a) Only A and C (b) Only A and B
(c) Only B, C and D (d) Only A,B and C

33. Which of these initiatives led by UNESCO does not involve any World Heritage Sites in India?
- (a) World Heritage Education Programme
 - (b) World Heritage Volunteers Initiative
 - (c) World Heritage Sustainable Tourism Programme
 - (d) World Heritage Marine Programme

Passage (Q.34-Q.37): REFORMING ARBITRATION LAW

Amid a push for making India a hub for international arbitration, the government has set up an expert panel led by former law secretary T K Vishwanathan to recommend reforms in the Arbitration and Conciliation Act with an aim to reduce the burden on courts. Attorney General N Venkataramani is also part of the expert committee set up by the Department of Legal Affairs in the Union law ministry. The committee is likely to submit its recommendations within 30 days from today and this is done to put a cap on the needs for parties to seek judicial intervention by approaching court. As per the terms of reference for the committee, it will evaluate and analyse the operation of the present arbitration ecosystem of the country, including the working of the Arbitration Act, highlighting its strengths and weaknesses and challenges vis-a-vis other important foreign jurisdictions. The composition of the Committee is as under: Dr. T.K. Vishwanathan - Former Secretary, Department of Legal Affairs as the Chairperson Following are the members: N. Venkatraman, ASGI Gourub Banerji, Senior Advocate A.K. Gangull, Senior Advocate Shardul Shroff, Partner, Shardul Amarchand Mangaldas Bahram Vakil, Partner, AZB Partners Saurav Agarwal, Advocate Representative of NITI Aayog Representative of Enterprises/ CPSES Representative of Department of Confederation of Public Indian Industries (CIL) Representative of NHAI/MORTH Representative of Ministry of Railways Representative of Department of Economic Affairs Representative of Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs/ CPWD Representative of Legislative Department Rajiv Mani, Additional Secretary, Department of Legal Affairs.

34. Which of the following conventions is not mentioned in the Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 as a source of inspiration for bringing domestic and international commercial arbitration in consonance?
- (a) The UNCITRAL Model Rules
 - (b) The New York Convention
 - (c) The Geneva Convention
 - (d) The Hague Convention
35. Which of these principles is not part of the terms of reference of the expert panel set up by the government to recommend reforms in the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996?
- (a) Principles for determining the costs of arbitration
 - (b) Principles for determining the fees of arbitrators
 - (c) Principles for determining the jurisdiction of arbitrators
 - (d) Principles for determining the charter of duties of the tribunal, parties and arbitral institutions
36. Which of these statements are correct regarding the amendments to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996?
- A) The amendments introduced the concept of an Arbitration Council of India to grade arbitral institutions and accredit arbitrators.
 - B) The amendments provided for a time limit of six months for the completion of domestic arbitration from the date of constitution of the arbitral tribunal.
 - C) The amendments clarified that the Supreme Court and the High Courts have the power to designate any arbitral institution for the appointment of arbitrators.
 - D) The amendments allowed parties to seek interim measures from courts even after the arbitral award is made but before it is enforced.
- (a) Only A, B and C (b) Only A, C and D (c) Only D (d) Only C and D

37. In the context of arbitration law, what is the significance of the "New York Convention"?
- (a) It establishes rules for the enforcement of arbitration awards.
 - (b) It defines the scope of confidentiality in arbitration proceedings.
 - (c) It outlines the duties and responsibilities of arbitrators.
 - (d) It prescribes the time limits for commencing arbitration proceedings.

Passage (Q.38-Q.42): GLOBAL GENDER GAP REPORT 2023

Providing valuable insights into the progress made towards bridging the gender gap worldwide, the World Economic Forum (WEF) recently released its 17th edition of the Global Gender Gap Report. The report, based on data collected from 146 countries, includes a constant sample of 102 countries, enabling a time-series analysis of global gender parity trends. According to the report's analysis, at the current rate of progress, it will take the world at least 131 years to close the global gender gap entirely. The top nine countries in this year's report have made remarkable strides, with all closing the gender gap by over 80 per cent. Iceland stands out as the leader, topping the list for the 14th consecutive time and being the only country to have achieved over 90 per cent gender parity. Europe dominates the top ten, with seven countries, four of which are Nordic countries: Iceland, Norway, Finland, and Sweden. In a time-series analysis, the report predicts that closing the Political Empowerment gender gap will take 162 years, the Economic Participation and Opportunity gender gap will take 169 years, and the Educational Attainment gender gap will take 16 years, while the Health and Survival gender gap remains undefined. The Global Gender Gap Report uses a scale from 0 to 100 to rate countries based on their progress towards gender equality.

38. Which of these sectors has the highest percentage of women employed in India according to the Global Gender Gap Report 2023?
- (a) Agriculture
 - (b) Industry
 - (c) Services
 - (d) Education
39. Which of these states has the lowest female literacy rate in India according to the Global Gender Gap Report 2023?
- (a) Uttar Pradesh
 - (b) Rajasthan
 - (c) Bihar
 - (d) Jharkhand
40. Which of the following statements about global economic prospects and inflation is correct according to Global Gender Gap Report 2023?
- A) The World Bank predicts deep structural transformation will lead to falling long-term global economic prospects.
 - B) The IMF projects a sharp decline in global growth to 2.8% in 2023.
 - C) Baseline global inflation is expected to be around 2% in 2023.
 - D) Labor markets are experiencing upward pressures on wages due to the post-pandemic period.
- (a) Only B and C (b) Only A (c) Only B and D (d) Only B, C and D
41. Which global region has the lowest gender disparity in unemployment, where female workers experience lower unemployment rates than male workers, according to Global Gender Report 2023?
- (a) Middle East and North Africa.
 - (b) Latin America and the Caribbean.
 - (c) East Asia and the Pacific.
 - (d) Eurasia and Central Asia.
42. In which year did the Global Gender Report first introduce the Gender Parity Index (GPI) as a key metric to assess gender disparities across various countries and regions?
- (a) 2002
 - (b) 2004
 - (c) 2006
 - (d) 2010

Passage (Q.46-Q.47): DELIMITATION IN ASSAM: CHANGES PROPOSED AND CONCERNS

Assam Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma has confirmed that he has no objection against the Election Commission's delimitation exercise of the constituencies in the state. A draft proposal was published last week by the commission which resulted in state-wide protests. Sarma told the media that only the political parties who did not understand the said proposal or are looking at an electoral defeat in the upcoming assembly elections had opposed the delimitation exercise. Himanta Biswa Sarma also reportedly said, "We are a secular nation where constituencies are determined by keeping everyone's well-being in mind. Reservation is done based on population figure of a specific community." He told that "there has been no problem" with the exercise of redrawing assembly and Lok Sabha constituencies in Assam. "Only certain people who are staring at imminent electoral defeat are making noise against it," Sarma asserted. When asked about some of the communities of Assam like Rabhas, Morans, Mottocks and Ahoms being unhappy with the proposal, he refuted the claims and said, "They all are rejoicing, in fact. I had been to Lakhimpur and Dhemaji (with sizeable tribal population) and I didn't hear anything. I am the chief minister, I would have heard had there been anything." Sarma reportedly pointed out that delimitation is done on the basis of population, and those opposing the draft have "no knowledge of the law or Constitution".

43. Which of these political parties had opposed the delimitation exercise in Assam in 2008 on the grounds that it should be done only after the updating of the National Register of Citizens (NRC)?
(a) Congress (b) Bharatiya Janata Party
(c) All India United Democratic Front (d) Asom Gana Parishad
44. Which of these districts was not merged with another district by the Assam government four days after the Election Commission notified the initiation of the delimitation exercise in December 2022?
(a) South Salmara-Mankachar (b) Majuli
(c) Charaideo (d) Hojai
45. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the draft delimitation proposal in Assam released by the Election Commission on June 20 2023?
A) The number of assembly seats in Assam is proposed to be increased from 126 to 150.
B) The proposed delimitation plan includes alterations to the geographical boundaries of constituencies.
C) Opposition parties in Assam have expressed concerns about the draft delimitation proposal.
(a) Only A and B (b) Only B and C
(c) Only A and C (d) Only C
46. What is the primary objective of delimitation in India?
(a) To increase the total number of seats in the Lok Sabha.
(b) To redraw the boundaries of states within the Indian Union.
(c) To allocate constituencies in a way that ensures equitable representation.
(d) To determine the number of reserved seats for women in legislative bodies.
47. What is the primary purpose of delimitation in the context of the United States?
(a) Redrawing international boundaries
(b) Defining the powers of the President
(c) Establishing the jurisdiction of federal courts
(d) Redistricting for fair representation

Passage (Q.48-Q.52): WHAT IS HAPPENING TO ARCTIC SEA ICE?

The Arctic could get its first summer free of sea-ice by as early as the 2030s, a new study published in the journal Nature Communications has found. The study by an international team of researchers, led by Yeon-Hee Kim at Pohang University of Science and Technology in South Korea, predicted that the sea ice-free Arctic could happen 10 years earlier than previously thought, regardless of the greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions scenario. Arctic sea ice area (SIA) has been declining rapidly throughout the year during recent decades with a steeper decline since 2000, the study said. In the Arctic Ocean, the sea ice area grows and shrinks over the course of the year. Additional sea ice forms in the winter, increasing sea ice area and usually reaches its maximum extent in March. In contrast, sea ice area reduces to its lowest in September, following melting in summer. The study attributed GHG increases, increased human influence in the Arctic cryosphere and reduction in aerosol emissions since the 1980s following the El Chichon volcanic eruption to be the drivers of the Arctic SIA reduction, observed throughout the year. Previous models have underestimated the extent of contribution of GHG to SIA reduction, the study said. This study compared satellite observations with advanced climate models and conducted an updated detection and attribution analysis of the observed Arctic SIA changes across all months over the 1979 – 2019 period.

48. Which of these phenomena refers to the process where the Arctic region experiences more rapid warming compared to the rest of the planet?
- (a) Green feedback loop (b) Arctic amplification
(c) Polar vortex (d) Permafrost thawing
49. Which of these terms refers to the integral sum of the areas of all grid cells with at least 15% ice concentration, a common measure of sea ice coverage?
- (a) Sea ice area (b) Sea ice extent
(c) Sea ice volume (d) Sea ice mass
50. Which of these statements are correct about the factors and impacts of Arctic Sea ice melting in 2023?
- A) Albedo feedback is one of the main reasons why global warming is more pronounced in the Arctic than in other regions.
B) Antarctic sea ice extent remained at record daily lows throughout July 2023, indicating a fundamental change in the Antarctic Sea ice system.
C) Southern atmospheric rivers are driving irreversible melting of Arctic Sea ice by transporting heat and moisture from lower latitudes.
D) Arctic sea ice decline has negative effects on wildlife, indigenous communities, and global climate.
- (a) Only A and D (b) Only B,C and D
(c) Only B and C (d) Only A,C and D
51. Which of the following factors is most likely to contribute significantly to the acceleration of Arctic Sea ice melting due to global warming?
- (a) Decreased salinity of the Arctic Ocean waters
(b) Increased cloud cover over the Arctic region
(c) Strengthening of the polar jet stream
(d) Black carbon deposits on the ice surface
52. When did India sign the Svalbard Treaty, which marked its engagement with the Arctic region?
- (a) 1919 (b) 1920 (c) 1921 (d) 1922

SECTION – C: LEGAL REASONING

Directions (Q.52-Q.84): Read the comprehension carefully and answer the questions.

Passage (Q.53-Q.56): Section 2 of the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939 states nine grounds on which a Muslim wife can obtain a decree of divorce: (a) Absence of husband - when the whereabouts of the husband are not known from the past four years. Dissolution of marriage decree on this ground will take effect after six months from the date of such decree is passed, and during that period if the husband appears in person or through an authorized agent, the court if satisfied from same may set aside the said decree. (b) Failure to maintain - If a husband fails to provide maintenance (includes a regular obligatory expense but excludes an extravagant expense) to his wife for two years. There is no defence available before husband on the ground of poverty, failing health or unemployment. (c) Imprisonment of a husband - If the husband is imprisoned for seven years or more. (d) Failure to perform marital duties - If without any reasonable cause, the husband is unable to perform his marital obligations for three years. (e) Impotency of husband - husband was impotent at the time of marriage and continues to be so. If the husband within one year from the date of the order obtained by wife for dissolution of marriage on the grounds of impotency on application satisfies the Court that he ceased to be impotent, then no decree shall be passed on this ground. (f) Insanity, leprosy or venereal disease - If the husband is insane or suffering from leprosy, or any venereal disease from a period of two years, judicial divorce by wife can be claimed on the same ground. (g) Repudiation of marriage by wife - If a girl is married before the age of 15 years by her father or guardian, then under Muslim law she has been provided with a right to repudiate such marriage after attaining the age of 18 years provided that the marriage is not consummated. She is entitled to a decree of divorce for same. (h) Grounds of dissolution recognized by the Mohammedan Law - Wife is also entitled to obtain a divorce on the ground recognised valid under the law. (i) Cruelty by husband - If the husband treats his wife with cruelty, then she can approach the Court and claim for a decree of judicial separation on the same ground.

53. In accordance with Islamic Law, F recently married G. After a few months, they began to have problems, and they both began to abuse one another. When F got fed up of G one fine day, he left the house without returning for the next four hours. Agitated, G filed a divorce petition against her husband F on the grounds provided under the Dissolution of the Muslim Marriage Act of 1939. Decide, if the claim is valid?
- (a) F abandoned her without giving her any justifiable explanation; hence the divorce claim is legitimate.
 - (b) Since he didn't pay her maintenance for the subsequent four hours, the divorce claim is legitimate.
 - (c) Since the prerequisites for filing for divorce are not met in this instance, the claim is invalid.
 - (d) The divorce claim is invalid because F had a valid basis for leaving her because of her anger issues.
54. Q had a fine job and a great pay. P made the decision to marry him as a result, and she will now live a life of luxury. It was soon discovered that the company Q was working for was unlicensed and illegal. This led to the closure of the business, which resulted in job losses for every employee. Similar to this, Q lost his job and was no longer able to give P all the luxuries as before. P submitted a divorce petition citing P's failure to pay maintenance. Decide if the claim is maintainable?
- (a) P's claim will be granted because the Muslim Marriage Act provides that a wife may file for divorce if her husband does not provide maintenance.
 - (b) P's claim will be dismissed because Q only neglected to provide her the luxuries, which are not covered under maintenance.
 - (c) P's claim will be dismissed because Q lost his job and is therefore obviously unable to pay for P's maintenance.
 - (d) The dissolution of the Muslim marriage act prohibits Q from using unemployment as an excuse for failing to pay maintenance; hence P's claim will be successful.

55. V got married to N. Few days later, V's mother died. V had no one to look after him from childhood, and he solely lived with his mother, as a result of which he became very connected to her. He was in shock for a few days after she died. He didn't eat or go to work for over a week. He used to get irritated over insignificant things and would yell at his wife. Frustrated with V's actions, his wife filed for divorce on the grounds of insanity within 1 month of marriage. Comment on N's action.
- (a) N is entitled to divorce because V has no right to vent his frustration on N and abuse her physically and mentally.
 - (b) N is eligible for divorce because the dissolution of the Muslim marriage act allows for divorce on the grounds that the husband is insane.
 - (c) N cannot obtain a divorce since this case does not meet the conditions for obtaining a divorce based on the husband's insanity.
 - (d) N cannot file for divorce because she should understand that V's mother had just died, thus he would act irrationally.
56. Choose the option that is not in line with the author's contention as mentioned in the passage.
- (a) If the husband satisfies the Court that he no longer is impotent within one year of the date of the order obtained by the wife for dissolution of marriage on the grounds of impotency on application, then no divorce decree shall be issued on this ground.
 - (b) If the husband is insane or suffering from leprosy or any venereal illness for a period of one year, the wife might seek judicial divorce on the same grounds.
 - (c) If the husband is cruel to his wife, she may petition the Court for a judicial separation decree on the same grounds.
 - (d) A wife can obtain a divorce decree if her husband fails to provide maintenance for two years.

Passage (Q.57-Q.60): An agreement may be uncertain either because the terms in it are ambiguous or vague or because it is incomplete. The general rule is that if the terms of an agreement are vague or indefinite and which cannot be ascertained with reasonable certainty, then there is no contract enforceable by law. Section 29 provides the meaning of an agreement that should be clear on the face of it, but the effect can be provided to the contract if its meaning is found with reasonable clearness. If this is not possible then the contract would not be enforceable. Mere difficulty in interpretation will not be considered as vague. A contract out of which more than one meaning when constructed, can produce in its application more than one result, will not be void for uncertainty. A contract will be void for uncertainty only if its essential terms are uncertain or incomplete, unless the uncertain part being not essential is severed, leaving the balance of the agreement intact. To ascertain what is essential and what is not, one must look into the intention of the parties. Also, there will not be a binding contract where the language is obscure and incapable of any definite meaning. An agreement that provides for the future fixation of price by the parties or by a third party and is capable of being made certain is valid under Section 29. Such a contract will not be void for uncertainty.

57. H and W reached an agreement in which H agreed to sell 20 different types of grains to W at the current market price. Only ten types of grains were available to him at the time, and the rest would be ready in a couple of weeks. As a result, they mutually agreed that if the market price of grains changed after a few weeks, the products would be sold at that price. Is this considered a certain contract? Respond under Section 29 of the Indian Contract Act.
- (a) According to the ingredients listed in Section 29, the contract between H and W is not a certain contract because the price of the grains has not been determined.
 - (b) Because 50% of the grains were sold at the predetermined market price, it might be considered a partially certain contract.
 - (c) This is a certain contract because there is no ambiguity about the price, which can later be determined based on market price.
 - (d) The contract between H and W is not a certain contract since the price of the remaining stock is ambiguous.

58. G and F made an agreement in which G would trade stationery with F. In this case, F requested twenty various paint colours, six different types of pencils, nine different brands of pens, and seven dozen erasers. This was a weekly inventory. The same thing would happen every week for the next six months. The prices would be agreed upon by both parties. Furthermore, F ensured that if he purchased stock worth more than ten thousand rupees at any time, he would receive a 7.5% discount on the transaction. F sued G for breach of contract when he was unable to furnish the stock. G declared the contract null and void because the product prices were difficult and confusing to interpret. Comment on the veracity of G's assertions.
- Because the agreement comprised so many terms and conditions, it was extremely difficult to make the contract certain.
 - Because the requirements of Section 29 are met in this circumstance, the contract is ruled void.
 - The contract shall not be ruled void because the terms and other essential facts are certain and there is no ambiguity.
 - F has the option to declare the contract void because he has not received the specified stock.
59. W was supposed to travel to another country for a conference. It was significant for his career because many prominent speakers would be present. He kept fish in an aquarium at home. He was seeking for someone to look after his fish while he was away for sometime. He realized at that point that his neighbour might be able to assist him. As a result, he went to R and asked him to look after the fish till he returned. He also promised to compensate him if and when he returned. Comment on the contract's certainty.
- There is a certain contract between W and R since W stated that R would be accountable for his fish till he returns.
 - Given that there is uncertainty over the duration of W's absence and the number of days R would be required to pet his fish, there is no certain contract.
 - W did not make the contract certain because he did not mention where he was going.
 - Since W agreed to pay R a set sum when he returned, it is evident that he would do so at some point in the future.
60. Y was invited to her friend's sister's engagement ceremony. She was expected to dress in green or red. Because she possessed neither, she requested one of her friends to lend her the garment in exchange for a thousand rupees. Z, her friend, consented to lend her the dress. She provided her six options from which she might choose any one of them. Can you regard the contract between Y and Z to be uncertain because it is not for a particular dress?
- Yes, Due to the ambiguity surrounding the choice of clothes, there is no certain contract between Y and Z.
 - No, as there is a valid contract between Y and Z because all of the conditions are met in the given scenario.
 - Yes, as there is no specific contract between Y and Z because there can be no contract between friends in the first place.
 - No, as there is a certain contract between Y and Z since such ambiguity shall not render the contract uncertain.

Passage (Q.61-Q.64): The word 'bailment', is derived from 'bailer', a French word which means 'to deliver'. Bailment has been defined under the Section 148 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, according to which Bailment involves the delivery of goods from one person to another for a specific purpose and upon a contract, when the purpose is fulfilled, the good has to be returned or dealt with on the direction of the person who has delivered the goods. There are generally two parties to the contract of Bailment. The person who is the owner and delivers the good is called 'bailor' while the person to whom the goods are delivered is called 'bailee'. Essential Features:

- Delivery of Possession:** There must be a delivery of goods, which means, delivery of possession of the goods by the bailor to the bailee to fulfil the purpose of bailment. Possession refers to exercising control over the goods and excluding any other person to do the same. Section 149 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 talks about the same.
- Delivery upon Contract:** There must be a contract between the bailor and the bailee for such transfer of goods and its return. If there is no contract, there cannot be bailment. Moreover, the contract can either be expressed or implied.
- Delivery must be for some purpose:** It is essential that there must be a purpose for which the delivery of the goods takes place. If after the completion of the purpose of bailment the good is not

accounted for, then bailment cannot arise. This is an important feature as it separates it from other relations like agency, etc. (iv) Return of goods: After the completion of the purpose, the goods must be delivered to the bailor or dealt with as per his instructions. If he is not bound to return the goods or dispose them off, then there is no bailment. Even if there is an agreement to return an equivalent and not the same goods, it will not amount to bailment. Bailment is a type of a special contract, so all essential elements of a valid contract like consent, competency, etc are required for it to be valid.

61. W was scheduled to perform at a music concert in Amritsar. He had several plants in his balcony that required sunlight and water on a regular basis. He had a decent friendship with his neighbour J, so he requested him to care of his plants for four days. He further stated that he did not want the plants returned, but rather that they did not die. Comment on whether any bailment activity occurred in relation to the passage.
- (a) There has been no bailment activity since the requirements of the bailment contract relevant to the fact have not been met in the current situation.
 - (b) Since W bailed his plants to J in order for J to water them, they have entered into a bailment contract.
 - (c) There is no contract of bailment in the aforementioned scenario because J received nothing in exchange for watering the plants.
 - (d) There is a valid bailment contract because possession was transferred from J to W.
62. S travelled to Jaipur to attend her friend's wedding ceremonies, which were expected to last two weeks. She chose to stay at a hotel near to the event venue. She kept some of her dresses in the hotel and others at the event venue. In the midst of the chaos and excitement, she realized that the clothes she had kept at the venue were lost. She forgot to inform her friend that she had kept the dresses in her room. Seeing the mismanagement at the wedding and the loss of her clothes, she filed a claim against her friend under the bailment contract. What do you think of S's accusations?
- (a) The accusations made by S are unfounded because she ought to have accepted accountability for her own possessions.
 - (b) The accusations made by S are legitimate because she gave her friend her dresses so that she could take care of them.
 - (c) S's complaints are legitimate because it was anticipated that she would have her dresses returned prior to the occasion.
 - (d) The allegations made by S are unsubstantiated because a bailment contract's requirements which are relevant to the facts have not been met.
63. At ten in the evening, R was supposed to catch her flight. She was due to leave after attending some business in the city. She consequently made the decision to leave her luggage at F's residence without informing her, as it was close to the airport. When she called F three hours before her flight, she learned that F was not at home and had gone to spend the weekend at her aunt's house. R had to miss the flight as a result and picked up the luggage the following Monday. As a result, she demanded reimbursement for her plane tickets, asserting a breach of the bailment contract. Decide.
- (a) Due to the fact that F was not explicitly informed about R's flight that day, there was no breach of the bailment contract.
 - (b) Since R missed the flight due to F's breach of the contract, she is entitled to the compensation.
 - (c) There is a breach of the bailment contract because the essential ingredients relevant to the fact are satisfied; hence compensation must be paid in this circumstance.
 - (d) F's failure to return the goods to R constitutes a breach of the bailment contract.

64. W was an extremely well-known makeup artist. She served some well-known celebrities as clients. She consequently used the highest quality, branded makeup. The eye shadow palette was required by one of her friends, N. W threw the palette as she did not need it. The palette was then picked by N who thought of returning it to W after using it for some purpose. Unfortunately, N lost it on the way. Comment on the existence of the bailment contract.
- (a) Since N failed to return the commodities that were bailed by W, there has been a breach of the bailment contract.
 - (b) Given that there was no malicious intent on N's behalf, there was no breach of the bailment contract.
 - (c) Due to the absence of the necessary conditions relevant to the facts, it is not a bailment contract in the first place.
 - (d) N was required to take proper care of the commodities bailed to her; hence there has been a breach of the bailment contract.

Passage (Q.65-Q.68): The Calcutta High Court observed that a magistrate cannot dismiss an application under Section 156(3) of Criminal Procedure Code merely on the ground of delay in lodging complaint. The court observed: It is needless to say that unexplained delay in lodging complaint in most of the times proves fatal for the prosecution. At the same time, there are plethora of decisions of the Apex Court where it is held that in a case of sexual assault and rape, delay in lodging FIR by itself is not a ground to discard the written complaint. The delay in lodging FIR is not of much significance as the victim has to muster courage to come out in open and express herself in a conservative social milieu. Sometimes the fear of social stigma and on some occasions fear from the accused persons and absence of strength to undertake a legal battle against the man of money, muscle and power are the reasons for delay in lodging complaint.

Delay in lodging complaint is treated as a ground for false narration of the incident, embellishment and suppression of material fact. All such points are to be decided by the Court during the trial of a case. The case law of Lalita Kumari empowers the police authority to conduct preliminary inquiry over inordinate delay in lodging the complaint. The Supreme Court never directed in the case of Lalita Kumari to throw an application away under Section 156(3) of the Code on the ground of delay without sending it to the police authority for either preliminary inquiry or investigation treating the same as FIR.

65. Ram was a resident of Cherapunji, during the peak rainy season his locality got flooded and he had to move to a town nearby to live for few months, when he came back, he was bamboozled to see that his things were stolen. He immediately rushed to the nearest police station but even the police station was flooded and no one was there. After the rainy season got over, he once again went to the police station to lodge an FIR, but the policeman denied since Ram was filing FIR after many months. In the light of the facts & the passage, choose the best option.
- (a) The policeman cannot deny registering an FIR under section 156(3) of the code citing delay.
 - (b) The policeman can only refrain from filing FIR after conducting a preliminary investigation.
 - (c) The policeman had to register the FIR since the delay in filing it was not because of Ram's conscious choice but because the police station was flooded when he went there last time.
 - (d) None of the above.
66. Suppose in the previous question, when Ram saw that the police station is closed due to flooding, he filed an application under section 156(3) to the nearest magistrate but the magistrate dismissed his application prima facie. Decide.
- (a) The magistrate was not empowered to dismiss the petition,
 - (b) The magistrate was right to dismiss the application since there was an inordinate delay.
 - (c) The magistrate was wrong to dismiss the application, and this is against the principle laid down by the supreme court in the case of Lalita Kumari.
 - (d) It is unclear if the magistrate was well within his powers to dismiss the application.

67. Rishabh was a local resident of Delhi. One fine day, he was traveling from Kalkaji to Mandi House. During his journey in a metro, he was robbed by a group of people, who were a part of a politically-active party. Rishabh was going for an important business trip, so he could not file a complaint. After a couple of days, Rishabh went to file the same. However, the police and subsequently the court denied his request as Rishabh could not provide the basic details for an FIR.. Decide in the light of Section 156(3) of CrPC.
- (a) Rishabh shall be allowed to file the FIR, since reasonable delays can be accommodated.
 - (b) Rishabh shall not be allowed to file an FIR, since the time period has expired.
 - (c) The court cannot dismiss the request without conducting a preliminary investigation.
 - (d) The court can dismiss the request, as the reason is not concerned with delay in filing but with respect to basic details required to file a FIR.
68. Which of the following statements cannot be inferred from the above passage?
- (a) Delay in filing FIR by itself is a sufficient and cogent ground to dismiss a complaint in rape cases.
 - (b) If there is a delay in filing FIR, the police can conduct a preliminary investigation.
 - (c) There has to be an explanation for the delay in filing an FIR, for the magistrate to consider the application under section 156(3).
 - (d) The Supreme Court laid in the case of Lalita Kumari the guidelines pertaining to the dismissal of FIR/application.

Passage (Q.69-Q.72): The town of Morbi in Gujarat was on the receiving end of one of the worst tragedies this country has witnessed, when a horrific bridge collapse led to the death of at least 135 people. While a SIT is appointed to investigate, and a criminal case under various provisions of the IPC has already been registered against the agency responsible for the maintenance of the bridge, pertinent questions over who is responsible continue to be raised. One argument that's now been raised is whether the tragedy was the result of an 'Act of God'. It has reportedly been argued before court by one of the managers of the company responsible for maintenance of the bridge that the unfortunate incident was the will of God. An Act of God is generally used to refer to events which are outside human control and are unpreventable. The Black's law dictionary defines Act of God or Vis major (meaning 'Act of God' in Latin) as an "overwhelming, unpreventable event caused exclusively by forces of nature, such as an earthquake, flood, or tornado.

In P Ramanatha Aiyar's Advanced Law Lexicon, which was also referred to by SC in its orders, it's said that the expression 'act of God' signifies the operation of natural force free from human intervention. However, every unexpected wind and storm does not operate as an excuse from liability, if there is a reasonable possibility of anticipating its occurrence. It is also said that an act of God provides no excuse, unless it is so unexpected that no reasonable human foresight could be presumed to anticipate the occurrence, having regard to the conditions of time and place. As a defence under the law of torts, it's an occurrence which wasn't reasonably foreseeable and cannot be prevented by reasonable human foresight and care. An Act of God is often used as a defence to limit or remove a party's liability under various laws like contract law, insurance law etc. Another similar defence is that of force majeure, where a party is released from its obligations under a contract when, due to events beyond its control, a party cannot perform its obligations. Senior Advocate Sidharth Luthra opined that an act of God is not a legitimate answer to a criminal charge. Another advocate points out two reasons for his argument of act of God not being applicable: the number of persons allowed on the bridge being far in excess of the capacity of the bridge, and the strength of the bridge not enhanced to meet such a festive rush: both being human factors.

69. A tragic incident occurred in the city of Millakook, where a crucial bridge connecting two sides of the city collapsed during heavy rainfall taking lives of many people. The bridge, known as Millakook Bridge, had been a vital transportation artery, enabling thousands of commuters and vehicles to cross the river daily. The Milla River, usually a calm and gentle waterway, swelled beyond its usual capacity due to the excessive rain. The bridge's structural integrity was already compromised due to years of wear and tear, lack of proper maintenance, and gradual erosion of its foundations. A criminal case is filed for causing death by negligence against the company responsible for its upkeep. Will the case succeed?
- (a) Yes, because there was anticipation of the excessive rainfall.
 - (b) No, because it is a result of Act of God.
 - (c) Yes, because it is a criminal case.
 - (d) No, because there was reasonable foresight and care.
70. A severe tropical cyclone, categorized as a Category 5 hurricane, made landfall in the region. The hurricane brought with it extreme winds of over 200 miles per hour, torrential rains, and a storm surge that caused widespread flooding. Forewarning regarding the same was given. Among the properties severely impacted was the Rivertide Amusement Park, a popular local attraction. The amusement park was situated close to the coast, making it vulnerable to the storm's destructive force. The hurricane's fury resulted in extensive damage to the park's rides, infrastructure, and buildings. In the aftermath of the catastrophe, the owner of the Rivertide Amusement Park, Mr. Johnson, faced numerous claims and lawsuits from visitors who had suffered injuries during the storm. Many visitors alleged that the park's failure to evacuate them in time or secure the rides and premises adequately led to their injuries and damages. The visitors sued the park management under tort law. Will they succeed?
- (a) Yes, because all the requirements of negligence are fulfilled.
 - (b) No, because there can be defence of Act of God in criminal cases.
 - (c) Yes, because there was prior anticipation of the cyclone.
 - (d) No, because the disaster was unanticipated and outside human control.
71. A cinema was situated in a densely populated area and was known for screening blockbuster movies and hosting large audiences daily. The incident occurred during a day of severely intense heatwave. The city experienced record-breaking temperatures leading to extremely dry and arid conditions. On that fateful day, the temperature soared to an all-time high, and a series of thunderstorms were forecasted to bring some relief later in the evening. However, before the rain could arrive, a lightning strike struck the cinema's roof during the late afternoon hours. The lightning strike, accompanied by a powerful electrical discharge, set the cinema's roof ablaze within seconds. The dry wooden poorly-maintained structure of the roof acted as a perfect fuel source, causing the fire to spread rapidly and uncontrollably. Despite the best efforts of the cinema staff and nearby onlookers, the fire quickly engulfed the entire building. The intensity of the blaze, coupled with the strong gusts of wind that accompanied the approaching thunderstorm, made it impossible to contain the fire effectively. Emergency services, including firefighters and paramedics, were promptly dispatched to the scene. However, the raging inferno and the rapidly deteriorating structural integrity of the cinema hindered their efforts to extinguish the fire and rescue the trapped patrons. Tragically, several moviegoers were unable to escape the burning building in time, resulting in multiple fatalities and injuries. What is the future course of action for the fatalities which will succeed in light of the passage?
- (a) There can be a case under tort law with demand for compensation.
 - (b) There can be a case under IPC for murder and gross negligence.
 - (c) There can be a case of negligence in tort law and demand for damages.
 - (d) There can be a case in criminal law for the fatalities caused due to the poor-maintained theatre.

72. A significant environmental disaster unfolded in the outskirts of a coastal town named Oceanview. The incident involved a massive oil spill from a nearby offshore drilling rig operated by a major energy company, which resulted in severe ecological damage and economic losses to the region. The offshore drilling rig had been conducting routine operations in the ocean, extracting oil for energy production. However, during one fateful day, a catastrophic equipment failure during a maintenance operation occurred on the rig, leading to a rupture in the oil well's casing. This failure caused a massive uncontrolled release of crude oil into the surrounding marine environment. In the aftermath of the oil spill, the devastating impact on the local ecosystem was evident. The spill contaminated vast stretches of coastline, affecting popular beaches, marine habitats, and fishing grounds. Marine life, including fish, seabirds, and marine mammals, suffered from the toxic effects of the oil, leading to mass die-offs and disruptions in the food chain. Is the incident Act of God or otherwise induced?
- (a) It is Act of God because it happened through a force of nature.
 - (b) It is otherwise induced as there was no preventable factor involved during maintenance.
 - (c) It is Act of God because it happened with no reasonable possibility of anticipation.
 - (d) It is otherwise induced as there was human factor involved during maintenance.

Passage (Q.73-Q.76): The Inter-services Organisations (Command, Control and Discipline) Bill, 2023, was introduced in Lok Sabha on March 15, 2023. It seeks to empower the Commander-in-Chief or Officer-in-Command of Inter-services Organisations to exercise disciplinary or administrative control over the service personnel under their command, irrespective of their service. Presently, the Commander-in-Chief or Officer-in-Command of Inter-services Organisations are not empowered to exercise disciplinary or administrative powers over the personnel belonging to other services. The Bill empowers the Commander-in-Chief or the Officer-in-Command of an Inter-services Organisation to exercise command and control over the personnel serving in or attached to it. He would be responsible for maintaining discipline and ensuring proper discharge of duties by the service personnel. The superintendence of an Inter-services Organisation (ISO) will be vested in the central government. The central government may also issue directions to such organisation on grounds of national security, general administration, or public interest.

The officers eligible to be appointed as the Commander-in-Chief or Officer-in-Command are: (i) a General Officer of the regular Army (above the rank of Brigadier), (ii) a Flag Officer of the Navy (rank of Admiral of the Fleet, Admiral, Vice-Admiral, or Rear-Admiral), or (iii) an Air Officer of the Air Force (above the rank of group captain). He will be empowered to exercise all disciplinary and administrative powers vested in: (i) General Officer Commanding the Army, (ii) Flag Officer Commanding-in-Chief of a Naval Command, (iii) Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief of an Air Command, (iv) any other officer/authority specified in the service Acts, and (v) any other officer/authority notified by the government.

The Bill has been passed by the Lok Sabha in August 2023. It will become a law after getting passed from Rajya Sabha and getting the President's nod.

73. A serious security breach has occurred on an isolated island in the Indian Ocean in July 2023, where a terrorist organization has taken control of a valuable natural resource and is threatening to use it for destructive purposes. The intelligence reports suggest that they plan to ship the resource to multiple locations worldwide. In response to this imminent threat, the Commander-in-Chief has gathered the top-ranking officers from the Army, Air Force, and Navy in the Joint Operations Center. Turning to the Navy officer, who is an experienced Rear Admiral known for their strategic acumen and proficiency in maritime operations, the Commander-in-Chief speaks with authority: "Navy Officer, we have a grave situation on our hands. The terrorist organization has taken control of that island and poses a significant threat to global security. Your expertise in naval operations will be crucial in this mission. I want you to mobilize the Navy fleet immediately and establish a blockade around the island to prevent any unauthorized ships from entering or leaving." Can he do so?

- (a) Yes, because the The Inter-services Organisations (Command, Control and Discipline) Bill, 2023 permits it.
 - (b) No, because there is no power given to the Chief in the Bill regarding commanding other service personnel.
 - (c) Yes, because there is express powers given over the personnel by the Bill.
 - (d) No, because the Bill has not yet become law.
74. General Sulochna Sharma, a seasoned military strategist and the current Commander-in-Chief of ISO, is known for her ability to effectively coordinate joint military efforts across various branches. The ISO was established to ensure seamless collaboration between the army, navy, air force, and other defense components in times of crisis. Captain Kartikeya Bahadur, a skilled and experienced Navy officer, commands the naval fleet in the subcontinent region. His career has been marked by successful peacekeeping missions, anti-piracy operations, and disaster relief efforts. Recognizing the need for a comprehensive and unified response, General Sharma activates the ISO's rapid response protocol. In a video conference, she addresses a panel of high-ranking officers from different branches, including Captain Kartikeya Bahadur, who is representing the Navy and directs him to oversee a specific region. Considering that the Bill has acquired the President's assent, is her action valid?
- (a) Yes, because Section 7 of the Bill gives the Chief of Inter Services Organisation permission for controlling Navy vehicles.
 - (b) No, because the Bill has not yet become law.
 - (c) Yes, because there is power to administer administrative control by the Chief under the Bill.
 - (d) No, because there is no power to the Chief regarding control over Navy personnel.
75. A country faces an unprecedented natural disaster, a massive earthquake, which has caused widespread destruction in several regions. The ISO Bill has become law few months ago. The Government, realizing the magnitude of the disaster, activates the National Emergency Response Protocol and issues critical directions to the Inter-Service Organization (ISO) to coordinate the disaster relief efforts among all branches of the armed forces. Immediately after the earthquake strikes, Snigdha Chauhan, Minister of Defence at the centre convenes an emergency meeting with the top leadership of the ISO. She addresses the dire situation and the urgency of an immediate and comprehensive response. Minister Chauhan: "Gentlemen, we are facing a national disaster of unprecedented scale. The earthquake's impact has caused widespread destruction, and thousands of lives are at stake. We must act swiftly and with utmost coordination to save lives of people and provide relief to the affected regions. I call upon the ISO to take immediate action and mobilize all available resources from the army, navy, air force, and other relevant agencies" Is her action valid if the bill became a law?
- (a) Yes, because there can be directions issued from the central government to ISO on general administration.
 - (b) No, because the power to issue directions belongs to the Chief of ISO.
 - (c) Yes, because there can be directions issued from the central government to ISO on public interest.
 - (d) No, because there is no power to the government to issue directions.
76. After a gruesome attack, in a high-level meeting of the Security Council, State Minister Harsha Raghuwanshi chairs a session attended by key ministers, intelligence officials, and military commanders. The meeting is convened to assess the threat level and devise a comprehensive strategy to counter the terrorist group's activities. Minister Raghuwanshi: "Ladies and gentlemen, the recent attacks by the extremist group have shaken our nation. We cannot afford to underestimate their capabilities or intentions. It's clear that a coordinated and robust response is required to eliminate this threat. I propose activating the Counterterrorism Task Force within the Inter-Service Organization. This Task Force will serve as the central hub for all intelligence sharing, joint operations, and communication between our armed forces. Our objective is to neutralize the threat and restore peace across the nation." Can she issue directions to the ISO according to the bill?
- (a) Yes, because the power to issue directions have been given to government.
 - (b) No, because there is no power to issue directions to the ISO by any government functionary.
 - (c) Yes, because there is power to issue directions in national interest.
 - (d) No, because the criteria laid down in the Bill is not met.

Passage (Q.77-Q.80): Surveillance without procedural safeguards would offend an individual's fundamental right to privacy, the Rajasthan High Court recently held while quashing three phone tapping orders passed by the State's Home Ministry Justice **Birendra Kumar** and noted that the Indian Telegraph Act provides for procedural safeguards to prevent arbitrary infringement of the right to privacy, which must be strictly followed. The State Home Ministry had in 2020 and 2021 passed three orders to 'intercept the mobile phone' of accused in a bribery case, including the petitioner. The State authorities justified the phone tapping under the Indian Telegraph Act, alleging that the petitioner was involved in bribing a public servant. The prosecution contended that following the interception of the phone, a first information report (FIR) came to be registered under relevant provisions of the Prevention of Corruption Act. The petitioner challenged the interception orders on the ground that his right to privacy was infringed by the State putting his mobile phone under surveillance/spying. Having heard the contentions, the Bench noted that the orders under challenge did not disclose reasons as to why such surveillance was in the interest of public safety. "The authorities have failed to record any reason in writing consistent with the requirement of sub-section (2) of Section 5 of the Telegraph Act. Therefore, impugned orders suffer from arbitrariness and violate constitutional right of the petitioner" the order said. In this background, the Court said that the orders in question suffered from manifest arbitrariness. "Therefore, if allowed to stand, would amount to permit violation of the fundamental rights of the citizens and the law laid down by the Supreme Court. Therefore, all the three interception orders stand hereby quashed. The authorities are directed to destroy the intercepted messages and recordings," the Court said. It also made it clear that the messages intercepted from the petitioner's mobile phone shall not be considered in the pending criminal proceedings.

77. According to the passage, why did the Rajasthan High Court quash the three phone tapping orders passed by the State's Home Ministry?
- (a) The phone tapping orders were passed without following procedural safeguards provided under the Indian Telegraph Act, resulting in arbitrary infringement of the right to privacy.
 - (b) The State's Home Ministry failed to justify the phone tapping orders on the grounds of public safety.
 - (c) The intercepted messages and recordings were not destroyed by the authorities, violating the petitioner's right to privacy.
 - (d) The intercepted messages from the petitioner's mobile phone were considered in the pending criminal proceedings, leading to a violation of the petitioner's constitutional rights.
78. R was kidnapped on a Sunday night. She traveled to visit a friend who had been admitted to the hospital. As she was traveling home, K kidnapped her. Two days later, he called R's home to demand a ransom. Since K was the housekeeper in R's household and they were familiar with his voice, R's parents were able to identify K. The police tapped his phone because they also had his number, and after fifteen hours, they located R and rescued her along with 25 other kids kidnapped by K. K, however, argued that his right to privacy was infringed when charges were brought against him because his phone was tapped. Do you concur with K's argument? To determine the answer, examine the passage.
- (a) K's claim can be accepted because his phone shouldn't have been tapped.
 - (b) Since K's phone was tapped due to public safety, his defense cannot be accepted.
 - (c) Given that K was a criminal who abducted R, his argument cannot be accepted.
 - (d) K's argument should be accepted because his right to privacy under the Telegraph Act was violated without justification.

79. In 2010, T and H got married. Additionally, they had twin daughters in 2016. But T noticed after a few weeks that H did not pay her enough attention and also tended to arrive late. On the weekends, he used to hang out with his coworkers. In an effort to apprehend H, she made the decision to tap his phone one day. But she was unable to accomplish that because her phone lacked such features. As a result, T went to the police station and reported H missing the next day when he failed to arrive home. The police tapped his phone in order to find him. But when he returned home at his usual hour, H protested that his right to privacy had been violated. Do you agree with H's stance?
- (a) H was right to assert that there wasn't a good enough reason to tap his phone.
 - (b) H did not make a convincing argument because his wife was required to report his disappearance, making it necessary for the police to find him.
 - (c) H has a valid point because he has the liberty to return home whenever he sees fit.
 - (d) The passage lacks the necessary information to assess whether H's right to privacy was violated or not.
80. P was taking a train from Gujarat to Maharashtra. The train ride took nine hours. Since he was on a train, his phone was unreachable when his father R tried to reach him. When his train was 3 hours late, his father downloaded the train monitoring app to find out. However, he went to the police to have P's phone tapped since he needed to authenticate P's whereabouts. He agreed and tapped P's phone because the officer in charge of that region was a friend of R's. When P arrived in Gujarat, he learned of his father's conduct. He became incensed and complained about phone tapping. Determine whether accept his complaint.
- (a) Since P is not allowed to complain about his father, the complaint he submitted will not be upheld.
 - (b) Since the conditions for surveillance in this instance have not been met, P's complaint will be upheld.
 - (c) Since his father had justification for having his phone tapped, the complaint made by P will not be backed.
 - (d) P's complaint will be upheld since the police officer was not authorized to tap P's phone.

Passage (Q.81-Q.84): The voter has a right to know the full background of a candidate, the Supreme Court has reiterated while dismissing a plea by Lok Sabha MP Bhim Rao Baswant Rao Patil, who had challenged a High Court order refusing to reject the election petition against him. Dismissing his plea, a bench of Justices S Ravindra Bhat and Aravind Kumar said that “the elector or voter’s right to know about the full background of a candidate — evolved through court’s decisions — is an added dimension to the rich tapestry of our constitutional jurisprudence” and that “keeping this in mind there would be a denial of a full-fledged trial, based on the acknowledgment that material facts were not suppressed”.

Patil won the Lok Sabha polls from Zaheerabad constituency in Telangana on a TRS (now BRS) ticket in 2019 by a margin of 6,229 votes. Following this, Madan Mohan Rao of the Congress, who finished second, filed an election petition, alleging, among others, that Patil had furnished false information in the election affidavit; that the Returning Officer had not followed the Election Commission’s October 2018 guidelines; and that there was no previous publication of papers regarding pending cases against him and those in which he was convicted.

The HC initially rejected the election petition in June 2022. After the Supreme Court stayed the order, the HC subsequently rejected Patil’s application, following which he moved the SC. Patil had contended before HC that the election petition did not disclose any cause of action and was barred in law, and was thus liable to be rejected. Upholding the HC decision, the SC said whether the facts alleged, disclose an offence is a matter of trial and venturing into it at this stage would amount to pre-judging. The bench is considering whether there is an existence of a criminal case, even if a charge has not been framed, or whether there is conviction in a case, where penalty was imposed, or even if a penalty was not imposed, could affect the outcome of the case. The bench has not yet ruled on whether these facts are material facts. The bench will decide this issue after hearing arguments from both sides.

81. According to the passage, why did the Supreme Court dismiss the plea of Lok Sabha MP Bhim Rao Baswant Rao Patil challenging the High Court order refusing to reject the election petition against him?
- (a) The Supreme Court found that the election petition did not disclose any cause of action and was barred by law.
 - (b) The Supreme Court believed that the petitioner's victory in the Lok Sabha polls was not challenged properly by the Congress candidate.
 - (c) The Supreme Court upheld the HC's decision that the facts alleged in the election petition should be subject to a full-fledged trial and not pre-judged at this stage.
 - (d) The Supreme Court found that the Congress candidate had furnished false information in the election affidavit.
82. In the state of West Bengal, panchayat elections were scheduled to take place within the next week. The candidates who would run in the elections were also chosen. There were posters with the party's emblem and name all over the place. However, there was no information available about two of the eleven candidates. As a result, voters did not vote for the two candidates for the only reason that they did not provide any background information. In light of the passage, do you believe the voters made the correct decision?
- (a) The voters made a wrong decision since a lack of background information shouldn't serve as a basis to reject any candidate.
 - (b) The voters made the incorrect decision since they were expected to choose the candidate based on their skills and qualifications.
 - (c) The people made the correct choice because they have the right to know the background information of each candidate.
 - (d) Given that they have the right to information, the voters made the correct decision.
83. G was convicted of fraud against the government in 1998. He did, however, pay the fine and serve the sentence. He won the elections in 2020, when he was 45 years old. He made no mention of his previous conviction. Only after a journalist conducted a background check in 2021 was his conviction made public. As a result, his position was terminated. Determine whether the proper course of action was taken. Select the correct answer by referring to the passage.
- (a) Since he did not divulge essential information from his past, the correct course of action was adopted.
 - (b) Considering it had already been more than 20 years following his conviction, his selection rendered it irrelevant.
 - (c) Whether or not the correct course of action was taken is determined by whether or not G has reformed.
 - (d) Given that G was not previously informed of such requirements, the proper course of action was not taken.
84. P intended to run in the state elections for the third time in order to have his tenure renewed. For the entire decade, he was the ruling party. He had revealed everything about his education, qualifications, and marital life. He also revealed his address and other pertinent family information. He has never been charged with a crime in the past. Do you think P is an appropriate candidate after reading the passage? Give relevant justifications for your answer.
- (a) P is not a qualified candidate because he has not met all of the requirements for running in an election.
 - (b) P is an ideal candidate because he has never been charged with a crime.
 - (c) P is an unsuitable candidate because he is not eligible for re-election after serving for a decade.
 - (d) P is a suitable candidate because he has already revealed all necessary facts about his past.

SECTION D: LOGICAL REASONING

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

Passage (Q.85-Q.90): The Supreme Court's exhortation to the Enforcement Directorate (ED) not to create an atmosphere of fear indicates how much the agency needs to temper its zeal in investigating allegations against political opponents of the current regime. Responding to complaints that the ED is harassing employees of the Excise Department in Chhattisgarh in the name of investigating the money-laundering aspects of an alleged liquor scandal, a Bench has made the pertinent point that even a bona fide cause would seem suspect if a law enforcement agency conducted itself in a way that created fear. The observation is both a caution against transgressing the limits of a lawful investigation and a warning against letting a perception gain ground that the agency would go to any lengths to implicate someone. Given that several leaders and Ministers from States ruled by parties other than the BJP have been summoned by the ED, or arrested and imprisoned, not many will be surprised at the charges levelled on behalf of the Chhattisgarh government that the agency is running amok and that its officers were threatening State officers, in an alleged bid to implicate the state's Chief Minister, Bhupesh Baghel. These charges may or may not be accurate, but the core problem is that the number of political adversaries under the agency's adverse notice is unusually high.

A major complaint from the Opposition concerns the alleged politicisation of investigations and the personnel heading the agency. Some parties fear that the money-laundering law is being used for a political witch-hunt. The list of offences that may attract a money-laundering probe, over and above the police investigation into them, is quite long. Corruption allegations being quite common against politicians holding public office, each time a scam or a scandal is uncovered, the ED follows closely on the heels of the agency conducting the anti-corruption probe, to register a separate case under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act. While there is no problem with a stringent law on the subject, its executors have to be cautious about excessive zeal and expansive probes without identifying specific payoffs or following a money trail. The current Director of Enforcement was appointed for a two-year term in 2018, but continues to this day, thanks to extensions and a change in the law governing such extensions. The government has now assured the Supreme Court that he will not continue beyond November 23. The government often says the agency is only doing its duty and holding lawful investigations, but the perception of others is unlikely to be positive in the backdrop of the way it controls the agency's leadership.

85. Which of the following is the author of the passage most likely to agree with?
- (a) The Enforcement Directorate (ED) is acting completely independent of political influence and its recent actions are solely based on the merit of the cases being investigated.
 - (b) The government's assurance that the current Director of Enforcement will not continue beyond November 23 is an effective measure to curb the potential misuse of power.
 - (c) The escalating number of political opponents under the ED's investigation is an unfortunate consequence of a widespread culture of corruption within Indian politics.
 - (d) The ED's alleged creation of an atmosphere of fear and its potential overreach in investigations risk undermining its legitimacy and raise concerns about the politicisation of law enforcement agencies.
86. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's arguments?
- (a) The opposition parties have been found to fabricate charges against the Enforcement Directorate (ED) for political gain.
 - (b) The money-laundering law has undergone significant amendments to ensure it is not used for political witch-hunts.
 - (c) The Director of Enforcement has announced a series of measures to ensure transparency in the agency's investigations.
 - (d) Extensive evidence is revealed showing that all individuals recently investigated by the ED have, indeed, been involved in severe cases of money laundering.

87. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's arguments?
- (a) Further instances are uncovered where non-BJP state leaders were subjected to ED investigations based on questionable evidence.
 - (b) The ED has recently been audited by an independent body and found to be completely transparent in its investigation methods.
 - (c) The government introduces stricter legislation to curtail the overreach of the ED and other investigative agencies.
 - (d) The Supreme Court dismisses the complaints against the ED, arguing that it is merely executing its lawful duties.
88. "Based on the author's arguments, which of the following must necessarily be true?"
- (a) The government directly controls and dictates the actions of the Enforcement Directorate (ED).
 - (b) The Supreme Court's warnings and advice have significant impact on the operations of the ED.
 - (c) The ED's investigations have led to an unusual number of political opponents coming under adverse notice.
 - (d) All ED investigations into state leaders and ministers from non-BJP states have been unfairly targeted.
89. According to the passage, which of the following is definitely true about the tenure of the current Director of Enforcement?
- (a) The current Director of Enforcement has already completed his lawful tenure that began in 2018.
 - (b) The extension of the tenure of the current Director of Enforcement beyond the legally stipulated time is not unlawful.
 - (c) The tenure of the current Director of Enforcement shouldn't have been extended especially when the government had other options.
 - (d) The tenure of the current Director of Enforcement will not be extended due to allegations of corruption.
90. Which of the following is the author most likely to disagree with?
- (a) The Enforcement Directorate (ED) should carry out its duties without creating an atmosphere of fear.
 - (b) Political leaders from non-BJP states have been unfairly targeted by the ED.
 - (c) The Supreme Court should play a role in curbing the perceived excesses of the ED.
 - (d) The perception of the ED's actions is positive, and the agency is merely doing its duty.

Passage (Q.91-Q.96): On the 70th anniversary of the U.S.-South Korea alliance, South Korean President Yoon Suk-yeol not only sang "American Pie" at the White House but also sealed an important cooperation agreement with his American counterpart Joe Biden to protect the Korean Peninsula from a nuclear attack by the likes of North Korea. Under the new pact, labelled the "Washington Declaration", U.S. strategic assets will be deployed around the Korean Peninsula and a joint Nuclear Consultative Group will share tactical information, engage in joint training, and coordinate military responses to any potentially hostile actions by North Korea. While Washington will remain the sole authority deciding on whether or not to carry out a nuclear response in any such eventuality, the Biden administration will step up its contribution to symbolic deterrence against the North by sending, for the first time in 40 years, nuclear-armed submarines to the region, though they are unlikely to be a permanent deployment. U.S. tactical nuclear weapons stationed in South Korea were withdrawn from the region in 1991. Mr. Biden also used strong words to corroborate the strategic support that Washington has lent to Seoul, when he said, "A nuclear attack by North Korea against the U.S., its allies or... partners is unacceptable and will result in the end of whatever regime were to take such an action" — language that was similar to what former U.S. President Donald Trump had used in a similar context.

The backdrop for this vote of nuclear confidence by the U.S. for its treaty ally is the steady growth of North Korea's nuclear arsenal, notwithstanding the short-lived hopes for a détente between Mr. Trump and North Korean leader Kim Jong Un after their summit meeting in Singapore in 2018. While during the early years after the North first tested a nuclear bomb in 2006 there was less concern over Pyongyang launching a coordinated attack on South Korea or beyond, in recent years, including during the Trump and Biden administrations, North

Korea has steadily added to its stock of ICBMs capable of reaching U.S. cities, most recently testing a solid-fuel ICBM and altering its nuclear doctrine to include the option to carry out preemptive strikes. While the “iron-clad” treaty between the U.S. and South Korea will strengthen the nuclear umbrella extended by Washington across the Korean Peninsula, the White House would be loath to risk any skirmish that could endanger U.S. citizens. However distant the prospect seems at the moment, the only way out of this dangerously unstable stalemate is for both sides to return to the negotiating table and find modalities to deescalate the situation on the ground and institutionalise peace-building initiatives in the longer term.

91. What is the main conclusion drawn from the passage regarding the current situation on the Korean Peninsula and the future approach to addressing the issue?
- (a) A more-strengthened alliance between the U.S. and South Korea has made negotiations with North Korea unnecessary and irrelevant.
 - (b) The best course of action is to rely solely on the military strength of the U.S. and South Korea to deter North Korea from any aggression.
 - (c) The only long-term solution to the dangerous stalemate is for both sides to engage in negotiations, de-escalate the situation, and promote peace-building initiatives.
 - (d) The U.S. should take a more aggressive stance and demand North Korea's complete disarmament before engaging in any negotiations.
92. Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the current state of affairs between the U.S., South Korea, and North Korea?
- (a) The strengthened alliance between the U.S. and South Korea is capable of effectively neutralizing the nuclear threat posed by North Korea.
 - (b) The U.S. and South Korea are primarily focused on increasing their military strength to overpower North Korea.
 - (c) The situation on the Korean Peninsula remains dangerously unstable, necessitating negotiations and peace-building initiatives for long-term stability.
 - (d) The recent agreement between the U.S. and South Korea signals that they are preparing for an imminent military confrontation with North Korea.
93. Which of the following external pieces of evidence, if true, would most strengthen the author's argument that negotiations and peace-building initiatives are necessary for long-term stability on the Korean Peninsula?
- (a) A recent poll shows that the majority of South Koreans support increasing their country's military capabilities to counter North Korea.
 - (b) A leaked report from an international intelligence agency confirms North Korea's willingness to engage in diplomatic talks if certain conditions are met.
 - (c) A historical analysis reveals that similar situations in the past have been resolved solely through the deployment of military assets.
 - (d) Economic sanctions against North Korea have resulted in widespread food shortages and have further isolated the country from the international community.
94. Considering the passage, what diplomatic strategy would most closely align with the author's recommendation for achieving enduring stability on the Korean Peninsula?
- (a) Prioritizing the expansion of U.S. and South Korean military presence in the region while negotiations and peace-building initiatives take a back seat.
 - (b) Balancing the act of prioritizing negotiations with North Korea, maintaining a robust military deterrent, and actively participating in peace-building endeavors.
 - (c) Opting for complete military disengagement by the U.S. and South Korea from the Korean Peninsula, and solely focusing on negotiations and peace-building initiatives.
 - (d) Advocating for aggressive economic sanctions against North Korea, compelling the country to unconditionally disarm its nuclear arsenal.

95. Which of the following statements, if true, would weaken the author's argument that returning to the negotiating table and engaging in peace-building initiatives are crucial for achieving long-term stability on the Korean Peninsula?
- (a) Recent intelligence reports indicate that North Korea has secretly continued to develop its nuclear capabilities despite participating in peace talks.
 - (b) The U.S. and South Korea have discovered that maintaining a strong military presence has successfully deterred North Korean aggression in the past.
 - (c) Historical analysis shows that past negotiations with North Korea have only led to temporary reductions in tensions on the Korean Peninsula.
 - (d) The economic sanctions imposed on North Korea by the international community have proven to be ineffective in curtailing the nation's nuclear ambitions.
96. What necessary assumption does the author make in arguing for the importance of negotiations and peace-building initiatives in achieving long-term stability on the Korean Peninsula?
- (a) North Korea's nuclear arsenal is so advanced that military deterrence is no longer a viable option for ensuring stability in the region.
 - (b) The international community has the resources and willingness to support and engage in long-term peace-building initiatives on the Korean Peninsula.
 - (c) North Korea's leadership is fundamentally irrational and cannot be trusted to uphold any agreements reached through negotiations.
 - (d) The United States and South Korea are currently unprepared to face the military threat posed by North Korea's nuclear capabilities.

Passage (Q.97-Q.102): Joe Biden, the president of the United States of America, formally announced his re-election campaign earlier this week, setting the stage for a potential rematch with the former president, Donald Trump, in November 2024. Mr Biden and Mr Trump were the chief protagonists of the 2020 race to the White House. That election culminated in an outcome that Mr Trump refused to accept, leading to the deadly siege on the Capitol by the former president's supporters on January 6, 2021. More than two years later, the US is still as bitterly divided as it was then, if not more so, on everything — from race and gender to the country's role in the world and whether its elections can even be trusted. No contest between the presidential nominees of the Democratic and the Republican parties is likely to be immune to these fissures. But a fresh fight between Mr Biden and Mr Trump could sharpen them still further. Yet, the 2024 election could also revive old questions about age and whether politicians — especially in high posts — ought to retire. Those are questions which resonate around the world, including in India.

Mr Biden, 80 years old at the moment, would be 86 by the end of a second term. He is already the oldest US president ever. Mr Trump is 76, and will be 82 in 2029. As sitting president, Mr Biden is expected to sail through to the Democratic Party's nomination. Although Mr Trump faces challenges, he remains the most popular leader of his party at the moment. However, both Mr Biden and Mr Trump have low approval ratings, and with neither offering meaningful new ideas for the next decade, a lack of excitement about their matchup is unsurprising. Nor is it unique to the US. India's median age is 28; the average age of the Union council of ministers is 58 — it was even higher previously. To be sure, there is no substitute for experience in positions of vital importance. But without a regular injection of fresh ideas from people more representative of society, a country's leaders can end up repeating mistakes and missing opportunities.

In Mr Biden's telling, though, the 2024 election — like the one in 2020 — is about something bigger than age or any other factor: it is, in his words, a fight for the soul of his nation. While his reference is likely to the perceived threat to democracy posed by Mr Trump, the US is not the only country battling for its soul. Some of the basic pillars of modern India's identity — from secularism to the relative independence of key institutions — have increasingly come under assault during the reign of Narendra Modi. The world's largest democracy must decide whether its soul is worth fighting for. If that battle is urgent in the US, it is no less critical in India.

97. Which of the following best captures the main message of the author in the passage?
- (a) The author is primarily concerned with the age of political leaders and believes that older politicians should retire to make way for younger leaders.
 - (b) The author argues that the 2024 U.S. presidential election is solely about the battle between Joe Biden and Donald Trump and their respective parties.
 - (c) The author emphasizes the importance of fresh ideas and representation in political leadership in the U.S. and India while discussing the battle for the soul of both nations and a potential rematch in the U.S.
 - (d) The author suggests that the main focus of the passage is the comparison between the U.S. and Indian political systems and their respective challenges.
98. Based on the passage, which inference can be drawn about the author's perspective on political leadership?
- (a) The U.S. and India may lose their battles for the souls of their respective nations for lack of fresh ideas.
 - (b) The age of political leaders should be the primary criterion for selecting the next president or prime minister.
 - (c) The presence of older politicians in high positions is solely responsible for the lack of excitement in the elections of countries.
 - (d) A mix of old and new generation in political representation in the US is more useful than the political representation comprising the old generation alone.
99. Based on the passage, what is the author's primary concern regarding political leadership in both the U.S. and India?
- (a) The author is mainly concerned about the impact of the 2024 U.S. presidential election on India's political landscape.
 - (b) The author primarily focuses on the importance of the U.S. and India maintaining their status as the world's largest democracies.
 - (c) The author's main concern is the need for fresh ideas and representation in political leadership to address the ongoing challenges and divisions in both countries.
 - (d) The author mainly emphasizes the importance of age restrictions for politicians in high positions to ensure effective governance.
100. Which external piece of evidence would strengthen the author's argument regarding the importance of fresh ideas and representation in political leadership?
- (a) A study showing that countries with younger political leaders tend to have higher economic growth rates.
 - (b) A report indicating that countries with a higher average age of political leaders have more stable political systems.
 - (c) Historical data proving that experienced politicians are more successful in resolving international conflicts.
 - (d) An analysis demonstrating that political parties with diverse age representation are more likely to address the needs of various segments of society.
101. Which of the following pieces of evidence would weaken the author's argument regarding the importance of fresh ideas and representation in political leadership?
- (a) A study showing that older politicians with more experience tend to make better decisions in crisis situations.
 - (b) A report indicating that countries with diverse political representation experience higher levels of social cohesion and unity.
 - (c) Historical data revealing that younger political leaders are more likely to engage in international conflicts and wars.
 - (d) An analysis demonstrating that political parties with a balanced mix of experience and fresh ideas have the most successful policy implementations.

102. Drawing upon the passage, which approach is most likely to bolster political leadership in both the United States and India?
- (a) Persuading political parties to opt for seasoned politicians to ensure a sense of stability and continuity prevails.
 - (b) Fostering a rich, inclusive political landscape that truly reflects the diverse nature of society.
 - (c) Introducing age limitations for politicians occupying high-ranking positions to guarantee efficient governance.
 - (d) Curtailing governmental involvement in everyday life, reducing politicians' sway over the general public.

Passage (Q.103-Q.108): The government's decision to set up 157 nursing colleges is a step in the right direction. Despite the proven capabilities of the country's nurses, the profession hasn't always received its due. The move will add more than 15,000 nursing seats. More than 40 per cent of the country's nursing colleges are located in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. With Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh getting a major share of the new nursing colleges, the skew towards the southern states will be addressed to an extent. Much more will, however, need to be done to equip the country's healthcare facilities with the caregiving expertise they regularly fall short on. The government has rightly been giving emphasis on setting up hospitals and medical colleges, including AIIMS, in places that are in desperate need of such infrastructure. The private sector has also been increasing its footprint in the healthcare sector. These hospitals will require a regular supply of nurses.

The WHO recommends three nurses for a population of 1,000 people. According to official estimates, India currently has less than two nurses for 1,000 people. But this is a conservative figure. A FICCI-KPMG report last year reckoned that the number of allied healthcare professionals needs to go up eight times to meet the country's needs in the next 25 years. Increasing the number of nursing professionals is, however, just one part of addressing this imperative. An equally important requirement is equipping these caregivers with the skill-sets required in a medical set-up which keeps throwing up new challenges even as old problems remain unresolved. For instance, a lot of the acrimony between patients and healthcare professionals, that keeps surfacing every now and then, can be resolved if the nursing cadre is given proper communication training. Equipping caregivers with knowledge of the rapidly changing technologies in medical care is another imperative. Of course, addressing many of these challenges is part of on-the-job training. But given the pressure on frontline workers in the country's hospitals, it is important that nurses are taught to work autonomously of physicians in several aspects of patient care. Experts believe that institutes in the country currently do not provide nurses with adequate training to take up leadership positions.

Migrant nurses — most of them from the Southern states — have been, for many decades, a major source of remittance. These professionals are much sought after in hospitals in Europe, the Americas and West Asia. Investing in nursing education will only enhance the revenue-generating capacity of potential migrants. The new colleges announced by the government on Wednesday should be seen as a beginning in this endeavour.

103. What is the main conclusion of the passage regarding the government's decision to establish 157 nursing colleges in India?
- (a) The new nursing colleges will immediately solve all the challenges faced by India's healthcare system, leading to a better patient care experience.
 - (b) Establishing nursing colleges is an unnecessary move, as the current nursing workforce is sufficient to meet the country's healthcare demands.
 - (c) The decision to set up nursing colleges is a positive step, but more needs to be done, such as proper communication training, adapting to changing technologies, and preparing nurses for leadership roles.
 - (d) The establishment of nursing colleges will primarily benefit the healthcare systems of Europe, the Americas, and West Asia due to the migration of well-trained Indian nurses.

104. Which of the following would the author of the passage disagree with?
- (a) India's nursing profession has not always received the recognition it deserves.
 - (b) The government's decision to set up 157 nursing colleges will not have any significant impact on addressing the nursing shortage in India.
 - (c) Proper communication training for nurses can help resolve acrimony between patients and healthcare professionals.
 - (d) Nursing colleges need to provide adequate training for nurses to take up leadership positions.
105. Based on the passage, which of the following reasons best supports the need for establishing more nursing colleges in India?
- (a) Indian nurses are in high demand in Europe, the Americas, and West Asia, leading to a shortage of nurses within the country.
 - (b) The private sector's increasing footprint in the healthcare sector has created a surplus of well-trained nurses.
 - (c) The majority of nursing colleges are concentrated in southern states, leading to regional imbalances in nursing education.
 - (d) The current ratio of nurses per 1,000 people in India is already above the WHO recommendation, but the country needs even more nurses.
106. As a policy maker addressing the challenges faced by India's healthcare system, which of the following measures would you prioritize, based on the passage?
- (a) Completely halt the migration of Indian nurses to other countries to ensure adequate nursing staff within India.
 - (b) Invest in the establishment of more nursing colleges across India, while also focusing on proper communication training and technology adaptation for nursing professionals.
 - (c) Exclusively promote the private sector's involvement in healthcare, as it would automatically solve the issue of nursing shortage and improve patient care.
 - (d) Establish nursing colleges only in southern states, as they already have a majority of the country's nursing colleges and expertise.
107. Which of the following points would weaken the author's argument for the establishment of more nursing colleges in India?
- (a) There is a lack of qualified educators to teach at the newly established nursing colleges.
 - (b) Proper communication training for nurses would be beneficial in resolving conflicts between patients and healthcare professionals.
 - (c) The government's emphasis on setting up hospitals and medical colleges is important for addressing desperate infrastructure needs.
 - (d) Equipping caregivers with knowledge of rapidly changing technologies in medical care is imperative for the healthcare system.
108. From the passage, which inference can be most convincingly drawn?
- (a) The sole solution for enhancing India's healthcare system, according to the author, lies in the creation of additional nursing colleges.
 - (b) The author insinuates that the private sector's participation in healthcare surpasses governmental efforts in effectiveness.
 - (c) The author posits that upgrading nursing education and training would simultaneously bolster India's healthcare system and amplify the revenue-generating potential for migrating professionals.
 - (d) The author expresses certainty that concentrating on establishing more nursing colleges in southern states would rectify the regional disparity in nursing education.

SECTION - E : QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Directions (Q.109-Q.113): Study the following information and answer the questions that follow.

There are three groups of friends viz. A, B, and C. Groups A, B, and C went to restaurants X, Y and Z respectively for dinner. In each of these three restaurants a person can eat unlimited food by paying a fixed amount. This amount is 20% more in restaurant X than that in Y and it is 25% less in restaurant Z than that in restaurant X. The number of friends in group A is 24 more than that in group C and the number of friends in group C is 50% of the number of friends in group B. The total amount paid by group A at restaurant X is Rs. 32400 and that paid by group B at restaurant Y is Rs. 18000.

[Note: It is known that each person from the three groups paid the respective fixed amount of unlimited food in the restaurant visited by him.]

109. Find the number of friends in group A.
(a) 12 (b) 36 (c) 24 (d) 48
110. Find the amount paid by group C at restaurant Z.
(a) Rs. 9000 (b) Rs. 7200 (c) Rs. 9900 (d) Rs. 8100
111. The number of friends in group A is how much percent more than the number of friends in group C?
(a) 100% (b) 150% (c) 200% (d) 50%
112. After eating the food, each of the three groups A, B, and C went to an ice cream parlor and spent Rs. 1800, Rs. 2400, and Rs. 1200 respectively on eating ice creams. For eating ice-cream, find the average amount per person spent by group C.
(a) Rs. 50 (b) Rs. 75 (c) Rs. 100 (d) Rs. 150
113. After eating the food, each of the three groups A, B, and C went to an ice-cream parlor and spent Rs. 1800, Rs. 2400, and Rs. 1200 respectively on eating ice-creams. For eating ice-cream, the average amount per person spent by group B is how much percent more/less than that spent by group A?
(a) 100% more (b) 50% less (c) 50% more (d) Both are equal

Directions (Q.114-Q.117): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given beside.

At 11 am Ankit left for work 100 km from his house, travelling at 50 km/hr. He reaches there at [A] pm. He can do a piece of work alone in 6 hours and Sunil can do the same work alone in 8 hours. They together finish the work in [B] hours. After finishing the work, while returning home if Ankit increases his speed by 10 km/hr, then he reaches his house in [C] hours

114. At what time Ankit reaches his work place?
(a) 12:30 pm (b) 12 pm (c) 1 pm (d) 2 pm
115. In how much time Ankit and Sunil together can finish the work?
(a) $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours (b) 4 hours (c) $3\frac{3}{7}$ hours (d) $4\frac{3}{4}$ hours
116. How much time Ankit took to reach his house when he increased his speed by 10 km/hr?
(a) $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours (b) 2 hours (c) $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours (d) $1\frac{2}{3}$ hours
117. If Ankit alone works just for 2 hours and then leaves, then the rest of the work is completed by Sunil alone, then in how much time the remaining work gets completed?
(a) $5\frac{1}{3}$ hours (b) 3 hours (c) $3\frac{3}{4}$ hours (d) $2\frac{4}{5}$ hours

Directions (Q.118-Q.120): Answer the questions based on the information given below:

The volume wise total sales of Suzuki company are split up into the following. Models whose cost is less than Rs.4 lakhs — 40%; Rs.4 to Rs.7 lakhs — 35% and more than Rs.7 lakhs — 25%. The following is the split up of the volume wise total sales of cars of cost Rs.4 to Rs.7 lakhs Swift — 25%, Zen — 40% and Wagon R — 35%.

The split up of the volume wise total sales of Zen is as follows. LXM — 60%, VXM — 30% and ZXM —10%.

118. What percent of total cars sold are that of Zen VXM model?
(a) 4.2% (b) 8.4% (c) 10% (d) 14.6%
119. If the number of Swift cars sold were 4000, then the number of Zen LXM cars sold would be
(a) 3600 (b) 4260 (c) 3840 (d) 4440
120. The number of Wagon R cars sold is what percent of the total number of cars sold?
(a) 5% (b) 7.5% (c) 10% (d) 12.25%

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